同志社大学
Doshisha University

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN





DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

Challenges for Next-Generation Researchers

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

November 25 and 27, 2026

9:30 ~ 15:30

Fürstenzimmer, Schloss Hohentübingen,
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.

Support for Pioneering Research Initiated by the Next Generation

DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

“Challenges 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 / Labour Law>

November 25, 2026 (Wednesday) 9:30 – 15:30 (CET)

<Day 2: English Linguistics / Social Sciences and Economics

November 27, 2026 (Friday) 9:30 – 15:30 (CET)

Venue： Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen,
Fürstenzimmer, Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen



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 25 and 27 November 2026 at the Schloss Hohentübingen (Burgsteige 11, 72070) 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 2026, we will explore a diverse range of research topics across multiple disciplines. On the first day, presentations will cover research in Life and Medical Sciences, multimodal spatial imaging and biomaterials, as well as Labour Law in Germany and Japan. On the second day, the program will focus on approaches to expression from the perspective of English linguistics, along with topics in Social Sciences and Economics. Each day will begin with a keynote lecture. On November 25, we are honored to welcome Prof. Dr. Manfred Claassen from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Tübingen as our keynote speaker. On November 27, the keynote lecture will be delivered by Prof. Yuko Yoshida from the Faculty of Global Communications, Doshisha University. We warmly invite you to join us and be part of this enriching academic exchange. We look forward to welcoming you to Doshisha Week 2026.

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DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

November 25 and 27, 2026

DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

Message from the President, Doshisha University



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

It is a profound honor to send my warmest greetings from Kyoto as we gather at the University of Tübingen for **Doshisha Week 2026**. On behalf of Doshisha University, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the faculty, staff, and leadership at the University of Tübingen, whose dedication and warm partnership make this extraordinary exchange possible.

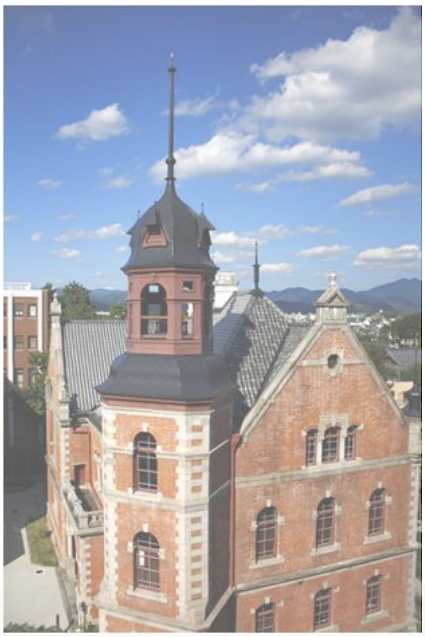
Holding our event at an institution steeped in centuries of intellectual excellence is a privilege—one made even more special as the University of Tübingen enters its historic **550th anniversary year**. To engage in scholarship within a place of such remarkable heritage offers our community both inspiration and perspective.

In an era defined by fluid social paradigms and rapid global change, our shared educational mission is clear: to equip visionary thinkers with the integrity, curiosity, and adaptability required to navigate tomorrow's complex challenges. **Doshisha University** and the **University of Tübingen** remain united in this commitment to shaping leaders who contribute meaningfully to the global good.

Doshisha Week serves as a vital bridge for our early-career researchers and doctoral students. Entering its third year, the initiative builds upon the strong foundation of past scholarly exchanges, with collaborative research already taking tangible shape. I hold great expectations for the continued deepening of our institutional ties and the advancement of academic scholarship.

I encourage every participant—whether returning or joining us for the first time—to immerse themselves in this dynamic exchange, cultivate lasting international friendships, and push the frontiers of their research. Thank you once again to the University of Tübingen for welcoming us so generously. May **Doshisha Week 2026** be a source of rich discovery and enduring collaboration for all.

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.

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EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

November 25 and 27, 2026

Program

Nov. 25, 2026 (Wednesday) 9:30~15:30

Venue : Fürstenzimmer
Schloss Hohentübingen

Day 1 Life and Medical Sciences / Labour Law

Moderator: Dr. Marika KAWANO

9:30 ***< Opening Remarks >***

Associate Prof. Regine DIETH
Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

< Welcome Address: Pre-recorded video message >

Prof. Katsuhiro KOHARA, Th.D.
President, Doshisha University

Life and Medical Sciences

< Keynote Presentation >

9:40 **Prof. Dr. Manfred CLAASSEN**
Clinical bioinformatics & Machine learning in translational single-cell biology,
Faculty of Medicine, University of Tübingen
Gastroenterology, Gastrointestinal Oncology, Hepatology, Infectiology and Geriatric Medicine,
University Hospital Tübingen

Biological Complexity Across Scales: Decoding Tissue Architecture in Health and Disease with Machine Learning

10:10 ***< Q & A Session >***

10:25 Coffee Break

< Presentations >

10:45 **Maiko OKAMURA, M.Sc.**
Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

Spatially Resolved Multimodal Analysis of Tissue Microenvironments Using MALDI-MSI and Raman Spectroscopy

11:05 **Teresa BALDISSERA, M.Sc., Ph.D. Candidate**
Schenke-Layland Laboratory, Institute of Biomedical Engineering,
Department for Medical Technologies and Regenerative Medicine, University Hospital Tübingen

Bioluminescence Lifetime Imaging for Metabolic Profiling and Monitoring of in vitro Models

11:25 ***< Discussion >***

11:45 -12:50 Lunch Time

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Moderator: Dr. Marika KAWANO

< Presentations >

12:50

Dr. Felix UMRATH

presenting on behalf of **Rebecca BUSSEN, M.Sc.**
Research Lab for Bone Tissue Engineering, Center of Dentistry,
Oral Medicine and Maxillofacial Surgery, University Hospital Tübingen

Spatial-Structural and Mechanical Changes in Collagen Composites Depending on the Components or Cells They Contain

13:10

Shu NAKAGAWA, M.Sc.
Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences, Doshisha University

Enhancement of Osteogenic Differentiation Using Gelatin-Coated BaTiO3 in PLLA Scaffolds

13:30 ***< Discussion >***

13:50 ***< Wrap-Up >***

Prof. Dr. Manfred CLAASSEN
Clinical bioinformatics & Machine learning in translational single-cell biology,
Faculty of Medicine, University of Tübingen
Gastroenterology, Gastrointestinal Oncology, Hepatology, Infectiology and Geriatric Medicine,
University Hospital Tübingen

14:00 Coffee Break

Labour Law

14:20

Daito KIUCHI, M.A.
Graduate School of Law, Doshisha University

Employees' Contractual Claim to Continuing Vocational Training: Implications of German and Swiss Law for Japan

14:40

Karsten HAASE
Fachanwalt für Arbeitsrecht (Attorney in Labor Law), Haase & Lieberknecht, Düsseldorf
Senior Lecturer at Hochschule Düsseldorf
Geschäftsführer (Managing Director) der Deutsch-Japanischen Gesellschaft für Arbeitsrecht e.V.
(DJGA – German-Japanese Association for Labor Law)

Is Continuing Vocational Training or Professional Development a kind of "Support" for Employees "Ways of Working and Living" Provided by the Employer?

15:10 ***< Discussion >***

15:30 ***< Day 1 Closing Remarks >***

Associate Prof. Regine DIETH
Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

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EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

November 25 and 27, 2026

Program

Nov. 27, 2026 (Friday) 9:30~15:30

Venue : Fürstenzimmer
Schloss Hohentübingen

Day 2 English Linguistics / Social Sciences and Economics

Moderator: Dr. Jingyu WANG

9:30 ***< Address by the University of Tübingen >***

Prof. Dr. József FORTÁGH
Vice-President for International Strategy, Diversity, and University Culture,
University of Tübingen

English Linguistics

< Keynote Presentation >

9:35

Prof. Yuko YOSHIDA, Ph.D.
Professor, Faculty of Global Communications, Doshisha University

Pitch Accent in Standard and Osaka Japanese: Implications for English Stress Assignment

10:05 ***< Q & A Session >***

< Presentations >

10:20 **Mari YAMAMOTO, M.A.**
Graduate School of Culture and Information Science, Doshisha University

Time and Political Discourse in Presidential Interviews

10:40 **Selina BERNARDING**
Institute of Rhetoric, Faculty of Humanities, University of Tübingen

Cooperation and Rhetorical Text Maneuvers in Diplomatic Negotiations

11:00 ***< Discussion >***

11:20–12:45 Lunch Time

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DOSHISHA WEEK 2026

November 25 and 27, 2026

Social Sciences and Economics

Moderator: Dr. Jingyu WANG

< Presentations >

12:45 **Dr. Esther RIND**
Institute of Occupational and Social Medicine and Health Services Research,
University of Tübingen

Prevention of Work-related Cancers among an International Workforce: Insights from an Ethnographic Study in Agriculture and the Construction Industry

13:05 **Shanshan LI, M.A.**
Graduate School of Social Studies, Doshisha University

Comprehensive Educational Support for Foreign Care Workers: Toward Multicultural Coexistence in the Workplace

13:25 ***< Discussion >***

13:45 Coffee Break

14:05 ***< Presentations >***

Jia YANG, M.A.
Graduate School of Economics, Doshisha University

The Impact of Logistics Infrastructure on Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Indonesia's Sea Toll Road Program

14:25 **Jonas ADOLPH, M.A.**
International Macroeconomics and Finance,
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, University of Tübingen

Geopolitical Conflict and Trade: Montesquieu Revisited

14:45 ***< Discussion >***

15:05 ***< Closing Session >***

Two – Days Summary
Dr. Karin MOSER V. FILSECK
Research Division, University of Tübingen, retired

< Closing Remarks / Appreciation >

15:15 ***Special thanks to Dr. Karin MOSER V. FILSECK***

Associate Prof. Regine DIETH
Director, Doshisha EU Campus Office, Doshisha University

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Abstracts

Day I (Nov. 25) < Life and Medical Sciences >

Keynote Presentation:



Prof. Dr. Manfred CLAASSEN
Clinical bioinformatics & Machine learning in translational single-cell biology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tübingen
Gastroenterology, Gastrointestinal Oncology, Hepatology, Infectiology and Geriatric Medicine, University Hospital Tübingen

Biological Complexity Across Scales: Decoding Tissue Architecture in Health and Disease with Machine Learning

Biological organisms are complex not only as a whole but across a vast range of length scales, from their molecular building blocks, such as the genome and proteins, to the intricate arrangement of physiological structures at the level of the entire organism. In this talk, I will briefly survey these layers of complexity and then focus on the organisation of tissues in health and disease. Specifically, I will discuss how multiplexed tissue imaging enables in-depth interrogation of tissue architecture at single-cell resolution, and how machine learning can break down this complexity into the cellular features and interactions that determine health and disease.

Presentations :



Maiko OKAMURA, M.Sc.
Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences,
Doshisha University

Spatially Resolved Multimodal Analysis of Tissue Microenvironments Using MALDI-MSI and Raman Spectroscopy

Understanding how local tissue microenvironments（TME）regulate immune cell function is a major challenge in both basic biology and translational medicine. Inflammatory and fibrotic processes are highly heterogeneous, and conventional approaches often fail to capture how molecular and chemical conditions vary spatially within tissues. This limitation hampers our ability to connect findings from animal models to human pathology.

In this study, we applied a multimodal imaging strategy combining matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry imaging (MALDI-MSI) and Raman spectroscopy to characterize TME across multiple biological models. Using delta-sarcoglycanopathy model on hamster and pig, together with human pathological tissue samples, we investigate macrophage-associated inflammatory regions in skeletal muscle and heart tissues.

MALDI-MSI enables spatial mapping of molecular distributions including proteins, lipids and metabolites with 5 to 50 µm resolution, whereas raman spectroscopy provides complementary chemical information with 0.5 to 1µm resolution without labeling. By integrating these orthogonal imaging modalities, we identify microenvironment-specific molecular and chemical signatures that cannot be captured by a single technique alone.

Our results demonstrate that inflammatory regions exhibit distinct spatial patterns associated with immune cell infiltration and tissue remodeling. Importantly, the use of multiple animal models together with human samples provides a translational framework linking experimental models to human pathology.

This work highlights the value of multimodal spatial imaging for understanding how local tissue environments shape cellular behavior. More broadly, our approach provides a foundation for studying complex tissue organization and may contribute to future diagnostic and therapeutic strategies targeting inflammatory and fibrotic diseases.

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Teresa BALDISSERA, M.Sc., Ph.D. Candidate
Schenke-Layland Laboratory,
Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Dept. for Medical Technologies and Regenerative Medicine,
University Hospital Tübingen



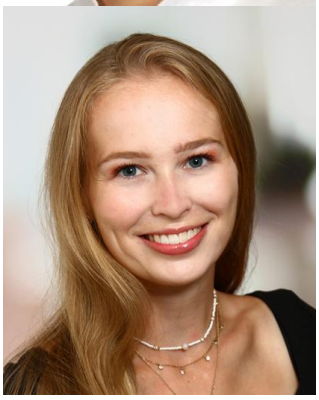
Bioluminescence Lifetime Imaging for Metabolic Profiling and Monitoring of in vitro Models

Photoluminescence imaging constitutes a fundamental tool for the evaluation of biological models and enables the in-situ analysis of structural or functional features using spatially resolved approaches. One of the key characteristics for in vitro models that can be targeted through imaging is metabolism, a crucial factor in both physiological and pathological processes. Indeed, the study of metabolism allows to evaluate metabolic changes directly within cells and tissues, providing insights on how cells respond to drugs or different culture conditions, or on the identification of metabolically distinct cell populations.

In this study we describe photoluminescence imaging to specifically monitor metabolic changes using fluorescence and phosphorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM and PLIM).

Having assessed the sensitivity of the FLIM technique targeting metabolism-related NAD(P)H coenzyme, we employed metabolic FLIM to study a 3D ‘Heart on a Chip’ (HoC) model, with the aim of elucidating the complex evolution in the metabolic maturation of cardiomyocytes due to culture time and electrical stimulation. A correlative approach integrating Raman Micro Spectroscopy confirmed the oxidative effect of long-term electrical stimulation.





Dr. Felix UMRATH
presenting on behalf of
Rebecca BUSSEN, M.Sc.
Research Lab for Bone Tissue Engineering,
Center of Dentistry, Oral Medicine and Maxillofacial Surgery,
University Hospital Tübingen

Spatial-Structural and Mechanical Changes in Collagen Composites Depending on the Components or Cells They Contain

In the present project, collagen/hydroxyapatite (CoHA) scaffolds are fabricated and analyzed both in their cell-free state and after incorporation of cells. The primary focus is on the spatial and mechanical changes resulting from the scaffold composition. Two types of collagen are used: atelocollagen, in which the terminal telopeptides have been enzymatically removed, and telocollagen, which retains the telopeptides. Since terminal telopeptides can elicit an immune response, atelocollagen is also of particular interest. On the other hand, terminal telopeptides contribute to the stability of the collagen network, resulting in weaker mechanical properties of atelocollagen compared with telocollagen. Furthermore, a VEGF-mimetic peptide is electrostatically bound to the hydroxyapatite in order to enhance the angiogenic properties of the material. Finally, jaw periosteal cells (JPCs) and endothelial cells are incorporated into the collagen-based composites.

The aim of the project is to visualize the spatial changes in the scaffolds induced by the addition of each individual component in a three-dimensional manner, thereby improving our understanding of the interactions between organic and inorganic matter as well as between living and non-living matter.

In the future, these findings could contribute to the development of a computer-based predictive model, such as a virtual reality (VR) model.

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Shu NAKAGAWA, M.Sc.
Graduate School of Life and Medical Sciences,
Doshisha University



Enhancement of Osteogenic Differentiation Using Gelatin-Coated BaTiO3 in PLLA Scaffolds

Poly-L-lactic acid (PLLA) is used as a scaffold for bone regeneration, but bone formation requires long period. Previous studies have improved osteogenesis by incorporating $BaTiO_3$ (BTO) microparticles to mimic bone electromechanical properties. However, PLLA and BTO lack integrin-binding ligands. Integrin-mediated adhesion is essential for cellular responses to scaffold-derived stimuli. In this study, BTO microparticles were coated with gelatin to introduce cell-adhesive sites. Incorporation of gelatin-coated BTO microparticles (Ge-BTO) into PLLA scaffolds may enable effective electrical stimulation by modulating cell-adhesive properties. This study aimed to develop Ge-BTO to promote osteogenic differentiation.

Ge-BTO was prepared by coating BTO microparticles with gelatin, followed by crosslinking and freeze-drying. Particle morphology, coating and surface potential were characterized by SEM, EDS, fluorescence microscopy and KFM. Three types of films were prepared by spin-coating: PLLA, PLLA films containing BTO (PLLA/BTO) and PLLA films containing Ge-BTO (PLLA/Ge-BTO). MC3T3-E1 cells were cultured on these films to evaluate cell adhesion (Day 1) and osteogenic differentiation (Day 7).

SEM and EDS confirmed spherical Ge-BTO microparticles (0.5-1.5 μm). Fluorescence imaging confirmed gelatin coating on Ge-BTO microparticle surfaces. KFM demonstrated that Ge-BTO retained BTO-derived surface potential after gelatin coating. PLLA/Ge-BTO enhanced cell spreading and F-actin organization compared with PLLA and PLLA/BTO. Cell adhesion on PLLA/Ge-BTO (Day 1) was approximately fivefold higher than that on PLLA and PLLA/BTO. ALP activity was significantly higher on PLLA/Ge-BTO at Day 7, whereas no significant difference was observed between PLLA and PLLA/BTO. These results suggest that gelatin coating improved cell adhesion while maintaining the surface potential derived from BTO microparticles, resulting in enhanced osteogenic differentiation.

Thus, Ge-BTO enhanced osteogenic differentiation in PLLA scaffolds by improving cell adhesion and retaining the BTO-derived surface potential.

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Day 1 (Nov. 25) < Labour Law >



Daito KIUCHI, M.A.
Graduate School of Law, Doshisha University

How Far Should the Law Respect the Way Workers Live? — Reconstructing the Employer's Duty of Care in Japan through German Law

This presentation addresses the question underlying my doctoral research on Japanese labor law: How far should the law respect the way workers live? In Japan, the employer's duty of care (Fürsorgepflicht / Rücksichtnahmepflicht) has traditionally been a duty to "protect" employees from danger and harm. This seems connected with the traditional "membership-based" employment system, in which employees entrusted much of their working lives to the company. As this system changes, the law is increasingly expected to "support" the ways of working and living that employees choose, but this idea has been discussed mainly as a matter of legislative policy. I examine whether the duty of care can be reconstructed at the level of the employment contract so as to include a duty to support employees' autonomous choices, while remaining open to the possibility that the limits of such a theory are as important as its possibilities.

The presentation proceeds in three steps. First, it briefly explains why German law matters for Japanese law, given its historical influence on Japanese law. Second, taking my article on employees' interest in requesting telework as a starting point, it identifies three problems that remain open for a "supporting" duty of care: its legal basis, its structure, and its limits. Third, it shows how German law helps to address them. (1) Legal basis: how the value of personal dignity and autonomy is turned into concrete contractual duties, as in the Federal Labour Court's recognition of a right to actual employment (Beschäftigungsanspruch) through the general personality right and the general duty of consideration (§ 241 Abs. 2 BGB). (2) Structure: how individual duties are understood as concrete forms of this general duty. (3) Limits: how an internal limit and the principle of proportionality structure the duty.

The presentation concludes with a question to the German audience: how does German law deal with "supporting" employees, for example in continuing vocational training (Weiterbildung)?

Karsten HAASE
Fachanwalt für Arbeitsrecht (Attorney in Labor Law),
Haase & Lieberknecht, Düsseldorf
Senior Lecturer at Hochschule Düsseldorf
Geschäftsführer (Managing Director) der Deutsch-Japanischen Gesellschaft für Arbeitsrecht e.V.
(DJGA – German-Japanese Association for Labor Law)



Is Continuing Vocational Training or Professional Development a kind of "Support" for Employees "Ways of working and living" Provided by the Employer?

In my presentation, I shall respond to Mr Daito Kiuchi's presentation entitled 'How far should the law respect the way workers live? Reconstructing the employer's duty of care in Japan through German law'. This topic also forms the basis of his research into Japanese labour law, which is the subject of his doctoral thesis.

Mr. Kiuchi concluded his presentation by asking the German participants how German law deals with the 'support' of employees, for example in the context of continuing professional development.

As a German participant, I would like to take this question as an opportunity to begin by providing an overview of continuing vocational education and training (berufliche Weiterbildung und berufliche Fortbildung) in Germany, distinguishing between the statutory and contractual entitlements of German employees, whilst also briefly examining collective labour law.

I shall then briefly address some of Mr. Daito Kiuchi's arguments and comment on them from a German perspective. In doing so, I shall focus in particular on the German employer's duties of care, consideration and loyalty.

Day 2 (Nov. 27) < English Linguistics >

Keynote Presentation:



Prof. Yuko YOSHIDA, Ph.D.
Faculty of Global Communications, Doshisha University

Pitch Accent in Standard and Osaka Japanese: Implications for English Stress Assignment

In Japanese, dialectal differences are manifested not only through segmental sounds but also through prosodic features and pitch-accent patterns. This paper examines the characteristics of three-mora native Japanese words in the present-day Osaka dialect and investigates the disappearance of certain pitch patterns and the increase in medial-accent patterns that were observed, to some extent, one or two generations ago.

The four pitch patterns observed in the Osaka dialect are HLL kagami ‘mirror’, LHL tanuki ‘raccoon dog’, LLH kitsune ‘fox’, and HHH sakura ‘cherry blossom’. Evidence from newly coined words suggests that the medial-accent pattern (LHL) is increasing. In Standard Japanese, the medial-accent pattern occurs only in a limited number of words, such as kokoro ‘heart’ and tamago ‘egg’. In contrast, the Osaka dialect contains many words with medial accent, such as tanishi ‘pond snail’ and even Guriko ‘Glico’, the name of a confectionery brand derived from glycogen. This abundance of medial-accent words provides an important clue to understanding the differences between the two varieties.

A survey was conducted on the pitch patterns of native Japanese words produced by two female speakers born in 1994 and 1995, both of whom were born and raised in Sumiyoshi Ward, Osaka City. Several tendencies can be identified: speakers of the Osaka dialect sometimes remark that the medial-accent pattern represents a particularly “Osaka-like” characteristic of their dialect. Even in loanwords, including clipped forms, the Osaka pattern rather than the Standard Japanese pattern is generally applied. A considerable number of newly borrowed clipped forms continue to appear with a medial-accent pattern. Examples include potechi ‘potato chips’, Misudo ‘Mister Donut’, and hapiba ‘Happy Birthday’. In these clipped forms, the medial-accent pattern is especially common.

Parallel to this, a recent tendency in the Osaka dialect is a shift from medial accent to initial accent, as in Guriko, reflecting the pitch pattern of Standard Japanese and indicating an ongoing sound change. This shift tends to occur as terms become increasingly familiar to speakers over time.

Structurally, the initial accent in three-mora words corresponds to antepenultimate stress in English, a pattern commonly found in words consisting of open syllables, such as América and cínema. An explanation is proposed from the perspective of Strict CV Theory (Lowenstamm 1996; Scheer 2004). This approach accounts not only for the apparent accent shift observed in Japanese but also for why heavy syllables attract stress in English.

Presentations :



Mari YAMAMOTO, M.A.
Graduate School of Culture and Information Science,
Doshisha University

Time and Political Discourse in Presidential Interviews

This study examines temporal expressions in American presidential interviews, focusing on how time is represented through different sentence structures in political discourse. Previous studies have analyzed temporal expressions mainly from grammatical, cognitive, and metaphorical perspectives. For example, Iwasaki (2019) points out that when speakers refer to time that is unfavorable to them, temporal expressions may appear in subject position and co-occur with verbs of motion. This suggests that the sentence structure of temporal expressions is not merely a grammatical choice, but may also be related to speakers' perception of time and psychological attitudes. Using an original corpus compiled from interviews with American presidents, this study analyzes the usage patterns of sentence structures that present temporal expressions. In particular, it focuses on temporal it constructions, temporal expressions functioning as adverbials, and temporal expressions appearing in subject position. The study examines what kinds of topics and discourse situations these structures tend to occur in. The analysis explores how politicians present temporal expressions through different sentence structures when discussing crises, uncertainty, and future projections, or when responding to interviewers' questions about time. Special attention is paid to the relationship between topic types, sentiment polarity, and structural choices of temporal expressions.

This study particularly focuses on temporal it constructions. These constructions present time as central information in the sentence, rather than as merely additional temporal information. They may therefore be associated with situation evaluation, urgency, turning points, and future perspectives. The tendency for temporal it constructions to occur frequently in the present tense may also provide clues to how political leaders frame and explain the present situation. For reference, this study also introduces data from question-and-answer sections of Japanese prime ministerial press conferences. By doing so, it aims to clarify how temporal expressions function in political discourse from the perspective of sentence structure.

Selina BERNARDING
Institute of Rhetoric, Faculty of Humanities,
University of Tübingen



Cooperation and Rhetorical Text Maneuvers in Diplomatic Negotiations

Diplomatic negotiations are at the core of a solution-oriented foreign policy that can navigate global crises, prevent armed conflicts, and facilitate joint problem-solving. Diplomatic interactions also serve as important indicators for evaluating cooperation of international partners and are therefore central to strategic foreign policy decisions. The talk presents the results of a detailed study of an empirical diplomatic text corpus from recent German history and combines rhetorical with linguistic text analysis. The focus is on indicators of cooperation and non-cooperation in international negotiations and the corresponding rhetorical maneuvers that diplomatic communicators use to pursue their own as well as shared goals. In particular, the presented set of maneuvers shows how diplomats use indirectness and ambiguity, characteristics often attributed to diplomatic rhetoric, interactionally and strategically.

Day 2 (Nov.27) < Social Sciences and Economics >



Dr. Esther RIND
Institute of Occupational and Social Medicine and Health Services Research, University of Tübingen

Prevention of Work-related Cancers among an International Workforce: Insights from an Ethnographic Study in Agriculture and the Construction Industry

Solar UV radiation and asbestos are major causes of work-related cancer. In agriculture and the construction industry, workers face a high risk of exposure to at least one of these carcinogens. Both sectors are also characterized by potentially precarious and high-risk working conditions, as well as an international workforce. Our study focuses on the current state of prevention of work-related cancer in both sectors. We conducted open participant observations in two workplaces per industry and workshops with workers and experts of prevention in the workplace.

The prevention of work-related cancers was a patchwork of lacking and partially implemented measures across all workplaces, in terms of both implementation and enforcement by employers and workers. To achieve an intersectional understanding, migration had to be differentiated context-specifically into the factors that made it relevant—for example, structural and legal frameworks, such as economic differences between countries, the quality of employment contracts or insurance coverage, as well as language and individual attitudes.

Across our data and all interestholders on site, pressing daily demands were prioritised over long-term prevention of work-related diseases, including cancer. The focus of prevention was shifted from structural prevention to behavioural prevention. This was not caused by specific individuals but rather a dynamic to which all interestholders contributed. Migration was a lens through which this became particularly apparent.

Our research provides a comprehensive analysis of workplace dynamics and highlights the need to improve the sustainable implementation of prevention measures, health-oriented leadership and occupational health literacy.

Shanshan LI, M.A.
Graduate School of Social Studies,
Doshisha University



Comprehensive Educational Support for Foreign Care Workers: Toward Multicultural Coexistence in the Workplace

Japan's long-term care sector has increasingly relied on foreign workers due to a severe and chronic labor shortage. However, existing workplace training systems, originally designed for a relatively homogeneous workforce, often struggle to accommodate the diverse linguistic, cultural, and professional backgrounds of foreign employees. Consequently, foreign care workers face multifaceted challenges involving not only skill acquisition but also communication barriers, cultural friction, and uncertainty regarding their long-term career paths.

This study focuses on foreign care workers in the early stage of their employment (specifically within the first three years) to examine their workplace adaptation and the formation of professional identity. This period is a critical juncture that determines long-term retention. Through qualitative semi-structured interviews, the research explores the significance of "comprehensive educational support." This framework encompasses more than just technical training; it integrates specialized Japanese language instruction, cultural mediation to bridge different care values, and proactive career guidance to help workers visualize their future in Japan.

The study investigates the dilemmas experienced by both foreign workers and host institutions and considers how workplace education can support professional development, long-term retention, and inclusive workplace environments in care settings. By examining the Japanese case, this research also provides broader implications for workplace education and migrant care labor in aging and increasingly globalized societies.



Jia YANG, M.A.
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The Impact of Logistics Infrastructure on Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Indonesia's Sea Toll Road Program

This research examines the impact of Indonesia's Sea Toll Road Program (STRP) on the spatial distribution of foreign direct investment (FDI), focusing on its core component—port development. Introduced in 2015, the STRP aimed to improve maritime connectivity across Indonesia's highly fragmented archipelagic geography by upgrading 24 strategic ports. Leveraging this large-scale infrastructure intervention as a quasi-natural experiment, I construct a panel dataset of 311 coastal regencies and cities over the period 2012–2019 and employ difference-in-differences approaches, including both two-way fixed effects (TWFE) and the Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021) estimator, to identify causal effects. The results reveal substantial and highly heterogeneous impacts of port development on FDI inflows. While TWFE estimates suggest modest average effects, the more robust CS-DID specification indicates that port development increased regional FDI inflows by approximately 330 percent on average relative to untreated regions. Dynamic analysis shows that these effects emerge immediately following policy implementation and grow over time, reaching roughly 625 percent after four years.

Importantly, the effects vary sharply across regions. Significant gains are concentrated in less-developed eastern Indonesia and in regions with low initial accessibility, where FDI inflows increase by more than 800 percent. In contrast, well-developed western regions exhibit negligible or statistically insignificant effects. These findings suggest that infrastructure investments yield higher marginal returns in areas where connectivity constraints are initially binding. Overall, this study contributes to the literature by providing causal evidence on how maritime infrastructure shapes the internal allocation of investment within an archipelagic economy. The results highlight the role of large-scale, long-term infrastructure investments in reducing regional disparities and attracting foreign capital, with important implications for development strategies in geographically fragmented countries.

Reference : Callaway, Brantly and Pedro H. C. Sant'Anna, "Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods," Journal of Econometrics, 2021, 225 (2), 200–230.

Jonas ADOLPH, M.A.
International Macroeconomics and Finance,
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences,
University of Tübingen



Geopolitical Conflict and Trade: Montesquieu Revisited

A temporary increase in geopolitical risk permanently reduces bilateral trade. We establish this result empirically by combining a structural gravity framework with local projections on a large panel of bilateral trade flows. We then develop a theory, in the spirit of Montesquieu, that rationalizes this result. The underlying model features a complementarity between trade integration and a lower risk of policy-induced trade disruptions, jointly determined in equilibrium. As a result, an exogenous increase in geopolitical risk can induce country pairs to transition from a high-trade steady state with low disruption risk to one with low trade and high disruption risk.

https://uni-tuebingen.de/en/universitaet/standort-und-anfahrt/lageplaene/karte-b-wilhelmstrasse-talkliniken

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Location MAP

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International Center for Ethics in the Sciences and) Humanities (IZEW) 71

Prof. Dr Katja Schenke-Layland Lab (IBE) 46
https://www.schenke-layland-lab.com/

Dep. of Japanese Studies 24

EU Campus office 69
Phone : +49-7071-29-77610
Keplerstraße 2 (043)
72074 Tübingen

University Library 64

Neue Aula 48



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Fürstenzimmer, Schloss Hohentübingen





Bus terminal

Hotel Ibis Style

NORDSTADT

Tübingen

ALT-STADT

Neckar

同志社大学 Doshisha University

EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

Announcements

The 6th International Interdisciplinary Symposium of Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Doshisha University and Doshisha EU Campus at Tübingen University

Since the first symposium was held at Doshisha University in 2018, the University of Tübingen and Doshisha University have jointly organized five research exchange symposia, hosted alternately in Japan and Germany and serving as a platform for academic exchange and collaborative research.
These symposia have provided valuable opportunities for interdisciplinary dialogue, academic exchange, and the development of collaborative research.
We are pleased to announce the 6th International Symposium, which will be hosted by the University of Tübingen, as follows:

Date: March 15 and 16, 2027
Venue: Alte Aula, Eberhard Karls University Tübingen
Theme: **(Re-)Thinking Research-Based Teaching in Times of AI: Insights from Digital Humanities and Beyond**

Doshisha Week 2027

The next DOSHISHA WEEK 2027 will be held in December 2027 at the University of Tübingen, as the university celebrates its 550th anniversary. We hope that the initiative, enthusiasm, and challenges undertaken by PhD students and researchers will create new opportunities for academic exchange and collaborative research between the University of Tübingen and Doshisha University, further strengthening the longstanding partnership between our institutions. We look forward to welcoming participants to this special commemorative event at the University of Tübingen.

Date: December 2 and 3, 2027
Venue: Alte Aula, Eberhard Karls University Tübingen
Theme: **Challenges of Next-Generation Researchers**

同志社大学 Doshisha University

EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to everyone who has contributed to the success of **DOSHISHA WEEK 2026** and to the continued development of the partnership between the University of Tübingen and Doshisha University.
Our heartfelt thanks go to all colleagues, researchers, PhD students, administrative staff, and speakers from the University of Tübingen whose commitment, cooperation, and active participation made this event a meaningful and rewarding opportunity for academic exchange. Their support has been invaluable in strengthening the partnership between our institutions. We would also like to express our special appreciation to **Dr. Karin Moser von Filseck** for her longstanding dedication to fostering academic exchange and collaboration with Doshisha University since the first DOSHISHA WEEK 2019. We are particularly grateful for her continued support and encouragement even after her retirement. Her tireless efforts have made a lasting contribution to the development of the close relationship between our institutions.
Finally, we thank all participants and organizers from both universities whose enthusiasm and cooperation made **DOSHISHA WEEK 2026** a success.

Doshisha University



Photo: Venue of DOSHISHA WEEK 2025
Neue Aula, University of Tübingen, Germany

同志社大学 Doshisha University

EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN



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