



INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research

Volume 4 Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Page 9520-9531

E-ISSN 2807-4238 and P-ISSN 2807-4246

Website: <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative>

## Analyzing International Perspectives On Japan's Efforts In Addressing Disabilities Rights: The Sagamihara Stabbing And Human Right Critiques

Yudhistira Putra Wijaya<sup>1✉</sup>, Nadhif Fadhlan Musyaffa<sup>2</sup>

Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Email: [yudhistira.p.isip20@mail.umy.ac.id](mailto:yudhistira.p.isip20@mail.umy.ac.id)<sup>1✉</sup>

### Abstrak

Jepang yang dikenal sebagai negara yang mempunyai reputasi yang baik di kalangan negara-negara dunia dalam berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan internasional, salah satunya berkenaan dengan human rights. Akan tetapi, Jepang sendiri masih belum bisa menjaga hak asasi manusia di negaranya karena banyak terjadi pelanggaran HAM dan salah satunya merujuk kepada kaum disabilitas melalui insiden yaitu Sagamihara Stabbings. Tujuan artikel ini adalah untuk menganalisa apakah bagaimana respon Jepang terhadap kasus Sagamihara Stabbings dan bentuk kritik internasional yang diterima oleh Jepang berkenaan dengan human rights practices terhadap kaum disabilitas. Teori yang digunakan adalah constructivism dan juga konsep hak asasi manusia internasional. Metode yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah kualitatif analisis. Hasil penelitian yang berhasil dikumpulkan dari studi kasus terlihat jelas bahwa Jepang masih belum bisa memberikan perlindungan terhadap kaum disabilitas setelah insiden tersebut dan itu terbukti dari kritik internasional terhadap praktisasi HAM untuk kaum disabilitas di negara tersebut.

Kata Kunci : *Hak Asasi Manusia, Jepang, Kritik Internasional, Kaum Disabilitas, Sagamihara Stabbings*

## Abstract

Japan is known as a country that has a good reputation among world countries in participating in international activities, one of which is related to human rights. However, Japan itself is still unable to protect human rights in its country because there are many human rights violations and one of them refers to people with disabilities through the incident, namely the Sagamihara Stabbings. The purpose of this article is to analyze Japan's response to the Sagamihara Stabbings case and the form of international criticism received by Japan regarding human rights practices towards people with disabilities. Constructivism as the theory and international human rights as the concept. The method used in this article is qualitative analysis. The research results gathered from articles and news clearly show that Japan is still unable to provide protection for disabled people after the incident and it's proven by international criticism of the practice of human rights for disabled people in that country.

*Keyword: Human Rights, International Critiques, Japan, Sagamihara Stabbings, Disabled People*

## INTRODUCTION

Japan, which was formerly seen as a nation with a tragic past during the World War II period. Because of its atrocities against other nations at the time, Japan was known as one of the most feared nations. However, after the United States had a significant impact on Japan, everything changed, and Japan began to work to restore its reputation by taking actions that would benefit other nations dan involved in international activities. Human rights in Japan are not very good because there have been many human rights violations there, one of which is mass killing. massacre that reflects the atrocities of Japan in the past is one of the things that cannot completely help Japan in completely clearing the country's good name.

The incident itself which refer to the violation was alternatively referred to as the "Sagamihara Stabbings" or the "Sagamihara Massacre". In 2016, a guy who had been employed at a facility in Japan that provided care for individuals with disabilities burst in, killed 19 residents, and injured another 27 residents (Perry, 2016). It was determined that this article, the alleged "Sagamihara Stabbings case," was the worst crime committed by a single person following World War II as it reflected to Japanese people's cruelty in the past. Here are a few examples of the worst human rights abuses connected to the case that this article chosen, including Ten people were killed on September 5, 2022, when two people carried out a string of mass stabbing attacks on an Indigenous Canadian community and a nearby town. The suspects' series of knife attacks resulted in 15 additional people being injured, making it one of the deadliest mass murders in the country's history. In Thailand on October 6, 2022, a former police officer went on a shooting and stabbing rampage that left 24 children and 13 adults dead. However, the Sagamihara stabbings carried out by the

Japanese people themselves are the case study's main emphasis as it's considered to be human rights violation against people with disabilities and the international criticism towards the country.

An article discussed more about a brief background of how Japan treated people with disabilities and how it affects the future of participation people with disabilities, such as in the Tokyo Paralympic. The article stated that the second problem, increasing awareness, is harder to quantify and requires more work. The Eugenic Protection Law, which was in place from 1948 to 1996 and sterilized over 16,000 people—including men, women, girls, and boys with disabilities—without their consent, demonstrates Japan's pervasive ableism. A more recent instance is the Sagamihara Stabbings in 2016, where a former worker at the same facility killed 19 people with intellectual impairments at a care home because he felt their lives were not worth living (Osamu, *A History of the Paralympics and Disability Sports in Postwar Japan* by Dennis J. Frost, 2022). From what he stated that it's something that needs to be secured as it will affect to the future of people with disabilities and their rights to be included in societal activities. The accommodation for people with disabilities is the subject of another reviewed issue.

According to this article, employment of people with disabilities in Japan has primarily been promoted through the employment quota system, which is based on the Act on Employment Promotion etc. of Persons with Disabilities, also known as AEPPD. The United Nations enacted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) in 2006, and other nations have subsequently joined it. Its fundamental tenet is the prohibition of discrimination based on disability. In order to ratify the Convention, preparations for domestic legislation were initiated in Japan as well, however, the introduction of the discrimination prohibition strategy in Japan most likely would have taken much longer if the goal had not been to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Hasegawa, 2015). Hence, both articles were mainly discussed about how the government involved in addressing the human rights for disabilities and slightly refereed to the Japanese government's act to promote their rights. Both also didn't mention about how those will affect the country's image on their human right practices. Yet, the highlight of this article is to discuss about the human right abuse addressed to people with disabilities which is from the Sagamihara Stabbing and the international criticism towards Japan's effort in implementing the disabilities right practices.

This article with the aim of analyzing whether the Sagamihara Stabbings case is included in human rights violations and how the international world views towards Sagamihara stabbing and the impacts on Japan's image in human rights practices on people

with disabilities. However, from the many efforts they have made, they still cannot maintain and implement human rights properly so that there are many human rights violations that occur and how this can attract many forms of criticism towards Japan in its human rights practices, especially in its practices towards people with disabilities in that country.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This article is qualitative method because the writer raised one of the case studies that will serve as the light for this article, namely the writer prove that the human rights violation that occurred, such as the Sagamihara stabbings case, affected Japan socially and the image of Japan itself on their human right practices by the international criticisms. For this reason, the author uses various methods to collect data, such as through journal articles, book publications, news and other things that support the development of this case study. Therefore, analyzing this case study will greatly assist the development of this article which will provide an overview so that it can be understood logically and fully. All sources are credible since this case is considered to be an actual case that occurred years ago thus the writer provided the most relevant regarding the relation between the case and the criticisms from other international actors in the world. with qualitative analysis methods, as the writer, has analyzed theoretically about what will be the race for the case studies that has been used because there are many real cases related to human rights violations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1.1. How the Japanese government responded to the Sagamihara Stabbing incident

Human rights are a special kind of moral right that cannot be taken away. Because of their humanity, they feel the same way about everyone, regardless of race, nationality, or membership in any particular social group. Human rights must be adequately implemented in order to eliminate discrimination and to ensure that the advantages, equality, and ideals that all people are born with are upheld by the government and society as a whole (Malik, 2021). They are persuaded that human rights are universal, that they apply to all people everywhere, and that they are fundamental, referring to essential or fundamental human needs. Without a doubt, many struggles are started or spread by infringement of human rights. Massacres or other forms of torture, for instance, may stoke hostility and bolster an adversary's resolve to fight on. Violations can also contribute to the escalation of a conflict out of control and result in additional acts of violence on the part of the other side, thus resulting in the incident which occurred in the society.

The concept of human rights comprises a set of guidelines that govern how governments and non-state actors handle individuals and groups based on moral principles and what society considers to be essential components of a decent living. These norms are incorporated into general public and international legal frameworks that provide procedures and mechanisms for holding obligation conveyors accountable and reviewing allegations of violations of human rights. (P., 2016).

Until it was covered by foreign media, when many people believed it to be the most horrifying thing anybody had ever done, the incident became the most remembered one for many Japanese people. Stabbings in Sagamihara: 26 people were hurt and 19 people died as a consequence of a knife attack that was carried out on July 26, 2016, by a former employee of a care facility in Sagamihara, Japan. This has been Japan's bloodiest mass stabbing in history. The defendant held an illogical notion that persons with disabilities didn't have the right to live their meager lives (Callaghan, 2019).

The culprit had been hospitalized automatically for a long time at the request of the prefectural lead representative under the Mental Health and Welfare Act (MHWA) and was logically a marijuana victim. This attention sparked a broad public debate regarding a few problems related to the current situation in Japan. Following the release of the report by the exceptional panel responsible for examining the event (Akihiro, 2018). Japan has just annihilated the organizer behind the clique bunch and a very little of previous individuals thusly there is no assurance that remnants of the faction wouldn't plan the same terror in a comparative or bigger scope in the near future.

This is directly related to the upcoming execution of Uematsu, the killer who carried out the Sagamihara Stabbings. 'Disposal' of prisoners may appear to be an act of equality to those affected by the misbehavior and lawful inhabitants in the larger community; and an example to be established by others who are prone to more minor violations. (Obara-Minnitt, 2021). Its noted that this level of precision is crucial because it distinguishes his conduct as compassionate killing from that of mindless or horrifying killing. People with "various disabilities" are singled out, and those who also "have outrageous trouble living" are assumed to have a very rudimentary understanding of what reality is like. Such persons are also welcomed to live, whether in the home, which is typically thought of now as a place of care, or in society, which is typically thought of as a place of community and financial problem (Reynolds, 2018).

As it was already noted, it is also founded on the perpetrator's distorted point of view, which is based on the idea that persons with disabilities have lives that are not worth living and that they are problems rather than objects of human rights, which is was the theory

used for this article is proved credible. Tragically, despite the defeat of National Socialism in Germany during World War II, this idea still persists. It is an ideology with a wide range of manifestations and structures that is present in a large number of countries throughout the world. Over 160 UN Member States, including Japan and Germany, have endorsed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which was created in response to this idea. The goal of the CRPD is to "advance, secure, and guarantee the full and equal delight in every human right and central opportunity by all people with disabilities, and to advance regard for their innate pride." (Osamu, Sagamihara Stabbing and Challenges of Community-Living, 2018).

Aware of the circumstance, government authorities have organized crisis approaches to give disabled people and assisted living houses / facilities with personal defensive equipment and supple finances. But, as activists have contended, those approaches have frequently neglected to work out practically speaking. The eventual fate of disability in Japan stays uncertain (Bookman, 2020). People with disabilities were already granted the following human rights: the right to a decent life, the right to wellbeing, the right to employment, the right to education, the right to fairness under the protection of the law, the independence from inhumane, demeaning, and corrupting treatment, the right to live on their own and the right to be recognized by the general public.

The aforementioned example may serve as proof of how poorly the human rights for people with disabilities are being implemented in Japan. Furthermore, the occurrence of the aforementioned scenario will make individuals feel endangered even if they may still have certain benefits. It is clear from the case study above that the heinous actions were breaches of human rights. This is often referred to as "dehumanization"—the violence that deprives others of their human rights—and it occurs when an ideology exists that illogically compels the perpetrator to do these horrible crimes. Dehumanization, whether egregious or inconspicuous, has profound societal repercussions. There is a relationship between humanity and morality; improving someone increases care for them, while dehumanizing someone increases hostility toward them (Toshiki, 2021).

Therefore, the Sagamihara stabbings raised awareness of the risk faced by those with disabilities. Concerns over their safety and the necessity for stronger security measures in environments that provide support and care to those with special needs were raised by this. The incident attracted a lot of media attention and sparked discussions on disability rights and the treatment of disabled individuals in both the state and foreign countries. Demands for more understanding, acceptance, and support of those with disabilities were raised by it. Due to the violent nature and past history of mental health issues, the perpetrator was

admitted to the hospital. For the government's action, the discussions on the state of mental health care in Japan, the need for improved services, early intervention, and greater supervision of those with severe mental health issues were spurred by the incident.

Discussions about Japan's legal protection system, namely how those with violent inclinations or a history of violence are located and dealt with, have been triggered by the Sagamihara stabbings. It was questioned how well personal rights and public safety coexist. In terms of the legal human rights protection framework, Japan, unlike some other countries, has strict gun control laws. The event acted as a wake-up call on the threat posed by violent individuals and the need to restrict access to deadly weapons which was used by the perpetrator. The incident prompted a review of security protocols at assisted living institutions, especially in those which shelter accommodating the community. It spurred discussions about the need for heightened security and staff training to prevent occurrences similar to this one. The need of providing community assistance for those with disabilities was underscored more than ever after the Sagamihara stabbings.

As the incident still haunted the society, there are many critics of the way the Sagamihara stabbing was handled constantly point fingers at the media, the relatives of the victims, the police, and society for their "secrecy." In nursing homes and other comparable facilities, the patients are first sequestered and cut off from society. Second, by keeping their identities a secret after their deaths, they continue to be concealed while the suspect receives all the attention. It seems as though their entire presence is being viewed as dishonorable by not mentioning their names. Given the lack of response from the Japanese and their media, some people argue that Uematsu's motivation for euthanizing himself may truly be a true representation of a popular opinion (Alien, 2016).

## 1.2. International Criticism on Japan's Human Right Practices on People with Disabilities

As a developed and well-knowingly, one of the powerful countries, Japan strive to achieve the best position in the views of the world by conducting and participating in international activities, although in the country itself, problems like human rights violations still occur like the main case used in this article. Japan does, however, discuss human rights issues with other nations and international organizations. Japan has collaborated with other nations and international organizations to advance human rights and resolve domestic concerns. One of the examples is that One of the nations that become the United Nations' eighty-first member was Japan. Japan has made contributions to the UN in a number of fields, including human rights, since it joined. Japan acts as a bridge between developing

and developed nations by engaging with developing nations through what is called as the UN human rights fora through ongoing discourse and consideration of their domestic circumstances (Affairs, 2023).

Article 4 of the Act on Prevention of Maltreatment of Persons with Disabilities and Support for Attendants of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter the "Persons with Disabilities Abuse Prevention Act"), which Japan submitted as part of its report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) to the United Nations body, states that national and local governments have a duty to work toward improving cooperation between relevant organizations and private entities, support private entities in the prevention of abuse of people with disabilities, support prompt and appropriate protection of abused persons with disabilities and their independence, and provide appropriate support for their protectors (Disabilities, 2016). This, ironically, was submitted a month before the incident occurred.

This incident did not cause much controversy or fear regarding the scope of Japanese society itself. There are many people who did not expect this incident to happen. Not only local residents, several foreign countries, especially Japan's big ally, the United States, also heard about the case and offered their condolences as a form of their response to the incident. According to Ned Price, a spokesman for the National Security Council of the White House, issued the statement that The United States extends their sincere condolences to the families and loved ones of those killed in the heinous attack today in Sagamihara, Japan and he also pray for the many people who were injured to recover quickly. Such violence is never justified, but the fact that this incident took place at an institution for people with disabilities makes it even more reprehensible and stupid. The citizens of The United States of America are thinking of their Japanese neighbors as they mourn the lost lives (Jenkins, 2016).

Apart from allies, an international non-governmental organization such as International Disabilities Alliance also responded to this tragic incident because the victims involved were people with disabilities. They conveyed the men and women who were slain, injured, and traumatized in the heinous incident in Sagamihara are supported by the International Disability Alliance. The NGO's hearts continue to be with the victims, as well as with their loved ones, friends, and community (Alliance, 2016). Their global struggle to eradicate hatred, discrimination, and exclusion continues to draw inspiration from all of them. Every one of the people's lives and human rights are built on the pillars of independence, family, and community. In defending these rights, this dignity, and this security, the Alliance joins forces with all people with disabilities and their families.

Japan has a well-deserved reputation for being among the world's safest countries. The Sagamihara stabbings challenged this belief since they struck one of the most vulnerable communities in the nation while taking place in what appeared to be a secure setting. It raised questions about the effectiveness of security measures and whether Japan could continue to preserve its reputation as a secure country (AP, 2016). As its written previously Japan has relatively severe gun restrictions, which may reduce violent crime, but they are not able to completely eradicate it. Japan is not the only country where persons with disabilities are confined. They have provided evidence of the violence, neglect, and incarceration of disabled individuals in Serbia, Croatia, India, and Russia. They are concealed, and information about their circumstances is rarely made public. People with disabilities will always be stigmatized in life and in death if these efforts are not made (Cerimovic, 2016). By choosing to remove the victims' identities from public records, the government not only made them vanish. It's as though things never happened. The victims of this heinous atrocity need not to vanish from existence, nor should their lives continue to be hidden.

It is undeniable that Japan has indirectly violated human rights by denying the welfare of the disabled in its society in order to conceal the identity of victims and disabled people from the public. Several parties have also noted the incident which is categorized as one of the human rights violations that occurred in the country. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2016 by The United States Department of State stated The Basic Act for Persons with disabilities forbids the violation of a person's rights and interests in the public and private parts on the grounds of disability and forbids discrimination against individuals with physical, intellectual, mental, and other disabilities affecting body and mind. The Act on the Elimination of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities mandates that the commercial sector use its best efforts to offer employment, education, health care access, and other services, and that the governmental sector provide reasonable adjustments (Bureau of Democracy, 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Japan, 2016). The regulations don't specify sanctions for breaking the rules or remedies for disabled people who experience discrimination. The report later stated that the mistreatment of those with disabilities was a grave worry. Abuse of people with disabilities by family members, caregivers, or employers occurred all throughout the nation by following the occurrence of the incident of Sagamihara Stabbings. Private surveys shown that women with disabilities experience sexual assault and prejudice.

As the years have passed, Japan is still considered unable to practice or implement human rights properly because the 2022 report stated that people with disabilities were not afforded equal access to public facilities, health services, education, or transportation. The

Japanese government has implemented several ways in order to secure the community away from the violations or any kind of societal threats however, people with disabilities have been abused by family members, staff members of care facilities, and employers, even sexually. A few disabled people reported a rise in verbal abuse directed at other disabled people on the street (Bureau of Democracy, 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Japan, 2022). Therefore, the theory used has proved that the international criticism given to Japan is related to how human rights practices influence Japan's future behavior in preventing or avoiding reputational harm.

From all those reports and medias, The Sagami-hara stabbings attracted a lot of attention from worldwide media. The attack was so severe that the reportage was filled with shock and terror. The incident received international attention as a result of this coverage, which also influenced opinions of Japan abroad. Last but not least, the Japanese government already carried out the death sentence for the perpetrator who caused the "*Sagami-hara Stabbings*" tragedy as its already mentioned above (Kyodo, 2022). However, the death penalty is also considered as one of the human rights violations. The reason why it is called one of the violations was because by executing the perpetrator, the person who commits the execution is tantamount to taking the suspect's human right to live their life even though what the perpetrator has done has made many lives gone and injured several innocent people as The World Report by Human Rights 2021 Watch also notes a number of issues, including Japan's absence of national human rights institutions and legislation outlawing discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and even the death sentence (Roth, 2021).

Regarding this dilemma, in Japan, several times have carried out several death sentences against people who have committed several crimes such as murder and other malicious cases. It can be said that Japan has a sword that has two sharp edges. The Japanese government wants to reduce the violations in its country in this way, but this method can also show that Japan is still unable to implement human rights in society since the death penalty for the perpetrator is also inhuman. Japan's death penalty has long been a subject of concern since prisoners have said that they were not given any warning before to their executions and that they had limited access to legal counsel. The execution process is shrouded in secrecy, and the families of death row detainees are only informed after it has occurred.

As the result of all of these, The Japanese government's handling of accidents has received criticism both from within and outside the country. Critics say that not enough has been done to stop similar incidents or address the underlying problems that may have led

to the violations. This raises doubts about the government's capacity to protect its citizens and vulnerable groups. All the responses and criticism received indicate that the Japanese government must try harder to implement human rights in their country properly. And of course this also has an impact on Japan's image in the eyes of other countries and also non-state actors who know that human practices in Japan are not very good.

## CONCLUSION

Japan strives to uphold its global standing, yet human rights violations, notably the Sagami-hara stabbings, mar its reputation. It underscores the enduring impact of such incidents on global perceptions, inviting scrutiny of Japan's human rights practices regarding disabilities areas still deemed inadequate and underdeveloped, fueling criticism of the nation's influential position in the world. These criticisms, however, are certainly not aimed at bringing down Japan's reputation, but they serve as proof that human rights are an important core in the international realm. Hopefully other research can explore the same scope as regarding society in Japan because there are still many human rights violations that occur in that country and of course in-depth research is needed.

## REFERENCES

- Affairs, M. o. (2023). *Japan's Contribution to the International Community at the UN*. Tokyo, Japan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan.
- Akihiro, S. Y. (2018). The Recognition and Expectation of Ex-inpatients of Mental Health Services: A web-based questionnaire survey in Japan. *Journal PLoS ONE*, 13(10), 2.
- Alien, R. (2016, September 30). *Sagami-hara Stabbings*. From registeredalien.weebly.com: <https://registeredalien.weebly.com/japan-blog/october-01st-2016>
- Alliance, I. D. (2016, August 5). *Message of Solidarity: Attack in Sagami-hara, Japan*. From internationaldisabilityalliance.org: <https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/blog/message-solidarity-attack-sagami-hara-japan>
- AP. (2016, July 26). *Mass killing of disabled challenges Japan's safety perception*. From cbsnews.com: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/mass-killing-sagami-hara-japan-safety-perception/>
- Bookman, M. (2020). The Coronavirus Crisis: Disability Politics and Activism in Contemporary Japan. *Asia-Pacific Journal*, 18(18), 1.
- Bureau of Democracy, H. R. (2016). *2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Japan*. The United States of America: U.S. Department of State.
- Bureau of Democracy, H. R. (2022). *2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Japan*. The United States of America: U.S. Department of State.
- Callaghan, P. O. (2019). *Proceedings of the 11th European Congress on Violence in Violence in Clinical*

- Psychiatry*. Lillestrøm, Norway: : Oud Consultancy.
- Cerimovic, E. D. (2016, August 30). *Remembering Victims of a Mass Killing in Japan*. From hrw.org: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/08/30/remembering-victims-mass-killing-japan>
- Disabilities, C. o. (2016). *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. New York: The United Nations.
- Hasegawa, T. (2015). Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in Japan. *Japan Labor Review*, 21.
- Jenkins, N. (2016, July 26). *White House Offers Condolences After Mass Stabbing in Japan*. From time.com: <https://time.com/4423507/japan-mass-killing-white-house>
- Kyodo. (2022, April 29). *Death row inmate seeks retrial over mass murder at Sagamihara care home*. From japantimes.co.jp: <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2022/04/29/national/crime-legal/sagamihara-murder-retrial-sought/>
- Malik, F. (2021). Legal Protection for People with Disabilities in the Perspective of Human Rights in Indonesia. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 10, 538 - 547.
- Obara-Minnitt, M. (2021). Domestic Debate on the Death Penalty in Contemporary Japan: Voices of The Public Reconsidered. 93. Mitaka: Institute of Asian Cultures, International Christian University.
- Osamu, N. (2018). Sagamihara Stabbing and Challenges of Community-Living. *Ars Vivendi Journal*, 10, 4.
- Osamu, N. (2022). A History of the Paralympics and Disability Sports in Postwar Japan by Dennis J. Frost. *International Journal of DISABILITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE*, 97.
- P., S. (2016). Human Rights: A Brief Introduction. *Harvard University*, 1.
- Perry, D. (2016, July 26). *VIOLENCE, DISABILITY, AND THE LESSONS OF SAGAMIHARA*. From psmag.com: <https://psmag.com/news/violence-disability-and-the-lessons-of-sagamihara>
- Reynolds, J. M. (2018). Killing in The Name of Care. *Levinas Studies*, 12, 3.
- Roth, K. (2021, July 21). *World Report Japan*. From hrw.org: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/japan>
- Toshiki, S. (2021). Seeing Humanness in Older People: The Neural Connectivity of The Ventral and Dorsal Medial Prefrontal Cortex Modulates Perception of The Humanness of The Elderly. *Tohoku University Repository*, 5.