Nanzhuang Incident in Taiwan: Aboriginal Land rights under the Japanese Colonial Government

Katsuhiko YAMAJI

ABSTRACT

In 1902, 7 years after Japan’s occupation of Taiwan, an uprising incident by Taiwan’s aborigines, the Saisyat and Tayal, broke out. At that time, aboriginal land in north Taiwan was famous as a worldwide production area of camphor. Japanese enterprisers threatened the life of the aborigines by invading and occupying their land in order to obtain camphor. Although the aborigines counterattacked against Japanese enterprisers by employing headhunting, the Japanese army prevailed and then governed the aboriginal land completely. This paper attempts to describe this incident, Nanzhuang jiken (incident).

A chronological outline of the paper is as follows.
1. Taiwan and Camphor
2. Nanzhuang Incident: Cause and Expand.
   1) Camphor Industry in Nanzhuang
   2) RI, Akai, a Saisyat Leader
3. Colonial Rules and Land Rights
   1) Two Opinions about Land Ownership
   2) Resistance by the Aboriginals
4. Aboriginal Reservation System
   1) Reservation System under the Japanese Colonial Government
   2) Today’s System of Reservation

Key Words: Nanzhuang Incident, Taiwan, aborigines, land rights
The Conception of Social Aesthetics (4)
Aesthetic Pleasure as Common Pleasure

Kojiro MIYAHARA

ABSTRACT

What is beauty? What does it mean that something is beautiful? Having developed ideas for social aesthetics in a series of previous papers in this Journal, it is now imperative to examine the nature of beauty in its own right.

'Social beauty' refers to 'the aesthetically good' of certain social situations where persons interact with each other. Within the conventional ideas of beauty represented by arts and nature, the beauty of social interaction is not easily identifiable nor recognizable. I have been trying to demonstrate the actuality of 'social' beauty as opposed to 'artistic' or 'natural' beauty. As my work progresses, however, I have been drawn more and more to the fundamental question of the nature of beauty as such. I am now confronted with the problem of social 'beauty' rather than 'social' beauty. This new direction of research reveals its own sociological significance.

In addressing the problem of beauty in its own right, I focus on the quality of pleasure accompanied by the experience of beauty. Beauty accompanies pleasure, and yet, this is a special kind of pleasure that is called 'aesthetic'. 'Aesthetic' pleasure must be clearly distinguished from both physiological and ideational pleasure. My hypothesis is that the essence of 'aesthetic' pleasure lies in its 'common' character as opposed to both the 'private' character of physiological pleasure and the 'public' character of ideational pleasure.

In order to substantiate the hypothesis mentioned above, I examine the relevant writings of important forerunners who struggled to understand the special quality of 'aesthetic' pleasure. Such forerunners include I. Kant, F. Shiller, J=M. Guyau, T. Okamoto and B. Stiegler. Through a systematic reading of these writings, I attempt to arrive at a proposition that 'aesthetic' pleasure is an eminently social pleasure. Beauty accompanies pleasure which is neither private nor public but 'common' within each one of us.

In my previous papers, I tried to show that 'the social is aesthetic.' In this paper, I try to show that 'the aesthetic is social' as well.

Key Words: social aesthetics, beauty, aesthetic pleasure, common, Kant, Shiller, Guyau
A Comparative Study of Japanese and Chinese CEO Attitudes

Michiko KAWAKUBO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to compare Japanese CEO attitudes with those of Chinese CEOs. There are two economic systems in the world: planned and market-oriented. The Japanese economy is based on a market-orientation while the Chinese economy has been based on a planned one. However, China changed her direction from a planned economy to a market economy in 1978 by Deng Xiao Ping. In the past thirty years the Chinese economy has developed greatly. The average GNP in this time span is 9.8% while that of the Japanese is 2.4% and the American is 2.9%. Accordingly, Chinese CEO's attitudes have changed greatly, too. They now prefer a market economy to a planned one and they think that under a market economy, everything goes more smoothly than under a planned one. Before China changed her direction, the government owned and controlled every company, but after she changed her direction, many private companies were established and started their business without government control and many of them have been operating successfully. The income of Chinese workers has increased greatly and their quality of life has improved, too. Therefore, Chinese CEO's prefer a market economy without government control even if they suffer from severe competition that they never have experienced in the past planned economy.

But in the real world, Chinese CEOs still think that many things such as broadcasting and television, hospitals, universities, employment agencies, public security, and judicial systems should be controlled by government.

Key Words: Japanese and Chinese, CEO attitudes, planned or market economy
Measurement of Ethnic Identity (2):
Indices of Sandberg and Phinney

Myungsoo KIM

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to introduce precedence research, which is not well-known among sociologists in Japan, of the measurement of ethnic identity with the behavioral approach. Neil C. Sandberg [1974, 1981] had developed 30 indices to measure three dimensions of ethnicity: cultural ethnicity, national ethnicity, and religious ethnicity. It was a pioneering achievement where he adopted the behavioral approach and measured ethnic identity with multiple indices. Sociologists at that time couldn't escape from using the old-fashioned nativity and subjective approaches. Jean S. Phinney [1992] developed the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) which can be used with all ethnic groups. Most research on ethnic identity had focused on the unique elements that distinguish a particular ethnic group from another. The MEIM had the support widely in the developmental psychology field, and it has been applied to various ethnic groups. The MEIM has been shown to be the most successful measure of ethnicity so far in this research field. Each work has a peculiar feature and aptitude. Implications for future research are discussed.

Key Words: measurement of ethnicity, behavioral approach, multiple indices
Methodological Discussions in the Development Study on the Evaluation Surveys of the Japan Foundation Performance (II)

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ABSTRACT

The Japan Foundation was established in 1972 as a specialized agency to promote international cultural exchange, and became an independent administrative institution in 2003. From that time on, the systematic implementation of an evaluation process has become mandatory. The development study on the evaluation survey methods is an important/ integral part of this effort.

One more important meaning that can be attached to these evaluation surveys is that they act as the proposals for new methodology used in this area of applied social research.

The purpose of this paper is to classify, explain and discuss the variety of methods used for the evaluation surveys of the Japan Foundation performance in Germany (2007).

I. The methods used in this study are classified by modes of observation as follows:
1. Indirect observation: Content analysis of the various materials (e.g. newspapers, magazines, books and so on)
2. Direct observation:
   (1) Intensive method: Interview
   (2) Extensive method: Survey research

II. The methods of data analysis collected by means of observation are classified using three different criteria as follows:
1. Classification by the “nature” of data
   (1) Standardized data: Quantitative data (Survey data)
   (2) Non-standardized data: Qualitative data (Interview and Open-ended question data)
2. Classification by the “purpose” of research: In the case of survey data
   (1) Descriptive analysis
   (2) Conditional analysis
   (3) Structural analysis
   (4) Change analysis
3. Classification by the “technique” of data analysis: In the case of survey data
   (1) One variable: Frequency Distribution (Simple-Tabulation)
   (2) Two variables:
      a) Cross-Tabulation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
      b) Median Regression Analysis
      c) Correlation Coefficient
   (3) More than two variables: Multivariate Analysis (Quantification Theory III and Smallest Space Analysis)

In this paper we explain how we tried to use the above-mentioned methods for the evaluation surveys and their data analysis, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of these methods.

Key Words: survey research, data analysis, descriptive analysis, conditional analysis, structural analysis
“Politicization” of Landscape and Changing Communities
—Experiences of Life-World in Western Development in China—

Sanae YAMAMOTO

ABSTRACT

Spatial turn in globalization has accelerated the mobilization of local people. This paper aims to clarify how local communities in China change and how their life-world is constructed by different actors in the process of national development. This paper focuses on “politicization” of landscape, which means the process where a nationstate politically constructs landscape and power politics among different actors. In a case study of a project of constructing terrace paddies in “Western development” in China, this paper analyzes local spatial turn of life-world by power politics.

Even though they choose to be peasants in rural area or “migrant worker” (nongmin gong) in urban areas, local people in western development areas must live with the same discrimination. They are excluded from getting opportunities of having formal jobs and welfare in urban areas, and are oppressed to participate in development projects in rural areas. In this process, the local community generates and shares discrimination without solidarity. Whether in an urban area or rural area, local people with little hope experience overpowering oppress and exclusion and are living in space without roots through trans-local mobilization.

Trans-local life-world has generated dynamism where local people reject the image of peasants that nation state and urban people demand and seek for an alternative life. By this means, a local community has gained experiences in order to counter the “politicization” of landscape, exclusion and discrimination in local communities and urban areas.

Key Words: development, “politicization” of landscape, community
Measuring Inter-Group Attitudes with Different Languages: Using an Inter-Language Simulation

Naoka MAEMURA
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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on language as one of the main means for daily communication, and investigates how language differences between groups affect attitudes toward people in the out-group. We also analyzed how attitudes would be changed if language comprehension was to progress. To examine the effects of language differences, we used a gaming simulation, “Inter-Language Simulation (ILS).” Participants in the simulation were 193 Japanese undergraduate students. The ILS simulates a situation in which people encounter another group with a different language. There were two imaginary languages (A and B), created by the researchers, and participants were given one rule of the language of the two. In each simulation, seven or eight people with the A language met the same number of people with the B language. The simulation was repeated eight times with different participants. After the ILS, participants filled out questionnaires. The causal model, which showed how out-group language comprehension and the number of successful contacts affected the attitude toward the out-group, was tested by SEM. The results showed that the better the participants understood the out-group language, the more successful contacts they had, which gave rise to a positive image of the out-group, and thereafter their behavioral intention toward the out-group was promoted.

Key Words: gaming simulation, inter-cultural attitude, language, inter-cultural contact
On Table and Society:
Notes on the Social Aesthetics of Table

Shingo FUJISAKA

ABSTRACT

In this research note, I focus on the ‘table’ as a socio-aesthetic concept or image. A guiding hypothesis here is that it is possible to study and explore our common social world through our touch and feel of the ‘table.’

As we say, in Japanese, “teeburu ni tsuku (sit together around the table),” the table is much more than a useful physical object. It represents a common public space around which people sit together and discuss matters of common concern. In and around the table, individuals from multifarious backgrounds interact and transact with each other. Therefore, the touch and feel of the table is much more than a physical sensation of an object. It envelops the feel and atmosphere of social intercourses going on in and round the table. Moreover, the table is something of which everyone can make an image in his/her own way. The table can be conceived as an excellent tool for us to share our images of public social spaces where we interact and co-exist with others.

An important forerunner of social thinkers who paid much attention to the table as a socio-aesthetic concept or image is Hannah Arendt. I examine Arendt’s ideas on the table in relation to her theory of the public world. In doing so, I try to explore the possibility of ‘doing social aesthetics’ through the concept and imagery of the table in our everyday life.

Key Words: table, public world, social aesthetics, Hannah Arendt
A Theory of Relative Deprivation Revisited (2)

Kenji KOSAKA

ABSTRACT

The present paper is the continuation of the earlier article by the same writer under the same topic. The present paper first introduces a couple of additional episodes related to the concept of relative deprivation from The American Soldier by Stouffer and others, which shows that the concept addresses the group situation instead of the individual actors perception. Second, the present paper quotes the episode on Negro soldiers in Southern areas which was not discussed fully in Merton’s Social Theory and Social Structure, showing how the notion of relative deprivation and the conception of reference group are closely intertwined. The paper concludes that ‘a group’, whose member compares themselves with other members of other ‘groups,’ is to be identified for the purpose of clarifying theoretically the notion of relative deprivation, whether or not the member is conscious of being a member of a particular group.

Key Words: relative deprivation, The American Soldier, reference group