

Introgenous development through Exploitation of the Relative Regional Advantages case study: The non-industrial and Under-development South eastern region of Iran

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Abstract

It has been half a century since the first development programme in Iran was carried out, five programmes during the pahlivids and three programmes after the Islamic Republic's Victory. Due to the nature of the programmes (centralism and sectionalism) imbalance in space is evident because of development so that the south eastern region (Sistan and Balochistan Province) stands at the bottom among the twenty four provinces of the country. In other words, the regional share out of the planning achievements has been highly different. There has been emphasis on decentralization in the last economic, social, and cultural programmes of the Islamic Republic (1999-2003). Thus, seeking an introgenous development planning through exploitation of relative regional advantages is reasonable. The south eastern region is facing strong bottlenecks from the environmental capabilities (water and soil in particular).

As a result, the agricultural and industrial measurement insights are weak and the region's development can not be sought through them. From the writer's point of view despite the said bottlenecks, this region has the following relative advantages for an introgenous development:

- 1- Enjoying about 300 km seacoast in the Oman Sea and access to free waters
- 2- Natural and humanitarian phibimena for tourist attraction
- 3- Having trade links with neighboring Pakistan and Afghanistan or south East Asian countries (the ASEAN Group)
- 4- Climatic variety and tropical crops

This research is aimed at studying the said relative advantages to present practical approaches for the development of the south eastern region of Iran.

“Geography of Japan” Reinterpreted

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Abstract

This paper examines and analyzes the reactions, in class, of the students, who took ‘geography’ of Japan” at the university of Hawaii, Manoa, fall 2002, taught by the author both in English and Japanese.

It was discovered that the static images of Japan as a docile imitator of the West held initially by most students, changed rather drastically as they struggled to reinterpret Japan, particularly the achievements in modern technology. It became clear, paradoxically, that a new understanding of Japan, indispensable in the context of globalization, could be most effectively achieved through the direct contact, rather than through the mass media which has brought about globalization.

Gentrification of a particular type : Gentrification and the welfare state in the case of Prenzlauer Berg

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Abstract

Prenzlauer Berg, likely East Berlin's most famous neighbourhood, has faced dramatic changes during the last decade. From a run-down, dilapidated area it has transformed into a centre of urban renewal activities. Decay has been replaced by a new chic and the buzz of vanguard cultural activities.

The paper examines this change by comparing the local data on investments, rents, real estate markets, population structure, and cultural change with international research on segregation, and shows how gentrification theory can help to explain this transformation. Unlike gentrification processes elsewhere, the transformation of Prenzlauer Berg is influenced by specific conditions, such as the transformation of real estate and housing markets after reunification and various 'welfarist' state regulations. We also analyze the 'cultural' aspects of the process. As a result of these specific circumstances gentrification in Prenzlauer Berg manifests new spatial patterns, which are dispersed rather than concentrated and lack a clear 'frontier'. Rent controls and subsidies slow down the population change, stretching out its 'pioneer-phase'. I find that the result of these specific conditions of the restructuring of Prenzlauer Berg is not a prevention of gentrification, but rather its prolongation and dispersion. In the conclusion I examine the role of both 'welfarist' regulations and the transformation of real estate markets on gentrification processes.

Explanations for territorial competition and uneven development at different scales in China since 1949

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Abstract

This article aims to identify what are the crucial factors to explain the phenomenon of uneven economic growth in China, particularly in relation to the effects on widening or narrowing of regional differentials in development. In this paper, I will argue that both the principles of 'policy-matters' and 'economic geography factors' have some strength but propose the differential 'capacity of local public administration'. My argument is tested by three sets of spatial scales of development in communist China, that is, interior region vis-à-vis coastal region across China as a whole; Pearl Delta vis-à-vis Yangtze Delta in coastal China; and some prosperous cities (such as Suzhou or Kuanshan) vis-à-vis other cities in Yangtze Delta.

First of all, I will argue that the principle of 'state policy' matters regional development in the case of interior region vis-à-vis coastal region in communist China. The reason for Yangtze Delta easily catching up and even surpassing Pearl Delta is so-called 'economic geography factors' such as human resources, economic structure, social networks and location. Then I will argue what is missing in the first two explanations to the territorial competition within Yangtze Delta is the upgrading learning capacity of public administration of sub-provincial governments. Some of the analytical framework for examining upgrading learning capacity of public administration of sub-provincial governments will be provided in the end of article.

New civic space and New civic subject in Korea

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Abstract

Micro-Geopolitics against the U.S. Forces in S.Korea Local Problems Caused by the U.S. Military Bases and Resolving Strategies

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Abstract

Problems caused by the U.S. military bases have attracted little attention until recently due to the national security of S.Korea and the peace of North-Eastern Asia, emphasized from the perspective of macro-geopolitics. However, since the political regime has been democratized and political discourses have been liberalized from the 1990s, those problems become a national-widely serious social issue, though they have been brought about on the local areas. Thus, it can be suggested that micro-geopolitics is highly relevant and significant in approaching the local problems caused by the U.S. military bases, and ultimately resolving the macro-geopolitical problem of longstanding unfair relations in the SOFA and the withdrawal of U.S. troops. This paper aims to consider local problems caused by the U.S. military bases and resolving strategies from the perspective of micro-geopolitics. First of all, it discusses some significance of the micro-geopolitical perspective, as it has been recently emphasized in political geography in considering local problems and politics of life on the basis of place, then looks on empirically criminal and environmental problems caused by the U.S. military bases, analyses the questionnaire data on the perception of local dwellers around the military camps in Nam-gu, Daegu, and finally suggests strategies to resolve those problems, which level up from the micro to the macro-scale of geopolitics.

New Imperialism, New Security Strategy of the US, and the future of East Asia

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Abstract

1) A theoretical consideration on the new imperialism, in particular from the geographical perspective. For this part, David Harvey's book, titled *The New Imperialism*, which will be published at the end of this year, would be extremely helpful. I have received from David Harvey the file on the book about two months ago, and I am about to translate it into Korean. I will forward it, if you want to see, though we need to solicit his allowance for our quotations and discussions before publishing the book.

2) Secondly on the basis of the about theoretical considerations, I will describe briefly some implications of a series of events caused by the U.S., especially the U.S. attack to Afghanistan and Iraq by Bush's regime.

3) Then I will turn to the geopolitical situations around the Korean Peninsula, and discuss current issues between the South and the North Korea, and geopolitical power relations among Japan, China, and the U.S. at the present and the near future.

4) Finally, I will talk about what we, critical geographers in East Asia, have to do in practice as well as in theory against the New Imperialism.

The other urbanisation in China: The persistence of villages in cities

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Abstract

Conventional understanding on urbanization assumes it is a linear process that leads to an inevitable integration, both spatially and functionally, of rural and urban areas. However, in China, the persistence of villages in urban districts has suggested something different – urbanization has failed to transform some rural settlements into modern townships. Unlike those migrant enclaves, such as Zhejiang village, which sitting at the outskirts of cities, these ‘villages in the city’ are entrenched in the centre of an expanding city. The pace of economic growth has transformed farmland into factories and farmers into industrial workers but it does not reconstruct the rural institution and organization network into an urban one. As a result, peasants who are now living and working in cities, are still regulated by household registration policies. Likewise, villages – where farmland is no longer found – are still managed by rural collective units which were inherited from the pre-reform period. Thus, the allocation of social goods, the use of land and the household registration of residents in these villages have all followed the rural system inherited from the people’s commune. Neither city governments nor any urban institutions have the authority to arbitrate the internal affairs of these villages. Thus, a rural space has persisted within an urban jurisdiction.

This study investigates the conditions in these ‘villages in the city’ and examines the underlying seasons. By doing so, this study argues that urban-rural dichotomy is still a useful concept to analyse rural development in China.

Capacity building for urban poverty reduction: Some learning lessons from Localized Poverty Reduction in Vietnam Program

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Abstract

In Vietnam and worldwide, the recent approaches to poverty reduction have emphasized decentralization, localization, social capital, civil society, community-based development and partnerships. These ideas have followed up in donor projects, and intellectual exchanges between Vietnamese researchers and their foreign counterparts. Universities – as academic institutions - have meet challenges when following these approaches. In this context, Localized Poverty Reduction in Vietnam (LPRV) project is a multilateral project which involves University of British Columbia, University of Laval, Vietnamese National Centre for Social sciences and Humanities (NCSSH) and five Vietnamese universities: Thai Nguyen, Vinh, Hue, Dalat and University of Social sciences and Humanities in Hochi Minh City.

In this paper we want to share some learning lessons from LPRV project focusing on urban poverty. In order to withdraw constructed learning lessons, three following issues in urban poverty, as dual dialogues, could be used as the frame. First is long term versus short-term strategy, the second is leader, provider role versus empower role and the last one is clear cut rural-urban distinguish approach versus rural-urban close connection approach. Based on three above issues, we'll see how LPRV program has followed, coped and challenged with one or other trend and what are the learning lessons.

Globalization, planning and Regional Development in Less Developed Areas Case from Iran: Sangan

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Abstract

As globalization is at issue on the threshold of the 21th century and attention is paid to it from various dimensions. Nevertheless, Globalization requirements have not been provided on an equal ratio in all regions of the world. Regional planning is one of the most important requirements to carry out regional development in less developed areas in particular to provide the least infra-Structural possibilities in order to benefit from the globalization advantages, and basically being present in this area.

The Sangan district of Khash in the south east of Iran and 200 km from Zahedan, has been viewed as an undeveloped region in this research; and to organize its spatial - physical and to develop its economic social functions, And planning, the related proposals have been presented.

The preliminary findings showed three disposed, Less disposed, and non- disposed regions; that after analysis and composition of findings from total (39)villages three group of stable villages (7 villages), static villages (9 villages), and at last unstable villages (23 villages), were known and set according to an analytical model in planning. A rural district with its rural centre, Sangan, two rural districts and five rural complexes (each over three to fifteen villages) were designed and proposed for regional development and organization. The model services, and welfare establishments and infra - structural stratification were designed and proposed to spatial distribution in four levels; basic points, service centers, service complexes, and at last service systems with the introduction of service elements indicator and the least needed services in each level. Detailed studies and planning are elaborated in the main body of the article.

Class and space: Social class segregation in Japanese cities

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Abstract

In a paper entitled together and equal Fujita and Child Hill claim that Osaka shows no occupational place stratification. They present data to prove that Osaka's social classes are roughly equally spatially distributed within the city and in the wider city-region. Demonstrating that the Japanese city has no social geography conforms to, and serves to advance, the view that Japan has produced a capitalist form of development that lacks many of the inequalities and social ills characteristic of other advanced capitalist societies (e.g. inner city problems). But do the social geographies of Japanese cities really conform to this picture of Japanese society? This issue is explored with the help of a new analysis of the occupational class geography of the city of Kyoto.

Reproduction of the domestic space and the family life in Japanese museums

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Abstract

Recent years, the museum exhibition in Japan has a tendency to stress the family life and neighbouring communities; from reproduction of houses and people's lives of the past, representation of the neighbouring environments, to ecomuseums, or museification of the region. How do we evaluate and express the family and community in these exhibitions? In this report, I start from considering the reproduction of living space in the special exhibition 'Seoul Style 2002: Life as It Is – with the Lee Family' held in the National Museum of Ethnology, and make a critical reading of the presentation of the family and community.

Keywords: domestic space, family life, museum exhibition, nostalgia

Housing Poverty and the Role of Urban Governance in Korea

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is two fold: first to examine the situation of housing poverty in Korea; second, to identify the role of governments in terms of governing agendas for the low-income housing policy. In considering the extend of poverty urban Korea and recent trends, this paper would prefer to concentrate on what has been termed 'housing poverty' rather than 'income poverty'. About 23% of household in 2000 did not meet the minimum housing standard in terms of floor space and basic facilities. The governance of settlements has become a major issue over the last decade in Korea. Due to the ineffectiveness of most past and present efforts, there should be a conceptual change in what the government should do to improve housing conditions for lower income groups. Generally there are three distinct concepts as to the role of the government in housing programs: state provision; the enabling approach; and the market approach. In the Korean context, since the late 1990s, the enabling approach has been more important than the other approaches. One of the major reasons why the emerging paradigm of the enabling approach seems so attractive is that it not only conforms with but also requires democratic participation. Moving from 'controlling' to 'facilitating', from 'providing' to 'enabling' and from 'giving' to 'empowering' is a timely attitudinal change. The Korean experience confirms that in advancing a community-based alternative for housing policy and urban redevelopment, the persistence of inequality at the community level should not be ignored. Equally, the focus on community viability should not obscure the need to create an enabling environment at the macro policy and regional levels. To ensure progress in asserting the need for and in working toward securing adequate shelter for all and for disadvantaged Koreans in particular, active participation of public, private, and nongovernmental partners should occur at all levels to ensure legal security of tenure, protection from discrimination, and equal access to adequate, affordable housing for all. It is particularly important that NGOs and CBOs continue to explore how to develop more effective ways to support and extend grassroots participation.

Neighborhood association struggle for rehabilitating community

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Abstract

Kamagasaki (Airin District), located in Nishinari Ward, Osaka city, is a concentrated area with daily-hire labourers. Kamagasaki, as a supply reservoir for the daily-hire labour force (Yoseba), was 'produced' during the 1960s and the early 1970s, when policies for Kamagasaki were developed in order to cope with a series of protests by the day labourers following the 'first riot' in August 1961. Those policies started in good intention but failed to support the daily-hire labourers in the situation of severe exploitation and poverty.

Since 1970s, the daily-hire labourers began agitating to improve their working condition. They also occupied some public parks in this district illegally to construct their own community. On the other hands, the ordinary residents in Kamagasaki could not use their parks in a proper way. Moreover, mass media's reports about Kamagasaki produced negative images of it, at the same time, Nishinari Ward, the ordinary residents sometimes had difficulty when they try to get jobs or want to find marriage partner. Under these circumstances, the relations between the daily labourers and the neighbouring residents grew more serious.

During the 1990s, daily-hire labour market began to reduce, and lots of daily-hire labourers excluded from the labour market. They could not earn money enough to stay at cheap inns, *Doya*. Then they were obliged to sleep rough on the streets. Since the late 1990s, new movements had started, which aims to provide houses for these people and to support them in Kamagasaki. To achieve these objectives, it is necessarily crucial to overcome the barriers between those who used to be the daily-hire labourers and the neighbouring residents. This presentation will give some ways to overcome these barriers in the struggle of neighbourhood association (Chonaikai) for rehabilitating community.

The Regional Impacts of Kulim High Tech Industrial Park (KHTP)

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Abstract

The Science Parks are planned developments whose function is to generate the basic materials of the informational economy. They have become fashionable in local and regional economic development, promoted by governments mainly for image-making and high-technology ideology within this highly competitive global economy and information-based production. In Science Parks there are concentrations of high technology industrial firms that are hoped to create favourable climate for innovations. This will then help promote development of more competitive local industries and companies and generally increase the economic development of their region. This paper will evaluate the performance of Malaysia's first Science Park, The Kulim High Tech Industrial Park (KHTP) which was developed in 1997. It aims at identifying constraints and limiting factors to the otherwise success of the high-tech industrial parks as a regional development strategy in Malaysia.

Keywords: regional development, science parks, high-tech industries

Hidden Tragedy at Dublarchar, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Trafficking in human being is a global concern today. In Bangladesh there are two types of trafficking in women and children known as international and internal trafficking. The present paper is based on a initiative which was made by the writer and a photographer in an isolated island in the mouth of the Bay of Bengal and the world largest mangrove forest, Sunderbans. It was heard from many sources that a kind of practice of bonded labour is going on there. But before us nobody went there to conduct a study because the strong Mafia gang controls this area. We went there as tourist and conduct our study. It was found that a numbers of children are trafficked to that island for 4-5 months to serve as bonded labour. During this time they have to live a miserable life without any sorts of freedom. The power point presentation consists of their lifestyle, procedure of oppressions on them, their sorrows, environment, and sanitation. The study is able to discover a hidden truth after a long time and willing that it would be helpful in future to stop such kind of inhuman act.

Key words: Trafficking, bonded labour, children

Nodal City in the “Ungrounded Empire” : Taipei as an Interface City in the Cross-border Business Networks

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the dynamics of economic development of Taipei city in the globalization process. In spite Taipei city had taken advantage of rapid industrialization and exploited the rural-urban division of labour since the 1960s, the economic base changed dramatically after 1980s. On the one hand, more industrial firms moved part of their operations overseas, mainly China's coastal cities, and reshuffled the transnational production networks. On the other, the core competitive advantage of the cities and regions came not from traditional service sectors, but from the strategic node position in the transnational flows. Taipei city transformed itself as the node of knowledge flow with the high technology hub, particularly Silicon Valley of California, through the channel of transnational technical communities. At the same time, the City also played as the headquartering role in the extension of production chains which cross the Taiwan Strait to concentrate in the major coastal cities in Mainland China, such as Shanghai. In consequence, it led Taipei city to grow as the nodal city in the cross-border connections. However, numerous issues of governance had to be tackled down for the role to activate, including the solution of the conflict between Taipei City and other regions in Taiwan, the easing of political tension across the strait and the open flow of talent and capital to keep industrial upgrading. Otherwise, as the direct connection between Silicon Valley and China's major cities such as Shanghai grew faster, the role of interface city would face the peril of crowding out, unless it kept upgrading in the functional role to serve the business networks.

Global Forces, Local politics and Community Response: The case of participatory planning in Taipei

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Abstract

By take the approach shift of Taipei's urban planning as an example, this paper aims to illustrate the multi-levelled interactions among global processes, local politics and the community response.

This paper starts with an analysis of the characters of Taipei's urban planning in three stages, including Japanese colonial era before WWII, the KMT authoritarian regime until the late 1980s, and the era of emerging civil society since the late 1980s, with the dramatic transformation in the past two decades given special attention. Then the model of participatory planning at community level, a fruit of new urban politics in global era was introduced. Yon-Kan community's action was further provided as an example to elaborate the multi-levelled forces working at the community level. Finally, the new model's achievement and its limitation as well conclude this paper.

Key word: globalization, urban politics, urban planning, community participation, participatory planning

The Stagnant Winds of Change: Air Pollution and Social Mobilization in Santiago, Chile

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Abstract

Chile's 1990 return to democracy marked the culmination of a broad-based social movement that incorporated grassroots groups, non-governmental organizations and political opposition actors. This however did not ensure democratic consolidation among the various institutions and political actors. Rather, there is a widening fissure between organizations and neighbourhoods with resources and those without. Therefore the problems emerging from this institutional void are most acute in the poorer areas. In order to explain the uneven development of democracy in post-authoritarian regimes in Latin America, Aguero and Stark (1998) developed the 'fault lines' typology. In this paper, the fault lines typology is employed to discuss the institutional barriers to alleviating the pollution problems in one of Santiago de Chile's most polluted and poorest boroughs, Pudahuel. Based on interviews with central figures in two organizations, we conclude that, although everyone agrees on the magnitude of this problem, it is unlikely that the dire environmental issues will get resolved unless these fault lines are eradicated.

Keywords: democratic consolidation, air pollution, Santiago de Chile.

Making peace

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Abstract

General characteristics of rough sleepers through the national survey of homeless people in Japan

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Abstract

According to the first national survey of homeless people held in January and February 2003, which the authors took part in, it is estimated that more than 25,000 people sleep rough in Japan. Most of them are mainly found in Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities, but are observed generally throughout Japan. 'Homeless people' refers to these rough sleepers in Japan. This paper aims at describing the general trends and characteristics of rough sleepers in Japan found through this survey. More precisely, the examined in this paper are their age brackets, genders, the process and triggers as to how they become rough sleepers, and safety nets extended to them such as public assistance.

Roughly speaking, most of the rough sleepers are male of the middle-aged and elderly people. Average age of them is 55.9 year-old. The proportion of female rough sleepers is quite low, occupying 3.0% of total rough sleepers in Japan. Two-thirds of the total rough sleepers live on collecting cans, etc. Many of them passed unstable life being employed as a day labourer at construction sites before being a rough sleeper. As they get older, coupled with the economic recessions, they lost a place of work, a stable source of wages and a house to live, consequently, they had no choice but sleeping rough every day. The survey also revealed that the local and national government in Japan have not been extending them sufficient safety nets in the form of public assistance.

It is, therefore, important to enrich a policy to prevent generation of rough sleepers in the future as well as to implement measures to help them their daily life.

**Variations of the concept of homeland:
A case study of the changing process of the homeland art movement
in Wakayama City in the early days of the Showa era**

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Abstract

This presentation exposes various aspects of the geographical concept of homeland. Generally, homeland is considered an important geographical notion because it is deeply related to forming individual and national identities. But another point of view, we can think homeland as other place, because one can recognize home after going another place. Moreover, in recognizing these contradict nature, we can regard homeland as liminal or hybrid space, encountering self and other, here and away, or urban and country. In this announcement, I discover these variations of the concept of homeland, in the changing process of the homeland art movement in Wakayama City in the early days of the Showa era. Then, I consider the reason of these variations, paying attention to moving, positionalities, spatial scales, and so on.

The Politics of Presenting Research “Internationally”: Hegemony, Positionality, and English-Language Scholarship

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Abstract

With today's global academic standard centred around Euro-American English-language scholarship, researchers appear to be under increased pressure to publish their work in English, regardless of their mother tongues and places of residence. Focusing on postmodern and postcolonial inquiries of positionality and power, this paper problematizes the world-wide English-centred hegemony that potentially marginalizes non-English voices from what are supposed to be 'international' conferences and “international” refereed journals. As a way of examining complex layers and forms of power relations in the English-centred academic space, I describe and analyze my own experiences of feeling superior and inferior as a non-native speaker of English in Japan and the United States of America.

The paper also touches on a one-way flow of knowledge from English-language scholarship to non-English language scholarship. For example, while I rarely find Japanese names cited or listed by Euro-American scholars, English-language books and articles are frequently cited and translated by Japanese scholars. Only with more hegemonial flows over different languages, English makes its way to the global lingua franca in a real sense.

Urban Beautification or Ruralisation of City? Globalization and Migrants Settlements in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

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Abstract

In this paper, I am presenting two opposite ways to make up recent Port Moresby's urban space: the government's endeavour towards 'urban beautification'; and migrant's survival strategy which I call 'ruralisation' of the city. Port Moresby was established as the colonial administration centre under the British rule in the mid-1880s. Port Moresby town was exclusively designed for a few European colonists, where local people are totally excluded from urban space. After the Second World War, urban migrants with lower status have been resided in make-shift dwellings in spontaneous settlements. The number and the size of these settlements are steadily growing for lack of formal low cost housing. Many settlers, especially women, are engaging in street vending and cultivating steep slopes of hills within the city. These are presenting 'village-like' landscape. Recent urban policy for globalization and urban beautification is oppressing both of their livelihood and living space. Street vending is banned under the urban beautification policy. Governments together with mass media are stimulating negative images of settlements such as sources of crime and violence and settlers are to be repatriated into their 'original' place. As a Japanese researcher conducting participant observation in a settlement since 1980, I am strongly opposing to such post-colonial attitudes of governments and political elites. In this situation, what should or can I do for the grass-roots people in the field? I am presenting my own trials in terms of social relevancy of geographical research as well as the fieldworker's positionality.

The Making of City Image: Forming a Theoretical Framework for the Research of Shanghai's New Urban Landscape

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Abstract

Shanghai's urban landscape has changed enormously in the 1990s, under China's Economic Reform Policy. 'Image making' can be regarded as one of the core concepts of its new urban development. This paper aims to develop a theoretical framework to investigate the making of the city image and new Shanghai. It starts by examining the definitions of the conception of 'image', and followed by that of 'city image,' in which not only the proper meaning of the concept for the research will be defined, but also what the image refers will be explored. Through this a semantic and conceptual boundary may be positioned. Then, on the basis of such a boundary, a review of the related researches will be carried on, in order to draw a map about the architectural and urban studies on the 'image of the city', including the theoretical approaches and application of the concept. With this map, I may locate the research on Shanghai's city image making, trace relevant theoretical sources, as well as extend and reinforce the conception of city image. As a consequence, the investigation will conclude by a blueprint of theoretical framework for the research, and also a hypothesis that how I connect this framework to the phenomena of Shanghai's new urban development.

Water for Prosperity or Peace: Anti-Dam Construction movement of Hantan River, South Korea

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Abstract

South Korea shares three international rivers with North Korea. The Hantan River is one of them. To control the flood, central government of South Korea has planned to build dam across the river, although it has very little economic benefit. In the course of pursuing the plan, it has faced anti-dam construction movement from the region around the river. It raised the issue of governance of water and suggested alternative utilization of the river. Nearby the dam construction site, there is the largest shooting range in South Korea. If there happens to be an accident, dam can be attacked. Therefore, the dam construction site is not only unsafe but also useless. Rather, people insisted that negotiation of water use between North and South Korea, according to the agreement on international rivers, can contribute to the alleviation of tension between two Koreas. This paper tries to show that there is paradigm shift in water use in South Korea, focusing on the geopolitical aspect of the river and issues of water governance (or water democracy) and sustainability.

The real facts about the construction of new air bases in Okinawa according to U.S.military long-range planning

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Abstract

In September of 1995, a group of U.S. soldiers raped an Okinawan schoolgirl. After this incident, the demands for the adjustment & reduction of bases by the Okinawan people grew stronger. There was much controversy over the existence of the bases, so U.S. and Japanese governments, in November of that same year, inaugurated SACO (the Special Action Committee on Okinawa). In December of 1996, both governments presented the SACO final report in which they stated backward 'the restoration of bases, like Futenma Air Base, under the condition of relocations to inside of Okinawa'. (We call; 'the SACO agreement' today).

In the summer of 1999, I organized 'the People's Conference for Inquiring into the SACO Agreement'. Our aim is the analysis of U.S. military long-range plans, during the conference, we dug into U.S. military archival documents, and analyzed them. We concluded that the SACO Agreement is a plan in which bases are apparently returned, and truly 'unified & strengthened & modernized'.

A case of homeless people social movement: 1996 Shinjuku's homeless sit-in

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Abstract

After more than 6 months of struggle, 800 guards and policemen evicted the homeless community living in the underground path connecting Shinjuku station West exit to Tokyo Metropolitan Government in the skyscraper district. This event, that made the headline of print and broadcast national media, became one of the first major events of 1996 and brought a new light on this stigmatized community. This presentation will analyze this rare example of mobilization of excluded people and more precisely, focus on the major element that is the construction of an 'own' space for the emergence of a collective action.

Seeking peace through the exchanges with Okinawa and South Korea

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What should we do with the U.S. military bases and Japan?

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Abstract

Under the pretext that 'Okinawa's pain should be dispersed all over the country', the U.S. Marines' artillery live-fire exercise has started in Hijudai maneuver fields. Since then, we have become known the actual situation in Okinawa, on which approximately 70% of the U.S. military bases in Japan are concentrated. We have cultivated interchanges with people of Okinawa and tackled an issue of the U.S. military bases together for its solution.

In corporation with people of Okinawa and Japanese mainland who are engaged in the peace movement, we carried out a campaign for the opinion advertising in New York Times that appealed to bring the U.S. Marines home. Through this campaign, we made close connection with Okinawan women, and participated in the 'America Peace Caravan' together in 1998. In this caravan, we attended the 2nd International Women's Conference in Washington of which title is 'Opposition to American Militarism and Networking for East Asian and American Women' and met Korean women who were engaged in issues of the U.S. military bases in South Korea. Since then, we have maintained exchanges with Korean people who live around the U.S. forces' maneuver fields.

Through those exchanges, we have produced a documentary film 'Maehyang-Ri', and presented it at South Korea. From now forwards, we hope to proceed the exchanges and mutual understanding with Korean people by way of introducing Korean documentary films to Japan.

A Pedagogy for Critical Geography in Asia and the Pacific

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Abstract

Spaces for alternative geographies include the classroom; a pedagogy for globalism from below is imperative. Recognizing specific places as settings for and objects of instruction is a starting point. Each university is a specific site and situation of knowledge. Examining relationships between places and knowledge in Asia and the Pacific yields multiple geographies. This paper proposes questions and seeks discussion about understanding and linking situated geographies around Asia and the Pacific.

Shifting Geopolitical Policy of the US and its New Security Strategy

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Abstract

This paper discusses the shifting trajectory of global geopolitical strategy of the US after WWII, in conjunction with the Cold War and Neo-Liberalism, that culminates in the New Security Strategy..

The United States has attempted to maintain the imperial hegemony over the globe using different stratagems in turn in the post-WWII era. Right after the WWII, the US resorted to containment policy drawing upon military superiority to the socialist countries. A series of events that occurred in 1970s, among which defeat in Vietnam war being most important, pushed the US its policy into deeper deployment of market principle, through spreading the new international division of labour (NIDL) across the globe. Entry of the PRC into the global market system magnified the production capacity of the global market system, which eventually gave rise to the global overproduction and deflation.

The frontier of global market economy at a standstill, the least developed countries (LDC) were left in dead poverty; with some of them having turned into the hotbed of 'terrorist' activities. The US attack to Afghanistan and Iraq, in the name of 'war against terrorism', is nothing but the manifestation of incapability of the US to dominate over the globe with neo-liberalism. The US now reverted into the containment policy, yet this time not of the socialism, but of the various smaller yet persistent factions (Islamic fundamentalism and remnant of Stalinism being most conspicuous) that remain oppositional to the US with physical violence stationed in the LDCs.

We can thus discern a dialectics behind the New Security Strategy of the US: it is nothing but an outcome of the failed attempt of the US a generation ago -- to spread market economy to every corner of the world to contain non-market principles to organize economy and society..., (If possible, I may present my paper in conjunction with the second plenary session on 9 August on the geo-political situation of East Asia.)

A new stage in the policy and NGO activities for rough sleepers in Osaka, Japan

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Abstract

During the last ten years a rapid increase of rough sleepers (homeless people) has raised the attention of ordinary residents of Osaka to take action toward the problem. The problem of rough sleepers, or in other words, the vagrant issue had been long confined within specific areas such as Airin (popularly known as Kamagasaki) district. The symptomatic policies for this quarter have for over 30 years been arranged as Airin policy, exclusively conceived for daily contracted construction workers, but not suited for the jobless, aged-singleton nor rough sleepers. This paper deals with the new style of urban regeneration movement, which the author participates in, and analyses the characteristics of its unique activities. Tracing back the series of events, which appeared in the Airin District, many movements and organizations have been started in the previous five years, and are continuing to increase. The changes in the style of movements and organizations have also resulted in a massive shift in the nature of the conventional labor movement and religious charitable work. In this tendency, two influential organizations are focused on; one is the NPO Kamagasaki, established in 1999, which coordinates the management of shelters, contracts of public employment programs and welfare support, establishing a close relationship with Osaka city. The other is Kamagasaki Community Regeneration Forum, established in 1999.

Present conditions of Airin districts and actual supportive actions

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Abstract

This on-site workshop (2) is held in Airin district, popularly known as Kamagasaki, in Osaka, where largest number of casual day-labourers and rough sleepers in Japan concentrate. In the current economic depression, rapid increase of rough sleepers urge not only city government but also ordinary residents and the non-government sectors to take action with respect to serious problems related to housing, job loss, and social welfare. The situation is especially grave for the aged male singletons struggling for their survival in this community. Together with the East Asian colleagues tackling with the issues in support of aged people and rough sleepers with difficulty, this workshop aims to deal with and to share among us the present conditions of disadvantaged aged male singletons and rough sleepers, and at the same time community support action for these persons, especially in Osaka, Taipei and Hong Kong.

Strategies of resistance to Neoliberalism: The Italian Social Centers

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Abstract

Between 1968 and 1978, Italy experienced a tense transformation to the post-fordist era accompanied by a strong cycle of protest. The disappearing of the traditional political public space in urban squares, in workplaces, in the local branches of political parties and extraparliamentary organizations was challenged by a big Movement of workers and students that sought new forms of political struggle. Some Social Centres were created in the '70s, but in the '80s a strong reaction by neoliberalist forces took place alongside to a heavy police repression. The first generation of Social Centres disappeared but the Italian extraparliamentary left, during the 1980s and 1990s, recreated a network of social and political spaces, thus giving birth to a second generation of Social Centres. Social Centers are squatted places, where self-managed social, political and cultural activities are organized. Since 1985, over two hundred Social Centres organized their activities in Italy. Thousands of people participated in this experience, indicating the possibility of direct democracy as a concrete alternative to the 'official' bureaucratic organization of daily life. Social Centres restore previously abandoned public and private places and give them back as public spaces. This occurs through the reconstitution of a collective action, based on cooperative forms of work outside the wage labour discipline, explicitly directed against the dynamics of marginalization and exclusion dominant in our cities. Their organization is based on a social network of people mobilized over a different spatial scale of actions. In these original experiences, the possibility of alternative practices to neoliberal globalization is debated and tested.

Re-examining “security” and constructing alternative reality of living world

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Abstract

An issue of ‘security’ seems to be overemphasized in contemporary society, especially after 9.11 attack. It is as if the military power is the only one method for people to be secured from terrorism. However, Agamben (2002) notes, security by the state has relation of ‘secret complicity’ with state terrorism, which is exercised against terrorism to secure the state. In that meaning, security and terrorism constitute single ‘deadly system’.

In order to breakthrough such a deadly system of security and terrorism, it is necessary for us to look for alternative reality based not on space of the state but on our living world. This paper raises three points of discussion in search for such alternative way. 1) Problem of geographical scale: how should we scale up the grass-roots peace movements? 2) Producing culture of peace: how should we imagine an alternative geography of our living world? 3) Thinking between differences: how should we meet others in the localized context of grass-roots movements? Inspired by the presentation of workshop, I would like to consider these problems with workshop participants.

A Geographical Analysis of Slum Eviction in Dhaka City and its Impact on Evictees (1975-2001)

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Abstract

Dhaka, the capital and primate city of Bangladesh, is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. A significant proportion of this increasing population takes shelter in slums where they live inhumanly. Moreover, repeated eviction throws them in a severe condition. In this study I have attempted to make a chronological locational analysis of slum eviction, process of slum evictions, impact on evictees, and focus on the housing rights and make suggestions for rehabilitation. Despite many laws and obligations slums are being evicted almost every year in Dhaka City very few of them are being rehabilitated and most of them are forced evictions. A large number of slums were evicted in 1975, 1999 and 2001. Most of the evicted people become homeless just after eviction and then again they resettle at nearby areas of evicted slums by setting new houses or in rental houses in another slum. In the new places where they take shelters after eviction have to pay more money as house rent.

The distance of work place increases largely and the income after eviction decreases. The children and women are most severe victims of eviction. The women have to stay at open space after eviction where they feel unsecured. It is found that the impact of slum eviction is severely destructive. A city like Dhaka through this cruel act repeatedly becomes a sad part of urbanization.

An exploration into local culture: Beyond martial arts in Hong Kong films

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Abstract

Hong Kong has one of the largest and most dynamic film industries in the world. The paper aims to study the boom of action (kung fu) films since early 1970s by the actors such as Bruce Lee and Jackie Chan, and some of the directors and action directors by tracing their personal paths and projects, opportunities and obligations, and a comment on their roles played in the Hong Kong film industry. The paper also looks into the vested Chinese culture embedded in the place and its people, the new hybrid cultural formation and transformation in the film-making process.

Representations and practices around “Kyodo” (homeplace, homeland, Heimat) in Japan

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Abstract

At the end of the 19th century in Japan that the concept of ‘Kyodo’ (home place or homeland) was inscribed into, and internalized in Japanese people’s mind. The idea of Kyodo was initially used in elementary education and then deployed to scholarly fields such as ‘Kyodo Kenkyu’ (*Heimatkunde*) or folkloristics (*Volkskunde*) in the early 20th century. I assumed that the use of the concept of Kyodo in these ways was closely related to the aim of the Japanese government and scholars to build the nation-state. In the education of geography at elementary school teachers imaged that the world were structured as concentric circles. Teachers started the education of geography for their students with Kyodo and moved to the larger scale of geography such as Japanese geography, East Asian geography and World geography. In other cases, teachers taught geography in the following order: Kyodo, prefecture, Japan, and the globe. In any case, Kyodo was regarded as the smallest scale and the centre of the imaged concentric circles of the world. These educational programs for geography were based on supposition that school children could understand Kyodo intuitively and study the larger scales of geography that required the imagination rather than intuition of the children. Practicing the educational programs based on such supposition was the attempt to create the members of the ‘imagined community’ in which, as Benedict Anderson described, a nation-state had been imagined by its people with specific affection and emotion attached to it. In this paper I examined the problematic aspects of these representations and practices around the concept of Kyodo.

The Formation of the Korean Community in Osaka: Development of a Unique History

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Abstract

The line between Geographer and Historian has always been a blurry one, but exploring the Korean community in Japan redefines the need to address both historical data and geography in tandem. Several studies, including those by Michael Weiner and Sonia Ryang, discuss Japan's Korean community in some detail, but do not address the issue with any regard for the geographical aspects that are inherent in the formation of the community. This research is an attempt to rectify the un-addressed relationship between the formation of the various Korean communities in Japan and the regional distinctions that differentiate them. This presentation will attempt to show that rather than the single entity seen by Weiner, or the communities divided along political and ideological lines seen by Ryang, the formation of the multiple Korean communities is largely a product of geographical interest. While no absolute division of Koreans in Japan is possible, I have grouped Koreans largely according to type of employment and found that three main communities formed. The mining interests of Kyushu and Hokkaido attracted young male Korean workers. The academic institutions of Tokyo attracted Korea's intellectual elites, and the industrial sector of Osaka attracted cheap Korean labour. Of special interest for this research is the Korean community of Osaka. Its distinctive roots have allowed it to thrive and become the dominant centre of resident Koreans in Japan. The goal of this paper is show how the unique environment of Osaka, and the unique circumstances of those Koreans who immigrated, interacted in the formation of Osaka's Korean community.

The Privation of the Japan National Railways: The Myth of Neo-Liberal Reform and Spatial Configurations of the Rail network in Japan -a view from Critical Geography

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Abstract

Successful reform of the Japan National Railways (JNR) has been touted as a model of deregulation and privatization. However, close scrutiny of the process and consequences gives us a picture quite different from this imagery. This paper analyses the changing configuration of the national railways network of Japan as the outcome of the privatisation of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) into 7 JR companies -6 regional passenger companies (JR East, Central, West, Hokkaido, Sikoku, Kyushu) and a nationwide freight company (JR Freight)-with took place on 1 April 1987.

Global Restructuring, Urban Redevelopment and Population Displacement in Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong

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Abstract

This research aims at investigating the effects of urban redevelopment on population displacement in Hong Kong, with special reference to Tsuen Wan. It was found that the existing literature on urban redevelopment has almost ignored the details of population displacement. To redress the imbalance, this research has constructed a theoretical framework, seeing the city as the physical space where different power networks are layered on top of one another. Each network affects various social groups or individuals differently. While some are able to tap into one or more networks and, therefore, benefit from them, others are effectively imprisoned by them. This framework is then applied to investigate population displacement in the Tsuen Wan Town Centre Seven Streets redevelopment project. It shows how Tsuen Wan has been positioned in the recent global restructuring. It has to be converted from a manufacturing base to a transport node cum service centre in the western part of Hong Kong. To achieve this purpose, the area has been subject to a large amount of redevelopment pressure. This transformation has penalised some social groups and not others. Then discussion is focused on the Seven Streets project. It documents the agents involved and their interests. There are many social consequences with this redevelopment. But the effects are not equally felt, shared and accepted by various social groups. By interviewing a number of affected residents, this study shows that the outcomes of displacement depended very much on individual connection with the power networks.

Life of various senior citizens and their struggle in the lower class inner city in Hong Kong

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Abstract

The housing need of the marginalised people has largely been ignored, although there were a considerable number of campaigns to redress this imbalance in the past. This study focuses on the most recent battle: a defence against the high level of rent in public housing. This brief talk describes how the concerned group of the marginalised public housing tenants, especially the elderlies, organised themselves and won a legal battle, demanding the Housing Authority of Hong Kong to revise the rent level.

An Old “New Town”: Involution in Senri New Town, Osaka prefecture

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Abstract

Senri New Town is famous for the first real ‘new town’ in Japan. It locates at the northern part of Osaka prefecture. The town was started to construct in 1961 and opened in 1962. In 2003 it has a population of about ninety five thousand. The plan was as for an ideal residential area, but it has a history of 40 years now, then there occurs some problems: rapid aging of residents, old residential dormitories, decay of commercial functions, conflict among residents over landscape preservation and so on. In this presentation these complicated problems were referred and I show some buffers of citizens’ power and activity to resolve them.

What have been seen through the U.S. forces' military exercises in Hijudai

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What should we do with the U.S. military bases and Japan?

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Abstract

<Actualities of the U.S. forces' military exercise in Hijudai >

- My hometown Yufuin and myself.
- A problem of relocating the U.S. forces' military exercises has suddenly sprung up.
- To know Okinawa, to know Hijudai and to know my homeland.
- Actual problems of the U.S. forces' military exercise in Hijudai.
(An exercise for the new 'Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation' that mobilizes local society. Prior agreements were broken one after another. Exercise for NBC weapons was done without noticing it. An incident of bombardment by private citizens.)
- Problems around the U.S. forces' military exercise.
(Compensation for moving, Facilities to perpetuate the U.S. forces' military exercises)
- Increasing attitude of disregarding local people.
- Dependency of local economy upon the military affairs.
- Has Okinawa been relieved from its pain by the relocation of the U.S. forces' military exercises to Japanese mainland?
- Japan-U.S joint military exercise in last autumn: what the superintendent-general Matsukawa's violent words suggest.
- Hijudai is again connected to battle fields by the U.S. military exercises.

<Our movement>

- Protest and watch
- International grassroots exchange
- Regional economy independent of military affairs
- Towards a reconstruction of cooperative human relationships
- Use of the internet within local area

Globalisation and the celebration of the local: Place as cultural commodity in 'old' Tokyo

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Abstract

This paper is about constructions and reconstructions of place-based local identities at a time of global cultural as well as economic integration. It relates and responds to recent concern in the geographical literature for the transformation of urban landscapes in southern China, Malaysia and elsewhere in the East Asia region, where the emphasis is placed on the city of spectacle, as locus of symbolic power and as nexus in a space of flows. While such accounts are central to an understanding of changing urban conditions in East Asia, they tend to deflect attention away from the lived geographies of many of the inhabitants of these areas. The subaltern view of the city is obscured behind the late modern (or post-modern) screens and protrusions of hubritic urban projects.

Shitamachi is a central reference point in the everyday subconscious geographies of the inhabitants not only of Tokyo but also of Japan as a whole. Indeed, so familiar is it that few Japanese consider it worthy of reflection and fewer still of academic study. It has no boundaries, is not recognised as an administrative entity, and has clearly shifted out from the centre of Tokyo. For decades it was seen as the Tokyo of backstreet factories and sub-standard housing. It was, as it were, the geographical receptacle for the underside of Japanese modernisation. Recent years, however, have seen a sea change in attitudes. Shitamachi has been historicised and mythicised. It has become part of a celebration of Tokyo's past. It has become commodified as gifts for tourists. And, in part, it has been sucked into the successive waves of urban development that have transformed the cityscape, and continue to do so today, despite Japan's decade-long economic torpor. In this paper I trace this transformation in perceptions of Shitamachi. In doing so, I explore the particular points of tension that arise between a Shitamachi that forms part of daily life and work and a Shitamachi that is commodified and celebrated as local history in a city with global reach.

Spatiality of daily lives of mother-workers of Tin Shui Wai new town in Hong Kong: Constructions and contestations of lived space

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Abstract

Place, space and human agents have been the main focuses of geographers, who attempt to make sense of the relationships between place/ space and the people's lived experience. By drawing on Massey's conceptualization of space/ power – 'activity-space/ spatiality' – together with others' contributions, this paper attempts to provide a conceptual understanding of the ways socio-spatial processes make their impacts on the real time-space experience of mother-workers in the new town of Hong Kong. Specifically, this new notion of space/ power elucidates the ways of the mother-workers living in a new town construct, contest and negotiate for their lived space under the influence of structural inequalities induced by capitalism, patriarchy and the government authority. Space can be conceptualized as a form of empowerment, a form of limitation, or a form of resistance. In other words, it is a form of resource network in place, which the mother-workers are engaged in and struggle for. The research consists of three aspects: first, it explores the questions of identities in relation to their interpretation of lived space, as a mother and a wage labour, or as a combination of these identities; second, it aims to focus on the time-space experience in relation to their daily work by investigating how they make use of resource networks for doing a moving, recreating social networks and accessing public resources; third, by reviewing the lived experience of mother-workers, it is hoped to provide a conceptualization of space/ power/ mother-workers to understand their lived space, as a site of limitation, contestation and resistance. This conceptual framework is demonstrated by drawing on information gathered in site observation, in-depth interviews and group discussions with the mother-workers living in Tin Shui Wai new town.

The Fluid Landscapes of Local Gay People in Taiwan: From Public Sex to Political Mobilization

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Abstract

This paper tried to discuss local landscape of sexualities between men, and chose Kaohsiung for the place of fieldwork. Because after the pre-research, I found local 'gay' culture, especially beside the Love River, was very different from the mainstream of gay culture which was simplified into the gay cultures in Taipei, the largest metropolitan in Taiwan. Kaohsiung is one of the most important city in south of Taiwan. Owing to its marginal historical development, major manufacture economies, and political ecologies, local 'gay' cultures reflects more grassroots and blue-collar elements. But Taiwanese academic studies and gay movements paid less attention on here.

This research took the viewpoint of human geographies to analyze the local landscape of sexualities between men, and it was from spatial, historical and social dimensions. Firstly, in spatial dimension, cruising, watching and public sex are the main behaviors in this place and they are always happened in some special locations beside the Love River. Besides, there were some rules and strategies to maintain participants' social status for more sexual encounters, and they seemed build a privileged zone for men-to men intercourse. In historical dimension, we tried to get some details from the interview and casual talks in the fieldwork, and made up a three-stage process for local landscape of sexualities between men. The first stage was the local 'gay' landscape co-existed female sex works and some interviewer said the reason was United States navy settling in south of Taiwan. The second stage was local 'gays' started to use a open space beside the Love river to be their 'Office'. At the last stage, because of urban renewal, the landscape was cleared up by the city government; Local 'gays' became homeless and were in the course of looking for a new 'Office'. Finally, in social dimension, we found these 'gays' ways to earn money had much influence on their sexualities; Although they were almost involved hetero-sexual marriage, they still have same-sex intercourse in the landscape freely. They were used to have a double lives and equipped with many strategies to roam around different landscapes of sexualities.

In the conclusion, we would like to share the concept of 'triple closets' which was the local 'gay' landscape were faced with alienation from local social networks, the local mainstream of gay cultures and globalized landscape of sexualities; And this situation was similar in the Third World. To struggle with the 'triple closets', the local gay movement will play an more and more essential role. On the time of gay movement understood the complexities of sexualities with the effects of ethnicity and class, the agency will have the chance to install more resources to these people and protect them from the peek of the public.

keywords: gay, public sex, landscape of sexualities, Love River, Kaohsiung

Geopolitical context of “redefined” security: Japan and U.S. bases in the post-Cold War era

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Abstract

The end of the Cold War has affected the geopolitical context of East Asia in a complex way. This renewed balance of power made it necessary to redefine the role of the U.S. military presence in Japan as well as in East Asia. However, the deployment and amount of U.S. military forces in the area have not changed significantly. Rather, political discourses over new ‘threats such as China and North Korea seem to be accepted by the Japanese public so that the current U.S. military presence tends to be considered inevitable. Regardless of possibilities for new multilateral diplomacy in East Asia, the ‘redefined’ Japan-U.S. security regime attempts to open a path for Japan to become more active in military ‘contribution’, especially after September 11th. This paper examines the current meaning of the U.S. military presence in East Asia and the orientation of Japan's security policy in relation to the increased global hegemony of the U.S.

The present conditions of rough sleepers in Taipei and its counter-measure

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Abstract

As an outreach social worker for rough sleepers in Taipei City government, the author introduces the present conditions of rough sleepers in Taipei, and gives some remarks about the counter-measure actions. In Taipei, there are nearly five hundred rough sleepers. In the course of my outreach service, I can individually contact with person who sleep rough on the street, under the expressway and bridges, and in the terminals etc.. I classify these people as five types. Among them, two types have their historical origin who became homeless, and at the same time, one of the others is a new type of becoming homeless due to the current economic depression. Until recently, they were controlled under the police agency, so that the homeless policy was not a social welfare but the social security issue. Describing the problems that they are daily confronting, I show the present conditions of each type homeless people by photos respectively, point out the specific feature. In any case, the action for supporting homeless people is just starting in Taiwan.

The Restoration of Territorial Community and Urban Community Movement based on Apartment Residential Space

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Abstract

Community has been declining in the urbanized modern society. The decline or loss of community has been one of the most serious social problems since industrial revolution in the aspect of 'quality of life'. In the future, community would continue to decline. However, we are still desiring and seeking the community life paradoxically. This study explores the possibility and limit of restoring territorial community through observing urban community movements in apartment complexes, a type of seeking the community life. The work, focused on apartment complex, has two major objectives: (1) to detect the socio-spatial features of apartment residential neighbourhood, (2) to discuss the nature of apartment community movements, which is recently deployed in South Korea.

It is often even difficult to say precisely what a community is, because it has too many meaning and is defined too diversely. However, the theoretical perspective of this study is that community is basically a territorial phenomenon, even though social interaction and common ties are also its important elements. In fact, it is not much to say that the decline of community primarily results from the loss of territoriality in its main components. Social interaction and common ties without territorial base can be easily found in even a mass society. Social interaction and common ties without territoriality such as an internet cafe can not replace the loss of community life in the residential space. The community life can be promoted most when its members share their daily life space on the basis of nearness.

In this context, apartment complexes have much significance in the restoration of territorial in urban society. At present, over 50% of total population in South Korea reside in apartments. Apartment is typical of alienated urban life in spite of the most common residential mode in large cities. Urban dwellers are alienated from their own residential spaces. Thus, apartment residential community is not spontaneous, but planned. Apartment community movement is an effort of building a planned residential community in a dreary apartment complex.

The primary feature of apartment complex is the closed compartment of residential space. The compartment is a main factor in the loss of community. However, apartment complex also has a good few elements of community, because it requires public life of its residents. Apartment community movement tries to activate such elements of community in apartment complex.

The first apartment community movement in South Korea goes back to the early 1990s. However, it is not until the late 1990s that apartment community movement began to be deployed substantially. Early apartment community movements mainly focused on coping with the irrational management of apartment complex. Thus, they are not an authentic community movement in a strict sense, but residents' movement for restoring public rights infringed unfairly. Thereby, the early

apartment community movements gave prominence to the institutional reform in the aspect of apartment complex management than community life among residents. However, these movements had effects on arresting residents' attention and organizing them in apartment complexes. That is to say, residents' movement for retaking rights became an important basis in the evolution of apartment community movement.

Recent apartment community movements gradually focus on the living culture of apartment complex for the increase of common ties among residents with improving living conditions. Activation of clubs or organizations in apartment complexes reflects the recent trend of apartment community movements. However, apartment community movements have still lots of problems. The few, residential representative committee or apartment women's association mostly leads apartment community movements and the rate of residents' participation with community movement is still low. Nevertheless, community movements prove to have an effect on improving the neighbourhood relationship by the empirical survey of apartment complexes. In this point, apartment community movement has a significant meaning in the quest for restoring territorial community, although it is not yet an ideal type of community in a normative sense.

Employed married women and the spatial division between workplace and home

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Abstract

Low-skilled and low-cost female labor force is employed as part-timer by capital more than male full-time worker in the period of economic stagnation. And the Equal Employment Opportunity Law (established in 1984) in Japan helps married women to enter easily into male-dominated jobs. For example, female driver in home delivery service is increasing gradually. My study shows that most of them are married and have school-aged or younger children, and have double burden both on paid and domestic work. I argue about 'the new space' for employed married women that will be able to break down the fixed framework of workplace and home.

Introduction of Kamagasaki (Airin) Regeneration Forum and its regeneration movement '*machidukuri*'

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Abstract

Let us show our Forum in the following URL; <<http://www.kamagasaki-forum.com/en/index.html>>. It says 'Kamagasaki (Airin District) is located in Nishinari Ward in Osaka City and known as the largest "Yoseba"---where day laborers gather---in Japan. Recent economic decline and the ageing population have increased the number of rough sleepers in Kamagasaki. We zealously pursue activities with the following slogans: 1: from rough sleepers countermeasures to community development!, 2: self-reliance rooted in the community!, 3: community development enabling Kamagasaki to be livable for anybody. Our activities are led through workshops and forums in order to envision the ideal future of Kamagasaki and to realize it.' In this presentation, we show our main activities and its temporary outcomes, even though it is always a trial and error.

Projects List

- 1: Supportive Housing Project
- 2: Plan of Utilizing 2000 Vacant Rooms of Cheap Lodging Houses
- 3: Refuge Temple Project to Avoid Rough Sleeping
- 4: Group Home Joy Steering Committee
- 5: Taishi Welfare Center
- 6: Aftercare Project for Graduates of the Municipal Supportive Center for Self-Reliance
- 7: Kama-Kama Care Project
- 8: Organic Waste Recycling Project
- 9: Association to Support the Aging Community in Kamagasaki
- 10: Kama Currency Committee (Committee Promoting the Circulation of Local Currency)
- 11: Training Course for Volunteering in Kamagasaki
- 12: Kamagasaki Volunteer Liaison Association
- 13: Preferential Treatment for Kamagasaki Volunteers and Researchers
- 14: Literacy Building Class (Nickname: mojiro-kai)
- 15: Community Gardening Group
- 16: Interactive Meeting for Supportive Housing among Osaka, Tokyo and New York
- 17: Managing Our Homepage.

Labour Productivity and Openness of Manufacturing Industry of Guangdong, China

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Abstract

This paper examines the labour productivity and openness of Manufacturing Industry of Guangdong, China. The paper aims to estimate some hypotheses that are as following: (1) technology is embodied in the capital goods, (2) skilled employed persons and equipment/machinery are positively correlated with labour productivity, (3) openness (ratio of export to gross output of manufacturing industry) is necessary for promoting labour productivity. The empirical estimation conforms the above-mentioned hypotheses, which raise the interest of further studies.