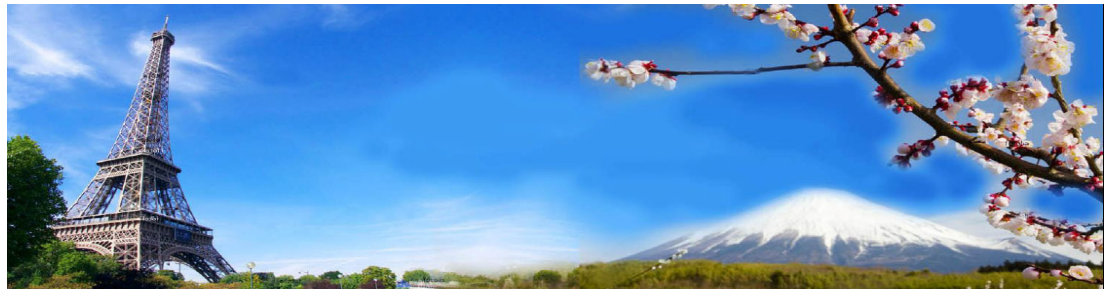


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La Lettre de la **F**ondation **F**rance-**J**apon de l'EHESS

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Comité éditorial :

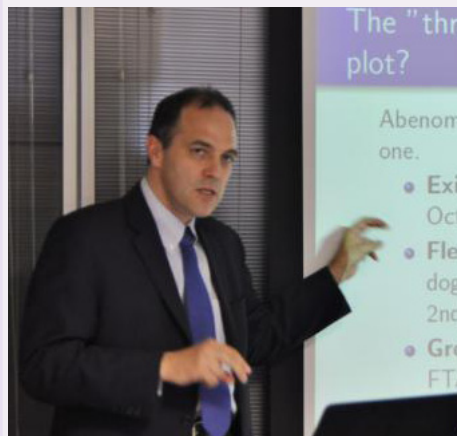
Sébastien Lechevalier, Kae Amo, Noa Berger, Ken Daimaru
執筆・編集: セバスチャン・ルシュヴァリエ、阿毛香絵、ノア・ベルジェ、基丸謙

Éditorial / Editorial / 論説

Rebooting Abenomics / 「アベノミクスを再起動させる」

Brieuc Monfort, CEAFJP, EHESS, Sophia University

ブリュ・モンフォール (CEAFJP, フランス社会科学高等研究院, 上智大学)



Since then, opinions about his agenda have continued to fluctuate widely as on a roller coaster, from upbeat to downbeat.

In a work joint with Sébastien Lechevalier, we argue that this negative opinion is unwarranted for at least two reasons: (1) Abenomics led to encouraging results in some areas, such as exiting deflation, but the economic growth performance remains erratic. [...] (2) Abenomics remains an innovation in the context of recent Japanese economic policymaking, with a better coordination of policy tools (fiscal, monetary, structural). [...]

It bears reminding how Shinzo Abe was initially welcomed when nominated in late 2012 to lead his party for the legislative elections: The Economist argued it was an “aberration”, illustrating the right-wing shift of his party, and shocking both his country and the region. The magazine reminded its readers that Abe’s initial term as Prime minister was marked by “government ineptitude, scandal, and ... needless distractions”. Mr. Abe, then an opponent of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, campaigned on a fuzzy platform aimed at putting Japan “back on its feet”, with a mixture of fiscal spending and monetary activism, threatening the independence of the central bank. Six months later, as Mr. Abe adopted a more moderate policy package, articulated as the “three arrows”, and with the timely appointment of a new central bank governor, Abenomics was heralded as a radically new economic policy, generating optimism from investors. In opposition to his initial stance on the TPP, Mr. Abe also personally embraced a pro-active trade policy as a catalyst for structural reforms.

The main shortcoming of Abenomics – and the one that will ultimately makes the difference between success and failure – is that they neglect to address one of the causes of the Japanese long slowdown such as inequalities or income distribution. For example, with real wages nearly flat in a context of increasing taxation, private consumption has remained at a standstill for the past four years. The benefits for households of a declining unemployment rate are limited by the high duality of the labor market. Meanwhile, the benefits of increased trade integration are now reduced in the wake of the arrival of the Trump administration in the U.S.: while its future policies are highly uncertain, the campaign rhetoric was inward-looking, protectionist, and decidedly hostile to the TPP. This might be an opportunity for Mr. Abe to rebalance his agenda and reboot Abenomics by dealing with inequalities and income stagnation.

The entire version is available on our website: http://ffj.ehess.fr/lettre_2016_4.html

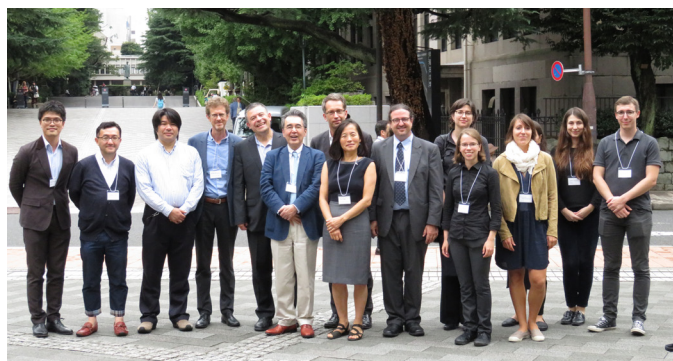
Actualité de la FFJ / News from the FFJ / 研究活動報告

September 12th, 2016 Tokyo / 2016年9月12日 東京

Joint International Conference CNRS-EHESS/FFJ-JST/RISTEX “Innovation Beyond Technic” / フランス国立研究センター・EHESS日仏財団・JST 社会技術研究開発センター共催日仏国際会議2016
「Innovation beyond technique」

September 15-17, 2016, Tokyo / 2016年9月12日 東京

Understanding institutional change in Asia: A comparative perspective with Europe
JSPS Core-to-Core Program workshop/ INCAS-2nd workshop at Waseda University
マリー・スクウォッドフスカ＝キュリー・アクションズ人材プログラム国際ワークショップ



Picture : Participants at the JSPS-INCAS workshop at Waseda Univ.

The EHESS France-Japan Fondation regularly organize conferences and seminars in Asia on contemporary issues requiring in-depth research drawing insights from the fields of social and human sciences. In September 2016, we participated in organizing two international gatherings in Japan: CNRS-EHESS/FFJ-JST/RISTEX International workshop « Innovation beyond Technique » on September 12th, 13th and 14th, 2016 at the University of Tokyo and KKR Hotel Tokyo (Japan), and International workshop « Understanding institutional change in Asia : A comparative perspective with Europe » on September 15th, 16th and 17th, 2016 at Waseda University (Japan). These two initiatives are collaborative in nature, based on several partnerships which have been forged by the EHESS France-Japan Foundation, most notably a Memorandum of Cooperation signed between the JST and the EHESS in 2015,

and a Horizon 2020 funded INCAS consortium between the University of Oxford, the Freie Universität Berlin, Waseda University, the Maison Franco-Japonaise and the EHESS, and various partnership with funding agencies and private sector institutions such as the Suntory Foundation, the Toshiba International Foundation, the Aspen Institut Japan and Japanese-German Center Berlin. The aim of these research projects is to analyse the way institutional changes and innovation systems are today in Eurasia shaped by social, political and economical transformations that have been at work since decades in several Asian countries. We believe that current changes in Asia are evolving much faster and with more dynamism than similar processes in Europe, therefore analyzing current situations in Asia promises to generate insights that might be help to better understand issues and challenges for Europe.

For further information about our activities :
http://ffj.ehess.fr/evenements_a_venir.html



Picture: Panelists at the conference «Innovation Beyond Technic»

Cahier des chercheurs / 研究者日記

Enquête ethnographique sur le modèle familial des migrants japonais en France

Miyako Hayakawa

『フランスにおける日本人移民の家族モデルに関する民族学的調査』 早川 美也子



Picture: Miyako Hayakawa

En troisième année de thèse en anthropologie, l'objectif de mon travail doctoral consiste à analyser les rapports sociaux de genre dans la famille japonaise contemporaine, notamment la persistance du patriarcat dans la vie courante des Japonais. Je m'intéresse particulièrement aux pratiques quotidiennes entreprises par les expatriés japonais en France, afin de pouvoir analyser également les transformations des normes dans le temps.

Souvent appelé comme « ie », ce système patriarcal d'origine confucéenne et bouddhiste qui vise à assurer la pérennité de l'unité patrilinéaire est caractérisé par la position dominante du mari/père sur les autres membres de famille dans le foyer, accompagné par une forte inégalité homme-femme,

ainsi que la division sexuelle du travail.

Cette institution, prescrite dans l'ancien code civil de 1898, a été légalement supprimée. Elle a été remplacée par un modèle familial égalitaire après la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, ainsi que la nouvelle constitution japonaise de 1946 garantit l'égalité des sexes devant la loi.

Depuis lors, la famille connaît des métamorphoses importantes dans le pays : l'apparition de la famille nucléaire tout en conservant le modèle de famille élargie grâce à la croissance importante de la population d'après-guerre ; le modèle de standardisation de la femme au foyer dans le ménage dans les années 1970 et la diminution de celui-ci après la crise pétrolière ; la chute importante du taux de natalité, de 4,63 en 1947 à 1,43 en 2013 ; l'augmentation du nombre de célibataires.[...]

Pour lire l'article :

<http://ffj.ehess.fr/index/article/333/enquete-ethnographique-sur-le-modele-familial-des-migrants-japonais-en-france.html>

Call for papers - International Conference “Scales of Alimentation between Asia and Europe: Connections, Syncretism, Fusions” (Deadline for submission: November 30, 2016)
2017年2月パリ開催の食に関する国際研究学会における研究発表募集のお知らせ(締め切り:11月30日)

The international conference on Scales of Alimentation - Can the term «globalization» really capture the multiplicity of forms of appropriation of other dietary modalities? between Asia and Europe aims at bringing together the French and International scholars of Asia in order to promote a global approach to Asia and to bring together different research institutions based in Europe and Asia. We invite paper proposals from all disciplines, mainly of the humanities and of social sciences and in particular of Asian studies and of geography. Proposals can be related, but not restricted to the following questions: - Do we move towards new models of production and dietary practices? - Are “Fusion Cuisines” actually existing outside the small circle of international haute cuisine?

- What role does the food industry play in these developments? Paper proposals (maximum 1,000 words in English) together with a short description about the author(s) should be submitted as an email attachment to ffj@ehess.fr by the end of 30 November, 2016 (CET). The scientific committee will review the proposals and the result will be out in mid-December. Selected authors will be asked to submit papers by the end of 10 February, 2017 (CET).
 For further information:
<http://ffj.ehess.fr/20170223.html>

November 25th & 26th 2016 Kyoto / 2016年11月25 & 26日 京都
Conference : Capitalism, Welfare State and Intimate Life: Toward a Theory of Human Reproduction in Mature Societies (CAPWELCARE)
国際シンポジウム「キャピタリズム・福祉国家と親密圏
成熟した社会におけるヒューマンプロダクション理論構築に向けて」



Date: November 25th-26th 2016

Lieu : Kyoto University (11 Yoshida-Ushinomiya-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto), Seminar room 1, Shirankaikan Annex

Speakers : Sébastien LECHEVALIER (EHESS), Karen SHIRE (University of Duisburg-Essen), Nathalie MOREL (Sciences Po), Bruno PALIER (Sciences Po), OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University), YAN Chengnan (Niigata University), Stéphane HEIM (Kyoto University), OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University), IWAI Hachiro (Kyoto University), Sara TAFURO (EHESS), Toshimitsu SHINKAWA (Kyoto University)

Argument: The proposition at the origin of this research project is that understanding the transformations of social protection in Asia should be taken very seriously and included in the current

debates in Europe on the future of welfare systems. This is also a real epistemological challenge for social sciences that had the tendency in the past to consider welfare state as a form of social protection specific to Europe.

The issue at stake is less to enrich existing typologies than to proceed to a rebuilding of our concepts in order to properly analyze the social dynamics and the political logic which explain how potential changes become effective and specific directions are chosen among various possibilities, which are partly based on historical patterns.

To know more about the CAPWELCARE program :
<http://ffj.ehess.fr/capwelcare.html>

Seminar program : Understanding the relations between Africa & Asia: Transversal space of research and education (CRAA-ETRE)
アジア・アフリカセミナープログラム「アフリカとアジアの新たな関係性」



After two successful sessions, here is the upcoming program of the Africa-Asia seminar at the FFJ.

Thursday December 1, 15:00- 17:00

Special session : Technique and nature: new axis of Asia-Africa cooperation

Speaker : Kotaro Fukuhara (CEAFJP-EHESS), Madiodio Niasse (Water & environmental expert)

Discussant : Benoit Hazard (CNRS)

Venue : EHESS (190 Avenue de France) Room 640

Thursday December 8, 15:00- 17:00

AXE 1 Network et circulation

Speaker : Shimizu Takao (Hiroshima University, Japon)

Discussant : Pooja Jain (FFJ-EHESS, Science Po)

Venue : EHESS (190 Avenue de France) Room to be confirmed

Thursday January 12, 15:00- 17:00

AXE 2 Geopolitical recomposition and new economic relations

Speaker : Lisa Chauvet (Université Paris-Dauphine)

Venue : EHESS (190 Avenue de France) Room 638

February 8, 18h-20h

Special session at Paris Dauphine University

Speakers : Lionel Zinsou, Serge Michel

Discussant : Bernard-Rene Guillochon (Université Dauphine)

Tuesday February 21 février 15:00- 17:00

AXE 3 Production et circulation of knowledge

Speaker : Akira Takada (Kyoto University, Japon)

Discussant : Rémy Bazenguissa-Ganga (EHESS)

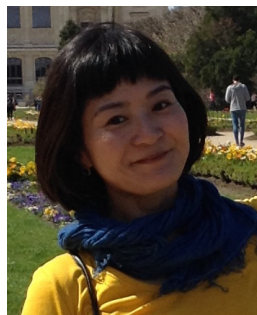
Venue : IMAF (96 bd Raspail, 75006) 2nd floor

To know more about the Africa-Asia seminar:
<http://ffj.ehess.fr/capwelcare.html>

Presentation of new visiting researchers at CEAFJP from fall 2016

パリ日仏高等研究センター2016年度招待研究者のご紹介

Nobuyo Aizawa (Tokyo Keizai University), Ching-Wen Chang (The University of Tokyo), Hidetada Higashi (Yamanashi Gakuin University), Takeki Sunakawa (Kobe University), Jun Suzuki (GRIPS)
相澤伸依 (東京経済大学), 張景雯 (東京大学), 東秀忠 (山梨学院大学),
砂川武貴 (神戸大学), 鈴木潤 (政策研究大学院大学)



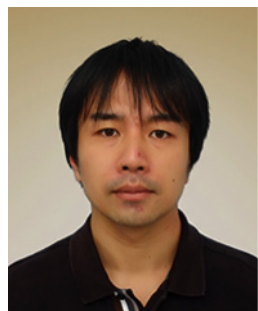
Nobuyo AIZAWA is Associate Professor at Tokyo Keizai University. Her research focuses on the comparative history of contraception between France and Japan, and the discourses that relate to it. She carries out both archival researches and oral interviews with French women in order to examine their visions on maternity, body, health, and the relationship with their partners through contraception. She recently published «The Contraceptive Pill and Us: The Female Body and Ethics of Contraception» in *The Sexuality*, Hisashi Fujita (eds.), Nakanishiya, Kyoto, March, 2016.



Ching-Wen Chang is a Ph.D candidate of Computational Biology and Medical Sciences of the University of Tokyo. She graduated from National Taiwan University, majored agronomy in bachelor degree, and studied Chinese medicine for master degree. After two years work experience in an international patent and law office in Taiwan, she went to Japan in 2014 for doctoral research, which focuses on the intellectual property issue and innovation policy design. She will join EHESS in Oct 2016 as an invited researcher, and develop her knowledge cycle model to explain how the companies control the knowledge resource through existed policy system.



Hidetada Higashi is an associate Professor at the Department of Business, Yamanashi Gakuin University. He is the associate chair of the Department of Business as well. His recent research focuses on the patterns of new product development process and organization of automotive companies and production system of agricultural industry. He is a long term member of researchers' network on automotive industry, such as U.S.-based PVMI (Program on Vehicle and Mobility Innovation) and France-based GERPISA (Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche Permanent sur l'Industrie et les Salariés de l'Automobile.)



Takeki Sunakawa is a project associate professor at Kobe University Center for Social Systems Innovation. His main areas of research interest are macroeconomics and monetary policy. He has published articles in *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking* and *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*. From 2005 to 2014, he had worked at the Bank of Japan as an Economist. He received a Ph.D. in Economics from the Ohio State University in 2012. Mr. Sunakawa is a recipient of the 2016 Banque de France Research Fellowship at the Center for French-Japanese Advanced Studies in Paris.



Jun SUZUKI is Professor of Innovation Policy at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) in Tokyo since 2007. He has been working in the field of science, technology and innovation policy for more than 25 years. Primary fields of his research are the analysis of patent data and innovation activities. His recent publications include *Role of Public Research Institutes in Japan's National Innovation System* (co-written, Science, Technology & Society, 2015).

My current research topic is comparison of the feminist movement for the liberation of the oral contraception in 1960-70s in France and in Japan. These countries have different history in the reproductive policies. Japanese government legalized abortion in 1948, and oral contraception in 1999, while French government legalized the former in 1975, and latter in 1967. Why did they have the different policies? These differences are what made me interested in the feminist movement. The most of the Japanese feminists were not propelling the use of the oral contraception, but the French feminists were. I'm researching why they choose opinions differently, and what was the philosophical and sociological bases for their choices.

My current research topics is related about the knowledge cycle in bio related industry, especially focus on pharmaceutical industry and agriculture. These industries have close policies and regulations, and their innovation ability and market power are always be impacted by out-side regulations. My study intends to explore how policies or regulations affect the knowledge distribution in bio industry, and how to design the suitable systems for raising or maintaining the competitiveness of bio industry. In FFJ and EHESS, I try to share my experience of bio industry, and extend my theory with other viewpoints from the economists and patent researchers.

Since my arrival at EHESS in the end of March 2016, I have conducted the research project on the innovation of electric vehicles in Europe as Valeo research fellow. This project has several aspects such as diffusion of innovation and infrastructure, development of new product architecture, and ecosystems of the automotive industry. The velocity of change in the industry is very rapid in recent years especially in Europe. Thanks to its location and network of FFJ-EHESS, I can grasp the dynamism of innovation here in Paris.

During my first two months at FFJ, I have conducted a few research projects. These projects are related to the effective lower bound (ELB) on nominal interest rates, which is especially relevant to the conduct of monetary policies after the financial crisis. One of them is about the credibility of central banks when the short-term nominal interest rate is at the ELB. Credibility is one of the most important issues faced by central banks conducting unconventional monetary policies, such as forward guidance policies, in recent years.

Currently, I am carrying out a study concerning the innovation policy for SMEs in Japan. Topics include to evaluate some kinds of policy effects on firms' performance and on star inventors who collaborate with academia. To analyze patent data at the micro-level, I am conducting disambiguation of inventors' name. In addition, I am starting the comparative study between French and Japanese innovation systems in terms of the role of public research institutions and the rate and direction of changes in industry and technology.