

Abstracts

Structure of Political Mainstreaming – The Case of Climate Change Policy –

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Climate change is a problem that profoundly links to humankind's economic activities and raises various political questions. However, the problem has not been properly treated as a major political agenda item. To this point, in light of recent changes in the international political environment, the author proposes a hypothesis that a new structure to mainstream climate change issues as a political agenda has emerged. In the process of considering this hypothesis, three factors that could facilitate political mainstreaming are examined: (1) accelerating climate change impacts and deepening scientific knowledge, (2) change in perception about the relationship between climate change and the economy, and (3) the expansion of actors' involvement. To verify these factors, first, the epistemic community theory and the interdependence theory are used to explain factor (1). Then, the trend in factor (2) is viewed as the penetration of the ecological modernization concept. And the trend in factor (3) is understood as the wide implementation of climate governance. In conclusion, the author suggests that to form a structure of political mainstreaming, agreement in issue recognition, overcoming major conflicts of interest, and multipolarization and pluralism are indispensable.

Vocabulary Inherited from the Russo-Japanese War – On the Examples of “Roske” and “Seirogan” –

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This paper discusses new terms that emerged in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), which include the character 露 (“Russia”) as a word-forming element. Two examples, namely “Roske (露助)” and “Seirogan (征露丸)”, are discussed in detail. Based on data from a wide range of primary sources, we trace the history of each word from the beginning of its use to modern times, paying special attention to how the orthography of these two words contributed to their perception. We demonstrate that the perception of both words as well as their written representation underwent several changes influenced by the evolving relations between Russia and Japan.

The Legal Structure and Meaning of ‘Discrimination Arising from Disability’ in the Equality Act 2010

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This paper explores the legal structure and meaning of “discrimination arising from disability” as set out in section 15 of the Equality Act 2010. This Act replaced and improved upon the concept of “disability-related discrimination” previously defined by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) of 1995. The paper first reviews the framework of the DDA’s disability-related discrimination, and clarifies how the Equality Act improves on this concept and the reasoning underlying the shift to the newer prohibition against “discrimination arising from disability.” It then delves into a more detailed discussion of this section of the Act, examining case law, code of practice and other supporting information in an effort to explain the legal structure of “discrimination arising from disability.” The paper notes that the concept of “discrimination arising from disability” shares the same basic structure, as well as many points in common with that of “disability-related discrimination.” Yet, the prohibition against “discrimination arising from disability” goes further to address problems associated with social disabilities, namely by proscribing unfavorable treatment that imposes disadvantages on disabled person based on the consequences of their disability, such as associated needs or limitations, rather than the disability itself. When an assailant cannot demonstrate that the treatment is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, the court holds that the treatment constitutes “discrimination arising from disability.”

The London Water Supply from the Medieval to the Early Modern Era

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The problem of water supply has always been of vital importance for any growing cities. This article examines the case of London in the medieval and early modern ages as an example of ways in which this problem was addressed and how various agents, such as the municipal corporation, the religious houses, local communities, commercial companies, benevolent individuals, landowners and rulers took responsibility for solving the matter over time. From a long-term perspective, the process can be summarized as a gradual transition from a communal system of conduits controlled by the municipal authority to an arrangement dominated by private business companies run based on market principles though the commercialization of water did not necessarily lead to the exclusion of the poorer classes of London from the water market. This process, however, did not go smoothly. Primarily relying on the records of the City of London Corporation, this paper traces the winding path towards the development of the market-oriented system of water distribution in that city.

**China Northeast Regional Social Order after the Collapse of Manchukuo
–Yanbian Regional Reorganization and Liquidation
by “Elimination of Colonial Leaders”–**

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Focusing on the empirical history of Yanbian, in northeastern China, this paper examines the reshaping of the social order after the collapse of Manchukuo, and till 1949. Ethnic Koreans formed majority of the population of Yanbian, which was a place where ethnic issues and revolutions usually happened. It was also called “*Dongman*” (Eastern Manchuria), where, during the civil war period, the Chinese Communist Party had established its base.

The formation of a new social order after the collapse of Manchukuo is connected to the Chinese Communist Party, which completely rejected the colonial social order of the Manchukuo period, when Yanbian was under Japanese colonial rule. In this context, a thorough solution of the “Elimination of colonial leaders” that became the social foundation for the administration of Manchukuo, or its de facto purification, was carried out.

Nonetheless, there have been few studies that historically consider the formation of a new social order after the collapse of Manchukuo. This paper provides a new perspective on research on the formation of the social order in the Dongbei area and the study of Ethnic Koreans in China by considering historical events that have not been discussed in the literature to date.