

to attempt to reposition Japan's postwar history in the context of an East Asia based on memories of colonial rule and Imperial Japanese aggression, or a Southeast Asia subjected to developmental dictatorship; and to dissect Japan's unilateral notion of "postwar" per se through comparisons from global, contemporaneous perspectives (dissecting the notion of "postwar" was the exact aim of Dr. Carol Gluck's keynote presentation at the International Research Symposium).

More than 50 team researchers made up the research group, which, because of its substantial size, was divided into several sub-groups, each with its own leader. Research outcomes were presented mainly in the form of panel presentations conducted according to approximate time periods, such as the occupation years, the 1950s, and the period of rapid economic growth; and according to topics such as Asia, Okinawa, cultural movements, censorship, sexuality, and Fukushima. The panel sessions were interspersed with keynote presentations by Dr. Naoki Sakai, Professor Yoshikuni Igarashi, and others, all in all constituting, I am proud to say, a major landmark in research into postwar Japan in terms of content quality.

There are issues yet to be tackled. The research group website, for instance, created with expenses approved by the Director-General, planned on incorporating an archive of rare historical materials, but awaits further improvement in order to encourage more active use by team researchers. And the fundamental question of what to make of the "postwar" time-period appellation was still being debated at the very last International Research Symposium. These, however, are issues that I believe can be addressed by subsequent research groups.

Studies by the present research group will be compiled into two essay collections comprising a total of seven volumes. *Sengo Nihon o yomikaeru* (Rinsen Book Co.), a six-volume essay collection edited by Hideto Tsuboi, will commence distribution shortly and will issue all six volumes by the end of 2018. *Sengo Nihon bunka saikō* (3 ninsha), also edited by Tsuboi, is expected to be published in 2019.

## Team Research Group "Expos and Human History"

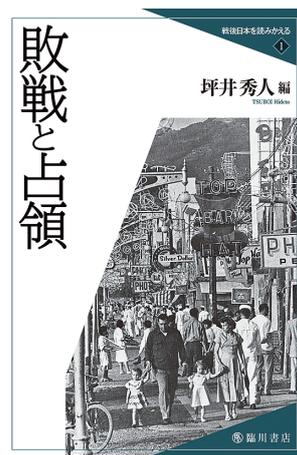
SANO Mayuko (Visiting Professor of Nichibunken and Professor of Kyoto University)

The expo is an official event of the international community, invented by human beings of the nineteenth-century and institutionalized in the twentieth century by a multilateral treaty. It has been well known that hosting expos or showcasing a nation's culture by participating in them played an important role in the modern history of nation states, including Japan. However, that is not all. Expos involve political-level decisions, more practical-level planning and operation of the entire event, production of different exhibitions within

さんの基調講演を折り挟むなど、内容的な水準においてはおそらく戦後研究の一つ拠点を形成することが出来たのではないかと自負しています。

所長裁量経費を得て構築したウェブサイトでは貴重資料のアーカイブを組み込むことを試みましたが、共同研究員があまり活用してくれなかったためにさらに改善が求められましたし、最後の国研集会ではやはり「戦後」という時代区分自体に対する根本的な議論があったなど、少なくない課題は残りましたが、これは次に計画している研究会で克服して行ければと考えています。

なお、この研究会の成果の論考は、坪井秀人編『戦後日本を読みかえる』全6巻（臨川書店）および坪井編『戦後日本文化再考』（三人社）という二種、計7冊の論集に収録され、前者はまもなく配本開始して今年（2018年）中に完結、後者は来年（2019年）には刊行される予定です。



*Sengo Nihon o yomikaeru* (Rereading Post War Japan, Rinsen Book Co.)  
『戦後日本を読みかえる』（臨川書店 全6巻）

## 共同研究会「万国博覧会と人間の歴史」

佐野真由子（日文研客員教授・京都大学教授）

万国博覧会は、19世紀の人間が生み出し、20世紀に入って多国間条約により制度化された、国際社会の公式催事である。これを開催し、またはこれに参加して自国の文化を披露することが、日本を含め、各国の近代以降の歩みにとって重要であったことは、つとに論じられてきた。しかしそれだけではない。政治レベルの決定から現場の企画運営、展示プロデュース、会場設計と実際の工事、

them, site design and construction, customs clearance for foreign exhibits, reception of VIPs, provision of transportation around the venue, and sales of related merchandise, to name just a few aspects. Above all, expos mobilize tens of millions of visitors as well as various levels of staff persons. No other type of event can rival the huge number of people involved in these colossal gatherings, which as a rule run for six months. Expos have become sources of memories according to the ages and circumstances of the people involved in them, and consequently have produced different “generations” deeply etched in society.

By making the expo the focal point of a broad range of studies, rich portrayals, comprising both close-up views and broader surveys, of world and human histories—how people in each era lived, understood the world, and sought to shape the world—can be presented: I have aimed here to demonstrate this. The starting point of this team research was a small meeting of six scholars from four countries, in 2010 in Shanghai where an expo was being held. The group grew in size and interdisciplinarity over several stages, and in 2015 published a 758-page anthology of 25 essays titled *Bankoku hakurankai to ningen no rekishi* (Expos and Human History). The goal of the group’s new three-year plan begun in 2016 is to further promote the course of research so far, and ultimately to put forward a body of what could be termed “expo-ology.”

I am writing this text in March 2018, when I am about to leave Nichibunken Studies for Kyoto University, a new academic environment for me. Although I will continue to host the team research group on a commuting basis as a visiting scholar until the current three-year plan is completed, I am already feeling nostalgic about the research meetings in Conference Room 5, always full of frank discussions and laughter. The team has benefited from the input of not only its regular members but also a galaxy of experts, such as scholars from Japan and abroad, as well as expo personnel from both public and private sectors, who have joined us as observers. Poised to take flight from its team-research-program nest for an envisioned freer, larger platform, the real challenge of “expo-ology” has only just begun.



SANO Mayuko, ed., *Bankoku hakurankai to ningen no rekishi* (Expos and Human History), Kyoto: Shibunkaku Shuppan, 2015.  
佐野真由子編『万国博覧会と人間の歴史』 思文閣出版、2015年

一方で外国出品物の通関、要人の往来、あるいは周辺交通の整備や物品の販売等々に及ぶあらゆる側面。そして何よりも数千万にのぼる来場者。会期6ヵ月を基本とするこの巨大イベントには、他のどんな催しとも比較にならない多くの人がかかわる。その立場や年齢に応じて多様な思い出の源となり、社会に濃厚な「世代」を刻んできた。

この万博という舞台を考察の結節点とすることで、各時代の人間がどのように生き、世界をどう理解し、動かそうとしてきたのか、そのような世界史ないし人類史を、遠近から豊かに描き出すことができる——そのことを示したいと考えてきた。始まりは2010年、万博開催中の上海に4ヵ国から6人が集まって実施した、小さな研究会だった。いくつかの段階を経て少しずつ規模と学際性を増し、2015年に25編、計758頁からなる論集『万国博覧会と人間の歴史』を世に送ることができた。翌2016年からの新3年計画では、これまでの方向をさらに推し進め、「万博学」と呼べるものを打ち出したいと話合っている。

ところで、本稿を執筆中の2018年3月、筆者は日文研を離れ、京都大学という新しい環境に移るところである。共同研究は現計画の完了まで、客員として「通い」で主宰する予定だが、研究会のたびに率直な議論と笑いが溢れた第5共同研究室の情景を思い浮かべれば、早くも懐かしさが胸に満ちる。狭義のメンバーはもとより、その都度オブザーバーとして、国内外の研究者、官民双方の博覧会関係者など、多士済々の顔触れが集ってくださった。いよいよ共同研究のプログラムから巣立ち、より自由でスケールの大きな活動のプラットフォームをどう構想するか——「万博学」のチャレンジは、これからである。



At the post-research meeting social in February 2018.  
2018年2月研究会後の懇親会にて