



National Taiwan University
Seoul National University
Kyoto University

EAST ASIA JUNIOR WORKSHOP

August 21-25, 2013
Large Hall Room at B1 floor
Graduate School of Letters
Kyoto University

KYOTO UNIVERSITY ASIAN STUDIES UNIT

PROGRAM

Day 1, August 21			
Start	End	Itinerary	
9:00		Hotel pickup for NTU	Ms. Nukata, Mr. Usuki, Mr. Yamashita for NTU
9:50	11:00	Imperial Palace 京都御所 for NTU	Mr. Shinkuma
11:00	12:00	move to Kyoto University	
12:00	13:30	Lunch at Kyoto Univ. (on-campus coop or restaurant)	
14:45		Hotel pickup for SNU	Prof. Asato
Special Session on Disaster and Nuclear Power Generation Venue: Conference room at B1 floor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University.			
16:00	16:50	Lecture I on disaster and nuclear power generation	Ms. NAKAMURA Jun
17:00	17:50	Lecture II on disaster and nuclear power generation	Mr. SANDROVYCH Tymur
18:00	18:30	Discussion	
Day 2, August 22			
9:30		pick up at hotel	Ms. Nukata, Mr. Usuki, Mr. Yamashita for NTU, Ms. Ito and Mr. Shinkuma for SNU
10:15		Meet at Yanagihara bank 柳原銀行	
10:15	12:00	Sujin 崇仁 Higashikujo 東九条	Mr. Usuki Mr. Yamashita
12:00	13:30	Lunch at Haruban Korean restaurant (1000yen per pax)	Mr. Usuki, Yamashita
14:00	15:30	Rakutoen Nursing Home 洛東苑	Ms. Ito and Ms. Nukata
16:30		Free time at Gion 祇園	
17:30		Welcome party at kawaramachi 河原町	

Day 3, August 23			
9:30		Hotel pickup	Ms. Nukata, Mr. Usuki, Mr. Yamashita for NTU, Ms. Ito and Mr. Shinkuma for SNU
10:00		Meet at Kyoto Kokusai hotel 京都国際ホテル	
10:00	11:00	Nijo Castle 二条城	Mr. Funakoshi
11:00	11:30	move to Okazaki 岡崎	
11:30	12:30	Heian Jingu 平安神宮	Mr. Sakamoto
12:30	14:00	Lunch	
14:00		Imperial Palace 京都御所 for SNU	Mr. Shinkuma
Day 4, August 24		Venue: Conference Room at B1 floor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University.	
9:30		open	
9:45		Registration for workshop at Kyoto University	
10:00	17:00	Workshop (lunch at campus coop or restaurant)	
Day 5, August 25		Venue: Conference Room at B1 floor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University.	
9:30		open	
10:00	17:00	Workshop(lunch outside campus)	
17:00	20:00		
Day 6, August 26			
Departure			

※For inquiry or emergency, please call 090-1142-2526 (prof. Asato) or
075-753-2805 (Kyoto University Asian Studies Unit office)

PROGRAM	
EAST ASIA JUNIOR WORKSHOP	
Large Hall Room at B1 Floor Graduate School of Letters Kyoto University, Japan	
DAY 4: August 24th (Sat), 2013	
10:00 - 10:20	Opening Address Prof. KO Jyh-Jer, Prof. LIN Kuo-Ming, Prof. PARK KeongSuk, Prof. OCHIAI Emiko
Session 1: Gender Moderator: Prof. ASATO Wako	
10:20 - 10:40	WANG Chih-Chun (National Taiwan University) <i>Entertaining the Citizens? An Audience study of Taiwanese Film "GF*BF"</i>
10:40 - 11:00	YAMASHITA Yasuyuki (Kyoto University) <i>What have made us have to sexual intercourse?: The history of sex educations in Japan</i>
11:00 - 11:20	HUANG Yi-An (National Taiwan University) <i>Gender inequality in Deliberative Participation: The Effect of Discursive Style</i>
Session 2: Social Policy Moderator: Ms. HUNG Hueiju	
11:20 - 11:40	USUKI Shun (Kyoto University) <i>The history of Akasen</i>
11:40 - 12:00	TSAI Yu Cheng (National Taiwan University) <i>Preschool Education and the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality in Taiwan: Some Preliminary Findings</i>
12:00 - 12:20	FUNAKOSHI Koki (Kyoto University) <i>The high crime rate in Osaka and its factor</i>
12:20 - 13:50	Lunch Break
13:50 - 14:30	Lecture III Prof. KO Jyh-Jer (National Taiwan University) <i>Rethinking Social and Economic Mechanisms of Cooperative Subcontracting</i>
Session 3: Health Moderator: Prof. PARK KeongSuk	
14:30 - 14:50	KO Yun-Ching (National Taiwan University) <i>Neither Just Food, Nor Just Pills: Making Healthy Labor Force by Health Food</i>
14:50 - 15:10	KIM Min-a, PARK Min Joo (Seoul National University) <i>Healthy Old Age : the notion socially formed in the Korean society</i>
15:10 - 15:30	SHIH Meng-Chieh (National Taiwan University) <i>Public or Private Family? Attitudes of Taiwanese toward the Government's Role in the Dependents</i>
15:30 - 15:50	HSIEH Shinyi (National Taiwan University) <i>Allergies and Family Fights? : Toward Family Governance</i>
15:50 - 16:00	Breaktime
Session 4: Social Movement I Moderator: Prof. LIN Kuo-Ming	
16:00 - 16:20	LEE Cheol Hui (Seoul National University) <i>Mathematical Measurement of Social Mobility</i>
16:20 - 16:40	ITO Shiho(Kyoto University) <i>The North Korean Refugees in Japan and South Korea</i>
16:40 - 17:00	HWANG Dasom, LEE Hwangho (Seoul National University) <i>College life satisfaction of students in the Social Science department of Seoul National University according to their sense of belonging (group membership)</i>
17:00 - 17:20	CHANG Yung-Ying(National Taiwan University) <i>Weapons of the Weak: An analysis of resistant strategies of merchants in Shida Night Market</i>

DAY 5: August 25 (Sun), 2013**Session 5: Globalization/Localization** Moderator: KWAK Kwibyung

10:00 – 10:20	CHIANG Pei-Chun (National Taiwan University) <i>Cross Over, Hybridize, and To Be Heard: Contemporary A Cappella in Taiwan</i>
10:20 – 10:40	NUKATA Sena (Kyoto University) <i>The reality of volunteer guides for foreign tourists as a form of alternative tourism</i>
10:40 – 11:00	SU Chih Heng (National Taiwan University) <i>Vanished Glory: Restudy of the Vicissitudes of Taiwanese Dialect Cinema</i>
11:00 – 11:20	SHINKUMA Toshiki (Kyoto University) <i>Hokkaido Baseball Team on the Move</i>
11:20 - 12:00	Lecture IV Prof. PARK KeongSuk (National Taiwan University) <i>Too Many Checks of Population in a Developmental Society: Family Planning and Fertility Transition in South Korea</i>
12:00 - 12:40	Lecture V Prof. LIN Kuo-Ming (Seoul National University) <i>Deliberative Inequalities: Can Citizens Equally Participate in Public Talk?</i>
12:40 - 14:00	Lunch Break

Session 6: Social Movement II Moderator: Prof. KO Jyh-Jer

14:00 – 14:20	LIN Yen-tung (National Taiwan University) <i>Property Rights on Trial: Institutional conditions of land grabbing</i>
14:20 – 14:40	LEE YouKyoung, KANG Dong Hyun (Seoul National University) <i>What Made 'A Conservative Movement' Be Tweeted? ; A case study of South Korea's twitter space on "Anti-Discrimination Law" in April 2013.</i>
14:40 – 15:00	WU Chen-Cheng (National Taiwan University) <i>"Freshmen Year!" Newcomers of Social Movement in Taiwan</i>
15:00 – 15:20	GOH Yookyeong (Seoul National University) <i>What makes an organization survive in a threatening environment? -a case study of the Poi-dong committee(浦二洞對策委員會)</i>
15:20 – 15:30	Breaktime

15:30 – 16:30	Discussion/Wrap-up Meeting
---------------	-----------------------------------

What have made us have to sexual intercourse? : The history of sex educations in Japan

YAMASHITA Yasuyuki
Kyoto University

This presentation aims to reveal what have made us have to sexual intercourse in Japanese history. To prevent the extinction of humans, we have built up various cultural educations about sexuality, because we humans cannot accomplish a sexual intercourse without learning. They are able to be called “sex educations in a broad sense, which are mainly split into two: teaching of motivation for intercourse and that of skills for intercourse.

In Japan, the history of sex educations in a broad sense since 17th century is able to be divided into three periods. The first period is Edo era (from 17th century), when a concept “Iro”, in which eroticism is closely tied to love, existed. Villages responsibly controlled almost all of sexual acts of residents in “Yobai (night crawling)” customs. Sexual acts were regarded as an integral factor in the daily life in villages. The second is the age of restraint (from roughly 1870), when Western mind-body dualism was imported, and it established the distinction between spiritual and noble love, and physical and vulgar eroticism. The sexual repression in this era became largest in Japanese history because of the negative image of sexuality and the praise of strong men in the policies of increasing national prosperity and military strength. On the other hand, it is in the age that a sexual pleasure began to be connected with a sense of domination and masculinity. The third is the present (from roughly 1960) when we are living today. Eroticism is re-combined with love in the new way, Romantic love ideology. All people more or less internalize it and it promotes us to have sexual intercourse. And, pornographies teach us how to act in it, although they describe sexual acts filled with the violence of domination, as same as sexual acts in the former period.

By seeing the relations between the social structure and the sexuality, this research also leads to clarify the fact that the sexuality of humans is culturally and artificially constructed. Therefore, it is also a criticism of essentialism in sexuality studies.

Gender inequality in Deliberative Participation: The Effect of Discursive Style

HUANG Yi-An

National Taiwan University

Deliberative democracy is a form of political participation which is seen as an effective way to enhance the quality of democracy. Compared with other forms of political participation, deliberative democracy is able to bring about better policy quality and more legitimacy in the process of decision making. An essential reason for these characteristics is that deliberative democracy offers a structural procedure in which participants have equal access and power to participation, and through which different forms of social inequality can be revealed and balanced, such as class, race and gender. However, this argument of “political equality in participation” has been challenged by many feminists. Some empirical studies that focused on individual deliberative forms have also reached an opposite conclusion that women actually talk less and earn less respect and attention in such environment. In the Taiwan's case studies, previous scholarly work has similar finding that gender inequality still exists in a setting of deliberative forum.

My research question is how discursive style is related to gender inequality in deliberative democracy. This paper uses empirical data of consensus conference on surrogacy motherhood, which held in Taiwan at 2004. The proxy I use to differentiate gender difference is the length of speaking time and the discursive style. I also use in-depth interviews to categorize reasons why women tend not to challenge existing arguments.

I argue that, in a setting of deliberative forum, *masculine discursive style* dominates the direction of public debate, and such discursive style discourages women's experience and opinion. Although the structural procedure built by deliberative forum is gender friendly in an enumerative sense, hostile atmosphere caused by adversarial discussion is still common. When encountering such situation, women tend to agree with the other side of opinion spectrum but not to challenge the other side's argument. This invisible tendency leads to a false impression that no gender difference is observed when discussion proceeds to conclusion.

The history of *Akasen*

USUKI Shun

Kyoto University

The purpose of this presentation is clarify the history of the district called “Akasen” or 赤線 in Chinese letters meaning red light area. Akasen is Japanese slang literally meaning “red line.” In those districts, prostitution and the sex industry flourished until 1958, specifically during the period of January 1946 through March 1958.

In January, 1946, GHQ required abolition of state-regulated prostitution (a drawing room on hire and 娼妓) of the Japanese government as part of democratization reform. Even if the prostitution by female free will itself cannot be forbidden, it intends to forbid and prevent from human trafficking which restrains a woman with borrowing-in-advance money.

In 1958, the Anti-Prostitution Law was enforced. This law officially abolished the name *Akasen* and the districts. However, this did not mean the sex related industry disappeared. What is the basis of determining these district as Akasen ? What is the meaning of Akasen in history?

Preschool Education and the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality in Taiwan: Some Preliminary Findings

TSAI Yu Cheng
National Taiwan University

The study focuses on how social status affects preschool education and how preschool education affects status attainment in the future in Taiwan. Using data from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP) of youth sample of 2548 observations, we find that although there are more than ninety percents of people in Taiwan who had studied in preschool, the years and types of preschooling remain different. By examining the correlation between family background and preschool education, and the correlation between preschool education and status attainment in the future, we try to investigate the mechanism of intergenerational transmission. The result supports the argument that people should invest the preschool education which plays a role diminishing inequality (Heckman 2008), and provides the suggestion for government to extend compulsory education to preschool.

The mechanism of the high crime rate in Osaka ~ at the standpoint of social disorganization theory ~

FUNAKOSHI Koki
Kyoto University

Japan is divided into 47 prefectures. In those prefectures, Osaka placed west of Japan is the second largest city. And Osaka has a notable characteristic, that is, the high crime rate. This time, I want to investigate why Osaka has a high crime rate.

The crime statistics by prefectures (announced by the National Police Agency) shows that the number of the crime case is second the most, and the rate is the highest in Japan. Inspecting this statistics according to a kind, the number and the rate of serious crime cases such as robbery, indecent assault are the both most and highest in Japan. Moreover other crimes are the near the top of the list.

The crime rate in Osaka places high level like this. In this presentation, I explain this phenomenon, introducing the “Social Disorganization Theory”, establishing some hypotheses and verifying them.

According to this “social disorganization theory”, the unstable social situation weakening traditional norms brings deviation. Particularly, Shaw and Mackey, sociological scholars of the Chicago school, think of poverty, the existence of ethnicity, the high rate of migration, the change of the family system, urbanization as the structural factors of the “social disorganization”.

First, following this theory, I establish some hypotheses.

- (1) If the rate of foreign residents is higher, then correspondingly the crime rate is higher.
- (2) If the amount of the income is less, then correspondingly the crime rate is higher.

Second, utilizing crime statistics by prefectures and by cities, towns, and villages, I investigate the foreign residents' rate, income, degree of urbanization. In the end, using these data, I want to verify the hypotheses, and clarify the relation between crime rate and these data.

As a result, the hypothesis (1) is supported partially and the hypothesis (2) is rejected. In short, on one side, some regions of high foreign residents' rate have the high crime rate. However, on the other side, in other regions, the residents' rate doesn't correspond to the crime rate. And the amount of income is not inverse proportion to the crime rate. Rather, the more the income is, the higher the crime rate is.

Lecture III

Rethinking Social and Economic Mechanisms of Cooperative Subcontracting System in Taiwan

KO Jyh-Jer

Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

Subcontracting refers to the globally widespread process of sending production activities that normally would be executed by an organization to external firms for reasons such as cost management, facilities, capability, or flexibility. Cooperative subcontracting is a common feature of Taiwan's manufacturing sector. Most researchers of this system focus on social networks or management practices, two perspectives that provide only partial understanding of underlying operational mechanisms. In this paper I use the China Steel Company to present an integrated perspective that emphasizes the system's construction process in addition to the economic and social mechanisms that support it. I also present some unexpected labor market outcomes generated by the system.

My conclusion is that the cooperative subcontracting system operates according to the flexible firm model that requires supportive social mechanisms in order to maintain optimum economic benefits. I also comment on the observed presence of multiple social mechanisms whose purposes are to generate institutional trust and to support social networks. Moreover, I found that cooperative subcontracting brings with it more use of precarious workers, whose working conditions are mostly in deterioration in terms of compensation, social protection and job stability.

Neither Just Food, Nor Just Pills: Making Healthy Labor Force by Health Food

KO Yun-Ching
National Taiwan University

There's always a link between health conditions and physical body of the worker that determines the quantity and the quality of the labor force capitalists could use. In most cases, it's the capitalists' job to concern about the status of labor force, not the workers themselves. Then why most wage-labors in Taiwan voluntarily consume and eat health foods, especially those related to labor process or working efficiency, to improve the quality and the quantity of their labor force, hence might benefit the capitalists at the end?

I suggest that the historical change of how people consider "health" itself as well as its close connection with the special request of labor power under the capitalistic mode of production can be the explanation to the bizarre phenomenon. While wage-labors are taking certain kind of health foods, there are actually two mechanisms working in their minds: First, the imagined fear for the consistent damage to their labor force (closely tied to their body or health conditions) due to the poor working conditions in modern society (high working-hours, heavy pressure, etc.) Second, the imagined expectation of improved competency in order to cope with the harsh and fierce competition among wage-labors.

Since they have had "nothing left to sell but their own labor force", as Marx once said, it would be an inevitable task for them to cautiously repair, maintain or even enhance their labor force on their own. And health food, with its unique position standing between foods and medicines, happen to be the best solution to response both the fear and the expectation of these anxious workers.

Healthy Old Age : the notion socially formed in the Korean society

KIM Min-a

PARK Min Joo

Seoul National University

Nowadays, Korea is becoming an aging society. Consequently along with increasing interests about the health of the old, 'Neo-Elderly' group appeared. This group seems to be positive because of their health and vitality, and it is different from the existing old group; they were usually thought to be negative. Such a perception is massively affected by mass media. Therefore, this research concretely analyzed how the discourse on the health of the old age in Korean society is described in TV documentary. Two special programs were chosen among <The secret of birth, old age, sickness, and death>, KBS educational health documentary. On the analysis, the aging process is treated in medical perspective, and the health of the elderly is only focused on physical youth. In this process, three problems can be seen. The first problem is 'the problem of meaning', Which means the old age don't have identity since their original meaning of life is removed. The second problem is 'the problem of becoming others', which means the old people have to identify themselves as the extension of youth, not as the old age. The last problem is 'the problem of commercialization', a matter of increasing consumption of anti-aging merchandise to maintain physical youth. This has caused inequality between who can spend money on that goods and who cannot. Thus, it is necessary to understand the old age as transition not decline. Moreover, beyond the discourse on the physical health, the new way of approaching the health of the old is required.

Key words : Neo-Elderly, old age, health, medicalization

Public or Private Family? Attitudes of Taiwanese toward the Government's Role in the Dependents

SHIH Meng-Chieh
National Taiwan University

As the family structure changes, the proportion of aged population increases and the labor force participation rate of women rises, the Taiwanese attitude to the family values are correspondingly changes. And on the issue of the dependents, the government's support is becoming more essential. With analyzes of data from the Taiwan Social Change Survey: Wave 2 of Phase 5 and Wave 2 of Phase 6 (Questionnaire 1: Family), I find that the attitude of Taiwanese toward the family values has become less conventional, and the family values affects the attitude toward the government's role in the dependents.

Allergies and Family Fights? : Toward Family Governance

HSIEH Shinyi

National Taiwan University

The prevalence of allergic diseases is increasing worldwide. The risk factors of allergies include gene and heredity, different indoor/outdoor allergens, air pollution, socio-economic factors...etc. In general, experts and lay people from different fields now accept that allergic disorders involve gene-environmental interactions.

However, why most people in Taiwan treat allergic disease only as personal trouble, not public issue? How's the governance of allergies in Taiwan? Who plays the important role in the governance of allergies? To answer this question, this paper investigates the governance of allergic diseases in Taiwan. Data include historical archives and participant observation. Governance in nowadays is not simply about a matter for the State. It's necessary to include the activities of a wider range of actors-- including scientific communities, medical organizations, health education, mass media, industry, public and pressure groups.

This paper provides an overview of the scientific governance of allergic diseases in Taiwan: (1) The government-oriented health education: government narrow down the prevention from allergies to the family or individual level. Through mass media and publication, government keeps sending the message: family members should take responsibility for one's own allergic diseases.

(2) Heredity as a risk factor: For example, Allergic parents are more likely to have allergic children, and those children's allergies are likely to be more severe than those in children of non-allergic parents. This scientific fact seems to be very powerful for shifting the responsibility for allergy to parents. The government translates the scientific finding into their supporting evidence of the family-based allergy policy, and ignoring the influences of pollution or the power of Socio-economic status.

(3) Anti-allergy products consuming as the prevention: Out of question, allergy concerns can generate great profits. Combined with the healthism, the easiest way for the scientific governance is shift the responsibility for allergies from government onto family. Most of the allergies health education has been reduced to the individual choices level. To sum up, these three aspects show us the picture of the scientific governance of allergies in Taiwan.

Mathematical Measurement of Social Mobility

LEE Cheol Hui

Seoul National University

As modern societies become more dynamic and globalized, conventional methods of measuring cross-sectional inequality such as Gini coefficient or 20:20 ratio are losing their adequacy. Decline of radical ideologies aiming at fundamental social structure paves way to increasing interests in equality of opportunity, not of result, and individuals' ability to change their position. Therefore measurement of social mobility from the perspective of individual, not structure, becomes more important but its mathematical representation is not yet firmly established or widely approved among sociologists. This research's goal is to found reliable and valid mathematical index indicating social mobility. Based on some assumptions, concept and calculation of the mobility rate index which counts transposition number of social position matrix are suggested. Also, social mobility is mathematically modeled and previous social effect, which comprises important part of this model, is proven to be easily and highly precisely predicted by the mobility rate index using simple mathematical equation. The mobility rate index is shown to be useful for various cases. Finally, when the real data is used to take this process above into practice, it is discovered that in Korea social mobility is getting more rigid or immobile from 1998 to 2008.

The North Korean Refugees in Japan and South Korea

ITO Shiho

Kyoto University

International society regards the violation of human rights by the North Korean Authorities as a serious problem. One of the big problems is the North Korean refugees. The number of them is increasing. When we look back the historical facts, it seems that Japan is an indirect trigger of the North Korean refugees. After the Japan-Korea Annexation, Japan colonized the Korean peninsula. At that time, Korean people are forced to go, or they were willing to immigrate to Japan. After the surrender of Japanese empire and the liberation of Korean peninsula, the large part of them was kept living in Japan. They are sometimes called Korean old comers, distinguished from Korean new comer after WW2, and they are one of the biggest minorities in Japan. Between 1959 and 1984, large part of Korean in Japan immigrated to North Korea. Many politicians, newspapers and others supported this movement. All North Korean refugees who came to Japan are those who moved to North Korea in this movement or their Japanese wives, children and relatives.

Despite of these historical details, only the abduction of Japanese citizens is recognized as a national problem and people pay little attention to the issue of North Korean refugees. It is difficult for them to survive in Japan because of the lack of public supports. This situation should be rectified. South Korea is a good model for Japanese government. Many North Korean refugees try to enter South Korea because there are solid public support systems for those refugees. We want to recognize these differences about the system and law on North Korean refugees, their ways of living in South Korea and Japan, and we want to think about what Japan can learn from South Korea and how Japan's policy on the North Korean refugees should be.

College life satisfaction of students in the Social Science department of Seoul National University according to their sense of belonging (group membership)

HWANG Dasom

LEE Hwangho

Seoul National University

In South Korea, people are gradually becoming atomized and socially alienated. Individualism created a great amount of wealth making people to concentrate on individual interests rather than on public interests. However, it also weakened solidarity between individuals. Universities were not exceptions to this social phenomenon. At the period of active student movements in the 80s, students could maintain a strong solidarity under one group which was strongly united under one objective: democratization. Once democratization was achieved, various groups emerged due to the diversification of individual interests. On top of that, the characteristic of groups turned into an instrumental role of individuals due to individual interests. This research tries to find solutions from Durkheim who contended that people need to recover their innate social nature by criticizing individualism and materialism. Durkheim insisted that people are social animals who cannot get away from the influence of social institutions. He said that they can only find their genuine existence under the control of social institutions with a sense of belonging(group membership). In order to increase college life satisfaction, based on Durkheim's assertion, this research suggests that students should make intimate relationships in groups and increase group membership(sense of belonging). This research used quantitative methods and qualitative methods to support the thesis. In terms of quantitative methods, survey method was conducted. Individual interview was conducted in depth for qualitative methods. This study concluded that group membership(sense of belonging) and college life satisfaction had a significant amount of correlation through quantitative and qualitative methods. This research introduces solutions to individualism which is tilted towards materialism, by increasing group membership(sense of belonging in a society). Moreover it suggests that university should improve its role by cultivating public values. Furthermore, it also encourages that this problematic should extend to the entire society. It proposes that the society should cultivate members of the society to focus on public interests and to participate in resolving social problems.

Weapons of the Weak: An analysis of resistant strategies of merchants in Shida Night Market

CHANG Yung-Ying
National Taiwan University

During October, 2011, the residents in Shida Night Market called for the neighborhood magistrate and city councilors to hold a public hearing aiming at accusing of the mess and noise in night market, and then founded a “ Self-Help Organization of Residents” to fight against the merchants in night market and had had several protests since then. The organization then demanded government to carry out the “administration by law”, forcing the illegal merchants to leave night market. From then on, a power-tilted war had broken out between residents and merchants.

This essay uses the concept of “hidden transcripts”, which was proposed by James Scott in 1990, to analyze the whole process of this dispute, attempting to understand how disadvantaged merchants interacted with dominated and powerful residents which government had backed up behind. In a condition of “League of Merchants” losing power gradually and the residents side had higher legitimate discourses, the merchants had developed some hidden transcripts as resistant strategies, including accepting the administration seemingly but still reject to leave original place; rejecting to pay the tickets; calling for lawyers to file lawsuits accusing government of malpractices; developing discourses in the same context of “administration by law” to fight against the one made by residents; and even called for the outsiders such as the researchers like me to give a hand for them, hoping attracting more resources by the influence of so called intellectuals.

However, the original intention of “Self-Help Organization of Residents” was to weaken the economic advantages of merchants by dilatory tactic, forcing the merchants to leave night market unbidden. Thus, in spite of the endeavors merchants had made, the living foundation of merchants had been weakened (the dramatic customer loss and the burden of numerous tickets), the resistant actions of merchants had lost the symbolic level gradually, only the material level such as demanding the compensation was left in the end.

Keyword: hidden transcript, everyday resistance, Shida Night Market, urban renewal

Cross Over, Hybridize, and To Be Heard: Contemporary A Cappella in Taiwan

CHIANG Pei-Chun
National Taiwan University

In this decade, a cappella as a new category of music becomes a fashion in Taiwan. I interview the a-ca people, review the development process of a cappella in Taiwan, and analyze the fashion in three perspectives. First, because of the promotion from Taiwan Choral Music Center (TCMC), a cappella is sung by a lot of choir member. The singers possess harmony capacity of classical music which is counted as a high cultural capital in Taiwan, and use the modernized sound equipment to perform commercialized pop music. This makes a cappella a crossover in Taiwan. Second, Taiwan Contemporary A Cappella Competition forms the content of music, combining Chinese and foreign language, classical Chinese poetry and jazz. The hybridity of a cappella in Taiwan is the result of negotiation between globalization and localization. Third, as a crossover and hybridized music, a cappella is easy to be heard. It fits the motivation of the singer—to be heard as a single person, and to be heard as Taiwanese. However, the hybridity and crossover characters also become a limitation to the meaning production of a cappella in Taiwan.

The reality of volunteer guides for foreign tourists as a form of alternative tourism

NUKATA Sena
Kyoto University

G.Ritzer, famous for The MacDonalization theory, which is one of the post-modern theory, pointed that tourism is also MacDonalizing and this tendency will continue. MacDonalization in tourism means that efficiency, economic rationality, and formalization are emphasized in tourism. It means that tourism is not an “adventure” but a predictable one. Mass tourism, especially package tours is given as the example of the MacDonalization. However, is it true that all the tourism is MacDonalizing?

New tourism was proposed as an alternative of mass tourism in the late 1980s. This new tourism is called “alternative tourism”, which intends to overcome many problems provided by mass tourism. “Eco-tourism” and “green tourism” are the examples of alternative tourism. These two forms of tourism are intend to protect and to study beautiful nature because large scale developments in Mass tourism, such as resort developments, caused many environmental problems. Thus, alternative tourism emphasizes different values from the conventional tourism.

Travels using volunteer guides seem to be a kind of alternative tourism. Local people arrange local tours for free. In Japan, there are more than 1500 volunteer guide clubs. Tourists can enjoy communication with local people and regional features in such volunteer guide tours. Because they emphasize communication and locality which are eliminated in mass tourism, volunteer guide tours can be considered as a form of alternative tourism.

This presentation treats a case of a volunteer guide club for foreign tourists in Kyoto. This guide club provides a free guide in English for private tourists and is composed from university students. I had interviews for student guides and asked their activities and their views for local tours. In the interviews, almost all of them think that tourists request more interactions with local students than information of sightseeing spots. Student guides also think that they would like to tell tourists to goodness of Japan or of Kyoto and to provide guides which only local people can. These results show that interactions with people and localities are emphasized in the volunteer guides.

Mass tourism is still a main form; however, as an example of the volunteer guide club, there are various forms of tourism which emphasize values not capturing in economic rationalities. The number of volunteer guide clubs in Japan is increasing and various kinds of alternative tourisms are born. It is difficult to say that tourisms are tend to be MacDonalizing.

Vanished Glory: Restudy of the Vicissitudes of Taiwanese Dialect Cinema

SU Chih Heng

National Taiwan University

This paper intends to investigate an empirical puzzle: how and why the Taiwanese-dialect cinema(台語片) died out so suddenly around 1969, a year when almost hundred films were produced, while next to none appeared the very next year. Although the puzzle has been an object of study for a long time, scholars disagree in opinion about the factors account for the demise of Taiwanese-dialect cinema. Some historians agree that the overproduction of low-quality films was the major problem with Taiwanese-dialect cinema; some argue that the rise of TV was the main cause of cinema's rapid decline; some suggest that censorship also contributed to the fall of this cinema; some claim that the rise of Mandarin-language cinema(國語片) was the single most significant factor. These foregoing arguments may be accepted by most people, but it leaves unanswered the question why Taiwanese-dialect cinema died out so fast, and why it couldn't revive.

Using the theoretical perspective on "institutional logics" that originates from the neo-institutionalism in organization studies, my research traces back to the 1950s, which was a time when the field of Taiwanese-dialect film industry was constructed. In order to explore why the industry was transformed from one dominated by a "Taiwanese-dialect logic" to a "Mandarin-language logic", I would like to emphasize three points that had been underestimated in previous studies: The first point is the role of foreign capital that came from Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, such as Shaw Brothers(邵氏). An even more important factor is the similar path of the transition from black-and-white films to color films. One final point is the national language movement initiated by the government, which made the revival of the Taiwanese-dialect film impossible.

Hokkaido Baseball Team on the Move

SHINKUMA Toshiki
Kyoto University

In 2004, one Japanese professional baseball team, “Nippon Ham Fighters” moved their base from Tokyo to Sapporo. The team was also renamed “Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters”. The Fighters have become the first baseball team to establish itself in Hokkaido. They aim to be a the region-based baseball team. It is said that this move has brought about a variety of influences and changes.

What kind of influence will this move have on Hokkaido?

First, the economic effect can be considered a strong influence and cause of changes. Owing to moving their base, the production ripple effect and consumption expenditure in Hokkaido has increased greatly. The income of the Toho Line Subway and sales by the warehouse-size stores has increased, and to date visible results of the economic effects can also be seen..

Second, what kind of influence has the move of the Fighters had on the people of Hokkaido? The Fighters perform team administration of the local coherence. For example, they hold the baseball lessons by the players for boys of Hokkaido and they hold an event having a person of the all over Japan know Hokkaido. They were accepted in Hokkaido by such an activity.

What kind of influence has this move had on Hokkaido? What kind of change has Hokkaido accomplished? Through this presentation, I will shed light on this.

Lecture IV

Too Many Checks on Population in a Developmental Society: Family Planning and Fertility Transition in South Korea

PARK Keong-Suk

Professor, Seoul National University, Korea

Very low fertility is regarded as a serious social concern in South Korea. Korean government has contrived diverse policy approaches to provide various incentives for reproductive behaviors. More or less, the public response to low fertility tends to be based on the individualistic framework of rational choice and assumes that reducing the constraint and cost for reproduction would increase fertility rate. In this regard, the new government of the president Park Keun-Hye pledged to provide financial support more extensive than ever for child birth and education. Setting aside the question whether the promise is fulfilled given the limited budget, a serious concern is raised whether the incentive approach for the individual rational choice would achieve its intended policy outcome without proper checks to the endlessly rising cost of reproduction.

Instead of the cost perspective for the individual rational choice, I'd like to propose a structural and historical perspective on the low fertility, drawing on the socially constructed pressures for birth and marriage control. In this regard, this paper examines the origins and development of the family planning, which was established as the primary national policy of economic development through the 1960 and the early 1990s, and discusses its implication on social change and the subsequent fertility decline in South Korea.

In conclusion, this paper raises some issues. First, the high cost for child birth and marriage is the individual translation of the structural pressure for birth and marriage control and this demographic pressure for birth and marriage control has proceeded in the social construct of the highly planned development. Second, along with many important social and demographic consequences, family planning program has fundamental effects on the way in which people and society clearly expressed desires for the material well being as the prima value and forced them to plan life- education, occupation, marriage, birth, old age security etc- to meet the secular success. In the pervasive campaigns for planned parenthood, people learned and embodied the way in which they rationally planned their secular desires. Fertility declines has proceeded in complex rationalities on which people felt responsible for their own destiny and family, such as the Malthusian ethical check, but also they were blinded by material well being and preferred children's success and did not hesitate the strict birth control and ignorance for unwanted births.

The social construct on the planned desires triggered too much pressure on population, forcing people to competitively invest for education, to take into too much consideration the cost and benefit of marriage and births, to impose too much burden on parental responsibility, and to exclude many elderly people from communities and families. These all are too many checks on life, unsettling our community.

Korean people have believed in development that it would liberate many people's desires and enhance their happiness. Ironically, the miracle of the Han River makes us question whether development brought many to happiness.

LECTURE V

Deliberative Inequalities: Can Citizens Equally Participate in Public Talk?

LIN Kuo-Ming

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

The core ideas of deliberative democracy emphasize political equality and effective participation. But critics of deliberative democracy have pointed out that public deliberations in reality do not fulfill the proclaimed principles of equal participation, for the socially disadvantaged groups often do not have the resources and opportunities necessary for effective participation in deliberative settings. This study uses systematic data to examine the thesis of “deliberative inequalities”. I use data from six consensus conferences held in Taiwan to explore how the “situated knowledge” shaped by social fields where actors were located affect their capacities for effective participation in particular types of public issues. More specifically, I investigate whether education, gender, and incomes that constitute structural principles of inequalities in social fields affect unequal participation in public deliberation. The six consensus conferences studied differ in the extents of technical complexity and direct impacts on everyday life. I thus explore whether and how the deliberative inequalities are related to the nature of issues, and what the theoretical and practical implication of the relevance are.

Keywords: deliberative democracy, public sphere, consensus conference, citizen participation

Property Rights on Trial: Institutional conditions of land grabbing

LIN Yen-Tung

National Taiwan University

This is a preliminary study in sociology of law. I start from observations on social movements of anti-demolition in the past decade, showing that all of them base their objectives on property rights to some extent. Secondly I propose that such “social facts” need more sociological attention in legal terms. Mainstream economic sociology pays little attention to property rights *in legal terms*, which seriously detains its capacity in analyzing market constitutions.

This study compares several developmental acts and cases, aiming to show that the “nudges” in legal definitions of property rights effectively creates the conditions of land grabbing (and of course, capital accumulation), and fabricates a hegemony through legality at the same time. This is done through a process not of crude Marxist “committee of the bourgeoisie” but of extensive, deliberate legal work that includes both legislation and adjudication, within which professional “ethos” is always present.

What Made ‘A Conservative Movement’ Be Tweeted? ; A case study of South Korea’s twitter space on “Anti-Discrimination Law” in April 2013.

LEE YouKyoung

KANG Dong Hyun

Seoul National University

In the early 2000’s, so called ‘the Progressive’ reigned over the online space. But nowadays it has become clear that the monopoly is over as the number of people who present themselves as ‘the Conservative’ drastically increased in the online. Corresponding to this new trend, the twitter space of South Korea was sharply divided into two groups during the period of pre-announcement of legislation for “Anti-Discrimination Law” in April 2013. Interestingly, the Negative side(‘Conservative’) and the Affirmative side(‘Progressive’) show widely different aspects in forming collective opinion about “Anti-discrimination Law”.

To figure out how each side sets up camps surrounding this issue, we have adopted the approach of McAdam that analyzes the social mobilization in three axes: structure of political opportunity, network and frame. Although the pre-announcement of legislation and Twitter, the online social network service, were equally given conditions as the structure of political opportunity, the Negative side were way more aggressive than the Affirmative side. First, when checking the indices of intra-twitter network, such as Follow networks, Re-tweet networks, Influence and Spread, we could see that the Negative actively constructed their network than the Affirmative did for their own. Second, the Negative made good use of various means like visual materials, URL and Hash tag that enable to link the inside and outside of twitter. Lastly, we examined our data by Gamson’s frame theory which classified the frame of mobilization into three categories: injustice, identity, and agency. In this case again, the observation shows the active frame-production of the Negative side was beyond compare.

As McAdam pointed out that the formation and development of social movement are based on the existing mobilizing structure, the distinction between the Negative and the Affirmative in terms of Twitter use aspect, is assumed to have diverged from the element outside of Twitter. Community sites and church seemed to play significant role as a center where the Negative side flock together.

“Freshmen Year!” Newcomers of Social Movement in Taiwan

WU Chen-Cheng
National Taiwan University

Looking back at recent years, more and more people start to participate in all kinds of parades and protesting in Taiwan. “Newcomers” that mobilized from multiple channels made 2012 the year as “Dawn of Taiwan’s Social Movement”. Participants and Mobilization are crucial topics for social movement researchers. Past research indicate that mobilization is not just an incident but a multi-stage process (Schussman and Soule, 2005) which needs further discussions.

From ignorance to participation, Newcomers experience a series of changes and different identifications, which we can name it as “The Socialization of social movements”. And this is the purpose of my paper: The story of Newcomers in Social Movement, what do they feel and observe during the process?

I interviewed six college students who just had their first social movement participation in one year. My research seeks to understand how new participants comprehend the strategies and tactics of mobilizing during the process. Some interviewees already claim that they are willing to give more promises in social movement in the future, while some choose to leave after their first action. I will further compare what makes the difference between multiple actors, and hope to present an image of heterogeneity of these participants.

What makes an organization survive in a threatening environment?

— a case study of the Poi-dong committee (浦二洞對策委員會)

GOH YooKyeong
Seoul National University

Poi-dong is a small town located in Gangnam, Seoul. It has been formed since 1970s, as a government policy to relocate the poor. The residents here are now denied their occupancy (possessory title to the land and house) by Gangnam-gu office, which is trying to clear that area and redevelop. It is not easy to find cases that have succeeded in defending the town against government's removal-and-redevelop policy. Poi-dong is exceptional, however. This study hypothesizes that the survival strategy which Poi-dong committee takes is something that makes difference. To look for what the strategy is, we made several field investigations and interviewed residents there. To make a long story short, we found that clear 'boundary' of the town, both physical and organizational, and strong ties between people inside it have contributed to the survival of the town. and that its success in agenda-setting, which has been propelled by its social network, is very effective keeping the town.

Announcement

- ※Paper presenters in each session have 15 minutes for oral presentations. Chairperson may notice you when the time is running out. Please keep time of your presentation.**
- ※The allotted Q&A time for each paper is 5 minutes. In each session, we will let all paper presenters finish their presentations first and then start the Q&A discussions.**
- ※Please identify yourself (name and affiliation) and the presenter to which you would like to address before posing a question.**
- ※If you have changed your title of paper, please inform new title to register on the first day. Please look for Ms. Kondo or Ms. Komazaki.**
- ※During the five day workshop, we use only public transportation.**
- ※Kyoto marks above 35 degree in August. Please take the best care of yourselves to prevent from dehydration and heatstroke.**

For any urgent matters during the conference, please contact:

090-1142-2526 (Prof. ASATO Wako)

075-753-2805 (KUASU office, please look for Ms. Konodo, Komazaki or Sakai)

name of hotels	Name		HP	Address	tel
京都国際ホテル Kyoto Kokusai Hotel	Prof. Jyh-Jer KO	NTU	http://en.kyoto-kokusai.com/	京都市中京区堀川通二条城前 Nijo-jo-mae (In front of Nijo Castle), Horikawa-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto	075-222-1111
	Prof. Park Keong Suk	SNU			
ホテルモントレ京都 Hotel Monterey Kyoto	Prof. Lim and family	NTU	http://www.hotelmonterey.co.jp/en/htl/kyoto/index.html	中京区烏丸通三条下ル饅頭屋町 Manjuya-cho, Sanjo-sagaru, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto,	075-251-7111
ホテルマイステイズ京都四条 Hotel Mystays Kyoto Shijo	SNU students	SNU	http://www.mystays.jp/e/location/kyotoshijo/index.php	下京区四条通油小路東入傘鉾町 52 52, Kasaboko-cho, Higashiiru, Aburanokoji, Shijyo-dori, Shimogyo, Kyoto	075-283-3939
西陣叶屋 Nishijin Kanoya	NTU 3 students	NTU	http://kyoto-kanouya.com/	上京区上長者町通千本東入愛染寺町 493-3 493-3, Aizenji-cho, Senbonhigashi iru, Kamichojamachidori, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto	075-203-8053
サンルート京都 Sunroute Hotel Kyoto	NTU 8 students	NTU	http://www.hotelsunroute-kyoto.co.jp/	京都市下京区河原町通り松原下ル Matsubara sagaru, Kawaramachi, Shimogyoku, Kyoto	075-371-3711

Workshop venue:

Underground Ball Room, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

Access to venue

http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/access/getting/getting_1.htm

<http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/access/campus/main.htm>

Look for number 8 indicating Faculty of Letters Main Bldg.

Organizers will accompany to the venue on the first day of fieldwork.

Reference of Kyoto University Program

Kyoto University Asian Studies Unit

<http://www.kuas.cpi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/>

EAST ASIA JUNIOR WORKSHOP

東アジアジュニアワークショップ

台湾大学・ソウル大学・京都大学で社会学を学ぶ学部生(と一部は院生)が、研究成果を英語で発表する学生国際ワークショップを8月24・25日に開催します。これは文学部・文学研究科の授業ですが、登録していなくても聴講歓迎です。来年度に受講を考えている方(来年度は台湾大学で開催の予定)、国際交流に関心のある方、隣りの国の大学生は何を考えているのか知りたい方は、ぜひ参加してください。一部のみの聴講でもかまいません。

それに先立ち、8月21日16時から、地下大会議室において、原発事故関連の特別セッションを開催します。お子さんと一緒に東京から京都に移住してこられた詩人の中村純さん、チェルノブイリの事故を子ども時代に経験した文学研究科院生ティムール・サンドロヴィッチさんにお話していただきます。こちらも聴講歓迎です。

8月21日(水) 16時~19時 地下大会議室

特別セッション「東北大震災と原発事故」

中村純(詩人・編集者)「福島原発事故後の日本の今」

Tymur Sandrovych (文学研究科博士課程)

“Chernobyl and Fukushima: an attempt of comparison”

8月24日(土) 10時~17時半 地下大会議室

Sessions: Gender, Social Policy, Health, Social Movement

8月25日(日) 10時~16時 地下大会議室

Sessions: Globalization/Localization, Social Movement

担当教員 落合恵美子・安里和晃



2011年開催時の記念写真

Workshop venue

Large Hall Room at B1 Floor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University





Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University
Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto
606-8501 Japan
Email: asean6.office@bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp
URL: www.kuasu.cpier.kyoto-u.ac.jp/

EAST ASIA JUNIOR WORKSHOP Organizing Committee

Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University)

Prof. ASATO Wako (Kyoto University)

Prof. KO Jyh-Jer (National Taiwan University)

Prof. LIN Kuo-Ming (National Taiwan University)

Prof. PARK KeongSuk (Seoul National University)