



DOSHISHA WEEK 2025

Challenges for Next-Generation Researchers

Fostering Innovation and Collaboration through Research Exchanges
between Doctoral Students from both Universities.

October 29 and 30, 2025

9:30 ~ 15:30

**Great Senate, Neue Aula,
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen**

Doshisha Week is an annual event held at the University of Tübingen, organized by Doshisha University and the Doshisha EU Campus. It provides PhD students and young researchers from both universities a platform to share their research and strengthen collaboration between the two institutions.

DOSHISHA WEEK 2025

“The Challenge of Next-Generation Researchers”

Fostering Innovation and Collaboration through
Research Exchanges between Doctoral students from
Doshisha University and University of Tübingen.

<Day 1: Life and Medical Sciences/Hacktivism and War Rhetoric>

October 29, 2025 (Wednesday) 9:30~15:30 (CEST)

<Day 2: Media Studies / Social Sciences>

October 30, 2025 (Thursday) 9:30~15:30 (CEST)

Venue : Great Senate, Neue Aula,
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

(Geschwister-Scholl-Platz)

<https://uni-tuebingen.de/en/864>



About Doshisha Week

“Doshisha Week” is a regular event hosted by Doshisha University (Kyoto, Japan) and Doshisha EU Campus at Tübingen University in cooperation with University of Tübingen. This year it will be organized on 29th – 30th October 2025 at the Great Senate, Neue Aula (Geschwister-Scholl-Platz) in Tübingen.

The goal of Doshisha Week is raising awareness about Doshisha University within the University of Tübingen and the broad range of our collaborations in education and research. This year, the event provides an exceptional platform for PhD students to present their research in an international framework and exchange their views with Tübingen scholars and students.

At Doshisha Week 2025, we will focus on a diverse range of research topics. On the first day, these will include studies in life and medical sciences, research on cardiomyopathy and neuroscience, and studies on cybersecurity. On the second day, the focus will be on approaches from media studies related to color, as well as sociology and political science. International students from China, Pakistan, and Ukraine will also participate from Doshisha University, contributing a global perspective to the discussions. Each day of the program will begin with a keynote lecture: on October 29, Prof. Masaya IKEGAWA (Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University), and on October 30, Prof. Dr. Susanne MARSCHALL (Media Studies, University of Tübingen). We warmly invite you to join us and be part of this enriching experience.



DOSHISHA WEEK 2025



Katsuhiro KOHARA, Th.D.
President,
Professor, School of
Theology,
Doshisha University

Message from the President, Doshisha University

It is with great pleasure that, through the continued and generous cooperation of the University of Tübingen, we hold **Doshisha Week 2025** at the University of Tübingen.

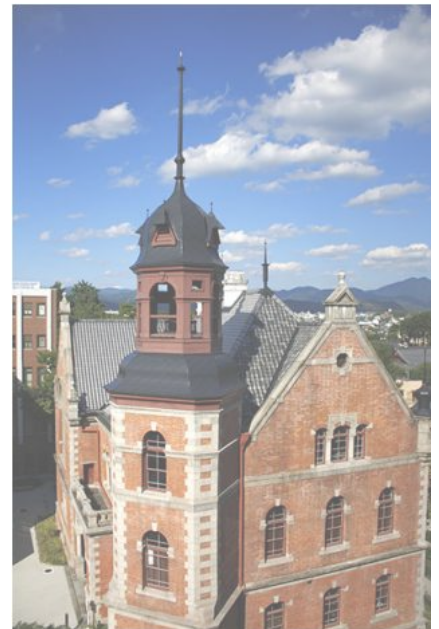
I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the faculty and staff members of the University of Tübingen for their warm support and dedicated efforts in making this event possible. In today's rapidly changing world, where values and social systems are constantly evolving, it is essential to foster individuals with broad perspectives who can create new value and respond to increasingly diverse and complex challenges. Both Doshisha University and the University of Tübingen share this commitment—to cultivate professionals of high integrity and deep expertise who will take on leading roles in shaping a better future for our societies. Through **Doshisha Week**, our two universities aim to provide young researchers and doctoral students with opportunities to exchange ideas, broaden their horizons, and challenge themselves on the global stage. Since last year, doctoral students from both universities have presented their research to one another, engaging in fruitful discussions that inspire new insights and contribute to the advancement of knowledge and international collaboration. I sincerely hope that all participants will make the most of this precious opportunity—learning from one another, building lasting connections, and paving the way for future academic and personal growth. Finally, I would like to once again express my heartfelt appreciation to the University of Tübingen for its invaluable partnership and warm hospitality. I wish everyone a meaningful and inspiring **Doshisha Week 2025**.

DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY

Throughout its long history, Doshisha University has built a **deep and enduring relationship** with the **University of Tübingen**. The formal partnership between the two universities began in **1990**, and in **1993**, the **Tübingen Center of Japanese Studies at Doshisha University (TCJS)** was established on Doshisha's Imadegawa Campus. Each year, students from the University of Tübingen come to this center to study the **Japanese language and culture**, and to date, more than 700 students have studied on our campus through this program.

Building on this long-standing history of rich exchange and strong mutual trust, Doshisha University established its first overseas campus, the **Doshisha EU Campus**, at the University of Tübingen in **2017**. Since then, the two universities have continued to promote various collaborative events, including **Doshisha Week**, to further strengthen their partnership.

As Doshisha University celebrates its **150th anniversary**, we are committed to laying a solid foundation for the creation of new value that will contribute to the next generation of society. We sincerely hope that the strong and fruitful partnership between **Doshisha University** and the **University of Tübingen** will continue to deepen through future educational and research activities.



 **Support for Pioneering Research Initiated
by the Next Generation**

SPRING : Support for Pioneering Research Initiated by the Next Generation Home

The SPRING Program is a project funded by Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). It supports challenging and interdisciplinary research by doctoral students, promoting the enhancement of research skills and the development of researchers' capabilities so that outstanding PhD graduates can succeed in various careers. Doshisha University is currently supporting 57 doctoral students through the SPRING Program.



Program

Oct. 29, 2025 (Wednesday) 9:30~15:30

venue : Great Senate, Neue Aula

Day I Life and Medical Sciences / Hacktivism and War Rhetoric

Moderator: Ms. Annika BÖCKER

9:30

< *Opening Remarks* >

Prof. Yoko AKIYAMA, Ph.D.

Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

< *Address by the Guest Honor* >

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. (Doshisha) Karla POLLMANN

President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Tübingen

< *Welcome Address: Pre-recorded video message* >

Prof. Katsuhiko KOHARA, Th.D.

President, Doshisha University

Life and Medical Sciences

< *Keynote Presentation* >

9:45

Prof. Masaya IKEGAWA, M.D., Ph.D.

Faculty of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

Implementation of Multimodal Imaging for Alzheimer's Disease Research: Approaching beyond Plaques and Tangles

10:15

< *Discussion* >

10:30

Coffee Break

< *Presentations* >

10:45

Maiko OKAMURA, M.Sc.

Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

Spatial Multi-omics Study for Dilated Cardiomyopathy Delineates Possible Link between Macrophage Driven Inflammation and Copper Dyshomeostasis

11:05

Julia ALBER, M.Sc.

NMI Natural and Medical Sciences Institute, University of Tübingen

Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Department for Biomedical Technologies & Regenerative Medicine, Eberhard Karls University Tübingen

Using Marker-Independent Imaging Approaches for the Observation of Tumor-Immune Interactions

11:25

< *Discussion* >

11:45 Lunch

Moderator: Ms. Annika BÖCKER

< Presentations >

13:00

Nicola SARTORATO, M.Sc.

Institute of Neurobiology, University of Tübingen
Werner-Reichardt Centre for Integrative Neuroscience
Graduate Training Centre of Neuroscience, IMPRS

Behavioral Modulation of Hippocampal Dynamics during Immobility

13:20

Yutaka KOBAYASHI, M.Sc.

Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

Imaging and Manipulation of Nuclear cAMP Dynamics Underlying Late Phase LTP Induction

13:40

< Discussion >

14:00

< Day 1 Wrap-Up >

Prof. Masaya Ikegawa, M.D., Ph.D.

Faculty of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

14:10

Coffee Break

Hactivism and War Rhetoric

< Presentation >

14:25

Maksym YAROSHENKO, M.A.

Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University

Hactivism as a Tool to Conduct Cyber and Information Operations

14:45

< Discussion >

Cyber Influence and War Discourse: Hactivism, Political Speech, and the Shaping of Public Perception

Dr. Dmytro YAGUNOV

University of Tübingen

Dr. Tetjana MIDJANA

University of Tübingen

< Day 1 Wrap-Up >

15:15

Ms. Tetyana TONKOSHKUR

International Research Division, University of Tübingen

< Day 1 Closing Remarks >

15:25

Prof. Yoko AKIYAMA, Ph.D.

Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

Program

Oct. 30, 2025 (Thursday) 9:30~15:30

venue : Great Senate, Neue Aula

Day 2 Media Studies / Social Sciences

Moderator: Marika KAWANO, Ph.D.

< *Opening Remarks* >

9:30

Dr. Karin MOSER V. FILSECK

International Research Division, University of Tübingen

Media Studies

< *Keynote Presentation* >

9:35

Prof. Dr. Susanne MARSCHALL

Institute of Media Studies, University of Tübingen
Chair of Audiovisual Media, Film and Television
Director of the Center for Media Competence
Editor of the Open-Access Journal Colour Turn
Head of the Research Center for Animation and Emerging Media
RHET AI Center, Head of Unit 2: Visual Communication

***Moving Pictures – Touching Sounds
Past, Present and Future of Film and Cinema***

10:05

< *Discussion* >

10:20

< *Presentations* >

Junji ADACHI, M.A.

Graduate School of Culture and Information Science, Doshisha University

Quantitative Analysis on Objectivity of Personal Color Classification

10:40

Susanne SCHULTE, M.A., PhD Candidate and Research Associate

Institute of Media Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Tübingen

The Oceanic Other in Animated Aquatic Eco-Cinema (AAEC): A Feminist and Decolonial Analysis

11:00

< *Discussion* >

11:20

Lunch

Social Sciences

Moderator: Marika KAWANO, Ph.D.

13:00

< *Presentations* >

Jan-Felix KLUMPP, M.A.

Faculty of Humanities, Department of General and Computational Linguistics, University of Tübingen

Reproduction of Rhyme and Metre in LLM-Generated Translations of Poetry

13:20

Wenjing GUO, M.A.

Graduate School of Social Studies, Doshisha University

Problems and Dilemmas of Introducing AI Translation in the Translation Industry: Case Studies of Translation Companies in 2024

13:40

< *Discussion* >

14:00

Coffee Break

14:15

< *Presentations* >

Nehal KHAN, M.A.

Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University

Populism and Islamization, in Post-Colonial Pakistan: Struggle for National Identity

14:35

Ronja HERRSCHNER, M.A.

Institute for Political Science, University of Tübingen

Justifications of Backsliding

14:55

< *Discussion* >

15:15

< *Closing Session* >

Two – Days Summary

Dr. Karin MOSER V. FILSECK

International Research Division, University of Tübingen

15:25

< *Closing Remarks / Appreciation* >

Prof. Yoko AKIYAMA, Ph.D.

Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

Abstract

<Day I (Oct. 29)> Life and Medical Sciences

Keynote Presentation:



Prof. Masaya IKEGAWA, M.D., Ph.D.

Genomics, Proteomics and Biomedical Functions
Department of Life and Medical Systems
Faculty of Life and Medical Sciences
Doshisha University

Fields of Interest and Research:

Metabolomics / Elemental Analysis / Imaging Mass Spectroscopy /
Multiple Sclerosis / Alzheimer's Disease
Proteomics

Title: ***Implementation of Multimodal Imaging for Alzheimer's Disease Research: Approaching beyond Plaques and Tangles***

Abstract:

When Alois Alzheimer highlighted the two key histological lesions of the disease, later known as amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles, such histopathological findings in connection with clinical symptoms and course of illness had never been seen before. Emil Kraepelin encouraged Alzheimer to present this case of Auguste D. at the scientific congress of German psychiatrists in the autumn of 1906 in Tübingen. This is a well-known story about the discovery and the first description of Alzheimer's Disease (AD). In the late-1980s to mid-1990s, rapid advancements in molecular biology and protein chemistry have impacted our understanding of the pathogenesis of AD in terms of Amyloid- β ($A\beta$) and tau proteins. This is well validated through the successful research in molecular genetics and the APOE genotype was nominated as the major risk factor for AD, however, it is still unclarified how these molecules are concerned with AD pathogenesis. In this century, mass spectrometry-based protein science has emerged as a powerful technique. Highly accurate fluid and neuroimaging biomarker studies for diseases were enabled with this technological revolution and AD definition was converted from a traditional clinical symptom-based to clinical-biological context. This conceptual evolution is now expanding from AT(N) framework into ATX(N) framework, namely Amyloid- β ($A\beta$) pathway (A), tau-mediated pathophysiology (T), and neurodegeneration (N), where X represents novel candidate biomarkers for additional pathological process such as neuroimmune dysregulation, synaptic dysfunction and blood-brain barrier alterations. In this keynote, I will talk about the working hypothesis of AD pathophysiology in terms of ATX(N) biomarker framework based on integrated multimodal imaging of human brains at the forefront of mass spectrometry imaging.



Presentation :

Maiko OKAMURA, M.Sc.

Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences,
Doshisha University

Title:

Spatial Multi-Omics Study for Dilated Cardiomyopathy Delineates Possible Link between Macrophage Driven Inflammation and Copper Dyshomeostasis



Abstract:

Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is a group of progressive, poor prognosis diseases that primarily consist of ventricular enlargement and myocardial contractile dysfunction. More than 50 causative genes have been linked to DCM and due to its heterogenous nature of clinical outcome, early biomarkers to perform precision medicine is an urgent necessity. Furthermore, some variants were also involved in other cardiomyopathies and muscular dystrophy (MD) which perturb a diverse set of important molecules to produce a final DCM phenotype. J2N-k hamsters (J2N-k), which have a defective δ -sarcoglycan (δ -SG) encoding gene, have been utilized as a suitable DCM animal model. However, we have originally detected pathological features of J2N-k heart including inflammation, fibrosis, calcification, and appearance of multi-nucleated giant cells at the very early stage. Likewise in skeletal muscle, we have newly found the pathology in the quadriceps muscle in J2N-k. Considering that an inflammatory reaction on both tissues might have a common druggable pathway for DCM and MD, we adopted mass spectrometry imaging (MSI) as an expecting technique capable of combining the molecular specificity of mass spectrometry with the spatial information. Up to now, we have successively applied matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-MSI for increasing proteomic and metabolic coverage with high resolution and Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry for the studies of bio-elements. Integrating several MSI modalities, we will elucidate an immunometabolism of DCM on J2N-k hamster model, especially focusing on copper metabolism in macrophage-driven inflammation. To facilitate this line of research, I have strongly motivated to study with two of magnificent scientists at University Tübingen, Prof. Katja Schencke-Layland for their sophisticated translational analysis of imaging data acquired by Raman micro spectroscopy (Nature Comm., 2023) and Prof. Karin Klingel for her profound contribution in the field of cardiovascular pathology worldwide, especially on DCM (Lancet, 2023).



Presentation :



Julia ALBER, M. Sc.

NMI Natural and Medical Sciences Institute,
University of Tübingen
Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Department for Biomedical
Technologies & Regenerative Medicine,
Eberhard Karls University Tübingen

Title:

***Using Marker-Independent Imaging Approaches for
the Observation of Tumor-Immune Interactions***

Abstract:

Optimal therapeutic approaches, such as immunotherapy, are critically needed due to cancer remaining the second leading cause of death worldwide. Despite notable success in certain patients, many patients eligible to immunotherapy exhibit limited or no therapeutic response, underscoring the need for more personalized treatment approaches.

To enhance therapeutic efficacy, one promising strategy involves patient-specific evaluation of treatment modalities. In this context, we are establishing the observation of tumor-immune interactions in an organ-on-chip platform. For the marker-independent imaging we employ Raman spectroscopy and Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging (FLIM) targeting the endogenous fluorophores NADH and FAD. While Raman spectroscopy is sensitive to molecular changes, FLIM provides metabolic information during tumor immune interactions. Both imaging modalities enable the real-time assessment of cellular states during tumor-immune interaction.

Initial results show that tumor cells and T cells have a distinct metabolic profile. Furthermore, we observed an increase in free NAD(P)H during apoptosis. These results indicate that T lymphocytes are slightly more glycolytic than cancer cells, however, upon apoptosis the metabolism shifts towards oxidative phosphorylation.

Current work focuses on the quantification of the apoptotic process based on the FLIM parameters. Furthermore, we are integrating an optical tweezer to allow for in-line Raman measurements of circulating immune cells under flow.

In summary, marker-independent imaging techniques are promising tools to monitor tumor-immune interaction in real-time and hold potential to support tailored decision making on treatment strategies of each patient.



Presentation :

Nicola SARTORATO, M.Sc.

Institute of Neurobiology, University of Tübingen
Werner-Reichardt Centre for Integrative Neuroscience
Graduate Training Centre of Neuroscience, IMPRS



Title:

Behavioral Modulation of Hippocampal Dynamics during Immobility

Abstract:

Ongoing levels of arousal profoundly impact the encoding, consolidation, and retrieval of episodic memories. Yet, hippocampal place cells – the neural substrate of episodic memory – have been predominantly studied during locomotion, a condition in which the effects of arousal and self-motion cannot be dissociated. To overcome this limitation, we recorded CA1 place cells in head-fixed mice during awake immobility periods along the treadmill, simultaneously capturing the arousal state by facial motion, pupillometry, and LFP analysis. This ‘space clamping’ approach revealed a widespread behavioral modulation of hippocampal dynamics, both at the network level (i.e., theta oscillations) and at the single-cell level (i.e., place cells). Specifically, during awake immobility, fluctuations in arousal tracked by whisker-pad motion (active immobility) modulated both the frequency and the power of theta oscillations, as well as the in-field activity of a subset of ‘behaviorally modulated’ place cells, which increased their firing upon transitions to active immobility. Consistently, decoding analyses showed that the hippocampal place code was mostly preserved during active immobility, and that ‘behaviorally modulated’ cells were the ones which preferentially signaled spatial information. In addition, during active immobility, single-cell stimulation was sufficient to induce novel place fields, indicating that plasticity mechanisms can be engaged even in the absence of locomotion. Altogether, this data indicates that during awake immobility, the hippocampal place representation is active and dynamically modulated by ongoing levels of arousal.

Presentation :



Yutaka KOBAYASHI, M.Sc.

Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences
Doshisha University

Title :

***Imaging and Manipulation of Nuclear cAMP Dynamics
Underlying Late Phase LTP Induction***

Abstract :

3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), a ubiquitous second messenger, can induce a variety of neuronal responses including axon outgrowth, neurite polarization, and synaptic plasticity.

Long-term potentiation (LTP), a persistent increase in synaptic strength, is thought to serve as a fundamental mechanism for learning and memory. Hippocampal CA1 LTP is composed of two temporal stages. Early phase LTP (E-LTP) is a potentiation lasting a few hours and is independent of de novo protein synthesis. Late phase LTP (L-LTP) is a long-lasting potentiation following E-LTP and requires protein synthesis activated by cAMP signaling.

The L-LTP is experimentally induced by 3–5 trains of high frequency stimulation (HFS) which activates the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors. The Ca²⁺ influx through the opened NMDA receptors can activate the Ca²⁺/CaM dependent transmembrane adenylyl cyclase (tmAC). The cAMP synthesized by the tmAC activates protein kinase A (PKA). The PKA catalytic subunits might migrate into the nucleus and phosphorylate cAMP response element binding protein (CREB). The phosphorylated CREB expresses the immediate early genes for the L-LTP. However, the corresponding cAMP dynamics that induce L-LTP are unclear.

To reveal the cAMP dynamics, we used the cAMP probe gCarvi in cultured hippocampal neurons. 5 x HFS induced nuclear, but not somatic, cAMP elevation in one hour. Furthermore, the nuclear cAMP elevation is suppressed by the soluble adenylyl cyclase (sAC) inhibitor KH7, but not by the tmAC inhibitor. KH7 also inhibits 5 x HFS induced CREB phosphorylation. These data suggest that the sAC dependent nuclear cAMP increase is important for the L-LTP induction.

Next, to specifically suppress nuclear cAMP elevation, we newly designed the blue light-activatable phosphodiesterase (baPDE). Briefly, we inserted the Avena sativa phototropin 1 LOV2 domain (AsLOV2) into the catalytic domain of the cAMP-specific PDE type 4. baPDE tagged by nuclear localization signals will reveal that nuclear cAMP dynamics are required for the L-LTP induction.



<Day I (Oct. 29)> Hactivism and War Rhetoric

Presentation :

Maksym YAROSHENKO, M.A.

Graduate School of Global Studies,
Doshisha University



Title:

Hactivism as a Tool to Conduct Cyber and Information Operations

Abstract:

This presentation examines the way hactivism in the form of an additional tool for Intelligence Entities (IE) within the broader spectrum of hybrid warfare. The concept of hactivism as a form of online activism has existed for over twenty years. Originally, hactivism operations challenged governments and private organizations based on their own ideology with political motivations. Yet, the impact was minimal. However, since 2022, a new wave of hactivism has emerged and has shown that hactivists have increased their capabilities in conducting cyberattacks and information operations (IO). Such new capabilities challenge our outdated conceptions of hactivism and require further analysis to reconsider how we define threats today and how they align with and impact geopolitical dynamics.

The primary outcome is to reconstruct the concept of hactivism by examining a mesh of cyber and IO techniques that increasingly play a major role in geopolitical events. Based on the analysis of case studies, this illustrates the constantly changing dynamic of the cyber ecosystem caused by a new wave of hactivism. Call for action among researchers, policymakers, and private companies to reconsider how we approach the risks posed by such actors.

In the paper, the application of the concept of digital civil disobedience to hactivists is scrutinized. Professor Wulf Loh (IZEW - Int. Center for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities, University of Tübingen) in his recently published article (Wulf, 2023) examines the application of “acceptance-of-legal-consequences-condition” (ALCC) in relation to hactivists. I would appreciate an opportunity to meet Professor Loh during the visit to University of Tübingen, and conduct a research exchange on information, cyber operations, and hactivism.



Discussion

*Cyber Influence and War Discourse:
Hacktivism, Political Speech, and the Shaping of Public Perception*



Dr. Dmytro YAGUNOV

Office of the Endowed Chair in Crime Prevention
and Risk Management,
University of Tübingen

<https://yagunov.net/>



Dr. Tetjana MIDJANA

Rhetoric Institute,
University of Tübingen



Abstract

<Day 2 (Oct.30)> Media Studies

Keynote Presentation:

Prof. Dr. Susanne MARSCHALL

Institute of Media Studies, University of Tübingen

Chair of Audiovisual Media, Film and Television

Director of the Center for Media Competence

Editor of the Open-Access Journal Colour Turn

Head of the Research Center for Animation and Emerging Media

RHET AI Center, Head of Unit 2: Visual Communication

Title:

Moving Pictures – Touching Sounds

Past, Present and Future of Film and Cinema

Abstract:

The keynote presents my concept called KinematoGramm based on decades of academic and artistic work on the intellectual, emotional, and creative dimensions of film, on traditions and innovations of storytelling, aesthetics, and technology, and, finally, on stereotypes of audio-visual orchestrations and their impact on a global audience. Being in continuous exchange with target groups interested in film, I notice both the intense effects of well-made movies on human beings as well as a lack of knowledge and competence when it comes to describing and analyzing artistic mechanics of moving pictures. Filmmakers use a huge palette of cinematic instruments to stimulate the audience, to overwhelm their thoughts, or to touch them subtly.

The KinematoGramm is a taxonomy for cinematic research and film studies and forms the core of my next book. I have developed this taxonomy initially to help young researchers and students find their research questions and methods for analyzing moving pictures. The KinematoGramm is developed as a modular and open system, which can and should be further extended. It combines theoretical and analytical approaches to the production, reception, and distribution of moving pictures, exploring the complexity of possible research perspectives on cinema, film, video, and all new forms of virtual production of moving images. The analytical part of the talk addresses one or two exemplary movies with a special focus on the visual element of colour.

Presentation :



Junji ADACHI, M.A.

Graduate School of Culture and Information Science
Doshisha University

Title:

Quantitative Analysis on Objectivity of Personal Color Classification

Abstract:

This study quantitatively examines the objectivity and variability in cosmetic color classification within Japan's widely used personal color system, focusing on classifications made by influential social media users.

Personal color theory in Japan classifies individuals into Yellow-base (Spring and Autumn) and Blue-base (Summer and Winter) categories based on the harmony of colors with one's skin, eyes, and lips. Rooted in color psychology and harmony principles, this system significantly influences cosmetic marketing strategies and consumer preferences. Despite its widespread acceptance, questions remain regarding the objectivity and consistency of personal color diagnoses, as these are often based on subjective visual assessments. Moreover, the relationship between personal color classifications and the actual colorimetric attributes of cosmetics has not been fully clarified.

To investigate these issues, this research analyzed 1,600 cosmetic products labeled by five prominent Japanese beauty influencers on Instagram. Color data in RGB format were extracted from official product images and standardized within established color spaces. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) revealed statistically significant differences in color perception across influencers, particularly for Blue-base products, underscoring classification ambiguities. Subsequently, decision tree analysis was employed to model the classification process of cosmetics into seasonal subcategories, highlighting that brightness (R value) and the blue component (B value) play pivotal roles in influencers' decision-making.

Situated at the intersection of digital humanities and computational analysis, this study integrates cultural perspectives with quantitative methods to deepen the understanding of makeup as a socio-cultural practice. By uncovering both subjective elements and reproducible patterns in personal color classification, the research contributes to the development of more transparent and data-driven personalized cosmetic recommendation systems and enriches the study of contemporary culture.



Presentation :

Susanne SCHULTE, M.A., PhD Candidate and Research Associate

Institute of Media Studies, Faculty of Humanities,
University of Tübingen

Title :

The Oceanic Other in Animated Aquatic Eco-Cinema (AAEC): A Feminist and Decolonial Analysis

Abstract:

This study examines the representation of Oceanic Others in AAEC-films, including *The Little Mermaid* (1989), *Ponyo* (2008), *The Red Turtle* (2016), *Luca* (2021), *The Sea Beast* (2022), and *Ruby Gillmann, Teenage Kraken* (2023). Through a decolonial and feminist lens, a range of theoretical concepts and perspectives from media studies, psychology, zoology, and more are applied to a formal character design analysis and its ontological embedding within each film's context. A particular focus lies on color as a marker of otherness, specifically the monochromatic red color spaces of mermaid's hair, an unnatural fill possible in animation exclusively, standing in complementary contrast to blue oceans and skies, marking them as exotic. In contrast, the same reds and monochromatic spaces are used in more-than-human monsters to code danger and threat.

The methodology reverses typical instructional character-creation-guides to create character breakdowns. By dissecting design traits through a range of formal conventions and contrasting them across films, the study shows how characters reflect broader geopolitical and cultural narratives, specifically around colonialism, gender, and species hierarchies.

Findings suggest that most portrayals in the analyzed AAEC-films are shaped by colonial and patriarchal power structures. The study identifies recurring tropes; one being the 'self-evident desire to become humanimal', where non-human characters seek to become human even after their narrative motivation is dissolved, seemingly in a self-evident narrative where humanimal assimilation is necessary to gain refuge, acceptance, or the right to exist regardless of their function to humanimals. Another identified trope is the 'fuckable eco-mermaid' where red hair remains as the last marker of exoticism once they inevitably turn human, fulfilling the humanimal's colonial desire and fetish for the Other, simultaneously sexualizing and assimilating them.

This study challenges the fixed human/non-human binary and shows how (oceanic) others are consistently placed near the non-human end of the spectrum, especially in aquatic eco-cinema. It identifies how animation's iconographic style (specifically through monochromatic color spaces) can both perpetuate discriminating tropes and visual stereotypes and make them traceable, while also, through its power to abstract, providing a tool to reimagine 'the Other' within a decolonial and feminist reprocessing.



<Day 2 (Oct.30)> Social Sciences

Presentation :



Jan-Felix KLUMPP, M.A.

Department of Linguistics,
Faculty of Humanities,
University of Tübingen

Title:

Reproduction of Rhyme and Metre in LLM-Generated Translations of Poetry

Abstract:

While machine translation tools have been applied to standard translation tasks with remarkable success, machine poetry translation has remained a challenge. What makes this task especially difficult is - among other aspects - the need to reconcile and balance different and sometimes contradictory expectations. Modern generative Large Language Models (LLMs) can flexibly react to task specifications included in the instruction (the prompt), which opens up the possibility to resolve the tradeoff relation between conflicting criteria in a way that takes into account the individual user's preferences. Using the example of the reproduction of the content, metre and rhyme scheme of English poems in LLM-generated German translations, this research analyses the effect of the chosen prompt strategy on individual aspects of the translation in a quantitative manner. The results indicate that modern LLMs still cannot reproduce the form of the original as closely as skilled human translators, but that the prompt strategy indeed influences which aspects are prioritized in the translation. Similar to human-written translations, LLM-generated translations show a tradeoff relation between different criteria, such that translations that reproduce the form better often diverge from the content of the original as well as the grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language.



Presentation :

Wenjing GUO, M.A.

Graduate School of Social Studies,
Doshisha University

Title :

Problems and Dilemmas of Introducing AI Translation in the Translation Industry: Case Studies of Translation Companies in 2024



Abstract:

In recent years, the development of machine translation has made convenient and affordable translation services available. However, the widespread adoption of AI translation in the translation industry may lead to the elimination or transformation of jobs for freelance professional translators. This research aims to clarify how the spread of AI translation will affect and change the work of professional translators and how the traditional working environment will change. The survey data used in this study was collected by members of the Japan team of the Future of Work (FoW) project, which is part of the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), an OECD-related international organization conducting a survey on the introduction of AI and its impact on Japanese companies and public organizations in the 2024. This research analyzed the data from the interviews conducted with translation companies from both the user side of AI translation and the developer side of translation engines. The analysis framework focused on three points: (1) translators' work styles, (2) translation companies' changes by the spread of AI translation, (3) the impact of AI translation on human translation.

The results revealed that, first, despite the large number of freelance translators in the translation industry, only translators with high levels of expertise and skills are being employed. Second, the spread of AI translation is changing the way of work in the translation industry. The overall volume of orders is decreasing, and qualitative changes in work are also being observed. Third, while the spread of AI has reduced the volume of human translation work, the level of specialization required of translators remains unchanged. Thus, while the spread of AI translation is an unavoidable trend in the translation industry, a dilemma exists regarding the coexistence of AI translation and human translation.

Presentation :



Nehal KHAN, M.A.

Graduate School of Global Studies,
Doshisha University

Title:

***Populism and Islamization, in Post-Colonial Pakistan:
Struggle for National Identity***

Abstract:

This presentation analyzes the post-colonial transformation of Pakistan by focusing on the rise of populism and the strategic use of the Islamic model in shaping national unity in the political sphere over the last few decades. Since its independence from Great Britain and the formation of Pakistan in 1947, Pakistan has faced the challenges of national integration, refugee integration of displaced Muslims from India to Pakistan, and national identity formation, which Pakistan inherited from the British colonial rule. Consequently, many political leaders attempted to mobilize the people toward establishing a shared identity as Pakistani. Among various leaders, representative ones include Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the 1970s who's slogan was "Islam is our religion, democracy is our politics, socialism is our economy", Zia ul Haq, a military ruler who promoted an authoritarian form of Islamic democracy in 1977 to 1988, and Imran Khan in contemporary Pakistan who promoted the notion of Riyasat e Madine (state of Medina) as a model for unified Pakistani Muslim nationhood from 2013 to 2018 onwards. In this context, the author will analyze how these leaders utilized their rhetoric to mobilize public support while seeking a common national and Muslim identity. The presentation examines how politicians have employed both populist and Islamic discourse in shaping the national identity, and whether this model was successful in unifying the citizens under one national identity as Pakistani. The presentation has implications not just for Pakistan, but also for the other south Asian nations and beyond who went through colonial past and went through struggles with the formation of national identity.



Presentation :

Ronja HERRSCHNER, M.A.

Institute for Political Science,
University of Tübingen



Title :

Justifications of Backsliding

Abstract:

Democratic backsliding, i.e. the purposeful incremental demolition of democratic institutions, values, and practices resulting in structures that are more authoritarian or at least located more in a grey zone between authoritarianism and democracy is on the rise globally.

Indicators like that of the V-DEM institute in Sweden for instance paint a dramatic picture, lamenting that their Liberal Democracy Index (LDI) has reached a level comparable to that of 1985, and furthermore highlighting that according to their measurement autocracies now outnumber the democracies in the world (Nord et al., 2025). Tunisia was once considered the only “success story” to have developed out of the so-called Arab Spring, however, observers have become concerned about the concentration of power around President Kais Saied after his staged coup in 2021.

The presentation will concern itself with the legitimization efforts propagated by Kais Saied in the context of his driving of democratic backsliding. It will start with a conceptualization of both democracy and democratic backsliding and then give an overview of the Tunisian case highlighting context and specificities. Following that a tentative exploration of common trends in the justification of backsliding will be presented. This includes but is not limited to the idea of backsliding being an expression of true democracy or reinstating democracy, the prominent notion of backsliding actions being a precaution to counter corruption, or the justification of concentration of executive powers as a reaction towards crises such as the Covid19 pandemic.

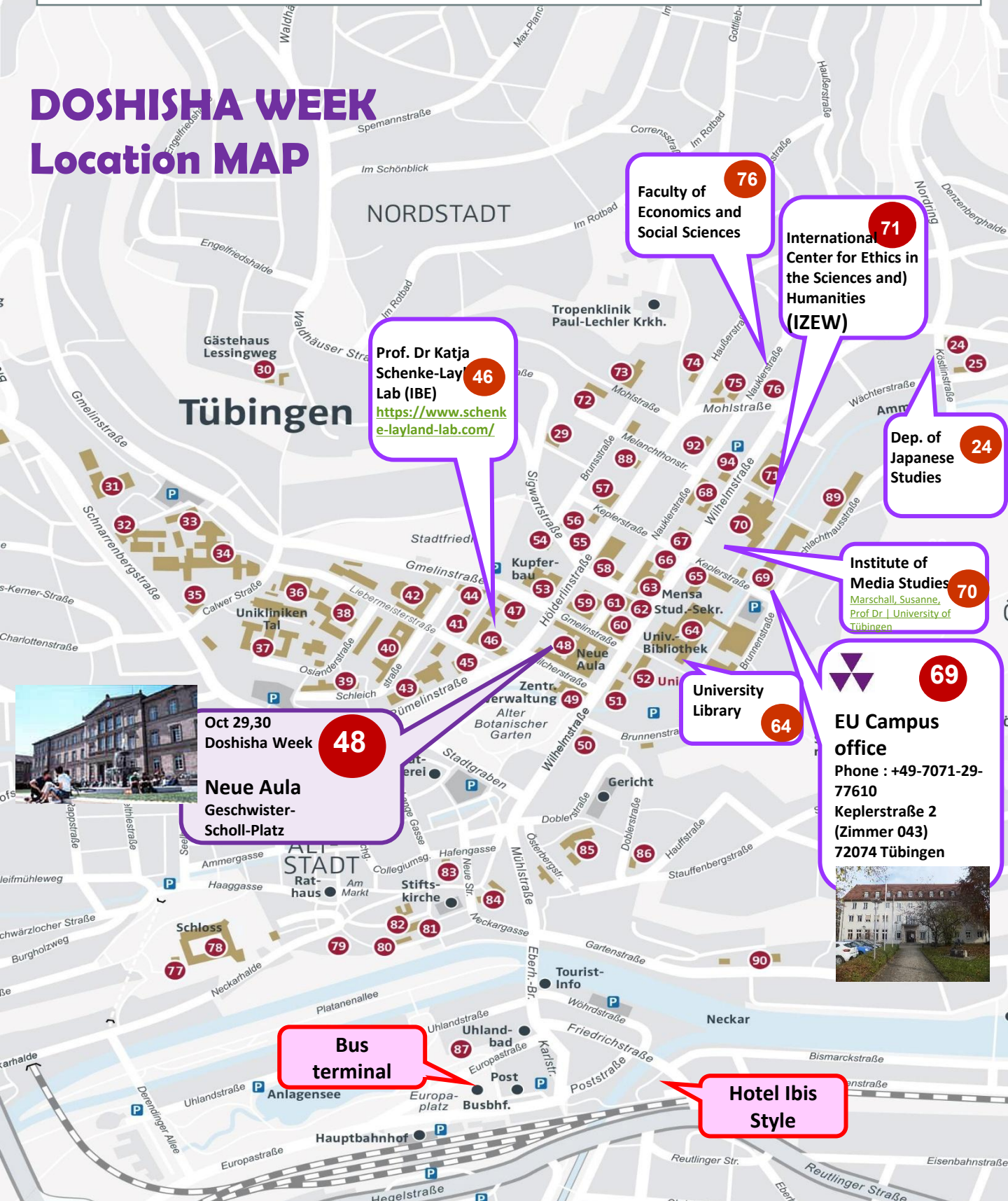
By taking the justifications of backsliding seriously, oppositional forces may gain the ability to challenge and counter dominant narratives on the back scaling of democratic qualities. Furthermore, the Tunisian case allows to make inferences for other democratic regimes that have followed dictatorship.

Source: Nord, M., Angiolillo, F., Good God, A., Lindberg, S. I. (2025). State of the world 2024: 25 years of autocratization – democracy trumped? *Democratization*, 32(4), 839–864. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2025.2487825>



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Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences

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International Center for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities (IZEW)

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Prof. Dr. Katja Schenke-Lay Lab (IBE)
<https://www.schenke-layland-lab.com/>

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Dep. of Japanese Studies

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Institute of Media Studies
Marschall, Susanne, Prof. Dr. | University of Tübingen

69
EU Campus office
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Keplerstraße 2 (Zimmer 043)
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University Library

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Oct 29,30 Doshisha Week
Neue Aula
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Bus terminal

Hotel Ibis Style





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