

Paper ID	204
Author(s)	Satoshi Murayama
Title	Sea sand and industrial waste: Teshima in the Seto Inland See
Abstract	
<p>The peak of reclamation in the Seto Inland Sea was from the 1950s to the early 1970s. The amount of gravel and sand extracted by sea sand harvesters increased dramatically from the 1970s, and the system continued thereafter. As a result, the fish reefs of marine sand disappeared and the fish species inhabiting them declined rapidly. Furthermore, dams and weirs built to control river water almost stopped the supply of sand and gravel to the sea, so that the sea sand produced over 200 to 300 years was consumed in just one year. Finally, in February 1998, Hiroshima Prefecture decided to ban all sea sand extraction in the Seto Inland Sea. A city without sand could not produce a cement powerhouse without cutting down the surrounding mountains. The mountains of Chiba Prefecture disappeared one after another. In the case of Teshima, the surrounding sea sand was removed, the mountains disappeared in some parts of the island, and more than one million tonnes of shredder dust from automobiles and other industrial waste were brought in from neighbouring Osaka and other cities, which further increased the damage to the residents through open burning. This is a history of tragedy. The main reason for this may be that nature is not the same. Abundant natural resources are always exploited unilaterally. This paper shows how the history of Teshima is emblematic of the history of Japan as a whole.</p>	
Keywords	Water, Land, Sea Sand, Urbanity and Rurality

Paper ID	209
Author(s)	Atsushi Ota
Title	Local knowledge for environmentally friendly agriculture: traditional irrigation in colonial Priangan, West Java
Abstract	
<p>In early-twentieth century Priangan, an inland mountainous region in West Java, the Dutch colonial government implemented several large-scale irrigation projects for the purpose of stabilizing rice production. However, contemporary reports often remarked that they had only limited effects, and local people preferred to make small-scale traditional irrigations to provide water for their rice fields in and near river basins. Their preference reflects their local knowledge to manage irrigation systems in a most suitable manner for their environments. At the same time, they were conscious of market situations to increase their economic benefits. The Dutch colonial government was keen to exert their influence over this relatively densely populated region, and commercial agriculture, such as tea cultivation, was also developing, linking the society to the global economy. This presentation explains how local people in Priangan attempted to strike a balance between environmentally sustainable agriculture, steady population trends, and a certain level of economic benefits under the pressure of the colonial authority and the global market and how successful their attempts were.</p>	
Keywords	West Java, Irrigation, Local Knowledge, Rice Cultivation

Paper ID	250
Author(s)	Keita Sato
Title	Immanuel Kant on History, War and Peace
Abstract	

In the First Supplement of Perpetual Peace, Kant presents his own philosophy of history, arguing that nature guarantees human beings the realization of perpetual peace. At first glance, it seems to be overly optimistic. Thus, in some cases, this section has even been deemed negligible. This paper aims to clarify what Kant is trying to do in the First Supplement, and to provide some clues as to how we should think about peace and war. Upon closer examination, the following becomes clear: (1) Kant does not dogmatically present the intention of nature behind human actions. Kant introduces a new approach to interpreting historical events in order to change the reader's view of history. This is a cosmopolitan view and a condition for rethinking natural inequalities from a global perspective. (2) The autonomy of the will is the condition of this view of history. Therefore, acceptance of this view is directly related to acting on the basis of morally practical reason. And morally practical reason obliges us to adopt the maxim of working ceaselessly for perpetual peace. By offering persuasive interpretations of historical events, Kant attempts to force the reader (i.e., the politician) to shift to a view of history based on the autonomy of the will and to oblige him to strive for perpetual peace. From such an idea of Kant's, we can gain a new perspective on the relationship between the interpretation of historical events and the pursuit of peace.

Keywords

change of historical view, Autonomy of the will, peace and war