



WORKSHOP

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND EFFECTS OF INNOVATIONS IN TOKYO AND BEYOND

Wednesday/Thursday, November 7–8, 2018

IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies
Universität Duisburg-Essen
Geibelstr. 41, 47057 Duisburg
Conference Room SG 183

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

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INTRODUCTION

The metropolitan area of Tokyo is still the Japanese seismograph of new social developments in the public sphere, even after nearly two decades of decentralization reforms. Due to the rapid urban and social developments, the metropolitan society offers an ideal forum for social innovations. In broad, social innovations are conceptually defined as new social forms (e.g. behavior, interactions or institutional frameworks) which distinguish from the established forms and has a wide diffusion in society (Zapf 1989; Howaldt/Schwarz 2010; Gillwald 2000). With presenters from sociology, political science and cultural studies, the workshop offers various insights of social and urban innovations in the form of new social movements, democratic innovations, and recent urban developments and their effects on the local community.

The first session of the workshop scrutinizes the new developments in citizen engagement in the public sphere from a social science perspective. The mass demonstrations after the nuclear power-plant accident in Fukushima in 2011 initiated new social movements in Japan. Japanese people who had never joined the protest begun to participate. The mass demonstrations in the capital Tokyo attracted nationwide and international attention and protests followed all over the country. Using the social media and creative forms of protests the participants have developed new coalitions and performances of social movements in Japan. Yet at the same time, social scientists also need to examine its limitation. Despite mass demonstrations, the majority of citizens in Japan were still reluctant to political engagement. By taking historical scope and comparing it with the movements in the past, we would also explore how actually was new and innovative about the post-2011 movements. Finally, we analyze some innovative participatory forums which governments have implemented and academia has discussed as democratic innovations.

In the second session, we focus on urban innovations and their social impact. The metropolitan society must respond to the rapid urban and social evolutions due to the dense population. Having a fast pace of construction and reconstruction, Tokyo is one of the most innovative cities on earth with an excellent infrastructure even after decades of recession. A constant renewal of existing urban structures and new local policies are vital to meet the appearing and sometimes divergent needs within the metropolitan society. From a social science and cultural studies perspective, thus, the socio-cultural effects of the urban transformations toward the society or specific social groups and vice versa the urban solutions for new social needs are of a special interest. The presentations provide examples from historical and contemporary urban evolutions, especially caused by the Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Participating at the workshop is free. However, **please register** for Nov. 7 or/and Nov. 8 until Oct. 31, 2018 with an E-mail to events@in-east.de

PROGRAMME

Wed., November 7, 2018

Session I: New Social Movements and Innovative Political Participation

- 13:15 **Welcome and Introduction**
- 13:30 **Keiichi Satoh** (*University of Konstanz*)
“New Protest Cycle” Backed by the New Organizational Alliance? –
Making Sense of the Frequent Large-Scale Demonstrations after the 3/11
- 14:15 **Anna Wiemann** (*Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf*)
The Network Coalition E-shift – A New Form of Social Movement Organization?
- 15:00 Coffee and Tea
- 15:30 **Kei Takata** (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)
What’s so New about the ‘New New Social Movements’ in Japan?
- 16:15 **Momoyo Hüstebeck** (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)
Invited Spaces – Deliberative Innovations in Comparison to Social Movements
as Claimed Spaces
- 17:00 **General Discussion / Conclusion**

Thur., November 8, 2018

Session II: Social Effects of Urban Innovations

- 9:15 **Introduction**
- 9:30 **Takashi Machimura** (*Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo*)
Tokyo’s Flexible but Uncontrollable City Regions as Innovative Base:
Its Past Development and Future Challenges
- 10:15 Coffee and Tea
- 10:30 **Christian Tagsold** (*Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf*)
The Tokyo Olympics 2020: A Small-Scale but Functional Vision for the Mega-City?
- 11:15 **Deirdre Sneep** (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)
“A Global Landmark for Young People” – Urban Innovations and Urban Aging
in Light of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games
- 12:00 Light lunch
- 12:45 **Wrap Up and Final Conclusion**

ABSTRACTS AND SHORT BIOS OF THE PRESENTERS

Session I: New Social Movements and Innovative Political Participation (Wed., Nov. 7)

“New Protest Cycle” Backed by the New Organizational Alliance? – Making Sense of the Frequent Large-Scale Demonstrations after the 3/11

Keiichi Satoh (*University of Konstanz*)

Since the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011, the 3.11, Japan witnessed a nationwide upsurge of demonstrations. Large-scale demonstrations were initially observed in anti-nuclear related issues but gradually also spread in other issues including protests against the US military bases, the national security law and the conspiracy law. This spread of large-scale demonstrations across the issues contrasts strongly with the former 30-year “winter of social movements”. Some researchers diagnosed that Japan entered into a “new protest cycle”. Notably, given the limited number of first-time participants, it can be only fully explained through an analysis of network-building among social movement organizations (SMOs).

Using the new original data of the 308 SMOs collected during February and March 2018 by the Study Group on Infrastructure and Society (SGIS), we will examine the network formation of SMOs and its effects to the mobilization after the 3.11.

Our findings show that after the 3/11 anti-nuclear organizations became the hub of SMOs with different issues. Accordingly, on the one hand, the coalitions between the labor movements and new social movements were enhanced. On the other hand, anti-nuclear organizations also served as the relay point of various event information, which enables the mobilization with different issues.

Keiichi Satoh is postdoctoral researcher in Political Science at University of Konstanz since 2016. He is postdoctoral research fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). He has investigated anti-nuclear social movement after the Fukushima accident both from individual and organizational level. He is also involved in international project comparing climate change policy networks (COMPON). He published several journal articles and book chapters that includes 『脱原発を目指す市民活動 Citizens Taking Action for the Nuclear Free Society』 新曜社, 2016 (co-editor with Takashi Machimura); and two chapters in 『気候変動政策の社会学 Sociology of Climate Change Policy 昭和堂 2016, edited by Koichi Hasegawa and Tomomi Shinada).

The Network Coalition E-shift – A New Form of Social Movement Organization?

Anna Wiemann (*Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf*)

The Great East Japan Earthquake, tsunami, and subsequent nuclear disaster in Fukushima in March 2011 triggered a protest wave in Japan which can only be compared to the protest cycle of the 1960s. This presentation approaches the comparison of the two protest cycles from a structural point of view and intends to give answer to the question to what degree organizational structures behind civil activities can be considered new or innovative. As an example, the network coalition E-shift will be introduced, a network of organizations and individuals working together to abolish nuclear power and to promote renewable energy in the same time. The history of emergence and modes of operation of the network indicate that building on given structures, participating organizations developed a new framework and a kind of soft mode of cooperation in order to bridging differences and dealing with state-given structural constrains.

Anna Wiemann holds a Bachelor’s degree in Japanese Linguistics and French Philology from Ruhr University Bochum and a Master’s degree in Peace and Conflict Studies from Philipps University Marburg. She finished her PhD at University of Hamburg in 2018 with a thesis on *Networks and Mobilization Processes: The Case of the Japanese Anti-Nuclear Movement after Fukushima*. Since October 2018, she is employed at the Department of Modern Japanese Studies at Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf.

What's so New about the 'New New Social Movements' in Japan?

Kei Takata (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)

The contemporary global protest wave in 2011 and thereafter (e.g. Della Porta 2017) is occasionally called the 'New New Social Movements' (Goldfarb 2012, Langman 2013) that are distinct from the 'New Social Movements' which had emerged out of the 1968 movement. However, when the movements claimed or being represented as something 'new,' its 'newness' tends to be overemphasized, albeit the alleged innovativeness could also be observed in hitherto movements, as demonstrated in the critique against New Social Movements (e.g. Plotke 1995, Calhoun 1993). In such context, this presentation is a preliminary examination about the 'newness' of the 'New New Social Movements,' particularly by looking at the Japanese post-3.11 movements. Likewise, some recent scholars and critics have asserted that the wave of protest, which emerged in Japan since 2011, such as the anti-nuclear protest (2011-), the counter-racism movements (2013-) to the anti-security legislation movement (2015-) among others, contain new characteristics that are distinct from the movements in the past (e.g. Oguma 2016, Takahashi 2016). By referring and comparing with historical movements of the Sixties and the Seventies, this presentation tackles what is actually 'new' about the 'New New Social Movements' in Japan and thereby elucidate the more general process in which the movements generate innovativeness leading to societal change.

Kei Takata is currently a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute of East Asian Studies / Institute of Sociology. Prior to his current position, he was enrolled in the PhD programs at the New School for Social Research and Hitotsubashi University. Kei Takata specializes in political and cultural sociology and global historical sociology with a specific regional focus on Japan. His dissertation *Cosmopolitan Publics in Isolation: The Japanese Global Sixties and Its Impact on Social Change* submitted to the New School received the Alfred Schutz Memorial Award in Sociology and Philosophy. His most recent publication includes *Escaping through the Networks of Trust: The U.S. Deserter Support Movement in the Japanese Global Sixties*, in: *The Sixties: A Journal of History, Politics and Culture* (2017, Volume 10, Issue 2).

Invited Spaces – Deliberative Innovations in Comparison to Social Movements as Claimed Spaces

Momoyo Hüstebeck (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)

Japanese social movements experienced an unexpected public support after the nuclear accident in Fukushima. Consequently, a new wave of social movements has been established. However, the revitalization of social movements has not been accompanied with an increase in participatory inputs to institutional policy making in general. This is explained with the lacking intention of activists to enter the institutional political arena and the closed space of politics in Japan.

Moreover, Japan has faced challenges to democracy like other established democracies which threaten fundamental democratic values, such as liberal rights, legitimacy and political equality. To counteract this "crisis" of democracy, the last two decades have seen the implementation of a striking number of participatory and deliberative policy-making processes. There has been a boom of governmental implementations of democratic innovations.

Against the backdrop of the democratic crisis, the author asks whether democratic innovations are desirable and feasible elements to improve the quality of democracy. Choosing from a vast number of implemented democratic innovations, this study focuses specifically on new forms of deliberation. By carefully evaluating empirical cases of deliberative innovations, this presentation highlights the merits and challenges of strengthening deliberative democracy.

Momoyo Hüstebeck has held a temporary position as a principal researcher which is funded by the BMBF programme *Kleine Fächer – Große Potenziale* at the IN-EAST / University of Duisburg-Essen. Her individual research project focuses on deliberations in the Japanese and German representative democracies. The leading research question is whether deliberations are desirable and feasible to cure the malaise of the representative democracies. She scrutinizes the implementations and outputs of deliberative samples and to what extent they are embedded in social and political culture.

She held former postdoctoral positions at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies and MLU Halle-Wittenberg. Her research interests lie in political participation, local governance and political representation of women in Japan, South Korea and Germany. She has published on citizen participation and local governance in her books (*Dezentralisierung in Japan [Decentralization in Japan]*, 2014; *Bürger und Staat in Japan [Citizen and State in Japan]* 2014, co-edited with Gesine Foljanty-Jost) and several articles.

Session II: Social Effects of Urban Innovations (Thur., Nov. 8)

Tokyo's Flexible but Uncontrollable City-Regions as Innovative Base: Its Past Development and Future Challenges

Takashi Machimura (*Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo*)

Tokyo has been the largest metropolitan area since the early 1960s, according to the UN population statistics. Its growth was exceptionally rapid, if compared to other major metropolitan areas in advanced economies, such as New York, London, Paris, and Osaka-Kobe. Why and how could Tokyo follow such a unique path, in the era of postindustrial and often deurbanized phase? While the answer to this question can be different, one thing is often marked across the positions: that is Tokyo's huge and flexible city regions with well-integrated infrastructure. Tokyo's rapid growth could not be achieved without such an innovative nature. Yet this strength was not planned but developed with unexpected events, failed policies, and both overt and covert conflicts. Its early-stage urban development was made possible by large-scale conversion of former military bases and their related facilities into civil uses. War and peace made Greater Tokyo. Its urban fringe expanded gradually but brutally, in spite of the governmental green-belt policy for growth control. Currently 70 % of commuters in Greater Tokyo are still using trains, and its percentage remain the same level during past 40 years, facing automobile diffusion. Public transportation system is key infrastructure, but it has been supported by not only well-organized management system but also commuters' silent patience and tolerance. Densely inhabited, scattered spatially, and integrated by moderate mobility system, Tokyo's greater city regions could adapt to repeated industrial changes, provide relatively sound accommodations to the changing majority, and create various innovative and competitive niches in each stage, including heavy industry complex in coastal area, flexible clusters of networked small factories in Ota, "Just-in-time" type of automobile factories complex in outer suburbs and exurbs, Manga and animation creators' nest embedded within jammed inner suburbs (Toshima, Nerima, Suginami), and "critical-mass" centers of subculture (Akihabara, Nakano, Ikebukuro). Yet currently Tokyo's city regions are challenged by rapid ageing in suburban area, increasing income divide in central city, governmental shift toward new "concentration" policy (Special Zone policy, 2020 Olympic games), and emerging greater city-regions in East Asia. Is a form of global city region really innovative and sustainable in the changing urbanized planet? Tokyo is still at the frontier of the continuing urban transformation.

Takashi Machimura is Professor of Sociology at Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of Social Sciences in Tokyo. His current research themes include global city, urban social movement, mega-projects and mega-events, and development history in postwar Japan. His works appear in *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, and several books in English. His books include *Anti-nuclear Social Movements after Fukushima Accident* (co-editor with Keiichi Sato, 2016), *Structure and Mentality in Developmentalism: Dam Construction in Postwar Japan* (2011), and *What is Civic-initiative Society?: Conflicting Public Sphere in the Decision-Making Process of Aichi EXPO 2005*, (co-editor, 2005), in Japanese.

The Tokyo Olympics 2020: A Small-Scale but Functional Vision for the Mega-City?

Christian Tagsold (*Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf*)

In 2020, Tokyo will host Olympic summer games for the second time. In 1964 the games helped to push badly needed infrastructural projects for the Japanese capital and the country. The Shinkansen was inaugurated, Tokyo's sewage systems were fundamentally upgraded and inner-city expressways helped to ameliorate the problems of traffic.

The 2020 Olympics promise to reshape the city, too. However, unlike in 1964 no outstanding projects have been in the making. The games are lacking a compelling narrative and do not capture the imagination of the Japanese and the global audience with some sort of innovative major project. This, however, isn't necessarily bad news. To the contrary many small improvements might fit the needs of the cities population much more than a couple of mega-projects. Some of the suggestions for tackling traffic problems and congestions are even so practical minded and liberal that they promise to fundamentally shift the focus from large-scale projects to small, inexpensive and functional solutions. Even though the road to successful hosting the 2020 Olympics up to now has been rather long and winding, this shift might turn into a lasting legacy of the games.

Christian Tagsold is Stand-in Professor at the Department for Modern Japan, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf. In his PhD he analyzed the Tokyo Olympics in 1964 and their role for re-establishing national identity in Japan

after World War II. The thesis was awarded a special price at the 2. Academic Contest of German National Olympic Committee. Christian Tagsold has also worked for the Local Organizing Committee of the FIFA Confed Cup 2005, the FIFA World Cup 2006, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 and other international tournaments as a Team Liaison for the Japanese national teams.

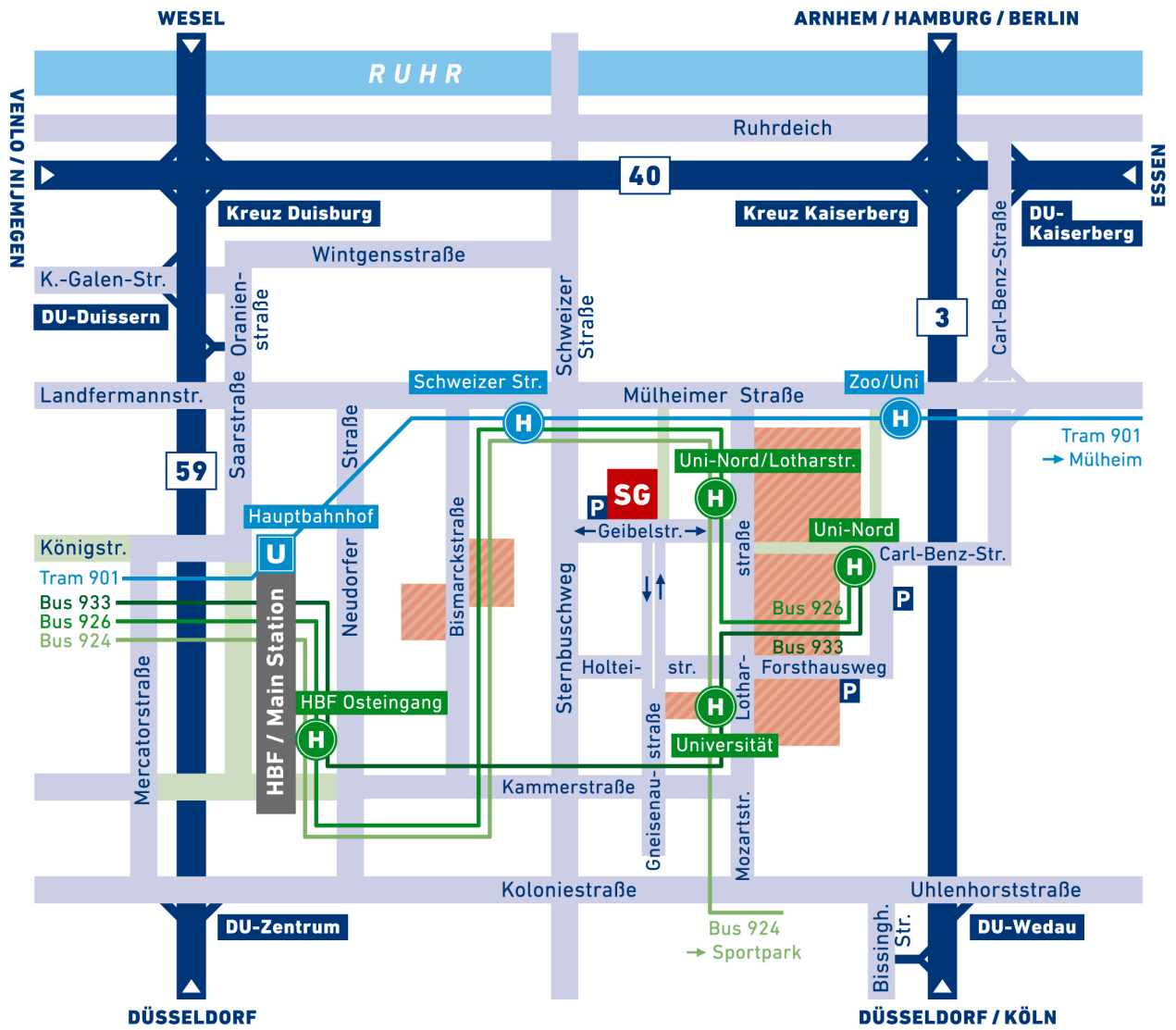
Other research interests include the aging society in Japan and Japanese gardens in the West. His latest book *Spaces in Translation: Japanese Gardens and the West* was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2017.


“A Global Landmark for Young People” – Urban Innovations and Urban Aging in Light of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games

Deirdre Sneep (*University of Duisburg-Essen*)

Japan being a super aging society is a topic that has already been discussed from many perspectives as it has become an increasingly pressing issue (Coulmas 2007, Campbell 2014, Prieler and Kohlbacher 2016). However, one practical aspect that has received little attention is currently being highlighted in the preparations for the 2020 Olympics: universal design. As aging is becoming increasingly an urban issue, cities in Japan are confronted with the need to reconsider the concept of accessibility. In accordance with this and well aware of the fact that Tokyo lacks in terms of accessibility for those with physical impairments compared to other world cities, the Japanese government pledged in 2017 to improve Japanese cities and make them 'barrier free' by 2020, undertaking several large urban renovation projects. Japan, famous for its research in care technologies, now is confronted with the issue of making the city as a whole into a new form of 'care technology'. This research addresses Tokyo's effort in creating a more accessible environment, and by using ethnographic methods such as interviews and participant observation among elderly who are involved or affected by the urban renovation projects, places the voice of Tokyo's elderly central to the discussion.

Deirdre Sneep studied Japanese Studies and Area Studies at Leiden University, and did her doctoral project in Urban Theory Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Her doctoral thesis, which she defended earlier this year, is about the digitalization of space in Tokyo due to mobile phone use, and was part of an inter-disciplinary project on innovation in urban systems in East Asia. She is currently working as a postdoc at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies in Duisburg. Her main research interests, apart from Japanese Studies, lie in urban sociological theory, cyber cultures studies, and science and technology studies.



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