The 13th East Asian Online Junior Workshop

August 19-20, 2021

京大　　力　　新　輝点
Kyodai-ryoku, Shin-kiten
～Illuminating the Future～
2022 — the 125th anniversary of Kyoto University

The 13th East Asian Online Junior Workshop
August 19-20, 2021

Date and Time:
1st day: August 19th, 2021
Japan & Korea: 10:00-12:50am, 13:50-16:00pm
Taiwan: 09:00-11:50am, 12:50-15:00pm

2nd day: August 20th, 2021
Japan & Korea: 10:00-13:10am, 14:00-17:30pm
Taiwan: 09:00-12:10am, 13:00-16:30pm

Chair:
Professor OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University)
Associate Professor Stéphane HEIM (Kyoto University)

Cosponsors:
Department of Sociology, Kyoto University, Japan
Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Global Asia Research Center, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Department of Sociology, Seoul National University, South Korea
Kyoto University Asian Studies Unit, Japan

Online Web Address:
Zoom software
https://kyoto-u-edu.zoom.us/j/82137083936?pwd=alZVOGZDQTFrZ2pJaEo3RjRURjJxdz09

Meeting ID: 821 3708 3936
Passcode: 344

PROGRAM

Day 1, August 19

KJ: 09:30-10:00 TW: 08:30-09:00	Testing and Preparation
KJ: 10:00-10:10 TW: 09:00-09:10	**Opening Remarks by Professor OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University)**
Roundtable: The COVID-crisis and the Future of East Asian Societies	
KJ: 10:10-11:10 TW: 09:10-10:10	Chair: Prof. Stéphane HEIM (KU) Speakers: Prof. CHIEN Yu-Ju (NTU), Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (SNU), Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (KU)
Break Time	
Session 1: Living with the Covid-19 Pandemic Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh (NTU)	
KJ: 11:20-12:50 TW: 10:20-11:50	- Yuri Tak CERIALE (SNU), Changing Forms of Happiness in the COVID-19 Era in South Korea - YOKOZAWA Midoriko, SUZUKI Natsu (KU), How Did COVID-19 Quarantine Affect University Students' Mental States? - Eva GERSTENLAUER (SNU), The Impact of Covid-19 on Suicides in Japan and South Korea
Lunch Break	
Session 2: Food Customs in a Globalized World Chair: Prof. Stéphane HEIM (KU)	
KJ: 13:50-14:50 TW: 12:50-13:50	- SAITOH Yuzuka (KU), A Critical Analysis of Japanese *Shokuiku* policies ~from the viewpoint of eating with family~ - CHO Tambin (SNU), Being Vegetarian in South Korea: the changes in the public awareness of vegetarianism and related industry during the COVID-19 era
Break time	

Session 3: National and Local Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic	
Chair: Prof. TSENG Yen-Fen (NTU)	
KJ: 15:00-16:00 TW: 14:00-15:00	- LAU Chia-Hsuan (NTU), Building community resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study of Toad Hill settlement - NOMI Chie (KU), Japanese nursing in Covid-19 pandemic
Closing Remarks Day 1, Prof. Stéphane HEIM (KU)	

Day 2, August 20

Session 4: Gender and Class Inequalities in East Asia	
Chair: Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (KU)	
KJ: 10:00-12:00 TW: 09:00-11:00	- KUO Mei-Yu (NTU), Seeing is believing: women candidates as a contextual factor in women's political participation - WANG Zixuan (KU), A Survey on Domestic Victimization of High-income Women - KUAN Ching (NTU), Class Academic Competition and Suicide Ideation Among High School Students in Taiwan - CHAO Jen-Chen (NTU), Are Schools Still the Great Equalizer in a Ranked School System? Evidence from Taiwan Education Panel Survey
Break time	
Students' Socializing Session	
KJ: 12:10-13:10 TW: 11:10-12:10	Two parallel sessions: - Free Conversation and Exchanges: https://snu-ac-kr.zoom.us/j/84109788656 - Exchanges about students' experiences during the COVID pandemic: https://kyoto-u-edu.zoom.us/j/82137083936?pwd=alZVOGZDQTFrZ2pJaEo3RjRURjJxdz09
Lunch Break	
Session 5: Covid-19 and International Relations	
Chair: Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)	

KJ: 14:00-15:30 TW: 13:00-14:30	- KOO Jeung Mo (SNU), COVID-19 Blame Games in East Asia: A Game Theoretical Approach - KWON Donghoon, EOM Seonghyeon (SNU), How has South Korea's response to COVID-19 been understood? Featuring on America's reaction - Samuel John PEARSON (SNU), To what extent is the Taipei Times' recent coverage of the People's Republic of China different from the primary English language newspapers of Korea and Japan?
Break time	
Session 6: Citizenship in East Asia Chair: Prof. KO Jyh-Jer (NTU)	
KJ: 15:40-17:10 TW: 14:40-16:10	- WEI Che (NTU), Comparing the Collective Memory: Split Identities in Taiwan and the Hanh Culture in Korea - FONG Poyu (KU), Hong Kong citizenship & new British National Overseas Passport - LIN Yu-Mei (NTU), Comparisons on Major Student Movements and Impacts on Democratization Processes in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan
Closing Remarks and Wrap-up	

ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Living with the Covid-19 pandemic
Chair: Dr. HSU Chieh (National Taiwan University)

- Changing Forms of Happiness in the COVID-19 Era in South Korea
  Yuri Tak CERIALE (Seoul National University)
- How Did COVID-19 Quarantine Affect University Students' Mental States?
  YOKOZAWA Midoriko, SUZUKI Natsu (Kyoto University)
- The Impact of Covid-19 on Suicides in Japan and South Korea
  Eva GERSTENLAUER (Seoul National University)

Changing Forms of Happiness in the COVID-19 Era in South Korea
Yuri Tak CERIALE (Seoul National University)

To date, current studies and general surveys analyzing happiness in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic have largely drawn attention to how reduced opportunities for social interaction, alongside increasingly unstable financial and health conditions, have resulted in overall decreased average happiness levels. This trend has also been observed in surveys targeting the South Korean populace specifically. However, relatively less research has been conducted to study how, in limiting traditional sources of happiness people have previously depended on, social distancing measures brought on by the pandemic might necessarily act as a catalyst in altering the sources people depend for happiness, and thus the nature of happiness itself.

On this note, this paper offers preliminary findings to demonstrate how this phenomenon might be occurring by conducting a small-scale survey of 27 Korean individuals on sources of happiness and unhappiness during the COVID-19 pandemic. Whereas reduced social interaction and pressures on work/finances are identified as major sources of unhappiness, peoples' report of their top source of happiness during

the pandemic included common themes of more free time, time for hobbies, time to connect with family/loved ones, and time to discover oneself. The emerging dominance of these forms of happiness in a post-COVID era may indicate changing attitudes about how South Koreans find and feel happiness within the context of a survivalist environment that puts extreme value on productivity and distinguishing oneself to succeed economically and socially. The present study also offers avenues for further research on topics of happiness in relation to COVID-19 as the pandemic continues to exert influence on South Korea.

How Did COVID-19 Quarantine Affect University Students' Mental States?

YOKOZAWA Midoriko, SUZUKI Natsu (Kyoto University)

Due to the COVID-19 worldwide spread, students in many countries were forced to self-quarantine themselves at home, while classes were held online and were greatly deprived of opportunities to communicate with their friends. While economic depressions, political issues and international affairs are often discussed upon public situations, university students' circumstances had been overlooked in many cases.

Through this research, we aim to reveal the mental states of the university students and psychological effects caused by long-term quarantine, and then analyze its factors from sociological backgrounds of the individual students. We also expect to figure out the impact of the quality of mutual relationships between students and the ones they are intimate with, to their emotional conditions while socially isolated during pandemic.

As a research method, we used Google Form questionnaires both in Japanese and English, and asked students in Japan, Korea, Taiwan and America to answer. Questionnaire included close-ended and open-ended questions, mainly about students' status, economic situation, lifestyles, relationships with others, and emotional up and downs under COVID-19 quarantine.

Our results will help improve a lot of students' emotional states by suggesting the need and method of communication with other people whether face-to-face or not.

The Impact of Covid-19 on Suicides in Japan and South Korea
Eva GERSTENLAUER (Seoul National University)

As Covid-19 has had a significant psychological impact on individuals across the world, this essay focuses on providing an answer to the question of whether there is a specificity regarding Covid's impact on suicides in Japan and South-Korea. This analysis made clear that both countries' situations show a similar trend, which is the decrease of men suicides and the significant increase of suicides among particular groups of women during the pandemic. It further revealed the existence of a Japanese and South-Korean specificity: the increase of women suicides during Covid-19 has been impacted by similar factors such as women's precarious employment positions and the rise of social burdens, predominantly borne by women. Finally, by observing the available data in other western developed countries' regarding suicide numbers, the short-term impacts of the pandemic on people's mental health has been particularly significant for children, teenagers, students, young adults and/or people of colour, rather than focused on women only. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to previous studies' results about unevenly distributed socio-economic and psychological impacts of disasters in society. Thus, it provides evidence that the increase of suicides among women in Japan and South-Korea is the consequence of a significant unequal distribution of those impacts between men and women.

Session 2: Food Customs in a Globalized World
Chair: Prof. Stéphane HEIM (Kyoto University)

- A Critical Analysis of Japanese *Shokuiku* policies ~from the viewpoint of eating with family~
  SAITOH Yuzuka (Kyoto University)
- Being Vegetarian in South Korea: the changes in the public awareness of vegetarianism and related industry during the COVID-19 era
  CHO Tambin (Seoul National University)

A Critical Analysis of Japanese *Shokuiku* policies ~from the viewpoint of eating with family~
SAITOH Yuzuka (Kyoto University)

In Japan, many people eat alone even when they eat out. Japanese government thinks people should eat with their family, so it has started Shokuiku (Food and nutrition education). However, today's Japanese society has difficulties to have the family meals. I have a question why Japanese government insists on "family". I searched previous research and found sitting family in circle is valued idea in contemporary Japanese society. And there are some merits of eating with family. According to previous research, people living alone tend to eat alone and I think some of younger people like to eat alone, so I carried out questionnaire for university students. From the results I can understand what they think about eating alone and eating with family. Moreover, I focused on gender issue because previous research said some women cannot enjoy their eating because of they prepare for meal alone. Finally, I considered about the results of my survey and suggest two ideas to improve Japanese eating situation.

Being Vegetarian in South Korea: the changes in the public awareness of vegetarianism and related industry during the COVID-19 era

CHO Tambin (Seoul National University)

Along with global change and generation change, vegetarianism has gained public attention in South Korea especially for the past two years. The overall public awareness has been increased, creating many related dialogues and more importantly, the related market has expanded significantly. Among the various factors associated with the change are the lifestyle changes that COVID-19 brought. This study examines some of the significant changes along with the impacts COVID had- elevated attention toward one's health, increased concern for the environment, and less social dining.

Session 3: National and Local Responses to the Covid-19 pandemic
Chair: Prof. TSENG Yen-Fen (National Taiwan University)

- Building community resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study of Toad Hill settlement
  LAU Chia-Hsuan (National Taiwan University)
- Japanese nursing in Covid-19 pandemic
  NOMI Chie (Kyoto University)

Building community resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study of Toad Hill settlement
LAU Chia-Hsuan (National Taiwan University)

This descriptive research focuses on how Toad Hill settlement, an urban community with close interpersonal relationships, copes with the challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. With high population density, cities are usually the places that are severely affected by the crisis, and our ways of social interaction have also changed. Studies claimed that community participation is crucial in the pandemic, but people are asked to keep social distance and avoid the use of public spaces. Therefore, without face-to-face interactions and physical space for activities, how can we build community resilience and take actions together in response to the pandemic?

This study first arranged the development context of Toad Hill settlement and the social relations between residents and local organizations. Then we conducted semi-structured interviews with them to understand how their ways of interaction have changed, and what community resilience initiatives occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to describe the conditions and process of building community resilience for Toad Hill settlement when facing a crisis. Our study results show the restrictions that came with the pandemic have certainly impacted the social life of the residents, because many of them are elderly who feel isolated without meeting people around. But with actions initiated by local organizations and the younger generation, the network of interaction has been reconnected. Not only did they come up with ways of keeping the community alive besides gathering at public space, but also

reduce their risk of catching and spreading coronavirus. This study thus explains how Toad Hill settlement maintains social interactions with an informal bottom-up approach. Through initiatives and the internet, the COVID-19 pandemic hasn't entirely blocked their way to the goal of building community resilience so far.

Japanese nursing in Covid-19 pandemic

NOMI Chie (Kyoto University)

I haven't seen my grandmother for 2 years due to covid-19 pandemic. She has dementia and she is in a nursing home. That nursing home doesn't allow nursing home residents to meet their families. I really want to meet my grandmother and I want to know the situation in nursing home. I particularly focus on care staff members, their working conditions, mental health. I took 3 questionnaires to investigate my research question. They are targeted at care staff members of nursing homes, home helpers, business owners of nursing homes. Then, I analyzed responses of questionnaire.

Session 4: Gender and Class Inequalities in East Asia
Chair: Prof. OCHIAI Emiko (Kyoto University)

- Seeing is believing: women candidates as a contextual factor in women's political participation
  KUO Mei-Yu (National Taiwan University)
- A Survey on Domestic Victimization of High-income Women
  WANG Zixuan (Kyoto University)
- Class Academic Competition and Suicide Ideation Among High School Students in Taiwan
  KUAN Ching (National Taiwan University)
- Are Schools Still the Great Equalizer in a Ranked School System? Evidence from Taiwan Education Panel Survey
  CHAO Jen-Chen (National Taiwan University)

Seeing is believing: women candidates as a contextual factor in women's political participation
KUO Mei-Yu (National Taiwan University)

Role model has long been seen as a critical contextual factor to explain the persistent gender inequality in political participation, while women's educational levels and political rights have considerably increased. However, for young and unmarried women, who have less access to public life, the influence of female role model remains unclear. This research constructs hierarchical linear models to examine the female role model effect on political participation of women. I utilize data on 996 individuals from 109 electoral districts from Taiwan Social Change Survey (2012), and electoral data on Open Data. The result shows that (1) The presence of female role model could shift the age effect on political participation. That is, in districts with female mayoral candidates or female mayor-elects, young women have a higher likelihood to vote actively compared with those senior. (2) Voting activeness of married women is generally higher than those unmarried. However, for women under 35 in districts with female mayoral candidates, unmarried ones have a higher likelihood to vote actively than those married.

(3) Only the presence of female mayoral candidates and female mayor-elects have a direct effect and interaction effect with individual factors for voting acts, while there's no evidence that the proportion of female councilors or the election rate of female councilors could boost women's likelihood to vote actively. The findings imply the importance of female politician role model, especially for young or unmarried women who are more likely to be constrained by their fewer experiences and resources in public lives.

A Survey on Domestic Victimization of High-income Women
WANG Zixuan (Kyoto University)

According to a report conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO), about 30 percent of women worldwide have experienced violence, most often by their intimate partners. In the literature on the relationship between economics and domestic violence, poor women tend to be more vulnerable to domestic violence. However, a survey by Japan's Cabinet Office shows that women with high income were disproportionately likely to experience domestic violence. In order to investigate further, I first interviewed several domestic violence support institutions in Kyoto. The results suggest that domestic violence victimization among high-income women is likely to be underrecognized and warrants further investigation.

Class Academic Competition and Suicide Ideation Among High School Students in Taiwan
KUAN Ching (National Taiwan University)

Due to the increasing number of reported adolescent suicide attempts, youth suicide has become a major concern in Taiwan. In Taiwan, a substantial number of teenagers who have been facing immense and intense mental distress tried to escape the stress by taking their own lives. Schools, as one of the most important settings in students' life, is a crucial

origin of the main stressor for teenagers and has thus become a focal point of youth related research. Amongst all, academic-related topics have received considerable attention as an object of youth suicide inquiry. Previous literature, while finding conflicting conclusions in the effect of academic performance, mostly regarded academic performance as an individual-level predictor for suicidal risk. However, the results of the previous studies have implied that individual grades should be interpreted in a group context to manifest their social connotation. Hence, this study examines the additional effect of class academic competition on suicide ideation. Using data from TEPS, the current research evaluates the argument by hierarchical linear models to determine if the intensity of class competition serves as a moderator between relative class-ranking and suicide ideation. However, the hypotheses were only partly supported. After controlling for the actual scores, the relative class-ranking has a significant positive effect on the students' suicide ideation, which contradicts the findings of previous researches. The class-level variables and interaction terms, on the other hand, have shown inconsistent results. Since the random effect of class-ranking slope is significant, the effect of other class-level variables might need to be further estimated and controlled. Still, serving as a primary investigation for the effect of academic performance on suicide ideation within multilevel analyses, this study has provided some intriguing findings that worth more sophisticated evaluations for future researches.

Are Schools Still the Great Equalizer in a Ranked School System? Evidence from Taiwan Education Panel Survey
CHAO Jen-Chen (National Taiwan University)

Do schools reduce or perpetuate inequality by family socioeconomic status (SES)? Many studies on school effects conclude that schools play only a small role in the intergenerational transmission of educational advantages, but few have considered the way by which school quality is distributed across schools and different groups of people. This paper utilizes the Taiwanese senior high school (upper middle school) system as a case, which sorts students into different schools primarily based on the national standardized test scores, to investigate how do schools affect students' cognitive

abilities, and how do schools mediate the effects of family SES on academic achievement. The admission rule of this system shapes disparate peer environments for each school, allowing us to operationalize school quality as the school's average prior performance. With data from Taiwan Education Panel Survey, I find evidence that attending schools with better school quality has a positive effect on later cognitive abilities. Using a novel causal mediation analysis method, I then demonstrate that a large portion of family SES effects are mediated by school quality because higher-SES families have greater chances of sending their kids to schools with better quality, to the extent that they have better initial performances. The finding suggests although this between-school ability-sorting system assigns students to different schools based on a seemingly meritocratic rule, schools in this system still perpetuate initial inequality by family SES.

Session 5: Covid-19 and international relations in East Asia
Chair: Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (Seoul National University)

- COVID-19 Blame Games in East Asia: A Game Theoretical Approach
  KOO Jeung Mo (Seoul National University)
- How has South Korea's response to COVID-19 been understood? Featuring on America's reaction
  KWON Donghoon, EOM Seonghyeon (Seoul National University)
- To what extent is the Taipei Times' recent coverage of the People's Republic of China different from the primary English language newspapers of Korea and Japan?
  Samuel John PEARSON (Seoul National University)

COVID-19 Blame Games in East Asia: A Game Theoretical Approach
KOO Jeung Mo (Seoul National University)

Since late 2019 and early 2020, the Coronavirus started to spread to all corners of the world. As the world began to witness a surge in number of cases and deaths, governments began to implement stricter measures that impaired bilateral, multilateral ties. Japan, for instance, closed its borders on numerous countries including its neighbor Korea. The Korean government retaliated with a tit-for-tat measure. Meanwhile, the US stood up to hold China, the alleged birthplace of the virus, responsible for the pandemonium. The Trump administration intentionally called COVID-19 the Chinese virus or Wuhan virus. President Trump even coined the term Kung Flu. Furthermore, the US asserted that the virus was leaked from a lab in Wuhan. China proposed its own conspiracy theory that the US military brought the virus to Wuhan and dismissed Washington's accusations. Such series of verbal battles and harsh criticism over who is responsible for a certain problem or failure is known as the blame game or war of words.

States cannot solve supranational crisis such as the current pandemic via nation-centric, protectionist, selfish policies. They must actively cooperate closely communicating with one another and sharing information in a transparent manner.

However, the US and China, Korea and Japan, countries that have the capacity to guide the world toward a more collaborative direction, chose to blame not cooperate. Rather than allocating time and resource in saving lives, countries engaged in unproductive blame games only to incur immense social costs. The US – China, Korea – Japan ties sharply aggravated, and the blame games became overly politicized. An attention to such a topic is especially well-timed as the blame games are expected to continue even after the recent change in government in the US and Japan. Why did these four countries engage in blame games even though they can all be better off through collaboration? How can humanity resolve or alleviate such social dilemmas?

I aim to zoom in on the two blame games between US and China, Korea and Japan and analyze why and how the countries engaged in such unprofitable, costly games. To do so, I will be taking a game theoretical approach, supporting it with additional explanations. After understanding the mechanism behind the blame games, this presentation will conclude by proposing several implications and suggestions for a more constructive East Asia, for a more promising regional cooperation.

How has South Korea's response to COVID-19 been understood? Featuring on America's reaction

KWON Donghoon, EOM Seonghyeon (Seoul National University)

This research aims to establish how South Korea's response to COVID-19 was understood, featuring on American media and politicians' reaction. The research tried to find out category and meaning from individual reaction by gathering up news data of American Media and Korean Media-each 87s and 57s. Through the research, it was found out that there were constant frameworks and means in how America reacted to South Korea's COVID-19 response. American media portrayed South Korea a good example of government response with high preparedness. Meanwhile, not only praise but also criticism on the nation's response such as concerns on freedom and privacy were posed. Furthermore, South Korea was one of major issues within political controversies. Appreciating South Korea a good model in common, those who are for and against federal government showed ambivalent opinion in the statement mentioning South Korea. The findings above show America understood South Korea's COVID-19

response merely as 'model' or 'single unity,' which has failed to include dynamics and discourses inside South Korea.

To what extent is the Taipei Times' recent coverage of the People's Republic of China different from the primary English language newspapers of Korea and Japan?

Samuel John PEARSON (Seoul National University)

This paper draws on research conducted into the coverage of the People's Republic of China (PRC) by three East Asian English-language newspapers. In the course of analyzing this media output, it is hoped that this essay will demonstrate the impact of the present pandemic on perceptions of the PRC in the rest of East Asia, and thereby illustrating the extent of East Asian solidarity. More broadly, it is intended to provide insight into how the coronavirus pandemic interacts with East Asian politics. The evidence collected suggests that not only is Covid-19 a self-contained topic in relation to the PRC, but also that all three paper's positions on it are dictated by their existing attitudes and perceptions of the PRC. Finally, there is limited evidence of East Asian solidarity.

Session 6: Citizenship in East Asia
Chair: Prof. KO Jyh-Jer (National Taiwan University)

- Comparing the Collective Memory: Split Identities in Taiwan and the Hanh Culture in Korea
  WEI Che (National Taiwan University)
- Hong Kong citizenship & new British National Overseas Passport
  FONG Poyu (Kyoto University)
- Comparisons on Major Student Movements and Impacts on Democratization Processes in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan
  LIN Yu-Mei (National Taiwan University, Tufts University)

Comparing the Collective Memory: Split Identities in Taiwan and the Hanh Culture in Korea
WEI Che (National Taiwan University)

Although the history of democratization is similar between Taiwan and South Korea, the transitional justice processes and mechanisms were highly different in the two countries. While the reasons behind the difference have been widely discussed through the methodology of historical institutionalism, the purpose of this paper is to adopt a bottom-up approach by quantitative studies and literature reviews, providing explanations through the cultural context of collective memory. Many Korean researchers have pointed out that it is the cultural schema of Hahn which Koreans use to face common historical trauma, shaping a highly consistent national identity. Therefore, the dishonorable histories mentioned the most by Koreans mainly generate self-blaming emotions, as the honorable memories are usually about historical events that can prove national strength and improve international visibility. I conducted the same survey on students in National Taiwan University, finding out that the historical events arousing their sense of dishonor mostly refer to the acts provided by Kuomintang (KMT) regime which persecuted democracy and human rights, while the moments demonstrating the country's subjectivity and progressivism usually evoked the sense of honor. Also, most of the students shown political tendencies toward Democratic Progressive Party (DPP),

and identified themselves as Taiwanese rather than Chinese. I further used the data from a national survey conducted in Taiwan and past studies to prove that the collective memory in Taiwan is highly political and split under different national identities and political stands, comparing with the consistent collective memory in South Korea. Finally, this article points out that the "Historical Liquidation" model of transitional justice in South Korea cannot be practiced in Taiwan because of the contrary cultural context of collective memory between the two countries. What Taiwanese need is a turning from the "dissector" of history to the "savior", meaning that only through equal and rational conversations, we could reach the true reconciliation and peaceful coexistence between different memories.

Hong Kong citizenship & new British National Overseas Passport
FONG Poyu (Kyoto University)

Starting from mid-2010, a series of social movements has been happening in Hong Kong (HK) for a higher degree of democracy and autonomy. As a mean to support the citizens of the former colony, the British government opened a path to British citizenship in 2021 by permitting British National Overseas passport (BNO) holders and their dependents the right of abode. This move has led to an increasing number of Hongkongers to migrate to the UK. By discussing the below 2 questions: 'What are the significances of BN(O) passport?'; 'how is it related to the everchanging societal and political situations of HK?', this presentation aims to study the current situation of HK employing secondary sources, surveys and interviews. Such analysis should provide a broader view of the future development of the HK society and also some insights of the UK-HK relationship.

Comparisons on Major Student Movements and Impacts on Democratization Processes in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan
LIN Yu-Mei (National Taiwan University, Tufts University)

This paper examines three student movements developed in

the aftermath of the Japanese Empire: Zenkyoto from Japan, Gwangju from Korea, and Wild Lily (野百合學運) in Taiwan, comparing their effects on democratic civil society, primarily through a sociopolitical lens; in order to develop a preliminary framework and identify potential categories for postcolonial comparative analyses of global democratization efforts.

When comparing the three, there are a few surface level comparisons that can be made--for starters, Zenkyoto and Wild Lily were almost exclusively student movements, while Gwangju began with students but then proceeded to include the greater citizenry. Additionally, Zenkyoto and Wild Lily had significant influence on progressive/leftist partisan politics in their respective countries--however, Wild Lily had a much more institutionalized pathway into Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party.

While both the Gwangju Uprising and the Wild Lily Student Movement had a direct progression in terms of democratization, Zenkyoto had less concrete outcomes. The comparisons between Gwangju and Wild Lily associate themselves fairly neatly within Korea and Taiwan's respective democratization timelines, even if the events themselves diverge.The largest theme that continued to crop through the comparative analysis was that Japan is the outlier among the three with Zenkyoto, which led to the least concrete change in regards to policy/governing. This was largely due to the anti-establishment political nature of protests, which made it difficult for the protests to take hold, where economic boom incentivized students to leave their revolutionary ideas behind.

PARTICIPANTS

Seoul National University

Associate Professor	IM Dong-Kyun
Graduate student	Yuri Tak CERIALE
Undergraduate student	Eva GERSTENLAUER
Undergraduate student	Samuel John PEARSON
Undergraduate student	CHO Tambin
Undergraduate student	EOM Seonghyeon
Undergraduate student	KOO Jeung Mo
Undergraduate student	KWON Donghoon

National Taiwan University

Professor	TSENG Yen-Fen
Professor	KO Jyh-Jer
Professor	CHIEN Yu-Ju
Researcher	HSU Chieh
Graduate Student	CHAO Jen-Chen
Graduate Student	KUO Mei-Yu
Undergraduate Student	KUAN Ching
Undergraduate Student	LAU Chia-Hsuan
Undergraduate Student	LIN Yu-Mei
Undergraduate Student	WEI Che

Kyoto University

Professor and Chair	OCHIAI Emiko
Associate Professor	Stéphane HEIM
Graduate Student	FONG Poyu
Graduate Student	WANG Zixuan
Undergraduate Student	NOMI Chie
Undergraduate Student	SAITOH Yuzuka
Undergraduate Student	SUZUKI Natsu

Undergraduate Student　　　YOKOZAWA Midoriko