



Faculty Waseda University
Graduate School of
Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS)

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VOL. 3 | **Spotlights**



GSAPS

Faculty =

Expertise



Humanism

At the Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), students are taught by diverse faculty members with high-level research skills and practical abilities, who conduct cutting-edge research in their field, and who have real world experience, such as in international institutions like UNICEF and the World Bank, in diplomacy, and in the mass media.

In this edition of Faculty Spotlights, we take a look at the attractive learning experience and the three specializations-‘Area Studies’, ‘International Relations’ and ‘International Development/Policy Studies’-offered by GSAPS through the voices of its teaching staff and their unique expertise and rich humanism cultivated from various backgrounds.

File

01

Glenda S. ROBERTS

Field of specialization : Sociocultural Anthropology, Contemporary Japanese Society, Migrant Worker Policy, Gender Studies, Work and Organizations

Perspectives on people in contemporary society and how to accept foreigners

I have been teaching at GSAPS since 1998. At the same time, as a social and cultural anthropologist, I also have been conducting research on work-life balance and immigration measures and problems in Japan. Social and cultural anthropology is a branch of anthropology that mainly focuses on the study of people and activities in contemporary society. Yet it also includes research on how society is changing, including work, family, and nursing care, as well as how Japan, as an aging society with a decreasing working population, can accept foreigners.

Learning that there are as many ways of looking at things as there are people

When I was in high school in Massachusetts, I had a homework assignment to write a report on what was happening in society. I read a book about a religious group from Germany called the "Bruderhof," which still exist in the United States today. I was fascinated by these people who make a living by creating their own unique community and culture, and thus I convinced my father to let me stay there for a night. Life in this community was completely different from my life, and I learned that there are countless ways of looking at things. I believe that this experience was one of the reasons I decided to study social and cultural anthropology.

Understanding the impact of the unbroken history of human activities and embracing diversity

Anthropology as a discipline will never cease to exist as long as humans exist. This is because it is built on a broad view of how human activity has affected the earth over a 300,000-year period. On the other hand, studying anthropology allows people to embrace the diversity of others. No matter what future you pursue after graduation, I believe that students will be able to form a very broad perspective without one-sided judgments or prejudice while appreciating the opinions and perspectives of other people.

The importance of maintaining a critical perspective and drawing your own conclusions

I don't believe that everybody should earn a PhD and teach at university as I do. The study of anthropology can be applied to any field, so once you have a master's degree the possibilities are limitless. It is also important to have a critical perspective (critical thinking) towards books and literature written by others and go through the process of examining them. In addition, the ability to participate in discussions and draw your own conclusion is useful in all aspects of life. I hope that students will recognize and appreciate each other's diverse perspectives.



Shinzo HAYASE

Field of specialization : Ethno-history of Asia, History of International Relations

Reading materials by Western and Japanese suzerain states from the view of local people

I specialize in the history of Southeast Asia, and in my classes I teach the history of the maritime world and its relationship with Japan. In the maritime world, people and goods move actively. In established land-based agricultural societies, there are certain rhythms in agriculture, such as plowing, planting, and harvesting that follow the seasons. But since the maritime world is quite fluid, people are not bound by precedent and they are flexible and adaptable, they left little literature behind. On the other hand, many countries and regions in Southeast Asia came under Western and Japanese colonial rule, so materials written from the perspective of the Western and Japanese suzerain states remain. It is necessary to reread these materials left by Westerners and Japanese from the perspective of the local people.

Leaving stories of people who lived strongly but do not appear in literature

When I was a first-year university student, I participated in a Filipino language course at UNESCO's Center for East Asian Cultural Studies. When I read Japanese newspapers and magazines with the knowledge I had learned, I felt uncomfortable with the katakana spelling of the Filipino language. Then I learned about Philippine Studies, which were negatively influenced by Spain and the US, so I wanted to learn directly from the local people. After graduating from university, I went to Western Australia and learned about the history of pirates in Southeast Asia and Chinese and Japanese prostitutes in Singapore. I was also motivated to start research because I wanted to convey and preserve in my ethnic and social history research those people who lived strongly to the fullest even though they were not documented.

The importance of values in understanding and respecting each other's history and culture

It is necessary to create research tools in areas where research has not yet been developed. I have focused on uncovering, reprinting, and understanding such materials. So far, I have worked to reprint research materials from the Nampo Kaihatsu Kinko (bank), the Borneo Shimibun (newspaper), and magazines published by the Nanyo Kyokai (South Seas Association). In addition, people are now increasingly speaking frankly at places of international exchange. What is important is to mutually understand and respect each other's history and culture. Southeast Asia, which belongs to the maritime world, has different values from the terrestrial world, such as emphasizing interpersonal relationships and not saying things that other people do not like. I hope that we will learn about each other's differences and discuss them on an equal footing.

Reading books to learn from others and form your own opinions

I want every humanities student to read at least one book a week. Every week I update my book review blog. It is hard to remember a book if you just read it, but by introducing the book and writing comments after reading it, you will be able to connect yourself to the next step. The important thing is the attitude of learning from others. A book is trying to tell you something not in parts but throughout, so I hope students will learn from the author's point of view. And after absorbing it, I want you to think about what kind of opinion you have. Anyway, my message to students is to read a variety of books and learn from them.





Countries that adopt policies to promote economic development and those that do not

I teach courses on Economic Development Theory and Political Economy of Economic Development. I have been researching under what conditions developing countries achieve economic development, and such conditions have already become clear in the field of economics. However, there are many governments around the world that do not adopt policies to establish such conditions for economic development. On the other hand, East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea have adopted policies to facilitate such conditions. From the perspective of political economy, I research why some countries adopt policies that promote economic development while others do not.

My interest in economic development after witnessing poverty first-hand overseas

In my first year of university, I went abroad for the first time and did a homestay for about 10 days with the Karen people, a hill tribe living near the border between Thailand and Myanmar. There, I was exposed to a primitive lifestyle without electricity, gas, or running water. In Bangkok, I saw many beggars on the street and was shocked to see a level of poverty not found in Japan. In my second year of university, I also did a homestay in a slum in the Philippines and witnessed the residents' extremely poor lifestyle. I questioned the reasons for the poverty and the differences between Japan and the Philippines, which led me to research economic development.

The importance of doing research that combines economics and political science

There are various factors needed to achieve economic development, such as infrastructure development, protection of property rights, economic freedom, human resource development, and macroeconomic stability. When we look at these factors, it is clear that government plays an important role. In other words, in order to understand what policies to adopt, it is necessary to combine economics and political science. How the economic outcomes and results of policies feed back into political phenomena, that is, the interaction between economy and politics, is not yet well understood by political scientists. It is necessary to study the phenomenon of economic development from the combined perspectives of economics and political science.

Encouraging students to contribute to the future of the poor in developing countries

Economics is a subject that uses a lot of mathematics, but to help the understanding of students who have studied in a variety of fields, I try to use real-life examples and provide thought-provoking topics without emphasizing the mathematical and technical aspects of the subject. Economic development is a very important condition for the poor in many developing countries to escape from poverty. Some of our graduates continue their studies on economic development, while others work for international organizations. I want students to develop a good understanding of the mechanisms of economic development and grow to contribute to economic development, especially in poor countries.

File 03

Atsushi
KATO



The development of Asian countries in the Western-led international financial system

At GSAPS, I teach courses on “Regional Integration in the Global Economy” and “International Capital Flows and Financial Integration in Asia”. My area of specialization is international macroeconomics, and especially I study how international capital flows affect economic development of countries. Since I was a student around 25 years ago, the situation in Asia has changed dramatically. Japan’s position has also changed. With the rise of China, the center of gravity of the world economy has shifted to East Asia. On the other hand, the international financial system is still led by the United States and Europe. I am studying how Asian countries can best develop their economies under the international financial system led by Europe and the United States.

Economic disparities and the impact of the Asian financial crisis

When I was an undergraduate student, I became interested in economic disparities, and I wanted to understand how, beyond country-specific problems, globalization affects economic disparity between nations. In particular, I got interested in cross-border capital movements when I was studying in Germany about the introduction of the euro and its impact on the European economy and the Asian financial crisis occurred. Seeing students give up studying in Germany and return to their home countries, I witnessed the impact of international financial markets on individuals and countries. The experience has led to my education and research activities afterwards. Today I seek to contribute to understanding of the international political economy and international relations from an economic perspective.

Thinking about economic development in East Asia as an East Asian

Economics is led by the universities in the US which have by far the largest influence. In Europe, with the backdrop of the common market, research bases have been established in various countries, and they are actively conducting exchanges of researchers and students. On the other hand, in East Asia, such exchanges are still limited. When thinking about the East Asian economic development, rather than merely adopting what is currently important in the US, I believe that it is important for scholars in East Asia to conduct research from an East Asian perspective.

Developing human resources who can contribute to Asian financial market development

While submitting papers to top-level international academic journals, I would like to create a base for the educational environment here in Waseda in the fields of international capital movement and development in East Asia, which we can be proud of as the best in the world. I would also like to help develop human resources from Asia who think about Asian problems and leaders in international organizations, national governments, private companies, NGOs, and think tanks who can contribute to the development of Asia from their respective positions in their respective fields. At the same time, I seek to work with my students on research that will have an impact on the development of Asian financial markets.

File **04**

**TOMOO
KIKUCHI**

Field of specialization : International Macroeconomics, Economic Growth and Development

File 05

Hatsue SHINOHARA

Field of specialization : International Relations, International History, US-Japan Relations, Foreign Policy (Japan, East Asia, the US)

Bringing the world together through diplomacy and international organizations

At GSAPS, as an expert on international relations and foreign policy, I mainly research and teach about US-Japan and US-East Asia relations. The world has approximately 200 countries, which are neither in isolation nor one community, and need to find a way to coexist. Diplomacy is the key to creating such a system, and as diplomacy advances, treaties and organizations such as the United Nations and the European Union are eventually established. When such an organization is established, differences in the national interest between countries are relaxed a little, and the world moves closer together. I am interested in this power of diplomacy.

Doing research in the US and moving beyond a Japan-only perspective

When I was a child, the scars of the Pacific War were still visible in Tokyo. Soldiers injured in the war, called "Shoi gunjin", who sorrowfully played the accordion or other instruments for money left a strong impression on me, which led me to become interested in the Pacific War. Although I went on to graduate school and did research in Japan, I felt the need to do research from the other side, so I made the big decision and go to America. At the consultation before my presentation when I was concerned about speaking in English, my professor strictly told me, "Even if you are a foreign student, I won't go easy on you. Please practice again and again in front of the mirror".

Understanding Japan's position and the world can help you to understand yourself

In the long run, I feel that the world has made progress. The slave trade and colonies are gone. Many people have worked to make the world a better place, and I am interested in those people who have made treaties and created international organizations as well as the way in which international organizations function. Nobody could have imagined the recent events in Ukraine. For example, by following things such as what is happening every day, the influence of the economy, and the problems related to China and North Korea, we can understand Japan's position, the world as a whole, and our own thinking process.

Flying around the world with multifaceted thinking and diverse values

I work and sometimes travel together with students from diverse backgrounds. I hope that students will fly around the world with the rich values they cultivate through their research life. Many of our graduates return to their home countries, so I hope that they will give back in their respective home countries through the knowledge they gained at GSAPS. That is a pleasure for me. Today, while globalization is evolving, it is also said we are living in an age of nationalism. So I want students to be able to form insightful and multifaceted thinking and perspectives. And as a scholar of international relations, I would like to reiterate the importance of transnational solidarity and connections.



Mutual regional commonalities and differences and the background of decision-making

I have been teaching at GSAPS for about 12 years. My area of specialization is international relations. In my field of comparative regionalism, I focus on the relationship between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU), or between Europe and Asia. I focus on the political, economic, and social correlations between these regions, knowing their similarities and differences, and how their social, religious, and cultural backgrounds influence each other's decision-making.

An international family environment and my interest in continental Europe

Although I am originally from the United Kingdom, I lived in Hong Kong for some time due to family members who worked as diplomats or in government-related positions. Growing up in such an international environment and family structure may have been the catalyst for me to pursue international relations research. In addition, living close to continental Europe, I was very interested in the European Union, and I spent many summers in Spain, which I think had a big influence on me.

EU success in escaping the “realist trap” and the future of international relations

One of the reasons for my interest in international relations is my interest in the European Union, which is a good example of escaping the “realist trap”. The term “realism” here refers to the realism with which countries build up their military forces in preparation for the threat of war with other countries. With the creation of the EU, the 27 member countries became economically and socially integrated and war-free. Because somewhere the balance of power will one day be destroyed, I believe that researching this organization is a major theme for deepening our understanding of international relations in the future.

Opportunities to become a professional in international relations

GSAPS is blessed with many varied opportunities to become an international relations professional. You may be considered for a job abroad, or even in a regional organization such as ASEAN. Other possible options include the United Nations and consultants to private sector companies. GSAPS offers a very high level of education. I think that because we trust our students and encourage them to be independent in their research, they develop critical thinking and flexible problem-solving skills.

File **06**

**Paul M.
BACON**

Field of specialization : Inter-regionalism (Europe and Asia), Comparative Regionalism (Europe and Asia), Human Rights Promotion and Protection



How public international law resolves international disputes

My main research is public international law and I teach about the international law of the sea and international tribunals. Within public international law, I am interested in how international disputes are resolved through international court procedures, especially the traditional judicial trial procedure of the International Court of Justice and the strengthening of mandatory trials through the dispute settlement system of Part 15 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I am also interested in the field of international investment since there is a special system of arbitration that allows investors to sue states.

Negotiating political solutions through calm procedures

I took my first class on public international law when I was a university student. I learned that there are various means to settle international disputes, and I thought negotiations to reach a political solution were interesting as one method. But I also learned that international disputes are settled through legal arguments based on the rules of international law in international court proceedings, and I was very attracted to the calm and logical dispute resolution process through such methods. I also felt that the rules of public international law provided me with a new perspective from which to view various events in the international community, which was another major reason why I wanted to continue my research in public international law.

Grasping the limits of public international law amid rapidly changing international conflicts

Even though the international community is changing rapidly, the underlying principles behind it do not change that much. Every day I think about how the rules of international law can be applied to rapidly changing international conflicts and events, and what limits there are to the application of such rules. I still find public international law to be a very interesting field of study because the more I study, the more I discover things I don't know and the more I want to know. Public international law is not a tool that necessarily gives us all the right answers or complete solutions to various problems. However, my basic stance in my research will continue to be to calmly consider its limitations and to consider the best possible solutions.

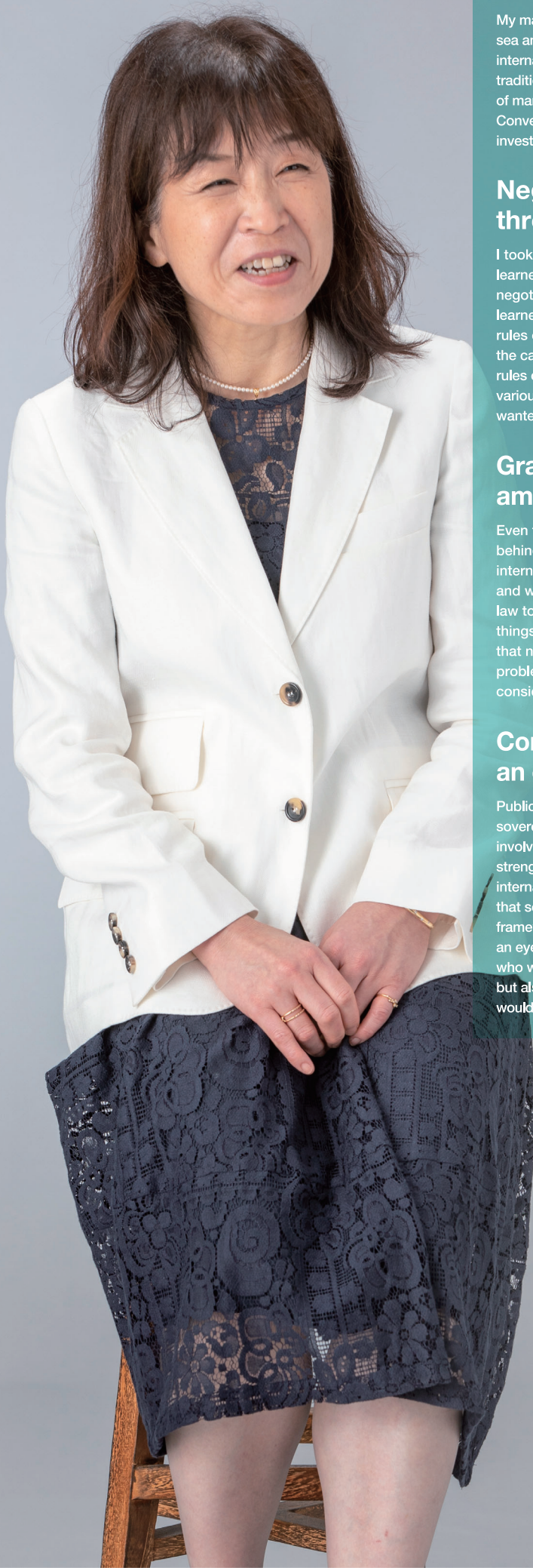
Contributing from a legal perspective with an eye on the influence of international relations

Public international law used to be based on the principle of governing relations between sovereign states. Today, this principle remains largely unchanged. However, issues involving persons within a state and international organizations as a means of strengthening cooperation among states have also become significant in public international law, and there are many rules governing such areas. Laws have also emerged that seek to protect the common interests of the international community beyond the framework of sovereign states. I hope that students studying international law will have an eye to view international relations from a calm and legal perspective. Not only those who work for international organizations or are involved in policy in their own countries, but also those who work for private companies are affected by international relations. I would like students to be aware of this when thinking about the work they will get involved in.

File 07

Mariko
KAWANO

Field of specialization : International Law, International Law of the Sea



Faculty Profile



File 01 / Glenda S. ROBERTS

Field of specialization : Sociocultural Anthropology, Contemporary Japanese Society, Migrant Worker Policy, Gender Studies, Work and Organizations

Research theme : The Changing Nature of Japanese Society From the Lens of Gender, Work/Life Balance and Changes in the Workplace, the Reception of Migrants in Contemporary Japan

[Professional background]

Visiting Associate Professor, Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo (1996-1998) / Associate Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (1998-2001) / Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2001-present) / Visiting Scholar, Yale University (2006-2007) / Visiting Scholar, University of Hawaii at Manoa (2008, 2018) / Visiting Scholar, EHESS, Paris (2009, 2017-2018) / Adjunct Senior Fellow, East-West Center, Hawaii (2019-present)
Positions held: Member, Council on Immigration Policy, Ministry of Justice, Japan / President, Society for East Asia Studies, American Anthropological Association



File 02 / Shinzo HAYASE

Field of specialization : Ethno-history of Asia, History of International Relations

Research theme : Ethno-history of Maritime Southeast Asia, Modern History of Asia-Japan Relations

[Professional background]

Assistant Professor and Associate Professor, College of Liberal Arts, Kagoshima University (1987-1993) / Associate Professor, Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, Osaka City University (1993-2001) / Professor, Graduate School of Literature and Human Sciences, Osaka City University (2001-2013) / Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2013-present)
Positions held: Editorial Board Member, Japan Society for Southeast Asian History / Editorial Board Member, Japan Society for Southeast Asian Studies / International Advisory Board Member, *The Journal of History*, Philippine National Historical Society



File 03 / Atsushi KATO

Field of specialization : Economic Development, Industrial Development, Indian Economy

Research theme : Political Economy of Development, Economic Development of India

[Professional background]

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Economics, Daito Bunka University (1996-1999) / Associate Professor, School of Business, Aoyama Gakuin University (1999-2010) / Professor, School of Business, Aoyama Gakuin University (2010-2016) / Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2016-present)



File 04 / Tomoo KIKUCHI

Field of specialization : International Macroeconomics, Economic Growth and Development

Research theme : International Capital Movement and Economic Growth, Financial Markets and Economic Development, Japan in the Global Economy

[Professional background]

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, National University of Singapore (2007-2014) / Senior Research Fellow, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (2014-2017) / Visiting Senior Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (2018-2019) / Associate Professor and Professor, Department of Economics, Korea University (2019-2021) / Associate Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2021-present)
Positions held: Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Asian Economics* / Editorial Board Member, *Malaysian Journal of Economics*

Faculty Profile



File 05 / Hatsue SHINOHARA

Field of specialization : International Relations, International History, US-Japan Relations, Foreign Policy (Japan, East Asia, the US)

Research theme : International Organizations, International Society, International Law (Norms) and Politics, Cultural Diplomacy

[Professional background]

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Humanities, Keisen University (1993-1998) / Part-time Instructor, Sophia University (1995-1997) / Assistant Professor, Department of International Studies, Faculty of International Studies, Meiji Gakuin University (1998-2003) / Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2003-2004) / Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2004-Present) / Part-time Instructor, The University of Tokyo (2005-2009) / Visiting Scholar, The George Washington University Elliot School (2009) / Visiting Professor, Venice International University (2016) Positions held: Global Ethics Fellow, Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs / Advisory Board Member, Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan



File 06 / Paul M. BACON

Field of specialization : Inter-regionalism (Europe and Asia), Comparative Regionalism (Europe and Asia), Human Rights Promotion and Protection

Research theme : Securitization, Norm Localization, European and Asian Regional Organizations, EU-Japan Relations, The Impact of Brexit on International Order, EU Human Rights Strategy in the Asia-Pacific, Comparative Criminal Justice in the Asia-Pacific

[Professional background]

Visiting Professor, Shumei University (1999-2002) / Associate Professor, Tokyo Jogakkan College (2002-2005) / Visiting Scholar, The University of Tokyo (2003-2005) / Associate Professor, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University (2005-2016) / Professor, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University (2016-present) / Associate Professor and Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2010-present) / Associate Professor and Professor, Graduate School of International Culture and Communication Studies, Waseda University (2013-present)



File 07 / Mariko KAWANO

Field of specialization : International Law, International Law of the Sea

Research theme : Pacific Settlement of Disputes, State Responsibility

[Professional background]

Assistant Professor and Associate Professor, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba (1990-2004) / Professor, Faculty of Law, Waseda University (2004-present) / Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (2007-present) Positions held: Advisor, Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Cabinet Office of Japan / Chair, Maritime Affairs Subcommittee, Council for Transport Policy, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan / Member, Council on Customs, Tariff, Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions, Ministry of Finance, Japan

