The 7th East Asian Regional Conference in Alternative Geography (EARCAG)

"The Right to Inhabit; the Asian Challenges"

Conference Proceeding

Conference: **Osaka, Japan**, 23-25 July 2014
Retreat: **Tohoku Area**, 26-28 July 2014

Co-organized with Association for Urban Creativity (AUC)
Co-hosted by Osaka City University, Urban Research Plaza (URP) and
Department of Geography

AN INTRODUCTION TO EARCAG

(http://econgeog.misc.hit-u.ac.jp/earcag/index.html)

The EARCAG (East Asian Regional Conference in Alternative Geography) aims to establish an international network among alternative geographers in East Asia and to explore further perspectives to investigate local geographical issues in East Asia. Instead of merely translating spatial theories developed in the Western context into local languages, East Asian alternative geographers are needed to reconsider in their own context in order to enrich alternative geography. The EARCAG supports their challenges and encourages their activities.

The solidarity among critical and alternative geographers at the global scale has fruited the ICGG (International Critical Geography Group) and other groups and movements to struggle with various geographical problems on the surface of the globe. The EARCAG wishes to be incorporated in part of the global circles and to contribute towards the development of alternative geography.

The original idea of the EARCAG came out among some East Asian participants of the ICCG in Vancouver 1997 and was proposed by Prof. Choi and Prof. Mizuoka to take shape. The proposal was broadly supported by alternative geographers in the region. The inaugural meeting was then held between 24th through 26th January 1999, Kyungju and Taegu, South Korea. In this meeting, the key note speech was presented by Prof. Neil Smith and 20 scholars in geography and other related fields gathered together from East Asia as well as the rest of the world to participate.

Past Venues

The 1st EARCAG,	Kyungju / Daegu,	South Korea.	Jan. 1999
The 2nd EARCAG,	Hong Kong,	China.	Dec. 2001
The 3rd EARCAG,	Osaka / Tokyo,	Japan.	Jul. 2003
The 4th EARCAG,	Taipei,	Taiwan.	Aug. 2006
The 5th EARCAG,	Seoul,	South Korea.	Dec. 2008
The 6th EARCAG,	Selangor,	Malaysia.	Feb. 2012
The 7th EARCAG,	Osaka / Tohoku,	Japan.	Jul. 2014

Organization Committee (Steering Committee of EARCAG)

Amriah Buang	(National U. of Malaysia, Malaysia)
Byung-Doo Choi	(Daegu U., South Korea)
Jim Glassman	(U. of British Columbia, Canada)
Chu-joe Hsia	(National Taiwan U., Taiwan / Nanjing U., China)
Jinn-yuh Hsu	(National Taiwan U., Taiwan)
Fujio Mizuoka	(Hitotsubashi U., Japan)
Toshio Mizuuchi	(Osaka City U., Japan)
Bae-Gyoon Park	(Seoul National U., South Korea)
Wing-Shing Tang	(Hong Kong Baptist U., Hong Kong)

INTRODUCTION TO THE 7ᵗʰ EARCAG

(http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/geo/CFP_7EARCAG.htm)

The aim of EARCAG is to provide a forum for critical geographers and social scientists to discuss and debate urban and spatial issues in East Asia. The main theme of this conference is **"The Right to Inhabit: the Asian Challenges"**.

In East Asia, politics and economics are entering another stage of difficulty, unevenness and conflict. While countries that have switched to capitalism with stronger state intervention and large-scale production are enjoying considerable growth in the ever globalizing economy, those countries that have progress into a neo-liberal framework with concomitant financialization have been suffering from lower growth rates and resulting economical turmoil. Amidst such disparity, several countries are now looking into more nationalist politics, causing aggravating international rivalries in East and South China Seas as well as in the Sea of Japan/East Sea.

Turning our eyes to lower spatial scales, the uneven urbanization processes and patterns witnessed over East Asia are increasingly becoming socially and ecologically alarming. State-led authoritarian urban governance has been producing large-scale urban encroachments into newly targeted rural regions, and aggressive redevelopment strategies are restructuring existing cities. Consequently, land dispossession and the displacement of farmers have forced laborers to migrate to the cities to sell their labor power. It has been difficult for them to live in the city, as their rights to the city have not been well recognized and registered. Similarly, redevelopment processes within the city continue to force disadvantaged residents to leave their homes, resulting in homelessness for some.

In countries that have adopted a more neo-liberalist trajectory, authorities are also exerting policies to deprive people of their rights to inhabit, but in different, more subtle ways. Based on the assumption of neo-classical economics that human nature is inherently evil, governments have been experimenting with new means of surveillance, control and oppression over human space. Video cameras at every street corner, the IC transport cards used to keep track of people's daily spatial paths, the enactment of various functional security legislatures in the guise of welfare etc. immediately jump to mind.

Furthermore, the rampant drive for capital accumulation and irresponsible governance of state power has produced many environmental disasters. Large amounts of land, sea and air have been contaminated with industrial and nuclear wastes. Our food, water, air and living environment have been seriously engendered, and our right to inhabit is thus being threatened in other, serious ways.

As such, the struggles against these multi-faceted elements of East Asian capitalism have come to be all the more difficult; but hope should not be abandoned. Numerous people suffering from negligence and abuse inflicted by governmental institutions are rising their voices, not only local but also on regional and global scales. In the cities, we continue witness various attempts to mitigate these social issues and other concerns, including new participatory community projects and alternative grassroots regeneration efforts to revitalize disinvested neighborhoods and attract new economic resources. In northeastern Japan, the people who are still suffering from the aftermath of the earthquake/tsunami, as well as the nuclear disaster, keep struggling to get hold of the right to inhabit their respective localities.

These socio-ecological issues invite multi-scalar understandings, not to be restricted to the urban and local levels, but to be extended to across East Asia and even the global. The complex, socio-ecological forms of urban and spatial transformations and struggles must be understood and seriously debated. To contribute, we focus on the concept of "the right of inhabit", to imagine alternative ideas and suggest new configurations of space and social praxes to counteract both state capitalism and neo-liberalism.

Programme Committee

Fujio Mizuoka   (Hitotsubashi U.)
Wing Shing Tang   (Hong Kong Baptist U.)
Toshio Mizuuchi   (Osaka City U.)
Geerhardt Kornatowski (Osaka City U.)
Koji Kanda   (Wakayama U.)
Taku Sugano   (Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution)

Working Committee

Geerhardt Kornatowski (Osaka City U.)
Toshio Mizuuchi   (Osaka City U.)
Taku Sugano   (Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution)
Johannes Kiener   (Osaka City U.)
Mikyoung Son   (Osaka City U.)
Hong-Gyu Jeon   (Osaka City U.)
Tamami Fukuda   (Osaka Prefecture U.)
Koji Nakashima   (Kanazawa U.)
Akio Onjo   (Kyushu U.)
Kenji Tsutsumi   (Osaka U.)
Masato Mori   (Mie U.)
Shinya Kitagawa   (Mie U.)
Yoko Yoshida   (Nara Women's U.)
Tatsuya Shirahase   (Kwansei Gakuin U.)

DATE & VENUES

1. Conference (Osaka):

23rd; Osaka International House (Osaka IH)
www.ih-osaka.or.jp/english/access/

24th-25th; Medical Science Information Center (Abeno Medix), Osaka City U. Medical School
www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/geo/abeno_map_english.pdf

2. Retreat (Field trip) in Sendai, Ishinomaki and Fukushima:

26th-28th, July 2014.

FIELD TRIP

In light of the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami and the resulting nuclear disaster in Fukushima, a field trip will be organized to visit the disaster- affected sites. Accommodation will be provided on-site. The schedule is as follows:

26th July
Visit to Sendai.
From 3:00pm onward, Mr. Sugano will walk us around the areas where his NGO is providing rehabilitation assistance. Afterwards, we will visit temporary housing areas and employment assistance centers by chartered bus.

27th July
Excursion in Ishinomaki
Here, the whole town has been wiped out by the tsunami. A local NGO will provide explanation on the current state of affairs.

28th July
Visit to Fukushima (Iwaki)
Details will be provided on site. A local NGO will guide us through an evacuated area near the Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. The night bus will take those who travel from Kansai International Airport to Osaka (scheduled arrival @ Kansai Airport: 29th, 8:00am, @ city center, 9:00am).

PROGRAM

PROGRAM

23rd July 2014 @ Osaka IH

EARCAG & AUC					
	Sub-Hall (MET)				
9:00	Registration				
SESSION 1 9:15-10:30	AUC Opening + Opening Plenary Andy Pratt, Klaus R. Kunzmann				
	Coffee Break				
SESSION 2 11:00-12:30	AUC Plenary Session Sharon Zukin, Lily Kong, Marisol Garcia				
Chair	Andy Pratt				
	Lunch				
	Sub-Hall (MET)	**Sakura East**	**Sakura West**	**Room AB**	**Room CD**
SESSION 3	**AUC Session A**	**AUC Session B**	**AUC Session C**	**EARCAG Geopolitics (1)**	**EARCAG General (1)**
	Art and Resilient City	City, Culture and Society	Culture & Creative Millieu	China, Taiwan and Hong Kong	Alternative Housing
14:00-15:30	**SH1-SH3**	**SE1-SE3**	**SW1-SW3**	**AB1-AB3**	**CD1-CD3**
Chair	Luciana Lazaretti	Hiroshi Okano	Montserrat Pareja-Estaway	Bae-Gyoon Park	Li-Ling Huang
	Coffee Break				
SESSION 4	**AUC Session G**	**AUC Session E**		**AUC Session D & EARCAG Gentrification**	**EARCAG General (2)**
	Collegium for Social & Cultural Design	Creativity and the City		Japanese Cities	Critical Culture
16:00-17:30	**SH4-SH6**	**SE1-SE3**		**AB4-AB7**	**CD4-CD6**
Chair	Hiroshi Okano, V. Raghavan	Volker Kirchberg		Toshio Mizuuchi	Masato Mori
	Coffee Break				
17:50-18:30	AUC Concluding Remarks by Sharon Zukin and Masayuki Sasaki				
18:30-19:30	Banquet @ Saizeriya				
AUC (Association for Urban Creativity) program:		http://www.auc3rd.com/#!pk/c161y			

<div align="right"># PROGRAM</div>

24th July 2014 @ Abeno Medix

EARCAG		
	6F Hall	**8F Room**
9:00	Registration	
SESSION1	**Geopolitics (2)**	**Homelessness (1)**
9:15-10:45	Border and Boundary	Conceptual Developments and Empirical Findings
	601-603	**801-803**
Chair	Simon Xiaobin Zhao	Li-Chen Cheng
	Coffee Break	
SESSION2	**Geopolitics (3)**	**Homelessness (2)**
11:15-12:45	State / Zoning	Policy Frameworks in Japan and Korea
	604-606	**804-806**
Chair	Fujio Mizuoka	Mathew Marr
	Lunch	
SESSION3	**Geopolitics (4)**	**Homelessness (3)**
14:15-15:45	Biopolitics / Environment	Comparative Focus on Welfare Provision in Taiwan
	607-609	**807-809**
Chair	Jinn-yuh Hsu	Soo-Hyun Kim
16:15-18:30	Mini-excursion (in Abeno & Nishinari)	
19:00-21:00	Banquet @ Coop Restaurant Medical School, Osaka City University	

25th July 2014 @ Abeno Medix

EARCAG		
	6F Hall	**8F Room**
SESSION1	**Social Justice (1)**	**Geopolitics (5)**
9:15-10:45	Interrogating the West	Urban / City
	601-603	**801-803**
Chair	Caroline Cartier	Eom Sujin
	Coffee Break	
SESSION2	**Social Justice (2)**	**Tourism (1)**
11:15-12:45	Redevelopment and Justice	Reviving Regional Culture and Tourism
	604-606	**804-806**
Chair	Se-Hoon Park	Miguela Mena
	Lunch	
SESSION3	**Social Justice (3)**	**Tourism (2)**
14:15-15:45	Spatial Administrative Hierarchy & Justice in China	Disaster and Tourism in Japan
	607-609	**807-809**
Chair	Wing Shing Tang	Richard Gonzalo
	Coffee Break	
SESSION4	**Social Justice (4)**	**Tourism (3)**
16:15-17:45	Migration, Citizenship and Justice	Disaster and Tourism in the Philippines
	610-612	**810-811**
Chair	Solomon Benjamin	Kumi Kato
18:00-19:00	Business Meeting @ 6F Hall	
19:30-20:30	Supper	
22:00	Night Bus Trip to Sendai	

SESSION "GENERAL"

On Alternative Housing and Critical Culture

Organizer: EARCAG2014

General							
Alternative Housing Chair: Li-Ling Huang							
HAN	Yoonae	Seoul National U.	South Korea	23	S3	CD1	Capitalisation of Home on Airbnb, Daily Life Subsupmtion or Appeal for Localism?
SONG	Ahyun	Seoul National U.	South Korea	23	S3	CD1	
BYEON	Chang-heum	Sejong U.	South Korea	23	S3	CD2	Is Joint-ownership housing a Progressive Alternative for Tenants?
HSIAO	Hong-wei	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	23	S3	CD3	Inhabitants Struggle against Resettlement of Urban Ethnic Community - The case of Sanying and Xizhou Aborginal Tribe, Taiwan
JEON	Hong-Gyu	Osaka City U.	Japan	23	S3	CD3	
Critical Culture Chair: Masato Mori							
LAI	Yen Fu	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	23	S4	CD4	C-Mei Shows up: Musical Practices of K-Pop and Re-definition of Gay Identity in Gay Clubs in Taiwan
BUTRATANA	Kosita	U. of Vienna	Austria	23	S4	CD5	Thai Marriage Migrants in Urban Austria
TRUPP	Alexander	U. of Vienna	Austria	23	S4	CD6	Succeeding in the informal urban tourist business – the case of ethnic minority souvenir sellers in Thailand

SESSION "Japanese Cities"

Current Issues in Japanese Cities

Organizers: EARCAG2014 & AUC

Japanese Cities							
Current issues in Japanese Cities Chair: Toshio Mizuuchi (co-organaized session with AUC)							
FUJITSUKA	Yoshihiro	Osaka City U.	Japan	23	S4	AB4	Deregulation and emerging gentrification in Japan's major cities
KIENER	Johannes	Osaka City U.	Japan	23	S4	AB5	Socio-spatial Impacts of Nagaya-Revitalization in Osaka City The Case of the Nakazaki Neighborhood
UCHIDA	Naomi	Saitama U.	Japan	23	S4	AB6	Creative System of Urban Design in Kanazawa, Japan
SUWA	Koichi	Osaka City U.	Japan	23	S4	AB7	Changes in social norms in Japanese society illustrated by two contemporary music performances

SESSION "GEOPOLITICS"

Geopolitical Economy in East Asia

Organizers: Jinn-Yuh Hsu (National Taiwan U.), Bae-Gyoon Park (Seoul National U.), & Jim Glassman (U. of British Columbia)

Geopolitical Economy in East Asia							
China, Taiwan and Hong Kong Chair: Bae-Gyoon Park							
ZHAO	Simon Xiaobin	U. of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	23	S3	AB1	Spatial Study of Financial Region and Sub-Centers of the International Financial Centers and its Implications to Hong Kong
WOJCIK	Darek	U.of Oxford	U.K.				
CHU	Ling-I	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	23	S3	AB2	The division system in rescaling: a historical study on the local development in southeast coast of China
HSU	Szu-Yun	U. of British Columbia	Canada	23	S3	AB3	Our Country, Ours to Save": Unpacking the 2014 Sunflower Movement through the Changing Notions of "the Nation" and "Sovereignty" in Taiwan
Border and Boundary Chair: Simon Xiaobin Zhao							
KOTANI	Machiyo	Kobe U.	Japan	24	S1	601	Growth of Temporary Staffing Industry and Migrant Workers in Japan
MIZUOKA	Fujio	Hitotsubashi U.	Japan	24	S1	602	A Heroic Mother Who Broke the Double Spatial Boundedness to Save her Daughter: the Human Rights, State Power and the Child Guidance Centre in Japan
HUANG	Tsung-yi Michelle	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	24	S1	603	Pregnant Mainland Women and the Cultural Politics of Birthright Citizenship in Hong Kong
State / Zoning Chair: Fujio Mizuoka							
PARK	Bae-Gyoon	Seoul National U.	South Korea	24	S2	604	Geo-political Economies of Zoning in South Korea: A Case Study on Incheon Free Economic Zone (IFEZ)
CHOI	Young Jin	Seoul National U.	South Korea				
HSU	Jinn-yuh	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	24	S2	605	Towards a Zoning State? Global Imagined Economy and Post-developmental Zoning Technologies
LEE	Sanghun	Hanshin U.	South Korea	24	S2	606	Risk Management of Developmental State: The case of nuclear power plants in South Korea
Biopolitics / Environment Chair: Jinn-Yuh Hsu							
HUNG	Po-Yi	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	24	S3	607	Turning Soldiers into Farmers: Tea Production, Chinese Diaspora, and the Geopolitics of Agricultural Transfer at Northern Thai Borderlands
NAKASHIMA	Koji	Kanazawa U.	Japan	24	S3	608	History of the development of forest resource in Southeast Asia under the total war system of Japanese empire
EOM	Eunhui	Seoul National U.	South Korea	24	S3	609	Expansion and evolution of Korean companies in Indonesian forest development : Critical review on a case of the KORINDO Group
Urban / City Chair: Eom Sujin							
EOM	Sujin	U. of California	USA	25	S1	801	The Country without Chinatowns? Urban Modeling and the Making of Chinatowns in East Asia
LEE	Tzu-I	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	25	S1	802	Tensions between Taiwan Cultural Industries and Copyrights: the Image of Modernity under a Geopolitics and Nationalism Context
TAKAGI	Akihiko	Kyushu U.	Japan	25	S1	803	Japanese Geography in Crisis?

SESSION "HOMELESSNESS"

Alternative Urban Governance on Housing Poverty and Homelessness: Practices and Prospects

<u>Organizers</u>: Geoffrey DeVerteuil (Cardiff U.), Matthew Marr (Florida International U.), & Geerhardt Kornatowski (Osaka City U.)

Alternative Urban Governance on Housing Poverty and Homelessness: Practices and Prospects							
Conceptual Developments and Empirical Findings Chair: Li-Chen Cheng							
DEVERTEUIL	Geoffrey	Cardiff U.	U.K.	24	S1	801	New Avenues of Homeless Governance
MARR	Mathew	Florida International U.	USA	24	S1	802	Recovery Zone? Preliminary Findings from A Qualitative Study of Overtown, an Emerging Service Hub in Globalizing Miami
KORNATOW SKI	Geerhardt	Osaka City U.	Japan	24	S1	803	Living at Limit": The Current Struggle for Living Space in a Context of Fragmented Homeless Policy and Ongoing Urban Renewal in Hong Kong
Policy Frameworks in Japan and Korea Chair: Mathew Marr							
KIM	Soyoung	Osaka City U.	Japan	24	S2	804	Japanese Homeless Policy: General Approach? Implications and Limitations
MIZUUCHI	Toshio	Osaka City U.	Japan	24	S2	805	The Outcomes of Japan's Homeless Assistance Policy in the Last Decade and Its Future Prospects
KIM	Soo-Hyun	Sejong U.	South Korea	24	S2	806	Issues of Housing First Approach in Homeless Assistance Policy of South Korea
A Comparative Focus on Welfare Provision in Taiwan Chair: Soo-Hyun Kim							
CHENG	Li-Chen	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	24	S3	807	How Different Life Looks between the Urban and Rural Homeless?
YAMADA	Rieko	Osaka Prefecture U.	Japan	24	S3	808	A Comparative Study of Complementary Policies on Poverty: Homeless Support Measures in Taiwan and Japan
NAKAYAMA	Tohru	Osaka Prefecture U.	Japan				
HSIAO	Hong-Wei	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	24	S3	809	Community Empowerment through Cooperative Welfare Services - The case of Nan Chi Chang Community, Taipei

SESSION "SOCIAL JUSTICE"

Social Justice and the City in East Asia

Organizers: Wing Shing Tang (Hong Baptist U.) & Toshio Mizuuchi (Osaka City U.)

Social Justice and the City in East Asia							
Interrogating the West: Developmentalism, Density and School Walkways Chair: Caroline Cartier							
BENJAMIN	Solomon	Indian Institute of Technology Madras	India	25	S1	601	The Right to Occupy: An alternative geography of Economy
TANG	Wing-Shing	Hong Kong Baptist U.	Hong Kong	25	S1	602	High-density Development in Hong Kong and its Spatiality of (In)justice
LEE	Joanna Wai-Ying	Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong				
SMART	Alan	U. of Calgary	Canada				
HSU	Li-Yu	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	25	S1	603	Passage to Modern Childhood: Walkway for Kids Shapes the Middle Class Community in Taipei
Redevelopment and Justice Chair: Se-Hoon Park							
YANG	Daniel You-Ren	Tunghai U.	Taiwan	25	S2	604	Urban redevelopment, fictitious commodification and double movement: Exploring the confliction in the "Urban Renewal, Taipei Style
LEE	Young A.	Daegu University	Korea	25	S2	605	Who are not included in a community?
HUANG	Li-Ling	National Taiwan U.	Taiwan	25	S2	606	Urban regeneration and activism in Wanhua District in Taipei
Spatial Administrative Hierarchy and Justice in China Chair: Wing Shing Tang							
CARTIER	Carolyn	U. of Technology, Sydney	Australia	25	S3	607	Inequality and Rank in China
WONG	Tammy Kit Ping	Singapore-ETH Centre	Singapore	25	S3	608	Shenzhen's urbanization processes: state and territory
STIENEN	Angela	University of Education, Berne	Switzerland				
LIU	Wan	Tsinghua University	China	25	S3	609	The Dilemma of Basic Education Planning: Beijing's Road to Social Justice
Migration, Citizenship and Justice Chair: Solomon Benjamin							
ZHANG	Tianxin	Peking U.	China	25	S4	610	Sustainable Living at the Urban Edge: A Bottom-up Revitalization Project in Hong-Ren Village, Yunnan, China
PARK	Se Hoon	Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements	South Korea	25	S4	611	Competitiveness or Social Cohesion?: Conflict and Adjustment of the Migrant Integration Policy in Seoul, Korea
MORI	Masato	Mie U.	Japan	25	S4	612	(Im)mobility and citizenship: social injustice in the cities after the disaster of Fukushima in Japan

SESSION "TOURISM"

Regional Culture and Tourism in Local *Re-inhabitation* Efforts

Organizers: Kumi Kato (Wakayama U.) & Miguela Mena (U. of the Philippines)

Regional Culture and Tourism in Local *Re-inhabitation* Efforts							
Reviving Regional Culture and Tourism Chair: Miguela Mena							
KANDA	Koji	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S2**	**804**	Recreating traditional culture for hospitality: a case study of "YORON KENPO" on Yoron Island in Japan
TAKEDA	Maya	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S2**	**805**	Expansion of Partnership in Machizukuri - Case study of supporter system in Kuroe, Kainan-city, Wakayama
WEARNE	Simon	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S2**	**806**	Tradition Taiji - Reinterpreting traditional skills and cultural assets in a whaling town subjected to international criticism
Disaster and Tourism in Japan Chair: Richard Gonzalo							
HORITA	Yumiko	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S3**	**807**	Various approaches for housing restoration in post-disasters recovery process
FUJITA	Yurika	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S3**	**808**	Regenerating destination image and tourist arrivals using recovery marketing; The 2011 Tohoku Earthquake
KATO	Kumi	Wakayama U.	Japan	**25**	**S3**	**809**	Restoring community's traditional belief in radiation-contaminated village in Fukushima evacuation zone
Disaster and Tourism in Philippines Chair: Kumi Kato							
GONZALO	Richard	U. of the Philippines	Philippines	**25**	**S4**	**810**	Initiating volunteer tourism as a disaster recovery strategy
MENA	Miguela	U. of the Philippines	Philippines	**25**	**S4**	**811**	Revitalising Bohol's tourism development after a disaster

ABSTRACTS

According to Session

ABSTRACTS ACCORDING TO SESSION

SESSION "General"

Theme: On Alternative Housing and Critical Culture

CD1 (general)
Yoonae Han and Ahyun Song
Capitalization of Home on Airbnb, Daily Life Subsumption or Appeal for Localism?

Recent years have witnessed the emergence of new players in a global accommodation business: bed-and-breakfast service. By focusing on the case of Airbnb and its local hosts in Seoul, this study aims to examine the diverging process of micro-capitalists formation, and their daily life subsumption. Based on interviews and archival research, the key findings of this study include, first, how the local hosts are empowered by the platforms provided by knowledge workers. By listing their beds, rooms, or entire houses on Airbnb, the house owners as well as strategic renters become micro-capitalists. This side of the process, the paper argues, is the global capitalization of everyday space in that the travelers from all over the world participate in/facilitate the process. Second, the other edge of this diverging process is the daily life subsumption. With the advent of such technological platforms, the study has observed that even the smallest corners of the city can go on the list as places of accommodation. The paper argues this is a voluntary subsumption of the locals' daily life and of ordinary city spaces. Then this paper goes further on to recognize implications of everyday space capitalisation/subsumption processes in regard to housing, tourism, and planning. In terms of housing, it is the creation of additional demands other than the effective residential demands. Also, smaller corners of the city are now exposed to tourists, who would otherwise have stayed in more centric parts of the city. In terms of planning, the results imply the local players' engagement in regional development. This newly arising type of accommodation is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore in the business and related areas. By discussing the diverging process of empowering the locals to be capitalist and daily life subsumption, this paper would provide an opportunity to explore how such knowledge-driven platform itself and the affected locals generate an alternative urban economy.

CD2 (general)
Chang-heum Byeon
Is Joint-ownership Housing a Progressive Alternative for Tenants?

In South Korea, interest in joint-ownership housing has been rising. The most popular forms include co-operative housing, co-housing, and shared housing, while new forms of joint-ownership housing are continuously being attempted. Under the progressive mayorship of Wonsoon Park, the Seoul Metropolitan Government has also been constructing its own forms of co-operative housing or supporting the vitalization of joint-ownership housing.

Is joint-ownership housing a progressive alternative for tenants? Among the co-operatives that have emerged since the legislation of 2012, many have lost their community identity and turned, instead, into profit-oriented organizations, made solely for their ease in creation. New Korea-specific co-operatives for housing supply, such as co-operatives for redevelopment, co-operatives

for homeless residents, and cooperatives for office workers degenerated into investment projects for real estate development, due to the excessive pursuit of profit and strong sentiments toward housing ownership. In recent years, private firms have attempted to supply co-housing products under the slogan of "community", but these projects could also end up as a justification for REITs. Many regional governments have also attempted to increase joint-ownership housing supply, by offering support through public land or public funds. However, in a country like South Korea with such a short history of community-building, the community housing is under the strong risk of being abused by those who seek to use public lands for profit.

The restoration of community identity is a value that is greatly necessary for overcoming the problems associated with the domination of capitalism in cities, and residential communities can be a great foundation for community vitalization. Therefore, the joint-ownership housing movement should go beyond simply fulfilling individual housing tastes and preferences and align itself with movements for community vitalization, in order to establish itself as a progressive alternative to the housing instability which is caused by the excessive commodification of housing.

CD3 (general)
Hong-wei Hsiao & Hong-Gyu Jeon
Inhabitants Struggle against Resettlement of Urban Ethnic Community: The case of Sanying and Xizhou Aboriginal Tribe, Taiwan

The Sanying and Xizhou Tribe were both established by those migrant workers from the Amis aboriginal tribes in the Eastern Taiwan around 1960s. Both of them are considered as typical urban squatter settlements. They are located in the urban periphery of the Taipei Metropolitan area, and have struggled to transform themselves from posing resistance to the State's bulldozers and resettlement plans to gaining the delivery of housing and urban services.

They have done this ever since the local government claimed that their tribes were illegal and in violation of the Water Resources Act in 2007. However, the traditional Amis living spaces and living styles displayed in the physical spaces of urban squatters were highly evaluated and supported by the people. Their ethnic and territorial identity has been strengthened during the continuous struggle which has transformed their settlement from a shanty town to resistance community.

In this study, we analyze the present issues of these two cases from the viewpoint of urban ethnicity. Urban ethnic settlement patterns and their relationships with ethnic identity have long been important issues. What's more, the socio-spatial structuration of ethnic communities, and the role of ethnic economies in community development and globalization processes have also been focused on so far (Anderson, 1991; Jackson 1987). On the other hand, most studies consider that ethnic and immigrant groups have been conducted with little regard to their spatial conditions and consequences (Kaplan, 1998). This paper illustrates the recent transformation triggered by the continuous struggle against governmental resettlement. The spatial creativity and social mobility displayed by these two urban ethic communities are expected to provide us with some inspiration.

CD4 (general)
Yen Fu Lai
C-Mei Shows up: Musical Practices of K-Pop and Re-definition of Gay Identity in Gay Clubs in Taiwan

In this paper we intend to argue that musical practices of Korean pop music (K-Pop) in gay clubs define and redefine gay identity. Dance music related to femininity has been fashionable in gay clubs for a long time, but nowadays it is K-Pop, especially girl groups' dance music, that gains immense popularity in Taiwan. When DJs play K-Pop music, many gay men get on the floor to dance to the feminine steps of music videos. Interestingly, the feminine bodies performed by the gay men dancing along K-Pop music, is a landscape of tension. Whoever dances to K-Pop is stereotyped and dismissed as a C-Mei ("sissy gay man" in Chinese), a subcategory of gay identities in opposition to the highly valorized masculinities of homonormativity in Taiwan; however, C-Mei's ultra-feminine performance of K-Pop is the most popular "show time" for everyone, dancers and viewers alike, to have fun in gay clubs. Based on our field work, to negotiate with homonormativity, we find some gay men asserting that they are not sissies by refusing to dance to K-Pop. Others claim that to enjoy C-Meis' dancing is one thing, but to go out with them is another. A few C-meis argue that dancing like a girl has nothing to do with their gay identity; it is just for the sake of showing off dancing skills. These gestures lead us to inquire into the paradox embodied by C-mei's K-pop dancing: How do we explain the popularity of C-mei's K-Pop performance in gay clubs in a gay community that tends to fetishize masculinity? How do these C-Meis understand their own feminine performance on the dance floor? What is the relationship between sexuality and the pleasure of looking if those who find C-mei performance breathtaking would not want to date one? By answering these questions, this paper hopes to analyze the cultural logic of practices of K-Pop in gay communities in Taiwan, showing how gay men's K-pop practices involve the contested process of defining and redefining gay identity.

CD5 (general)
Kosita Butratana
Thai Marriage Migrants in Urban Austria

The Marriage of Thai Women with Western men is a popular phenomenon. It is stunning to see that the vast majority (more than 80%) of Thai migrants in Austria are female while more than 60% of them are married to Austrian men (Statistik Austria 2011). These statistics reflect the increasingly important phenomenon of international marriage migration. This presentation deals with the development of Thai marriage migration and explores the socio-demographic profiles as well as the aspirations and experiences of Thai marriage migrants living in urban Austria.

Marriage-related migration refers to migration in order to marry, to be re-united with a spouse, or other situations in which marriage is a significant factor in migration (Charsley 2012a). Previous research on Thai marriage migration mainly focuses on the relation of Thai female migration to sex work/prostitution (Cohen 2001) or human trafficking (Skrobanek, Boonpakdee, & Juntateero, 1997) or primarily deal with economic impacts of these cross-cultural relationships. Further research refers to the notion of hypergamy defined as the (female) practice of marrying men of greater wealth and status. However people may plan to marry upwards but marriages can result in a worse economic or emotional situation. Thus many questions concerning the relationship between Thai women migrants and their new occupations and status, their Austrian husbands, and their life in a new country remain unanswered.

In this presentation, I will outline the development of Thai international outbound migration with a

focus on the specific form of marriage migration which is prevailing in the case of Austria. After introducing the Thai migration pattern to Austria and the demographic profile of this population group I present and discuss selected case studies of Thai migrants living in Austria. This presentation is part of an ongoing Ph.D. research project titled "Ventures of business and love: Thai female migration to Austria". I have been carrying out fieldwork using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods among Thai migrants in Austria and their left behind families in Thailand.

CD6 (general)
Alexander Trupp
Succeeding in the Informal Urban Tourist Business: the Case of Ethnic Minority Souvenir Sellers in Thailand

Socioeconomic transformation and restructuring in both Thailand's mountain and urban areas have changed the perspectives and prospects for highland ethnic minorities. In this context rural-urban migration has become significant. While most urban-based minorities who work at petrol stations or restaurants remain invisible for tourists and other outsiders, one part of a migrant group visually stands out and has become an integral feature of Thailand's urban tourist centers such as Chiang Mai, Bangkok, Phuket or Pattaya. Self-employed eye-catching female Akha handicraft and souvenir sellers became part of an informal sector that is linked to the global tourism economy. This research explores the obstacles and risks ethnic minority street vendors in Thailand's urban tourist areas are confronted with, analyses their embeddedness in social networks and looks into their daily routines, strategies and practices of economic behavior. In this presentation I explore and analyze the varying opportunity structures in terms of economic and politico-legal conditions at different migrant and selling destinations. As state authorities and their powers of regulation and enforcement structure the conditions of the informal economy and the mobility of highland ethnic minorities, laws and their enforcement concerning street vending and ethnic minorities are explained. Finally I show how Akha vendors deal with these challenges and varying conditions.

SESSION "Japanese Cities"

"Current Issues in Japanese Cities"

AB4 (Japanese city)
Yoshihiro Fujitsuka
Deregulation and Emerging Gentrification in Japan's Major Cities

Between the 1980s and early 1990s, when land values soared, many lands near CBDs in Japanese cities were bought up and tenants were displaced. Reconstruction plans in those lands were abandoned because of the collapse of Japan's economic bubble. Land values continued to decrease during the following economic slump, which led to high rates of mortgage arrears and indebtedness. As there were many underused lands near CBDs, the revitalization of those areas was the primary objective of the government in 2002.

This paper aims to elucidate the relation between urban policy and emerging gentrification in Japan's major cities. A new deregulation policy for the construction of high-rise residential buildings was enacted. In recent years, the construction of large residential buildings has led to the displacement of locals and small industries, which had survived the soaring land values.

AB5 (Japanese city)
Johannes Kiener
Socio-spatial Impacts of Nagaya-Revitalization in Osaka City: The Case of the Nakazaki Neighborhood

The revitalization of *nagaya* (old wooden row houses), the typical housing during the industrialization in Japan, became a widely accepted method of urban regeneration in Osaka city during the last 15 years. *Nagaya* that had been usually considered as a anachronistic form of housing or symbols of decay became to be targeted by city policies for historical preservation like the HOPE Zone Project or were registered as cultural property. As a result, many of them were turned into trendy cafes, shops or galleries.

This presentation examines the socio-spatial implication of this new form of urban regeneration by analyzing this phenomenon in the Nakazaki Neighborhood. The analysis begins with an historical overview of the area that focuses on its role for low-income households. The discussion on the changing role of *nagaya* is based on qualitative interviews with old residents and people who run new shops in them, as well as leaders of local community organizations. On the one hand, the conversion of *nagaya* into cafes or shops works as an effective strategy to preserve the historical legacy of the city. But on the other hand, the fact that most *nagaya* that remained until today are located in Osaka's inner city has a serious impact on the development of whole neighborhoods. It turns neighborhoods that have been home to low income households associated with the working class into 'Showa retro towns' in which shops and cafes serve a wealthier clientele and lead to the redevelopment of the area for more affluent residents in the long run.

This research aims to contribute to the heightened discussion about the redevelopment of the inner city under Osaka city's mayor Hashimoto Tōru, and to the discussion about gentrification in Japan in general.

AB6 (Japanese city)
Naomi Uchida
Creative System of Urban Design in Kanazawa, Japan

Kanazawa, a castle town in Japan, has developed its reputation as creative city. The creativity also

works on urban design, which was supported by a creative management system built by the city's leadership over long periods. The creativity has two aspects. One is the government-led urban design, and the other is community-led and spontaneous urban design activity utilizing the urban design system. These two aspects have interacted well, and created the current reputation. This paper analyzes the background of the urban design system in Kanazawa using the following criteria:

- Criterion One: Analysis of timeline

The city government has had reacted to each urban design issue, such as the preservation of historical townscape, and such accumulation created the foundation of the urban design system. This paper analyzes the timeline of the events.

- Criterion Two: Analysis of multi-layered urban design system

At one place, there are several regulations and incentive policies, and spontaneous activities overlap. In total, these multi-layered systems have created the "depth" of urban spaces. This paper analyzes the geographical connection of these and how and where the city's creative designs can be seen.

- Criterion Three: Analysis of cultural factors

The image of Kanazawa is closely linked with the word "cultural". Recently, a new category called "cultural landscape" has been discussed and the city of Kanazawa was selected as one of the cases for preservation by the central government. However, the cultural landscape (or townscape) is not always visible. This paper analyzes how the "cultural" factors connect with the urban design both in terms of tangible and intangible aspects. The most important thing in this analysis is to reveal what is the "Kanazawa-ness" regarding urban design. This paper analyzes the factors -timeline, geography, and culture- which have created the unique and creative urban design and its system.

AB7 (Japanese city)
Koichi Suwa
Changes in social norms in Japanese society illustrated by two contemporary music performances

Changes in social norms in Japanese society are illustrated by comparing two contemporary music performances which involved participation by a large number of people. The first performance was in 1991 in Kyoto, and the second in 2010 in Osaka. I examine "Stirring Bamboo Sounds by 1000 Players," an art event held on October 23, 2010. Over 500 participants performed a contemporary musical composition entitled "Udlot-Udlot," by the famous Asian composer José Maceda (1917–2004), who designed the composition to allow several thousand people to participate in its performance. Performing the piece does not require professional musical training.

This art project was produced mainly by a group of four professional artists, consisting of two musicians, a dancer, and a graphic artist. The author of this article joined the project team and conducted participant observation regarding the entire project process. After the event, some participants answered a questionnaire. The questionnaire responses indicated that most participants had little experience with contemporary art, and some had joined the performance because they were passersby in the park.

Subsequently, I compare this event with a performance of "Udlot-Udlot" held in 1991 in the precincts of a Buddhist temple in Kyoto. This performance was characterized by authenticity; it was the first performance of "Udlot-Udlot" in Japan, and was conducted by Maceda, the composer. The performance attracted attention in the mass media nationwide. About 800 participants performed and were largely attracted by the performance's authenticity.

By contrast, the performance in 2010 was characterized by the participants' indifference toward authenticity. It was the first performance of "Udlot-Udlot" after the composer's death, and the artists who organized the event hesitated to praise authenticity.

I examine differences in the norms of each of these two performances, 1991 in Kyoto and 2010 in Osaka. These differences reflect changes in Japanese society in the interceding 19 years; the occurrence of these changes is supported by discussion in Japanese sociology.

"Geopolitical Economy in East Asia"

AB1 (geopolitics)
Xiaobin Simon Zhao & Darek Wójcik
Spatial Study of Financial Region and Sub-Centers of the International Financial Centers and its Implications to Hong Kong

We have conducted a spatial study of financial regions and sub-centers of New York and London's International Financial Center (IFC) and its implication for Hong Kong. The key findings suggest that New York and London as the leading IFCs in the world are supported by well-developed financial regions and a clear division of work and complementarity in respect to the financial sub-centers at national/regional and metropolitan/local levels. Hong Kong should embrace its opportunity by actively involving and engaging in the financial development of Qianhai and Hengqin and treat them as a part of Hong Kong's IFC to extend Hong Kong's financial arms into China.

AB2 (geopolitics)
Ling-I Chu
The Division System in Rescaling: a Historical Study on the Local Development in Southeast Coast of China

This study aims to explore the concept of "division system" through reviewing the development of Haixi district in China's southeast coast, especially studying how the state's local dynamics have been influenced by the geopolitical and geo-economic contexts.

Recent China studies tend to focus on the role of the state in development, based on the widely recognized *Guo Jin Min Tui* phenomenon. Some of these are devoted to find out the evidences of state re-scaling, re-bordering or re-territorializing in China. Nevertheless, it is still a challenging task to construct a more systematic framework to analyze the evolving state forms. In the literature, the development trajectory of Haixi, commonly referred as the "Wenzhou" or "Jinjiang model", is paved mainly by private firms. In comparison with the statist-oriented ways that emphasize incremental reform, this model is not only radical but also unique. To explain the uniqueness, existing studies attribute the significant roles of overseas Chinese residents and intense social networks. However, one should note that the utilization of FDIs or Guanxi capital does not seem unusual in accounting for the local development in China. Neither global connections nor local institutions in Haixi were recognized for being outstanding. This paper argues that it is the evolving confrontations across the Taiwan Strait that frame the interplay between state projects and accumulation strategies, therefore shaping Haixi's specific development trajectories.

During the early-stage military confrontation in the Cold War era, the implementation of the anti-development projects by the Chinese state on Haixi, transformed Haixi from a trading port to a fortified frontier. In this context, the Haixi people had no other option but to turn themselves into speculators engaging in underground offshore trades. Through such businesses, they were able to develop trading channels and production networks, allowing them to become pioneer movers on when China opened its borders. Thirty years later, with China's rapid growth and its closer

economic ties with Taiwan, the nature of cross-strait confrontation has changed. Since Beijing has been eager to exploit its economic leverage to bring Taiwan closer to a reunification deal, Haixi was given a special edge in this matter. According to the Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement, Haixi was chosen to be the privileged entry point for Taiwanese businesses into China's domestic market. More importantly, the local state was given the discretionary power to launch pilot projects on redefining cross-strait citizenship and sovereignty. In these projects, not only were several Taiwanese citizens appointed as high-level officials in the Haixi government, there are now also efforts to align local hospitals with Taiwan's national health insurance system. In summary, this study tries to explore the relevance of transplanting the geopolitical concept of the "division system" to the Taiwan Strait confrontations by rescaling the framework and shedding light on the local dimension of the evolving system. In doing so, it argues for an improved reframing of the Chinese state's effects and Haixi's accumulation strategies.

AB3 (geopolitics)
Szu-Yun Hsu
"Our Country, Ours to Save": Unpacking the 2014 Sunflower Movement through the Changing Notions of "the Nation" and "Sovereignty" in Taiwan

At midnight of March 18th, 2014, hundreds of mostly college students broke into the Legislative Yuan of Taiwan and began their occupation, demanding a thorough review of the cross-strait service trade pact, a follow-up to the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) signed by Taiwan and Beijing in 2010. Now known as the Sunflower Movement, the 24-day event has shaken the Taiwanese society to its core, drawing nearly half of a million people to the streets. Mobilized by the slogan "our country, ours to save," the participants expressed deep apprehension over the increasing economic integration with China and the ensuing social-political ramifications. Drawing on first-hand observations of the movement and the proliferating discourses around it, this essay first provides a critical understanding of the thrust of the movement as a result of complex intersections between China's changing geopolitical and geo-economic strategies targeting Taiwan since the 2000s, namely "unification through economic means" with sophisticated ethnic and class manipulation, the ways in which the Taiwanese state responded to such novel formula of "China factor", and the internal political struggles over how Taiwan's deteriorating social-economic conditions should be addressed in relation to it. I will then illustrate the three major agendas – anti-China, anti-under table deals and anti-free trade – coexisting in the movement, each of which represents a distinctive way of reasoning as to in what sense and to what extent the trade pact with China would detriment Taiwan's interest and therefore defies easy categorization.

As such, this paper examines how "nation" and "sovereignty" – the two notions commonly regarded as the sub-texts of the movement – were invoked anew as the Movement unfolded. On the one hand, it identifies a noticeable transformation of the connotation of "sovereignty" from seeking Taiwan's international legal status to conjuring up popular sovereignty with particular focus on democracy – a highly contested notion built on the "people" as a substantive unity. On the other, it delineates the remaking of the Taiwanese nationalism through redefining its Other – the emerging cross-strait ruling alliance – as opposed to various forms of localism. Drawing on Laclau's theorization of populism, I conclude by pointing to the re-articulation of popular sovereignty and Taiwanese identity that may be considered a counterforce to hegemony in Taiwan – one that has majorly sustained through articulating neomercantilism in the post-Cold War era.

601 (geopolitics)
Machiyo Kotani
Growth of Temporary Staffing Industry and Migrant Workers in Japan

Since the 1970s, neoliberal deregulation and increased flexibility in the labor market have led to increasingly expansive use of labor market intermediaries (LMIs) between employers and employees in many sectors. Now LMIs not only eliminate mismatches in the labor market, but also play an active market-making role in the labor market. This market-making occurs at the interface between labor market deregulation and corporate strategy. This presentation will examine the geographical aspects of the temporary staffing industry as indicated in existing literature and analyze the growth of temporary staffing agencies (TSAs) in Japan, focusing on the employment of migrant workers.

In Japan, the operations of TSAs had been strictly regulated until recent times. In the 2000s, the government promoted a series of deregulations in TSAs. The most notable among these being the liberalization of the manufacturing sector in 2003, although the expansion of temporary staffing as "contracting business" had begun here even before the liberalization. In the context of the labor shortages in the 1980s, labor contractors in electric and auto industries grew through the employment of migrant workers, mainly from Brazil. In the recession of the 1990s, labor supply destinations were expanded, to lower and more volatile sectors, where Japanese workers were unwilling to work, and which were geographically peripheral. Following the worldwide financial situation after 2008, TSAs have further expanded their own markets via expansion strategies in order to overcome the crisis. This presentation introduces the case in Minokamo City, Gifu Prefecture, which is such a city with a high ratio of indirect employment in manufacturing and high use of migrant workers.

602 (geopolitics)
Fujio Mizuoka
A Heroic Mother Who Broke the Double Spatial Boundedness to Save her Daughter: the Human Rights, State Power and the Child Guidance Centre in Japan

A bounded territory, or *Wirkungsraum*, entails power. Those dominating the territory confine the subjugated subjects by force to materialize their aim; while those subjugated must struggle to break the boundedness to create their own *Aktionsraum* in order to liberate themselves from the dominating power. This struggle is a manifestation of the aspatial struggle between those in power and subjugated. This paper demonstrates it by using a case of a Japanese mother in Nagasaki taking refuge abroad in defiance to the abduction of her daughter by the state power, namely the Child Guidance Centre (CGC) under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW).

In December 2008, the mother, an IT engineer and a rally racer, fled to the Netherlands via South Korea together with her daughter, in order to escape from an alternative care facility, because the familial ties with her mother were totally severed. The daughter had been placed there by CGC on the claim that the mother had hit her with a clothes hanger.

In Japan, Article 822 of Civil Code provides for right of discipline to the guardian, inclusive of corporal punishment. The action to her daughter should therefore be deemed legal, although the Child Abuse Prevention Law (2000) classified it as a possible 'child abuse' case. Taking advantage of this conflict between the two laws, the CGC is abducting children with minor bruises or wounds without court warrant. Once detained, the CGC cuts off all the familial ties between the parents and their child for years. CGC refers the child to family courts to get approvals to send

the children to alternative care facilities, where living conditions are poor and the sound development of children cannot be guaranteed. Also cases of violence against children have been reported before the child reaches 18 years old.

The mother, out of intimate affection to her daughter, determined to break the boundednesses of both the care facility and the state, which enacted this irrational and human-rights-infringing 'child abuse prevention' policy. After she managed to settle down in the small town of Putten, the local Dutch court overruled the decision of Supreme Court of Japan and granted the mother the right to live with her daughter.

This heroic mother created her own action space to re-unify her daughter with herself. In the meantime it also worked to expose the questionable human right conditions in the implementation of the child abuse policies of Japan in relation to the CGC.

603 (geopolitics)

Tsung-yi Michelle Huang

Pregnant Mainland Women and the Cultural Politics of Birthright Citizenship in Hong Kong

One prime example that showcases the complicated cross-border politics and the challenge of governance confronting Hong Kong is the controversy centering on the right of abode in 1999 and policy relating to pregnant mainland women based on the case of Chong Fung-Yuen in 2001, which continues in force to this day. To explain the implications of Hong Kong's population policy and the way discourses of citizenship contribute to an understanding the conflicts between the logic of capital and that of governance during Hong Kong's integration into China, this article attempts to focus on current debates over expectant mainland mothers and their Hong Kong born infants, prompted by an upsurge of mainland women giving birth across the border. I will look at the cultural construction of birthright citizenship from the axis of gender, class and ethnicity, so as to critically analyze how the SAR government, birth tourism industry, media coverage and discourses of localism seek to articulate birthright citizenship by orchestrating an image and a certain imagination of pregnant mainland women. On the one hand, mainland pregnant women create enormous profits for private hospitals and birth-related businesses in Hong Kong; their Hong Kong born children are lauded as a solution to Hong Kong's aging society. On the other hand, the practice of cross-border births causes tension, as it prioritizes economic benefits at the price of local resources, including medical services and educational opportunities, among others. In the discourses that either endeavor to rationalize or revoke birthright citizenship, cultural identities of mainland pregnant women proliferate and contradictory images abound: non-eligible users of local services versus premium guests with deep pockets, endearing mothers-to-be versus reckless emergency room gate-crashers, a possible solution to Hong Kong's population crisis versus unethical predators on local resources. Together these representations suggest how pregnant mainland women, as emergent social subjects, embody the conflict and negotiation of population governance and economic benefits. In other words, the discourses of pregnant women's bodies not only serve as the site of biopower but also mark out the material and metaphorical boundaries between Hong Kong and China.

604 (geopolitics)
Bae-Gyoon Park & Young Jin Choi
Geopolitical Economies of Zoning in South Korea: Negotiating Politics of State Territoriality and Economies of Flow

There has been growing academic attention given to economic zones for its transformational role in the trajectory of state sovereignty and the global urban imagination in the context of globalization. In particular, economic zones have been widely recognized as spaces of exception, where specialized regulatory rules are applied as a spatial strategy deployed in order to negotiate the conflicting relations between the logic of state territoriality and the logic of capital's trans-territorial mobility. While strongly influenced by such theoretical insights, this paper argues that existing works on economic zones have not paid sufficient attention to the geo-political aspects of zoning due to their tendencies to separate the geo-political from the geo-economic aspects. Building on recent theoretical development on geo-political economies, we attempt to explore the ways in which the Incheon Free Economic Zone (IFEZ) in South Korea has been developed under the context of post-Cold War geo-political economies in East Asia. In particular, we will examine how the discourses and practices of IFEZ development have been shaped in relation to the multi-scalar dynamics of the following forces: 1) power struggles around the efforts to search for a new national accumulation strategy after the 1997 financial crisis; 2) growing political and economic significance of China in the context of post-Cold War geo-politics in East Asia; 3) local politics of growth coalition in Incheon.

605 (geopolitics)
Jinn-yuh Hsu
Towards a Zoning State? Global Imagined Economy and Post-developmental Zoning Technologies

This research examines the spatial and political rationalities and practices behind the zoning policies employed by the state to produce selectively liberalized areas. It argues that the function of zoning is to harmonize laws and standards, in the sense of reducing or eliminating regulatory differences, in order to create commensurable spaces ensuring `freer' trade in the special zones. The zoning project is better understood as a dual process of territorialization. On the hand, zoning technologies make commensurable spaces imaginable at a territorial, from subnational to supranational, scale within global economic spaces of flow. On the other hand, the mobilities imagined or desired by zoning projects are highly specific and can be materialized for people, things and activities that are known and calculable within bounded spaces and make the local-to-global relationship possible. The consequence of the dual process is not the materialization of the frictionless global flows of neoliberal imagination, but rather a complex interaction between methods of calculation and the discursive framing of particular objects as barriers to flow by the nation states. Through the zoning technologies, the states de-territorialize and re-territorialize in the global imagined economy.

606 (geopolitics)
Sanghun Lee
Risk Management of Developmental State: The Case of Nuclear Power Plants in South Korea

The purpose of this paper is to shed light over the unexplored aspect of theories of developmental states focusing on management of physical risks in developmental states using the cases of location policies concerning about nuclear power and the production of riskscapes in South Korea. Theories on 'developmental states' have provided useful explanations about the success stories of rapid developed countries within short time. In terms of risk, developmental states also tried to support selective industries to avoid several risks like social and economic risks utilizing various resources. Nuclear power plants were adopted as a tool for promoting industrialization. Thus, it can be said that economic risk derived from insufficient supply of electricity could be managed by the developmental state. However, management of the physical or ecological risks from nuclear power plants by the developmental state could be evaluated as failure. From the early stage of industrialization, South Korea as a developmental state tried to manage the risk through producing riskscapes with location polices. For a while it seemed to be successful. However with society's democratization, location policy as 'state spatial strategy' which produced riskscapes came to face serious challenges from civil society and turned out to be not successful any more.

607 (geopolitics)
Po-Yi Hung
Turning Soldiers into Farmers: Tea Production, Chinese Diaspora, and the Geopolitics of Agricultural Technology Transfer at Northern Thai Borderlands

"Golden Triangle," a mountainous area overlaping Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos, has been an opium-producing area since 1920s. Today, Myanmar has still been the second largest producer of opium in the world, after Afghanistan. However, at the northern Thai border area of Golden Triangle, the extensive landscape of opium production has substantially changed. Instead of having plantations of poppy seeds, northern Thai border areas are now placing different kinds of cash crops, including vegetables, fruits, tea, coffee, rubber, etc.

The significant landscape transformation, from opium poppy fields to cash crops plantations, is an outcome of the Thai Royal Project. The purpose of this Project, simply put, is to replace the opium production with cultivation of legal agricultural crops. The success of the Royal Project, therefore, has been realized by a variety of crop transfers from different countries. Transference of different kinds of crop not only needs the transfer of plants, but also requires the transfer of agricultural techniques for cultivating the crop. Various countries have participated in the transfer of crop and agricultural techniques for the Thai Royal Project. Among these countries, Taiwan is recognized by Thai government as the country that has most successfully transferred its crops and agricultural techniques to the north Thai border area. Nevertheless, Taiwan's participation in the transfer of crops and agricultural techniques has not been just for the Royal Project per se. Rather, the agricultural transference from Taiwan was also for a specific group of Yunnanese Chinese. This group of Yunnanese Chinese used to fight the Communist Party for the Kuomintang Party (KMT) during the civil war in China. The Communist Party took the power in China in 1949, and then the Kuomintang Party subsequently formed the central administration of Taiwan. In other words, many of these Yunnanese Chinese came to the northern Thai border areas as soldiers, belonging to the military troops of Taiwan.

This essay, therefore, traces the historical processes of agricultural transfers from Taiwan to the

northern Thai borderlands. Based on this historical trajectory, this essay intends to shed light on how the agricultural transfer was not just a mission to erase opium production, but also a geopolitical project to turn the KMT soldiers of Yunnanese Chinese into Thai citizen farmers. Specifically, I use tea as an epitome to illustrate the relationship between the international agricultural transfers and the enhancement of the Thai government's control over its northern border areas, a political territorialization process. Additionally, I argue that this political territorialization process has also been an economic deterritorialization process, through which the northern Thai borderlands are connected to the global market economy, tea in particular. This process, in accordance, is realized through the process of turning the former KMT soldiers into modern tea farmers.

608 (geopolitics)
Koji Nakashima
History of the Development of Forest Resource in Southeast Asia under the Total War System of Japanese Empire

Japanese agricultural historian Kimio Noda (2013) defined the concept of "resourcing" as pursuing the possibilities of everything for resources to produce the goods society needs, and pointed out that such "resourcing" was most promoted in the total war system of the Japanese empire. Although the development of capitalist economy also promoted "resourcing" for further production, an imperative of the total war system for reinforcement of national power expands the "resource" concept into a more comprehensive one (Noda 2013). This is a very important argument. Because, he discovered the specific role of the total war system in transforming natural materials into "resources". A resource is re-grasped nature by social demand and human endeavor to meet it. In that sense, resources are a form of "social nature" (Castree and Braun 2001) which are socially and materially constructed and through which society itself is constructed. By focusing on the activities of the Japanese forestry capitals in Southeast Asia during the modern era, this paper attempts to make it clear how the "resourcing" of tropical forest was done under the total war system, and how the Japanese forestry capitals were involved in it.

609 (geopolitics)
Eunhui Eom
The Country without Chinatowns? Urban Modeling and the Making of Chinatowns in East Asia

In 2004, a book titled "The Country without Chinatowns" was published by the Samsung Economic Research Institute in South Korea. Declaring that South Korea was the only country without Chinatowns, the book analyzed why the country became 'Chinatown-less' unlike other developed countries such as the United States, Canada, or Japan, and argued that it should possess one. By Chinatowns, the book did not literally mean ethnic enclaves in which Chinese immigrants live and work. Instead, what the book pointed to was the lack of an overseas Chinese economic network, which began to receive media attention in a large scale after the Asian financial crisis in 1998. Since the Overseas Chinese Economic network suddenly emerged as a "solution" to financial "problems" in post-IMF South Korea, as if its absence foreshadowed the country's position on the periphery of economic globalization, local governments started to construct new Chinatowns or redevelop their own Chinese quarters. This fuss about Chinatowns later led to an interview that Oh Se-hoon, then mayor of Seoul, had with a Korean newspaper in 2008 where he

asserted that "Seoul needs a Chinatown." While South Korea's new Chinatowns as varied as Goyang and Unbok Chinatowns were being modeled after North America's new suburban Chinatowns or Dubai's International City, local government officials of Fukuoka, Japan, visited the city of Goyang in 2006 in order to learn from their knowledge and expertise in the Chinatown development. However, the plan of Goyang Chinatown, which once claimed to be the largest "modern" Chinatown that would serve as a hub of Northeast Asia connecting to China's markets, finally foundered in 2013 as a result of lack of finance after five years of construction.

What does this failure tell us about contemporary forms of East Asian urbanism? What kind of spatial politics of neoliberalism is evident here? And what should this mode of urban interventions inform us about neoliberal consequences on urban forms? This circulation of urban modeling as reflected in the form of Chinatowns implies a neoliberal turn in which cities in the post-crisis years began to envision their urban identities in an "innovative" way so that they could keep pace with changes in an era of uncertainty. Either using the Shanghai model that embellishes old downtowns with the language of culture, or referencing the Dubai model that builds "totally new citadels in a desert landscape" (Ong 2011) to accommodate foreign investment, Asian cities increasingly adopt "successful" examples of other cities. Under these new Asian urbanisms, I argue that Chinatowns serve as normative urban models employed by cities which aspire to be part of the global economy and that their "worlding" practices are a response to ever-increasing inter-urban competition. In this regard, my paper will further question neoliberal practices of urban modeling circulating in a form of Chinatowns among East Asian cities, and examine their contingent and unexpected urban consequences in an era of increasing interreferencing practices among Asian cities with heterogeneous infrastructures and historic experiences.

801 (geopolitics)
Sujin Eom
Expansion and Evolution of Korean Companies in Indonesian Forest Development: Critical Review on a Case of the KORINDO Group

Overseas expansion of companies via FDI is a quite risky challenge because most companies have to adapt and overcome the liability of foreignness. Companies operating beyond their home countries are at a fundamental disadvantage in relation to local firms or other foreign firms already established in a given foreign country.

This presentation explores the process expansion and evolution of Korean capitals in the Indonesian forest sector focusing on a case study of the KORINDO Group. The KORINDO group is a Korean-Indonesian company and reached the East Kalimatan Island in 1969. After few years of business expansion into the Indonesian forestry sector, its mother company in Korea went bankrupt due to political pressures under Park Junghee's administration. Since it had lost the economic connections and political supports from the homeland, the KORINDO had to survive and adapt itself in Indonesia. The localization strategies across two cultures between Korea and Indonesia, such as an Indonesian-centered language policy, mass job creation in remote areas, and even tactful backdoor dealings with central and local government units, were pivotal endeavors for the company's survival. Taking advantage of the recent boom of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, the company has gradually transformed itself from a logging company to a big agro-business complex. This research will critically review this foreign company's transforming progress in terms of various adaptation strategies and the change of the tropical landscape.

802 (geopolitics)
Tzu-I Lee
Tensions between Taiwan Cultural Industries and Copyrights: the Image of Modernity under a Geopolitics and Nationalism Context

This paper aims to discuss the transplantation of discourses in Taiwan cultural industries and intellectual property, especially the system of copyrights. The process of transplantation was involved and shaped by the image of modernity, localism and nationalism. Taiwan adopted the intellectual property law system under the Japanese ruling. After the government of the Republic of China (ROC) reestablished Chinese control over Taiwan in the 1950s, the copyright system turned to the censorship-registration regime, as a tool of mind controlling. Since the 1960s, a localization movement was provoked and the concept of cultural industries was introduced by policy discourses in the context of community empowerment. It became a sense of local collective economical cultural cognition. Meanwhile the government had abolished the registration of copyright. However, foreign work was still needed to register. Taiwanese publishers could legally pirate foreign works until the 1980s. The US government, in responding to those piracy problems, along with the WTO forced several amendments to the regulations. Consequently, this issue evoked debates about modernity and national dignity in Taiwan, and extended into concerns of privatization and enclosure in culture in recent years.

While the legitimacy of cultural industries policy was moved to the Ministry of Culture, the copyright system was under the competent authority of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. It produced a gap between grassroots images of culture and capitalist private property discourse; that is, an author may not share his works freely, and this could hinder the crystallization of intelligence and culture. The Taiwanese required more diverse discussions towards the culture of public sharing. In the sense of global geography, the tension between Taiwan cultural industries and copyright should be reviewed under a context of geopolitics and nationalism. Taiwan has struggled under the dilemmas of capitalism, imperialism and colonialism. The search of an East Asian thinking may be needed as a new possibility for it.

803 (geopolitics)
Akihiko Takagi
Japanese Geography in Crisis?

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology (MEXT) in Japan shifted its educational policies to a neoliberal's one in the 1990s. As a result, the number of graduate students in Japanese university increased in the 1990s (109,000 in 1992) and early 2000s (223,000 in 2002 and 271,000 in 2012) and national universities became national university corporations in 2004. The number of graduate students of geography also has increased.

I investigated the characteristics of articles published in two major geographical journals in Japan, the Geographical Review of Japan and Japanese Journal of Human Geography during 1990-2, 2000-2 and 2010-2. The number of articles in two journals decreased gradually. It is indicated that the average age of the authors in Japanese journals of geography is younger than any other countries. The authors in their 30s were the largest age group in 1990-2 and 2010-2. The authors in their 20s were the largest in 2000-2. This means that the number of graduate students increased in geography and most of them published their studies in the both journals in this period. However, the ratio of the authors in 20s group decreased rapidly in 2010-2 while the number of graduate students has not decreased in this period. The ratio of female geographers increased in 2000-2 but also decreased in 2010-2. Japanese geography is encountering a crisis now. Our

most pressing need right now is to train young geographers, especially female geographers.

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SESSION "Homelessness"

"Alternative Urban Governance on Housing Poverty and Homelessness: Practices and Prospects"

801 (homelessness)
Geoffrey Deverteuil
New Avenues of Homeless Governance

In this presentation, I wish to signpost three important developments, both conceptual and empirical, in the study of the geography of homelessness in advanced societies, including North America, Europe and Asia.

The first development relates to the rise of 'Housing First' as a policy that, by emphasizing housing over housing-readiness, will have crucial impacts upon the emergency care landscapes that now dominates action for the homeless. The second development focuses on the concept of poverty management, and particularly how those who respond to the homeless provide measures of care, abeyance and sustenance. Increasingly, there is a combination of care and abeyance, leading to the emergence of 'coercive care' which needs to be studied in more detail. Finally, the third development involves the voluntary sector, and how as the main caretaker and caregiver for the homeless it remains divided between co-optation into the larger punitive and neoliberal impulses of the state versus resistance, or at least ambivalence to them.

802 (homelessness)
Matthew D. Marr
Recovery Zone? Preliminary Findings from A Qualitative Study of Overtown, an Emerging Service Hub in Globalizing Miami

In the wake of the global economic crisis, need for aid from the welfare state swells just as state capacity to support unemployed and other dislocated populations stagnates. While national governments play a crucial role by providing major funding for welfare benefits and programs, in many countries across the globe, they are increasingly downloading responsibility for designing and implementing measures to address poverty to provincial and metropolitan governments, as well as private nonprofit organizations. In many global cities, "not-in-my-back-yard" (NIMBY) resistance from local residents, gentrification, and pressure to pursue entrepreneurial policies to revive local economies by maximizing economic use of prime spaces constrain location of social services. So, many locales have turned toward the "service-hub" approach of centralizing housing and social services for dislocated populations in specific neighborhoods. But what are the experiences of the people that are the targets of these efforts and live in these neighborhoods? Do they benefit from the proximity of services in a holistic way or are they merely trapped in a service-dependent ghetto? How does local variation in implementation of the service hub model affect the experiences of residents? This presentation will describe preliminary findings from one case (Overtown, Miami) in an ongoing qualitative comparative case study of four such neighborhoods (also including Skid Row, Los Angeles; Kamagasaki, Osaka; and San'ya, Tokyo).

803 (homelessness)

Geerhardt Kornatowski

"Living at Limit": The Current Struggle for Living Space in a Context of Fragmented Homeless Policy and Ongoing Urban Renewal in Hong Kong

The aim of my presentation is largely twofold. First, I will try to situate the local context of Hong Kong against the critical discourses on globally harshening urban conditions to which the landscape of homeless support provision is generally projected. In overall, these focus on the aggravating consequences of spatial restructuring under a shrinking welfare state that is shifting towards 'neoliberal' approaches of how to provide (cost-)effective care in cooperation with the voluntary sector. With Hong Kong being an extreme example of a residual welfare state, I will argue that such conditions have always been present ever since the inception of its public welfare and official homeless support model. Yet, this does not necessarily mean that the situation has been static over the years. Second, by providing an empirical overview of how the homeless issue has been developing recently, I will examine the ongoing homeless settlement evictions in dialogue with the concurrent limitations faced by the government's homeless support model. Based on a recent qualitative interview survey with several local voluntary organizations, I will address the dilemmas faced by these organizations and how they try to maneuver within, around and against the government's policy framework, especially in the face of ongoing urban renewal projects in the old urban (inner-city) areas. These areas contain the bulk of social and material resources for the homeless' survival. Ultimately, I will try to assess to what extent homeless policy and the voluntary provision of care in general can be of sufficient effect to tackle homelessness in Hong Kong's particular urban context.

804 (homelessness)

Kim Soyoung

Japanese Homeless Policy: General Approach? Implications and Limitations

The purpose of this study is to examine Japan's homeless policy in the last decades, in particular with a focus on applying the public assistance program to the homeless. While the government intended to control this social problem under the homeless law of 2003, the special act turned out to be quite limited in decreasing the number of homeless. Instead, the general program for poverty, namely the public assistance program has taken action as a main tool. But this general approach still seems to be unstable in order to solve the homelessness problem. Against such background, mainly through literature review, this study first briefly summarizes the homeless policies in Japan from the late of 1990's and investigates the results more in detail. Second, it considers the implication of why these policies could be applied and what the extended application of the public assistance program means. Finally, it discusses its limitations and problems to serve for a more effective response to the homeless.

805 (homelessness)
Toshio Mizuuchi
The Outcomes of Japan's Homeless Assistance Policy in the Last Decade and Its Future Prospects

In 2002, the "Act on Special Measures Concerning Assistance in Self-Support of the Homeless" was implemented with a 10 year time limit. Homeless assistance organizations and Volunteer NGOs took a central role under this act by providing support ranging from outreaching to sheltering. Afterwards, "Homeless Self-Dependency Centers" were set up in the large cities, where local governments took responsibility of providing employment support and transitory housing. At the same time, private organizations and NGOs started offering housing support through "urban hostels", which make use of the client's welfare benefits. As a result, the numbers of street sleepers and tent squatters decreased substantially, although the numbers of those without stable housing increased, especially after the financial crisis of 2008. In order to face this new issue, a new act was released in 2013, named "Act on the Self-Support of Needy People". This act now runs in parallel with the previous act, which limit was extended for 5 years, and caters for the now widely defined homeless. On the surface, the acts look well organized but in reality there is now a tremendous pressure on the public welfare budget and local assistance agencies still face many issues and problems. In general, what would be an appropriate housing welfare policy, is now very difficult to identify within this complex situation. By reflecting on the current situation and issues, I want to make some suggestions on the orientation of future policy.

806 (homelessness)
Soo-hyun Kim
Issues of Housing First Approach in Homeless Assistance Policy of South Korea

Rough sleepers in South Korea emerged suddenly just after the Asian Financial Crisis of 1998. Those living day by day with unstable incomes could not keep their accommodations during the economic crisis and gathered at public spaces such as the Seoul railway station and several metro stations. Before, the Korean society merely ignored the small numbers of rough sleepers as beggars or bums. As rough sleepers suddenly increased to several thousands, however, the government had to admit the existence of a vast number of present and potential homeless people. Since 1998, homeless assistance policy has been developed in three stages; at first it focused on emergency assistance for the rough sleepers such as temporary shelter, food and medical aid; after this emergency stage, homeless policy started to emphasize the self-reliance of the homeless, e.g. job placement and encouraging the will to rehabilitate; the third stage moved to a more comprehensive approach including emergency assistance, public housing, vocational training and health care. This stage was backed by the enactment of the "Act for Welfare and Self-reliance Support for the Homeless" in 2011.

This presentation will focus on the housing issues of the homeless policy in Seoul. The Seoul Metropolitan Government has tried out a publicly supported rental housing program for the homeless. Some argue that this kind of housing first program is effective and even essential for the self-reliance of the homeless. But other claims that it is unfair and ineffective in utilizing public budgets.

807 (homelessness)

Li-Chen Cheng

How Different the Life Looks between the Urban and Rural Homeless in Taiwan

Homelessness has been considered as an urban issue, involving people living in roofless or houseless spaces. Although more homeless are seen in the urban areas, homeless people wandering in the rural areas are not that visible as the urban homeless due to their choice of living space and life style. This paper intends to present how different the demographic profile and living conditions look like between the urban and rural homeless people.

In response to the call for more services for the homeless in the cities since 2004, the government in Taiwan has been taking a more proactive service approach to help the visible homeless access temporary services by adding more outreach workers in the fields, allocating service centers to provide meals, clothes, medical services and public assistance. However, the number of the homeless people served by the social assistance system has been increasing rapidly since 2004, especially for those in the non-metropolitan cities. A survey was conducted to explore whether the urban and rural homeless would be different in terms of living subsistence and space arrangement.

Three hundred homeless were recruited from visiting service centers for face-to-face interview using structured questionnaires. And two hundred fifty eight valid interviews were collected. Among them, one hundred ninety six interviewees were recruited from five metropolitan cities, and the other sixty two were from non-metropolitan areas. Concerning the demographic profile, no significant difference between the two groups was found in terms of age and educational level, although the rural group was slightly older than their counter-partners. However, a significant proportion (66.1% vs. 48.0%) of the rural homeless was previously married. When asking if they originally came from local cities, more rural homeless indicated positive answers than the urban ones (69.4% vs. 50.0%).

Concerning their living conditions, the rural homeless were more likely to live in indoor spaces (54.8%), such as abandoned houses, insecure houses, temples, doubling up with friends, shelters, etc. The majority of the urban homeless (83.2%) would sleep in outdoor spaces, such as public parks, livestock markets, transportation stations, etc. In terms of the time length and frequency of being homeless, the rural group did not show that much difference to the urban group in the length of homeless life, in contrast to the frequency of being homeless. The rural homeless were more likely to live in the streets almost every day compared to the urban homeless (64.5% vs. 56.1%). Some urban homeless live in the streets from time to time, in a discontinuous way (36.2% vs. 21.0%). In terms of employment, the rural homeless were more likely to be unemployed compared to the urban homeless (27.4% vs. 11.8%). Inevitably, they then earned much less than their counter-partners. Moreover, due to the thin services provision system in the local cities, the homeless here received less subsistence services, e.g. meals, clothing, cleaning, medical care, shelters, etc.

The overall results indicated that the living conditions are different between the urban and rural homeless. And the rural homeless experience more harsh conditions compared to the the urban ones. And even worse, they are less likely to receive sufficient subsistence services. Policy implications will be included to address the different living conditions and unequal resources distribution.

808 (homelessness)

Tohru Nakayama & Rieko Yamada

A Comparative Study of Complementary Policies on Poverty: Homeless Support Measures in Taiwan and Japan

The purpose of this paper is to summarize and compare the legal frameworks for homeless support in Japan and Taiwan. In Japan, homeless support is based on the "Public Assistance Act" and "Act on Special Measures Concerning Assistance in Self-Support of the Homeless (Homeless Act)". The "Homeless Act" is now under consideration to be merged into the "Act on the Self-Support of Needy People (Needy People Act)". In Taipei, homeless support is provided based on "Social Assistance Act" and "Taipei City Homeless Placement and Guidance Autonomy Regulations" which replaced the "Taipei City Homeless Support and Guidance Rules" on 2014 January. The Taipei City Social Welfare Department is also in charge of the "Rebuilding Job and Life Program for the Homeless" as an original program.

Although the ""Public Assistance Act" is supposed to provide general assistance to those in need of welfare, there were many restrictions on the actual provision for a long time in Japan. After the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare improved the provision by means of notification. This eventually contributed to a large decrease of homeless people in public areas. Taiwan's "Social Assistance Act" is based on limited assistance principles. This makes it quite hard for homeless people to receive public assistance because there are many requirements, such as for age, family register, etc.

When we compare the legal frameworks for homeless support, the difference of the public assistance system between Japan and Taiwan is important. However, we found some measures in the "Complementary Policies on Poverty" such as building an intermediate labor market, providing job support, housing support, and others in both Japan and Taiwan. Though there are different context and purposes, these measures are necessary in the present stage of homeless support. In this sense, the "Homeless Act", "Needy People Act", "Taipei City Homeless Placement and Guidance Autonomy Regulations" and "Taipei City Rebuilding Job and Life Program for Homeless" are "Complementary Policies on Poverty" which cover the imperfections of public assistance.

809 (homelessness)

Hong-wei Hsiao

Community Empowerment through Cooperative Welfare Services - The case of Nan Chi Chang Community, Wanhua District, Taipei

The Nan Chi Chang Community is located in the Wanhua District, a socially disadvantaged and stigmatized area in Taipei City. In order to resettle the households who were forcefully moved during the public constructions, a great amount of Resettlement Tenements (public housing) was constructed during the 1962-1975 period. This area is now considered as an "urban slum" due to the fact that about 2,200 out of 3,034 households live in the decaying units and most of them are elderly, disabled and low-income households.

In order to improve the poor habitation conditions, the Taipei City Government (Urban Regeneration Office, Urban Development Department) has focused on the urban developmental issues and poured resources into this area to facilitate urban regeneration. The local leader of the Nan Chi Chang Community is fully dedicated to promote local community empowerment through various approach including revitalization of public space, construction of a community food bank and especially, community welfare services as a solution for this disadvantaged community.

Academic departments, especially members from the National Taiwan University have also been involved in and acted as one of the main facilitators.

This paper aims to analyze how each program has been promoted so far and how each sector coordinates with each other in order to realize the community demand-based empowerment movement in Nan Chi Chang. It will also point out the policy crisis of the future habitation planning for these Resettlement Tenement households. The fundamental dilemma between urban regeneration (housing reconstruction) and community empowerment is another unsolved issue.

SESSION "Social Justice"

"Social Justice and the City in East Asia"

601 (social justice)
Benjamin J. Solomon
The Right to Occupy: An Alternative Geography of Economy

This paper locates within the two inter-related agendas of this workshop: Seeking to conceptualize elements of an alternative geography from 'the South' and second, the right to inhabit an economy. For the first, I argue that we must take land seriously and far beyond treating it as a passive stage set and contingent to meta forces travelling out of the 'West' treating the 'East' as a frontier. A consideration of these conceptual shifts opens up the second theme, that of inhabiting economy as an alternative geography. Here I argue that there is a fundamental shift when we see an 'alternative' to be constituted around the disruption of singular forms of property by diverse land tenures, and in economy by underpinning the brand to take more seriously, the 'shanzhai' form of economy that dominate 'Southern' cities. This requires patient and political ethnography along at least three realms: First around forms of territorial settlements processes beyond a language of 'slums' and 'unplanned development' to instead reveal politics of land related to its specific material and institutional processes; Second, to dis-aggregate the state and treat this as a contested space; Finally, to look closely at ways in which things are constituted, ideas flow and appropriated and re-engineered, capital is constituted, and all of these organized across space. The 'urban' here turns out to be inter-connected spaces. This approach counters much of the current discourse that focuses around master planning and, now, urban renewal to thwart 'slums' and 'unplanned' development; urban institutional reforms to reduce 'corruption and the land mafia', and both of these to create a viable setting for the New Economic Geography (NEG) – the last assumed to be both a goal and as a global trajectory. This reframing of Economy (rather than narrowly as 'piracy - knockoffs') as a realm of contested and uneven inhabitations also revisits ideas of planetary urbanization and the inevitability of a world dominated by variegated forms of neo-liberalism.

I also argue that this change in approach treats space more centrally and to see these as being inter-connected. It also opens an exciting realm of fieldwork as a generator of theory. Here, particular sites that warrant such ethnography: For instance, Tokyo's Akihabara's Electric City, Osaka's Nipponbashi, Kowloon's Mong kok, Delhi's Gaffar Market, Chennai's Richie Street, Mumbai's Lamington Road; Taipei's Guanghua Market; The line between retail, wholesale and production blurs but leads other spaces – some separate and more hidden – the neighboring municipalities of Guangzhou, Dongguan; East and West Delhi, and North Chennai. As a research agenda, this calls for conceptual shifts to blur several types of borders: national to consider trans-national ones beyond the narrative of refugee and immigration, between identities as remains of colonial survey modalities. More specifically it disrupts binaries such as 'informal-formal' sector that underpin and reinforce the logic Economic Development and now the form of 'developmentalism' that lies disciplined within it, but also being disciplined by assumptions of the urban being framed narrowly from the policy-plan-project approach. An alternative geography of economy is then primarily a political project – and one that refuses a hegemonic realm – of treating the South as a mere market, and as passive frontiers.

602 (social justice)
Wing Shing Tang, Joanna Wai-Ying Lee, & Alan Smart
High-density Development in Hong Kong and its Spatiality of (In)justice

Hong Kong is, by any standard, a prosperous city. Yet she is also an urban society of social injustice, with a large amount of people failing to obtain their appropriate wages or rewards to fend for themselves, and, more seriously, having no right to produce and appropriate their urban space. It is argued that there is a land (re)development regime, which was the colonial product of promoting consumer utilitarianism and of reproducing colonial socio-political order. The former prioritized exchange value in all walks of life, whereas the latter was a kind of technocratic functionalism, increasing land supply against constant challenges from the rurality-cum-'sovereignty' social forces and, conversely, reducing desires and delights by programmed satisfaction of the number of dwelling units. The two have combined to operationalize the concept of 'people' in urban development, which in turn informs the minimal number of residential units both in the private sector and in public housing at any time. This process gets concretized at the district level, producing the high-density built environment and the associated spatial practices. Lately, it is all embedded with redevelopment-configured urban activity rhythms, resulting in spatial (in)justice for many.

To elaborate, this study focuses on high-density living in the poverty-ridden district of Sham Shui Po. This is to be achieved by documenting how a number of households, who were discriminated by the unjust social processes of immigration, housing allocation, job search, etc., have been living their everyday life in such a high-density environment. In turn, encountering in such an environment aggravates their injustice, perpetuating the land (re)development regime.

It is the objective of this study of the production of space and everyday life in a high-density environment to challenge the urban studies literature. The latter used to ignore any discussion on high-density development. Although research in the West has recently started to address the issue of social justice, there is still a paucity of similar discussion on the issue of high-density environment. It is hoped that one may construct a better informed urban studies against the backdrop of Hong Kong, which is renowned for her high density development.

603 (social justice)
Li-Yu Hsu
Passage to Modern Childhood: Walkway for Kids Shapes the Middle Class Community in Taipei

This paper is intended to rethink the role of kids to the urbanism democracy. In the last 10 years, the walkway project in Taipei has affected the exchange value of the apartments built in the 1960s. There is a critical issue of making an urban 'public' by capitalizing the rule of time and space. The matter of the 'public' would be reflected through the critique of everyday life, especially the playtime. Through the work-leisure discipline, we are daily scheduled and educated to become self-conscious to our bodies in the modern world, similar to kids. I would like to review the planning of school walkway to redevelop modern communities in corporation with the Construction and Planning Agency and Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, elementary schools and their communities in Taiwan since 2003. The walkway project starts the political intervention of neighborhood life by releasing the edge of the school to the urban function, remodeling the one way street to the community, and re-controlling the order of 'public' space. In the other words, the capitalism of kids' grounds affects the geographic identity and difference to the right to inhabit. Through the kids' city promenade, it is observed that the walkway shapes the politics of social

groups in the neighborhood and is persuaded to become a progressive gentrification to satisfy the profit of the middle class community in the city. At the end, I would like to express the neighborhood's disappearance through the movie Yi Yi (Edward Yang, 2000) which represents a middle class family living in Taipei. In the movie, the broken urban experience is implied to the struggle of childhood. It's like the class struggle from the walkway project. The social group of kids has been grounded in the environment to represent the rich and its power on urbanism, until they pass.

604 (social justice)
You-Ren Daniel Yang
Urban redevelopment, Fictitious Commodification and Double Movement: Exploring the Confliction in the "Urban Renewal, Taipei Style"

This paper aims to explore the historical constructions and spatial confliction in Taipei's urban redevelopment regime from the perspective of fictitious capital and double movement. We found that the redevelopment regime has created a fictitious commodity system based on the land's floor area ratio (FAR) as a leverage to facilitate real estate investment. Furthermore, we argue that exploiting the surplus plot value in the system is the key issue for the neoliberalizing urban redevelopment in Taiwan. However, in achieving the profit rate and efficiency, we found the regime lacking the required institutional embeddedness and accountability for governing the self-regulated urban renewal, wich resulted in the mandatory financialization of homestead during the process. As a result, a new wave of urban social movements is upraising to protest against the redevelopment regime. In this paper we illustrate the tensions internal to this renewal system and argue that the urban movement of social self-protection is taking place to bring the financializing urbanism back to the societal embeddedness.

605 (social justice)
Young A. Lee
Who Are Not Included in a Community?

It is easy to presume that there are homogenous residents living in a community. Homogeneous residents mean that they share the ethos of the community and intend to involve, based on their interest in community issues. Residents having such ethos could contribute to shaping livable places, even in the process of frenzied urban development. In reality, however, only limited numbers of residents can be homogeneous, which means that residents' interest would be diverse and the number of resident involved in community issues could be limited.
In order to look into the diverse characteristics of a community and deal with who are not (and less) included within the boundaries of a community, this paper deals with a community called Ansim which is located in the outskirts of Daegu city, South Korea. Ansim is known as a place in which resident-led community management is becoming more significant.
By surveying about 400 residents in the area, this paper accounts for who the residents are and how differently they are aware of their self-esteem, sense of belonging in the community and intention to involve.
This paper then explores how the community character of individual resident as a ground of social capital can be influenced by their income, age, housing tenure status, housing type and so on. This can make us understand that some groups could be more excluded than others in a community. This paper aims to elucidate that the community ethos cannot be homogenous in a community and help us to understand the possibilities and limitations of communities.

606 (social justice)
Li-Ling Huang
Urban Regeneration and Activism in Wanhua District in Taipei

Mankah, the core of Wanhua District, is the earliest developed area by Han people in Taipei. The place is featured by its rich heritages and strong social ties. However, the high concentration of vulnerable groups, including low income households, homeless people, elderly and migrant spouses, is posing challenges for local development.

Two approaches, market-led urban renewal and government-led cultural regeneration have been dominating the urban development in the past decade in the Wanhua District. While the former often destroys the spatial fabrics and becomes disconnected to local society, the latter tends to be trapped in particular interpretations of local society. This research would like to go beyond the above two models and explore the actions by local communities and civil groups on inclusive and integrated policies of housing, welfare, economy and identity.

607 (social justice)
Carolyn Cartier
Inequality and Rank in China

Not least because of the work of Neil Smith, we typically understand the problem of spatial inequality as a consequence of capitalist uneven development. But in this critical discussion it is not my interest to take up the question of whether or to what degree China is capitalist. (We might observe that capitalist consumerism is the dominant hegemonic ideology – for all citizens – in China today.) Instead, this critical analysis observes the relationship between inequality and state institutions and local policies through the Chinese system of administrative divisions (*xingzhengquhua*). The system of the administrative divisions defines subnational territory and levels of government. In this dynamic system, the state periodically makes changes to the administrative divisions in relation to targeted economic goals. In the 1980s these changes included establishing counties and county-level cities, but at first mostly in the coastal region. The uneven and periodic nature of change changes to the administrative hierarchy introduces spatial-structural inequality to the Chinese economic landscape. As the spatial matrix for governing China, the administrative divisions constitute the geographical base of state-planned uneven development. This discussion explores the political geography of the state system as the structural condition of inequality in China.

608 (social justice)
Kit Ping Tammy Wong & Angela Stienen
Shenzhen's Urbanization Processes: State and Territory

In some scholarships, Shenzhen's rapid urbanization processes have been understood as an example of state-led urbanization. This has to do with the status of Shenzhen as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which initially served as a window for foreign capital, skills and technologies, and as a laboratory to undertake various reforms in China since 1980. Both the central and the local state are conceptualized as having exclusive power over the territory and having contributed to the creation of a mega city during the last three decades. Other scholarships, however, have pointed out that the urbanization of Shenzhen is rather the outcome of different

forces of globalization and decentralization. Various processes and activities have transcended the physical and social borders and left their mark over the territory. Nevertheless, both debates tend to ignore that space and territory are not just a static background; both have to be conceptualized in a dynamic way. Even if we assume that the state is the centrality of urbanization in China, it is important to understand that this centrality should be grounded in specific practices and processes over the territory. Generally, the concept of territory has been conceived as a fixed state administrative boundary, which has now been transcended by different forces of globalization. Nevertheless, territories are also contested by different actors and their logics, and therefore are continuously remade in order to exert state power over urbanization and territory. This presentation will examine the issues of state and (re-)making territory through spatial regulations in the course of urbanization in Shenzhen. The city has not been built from scratch. It has been related to the proliferation of different spatial regulations such as the making of zones, borders, and boundaries. These have been constantly reconstructed not only to control the processes of urbanization, but also to control the acts of contestation and transcendence by different actors on the ground. The paper will also look at the changing meanings of these spatial regulations and hence associated rules of the game and power relations in the processes of urbanization. At last, the question will be discussed, whether these practices allow the local state stretching its arms to control the processes of urbanization in the territory, and establishing its logic of order.

609 (social justice)
Wan Liu
The Dilemma of Basic Education Planning: Beijing's Road to Social Justice

The nine-year compulsory education system, stipulated by the Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China, aims at ensuring children with basic education. To improve spatial distribution, China in the past had adopted the residential area planning theory from the Soviet Union, arranging education facilities according to the "People Index". In the past era of relatively equal society and "Da Yuan" (compound) space, this distribution pattern worked well and satisfied the need of compulsory education, thereby raising compulsory education in Chinese cities. However, since economic development induced by reform, the increasing social stratification has expedited the quest for choosing better schools by families. Besides, the change in spatial structure and increasing population mobility are malfunctioning compared to the originally relatively stable "service radius". As a result, the gap between the original spatial ideal and reality has widened. As environmental problems worsened and traffic congestion in the city aggravated, and given that differentials in school development widens and the call for equal access to education expands, educational facilities have attracted the society's limelight. The situation in the Beijing megacity resembles Odysseus's "between Scylla and Charybdis", striving to move forward amidst dangers.
Equal access to education is an integral part of social equity. Yet what is the key to equity? Do measures like balancing space, abolishing key schools, and mobilizing educational resources promote fairness? Is fair distribution feasible? This paper will review the development of compulsory education in Beijing and its motivation, reveal its current predicaments and explore a possible answer to these questions.

610 (social justice)
Tianxin Zhang
Sustainable Living at the Urban Edge: A Bottom-up Revitalization Project in Hong-Ren Village, Yunnan, China

In Chinese cities, sustainable living and growth has become an important issue. Together with the increment in environmental problems such as air pollution, and social problems such as high income disparity, urban growth patterns are seen as one of the key factors that impact the process of urbanization in an unprecedented way. In the West, suburban urban growth has faced many criticisms, because it demands more land and private transportation. New urbanism demonstrates a compact and mixed growth pattern, trying to lessen the negative impact of suburban growth. City growth boundaries were invented as a useful tool, and Edge cities became a new phenomenon since the 1990s, representing the strength of new industries such as Microsoft in the forming of the new city edges. All these are based on high speed traffic, either private or public, both physical and electronic. In an era of fast traffic for all urban elements including people, automobiles and information, the city edge as an interface between the city and the suburb has become loose, fluid, transient, transmittable, and temporary. It is no longer an edge that separates the inside and outside of the city, but is instead a distinctive arena that shows special meanings and spatial patterns. This nature of fluidity of the edges is reinforced by policies, economic patterns, distribution of industries, etc.
In China, the city-suburb-as-one-body policy of China has caused bilateral effects. First, it encourages the clearance of many urban villages along the city edge. Second, it encourages high speed traffic to cross the city edge and extends not only into the suburbs, but also into the deep hinterland. The city edge is thus falling into a new cycle of crisis. The problem is not whether they could be pretty and distinctive, but rather how they should function in a transient and resilient way. This paper will examine such issues from the perspective of urban planning and management. The case study, Hongren village in Yunnan province, is highly influenced by the current urbanization trends. The developers intended to erase the whole village and transform it into a real estate project. The local villagers, together with university scholars, are fighting against this and have proposed their own plan. It is a case of fighting for a diversion of right and power by the local residents, which is rare in China.

611 (social justice)
Se Hoon Park,
Competitiveness or Social Cohesion? Conflict and Adjustment of the Migrant Integration Policy in Seoul, Korea

This paper tries to unveil the conflicting views regarding the migrant integration policy of Seoul, by critically examining the inception and implementation process of the Seoul Global City Policy. This policy was launched in 2007 by the Seoul mayor Oh Se Hoon as a comprehensive tool for supporting foreign residents in Seoul With a view to the enhancement of city competitiveness, the policy initially targeted foreign investors and tourists. However, with the mounting policy demands from mostly low income foreign residents, especially Korean Chinese communities, the policy shifted its focus from competitiveness to social cohesion. By following the process of policy readjustment and reconstruction, the paper illustrates how the Seoul city government responded to the population diversification in a globalized era and what needs to be done for further policy development.

612 (social justice)

Masato Mori

(Im)mobility and Citizenship: Social Injustice in the Cities after the Disaster of Fukushima in Japan

This paper addresses a new research project on spatial politics of citizenship and nationhood of Japanese-ness after the 'Fukushima' disaster of 2011. The project involves issues of (im)mobility and citizenship in its aftermath. The earthquake and subsequent tsunami disaster triggered an influx of discourses on the national pride of Japanese-ness: patience and solidarity of nations were required to restore the national landscape. However, the gradual release of information about the explosion accident of the nuclear plant and leaking radiation caused another problem of citizenship: mobility and immobility. The radiation leakage clearly showed a contrast between the mobility of rich people and polluted garbage, and immobility of poor people and invisible polluted things. This paper will examine the social injustice of the Japanese government which is undertaking austerity programs. In addition, the rhetoric of 'restoration' proposed by the governmental ministries encourages people to stay there and work for the restoration of 'our' city landscape, sacrificing human lives in the polluted areas without giving any actual information on the pollution, and covering up the social injustice and immobility. While an evacuation program from the most polluted area reinforced the attachment of region through the government policy which encourages people to return to the polluted area in near future, it also has caused a conflict on the issue of citizenship. People who want to escape from the Fukushima prefecture are afraid to be labeled 'betrayers' by the remaining residents, while discriminatory attitudes towards immigrants in neighboring areas and those receiving money from the government have appeared. To examine the spatial politics after the Fukushima, this research project is based on collected governmental documents and newspaper articles, and personal interviews.

SESSION "Tourism"

Regional Culture and Tourism in Local Re-inhabitation Efforts"

804 (tourism)
Koji Kanda
Recreating Traditional Culture for Hospitality: a Case Study of "YORON KENPO" on Yoron Island in Japan

Yoron Island is a small island in Japan, which prospered as a tourist place evoking the image of a southern paradise in the 1970s. The number of tourists visiting the island has gradually decreased as a result of development in the tourism industry of Okinawa, but Yoron still attracts a particular kind of tourist.

On this island, there is a "traditional ceremony for hospitality" called "YORON KENPO". This ceremony, held in the evening at many guest houses, visitors are invited to partake in drinking the brown sugar *shochu* which the host offers free. Through this tradition, the communication between tourists, and from visitor to host, is enhanced.

In fact, this is an example of an ancestor worship ceremony being transformed for tourists by local residents. Through this transformation, a re-invention of tradition is achieved. An ancestor worship ceremony becomes a hospitality ceremony for the delight of tourists. Furthermore, this not only entertains tourists, but also establishes and maintains the controlling position of the host.

In this presentation, I consider how local residents modify their traditional culture for tourists, focusing on "YORON KENPO". In this analysis, I pay attention to the diverse aspects of hospitality – absolute hospitality, restricted hospitality, and hospitality for service.

805 (tourism)
Maya Takeda
Expansion of Partnership in Machizukuri - Case Study of Supporter System in Kuroe, Kainan-city, Wakayama

The purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between expansion of partnerships in Machizukuri (≒town management) bringing added value to an area. In my research, I focused on the partnership between residents and non-residents. Since the end of the 1990s, there has been a trend towards partnership with residents and government in Machizukuri. Moreover, in the 2000s, NPO's became a new actor. In recent years, it has become the norm to see cooperation between these three actors. I will explore a movement where non-residents, as individuals rather than as NPO members, participate in Machizukuri in Kuroe, Kainan-city, Wakayama. In Edo Japan, Kuroe prospered as a leading town in the lacquer ware industry. Remarkably some artisan buildings remain and residents aim to preserve the historic town. They recruited supporters to work together and nearly 80 people gathered. This raises some key questions. Why are these people interested in the management of this place? Why do people living in Kuroe need support from non-residents? What triggered this involvement from outside supporters?

The results of a questionnaire and interview survey, showed that two main factors were present. There was a driving force in the region to carry out the strategy. From the non-residents side, there was clearly a love for Kuroe and a strong sentiment to protect the old town atmosphere.

Outside supporters developed a vested interest becoming involved in landscaping and town planning. This group believed that Kuroe was their own kind of playground. Activities in Kuroe and the system of outside support has been featured in the media, and has become a driving force of activity. So, in the case of Kuroe, external supporters and residents held mutually agreeable aims and objectives. A recent development has seen residents themselves expand the range of activities and consider the role of a market and the use of vacant houses.

806. (tourism)
Simon Wearne
Tradition Taiji - Reinterpreting Traditional Skills and Cultural Assets in a Whaling Town Subjected to International Criticism

In the conflicted landscape of Japan's most significant whaling town, Taiji, protest against whaling and dolphin hunting negates its cultural tradition. "Activist Impotence" characterizes a fruitless campaign of anti-whaling protest repeated year after year. The vicious circle of negative image imposed on the town, self-denial of the locals, criticism and hostility at personal, public and international level, will not be solved without an alternative approach.. A compelling story emerges derived from respect for place, restoration of existing heritage and is based on solid research. Creative strategies for a viable future around sustainability principles move in a new direction to deliver enduring change.

A unique approach to this issue, based on cinematography practice and specific contemporary experience critiques the current global whaling-debate and identifies cultural tradition of the worlds most sustainable whaling practice, the antithesis of today's research and industrial whaling. The research outcomes will present an innovative tourism-based choice for the Taiji community, denied the opportunities to clearly identify and present its significant cultural heritage which is relevant post 11.3.11. Quite simply this work aims to restore tangible and intangible elements highlighting traditional wisdom and skills. Applying knowledge handed down for generations, objects like the Taiji Sekobune (fast whale chasing boat) play a tangible role in opening our minds to the equally important intangible aspects of this culture, contributing to our understanding of how to be in sync with out natural network.

A true story can be communicated which is absent in contemporary consciousness, just as the ever present threat of tsunami was prior to Japan's recent national disaster. Japan's whaling has been a national disaster in foreign affairs in which the U.S., U.K. and Australia have been complicit since the 1820's. Japan must confidently tell this story which deserves more positive and respectful consideration internationally.

807 (tourism)
Yumiko Horita
Various Approaches for Housing Restoration in Post-disasters Recovery Process

Having been affected by several natural disasters such as severe rainstorm, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, Japan has accumulated experience and wisdom in how people should face natural disasters. However, we have pursued rational and unified disaster prevention and recovery systems ignoring an accumulation of experiences during modernization. In the recovery process from the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, which was the first catastrophe to hit urban areas in Japan since WW2, big challenges were faced in putting people's lives back in order because few people knew how to deal with it. Many problems in the recovery

process were revealed. Therefore, the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake presented numerous lessons for disaster recovery which have been valuable in the subsequent disaster recovery process.

This study outlines the housing recovery process in the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and shows some examples which have implemented the lessons from the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake experience for the housing recovery process in subsequent disasters in Japan. Discussion points are raised to consider housing recovery for affected people.

The lessons learned in the Hanshin-Awaji experience, resulted in several initiatives which can improve affected people's lives while they are unsettled. The following examples can improve quality of life: To maintain the relations in neighborhood community, to utilize existing rental housing, construction of temporary wooden housing, enhanced by expanding the intermediate space of the housing unit and building DIY shared multi-purpose community space. These initiatives can be implemented not only by public bodies but also voluntary support groups.

It is important to point out that the housing recovery process should consider affected peoples' previous life style, applying a flexible approach to maintain people's quality of life while they are unsettled. This will affect peoples' decisions on where and how they will resettle.

808 (tourism)
Yurika Fujita
Regenerating Destination Image and Tourist Arrivals Using Recovery Marketing : The 2011 Tohoku Earthquake

This paper is about disaster crisis management which focuses on recovery marketing as a part of crisis communication in the recovery of tourism destination image. This research aims to clarify the main role of recovery marketing in a particular crisis situation, which is "The Great East Japan Earthquake" that took place in 2011. The research examines the operations of the Japanese tourism agencies and the Destination Marketing Organizations (DMO) by means of two methodologies: interview research and secondary research. Damage to the destination image was not restricted to the area which was directly affected by the disastrous Tohoku earthquake, but extended to tourism destinations which were further away. Also, it discloses that destination image affects has an effect on tourist's decision-making process since tourists often consider safety issue as a first priority in tourism. Therefore, the scope of the research considers and includes tourism destination image for the whole of Japan. It uncovers insights into the reality of the catastrophe of disasters, and also the tools or steps for recovery marketing as one of the crisis management strategies when comparing the change in tourist numbers. It is especially important to categorize the type of information as well as communication styles to further ascertain more effective ways of recovery marketing.

Fundamentally, this paper assumes that the use of recovery marketing can reduce the negative image of tourism destinations by releasing accurate and well-controlled information, thus, it can be an important step to accelerate regeneration of the tourism industry.

809 (tourism)
Kumi Kato
Restoring Community's Traditional Belief in Radiation-contaminated Village in Fukushima Evacuation Zone

Iitate, Fukushima has been subjected to an evacuation order since June, 2011 despite of its distance from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant. The land remains contested because of uncertainty around the decontamination process and its effect. Among the community members, some are determined to return, but others, especially those with young families, are seeking alternative future avenues. Iitate, nominated as one of the "Most beautiful villages in Japan" only six months before the disaster, had been renowned for its high quality dairy and beef known as Iitate Brand, and a strong community network based on a local phrase *madei* (careful, mindful) aiming for an environmentally and socially satisfying lifestyle. These qualities are what the community is trying to build on in their attempt to return to their land. A local shrine provides psychological and spiritual support to the community. Yamatsumi-jinja is known for its guardian or holy messenger being a 'wolf'. In Japan the wolf was worshiped by farming communities as a guardian for villages deterring pest animals and protection from various misfortunes such as disaster, illness, theft and fire. At the end of Edo, when a series of disasters overwhelmed large parts of Japan, wolf worship flourished. Yamatsumi, known for its 237 ceiling paintings of the wolf, kept its doors open to the evacuated community, but tragically the shrine burnt down in April 2013. This paper describes a project attempting to recreate the wolf paintings. The researcher believes that the recreation is one way of restoring the local community's connection with their land, which is rapidly being lost, and recognizing how 'spirit of the place' lays a foundation to spiritual wellbeing of the community in their efforts to re-inhabit their land.

810 (tourism)
Richard Gonzalo
Volunteer Tourism as a Disaster Recovery Strategy: The Role of Local Communities and Volunteers in Post-disaster Voluntourism in Bohol, Philippines

Volunteer tourism (Voluntourism) has the potential to contribute to the recovery of local communities because it provides an additional venue where volunteers can help rebuild and rehabilitate affected localities. However, the use of voluntourism presents issues owing to its impacts on the communities being assisted. This is partly attributed with the quality of engagement between local communities and volunteers organizing the recovery activities.
This paper reviews the experience of organizing voluntourism activities in Bohol, Philippines, which was hit by a magnitude 7.2 earthquake in October 2013. The paper describes observed social dynamics between members of the local community in Bohol and tourist-volunteers who assisted the locality from November 2013 to May 2014. This paper highlights the roles of communities and tourist-volunteers, and the importance of traditional values and local knowledge in facilitating recovery in affected destinations. The findings of this study have implications in the organization and use of voluntourism as a post-disaster strategy in Philippine tourism destinations.
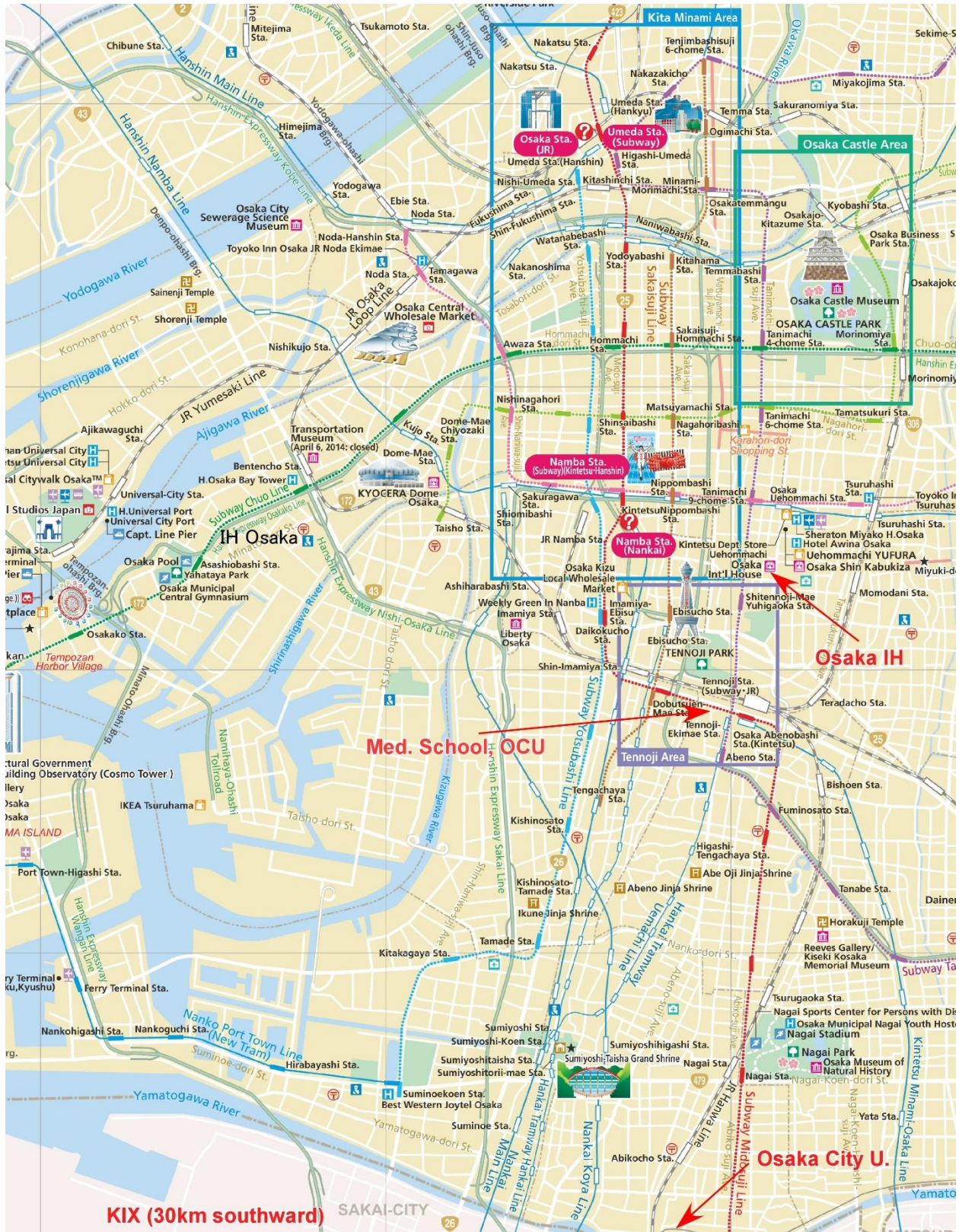
811 (tourism)
Miguela Mena, Monina Buccat, & Victoria Villegas
Revitalising Bohol's tourism development after a disaster

Tourism is the province of Bohol's major industry that generates revenues and employment and stirs local livelihood. In the aftermath of the 7.2 magnitude earthquake of October 15, 2013, Bohol's tourism suffered two-fold, from the negative images of devastation and the actual destruction of tourism resources. The national government and the local government of Bohol have invested heavily in infrastructure projects, including the construction of an international airport, roads, bridges, view decks, tourism information centers, among other projects. The effects of the disaster included diminished income, livelihood and employment and losses in terms of damaged state and residents' personal properties. Hence, the disaster, basically, cancelled out whatever gains generated by the state's extensive tourism promotion campaigns.

The challenge of Bohol now, however, more than aid in the relief and reconstruction efforts, is for its tourism industry to "bounce back" after the disaster and for its local government to focus on long-term institution building and human capital development to be able to continue benefitting from tourism. A post-disaster tourism revitalization plan has to be developed and effectively implemented.

City map of Osaka

The 7th EARCAG

Conference Proceeding

22 July, 2014, Osaka JAPAN

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