

Plan of Joint Sessions

101 Joint Session with the Human Geographical Society of Japan (a)

1) Chair

Shuichi Oyama, Kyoto University, oyama@jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp

2) Theme

Conflict in Africa and “African potential” for achieving coexistence based on indigenous knowledge and institutions.

3) Abstract

Many and varied conflicts including massive civil wars and local conflicts have frequently erupted in Africa, since 1990s. The international community has showed some success achieving peace through military interventions, brokering of cease-fires and peace treaties, post-conflict social reconstruction, legal intervention by International Criminal Court, and aid from civilians donated through the NPOs. In the conflict prevention and peace-building after civil war, we should focus on indigenous knowledge and local institutions of individuals, village community and chiefdom system, as well as strengthening nation capability. This session will discuss the “African potential” based on the complex of local institutions and indigenous knowledge for examining the importance for conflict prevention and peace-building in Africa. Through the discussion we expect to elucidate states of “African potential” which can be applied to maintain social order without total dependence on the nation power and police force and also elucidate the negative states of “African Potential” which have risks to induce social conflicts and damage peace-building.

102 Joint Session with the Human Geographical Society of Japan (b)

1) Chair

Shigeru Kobayashi, Osaka University, skobayas@let.osaka-u.ac.jp

2) Theme

Modern mapping process of East Asian countries: from imperial cartography to GIS.

3) Abstract

Modern East Asian countries passed through a variety of experience in their mapping process. In the first stage, exploring of coastline and major waterways by ships from Western countries for the preparation of nautical charts was a common scene. Then, military field mapping proceeded along with the frequent international conflicts. British, French, Russian, German, American and Japanese surveyors played an important role. The survey with the triangulation, introduced from Western countries, was applied not only to the territories of sovereign states but also to those governed as colonies. Modern maps were indispensable tools for multiple purposes such as construction projects, public administration, land registration and military operations. Aerial photogrammetry developed after World

War I was also used for military and civil purposes since 1930s.

However, geographic information, summarized as topographical maps and aerial photographs, concerning these areas, has been dispersed in many institutions and underutilized for academic research and applied sciences. In order to promote the effective use of this kind of information, detailed study of the actual mapping process should be advanced, along with the cataloguing of maps and aerial photographs, in an international perspective. In this joint-session, researchers concerned will exchange results of their recent studies and discuss the possibility to construct a network of databases of modern maps of East Asia.

103 Joint Session with the Human Geographical Society of Japan (c)

1) Chairs

Koji Nakashima, Kanazawa University, koji331@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp

Noriko Ishiyama, Meiji University, ishiyama@kisc.meiji.ac.jp

Setsu Tachibana, Kobe Yamate University, tachibana@kobe-yamate.ac.jp

2) Theme

Rethinking geographies of nature

3) Abstract

“Rethinking geographies of nature” session is concerned with diverse forms of socially and culturally constructed natures. Various natures in contemporary world, which are socially and culturally produced, play the role of (re)producing economy, culture, politics and social movement through the consumption of those natures by society. Geographies of nature attempt to critically elucidate these processes of production and consumption of natures, and thereby the construction processes of society itself. Although the word “nature” seems almost out of fashion in the cutting-edge theories of contemporary human geography, recent rising interests in biopolitics, hybridity and the “posthuman” paradoxically suggest how much our social lives depend on the non-human actors of diverse natures.

“Rethinking geographies of nature” session attempts to rethink the significances of various natures in contemporary world, and explores for new horizons of geographies of nature in the future. We invite all the scholars who have interests in the following topics: representation of nature, nature and social justice, politics of nature, nature and globalization, hybrid natures and other related topics.

104 Joint Session with GIS Association of Japan

1) Chair

Ryosuke Shibasaki, The University of Tokyo, shiba@csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

2) Theme

Analysis of People Flow and Vehicle Trajectory Data: A New Big Data Challenge

3) Abstract

People in the world now use 6 billion mobile phones. It makes it possible to track the movement of people to digitize people flow and vehicle trajectory, because the location of hand-sets can be measure

with GPS or with base stations. Technically, both real-time tracking and long-term tracking of an individual are also made possible. Assuming a society where we can digitize the movement of 6 billion people and vehicles in a real-time and continuous manner, discussions will be made on analysis and utilization methods of people flow and vehicle trajectory data for better and more in-depth understanding of people behavior under different cultural, socio-economic and infrastructure situations, and for creating new innovative values or service for a society.

105 Joint Session with the Association of Historical Geographers in Japan

1) Chair

Hirotsugu Fujita, Kobe University, fujita@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp

2) Theme

Historical maps in a GIS environment

3) Abstract

Most of the research on historical maps, across many decades and many countries, has been concerned with: 1) the evolutionary development of maps; 2) the production of the maps, and the relation of the maps to the political and economic conditions and the thought of the times; and 3) reconstructing the visual landscape, mainly through identification of the map symbols and land area divisions that are depicted on the maps. Against this backdrop, in Japan during the 1980s research which discussed spatial awareness based on the images of local regions that were depicted developed dramatically. Entering the 21st century, institutions holding historical maps have been vigorously making them available through high resolution imagery so that not only specialist researchers, but people throughout the world, have become aware of the existence of many historical maps. Also, some scientific analyses have been attempted on the original maps, and additionally, based on technical advances, historical GIS research which adopts GIS (geographic information systems) has rapidly advanced. Moreover, within historical GIS research, as an applied aspect of GIS techniques, attempts are already under way to produce reconstructed maps of historical periods using digital mapping.

Amidst these trends, this joint session is intended to provide an opportunity for discussions with researchers concerned with historical maps from around the world, in relation to: 1) the comparative history of maps and surveying techniques; 2) the geographical dissemination of historical maps through the trading and collecting activities of collectors; 3) the techniques for making historical maps available on the Internet; 4) the reconstruction of historical landscapes and the analysis of urban structure using GIS; and 5) historical GIS depiction on contemporary spaces on the Internet, etc. Through mutual understanding of the advances in historical map research around the world at this stage, we are aiming at even further advances in historical map research. The historical maps we envision studying come from many different countries and regions throughout the world, and we are calling for researchers from across the world to participate.

106 Joint Session with Japanese Geomorphological Union

1) Chair

Hiroshi Shimazu, Rissho University, shimazu@ris.ac.jp

2) Theme

Geomorphological processes and hazards in Asia-Pacific region

3) Abstract

The Asia-Pacific region is one of the most geomorphological active areas. A large number of geomorphic phenomena occur every year, which are quite sensitive to the global environmental changes including human activities. Severe geomorphological phenomena such as typhoons and earthquakes sometimes cause mega natural disasters, e.g., the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami as well as the New Zealand earthquake, which are fresh in our memories. The main subject of this session is interdisciplinary discussion on the whole range of themes relating to geomorphology, especially geomorphic processes, landform development, geomorphological hazards and their mitigation, and relationships among geomorphic processes, other natural phenomena and human activities caused in the Asia-Pacific region. All topics on geomorphology with new findings and ideas are welcome.

107 Joint Session with Japan-Korea-China Joint Conference on Geography

1) Chair

Kenta Yamamoto, Kyushu International University, ymmt.kiu@gmail.com

2) Theme

Regional diversity and a possibility of collaboration in East Asia: a contribution from young geographers

3) Abstract

This session addresses sustainable development in East Asia from the perspective of young physical and human geographers. These promising young geographers are expected to clarify some issues that each East Asian country has, and discuss possible collaborations to solve them. Moreover, they are also anticipated to find multiple ways to spread their ideas to the world. Therefore, this session sets “regional diversity” and “possibility of collaboration” as keywords.

Respecting commonality and dissimilarity is a core significance of referring to “regional diversity”. East Asian states are geographically close, but still heterogeneous in all natural, historical and socio-economic conditions. It makes us difficult to lump them together as the word of "East Asia". At the same time, these diversified states should seek “possibility of collaboration” to figure out the ways to achieve the sustained future developments. Hence, mutual cooperation or “collaboration” is a possible methodology to solve issues in East Asia.

This session will also be a place for reporting on the achievements of Japan-Korea-China Joint Conference on Geography since 2006, in which arguments have been accumulated by researchers with youthfulness of spirit. The session organizer hopes that this session will expand geographers’ network from Asian nations to worldwide. Furthermore, we would like to provide an opportunity to strengthen the relationship among them through exchanging new information.

108 Joint Session with the Research Program headed by H. Araki

1) Chair

Hitoshi Araki, Yamaguchi University, araki@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp

2) Theme

Food geography on the Asia-Pacific: dynamics of food trade in the growth center

3) Abstract

The food trade of the Asia-Pacific region is undergoing rapid structural changes. Japan with its huge importation of food expanded its food imports during the 1980s and 1990s. China is becoming increasingly dependent on overseas food resources under the rapid economic growth. Southeast Asian countries are also being considered as new food import markets at the same time as food exporters. Australia and New Zealand, Oceanian countries, are strengthening their attributes as exporters for these growing Asian markets. Thus, interdependence is deepening in the region.

In such circumstances, the agribusinesses of the region including Japanese firms have played a leading role in these changes to the food trade. Food companies engaged in such trade show considerable concern over food safety and environmental issues, the use of agricultural chemicals, organic farming, and so forth, as well as, or more than, economic rationalities, low-wages, land rent, etc. How these food companies launched their overseas operation is open for discussion together with how they adopted environmental considerations and what kind of effects have been seen in their procurement strategies and marketing in addition to the trade patterns. Such discussions highlight the distinctive trend of the region through a comparison with Western case studies.

This session aims to share and exchange our research results of food geography in the Asia-Pacific region. It provides important perspectives on our food supply.

109 Joint Session with the Research Program headed by Y. Murayama

1) Chair

Yuji Murayama, University of Tsukuba, mura@geoenv.tsukuba.ac.jp

2) Theme

Methodology in field work

3) Abstract

Field work is fundamental to geography research. Geographers attempt to collect primary data by utilizing a variety of methods such as observation, interviews, questionnaires and surveys. However, field work is a kind of "black box". Each geographer has his/her own ideas, methods and techniques, and critical and deep discussions among geographers about field work methodology have been very scarce. Hence, in this session we would like to discuss the technical development, significance of systematic surveying and the usefulness of geospatial technologies including GIS, GPS and Remote Sensing. It is important to explore the widely-used methods to systematically collect, accumulate, manage, analyze, visualize and transmit geographic data through our experiences and accumulation of knowledge in field

work. Moving from “black box” to “white box” is a great challenge in the geography profession.

110 Joint Session with the Research Program headed by H. Okahashi

1) Chair

Hidenori Okahashi, Hiroshima University, okahasi@hiroshima-u.ac.jp,

2) Theme

Emerging mega-regions in contemporary India

3) Abstract

India has experienced remarkable economic growth since the New Economic Policy implemented in 1991. Such rapid economic growth led to large scale expansion and restructuring of metropolitan urban spaces and transformation of nationwide regional systems. We focused on the mega-regions, which are wide-area agglomerated regions. These regions promote the economic development of contemporary India, while at the same time possessing spatial structures that cause problems of regional disparities. The major questions of the session concerning India’s mega-regions are as follows. (1)How are they formed and how do they exist? (2)What internal structures do they have, and how are these structures related to transformation (development) of regional economies and societies? (3)What roles do Indian mega-regions play in socio-economic development at the national and local level? (4)How are Indian mega-regions tied to global changes?

111 Joint Session with the Research Program headed by H. Yamane

1) Chair

Hiroshi Yamane, University of Toyama, yamane@edu.u-toyama.ac.jp

2) Theme

Geographical thinking of the modern Japanese territory: the mainland, the colonial areas and their interactional space

3) Abstract

Modern Japan is geographically considered as the territory made up of three different areas: “the indigenous Japan” (‘mainland’), “the colonial area of imperial Japan” (Korea, Taiwan and Manchuria) and “the interactional area between Japan and its colonial area” (mainly, the Sea of Japan, the East China Sea and their coastal area).

There were diverse reasons for regional development in Modern Japan, which involved domestic development policies and colonial management, such as the (re)location of important political functions, the promotion of industrialization, the provision and upgrading of public infrastructures (especially port construction and expansion, building traffic nodes and railways, city planning and building), the encouragement of migration to the colonial areas, etc.

The purpose of this session is to explore the development process of some localities and regions in the three spaces that are considered the components of Modern Japan. Therefore, this session will also examine the geopolitical, economic or utopic logic underlying this remarkable development and

modernization of Modern Japan.

We wish to address and discuss the role of social structure and human agency in the formation of some concrete spaces in Modern Japan. The session will underline the reproduction of socio-spatial structures and new territorialities or “trans-territorialities” in the colonial space.

Furthermore, we will identify the interactional space that emerged between the mainland and its colonies in Modern Japan. This is assumed to be an independent actor that played a pivotal role in Modern Japan.

Diverse types of research sources (statistics, maps, diaries, official reports, newspapers), methods (statistical analysis, narrative analysis, case studies) and analytical frameworks (realism, structuration theory, social cognitive theory) will be presented during the session.

Lastly, all participants will be invited to contribute with new knowledge to find a theoretical framework that explains the spatial characteristics of the formation process of Modern Japan.