



Editor: Sean Curtin

Managing Editor: John Toppon

In our first issue of 2011 we focus on various aspects of Japanese militarism in the past century with some really stimulating articles. Our first review, *The Japanese in War and Peace 1942-48*, provides some fascinating insights into some of the most turbulent years in the country's history. In his youth, Professor Ian Nish was a member of the British Occupation Force in Japan, part of the Allied Occupation following the end of the war. In this book he describes his experiences from 1946-48, including his postings to Matsuyama and Uwajima, and his observations on the emerging new Japan. During this time he collected a number of documents which form a focus of the study. They throw light on the attitudes of the Japanese people in the final two critical years of the war and the equally decisive first two postwar years. We next look at Japanese militarism through the eyes of a young Indian man, Ramesh Benegal (1926-2003), who was seventeen when the Japanese captured British-occupied Burma. In *Burma to Japan with Azad Hind: A war memoir (1941-5)* he gives us a riveting first-person account, telling his extraordinary adventures in Burma and Japan. As a cadet with the Indian National Army he was sent to Japan for military training. We follow his travels on land, sea and air from Burma to Thailand, Singapore and Japan, where his journey ends with Japan's defeat. Our next book, *War and Militarism in Modern Japan, Issues of History and Identity*, comprises a collection of essays presented at a 2007 conference in tribute to Professor Ben-Ami Shillony upon his retirement. It is in three parts, the first section looks at aspects of war and militarism in modern Japan while the second focuses on identity inferred from war-related historical events and phenomena. The last part critically explores "conscious and intentional acts of identity formation" that were affected by war. Rounding off this issue's theme we look at competing interpretations of military history in Barry Gough's *Historical Dreadnoughts: Marder, Roskill and the Battles for Naval History*. Ian Nish examines this joint biography of two of the most renowned naval historians of the Twentieth Century, Arthur Marder, author of the acclaimed *The Anatomy of British Sea Power* and Captain Stephen Roskill, a professional sailor and author of the three-volume *The War at Sea, 1939-45*. Both writers analyzed Britain's problem in using its naval resources to defend its empire against Japan, coming to different conclusions, and leading to a major academic feud that the book explores. Moving away from war and into the swinging sixties, Susan Meehan looks at the beautifully filmed *Norwegian Wood* directed by the Franco-Cambodian director Tran Anh Hung and based on Haruki Murakami's 1987 cult novel of the same name. It brilliantly captures the essence of the period from the novel while adding some fantastic cinematography and a wonderful soundtrack. Sir Hugh Cortazzi gives us his view of Edmund de Waal's *The Hare with Amber Eyes*, A Hidden Inheritance, a convoluted and gripping tale about 264 antique netsuke figures. The author recounts how the collection was originally purchased by one of his ancestors in Paris during the height of the late Nineteenth Century craze for things Japanese, then transferred to Vienna, subsequently rescued from the Nazis by Anna, his great grandmother's maid, returned to Japan with his great uncle and eventually made its way to his London home. Professor Ruth Taplin's *Intellectual Property, Innovation and Management in Emerging Economies* is a thought-provoking book which argues that the development of a robust intellectual property rights (IPRs) framework is fundamental to long-term economic success. Packed full of fascinating case studies, this absorbing book graphically illustrates how an underdeveloped IPR framework can be a significant economic disadvantage and demonstrates how Kenya lost out to Japan in an IP dispute over a traditional Kenyan basket

called a *kiondo*. In our final review Adam House takes us through *The Moon over the Mountain and Other Stories* which is the first collection of stories by Atsushi Nakajima (中島敦) to appear in English, translated by Paul McCarthy and Nobuko Ochner. The stories were originally published in Japan in 1942-1943 and are mainly set in ancient China.

Sean Curtin

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New reviews

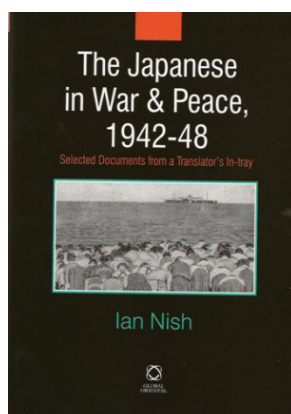
www.japansociety.org.uk/resources/the-japan-society-review

Archive

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We are grateful to our regular reviewers:

Sir Hugh Cortazzi	Mikihiro Maeda
William Farr	Susan Meehan
Fumiko Halloran	Ian Nish
Adam House	Ben-Ami Shillony



The Japanese in War and Peace 1942-48, Selected Documents from a Translator's In-tray

by Ian Nish

Global Oriental, 2011, 454 pages including index and appendices

£68.00

ISBN 978-1-905246-87-8

Review by Sir Hugh Cortazzi

Ian Nish, Professor Emeritus in International History at LSE, spent two years with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan from 1946-48. He arrived in Kure in October 1946 as an interpreter-translator attached to the Combined Services Direct Interrogation Centre (CSDIC) with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps. In this book Professor Nish briefly describes his experiences in Japan. This included a stint in Matsuyama and Uwajima in Shikoku where he was very much on his own.

In the appendices he gives a selection of documents which came into his possession while he was working in Japan. He also comments on aspects of the war with Japan and the

occupation. There is much fascinating material in this volume and historians interested in this period will find here many documents which shed light on Japanese war-time attitudes

It is difficult for anyone who first experienced life in Japan after the 'economic miracle' had got going and has seen Japan in a frenzied building boom, to grasp what Japan was like in the early years of the occupation. Japanese cities had been devastated by aerial bombardment and Tokyo seemed like a wasteland. Food and other necessities were in very short supply. Means of transport were limited and jam packed. Few roads were paved and such manufacturing industry as had survived faced demands to give up such machinery as remained for reparations to Asian countries which Japan had occupied. Former members of the Imperial Forces were being gradually repatriated although many faced long years of forced labour in Siberia where many died.

Initial fears of Japanese resistance to the occupation and of subversion were soon dissipated by the generally cooperative attitude of the Japanese people the majority of whom seemed to welcome American style democracy. The Americans who controlled military government were soon fixated on the communist threat.

Ian Nish in his sojourn in post war Japan was able to observe the development of the new Japan. He summarises briefly the arguments which led Britain to participate in the occupation of Japan although the British Commonwealth played no role in military government. As he explains for him 'it was a busy, and not an idle, time of doing duty in an interesting environment...It laid the foundations for my later academic career and so I look back fondly on my 'occupation years'.

The author discusses the documents presented in the appendices under various headings. Chapter 2 deals with Japanese civilian views of the conflict. Chapter 3 deals mainly with the military view Chapter 4 is mainly concerned with the last turbulent month of the war'. Chapters 5 and 6 cover some aspects of the occupation.



Appendix 1 consists of English Language Teaching Materials The School Weekly 1940-43, which belies the accusation that Japan tried to ban the use of English during the war. There is one page about the first American raid on Tokyo in 1942 which shows how furious and shocked the authorities were by the raid.

Appendix 2 consists of pages from Greater East Asia War Graphic (Volume II) May to December 1942. This consists largely of Japanese war propaganda, but I was struck by this photo of the present Emperor as a boy on white horse.



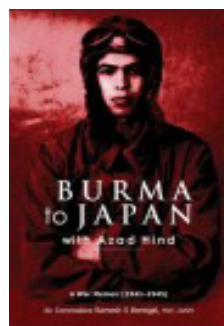
This section includes photographs of British prisoners of war who had been aboard the Lisbon-maru on its way to Japan when it had been sunk by an American submarine on 1 October 1942.

Appendix 3 consists of a special number of the Nippon Times Weekly dated 16 September 1943 covering 'Science and Technique in Wartime Japan'. This demonstrates not only that at that time Japan still had a significant industrial base which had not yet suffered the devastation which was to come in 1944/5. The machinery may look antiquated today but it was state of the art in 1943. The advertisements are also worth a glance. The English used is perhaps inevitably stilted as it was not written by native English speakers.

The other appendices are much briefer. Appendix 4 provides the text of Prince Konoe's peace memo of 14 February 1945 which began with the words: 'Regrettably, I think defeat is inevitable'. What a pity that other Japanese leaders were not as percipient!

The final appendix 9 records the late Professor Beasley's 'Personal Reminiscences of the Early Months of the occupation: Yokosuka and Tokyo'. These were dictated by Beasley to his wife in the last month of his life and are not the same as the account which Beasley gave at a seminar in 1991 and which were included with other reminiscences of the occupation in International Studies LSE (IS91/227 of 1991)

My own experiences of the occupation have been recorded elsewhere (e.g, in my memoir Japan and Back and in the STICERD Booklet referred to above.) and I will resist the temptation to repeat some of this here. Suffice it to say that I was in Japan from June 1946 to September 1947 and served with the RAF police in the British Commonwealth Air Forces stationed at Iwakuni and Yonago where I was involved in both security and police work. I was there for a shorter time than Professor Nish and had more of an administrative role than an intelligence one.



Burma to Japan with Azad Hind: A war memoir (1941-5)

By (Air Commodore) Ramesh Benegal,
Lancer Publishing, New Delhi, 2009,
165 pages including index,
ISBN: 10: 1-93551-11-9, £15.99

Review by Ian Nish

Ramesh Benegal (1926-2003) was born in Rangoon, Burma, to an Indian family. When Rangoon was bombed by the Japanese, he was evacuated at the age of 15 with his mother in the hope of reaching India by an overland route. This proving impossible, he returned to Rangoon. Ramesh became infused with aspirations for Indian independence and felt that the Japanese could help in

achieving this. He registered at a Japanese language school and joined the Indian National Army (INA) [also known as Azad Hind Fauj - Azad Hind means Free India]. Impressed by Japan's airpower, he volunteered for training in her airforce. He was invited to dinner by Subhas Chandra Bose [popularly known as Netaji – respected leader], the head of the INA [and one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement], at his official Rangoon residence and was selected for training in Japan.

In his autobiography, Benegal gives a horrifying account of the journey he had to make. Starting from Moulmein in southern Burma, he travelled uncomfortably through the jungles of Burma and Thailand by the 'Death Railway' to Bangkok. Revived by hospitable treatment there, his party proceeded by train to Singapore where they were given instruction for three months. While some deserted the programme at this stage, Ramesh pressed on, inspired by the personality of Bose whom he met again in Singapore.

The dilapidated vessel on which he travelled, the Uralmaru, was torpedoed and sank in the South China Seas. He was rescued and boarded an oil tanker. It was also torpedoed and the small party of cadets landed in the Philippines where they were left to their own devices so far as food and lodgings were concerned. Enterprisingly, they made their way to Manila where they were sustained by members of the resident Indian community. After a stay at Clark airbase, they eventually flew to Japan and took up their first assignment at the Koado Gakuin (or preparatory school) in Tokyo. By a coincidence, Netaji Bose happened to be visiting Japan in November 1944 for the anniversary of the Great East Asian conference of 1943 and took time to give the trainees an inspirational address.

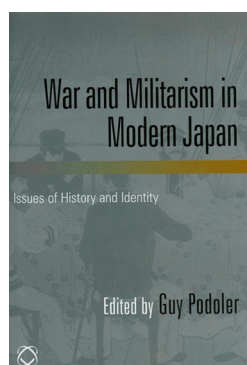
In the following month the cadets moved on to the Imperial Japanese Air Force Academy (空軍士官学校). They were naturally vulnerable to the US intense bombing campaigns on Tokyo which began when their course had only lasted three months. When Japan surrendered on 14 August, the Academy was closed and no provision was made for the foreign cadets. Their dilemma was compounded when their sponsor and protector, Subhas [Netaji] Bose, died from injuries sustained in an air crash in Taiwan on 18 August. In great distress, Benegal moved to the house of A M Sahay, a prominent Indian resident in Tokyo, to await his fate.

The American authorities at the outset of the occupation of Japan did not know how to handle these Indian nationals and treated them as part of the victorious Allies. It was only when Colonel John Figges, the British representative, took over that they were taken to a repatriation centre and sent out of the country on a US Air Force Skymaster. After some harrowing misadventures, they were incarcerated in Stanley Jail in Hong Kong. They joined a repatriation ship which called at Shanghai, Manila and Singapore before reaching Indian soil at Madras. With some difficulty Ramesh was reunited with his family. In an attempt to forge a new life, he took an engineering degree and joined Air India. He enlisted in the Indian Air Force in 1950 and rose to the

rank of air commodore, acquiring the decoration of Maha Vir Chakra (MVC) in 1972.

The second world war gave rise to many accounts of bizarre personal experiences. Benegal's is the story of his nightmarish sufferings as a teenager and his achievements in later life. But the book illustrates also the national policies of Japan, India and Britain. The Japanese were generous in taking him on for training – a sort of 'technological transfer' before its time – but, because of wartime difficulties at the front and in Japan, they were not able to treat him with the care which one might have expected towards a citizen of the Co-prosperity Sphere. The Indian expatriate communities throughout the east were divided in their attitudes to the war, some wanting a quiet life and others more inclined to take sides. They stood behind Ramesh at critical points in his odyssey. The British only come into his story after 1945: but the account given is an unhappy record of misunderstandings. Ramesh is very critical of the Allies generally and their use of the bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in particular.

This book along with my other review (Historical Dreadnoughts: Marder, Roskill and the Battles for Naval History) have a bearing on Anglo-Japanese relations in a time of crisis. They offer an unusual slant on the Asia-Pacific War which throws new light on some aspects of the conventional accounts of that war.



War and Militarism in Modern Japan, Issues of History and Identity

edited by Guy Podoler

Global Oriental, 2009, 242 pages
Hardback £55.00

ISBN978-1-905246-85-4

Review by Sir Hugh Cortazzi

This collection of essays reproduces papers prepared for "The International Conference on Japan in Honour of Professor Ben-Ami Shillony," which took place at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel between 29 April and 2 May 2007. It was intended as a tribute to Professor Shillony's significant contribution to Japanese studies and marked his retirement as well as his seventieth birthday.

The book is in three parts. The first part looks at aspects of war and militarism in modern Japan. The second part is "dedicated to research that sheds light on the features of identity by inferring from war-related historical events and phenomena;" and the last part critically explores "conscious and intentional acts of identity formation that were affected by the history under discussion." I am not sure that I understand this statement by the editor in his introduction, but there are a number of essays in this book which eschew jargon and do throw interesting light on aspects of Japanese modern history.

The first essay by Ian Nish entitled "Japan's Tug-of-War after the Russo-Japanese War" deals with the growing power of the army in the years immediately following the Russo-Japanese war of 1904/5. Professor Nish notes that the army "was split into groups advocating restraint and those favouring expansion (page 19)." General Katsura (桂 太郎) saw himself as a moderate figure.

General Yamagata (山縣 有朋) backed the expansion of the army, Both "groups contrived to present a common front against the politicians, the political parties and the bureaucrats who found it difficult to exert civilian control over them (page 21)."

The second essay by Naoki Maruyama entitled "Facing a Dilemma: Japan's Jewish Policy in the Late 1930s" discusses the benign attitude of the Japanese authorities towards the Far Eastern Jewish National Conference in Harbin in December 1937 despite Japan's participation in the Anti-Comintern Pact with Nazi Germany. The Japanese authorities in Manchuria thought that the Jewish community could play a constructive role in the economic development of Manchukuo and could help to bring in American capital, but as Japan's relations grew closer with Nazi Germany, Japanese support dwindled. However despite Nazi Germany's persecution of the Jews, Jewish refugees in the Far East "were not subject to forced labour or extermination (page 36)."

Jennifer Robertson's essay "Ethnicity and Gender in the Wartime Japanese Revue Theatre" shows how the all female cast of Takarazuka opera was exploited to support Japanese war-time policies and propaganda. Unfortunately her style is dense. Readers may well need to read twice sentences such as: "Although the relationship between the Takarazuka Revue, a private corporation, and the imperial state was one of mutual opportunism as opposed to seamless consensus, the 'cross ethnicking' performed by the cross-dressed actors was homologous to the official rhetoric of assimilation which equated Japanese expansion with a mission to 'civilize' through Japanization the peoples of Asia and the South Seas (page 40)."

Another essay by Irmala Hijija-Kirschnerit notes that contrary to what one might have expected Yukio Mishima (三島 由紀夫) "in contrast to many post-war authors... hardly ever deals with the subject of war in his narratives."

Rotem Kowner's essay "Imperial Japan and Its POWs: the Dilemma of Humaneness and National Identity" outlines the deterioration in Japanese attitudes to prisoners of war from the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894/5 to the Second World War. We should note: "In March 1941 the Japanese army in China instructed soldiers that on being taken prisoner their orders were to escape immediately or commit suicide (page 89)."

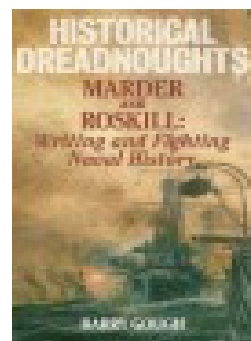
The article by Mark Peattie entitled "Japan's Defeat in the Second World War: The Cultural Dimension" is an interesting discussion of some of the reasons why Japan could not avoid defeat. He argues (page 112) that "deficiencies in Japanese institutions, weaponry, strategy

and tactics all played a significant role," but he regards the fundamental reason to have been "the narrowness of the value system of Japan's military leadership."

Sigal Ben-Rafael Galanti's article "The Memory of the Second World War and the Essence of 'New Japan': The Parliamentary Debate over Japan's Democratic Constitution" discusses the way in which any collective responsibility is generally denied by Japanese today. He notes for instance that even the famous Japanese liberal politician Yukio Ozaki (尾崎 行雄), who had been imprisoned in both World Wars, who was supportive of Japan's new constitution and well aware of Japan's grave problems in the past "...did not consider Japan responsible for crimes against neighbouring peoples (page 137)." In his conclusion he notes that all participants in the debate on the new constitution "ascribed Japan's involvement and failure in the war to notions such as militarism, capitalism or colonialism, and identified the guilty party in specific groups or figures...none blamed the conduct of Japan as a society, or as a nation, towards other peoples (page 139/140)."

In one of the final essays entitled "A Fragile Balance between 'Normalization' and the Revival of Nationalistic Sentiments" Mariko Tsuchiya worries about the possible results from attempts by Japanese conservative politicians "to rationalize political goals with the use of nationalistic sentiments." She concludes her essay with these words: "When I see a kind of nostalgia towards traditional Japan, and at the same time the on-going right-ward tendency, I feel that it is more than essential to be aware of what might happen when the delicate balance between demands for change and the rising of nationalistic sentiments will collapse (page 198)."

There is much of interest in this collection of essays and it is a worthy tribute to the scholarship of Professor Ben-Ami Shillony, but I do wish all scholars would try harder to write simpler and more comprehensible English.



**Historical Dreadnoughts:
Marder, Roskill and the
Battles for Naval History**
By Barry Gough, Seaforth

Barnsley, 2010, 366 pages
including index, £30.00

ISBN: 978 1 84832 0772

Review by Ian Nish

As the title suggests, this Professor Gough's Historical Dreadnoughts is biography rather than autobiography. It is a joint biography of two historians of the Royal Navy in the twentieth century. While much of the book is taken up with disputes between these two historical giants – historians have been known to disagree! – it contains much of relevance to the story of the Asia-Pacific war.

First, the American historian, Arthur Marder, who published his first book entitled *The Anatomy of British Sea Power* in 1939 to great acclaim. Forsaking history, he decided in June 1942 to undertake a year of intensive study of the Japanese language at Harvard. He left having acquired “a swell foundation in Japanese and a firmer grip on the Far East (p. 31),” thanks to coaching from Edwin Reischauer. After failing to enlist in the US navy, he applied for entry as an officer in the Royal Navy but incredibly received the reply in 1943 that “no suitable vacancies have arisen in which your qualifications could be utilized.” In due course he took up teaching appointments in Hawaii and California, becoming all the while renowned for a cluster of books on recent British naval history. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten suggested that he should explore the interaction of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) with the Royal Navy in peace and war. Marder was attracted by the idea and travelled to Japan in 1961 but turned aside from the project because of the paucity of naval archives. He returned in 1975, undertook some archival research and conducted interviews with former naval officers. The fruits of his work came out in volume I of *Old Friends, New Enemies, 1936-41*, published after his death in 1980. Two of his former graduate students completed his overall project by taking the story to 1945 in volume II. Marder’s conclusion was that the failure of the Japanese navy in the war could not be attributed to being overwhelmed by superior technology or the greater ship-numbers on the Allied side; Japan’s naval leaders relied too much on their moral and spiritual convictions and suffered from over-confidence.

The second biographee, Captain Stephen Roskill, came from a different route in his approach to Japan. A professional sailor, he rose through the ranks and served in the Royal New Zealand Navy from 1941, acting as executive officer of the cruiser, HMNZS *Leander*. In this capacity he fought the IJN in one of the important battles of the war in the south Pacific, Kolombangara in the Solomons (July 1943). When he left the navy after the war, he was appointed as the official historian of the Royal Navy and among countless other works wrote three volumes on *The War at Sea, 1939-45* (HMSO, 1954-61), the last volume covering the Pacific naval war.

Both writers had to address Britain’s problem in using her over-stretched naval resources to defend her empire against Japan and to assess the decision to send the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* to the east, their sinking by Japanese aircraft and the fall of Singapore (1942). They were both critical of many aspects of British decision-making. Roskill placed much of the blame on Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, the ailing First Sea Lord, and his interventionist overlord, Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Gough follows Marder in believing that “Churchill’s obsession for offensive action on political grounds might be countered by Pound’s professional pragmatism (p. 250).” But Roskill felt that

Marder exaggerated Pound’s ability to stand up to Churchill. Each view has its supporters even today. Such are the lingering controversies over issues central to our history! Though much in this book falls in the category of global history, Professor Gough has skilfully drawn our attention to much in the writings of these gladiatorial historians which has ongoing relevance.

This book along with my other related review (*Burma to Japan with Azad Hind: A war memoir*) cover three careers with links to Japan over the brief war years. One a poignant personal narrative, the other a scholarly retrospective assessment. Readers with an interest in Anglo-Japanese relations will learn much from the unfamiliar stories and the strong characters involved.



Norwegian Wood

directed by Tran Anh Hung

2010, 133 minutes

Review by Susan Meehan

The film *Norwegian Wood*, directed by the Franco-Cambodian director Tran Anh Hung (of *The Scent of Green Papaya* fame), is based on Haruki Murakami’s

1987 novel of the same name. It wasn’t his first novel, preceded as it was by *Pinball*, 1973; *A Wild Sheep Chase* and *Hard Boiled Wonderland and the End of the World* but it became his most famous – a cult book, catapulting Murakami into the stratosphere and compelling him to remain abroad for a number of years, shying away from the frenzy his coming of age novel had caused.

Toru Watanabe is in love with Naoko, his late best friend’s girlfriend. Naoko, played by Rinko Kikuchi [菊地 凜子] (known for her role in *Babel*) is a fragile, troubled, taciturn beauty coming to terms not only with the suicide of Kizuki, her childhood boyfriend who took his life on his seventeenth birthday, but that of her older sister as well.

A few years later, against the heady backdrop of the 1960s student protests at the renewal of the US-Japan Security Treaty Toru, now a university student in Tokyo, bumps into Naoko and slowly gains her trust and affection bonded as they are by adolescent memories. On her 20th birthday, a nostalgic and melancholy Naoko sleeps with Toru in what seems a breakthrough in their tentative relationship. Naoko then disappears, devastating a disconcerted Toru. Hearing that she is coping with her depression in a sanatorium in the outskirts of Kyoto, Toru begins corresponding with her and occasionally visiting the convalescing Naoko.

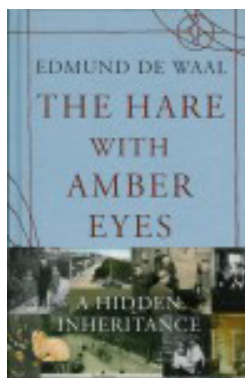
Back in Tokyo, far away from Naoko, living with his womanising friend Nagasawa and choosing not to disclose details of his love interest to anyone, Toru is left

increasingly lonely though resolutely faithful to Naoko. An occasional diversion are his occasional encounters with his classmate Megumi, a beautiful, smiley, sensual, teasing and optimistic woman who deals with her own profound sadness by annihilating her sorrow through sheer relentless positiveness. Megumi offers Toru the opportunity of forging ahead while Naoko, trapped by her anguish, cannot face the future.

Toru remains true to both women, never renegeing on any promises made ... I won't spoil it for those who haven't read the book or seen the film yet by revealing how matters conclude.

Norwegian Wood is beautifully filmed; the setting and lighting are magnificent and the Jonny Greenhead (Radiohead) soundtrack a bonus. The lush Japanese countryside is a wonderful contrast to cinegenic Tokyo and the close-ups of the young actors in 1960s-fashion lure in the viewer. So hushed was the audience watching the film that I hardly dared breathe let alone eat any popcorn lest it break the trance.

The acting is superb and Kiko Mizuhara (水原 希子), the Korean-American model who played Megumi, a real revelation. She is beautiful to watch and played Megumi's optimistic character like a ray of sunshine.



The Hare with Amber Eyes A Hidden Inheritance

by Edmund de Waal

**Chatto and Windus, 2010
354 pages, £16.99**

ISBN 9780701184179

Review by Sir Hugh Cortazzi

My attention was drawn to this book by a review in *The Economist* of 22 May 2010. It ended with the unusually enthusiastic recommendation: "Buy two copies of this book; keep one and give the other to your closest bookish friend." The review was accompanied by a photograph of a number of Japanese netsuke (根付) with an ivory hare in the foreground. [A netsuke is a form of miniature sculpture developed in Japan from the 17th-century onwards which served both practical and aesthetic purposes.]

The author Edmund de Waal is a potter who has studied in Japan on a Daiwa scholarship and is now professor of ceramics at the University of Westminster. He inherited 264 antique netsuke, including the hare with the amber eyes. In this book he recounts how the collection was purchased by one of his ancestors in Paris during the height of the craze for things Japanese in the late nineteenth century, how they were transferred to Vienna, how they were rescued from the Nazis by Anna, his great

grandmother's maid, how they returned to Japan with his great uncle and how they are now in his London home.

This is, however, much more than the story of a netsuke collection. It is the moving story of his polyglot family, their circles in Paris and Vienna, their successes and their tragedies. The Ephrussi family began as wheat traders in Odessa and became bankers in European capitals on the scale of the Rothschilds.

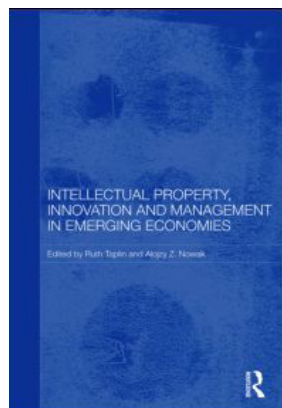
The collection of netsuke was bought by Charles Ephrussi, a rich member of the family in Paris who had become an art collector and critic. It had been purchased by a dealer called Sichel in Japan in the 1870s at a time when antiques were being sold at very reasonable prices to the globe-trotters who had just discovered Japan. Charles had eclectic tastes and his interests were primarily in pictures. He patronised painters such as Renoir and Manet. He moved in the fashionable salons and became friendly with Proust who may have based the character of Swann on Charles. Charles led the life of a rich dilettante but he was seen as a member of the Jewish *nouveau riche*. This was not a happy time for such people in France. Anti-Semitism was rife and was exacerbated by the tragic Dreyfus affair. De Waal draws a sensitive picture of Paris at this time.

Charles Ephrussi decided to give his netsuke collection as a wedding present to Victor and Emmy Ephrussi of the Austrian branch of the bank. De Waal evokes the atmosphere of Vienna before the First World War. He describes the magnificent Ephrussi mansion on the Ringstrasse in Vienna and the life led by this worldly and wealthy Jewish family ennobled by the Hapsburg emperor. Victor Ephrussi, Edmund de Waal's great-grandfather loyally supported the Austro-Hungarian government in the war which left the Austrian republic that emerged in 1918 feeble and unstable. The Ephrussi were impoverished but not yet destitute. The worst was still to come. The German Anschluss brought the Nazis to power in Austria. The property of the Ephrussi family was confiscated and it was only with great difficulty that Victor and Emmy got away to Slovakia. There Emmy died or committed suicide. Victor eventually joined his daughter, Edmund de Waal's grandmother, in Tunbridge Wells. I found this section of the book particularly moving.

The last part is primarily devoted to the life in Japan of Edmund's great-uncle Iggy (Ignace) Leo Ephrussi. The netsuke collection had passed to him after it had been handed to Edmund's grandmother Elizabeth by Anna who had hidden and preserved it throughout the war. Iggy had left Austria before the Nazi take-over and had become an American citizen. He was an American intelligence officer in Europe in the Second World War. He arrived in Japan during the occupation, found Japan much to his liking and soon met his boy friend and later partner Jiro Sugiyama. Iggy became a successful banker and later saying he did not like Nixon reverted to Austrian nationality despite the shabby way in which the Austrian government dealt with Jewish claims for compensation.

I hope that the publishers can be induced to reprint this book with full colour illustrations not only of the netsuke, but also of some of the pictures and buildings which Edmund de Waal so graphically describes. Such illustrations as there are in this book have been cheaply scanned into the volume and do not do justice to Edmund de Waal's sensitive writing.

The Hare with The Amber Eyes is only partly to do with Japan but I have no hesitation in reiterating the warm recommendation of The Economist and urge members of the Japan Society to buy and read this moving book.



Intellectual Property, Innovation and Management in Emerging Economies

Edited by Ruth Taplin and Alojzy Z. Nowak

Routledge, 2010, £85

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Review by Sean Curtin

This thought-provoking book argues that a country's development of a robust intellectual property rights (IPRs) framework is fundamental to long-term economic success in today's globalized world. This is something not just vital for high-tech states like Japan and the USA but is also in fact absolutely crucial for newly emerging economies. Many of these rising stars have substantive reserves of natural resources and commodities along with a vast array of human knowledge which often have inadequate or no IPR protection. In an increasingly globalized economy this deficiency can impede growth and result in valuable revenue losses.

Packed full of fascinating case studies, this absorbing book graphically illustrates how an underdeveloped IPR framework can be a significant economic disadvantage. To take just one example, Kenya lost out to Japan in an IP dispute over a traditional Kenyan basket called a *kiondo*. This is a local hand-woven craft which became popular with foreign tourists in the 1980s. Whilst it is undoubtedly an indigenous traditional handcraft, Nairobi lost out to Tokyo in the intellectual property ownership battle over the name *kiondo* because it had already been registered as a trade mark in Japan. Consequently, it is reported that Kenya's *kiondo* makers now have to pay Japan to use the name (page 51).

The clear message from this cutting-edge book is that it is essential for developing nations to improve their IPR frameworks, something every author in an emerging economy highlighted in the book acknowledges (for example see page 125 on Turkey). However, this is no one-way street, major world economies are also

increasingly relying on the up-and-coming players to improve their IPR game, in fact Japan and the United States are dependent on emerging economies developing good IPR enforcement as without it they cannot protect their own intellectual property. For Japan this is especially true as how IPR enforcement develops in China and the region as a whole will have a significant impact on Tokyo's own future economic fortunes.

The book further argues that there is an important symbiotic relationship between developed and emerging economies that can actually be measured in terms of the levels of intellectual property (IP) activity and economic development. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) are defined in this work as rights protected by the rule of law under an independent, fair and transparent judicial system. Such an IPR milieu creates the conditions necessary for a vibrant, innovative sector within which companies know their R&D investments are protected. This type of environment leads to economic benefits for society as a whole and according to this work attaining this level of IPR management is a key component in sustaining the success of countries like Japan. Tokyo has one of the world's top rates for patent registration and Japan is singled out as offering a good IPR model for emerging economies to emulate.

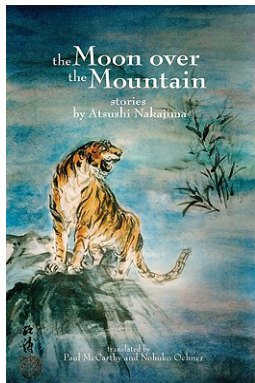
In the first chapter Professor Ruth Taplin provides an overall theoretical framework along with models for understanding the featured case studies and changes highlighted in each of the subsequent chapters. The case studies in each chapter indicate that new emerging economies are gradually realising the importance of robust IPR frameworks. To illustrate this point a plethora of examples are provided from all over the world, including Eastern Europe (see Chapter 5 "The Financial Crisis, Intellectual Property and Prospects for Recovery: the Case of Poland, Central and Eastern Europe" by Alojzy Nowak), Africa (see Chapter 3 by Nthabisheng Phaswana and Dario Tanziani) and there are several examples from across Asia.

Asian countries are especially well represented in the book with five excellent case studies focusing on China (see Chapter 2 by Bernard Arogyaswamy and Lisa Dolak), India ("Socio Economic changes Effected by Intellectual Property Rights – the Indian perspective by Mohan Dewan" in Chapter 6), Taiwan (see Chapter 8 by Chyi Yih- Luan), Turkey (in Chapter 7 by Erhun Kula and Selin Ozoguz) and Thailand (in Chapter 4 by Akio Nishizawa). These case studies are analysed within the theoretical context of cross-border IP which according to this work is something that is gradually becoming a global reality.

The editors, Professors Ruth Taplin and Alojzy Nowak, must be commended for having gathered together an impressive line-up of experts in the field and practising IP lawyers. They methodically test the limits of the current

and new IPR models being tried out in their respective emerging economies. The book's eight stimulating chapters illuminate the global economic relationship between intellectual property rights and economic development. Each chapter also clearly demonstrates through a variety of models how different emerging economies are at various levels of improving and enhancing their IPR frameworks and what trajectories they are likely to follow in order to advance forward.

This is a substantive work which furnishes us with a much needed comprehensive assessment of the paths emerging economies are taking to enforce, innovate and defend their IPR frameworks. It also analyzes the current evolving IPR management dynamics in the global context. This work is essential reading for anyone wanting to properly understand the emerging global and regional trends in intellectual property rights management.



The Moon over the Mountain and Other Stories

by Atsushi Nakajima

Translated by Paul McCarthy and Nobuko Ochner, Autumn Hill Books, 2010, 182 pages

ISBN: 9780982746608

Review by Adam House

Atsushi Nakajima (中島 敦) was born in Tokyo in 1909, his father came from a family of scholars specializing in the classics of ancient China, this would not only influence his reading but would inform the majority of his writing. The stories included in *The Moon over the Mountain* (山月記) were originally published in Japan in 1942-1943 and are mainly situated in ancient China, many in the ancient northern state of Qi (齊). After leaving Tokyo University, Nakajima took up a teaching post whilst at the same time beginning to write short stories and beginning the manuscript for his novel *Light, Wind and Dreams* (光と風と夢), which was translated by Akira Miwa (Hokuseido Press, 1962), a novella of the life of the Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson which was published in Japan in 1942, the same year as Nakajima's premature death at the age of 33. Nakajima who suffered from asthma for most of his life died from pneumonia. Nakajima seems to be strikingly at odds with other writers of his generation for not writing about the war.

The Moon over the Mountain is the first collection of stories by Nakajima to appear in English, translated by Paul McCarthy and Nobuko Ochner and published by the not for profit independent publisher Autumn Hill Books. The first story *Sangetsuki* (山月記), which

is also well known as *The Tiger Poet* (人虎) is one of Nakajima's most well known stories, it was studied in Japanese schools. A tale of a frustrated poet, Li Zheng (李徵), who gives up his post as a local official to devote himself to poetry, although failing in his attempt to fulfil his life's desire of becoming a great poet he falls into madness and one night runs off into the wilderness after hearing his name being called. This violent emotional change within himself also appears to provoke a physical transformation. The narrative jumps forward slightly and takes up with Yuan Can an old acquaintance of Li Zheng's who is travelling into an area known for being a domain of a wild tiger. After some time Yuan Can's party hear the roar of a great tiger coming from the bush, but as they draw near Yuan can hear the sound of human sobs. Li Zheng begins to tell of his misfortune and laments over his transformation and Yuan Can begins to recognize that the voice he hears belongs to that of his old friend Li Zheng

Transformation seems to thread in and out of these stories, in *Sangetsuki* it is seen as a manifestation of suffering and later in the story "On Admiration: Notes by the Monk Wu Jing" it appears as a well sought after craft and a sign of attainment in a story observing the nature of a fellow monk. Nakajima's finely crafted stories blend existential inquiry with that of ancient Chinese storytelling, where the human and animal world often blend, in the story *The Master*, a young archer who wants to master his skills, turns out to be a danger to his tutor who refers his student to a mountain hermit for further instruction. He teaches him the art of to "shoot without shooting" in a story that turns the notion of learning on its head. Many of the stories are set in the Qi state and tell of courtly intrigue and can be read as resembling morality tales, where those who appear to be wronged sometimes find their end after being the perpetrators of wrong doing, the stories are predictable. As in the story *Forebodings* which begins with arguing warriors and ends with the states of Chu and Chen at war, at the centre of this narrative is the beguiling beauty of Xiaja whose beauty subtly wields a destructive power.

Nakajima's stories often drop subtle clues and pointers which will often end up being the decisive thread as in *Waxing and Waning* which again has a courtly setting, an exiled Duke patiently waits for revenge trying at the same time to contain familial power games, the reader cannot afford to miss a line in Nakajima's finely written narratives.