
CONGRESS OF IR 2017

Workshop

Multiculturalism

from Below

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 2018

13:00-17:00

@4111

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF SHIZUOKA

OBJECTIVE OF CONGRESS OF IR 2017

Congress of IR (International Relations) 2017 is hosted by The Center for Global Studies, Graduate School of International Relations at the University of Shizuoka in Shizuoka, Japan. The workshop reflects the Center's commitment to social issues at local, regional and international levels. The Center's commitment is rooted in the belief that practical knowledge is made through in-depth scholarly inquiries into every aspect influenced by globalization across national and international communities. Congress programming is open to attendees, academics and non-academic audiences. Congress of IR 2017 will be a stimulating forum for the solutions of population changes, leading to new ways of thinking which will give attendees tips on starting their own projects.

MISSION OF SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Our mission is to foster global citizens who are sufficiently cultured and invested with a satisfactory competence of intercultural communication and who can act on appropriate practical knowledge as best befits the situation in any corner of the earth. For that purpose, students are systematically trained to gain a global-scale perception and understanding as well as the ability to make an in-depth analysis of local reality. The School of International Relations consists of two departments. The Department of International Relations aims to guide students to the above-mentioned abilities and skills through social scientific and research-based approaches focused on political, economic, social and cultural matters in a global dimension. The Department of International Languages and Cultures helps students achieve the same objective through intensive area studies based on a regional linguistic competence and multi-disciplinary approaches.

MISSION OF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Globalization continues to make our lives and relationships all the more diverse and complicated. To prepare students for this kind of upheaval, the Graduate School program offers a rigorous course of study that combines ideas, materials and methodologies from multiple fields of inquiry, including cultural studies, linguistics, history, anthropology, sociology, political sciences, economics, and jurisprudence. We give students solid knowledge and practical skills to meet the challenges of globalization and resolve the wide range of issues arising from growing complexity in multicultural and international environments.

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CONGRESS OF IR 2017

sponsored by ceglos

Friday, 16 February 2018 13:00-17:00

4111 (School of Management and Information Building)

English and Japanese are our official languages.

OBJECTIVE OF WORKSHOP MULTICULTURALISM FROM BELOW

There has been much debate over whether immigration has given every country a rich cultural and ethnic diversity. In more recent years, some politicians claim that their countries are being threatened with becoming swamped with the other. We have to update our understanding of globalization and anti-globalization to co-exist in the era of exclusionism and the crises of multiculturalism. The key is to listen attentively to the voices of minority.

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SCHEDULE

Time	Friday, 16 February 2018
12:30-13:00	Registration at 4111 (School of Management and Information Building)
13:00-14:40	Opening Remarks (MC: Prof. Takahito Sawada)
	Introduction of Dr. Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás (in Japanese) Dr. Sachi Takahata
	Keynote Address Broadening Multiculturalism from Below? Review and Updates (in English) Dr. Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás
	Q&A
	Research Presentation Multiculturalism of Singapore and Migration (in Japanese) (「多文化社会シンガポールと外国人労働者・新移民」) Prof. Yuka Ishii

	Q&A
14:40-14:50	Break
14:50-16:10	Students' Presentations (in English)
	Presentation 1 Human Trafficking and Ethnic Minorities: Vulnerability of Ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia Mr. Yuya Yamakawa
	Presentation 2 Examining LGBTQ and Feminism Movement during the U.S. Presidential Election Ms. Honami Saito
	Presentation 3 Discrimination and Exclusion ~From the Viewpoint of Hate Speech~ Ms. Risa Ikeda
	Presentation 4 English as the Third Language Education for Ethnic Minority Groups in China Ms. Moeko Sano

16:10-16:20	Break
16:20-16:30	Comments (in English) Dr. Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás
16:30-16:50	Plenary Discussion (in English) Dr. Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás and Students
16:50-17:00	Closing Ceremony ⁽¹⁾
	Closing Remarks (MC: Prof. Takahito Sawada)
	Picture Taking

⁽¹⁾A certificate of participation will be given to students by Dr. Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás.

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ABSTRACTS of Students' Presentations

Presentation 1

The purpose of this study is to reveal the vulnerability of Ethnic Vietnamese to human trafficking in Cambodia. Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to many forms of human trafficking. In particular, Cambodian women and girls are marginalized in the social structure of Cambodia and are vulnerable to trafficking. But there is a more vulnerable group in the country, ethnic Vietnamese people.

I compare the current living conditions of ethnic Vietnamese in the water village with those of other Cambodian victims of human trafficking. I use the paradigm of Galtung's "structural violence" and Young's concept of "repression" for comparison. Galtung's "structural violence" is a phenomenon in which society deprives the self-feasibility of a particular group. That applies to the current Cambodian society situation. Young's "repression" has five aspects: exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and violence. These are useful for verifying vulnerability.

As the result of the comparison, I could find that ethnic Vietnamese are constrained more widely and deeply than Cambodian victims. They suffer from statelessness, low level education, no access to administrative services and unfair treatment because of prejudice and discrimination. These conditions cause their vulnerability to human trafficking.

Mr. Yuya Yamakawa

**Human Trafficking and Ethnic Minorities:
Vulnerability of Ethnic Vietnamese in
Cambodia**

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ABSTRACTS of Students' Presentations

Presentation 2

In 2016, from April to September, I went abroad to New York to study English and to take part in an internship. It had been one of my dreams to go there since I was a high school student. What I was surprised at was how accepted sexual diversity is in New York. It was totally different from that of Japan. At the same time, since it was just before the Presidential election, I felt like something was changing in the society. For example, because of Trump's language and attitudes toward women, the fashion industry was trying to support Clinton's election campaign. Almost all of the people I met in New York criticized his way of thinking. While I was in New York, I also interviewed minority people at a fashion show named "Rainbow Fashion Week" and felt their hope to live equally. In this presentation, I'd like to talk about what I felt during the election period and what I learned from my experience of an internship in a web fashion magazine.

Ms. Honami Saito

**Examining LGBTQ and Feminism
Movement during the U.S. Presidential
Election**

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ABSTRACTS of Students' Presentations

Presentation 3

Hate speech is prevalent all over the world. Various people constantly flow in and out from country to country. In one country, opportunities to interact with people who have diverse cultural backgrounds increase. Also, due to the development of infrastructure by digital technology and the spread of social media, the scope of communication has expanded significantly beyond national and cultural areas, becoming borderless. In a world where globalization progresses like this, it is easy to produce and accelerate hate speech and moves to discriminate and eliminate others have occurred. The multicultural society in which we live is also a side by side with discrimination and exclusion.

Now, the world is starting to take measures against hate speech. What kind of initiative can we take for our citizens? I would like to think about it while uncovering the discrimination and exclusion hidden behind hate speech. What is necessary to avoid fundamentally causing hate speech? Also, what can we do when we hear hate speech?

Ms. Risa Ikeda

Discrimination and Exclusion

~From the Viewpoint of Hate Speech~

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ABSTRACTS of Students' Presentations

Presentation 4

China is officially composed of 56 ethnic groups, 55 minorities plus the dominant Han. The minorities mostly have their own indigenous language. The constitution guarantees equal rights to all ethnic groups in China. The bilingual policy (indigenous language and Chinese) that is based on this concept is one government effort. In recent years, English education has added to the linguistic policy for minorities and they are struggling in the middle of 3 languages.

I will discuss these facts in connection with the following themes and findings from my fieldwork in Lanzhou, China.

- Required individual ability for third language education
- Hanhua (to become like the Han) and globalization in minority areas
- Transition that occurs in the consciousness of language

Even though it is hard to study 3 languages at the same time, in terms of equal educational access, students in China see the policy as reasonable. As a consequence, some students even feel that English or Chinese is the closest language to express their thought while others still prefer their indigenous language. To fit the current dynamics of society in China, we should reconsider what would be good for the minorities and for China.

Ms. Moeko Sano

**English as the Third Language Education
for Ethnic Minority Groups in China**

Note

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás is a retired Professor of the Regional Development Studies of Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan and the Social Sciences Division of the University of the Philippines Cebu. She was a visiting faculty and researcher at the Department of Sociology of the University of Tsukuba where she obtained her Ph.D in Sociology. She also taught at the Department of Sociology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City where she completed her undergraduate degree in Sociology, *cum laude*.

She is the author of several books and articles about gender, child labor, agrarian reform, migration and other development related topic such as *Filipino Domestic Workers to Japan: Issues and Concerns* (main author, forthcoming, 2018), *Philippine Migration to Japan* (2013), *Bokabularyo-Edukasyong Sekundarya : Chuugaku kyooka tango choo* (Vocabulary for Secondary Education : Japanese –Filipino (co-author, 2014), *Women and Disasters: Vulnerability and Resilience* (2013) , *Engaging Multiculturalism From Below: The Case of the Filipino Assistant Language Teachers In Japan*, (co-author, 2011), *Sharing Care: Economic Partnership Agreement and Beyond* (2010), *Firipin no Kodomotachi Naze Hataraku no Ka* (1997, 3rd edition), *Towards Genuine Agrarian Reform in the Philippines (in Japanese as Shin no Nochi Kaikaku o Mezashite* (1994) , *Filipino Entertainers in Japan* (1992, in English and Japanese), among others.

She is now based in Cebu, Philippines, being President/ Coordinator, Regional Center of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development. She is also a research fellow of the Center for Sustainable Development of Toyo University.

ISHII Yuka is a Professor in the School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan. She received her doctorate in Sociology on ethnic relations and international migration in Malaysia from University of Tsukuba, Japan. She is currently interested in migration policy and its impact on the relationships between citizens and immigrants in Singapore, and political, social and cultural participation of Asian migrant professionals in Australia. Her most recent publications include: "Ōsutoraria Ajia-kei Senmonshoku Imin no Bunka-Shakai Sanka (The Cultural and Social Participation of Asian Migrant Professionals in Australia)," *Bulletin of the National Museum of Ethnology*, 40(3), 2016, pp.375-410: and "Ajia ni okeru ○○kei Gainen (Political Categories and Concepts of Hyphenated Ethnic Identity in Asia)," Komai Hiroshi general ed. and Sasaki Teru ed., *Imin Diasupora Kenkyū 5 Maruchi Esunikku Japanizu* (Migration and Diaspora Studies Vol. 5 Multi-Ethnic Japanese) , Akashi Shoten, 2016, pp.70-85.

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