

UNIVERSITY OF Otago

M A G A Z I N E

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NATURAL high

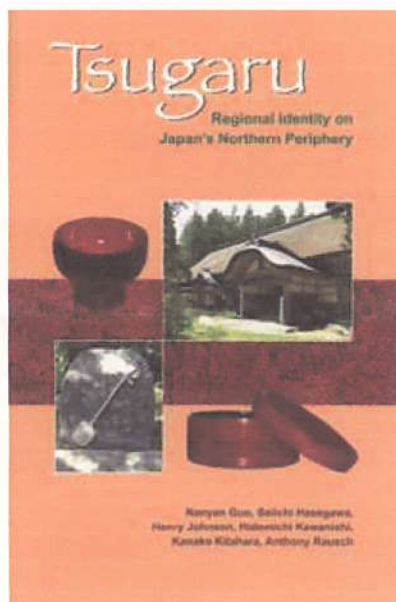
THE SCIENCE AND ART OF NATURAL HISTORY FILMMAKING

DENTAL DETECTIVE: THE FASCINATING WORLD OF DENTAL FORENSICS

OUR MAN IN AICHI

CONFRONTING CANCER FACE-TO-FACE





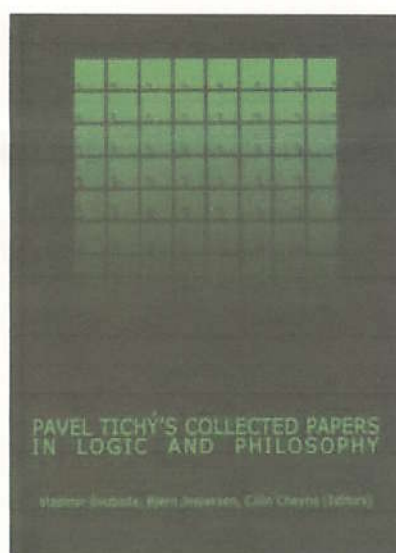
TSUGARU: REGIONAL IDENTITY ON JAPAN'S NORTHERN PERIPHERY
by Nanyan Guo, Henry Johnson, Seichi Hasegawa, Hidemichi Kawanishi, Kanako Kitahara, Anthony Rausch

Collaboration between University of Otago and prominent Japanese scholars has resulted in a unique publication on regionalism and identity in Japan. *Tsugaru: Regional Identity on Japan's Northern Periphery* is the first English-language book to look at the Tsugaru region, on the north-east of the island of Honshu. This book is published by the University of Otago Press with support from the Japan Foundation.

The book was initiated by Otago academic Nanyan Guo and made possible by a scholarly exchange programme that began between the University of Otago and Hirosaki University, Japan, in 2000. Collaborative research on Tsugaru's history and culture by the two universities started in 2001, with additional involvement from Jōetsu University of Education, also in Japan.

Tsugaru has a distinctive culture, influenced by close contact with the Ainu people in Hokkaido. With a rugged landscape and challenging weather, it was bypassed by industrial development after World War II and has remained relatively rustic, with its countryside dotted with rice paddies and apple orchards. Many aspects of Tsugaru life and culture are explored by the contributors: some history (establishment of the Tsugaru clan, arrival of Christian missionaries in the nineteenth century), issues surrounding modern Tsugaru identity, the "Tsugaru shamisen" (a folk instrument enjoying a revival in popular music), the region's distinctive lacquerware, sculpture, literature (looking at the work of writers Dazai Osamu and Osabe Hideo) and performing arts.

Tsugaru serves both as an introduction to the region and as an essay on regional identity in the modern state. While Japan is often perceived as being homogeneous, this study reveals rich and diverse cultures, dialects and identities.



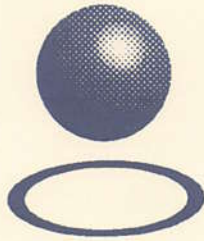
PAVEL TICHÝ'S COLLECTED PAPERS IN LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY
edited by Vladimír Svoboda, Bjørn Jespersen, Colin Cheyne

Former Otago Philosophy lecturer Pavel Tichý left a logical and philosophical legacy that is among the most inspiring and controversial works of contemporary philosophical logic. His theory of logical semantics continues to attract passionate defenders as well as fierce opponents.

Pavel Tichý's Collected Papers in Logic and Philosophy brings together all of his published papers, totalling more than 40. It will enable readers who are interested in understanding, criticising or developing Tichý's ideas to have the sources and the objects of their study readily available.

Pavel Tichý was an original and gifted logician and philosopher of language. He came to the University of Otago as a senior lecturer in 1970, where he established the Department of Philosophy's logic programme. In 1978 he became an associate professor and in 1981 was awarded a Personal Chair in Logic at the University of Otago. He died tragically in 1994.

Funding for this publication was assisted by the Division of Humanities, University of Otago, and it is co-published by Filosofia, the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and University of Otago Press.



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Prime Minister Guest of AICHI EXPO

The Rt Hon. Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited Japan as a Guest of the 2005 World Exposition from 31 May to 4 June. While in Tokyo, she had an audience with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and they spoke about New Zealand's presence at the Aichi EXPO in Nagoya, as well as environmental and cultural matters. Her Majesty Empress Michiko joined the meeting for a brief time.

Prime Minister Clark and Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi discussed a wide range of issues during their meeting on Thursday, 2 June 2005, and their joint press statement included the following points:

"Japan and New Zealand have fostered close relations through multi-faceted co-operation in both political and economic areas. In particular, both governments appreciate the progress in promoting the six areas of co-operation for the New Level of Engagement (NLQE), namely the promotion of science and technology, tourism, forestry, education, people-to-people exchanges and trade and investment facilitation, as raised and supported at the previous meetings between the two Prime Ministers in 2001 and 2002.

"In this context, both Prime Ministers welcome the signing of the memorandum of 1 June 2005 between the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology of New Zealand to promote cooperation in research and development. New Zealand attaches importance to such exchanges as part of its strategy to promote growth and innovation."



His Majesty Emperor Akihito with Prime Minister Helen Clark at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.
Photo: © Imperial Household Agency of Japan

Prime Minister Clark also met Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura, exchanged views with Japanese parliamentarians and gave a speech to Japanese business people.

A more unusual event was a ceremony at the New Zealand Embassy in Tokyo, where she presented a framed photograph of a horse to the Chief Priest of Toshogu Shrine. A white horse from New Zealand was gifted to the Japan Equestrian Association after the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo and later transferred to the Toshogu Shrine at Nikko. Two further horses were gifted in 1976 (Marutai) and 1981 (Koha), but Koha is now very old. His successor, Kotuku – meaning rare and sacred visitor – will probably arrive in Japan in October 2005. Ms Clark said a New Zealand white horse had been a feature of the Toshogu Shrine since 1964 and "provides a strong symbol of the close ties of friendship that exist between New Zealand and Japan".

Over 230 personnel from the Royal New Zealand Navy were in Nagoya from 30 May to 6 June

in a week-long defence diplomacy visit in support of the Aichi World EXPO 2005. The frigate, HMNZS Te Mana, and the navy supply ship, HMNZS Endeavour were on a four-month overseas deployment and the visit to Japan was timed to coincide with New Zealand Day at the EXPO, Friday, 3 June 2005.

Prime Minister Clark attended a function co-hosted by the New Zealand Navy, New Zealand Embassy (Tokyo) and Tourism New Zealand on board the HMNZS Te Mana on Thursday, 2 June 2005. Guests included members of the

Japanese business community and Aichi Prefectural Government officials.

Next day, the Prime Minister visited the EXPO and attended the New Zealand National Day celebrations. The opening event included performances by singer Hinewhei Mohi, the Black Grace Dance Company and the New



Kotuku, a nine year old ex-hunting horse. Photo: NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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Camphor Trees Become Symbols of Peace and Remembrance



Wellington Japan Society President Sue Lytollis holds origami peace cranes near the Peace Flame at the Wellington Botanical Gardens on 6 August.

A young camphor tree (raised from the seed of a tree that survived the atomic bomb in Nagasaki) was given to Christchurch by the Mayor of Nagasaki to thank the city for hosting an Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Exhibition of photos in 2002. Two other trees intended for Auckland and Wellington did not survive the quarantine

process, but three saplings propagated from the Christchurch tree were given to Auckland, Wellington and Featherston this year.

Mayor Kerry Prendergast planted the Wellington tree near the Peace Flame at the Botanical Gardens on Monday, 27 June. A ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of Hiroshima Day was held nearby on Sunday, 7 August. Speakers included Hon. Marian Hobbs, Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, Ms Sue Kedgley, Green Party, and Mrs Yumiko Fujiwara,

Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy. City councillor Ray Ahipene-Mercer also played a brief lament on his koauau (Maori bone flute) for the survivors of Hiroshima Day. Mr Barney Richards of the Peace Council of Aotearoa NZ coordinated the ceremony.

Mayor Dick Hubbard planted the Auckland tree near the Museum in the Domain on Tuesday, 9

August, the day the bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Mr Kazuaki Kameda, Acting Consul-General, attended the tree-planting. Plans are underway for South Wairarapa District Mayor, Mrs Adrienne Staples, to plant the third tree at Featherston's Memorial Garden in October.

The final site for the Christchurch tree has still to be decided, but possibilities include beside a



(From left) Acting Consul-General Kazuaki Kameda, Ms Marion Hancock, Director of the Foundation for Peace Studies Aotearoa/NZ, and Auckland Mayor Dick Hubbard with the camphor tree at Auckland Domain, 9 August 2005.

World Peace Bell soon to be installed in the Botanic Gardens or in a proposed Peace Park.

Peace Week in Christchurch, 6-13 August, included many events. Scores of lanterns floated down the Avon River on Saturday night, 6 August, where crowds gathered to mark the 60th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombings. The Reverend Ian Dixon, who is now 90 years old and was with the occupation force in Hiroshima in 1945, was one of the speakers that evening.

Nagasaki city website:

http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/index_e.html

http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/index_e.html

Hiroshima city website:

<http://www.city.hiroshima.jp/e/index-E.html>

<http://www.city.hiroshima.jp/e/index-E.html>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum:

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>



Local Japanese people in Christchurch and students visiting from Tachibana Junior High School sing together by the Avon River, Saturday evening, 6 August.



Publication of Book on Tsugaru's Regional Culture

Hirosaki University in Aomori Prefecture and Otago University in Dunedin became exchange partners in

Hidemichi Kawanishi, Kanako Kitahara and Anthony Rausch.

The three Japanese contributors Professors Hasegawa (Hirosaki University), Kawanishi (Joetsu University of Education) and Kitahara (Akita Keijo College) are all experts on Tsugaru's history and have published extensively on this subject.

On the New Zealand side, Dr Guo's chapter is about contemporary, Tsugaru-born writer Osabe Hideo and his interpretation of Tsugaru's music and songs, Dr Johnson's chapter on the Tsugaru shamisen analyzes the impact of this music genre in Japan and overseas, while Dr Starrs' chapter focuses on Dazai Osamu, including his literary world in Tokyo.

This book is the result of major collaboration between the University of Otago and the three Japanese universities in the Tohoku region, and the project has also received considerable support from the Aomori History Editorial Office.

In New Zealand, the book will become one of the text books for students studying Japanese regional culture.

Otago University: Tel. (3) 479-1100, www.otago.ac.nz

Japan Foundation: <http://www.jpff.go.jp/>

2000. Tsugaru, a region in Aomori Prefecture at the northern tip of Honshu Island, has been the subject of their collaborative research. A project to produce a book on Tsugaru culture and history began in 2001 and it received funding from both universities. Otago University staff members — Drs Nanyan Guo, Henry Johnson, Chris Rudd and Roy Starrs — visited Hirosaki University to do intensive research.

Tsugaru no rekishi to bunka o shiru: the Formation of Tsugaru Identity, was published in Japanese in June 2004 by Iwata Shoin. It was co-edited by Kanako Kitahara and Nanyan Guo and includes chapters on Tsugaru's history, education, religion, intellectual thoughts, literature, music and artifacts.

The University of Otago Press published an English version of the book, *Tsugaru: Regional Identity on Japan's Northern Periphery*, in April 2005 with support from the Japan Foundation. This extended version is co-authored by Nanyan Guo, Seiichi Hasegawa, Henry Johnson,