



### Report from Japan: the radically integrated approach of Tōjisha-kenkyū Martijn Dekker

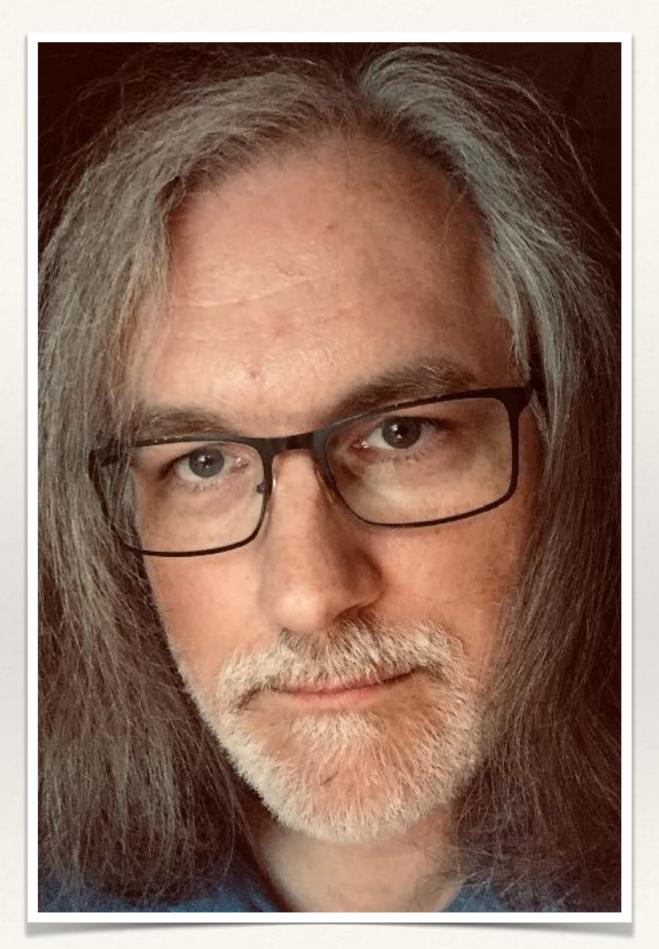
#### Online Autscape 2025 9th Feb 2025 10:30am GMT/UTC



#### Martijn (rhymes with "design") Dekker

### Quick background

- \* 51 years old, autistic parent of three
- From the Netherlands; live in England
- Autscape vice chair and tech person
- September 2024:
  - Heta Pukki and I were invited to Japan to present on EUCAP and neurodiversity
  - We learned about a movement and method called "Tojisha-kenkyu"...





### Tōjisha... (当事者)

- The Japanese word Tōjisha evolved from a legal term ("party involved in litigation") to a deliberately broad term that can refer to anyone disadvantaged and subject to discrimination
- Avoids disempowering connotations of words like "victim", "disadvantaged", "marginalised", etc.; reclaims agency
- Tōjisha is "a name for those without power who are willing to organise and fight for their place in society, and for a right to determine their own future" (Ayaya & Kitanaka, 2023)
- It's untranslatable!
  - Inadequate translations include: Party, Party concerned, Party involved, Person concerned, Person involved, Interested party, Stakeholder, Person with hardship





- Kenkyū simply means research
- \* Tōjisha-kenkyū (当事者研究): people with disabilities and/or mental illness learn to study their own experiences
- It emerged at Bethel House, in the Japanese fishing town of Urakawa in southern Hokkaido in the early 2000s, from a radical peer support group for people diagnosed with psychiatric disorders. (Ayaya & Kitanaka, 2023)
- The topisha experience is isolating: no collective sharing and problem-solving; there are no words or concepts for your experiences. Topisha have sometimes invented new words or concepts while researching themselves.
- \* 2015: creation of the Tojisha-kenkyu Kumagaya Laboratory at the University of Tokyo, led by Shin-ichiro Kumagaya and Satsuki Ayaya, academics but also tojisha themselves.
- The lab directly interfaces tojisha-kenkyū with mainstream science. This makes it possible to confirm and validate hypotheses that tojisha participants came up with during their process of collective self-discovery. (Kumagaya, 2016)
- Disabled people are firmly in charge of this process!



# 12th–13th Sept Arrival







# 14th Sept Interview





west in general still very much exists it has not been eliminated.

Many organisations in the west Now use the correct

words to make it seem as if they are very enlightened

about neurodiversity.

ヨーロッパや西洋 は依然として存在

西洋の多くの組織 発されているかの

14:43

SHARP



R

1

14

•

1

They might even hire an autistic person so that they can claim that autistic people are involved in the decisions.

But all too often that is a rather agreeable autistic person without too many opinions of their own.

しかし、多くの場たない、その場応ない、その場合の

日本語(日本語)

彼らは、自閉症の

するために、自民

英語(英国) (English(UK))

### 15th Sept Symposium of the Japan Society for Disability Studies







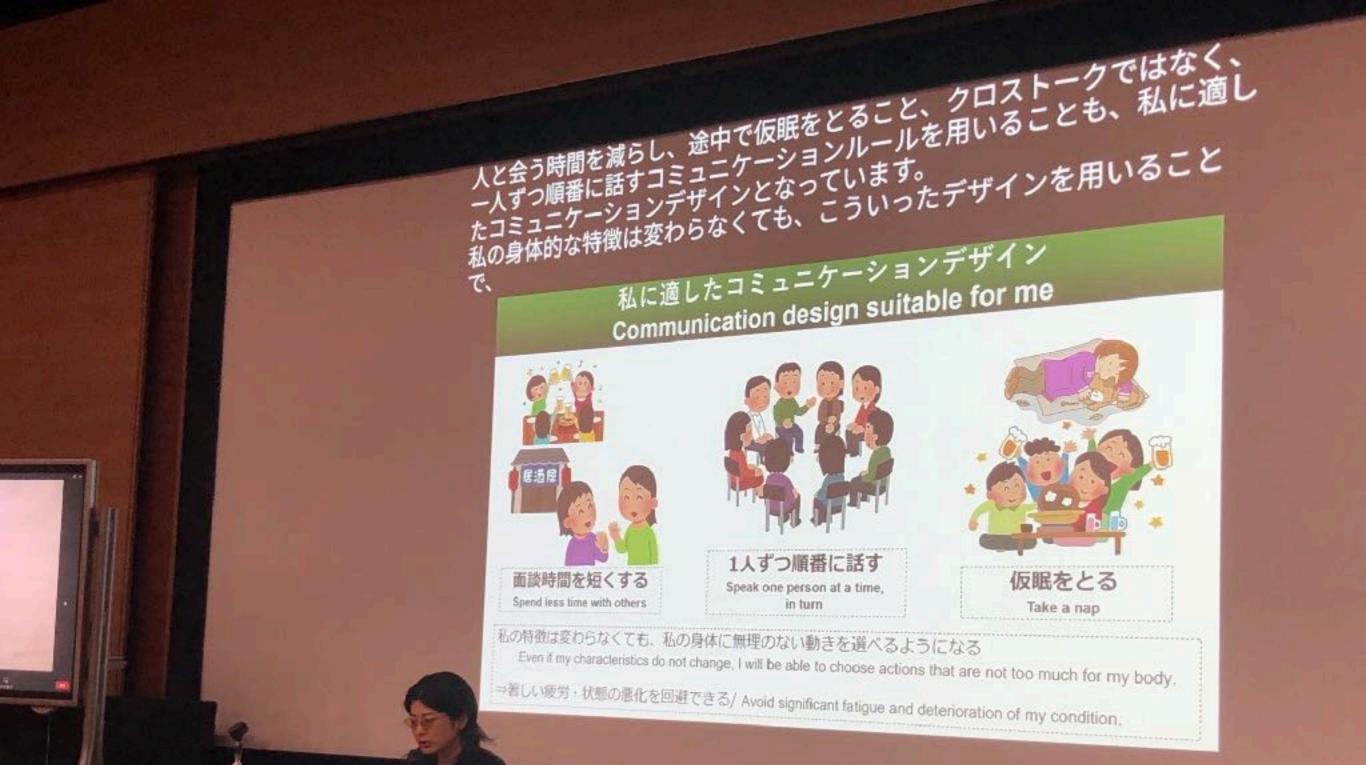


ニューロダイバーシティ ◇ InLvコミュニティから生まれた概念(用語) ◆ 神経学的な違いは広範囲にわたるという現実を認識。他の特性と同 ◇ 生物多様性の一面 Bate: 29 Oct 96 09:41:18 +1800 From: Tony Langdon <tlangerroway.apana.org.au-To: Multiple recipients of (brainginly.domon.ml> (Dekker, 2020) (From the Brain JaLy forum, Topic: (dys)functions of the brain.) I also believe that this is a lot closer to the real picture then what A also believe that this is a lot closer to the real picture than what nost psychologists think. Hy own experience is that while I have noticible defecits in social function, and some "everyday" aspects of life, I also have a lot of real, practical abilities. For example. being in a technical support field, it looks, from ry perspective that most MT people range from plain "stupid", to positivitly 'disbled' when it comes to dealing with any hi-tech glamp. In a sense, this is a Special situation where the rules of compan-sense are turned around in a way that favours we. I'm becoming more sure that what allows the human race to progress socially and technologically is the neurological diversity of people I.e. the atypical among a soriety provide the different purspectives needed to generate new ideas and acconces, whether they be technological, cultural, artistic or otherwise Martijn "McDutchie" Dekker · martijn@inlv.org · www.inlv.org 論理上、これはニューロダイバーシティにも適用できると私たちは考えました。 これは、1996年10月にInLvに投稿されたメールで、ニューロダイバーシティに触 れています。 フロッピーディスクのバックアップから何とか取り出しました。

#### 16th Sept International Symposium The Origins and Development of Neurodiversity







Satsuki Ayaya 韓國 昭月

# 17th Sept Meeting at Kita-Senju











### 18th Sept Tōjisha-kenkyū meeting





Depental authoritorianism When I was a child, undiagnoved autistic, my father was often angry with me. Everything I could think to say would only make him angrier, which then made me unable to speak out of tear. which made him angrier, too.

(2) Bullying When children called me book names in school, I felt very bad. I never spoke back to my bullies because I had learned that they would only use my words against me.

(3) Stress In extremely stressful situations it can become hard to speak. For example, when everything has gone wrong and I'm about to miss an important deadline. Istart styttering, repeating the same word a lot or the words will tail to come out altogether.

O parental autoritarianism Find a trusted adult to shore your problems with and get support. However, this is risky. If the abusive parent finds out, the abuse may get worse.

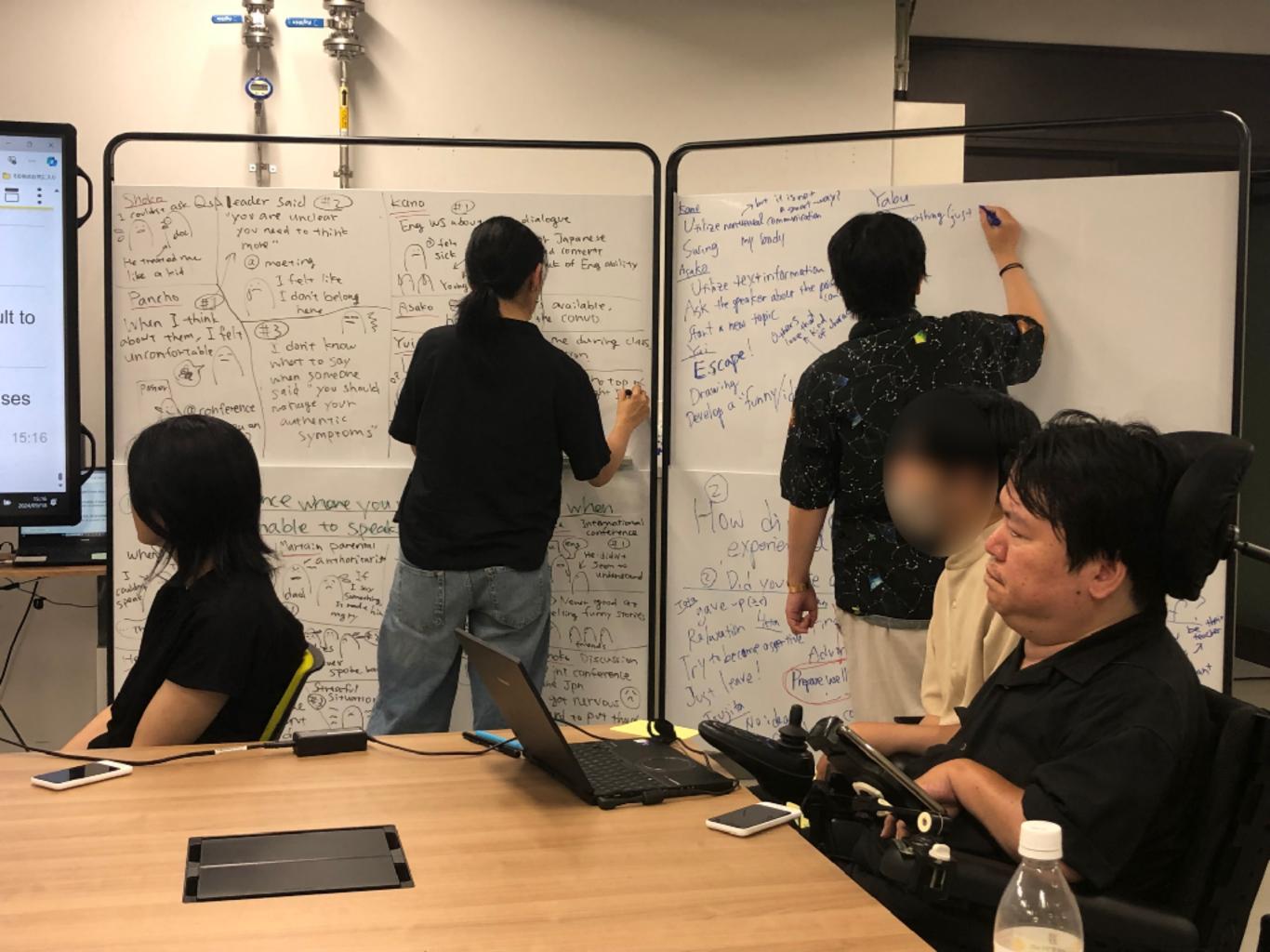
Bullying There is not much that victims of bullying can do. "Just ignore them" does not work.

Campaigning and advocacy to change teacher attitudes in school so they will control bullying more effectively: (3) Stress

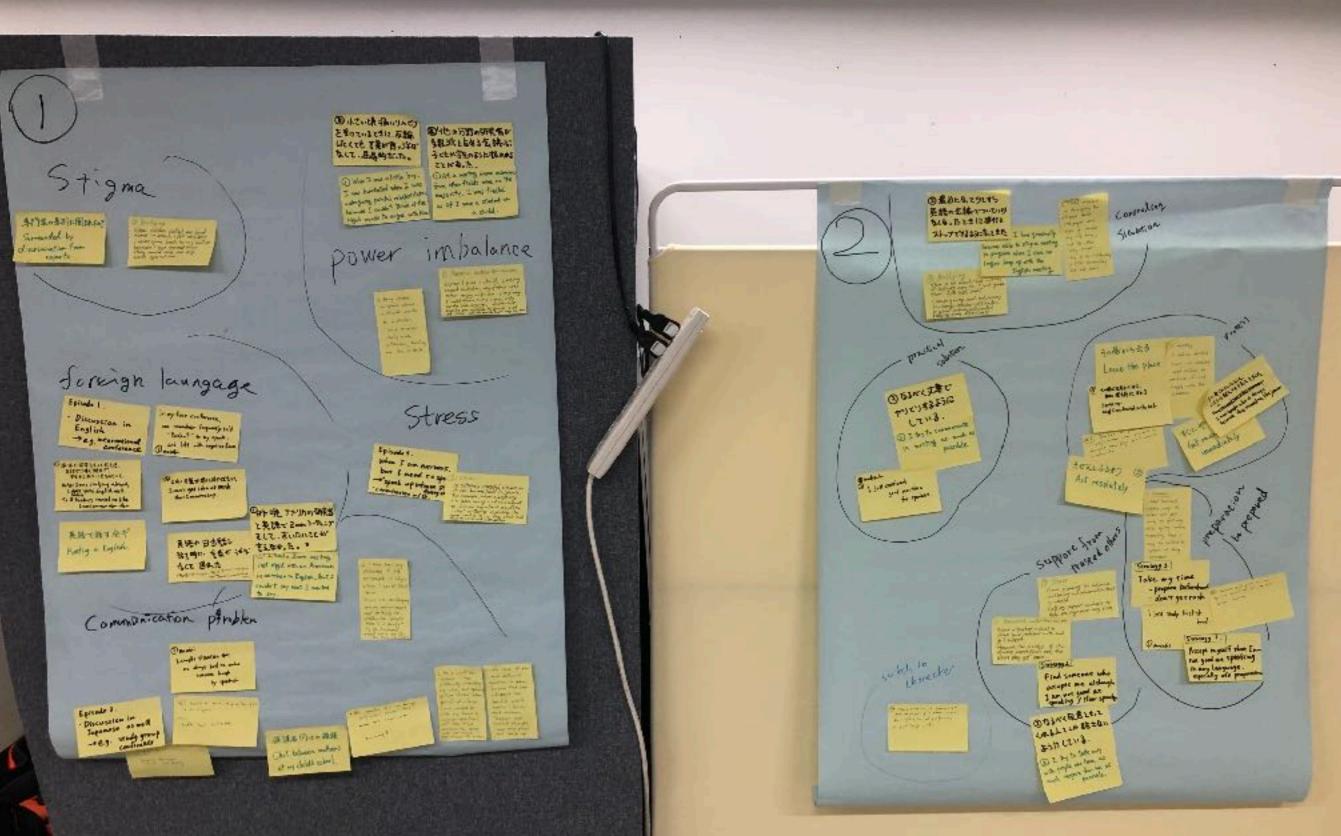
Good planning in advance. Gathering all information that is needed. Getting support workers to help me organise my fime.

- experience whome you were made mene unable to speak in pub ied abroad Martain Parental She you (manthoritaris (X)) =0 1 . To years 0 old? dad Something #1 ang my him 7 (3) I can teach you!! bullies ( - E En -land to ver got spote backand fet my voice Inever staned Stressful received very rude Dituation + =(=)= theatment -Th

11 12 10 :9 3: 留堂 英言 Heta Martain Heta 1782 坑兰 0 ?? 53 伝記 :3 子ども? 店は コントローレ 0 大部方 あなたみ 107? 混乱移 難い、問題が 教えてあげるが 言もせばい ₹E 上竹-(m ありかとう! Pancho 0F== あなたは 自由症 6) 英語力 152 (二)" 7 あはたはあしてたい 0 おちえるは さかのほろ 若者お! 事品日? そうしまう と面く 頭にあるけと" 台车毛作,大人 ×自分から「おもしろいきを」 言葉にならない… 心理学用語 ・ジョークも準備 othta 自分でのK の南いて、おもいりアラミン 夫.それなりたしの言を 最后和"面17547 ①言きせない時、バカにされた、3枚のの、「」  $S^{(x)}_{x}$ 10 ( 11 ハッカだける 221 笑、マンゴまかした







.

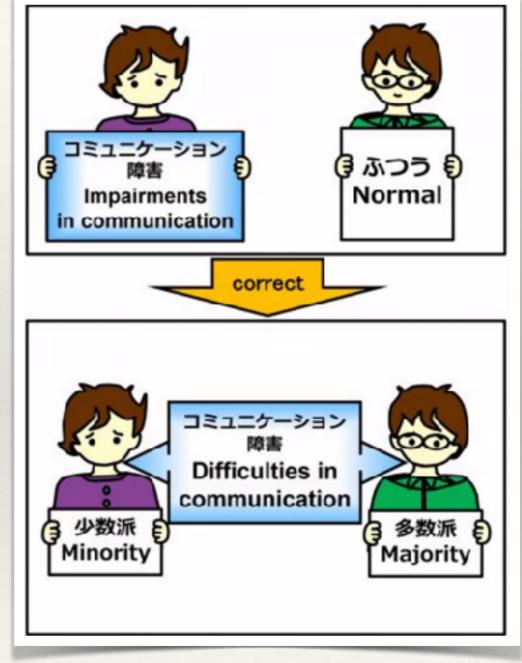
### Conclusion

- The tojisha notion avoids dividing disadvantaged people into silos. By being deliberately broad, it is inclusive and promotes collaboration and exchange between various disability, mental health, and other marginalised communities.
- Tōjisha-kenkyu is self-help, peer support, empowerment, self-advocacy, autoethnography, participatory research – all rolled into one, with an optional interface to peer-reviewed mainstream science! It's a radically integrated approach.
- \* Though powerful, it is not a magical fix-all. If it's not led or executed correctly, intersectional power dynamics may end up harming participants. A support system, based on a solid awareness of the history and philosophy of the tōjishakenkyu movement, is needed for long-term safety (Ayaya et al, 2020).
- I believe we in the West should learn from this movement and method, perhaps even create our own version of it — but we should do this carefully and with respect for the culture, history and philosophy of the original movement.



#### Epilogue: "Double empathy problem" avant la lettre

- Ayaya & Kumagaya:"<u>Tōjisha-kenkyū on Asperger</u> <u>syndrome</u>" (アスペルガー症候群の当事者研究), Japanese Society for Disability Studies, **2007**
- "Re-describe autism from the tojisha's internal sense, without assuming 'social disorder'"
- Autistics have "sociality of order": based on sharing values (ways of thinking, rules and manners)
  NTs have "sociality of connections": based on sharing emotions and desires
- Neither way is broken, but they're incompatible
- Disorders of communication (and empathy) exist between people, not in any individual(s)
- That's the "double empathy problem", explained in terms that make more sense than that, five years before Milton.
- \* Why have so few in the West heard of Satsuki Ayaya?



#### Illustration: Ayaya & Kumagaya



# References & further reading

Underlined links are clickable. Translated links use Google Translate; note that it consistently mistranslates "Tōjisha-kenkyū"!

- Ayaya, Satsuki & Kumagaya, Shin-ichiro (2007): <u>Tōjisha-kenkyū on Asperger</u> <u>syndrome</u> (アスペルガー症候群の当事者研究). Japanese Society for Disability Studies.
- Kumagaya, Shinichiro (2016): <u>An Invitation to Tojisha-Kenkyu: A New Science</u> <u>Focusing on Oneself</u>. Tansei, the University of Tokyo Magazine, issue 33.
- Ayaya, Satsuki et al (2020): <u>Creating a support system to enable diverse peers to</u> <u>safely conduct tōjisha-kenkyū</u> (多様な仲間が安全に当事者研究できるための応援 <u>体制づくり</u>). Tōjisha-kenkyū Network (当事者研究ネットワーク).
- Ayaya, Satsuki & Kitanaka, Junko (2023): <u>Tōjisha-kenkyū: this radical movement</u> <u>makes space for people with mental health and other challenges to study (and</u> <u>celebrate) themselves</u>. Aeon.



© 2024 Martijn Dekker <u>martijn@inlv.org</u> <u>www.inlv.org</u>

