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| Paper ID | 018 |
| Author(s) | Zelin Pei |
| Title | Between Mountain and Sea: Tourism and Subject-Making in the Ecological Borderland of Japanese Colonial Taiwan |
| Abstract | |
| <p>Garanbi, the southernmost promontory of Taiwan, has been an ecological borderland of marine, mountain, and tropical environments since ancient times. However, it gained new significance as a space for political negotiations regarding identities under Japanese colonization. This study explores how tourism transformed this ecological borderland into a political one, as institutional tourism worked to create a basket of intersecting understandings about ecologies, peoples, and histories and as tourists negotiated with such political curation. Specifically, I examine how the tools of political curation, such as travel guidebooks, postcards, highways, monuments, rituals, a hotel, and a shrine, helped to manipulate Japanese tourists' experiences and, thereby, make them imperial subjects by confining them to designated routes, transporting them back in time through historical education, and defining animals and plants under scientific, industrial, yet colonial terms. Meanwhile, I adopt a bottom-up approach by using tourists' travel notes to examine how they conformed to or escaped from such manipulation. I argue that the colonial government, Japanese tourists, Indigenous cultures, Qing historical legacies, and the hybrid ecologies of Garanbi co-created a political borderland that was built upon the tourists' constant vacillation between understanding Garanbi under the Japanization project and recognizing the indelible exoticism provided by its diverse ecologies, ethnicities, and histories. In this sense, Garanbi should be understood as a borderland not only because of its diverse ecologies and ethnicities but also because it was a political process within which the tourists' identities gained a liminal status, with their full transformation into imperial subjects still pending.</p> | |
| Keywords | Animals, Plants, Water, Foods, Humans |

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| Paper ID | 025 |
| Author(s) | JING SUN |
| Title | The Tale of Korean Sardines: Nutrition, Colonial Fishery, and Scientific Knowledge of Fishery Resources in Japan, 1920s-1940s |
| Abstract | |
| <p>In the early 20th century, nutrition science transformed people's nutritional consciousness in Japan. Pursuit of health led to a yearning for animal protein, which Japanese diets were often found deficient in. Suggested by nutrition professionals, Japanese people consumed more sea fish for animal protein intake. The seas thus became sources of affordable and abundant animal protein for Japanese population, as well as vital places for management of inner-empire food supply chain.</p> <p>Exploring the rise and fall of sardine fishing in colonial Korea in a trans-war time frame, this paper discusses how nutrition science, under the influence of both human and nonhuman actors, powered colonial fishery development and scientific studies of fishery resources around the archipelago. Challenging the conventional core-periphery paradigm, this research shows the complexity of imperial economic development and its environmental impact by highlighting environmental contingency and fluidity of knowledge flows between colonies and Japan proper. In the mid-1920s, while discussion of human protein needs gave rise to attention to colonial fishery, the appearance and successful fishing of large shoals of sardines near the eastern shore made</p> | |

Korea a promising protein supplier for the empire. However, the number of sardines decreased from 1940, causing a protein crisis in the wartime empire. The never-returning sardines drove Japanese government's to actively search for substitute fishery resources in the expanded empire. The mystery also urged scientists to ponder the relationship between human nutrition, fishery resources, and climate changes, thereby reshaping people's understanding of fishery resources for the coming decades.

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| Keywords | Animals, Foods, Humans, Nutrition |
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| Paper ID | 047 |
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| Author(s) | Tinakrit Sireerat |
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| Title | Sheep, Science, and Empire: Hokkaido as Japan's Enviro-Colonial Laboratory |
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Abstract

This paper explores Hokkaido as Japan's enviro-colonial laboratory, where agricultural practices for imperial expansion were crafted at the intersection of environmental governance and colonial administration. Previous historiographies often depict Hokkaido's agricultural development as a one-way transfer of expertise from the United States. However, recent research reveals Hokkaido's active role as a knowledge producer within a dynamic transpacific network. Building on this framework, the paper examines how Japan, once unfamiliar with sheep farming, transformed Hokkaido into a center for sheep husbandry, eventually exporting related practices and expertise to colonies in Taiwan, Korea, and Manchukuo.

By tracing the circulation of sheep and sheep-related knowledge from the 1870s onward, this paper shows how Hokkaido evolved from a site of experimental sheep farming into a model for Japan's broader colonial projects. Although sheep farming never matched the success of Japan's dairy industry, it underscores how Hokkaido became a model for enviro-colonial governance across Japan's empire. Institutions like Sapporo Agricultural College not only trained future colonial administrators but also fostered methods that became foundational for agricultural stations in Japan's colonies. Through these connections, Hokkaido served as an intermediary within a global network linking Japan's empire to other sheep-producing regions like the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Ultimately, this paper repositions Hokkaido from a peripheral locale to a central player in Japan's colonial administration and in the global history of agricultural science and environmental management.

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| Keywords | Animals, Foods, Humans |
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| Paper ID | 182 |
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| Author(s) | Ziyi Wang |
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| Title | The postwar ecological governance of Japan: The Transformation of Imperial Heritage, Internal Colonies, and Marginal Environments - A Case Study of Sapporo Maruyama Zoo |
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Abstract

This study examines the postwar ecological governance of Japan through the lens of imperial legacies, internal colonialism, and the transformation of marginal environments, focusing on the case of Sapporo Maruyama Zoo. Established in 1951 as Hokkaido's first zoo, Maruyama Zoo transitioned from a recreational venue to a center for environmental education and species conservation, reflecting the intersection of local ecological governance and national policy. By applying frameworks of "internal colonialism" and "core-periphery" dynamics, the research explores how the zoo embodied and redefined Hokkaido's marginality within Japan's imperial and post-

imperial context. Moreover, it situates the Maruyama case within a global comparative perspective to highlight its significance in environmental governance and cultural shifts in postwar Japan. Using archival research, historical literature, and field investigations, this study contributes to understanding the role of zoos in global ecological governance while enriching discussions on Japan's environmental history.

Keywords

ecological governance, imperial legacy, internal colonialism, Sapporo Maruyama Zoo, Japanese environmental history