
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Decision-Making Process and the Jin No Sadame Conference of the Japanese State During Sekkan Political Period

Kato Tomoyasu

Abstract: The Jin no Sadame conference is a conference of high-ranking aristocrats under the Heian period closely related to the state's decision-making process. So far, studies of the Jin no Sadame conference have been focusing on the reciprocal relationship between the state's decision-making process and the role of the Emperor, Sessho - Kanpaku. From this, previous research has regarded Jin no Sadame conference as the fundamental measure for decision-making of the state. Meanwhile, there are also researchers who do not value the role of the Jin no Sadame conference,

but appreciate the role of another power center, or underestimate the role of the conference.

In this article, together with confirming the basic conditions of the Jin no Sadame conference, the author will re-evaluate its role in the political discussion of the state. In addition, the author will consider specific cases during the Sessho political period basing on the diaries of the aristocracy of this period.

Keywords: Aristocrats of the Heian Period; Sekkan; Jin no Sadame.

The Overseas Chinese in Nagasaki in the XVII and XVIII Centuries

Nguyen Thi Lan Anh

Abstract: Under the Sakoku during the Edo period (1603-1868), Nagasaki had become a major trading port in Japan, dealing with foreign countries, especially China. At this time, the Tokugawa Bakufu issued stringent control policies to the Netherlands but more relaxed ones with China. Between the 17th and 18th century merchants who had come to trade at Nagasaki harbor and Sino-Japanese had to

concentrate on living in the Tojin yashiki, creating a Chinese community in Nagasaki. Acting as a bridge between local officials and Chinese traders, they had made great contributions to Japanese-Chinese foreign trade at that time. In addition to the work of translators, they also received and issued trade certificates and recorded foreign trade news for the Bakufu. The Chinese community had brought their lifestyle and

culture from their hometown to Nagasaki to form a unique Chinese version of the culture here, and the Chinese cultural heritage is still preserved till this day.

Keywords: Chinese Culture; Major Trading Port; Overseas Chinese in Nagasaki.

Some Characteristics of Classical Chinese Poetry in Japan During The Late Edo Period

Do Thi Mai

Abstract: Classical Chinese poetry was firstly composed in Japan in the 7th century, parallel to the start of using Chinese writing characters (漢字). This kind of poetry was composed according to the rules of classical Chinese poetry, such as the law of tone patterns (平仄) and a couplet (對句). After that, this kind of poetry, which was composed in Japan, had variations and became an important part of Japanese classical literature. During the Edo period, the Chinese classics were significantly respected, and access to Chinese classics expanded to every social class. As a result, it created a booming period of classical Chinese poetry with a large number of poets and a massive amount of works. Classical

Chinese poetry in Japan during the Edo period can be divided into two phases with distinct characteristics, which are the early Edo period and the late Edo period.

This article focuses on analyzing the characteristics of classical Chinese poetry during the late Edo period. During this period, classical Chinese poetry in Japan continued to be considered as a literary genre originating from China, but in terms of content, it is beyond the classical Chinese characters and motifs, diversified with a variety of themes which are closer to the real life and preferences of Japanese people.

Keywords: Japan; Classical Chinese Poetry; Edo Period.

The Origin of the Vertical Stripe Pattern on Japanese Matsusaka Momen and the Theory of Its Relation to Vietnamese Brocatelle

Phan Hai Linh

Abstract: Matsusaka momen is the famous cotton fabric of the Ise area (Japan). Characterized by the vertical stripe pattern and indigo coloring, in the 18th century, the annual consumption quantity of Matsusaka momen in Edo was equal to half of the Edo

citadel's population. A number of Matsusaka merchants, thanks to the trading of momen and dye, developed their business into big corporations, for example, the Mitsui family. Several Japanese researchers assume that the origin of the vertical stripe

pattern on Matsusaka momen has a relation to Vietnamese “willow striped fabric” (liễu điều bố) which was sent from Hoi An by a merchant named Kadoya Shichirobee (1610-1672). This paper summarizes the author’s five-year-study (2013-2018) regarding the

origin of the vertical stripe pattern on Matsusaka momen and presents the author’s hypothesis on the relationship between this pattern and Vietnamese brocatelle.

Keywords: Matsusaka Momen; Vertical Stripes; Co Tu; Brocatelle.

Japanese-made Chinese Words during The Meiji Period and Their Presence in Vietnamese

Pham Hoang Hung

Abstract: Chinese words are present in the languages of countries such as Vietnam, Japan and Korea. In the process of learning from certain aspects of Western civilization and culture to promote national reforms, Japanese intellectuals in the Meiji period created a group of new words which used the linguistic shell of Chinese characters and contained the new knowledge. The group of new words is called Japanese-made Chinese

words, and it is well received and used by the Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean. This paper has two main parts: statistics grouping of Japanese-made Chinese words which were created in the Meiji period and analysis and evaluation from the perspective of linguistic history.

Keywords: Japanese-made Chinese Words; Sino-Vietnamese Words; Civilization; Linguistic History.

Repatriation of Japanese in Vietnam after World War II

Vo Minh Vu

Abstract: At the end of World War II, there were more than 97 thousand Japanese (this figure includes not only military and naval personnel but also civilians) scattered in French-Indochina, including Vietnam. At that moment, no one dared to imagine that the Japanese could get back home safely and smoothly. This paper focuses on how the disarmament and repatriation policies for the Japanese army and civilians in Vietnam were made and why they could be repatriated so quickly. Who had the supreme

responsibility to accomplish the disarmament of Japanese and to facilitate their repatriation? What were the differences between the disarmament and repatriation of the Japanese army and civilians? This question is put in the context that Southern Vietnam was occupied by British troops who helped the French restore their power; while Northern Vietnam came under the occupation of Chinese armies, who preferred to tolerate the independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This

paper points out that in Northern Vietnam, the process of demilitarization and repatriation of Japanese happened quite smoothly and was not much affected by political conflicts. In contrast, in Southern Vietnam, this process was more complicated, and there were times when

Japanese troops were even allowed to use weapons in order to maintain stability.

Keywords: Repatriation of Japanese; Demilitarization; World War II; Indochina; Vacuum of Power

Transition of Japanese Calligraphy Education After World War II

Miyata Tenpu

Abstract: The history of Japanese calligraphy education dates back to the 17th century, during the Edo period in Japan. Japanese people accelerated Japanese language comprehension and learned traditional Japanese discipline by calligraphy education. Even though calligraphy education is a part of Japanese traditional culture, some transitions exist in primary education in Japanese schools in the prewar, the post-war and the present. Calligraphy education used to be an independent subject. Then it was integrated into reading and composition of the Japanese language. In 1941 (16th year in Showa period), calligraphy education was returned as an independent subject and separated from the Japanese language according to the law of Japanese school education.

Currently, there is a subject called writing, which contains pen calligraphy and brush calligraphy. It explains the structure and transition of brushes for calligraphy. The curled brush was popular in the prewar time. However, after the war, the brush model called the water brush, which was imported from China, became more popular. In Japan, after the war, the number of teachers who grasped the knowledge and method of calligraphy decreased. In schools and localities, even in the classroom, there was still a situation of people using a new style pen, but teaching the old technique. This paper will present the transitions in the types and structure of the pen, which lead to the differences in the calligraphy techniques.

Keywords: Calligraphy; Kakikata; Shuji; Makifude; Suihitsu.

Japanese Culture and Ecological Economics

Ogata Toshio

Abstract: Japan was progressing along the road of the twists and turns after the Meiji restoration while taking up serious

challenges of both domestic and international issues as well as economic and political tasks. At present, Japan also faces a

population problem (the declining birthrate and a growing proportion of older people), depopulation in local areas, the food self-sufficiency problem, the global environmental problem and the great wave of the globalization. These miscellaneous mixed problems are called “Japan Syndrome.” Japan after World War II enjoyed a high economic growth and paid attention only to the balance of trade (surplus or deficit), but with the decrease of a productive population in Japan, the rise of the rate of students receiving higher education, the decline of agricultural population and the increase of the abandoned cultivation land, Japan has a new problem of the serious depopulated society

in local districts. The Japanese government commanded “Chiho Sousei (Regional Revitalization)” of local communities and tried to emit the order of the redevelopment and attempt some revivals. In this article, I will introduce the regional green development through the lesson of the “Roadside Station” (or “Tram Dung Nghi” in Vietnamese) and “Washoku (Japanese cuisine)” basing on Japanese cultural viewpoints and analyze the future perspective in terms of ecological economics.

Keywords: Japan Syndrome; Roadside Station; Local Cuisine; UNESCO; Ecological Economics.

Geographical Indication of Japan

Nguyen Phuong Thuy

Abstract: The Act on Protection of the Names of Specific Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs of Japan has gone into effect since June 1st, 2015. Based on this act, agricultural, forestry and fishery products, which have a specific quality and reputation due to their geographical origin, will be protected using geographical indication (GI). In response to the Japan-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement, at the end of the year 2018, this Act was revised, and the

revised law entered into force on February 1st, 2019. With this revision, there will be more foreign GIs registered and protected in Japan in the future. This research paper will focus on introducing the GI system of Japan and giving some recommendations to foreign GIs when applying for registration of GI in Japan.

Keywords: Geographical Indication; Protection; Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs; Japan.