La Lettre de la Fondation France-Japon de l’EHESS

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Comité éditorial：
Noa BERGER, Ken DAIMARU, Sébastien LECHEVALIER, Mayuko YAMAMOTO

執筆・編集：ノア・ベルジェ、貴丸謙、セバスチャン・レシェバリエ、山本薫子

Éditorial / Editorial / 論説
“An American in Paris (in a Japanese restaurant) ”
Theodore C. Bestor / ハーバード大学

At first blush, it may seem odd that an American would be writing about the tastes for Japanese cuisine that have developed in France in recent years, but in this age of globalization perhaps it is not so surprising. As an American scholar of Japanese studies, one of my specializations is the anthropology of food, particularly looking at traditional Japanese cuisine as an aspect of national cultural identity and as an element in Japanese “soft power,” during the past two or three decades as the worldwide popularity of Japanese cuisine has soared. The Japanese government and the mass media certainly present cuisine as an important pillar for the global branding of “Cool Japan”!

In 2013, UNESCO recognized “Washoku: traditional dietary cultures of the Japanese” for inscription on its list of Global Intangible Cultural Heritage. Japanese cuisine joined 7 other gastronomic cultures to be so recognized. “The French gastronomic meal” was one of the first four culinary heritages UNESCO recognized in 2010. (As of 2015, a total of 10 cuisines or culinary items have been recognized, nominated by a total of 19 countries (sometimes jointly nominated).)

Of course, culinary heritage is extremely important in every culture and society, but perhaps only French and Japanese cultures have raised gastronomy to such sophisticated, aestheticized, and – dare I say it – sometimes fetishized heights. So as an anthropologist interested in food and in how food both marks and crosses boundaries across and among cultures, examining the complicated interactions of French and Japanese tastes, preferences, and mastery of a foreign cuisine is fascinating. (…)

Over the course of the past year and a half, I have had the opportunity to visit Paris on several occasions, and in each case, my eyes and my palate have been open to grasp what I can about the impact of Japanese culinary styles and principles in the everyday world of French alimentation. Recently, in February 2016, I was honored to be invited to make an address on this topic at a conference sponsored by the Fondation France-Japon de l’EHESS.

Thus far, my visits to Paris to consider Japanese cuisine have been brief, and I have not yet been able to carry out systematic or extensive research. But I do have several tentative observations about the current Japanese culinary boom in Paris. First and perhaps foremost, Japanese and French chefs have developed a serious attraction to each other’s crafts. The volume of exchange of chefs from both countries into the kitchens of the other is enormous. However, the professionalized culinary cultures from which both sets of chefs emerge put an enormous (and highly competitive) emphasis on the achievement of perfect form in the kitchen (…)

The entire version is available on our website: http://ffj.ehess.fr/lettre_2016_2.html
The European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS) will organize the 12th EAJS Workshop for Doctoral Students (4-7 July 2016) at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales with the generous support of the Toshiba International Foundation and of the Japan Foundation. The EAJS Workshop for Doctoral Students aims to create a European multidisciplinary network of advanced graduate students and senior scholars working on Japan.

**Date:** 4-7 July 2016  
**Venue:** École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (190 avenue de France 75013 Paris)  
**Keynote Speaker:** Emiko OHNUKI-TIERNEY (The University of Wisconsin Madison)

**June 3 (Fri), 2016, 11:00-12:30**  
“Drift and Conversion: Hidden Faces of Institutional Change” in the framework of Political Economy of Institutional Change Seminar organized by Elvire Guillaud, Jérôme Bourdieu, Thibault Darcillon and Marco Ranaldi  
**Venue:** Centre d’Economie de la Sorbonne (106-112 bd de l’Hôpital 75013 Paris), room 18

**June 8 (Wed), 2016, 13:00-15:00**  
“Comparative Historical Analysis in Contemporary Political Science” in the framework of Capitalismes Asiatiques: Diversité et Chagrement Institutionnel Seminar organized by Sébastien Lechevalier  
**Venue:** EHESS (190 av de France 75013 Paris), room 638

**June 9 (Thu), 2016, 15:00-17:00**  
“Varieties of Liberalization and the New Politics of Social Solidarity” in the framework of Les Réformes de la Protection Sociale: Perspectives Internationales Comparées Seminar organized by Sébastien Lechevalier  
**Venue:** EHESS (105 bd Raspail 75006 Paris), room 12

**June 16 (Thu), 2016, 15:00-18:00**  
“Tutorial session with doctoral students”  
**Venue:** EHESS (190 av de France 75013 Paris), room 638  
*Advance registration is recommended: fjj@ehess.fr*

Kathleen Thelen is Ford Professor of Political Science at MIT. Her work focuses on the origins and evolution of political-economic institutions in the rich democracies. She published *Varieties of Liberalization and the Comparative Historical Analysis* (with James Mahoney, Cambridge) in 2015.

**Project director:** Sébastien LECHEVALIER (EHESS)  
**Participants:** Maria Lucia BUGNO (Cambridge), Heuishilja CHANG (Oxford), Szymon Andrzej CZERKAWSKI (Bonn), Veronica DE PIERI (Venice/Paris), Aura DI FEBO (Manchester), Julia GESRSTER (Berlin), Elsa GONAY (Geneva), Michael GRIESER (Munich), Bruce GROVER (Heidelberg), Fynn HOLM (Zurich), Matthias HUBER (Vienna), Thorsten KERP (Bonn), Ami KOBYASHI (Berlin), Kamako KURAMITA-SU (Birmingham), Federico MANGLAVITE (Oxford), Nathalie PHILLIPS (Edinburgh), Mina QIAO (Munich), Joey SOEHARDJOJO (Warwick), Sarah TANKE (Paris), Shira TAUBE-DAYAN (Haifa)

For more information: http://ffj.ehess.fr/eajs2016.html
Announcement of the recipients of the 2017 CEAFJP Fellowship

2017年度日仏高等研究センター 研究フェロー受賞者

The Centre for French-Japanese Advanced Studies in Paris (Centre d’Etudes Avancées Franco-Japonais de Paris, CEAFJP) is a research and exchange program coordinated by the EHESS France-Japan Foundation (FFJ). The purpose of the CEAFJP fellowship programs is to provide an organization within which senior and junior researchers can devote themselves to their research in an independent environment.

The selection committee gathered on May 17th, 2016 to assess the many proposals received through the open call. We are pleased to announce the names of the recipient of the 2017 CEAFJP Fellowship:

**Air Liquide Fellowship:**
Greg de ST. MAURICE - “The Paradox of Contemporary National Cuisines: French and Japanese Foodways as Case Studies”

**Banque de France Fellowship:**
Ulrich VOLZ - “Japanese Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy and the Hollowing-out of Japanese Industry”

**Michelin Fellowship:**
Kazuyuki MOTOHASHI - “New Innovation Policies in Science Based Economy Era”

**Renault Fellowship:**
Ai NISHIMURA - “Usages de l’automobile et des nouveaux services de mobilité au Japon, en Corée et en Europe -- Les politiques environnementales urbaines et de l’aménagement du territoire qui réalisent la mobilité permettant nouveaux besoins de la société --”

**Valeo Fellowship:**
Toshiaki TANAKA - “A Study of New Technologies of Personal Mobility and Robot Suit for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities”

University credit hour, which plays a key role in demonstrating students’ academic progress or completion of their courses or degrees, has traditionally been used as a time-based proxy of student learning outcomes. The credit hour system has been implemented for multiple purposes in many nations. The U.S., which invented the credit hour system, has originally implemented it as a standard measure in assessing university faculty pension. (...) In Japan, following the U.S. model, the credit hour system has been applied to higher education with the expectation to encourage student proactive learning. Since then, some questions have been raised: How can we assure the quality of the credit hour system?, or how can we know whether the credit hour system substantially functions as well as intended? There have been discussions on the function and importance of the credit hour system in promoting academic activities and learning, and how it should be evaluated in terms of external accreditation as well as internal quality assurance. (...)

To read the full article: [http://ffj.ehess.fr/upload/CEAFJPDP%2016-05.pdf](http://ffj.ehess.fr/upload/CEAFJPDP%2016-05.pdf)

**Discussion Paper Series of CEAFJP / CEAフ JP ディスカッション・ペーパー・シリーズ**

**«How Do Credit Hours Assure the Quality of Higher Education? : Time-based vs. Competency-Based Debate»**

Ayaka NODA

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education, Japan

Ma recherche doctorale est centrée sur une analyse de l’évolution du peuplement, de l’aménagement et du fonctionnement des banlieus (mot qui traduit ici la notion de kôgai) des aires métropolitaines japonaises depuis la fin de la bulle et la Décennie perdue (1992-2002). Durant la période de la Haute Croissance, un faible contrôle sur les usages des sols a permis une expansion considérable des banlieus, où se sont installés des individus suivant le parcours professionnel et résidentiel typique de la famille nucléaire d’après-guerre. Les kôgai ont ainsi constitué le lieu d’épanouissement d’une classe moyenne enrichie, symbole de la réussite du Japon d’après-guerre. Cependant, ces territoires périurbains sont aujourd’hui soumis à des processus multidimensionnels et cumulés de déclin provoqués par la baisse de la population du Japon. Mais le facteur démographique seul n’explique pas pourquoi la décroissance progresse à un rythme plus élevé dans les banlieues que dans des zones déjà classées kasos (en dépeuplement) avant 1990, en raison de la conjonction de soldes migratoires et naturels négatifs. (...)

To read the full article: [http://ffj.ehess.fr/upload/CEAFJPDP%2016-05.pdf](http://ffj.ehess.fr/upload/CEAFJPDP%2016-05.pdf)
Entretien avec / Interview with / インタビュー

Maki UMEMURA / 梅村真希
Michelin Research Fellow at CEAFJP, University of Cardiff
2015年度ミシュラン研究フェロー、カーディフ大学

- Could you explain about your current researches at the EHESS?

My research at the EHESS involves looking at the evolution of frontier industries in Japan, through the experiences of the biomedical and energy industry in Japan. In particular, I focus on the regenerative and solar energy sectors.

- Please let us know about your career as a researcher

I spent the first decade of my childhood in the United States, lived in Japan, then went to study history at university in the U.S. I went on to do postgraduate studies in the UK after a few years in the private sector. I gained a position at my current university as I completed my PhD. I decided to come to France after obtaining the Michelin Fellowship during my research leave year.

- Could you explain the framework of this international workshop and its significances for the French academic community and society at large?

This workshop considers the evolution of the energy industry from a long term perspective. One of the underlying agendas of the event is to reflect upon the past to consider energy transitions in the future. The energy industries of France and Japan are similar in some ways. (...) We think that the comparison of the French and Japanese experiences should interest those who are interested in the history of the energy industry and future energy transitions, in both academia and beyond. (…)

The entire version is available on our website: http://ffj.ehess.fr/lettre_2016_2.html

Dr. Maki UMEMURA is the organizer of the International Workshop Public Innovation Policy In Japan and In France: Case of Energy Industry which will be held at the EHESS (190 avenue de France, 75013, Paris) on June 6th, 2016, 9:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Participants of this workshop include: Alain BELTRAN, Takeo KIKKAWA, Alexandre ROJEY, Yukiko FUKASAKU, Miyuki TSUCHIYA, Chenxiao XIA, Aleksandra KOBILJSKI, Christophe BOUJEAU. Advanced registration is recommended via email ffj@ehess.fr.

The program of the workshop is available on the following website: http://ffj.ehess.fr/20160606.html

Entretien avec / Interview with / インタビュー

Linda WEISS / リンダ・ヴィエス
Professor Emeritus at the University of Sydney, Invited Professor at the EHESS
シドニー大学名誉教授、社会科学高等研究院客員教授

- Could you tell us about your current research?

I am presently working on two projects that examine different aspects of state capacity. One of these projects focuses on the concept of infrastructural power. Since its first articulation by Michael Mann in 1984, the concept of infrastructural power has provided a productive way of examining the political power (or capacity) of modern states to penetrate, extract, and deploy resources in the territories over which they rule. But we have little insight into how, why, and with what consequences, some states seek to extend their infrastructural reach internationally -- into other national and regional territories. My research will address these issues by comparing the EU and the United States approaches to the negotiation of intellectual property rights in trade agreements and their strategies for international enforcement.

Another project stems from my recent research on the role of the American state in US innovation and enterprise. An important finding was that the federal government has taken a lead role in absorbing high-level risk and driving innovation at the frontier of technology. The literature on East Asia (mainly Japan and South Korea) claims that the state is doomed to fail in this domain and that therefore it is obliged to retreat from economic involvement. Whether applied to the highly developed or recently industrialized setting, the state in this influential narrative is the risk-averse actor whose role is limited for the most part to ensuring macro-stability and establishing the rules of the game. I am interested in examining this idea in a broader comparative framework. (…)

- Can you share some of your experiences or impressions during your stay in France?

France is well known for the high value that its government and people place on their culture and language. Even their intellectuals are held in relatively high regard when compared to many other advanced countries. So I am not surprised to see evidence of this in many different ways, both large and small. Indeed, the very existence of institutions like EHESS is one very important example of that observation. And by the way, I have found the environment here very stimulating, especially discussions in the seminars. (…)

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