

Paper ID	005
Author(s)	Morgan Pitelka
Title	Urban Planning in Seventeenth-Century Kyoto
Abstract	
<p>This paper will consider Kyoto's municipal reconstruction and reinforcement of the riverbank of the Kamogawa to reclaim riparian land for commerce and to stimulate urban trade in the 1660s in light of two contexts. The first context is that this was a local response to the global "Little Ice Age"; the paper will therefore link this municipal construction project to the trend of cooling periods that had profound impacts on rainfall and flooding patterns around the world, including transformations in the wine industry in southern Europe, massive land reclamation projects in the Netherlands, and unusual disruptions in water supply in Latin America. The second context is the ongoing urban development of Kyoto itself; from the time of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's "reconstruction" of Kyoto in the late 1580s and early 1590s, the city entered into an extended era of municipal recovery and expansion after the warfare and destruction of the sixteenth century.</p>	
Keywords	water, land, disasters, humans

Paper ID	011
Author(s)	Alexander Robert Bay
Title	Dysentery and the Environment
Abstract	
<p>In 1954, Dr. Matsuda was very concerned with dysentery caused by the rapid growth of the food industry and unhygienic street vendors in 1950s Japan. He wrote, "If there isn't a total reform of the people's lifestyle and environment, the entire archipelago will be covered in shit and garbage." In 1963, doctors Kasuga and Nagakawa asked "How does the dysentery bacillus, excreted in the feces of a patient, get into another person's mouth?" They argued, "people should never allow someone else's feces to get in their mouths. To illustrate the point, the authors included a drawing of a woman dressed in a kimono, on a trolley, holding onto a ring handle strap. The caption reads, with an arrow pointing towards the ring handle, "even here there could be fecal matter..." Numerous medical reports highlighted the role of fecal matter outside the toilet in spreading dysentery.</p> <p>In the 1950s and 1960s, public health officials looked to a future when bathrooms were constructed with proper handwashing stations and stocked with antiseptic soap, citizens were proactively wiping and hygienically hand-washing, toilets were neatly disposing of human waste, and processing plants were rendering effluent safe for disposal into the environment. Only through such reform would dysentery laden shit be stopped from entering another person's mouth. I examine the role of the environment in disease causation and explore the nuances of assigning historical agency to things like bathroom door handles contaminated with dysentery-bacillus infected shit that caused mass outbreaks in company dormitories.</p>	
Keywords	Dysentery, microbes, environment

Paper ID	012
Author(s)	YUKI FUKUSHI
Title	Colonization, staple foods, and environmental adaptation: Focusing on Manchu agricultural migrants in the 1930s

Abstract

After the establishment of Manchukuo in 1932, Japanese farmers began to settle in Manchuria. In Manchuria, where the environment was different from that of mainland Japan and the main crops were also different, the question of what the agricultural migrants should eat as staple food was a major issue. Nutritionists recommended the consumption of local grains such as kaoliang and millet, based on the theory that a diet of white rice was the cause of beriberi, which was already known at that time. However, the agricultural migrants' preference for white rice was strong, and their rice cultivation and trading in the settlements led them to seek out white rice. This study focuses on issues related to the food and agricultural production of these agricultural migrants and examines colonization, environmental adaptation, and environmental change under Japanese imperialism.

Keywords

Colonization, Staple Foods, Environmental Adaption and Migrants