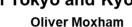
困難な遺産の解釈:京都、東京に てアジア太平洋戦争遺産の利害関 係者の解釈に対して多言語の比較 Reinterpreting Conflict Heritage: a multilingual comparison of stakeholder interpretation at Asia-Pacific War heritage sites in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan



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어려운 유산 재 해석 : 도쿄. 교토 및 일본 에있는 아시아 태평양 전쟁 유산에서 이해 관계자 해석의 다국어 비교



Kyoto

- Ryōzen Kannon Kvoto Rvozen Gokoku
- Ritsumeikan Museum for World Peace

Tokyo

- Yūshūkan Museum (Yasukuni)
- Centre for Tokyo Air Raids and War Damage
- Shōkei-kan

The Nanking Incident

が厳しく行われた。

After the Japanese surrounded Nanking in December 1937, Gen. Matsui Iwane distributed maps to his men with foreign settlements and the Safety Zone marked in red ink. Matsui told them that they were to maintain strict military disciplines and that anyone committing unlawful acts would be severely punished. The defeated Chinese rushed to Xiaguan, and they were completely destroyed. The Chinese soldiers disguised in civilian clothes were severely



Questions

@olliemox

4.1 **** (671) (i) Shinto shrine

Overview

Reviews

About

Methods & Data

4.1 **** (336) (i) War museum

Overview

Significance

4.4 *** (18,495) (i)

Shinto shrine

About

About Overview Reviews

How far does the language barrier affect interpretation by stakeholder language communities at conflict heritage sites?

- To what extent is there a desire to access conflict heritage sites amongst stakeholder visitors?
- What tourist literature is there on heritage sites commemorating the Asia-Pacific War in Kyoto and Tokyo, Japan, and to what extent is it translated/made accessible to stakeholder language groups (Japanese, English)?
- Digital ethnographic study of Google Maps reviews to determine stakeholder engagement

Reviews

- On-site participant observation
- Questionnaires and interviews with Englishand Japanese-speaking visitors
- Comparative discourse analysis of participant responses and authorized heritage discourse of tourist literature
- Explores the significance of language in facilitating and inhibiting post-conflict discourse
- Demonstrates heritage sites as a potential space for intercultural discourse
- Encourages translational justice as a means of untangling difficult heritage

Stakeholder language communities

Japanese **English** Korean Chinese



























Focus: Japanese, English





Methodology

1: Online discourse analysis



Kvoto Rvôzen Gokoku Shrine

2: On-site discourse analysis



WAR HERITAGE TOURS

3: Lead English/Japanese tours 4: Survey/interview participants





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