

VERANSTALTUNGEN

Workshop

Hate Speech and Japanese-Korean Relations: Ideology, Implications and Origins, DIJ, 06. – 07.02.2014

Over the past year, the relations between Japan and South Korea have deteriorated to an unprecedented degree. Both sides' different perceptions of the comfort women issue and former South Korean president Lee's visit to the Liancourt Rocks (Takeshima or Dokdo) have resulted in a diplomatic stalemate between the two governments. Moreover, opinion polls show that more than 70% of Japanese and South Koreans describe their countries' bilateral relationship as bad. This conflict is not limited to international affairs, but also has an important domestic dimension.

In September 2013, 2.000 people participated in a "March on Tokyo for Freedom" to demonstrate against "hate speech" demonstrations targeting resident Koreans. Anti-Korean protests have become weekly phenomena in the Korean towns of Shin-Okubo in Tokyo or Tsuruhashi in Osaka. The main organization behind these activities by so-called *netto uyoku* (internet right-wing extremists) is the *Zaitokukai* (*Citizens' Society against Special Privileges of Resident Koreans in Japan*). Established in 2007, the organization claims to have 15,000 members. The reason why the group's protests have gathered domestic and international attention is the radical nature of their message. Unlike traditional right-wing protesters, the *Zaitokukai* does not only criticize Koreans, but also calls for their expulsion or extinction ("Death to all Koreans, good and bad"). In October 2013, however, the Kyoto district court dealt a serious blow to the *Zaitokukai's* ambitions, ruling that its protests against a Korean school constituted "discrimination" and therefore were illegal. While the media response to the judgment was unanimously positive, Japanese society at large has yet to decide how and where to draw a line between constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech and the protection of minorities against discrimination. Where should Japan draw the line between these two conflicting principles? Are the "hate speech" demonstrations yet another piece of evidence supporting the argument of Japan's slow but steady drift to the right? What is the ideological background of the *Zaitokukai's* aggressive message and which connections exist to

official or public anti-foreign sentiments? Last but not least, what is the larger political and social context of the emergence of the "hate speech" demonstrations (social problems, political ignorance, historical consciousness, etc.)?

This workshop brought together a group of established international scholars of history and politics science working on Japan and Korea with a focus on nationalism, right-wing activities, history problems, and political discourse. It aimed to find answers to the aforementioned questions by examining the emergence of hate speech, its social, political, and ideological classification, and the problems of Japanese society in handling "hate speech" as an expression of discrimination and contempt of Otherness.

Panel I: Political, Social and Legal Framework of "Hate Speech"

Hate Speech and Living as Foreigners in the Post-3.11 Disaster Japanese Society

Yeonghae Jung, Otsuma Womens University

Dysfunction in the Constitutional Protection System of Human Rights in Japan: Why is it Difficult for Japan to Recognize the Existence of Racial Discrimination and Take Effective Measures?

Akiko Ejima, Meiji University

More of "Them" in "Us"? The Decline of Exclusionary Ethnic Appeals in Mainstream Political Discourse in Japan

Patrick Boyd, Waseda University

Panel II: Actors, Civil Society and Hate Speech

Theoretical Perspectives on Xenophobia

Rieko Kage, The University of Tokyo

Affinity and Disjunction Between Conservative Women's Remarks about Korean Residents and Zaitokukai's Hate Speech

Kimiko Ozawa, Yonsei University Seoul

Who is Right on the Right? The Zaitokukai and the "Old" Right

Chris Winkler, DIJ

Panel III: “Hate Speech” in Political and Public Discourse

Hate Speech and the Discursive Opportunity Structure of Japanese Conservative Politics

Takashi Kibe, International Christian University

Hate Speech and History Problems: Anti-Koreanism in Sapio and Sankei

Torsten Weber, DIJ

Wrap-up and final discussion

Florian Coulmas, DIJ

Interner Workshop

The Great East Japan Earthquake, 20.03.2014, DIJ

Prof. Dr. Aya Kimura und die Wissenschaftler des DIJ

Im Anschluss an das Forum der Gastwissenschaftlerin Prof. Dr. Aya H. Kimura (University of Hawai'i at Manoa) am 19.03.2014 fand ein halbtägiger DIJ-interner Workshop zum Thema *The Great East Japan Earthquake* statt. Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter und Stipendiaten des DIJ stellten ihre Projekte zum Forschungsschwerpunkt „Großes Ostjapanisches Erdbeben“ vor und diskutierten intensiv mit Frau Kimura darüber.

Introduction

Phoebe Holdgrün

Subjective Well-being after 3-11: Japan and beyond

Tim Tiefenbach

Mobilization processes of the Anti-Nuclear Movement in Japan after Fukushima

Anna Wiemann

Babysteps towards advocacy: Mothers against radiation.

Phoebe Holdgrün

International Conference

Deciphering the Social DNA of Happiness: Life Course Perspectives from Japan. Wien: 24. bis 26. April 2014

Organisation: Barbara Holthus, Wolfram Manzenreiter (Universität Wien)

Zusammenarbeit: Deutsches Institut für Japanstudien

In recent years, governments of several OECD countries including Japan have shown a heightened interest in gauging the happiness of their people. Previous research has shown that material and structural conditions as well as their subjective perception have an impact on the degree of happiness in and across populations. Many studies acknowledge cross-cultural variability, but the most prominent academic fields in happiness research, psychology and economics, are not fully capable of coming to terms with the dispositions and patterns of happiness in society. We propose that anthropology and sociology with their respective methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative, and heuristic assumptions are better equipped to explore the multidimensionality of happiness and well-being. For the purpose of deciphering 'The Social DNA of Happiness in Japan', well-known Japan specialists looked at happiness and well-being with an eye to the shaping impacts of social institutions and socio-cultural values. By covering specific social groups, speakers did demonstrate how life stages and life events have a distinctive impact on their states and expressions of well-being in contemporary Japan.

Welcome, Introduction and Keynote Speeches

Makoto Taketoshi, Botschafter Japans in Österreich

Matthias Meyer, Dekan der Philologisch-Kulturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät,
Universität Wien

Barbara Holthus und Wolfram Manzenreiter, Universität Wien

DIJ research focus on happiness and unhappiness in Japan

Florian Coulmas, DIJ

What is a good society? A perspective from happiness research

Shigehiro Oishi, University of Virginia

Childhood / Adolescence:

Happiness in a Japanese day nursery?

Eyal Ben-Ari, Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee

"It's good to go to school": First graders' views about schooling and learning in Japan

Yoko Yamamoto, Brown University

Socio-physical space and well-being: The case of burakumin youth in contemporary Japan

Christopher Bondy, International Christian University

Adulthood, Marriage and Family

Specialization and happiness in marriage: A U.S.-Japan comparison

Hiroshi Ono, Texas A&M University

"Being happy as a woman": The meaning and implications of being happy among Japanese housewives in post-bubble Japan

Ofra Goldstein-Gidoni, Tel Aviv University

Single motherhood, living arrangements, and well-being in Japan

James Raymo, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Whose responsibility? Whose well-being? On pregnancy and prenatal care in Japan

Tsipiv Ivry, University of Haifa

Happiness in "endurance": Impacts of internalized parenting norms

Yoshie Moriki, International Christian University

Happiness in balance: Married working women and household gender roles in Japan

Mary Brinton, Harvard University

Adulthood: Men at Work – and at Home

Happy and unhappy professors in contemporary Japan

Roger Goodman, University of Oxford

How happy are salarymen: Continuity and change in the meaning of well-being for Japanese middle-class men

Futoshi Taga, Kansai University

Adulthood: Community Building

No man is an island: Social well-being as a prerequisite for subjective well-being in Japan?

Carola Hommerich, DIJ

*Political participation: Entering a new world or plunging into disappointment?
A case study of Yamamoto Tarō and “Greens Japan” activists*
Phoebe Holdgrün, DIJ

*Experiences, narratives and transformations of disaster volunteers in
Tohoku: Purpose in life, self-complacency, insecurity*
Susanne Klien, Hokkaido University,

*Japanese religions and human happiness: Exploring an ambivalent relation-
ship*
Mark Mullins, University of Auckland

Old Age / End of Life

*Embracing decline: Understanding the impacts of ageing and depopulation
on well-being in rural Japan*
Peter Matanle, Sheffield University

*Loneliness among older people in Japan: A perspective from happiness
economics*
Tim Tiefenbach, DIJ

*Conceptions of a meaningful life and “good” death in end of life decision-
making*
Celia Spoden, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

Concluding Discussion

Gordon Mathews, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Workshop

**Improving the People’s Lot? Different Conceptions of Well-being
Between Promises and Reality, DIJ 29. – 30.07.2014**

This multi-disciplinary workshop brought together a group of scholars from the fields of political science, history, religious studies and economics to explore how political actors, religions and ideologies have promised to improve the well-being of individuals and how these promises and the policies that may follow, have been perceived by the people. As the establishment of government commissions studying well-being in many industrialized nations including Germany and Japan has shown, these

questions have gained significant importance in today's pluralized societies. In these societies, it has become common knowledge that material wealth alone does not make people happy. Moreover, pre-determined value sets describing how to live a fulfilled life as prescribed by ideologies, unions or churches are not as influential as they used to be. These changes make the aforementioned questions even more relevant for the academic community and society as a whole.

Supported by: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Session 1: Ideology, Religion and Well-Being in Japan – Different Concepts in Past, Present and Future

The Liberal Conception of the Pursuit of Happiness Reconsidered

Tatsuo Inoue, Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo

Shinto Concepts of Happiness

Helen Hardacre, Reischauer Institute, Harvard University

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness: Imaginations of Well-Being in Imperial Japan

Torsten Weber, DIJ

Session 2: Voters: Changing Perceptions and Receptions

Political Parties, Social Groups and Voters' Satisfaction in Contemporary Japan

Yutaka Tsujinaka, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba

Unhappy and Nationalistic? The Determinants of Anti-Chinese Sentiments in Japan

Rieko Kage, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo

How Do Independent Voters Evaluate the Government?

Kenneth Mori Mc Elwain, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan

Analyzing the Link Between Political Participation and Happiness: A Perspective from Japan

Tim Tiefenbach, DIJ

Session 3: Political Parties and the Promise of Well-Being Between Promises and Reality

Insider-Outsider Dilemma: Rengo's Political Activities under the DPJ Government

Mari Miura, Faculty of Law, Sophia University

Well-being through Welfare? – Komeito and the lot of the "masses"

Axel Klein, INEAST, University of Duisburg-Essen

Major Political parties' promise of happiness between materialism and post-materialism – Observations from cross-country manifesto analysis

Chris Winkler, DIJ

Session 4: Public Policy and Happiness

Public philosophy and happiness

Takao Katsuragi, Faculty of Law, Gakushuin University

Local initiatives for improvement of people's well-beings in Japan: Can local governments collaborate with local people?

Takayoshi Kusago, Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University

The Welfare State and Human Well-Being

Alexander Pacek, Department of Political Science, Texas A&M

Between the Promise and Reality of Democracy as a Panacea for Well-Being: Assessing the Consequences of Direct Democracy on Life Satisfaction

Benjamin Radcliff, Department of Political Science, University of Notre Dame; together with Gregory Shufeldt

Book Presentation

George Ehrhardt, Axel Klein, Levi McLaughlin and Steven R. Reed (eds): *Kōmeitō – Politics and Religion in Japan*. Japan Research Monograph 18. Berkeley University, Institute of East Asian Studies, 2014. DIJ, 14.11.2014

On November 17, 2014, Kōmeitō will turn 50. On the same day in 1964, Ikeda Daisaku, then third president of the lay Buddhist movement Sōka Gakkai, announced the founding of the new political party. Ikeda did so with the declared intention of bringing “Buddhist democracy” to the country. Kōmeitō was to promote social welfare, humanistic socialism, and pacifism through a political program rooted in a combination of the Buddha’s Dharma and the best of the Euro-American philosophical tradition. Despite controversy surrounding its institutional continuity with an expansionist religious sect, Kōmeitō enjoyed increasing electoral success until the end of the 1960s. In 1970, Sōka Gakkai and Kōmeitō cut all official organizational ties following a series of scandals involving attempts by Sōka Gakkai and Kōmeitō leaders to forestall published critiques of the Gakkai and Ikeda. Kōmeitō, however, maintained its powerful organizational base and from the 1990s on the party operated as a power broker in the middle of every political turning point at the national level. Since 1999 on, it has been instrumental in sustaining the LDP-led coalition government with the exception of a three year stint in opposition. Thus, one cannot understand Japanese postwar politics without understanding Kōmeitō.

However, in spite of its influence, Kōmeitō has remained opaque. Scholarship to date on Japan’s political system does not reflect the party’s significance, and the relatively small quantity of extant literature on Kōmeitō, in Japanese and in English, tends to rely on newspaper reports articles and outdated sources in concise attempts to explain the party. Some well-regarded academic studies of Japanese politics all but ignore the party entirely. It is this neglect of Kōmeitō and the resulting gap in our knowledge that spurred George Ehrhardt, Axel Klein, Levi McLaughlin and Steven R. Reed to publish an edited volume that Klein and Reed did present and discuss at the German Institute of Japanese Studies (DIJ) which was the base of operations for editors and authors alike and generously sponsored the endeavor.

DIJ FORUM

Language, Security and Freedom in Okinawa

Patrick Heinrich, Dokkyo University (23.01.2014)

Knowing One's Enemy: Japan's Korean Community, and Those Who Hate Them

Tom Gill, Meiji Gakuin University (06.02.2014)

Citizen Radiation Measurement Stations After 3.11: Food Safety Knowledge Gaps and the Problem of "Citizen" in Citizen Science

Aya H. Kimura, University of Hawai'i at Manoa (19.03.2014)

Opportunities and Constrains for Japanese Women Pursuing a Career: Between Self-fulfilment and Frustration

Markus Pudelko, University of Tübingen (10.04.2014)

Three Myths About the Japanese Red Army: What you Think you Know is Probably Wrong!

Patricia G. Steinhoff, University of Hawaii (29.05.2014)

Effects of the Hierarchical Nature of Social Networks in Japanese/Asian Context: A Survey Approach

Ken'ichi Ikeda, Doshisha University (12.06.2014)

Improving The People's Lot? Well-being Between Promise And Reality

Panel Discussion: Helen Hardacre, Harvard University; Axel Klein, University of Duisburg-Essen, (Moderator); Takayoshi Kusago, Kansai University; Kenneth Mori McElwain, University of Michigan; Benjamin Radcliff, University of Notre Dame (30.07.2014)

Time and Culture

Florian Coulmas, German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) (11.09.2014)

Strengths and Weaknesses of National Research and Innovation Systems – Comparing Germany and Japan

Tateo Arimoto, GRIPS and JST

Dietmar Harhoff, MPI for Innovation and Competition and EFI (19.11.2014)

Risk and Opportunity – Japan Confronting Uncertain Futures

Franz Waldenberger, German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) (02.12.2014)

STUDY GROUPS

Die DIJ Study Groups sind informelle Foren für junge Wissenschaftler. In der Regel einmal monatlich stellt ein Referent Forschungsvorhaben zur Diskussion.

DIJ Business and Economics Study Group

Organisation: Florian Kohlbacher (bis Juni 2014), Tim Tiefenbach, Kazue Haga

Fighting the Imbalance – Policy Holder Protection in Japanese Insurance Law – A Comparative Study

Köksal Sahin, DIJ (03.03.2014)

Global Performance Reviews and the Challenge of Multiple Role Expectations and Firm Strategic Objectives: Lessons from Japan

N. Sue Bruning, I.H. Asper School of Business, University of Manitoba (14.04.2014)

A Report on Life and Health in Japan after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Hiroshi Yoshida, Tohoku University; International Research Institute of Disaster Science (21.05.2014)

The Physical and Social Determinants of Mortality in the 3.11 Tsunami

Yasuyuki Sawada, The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Economics (10.06.2014)

DIJ History and Humanities Study Group

Organisation: Torsten Weber, Miki Aoyama-Olschina (ab Januar 2014)

Cabaret as an Artistic Beachhead: The Case of Butoh

Bruce Baird, University of Massachusetts Amherst (21.01.2014)

A 'MAD' Age: War, Student Protest and Consumer Culture in 1960s Japan

Martyn Smith, SOAS, University of London (08.04.2014)

Historical Legacies of Yasukuni Shrine

Akiko Takenaka, University of Kentucky (22.04.2014)

Fujita Tsuguharu's Troubled Choices

Doug Slaymaker, Meiji University/University of Kentucky (22.05.2014)

DIJ Social Sciences Study Group

Organisation: Phoebe Holdgrün, Carola Hommerich, Steffen Heinrich (ab Oktober 2014)

Gender Socialization at Primary School in Contemporary Japan

Aline Henninger, INALCO, Waseda University (29.01.2014)

The Impact of 3-11 on Japanese Public Opinion Towards Energy

Paul Midford, University for Science and Technology, Trondheim (13.02.2014)

New Approaches to Elderly Care and Senior Citizens Engagement

Sebastian Hofstetter; Inger M. Bachmann, DIJ (19.02.2014)

A Swallow Does Not Make a Summer, or Why Japan May Not Quite be Germany When it Comes to Renewables

Alex Luta, Tokyo Institute of Technology (05.03.2014)

Japan's Official Development Assistance: Strategies in Changing National and Global Contexts

Raymond Yamamoto, University of Hamburg (02.04.2014)

The Japanese Anti-Nuclear Movement – Mobilization Processes After Fukushima

Anna Wiemann, DIJ (14.05.2014)

Meanings of Graduate Education for Women in Japan: A Study of The University of Tokyo Alumnae in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Yuki Yamamoto, University of Wisconsin-Madison (04.06.2014)

Japan's Single Women and the Disembedding Economic System

Kumiko Endo, The New School for Social Research, New York (02.07.2014)

The Challenge of 'Work-Food-Balance': Working Mothers and their Familial Meal-Supply Strategies

Stefanie Reitzig, DIJ (23.07.2014)

Augmented Reality – Stakeholders of a New Technology

Sarah Jacoby, DIJ (24.09.2014)

Nationalism in Okinawa. Case Study of the Futenma Base Relocation

Ra Mason, University of Central Lancashire (05.11.2014)

North Korea and the Evolution of Japan's Post-Cold War National Security Policy

Sebastian Maslow, DIJ (03.12.2014)