

13th Meeting of German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences

**in Cooperation with the
German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)**

“Trust and Risks in Changing Societies”

German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo

October 8 (Thursday) ~ October 10 (Saturday) 2015

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**German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo
October 8 (Thursday) ~ October 10 (Saturday) 2015**

German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo
Jochi Kioizaka Building 2F
7-1 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 102-0094, Japan
<http://www.dijtokyo.org/access&lang=de>

【Organizing Committee】

Makoto Kobayashi (Tamagawa University)
Gisela Trommsdorff (University of Konstanz)
Carola Hommerich (Hokkaido University)

Program

8 October 2015 [Thursday]

18:00-20:00 Opening Conference (DIJ Forum)

Welcome Address

Prof. Dr. Franz Waldenberger

Director of the German Institute for
Japanese Studies

Prof. Dr. Gisela Trommsdorff

President of German-Japanese Society
for Social Sciences

Keynote Lectures

Prof. Dr. Toshio Yamagishi
(Hitotsubashi University)

“Trust in Changing Societies“

Prof. Dr. Jens Zinn
(The University of Melbourne)

“Risk in Changing Societies“

From 20:00: Buffet Reception

9 October 2015 [Friday]

9:00-9:30 Opening Ceremony

Opening Address

<i>Prof. Dr. Gisela Trommsdorff</i>	President of German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences
<i>Prof. Dr. Makoto Kobayashi</i>	Chief Organizer of the 13th Meeting of German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences

Guest Address

<i>Robert von Rimscha</i>	Minister, Cultural affairs and Communications, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
<i>Prof. Dr. Heinrich Menkhaus</i>	Meiji University, Chair of the German JSPS Club
<i>Dr. Wieland Eins</i>	DAAD Tokyo Office

9:30-11:00 Session 1: Risk and Trust in Contemporary Society

Chairperson: Carola Hommerich

<i>Hans-Joachim Kornadt</i> (University of the Saar)	“Social Trust in Various Societies“
<i>Yukiko Uchida</i> (Kyoto University), <i>Kosuke Takemura</i> (Shiga University), <i>Fukushima Shintaro</i> (Kyoto University)	“How do we Construct Happiness and Social Capital? Evidence from Community Research in Japan“
<i>Hirofumi Utsumi</i> (Otemon Gakuin University)	“Risk-ization of Danger and Globalization: Another Scenario of Risk Theory“
<i>Paul G. Schmitz</i> (University of Bonn)	“Do Persons differ in the Perception of Trust and Risks in Changing Societies?“
<i>Kazuyo Suzuki</i> (Saitama Gakuen University)	“Risk Factors concerning Cultural Identity Formation of Multiethnic Japanese-German Women in Germany“

11:00-11:30 Coffee Break

11:30-13:00 Session 2: Individualization and Risk in Changing Societies

Chairperson: Toshio Yamagishi

- Ulrich Teichler**
(University of Kassel) “The Academic Profession in Japan - as Seen by Japanese and Foreign Scholars”
- Munenori Suzuki**
(Hosei University) “Individualization as Governing through Division: A Comparative Study”
- Yuji Ogihara** (Kyoto University)
Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto University)
Takashi Kusumi (Kyoto University) “Does Individualization of Culture bring Risk of Being Isolated in Japan? A Cultural Psychological Perspective”
- Tim Tiefenbach** (DIJ) & **Florian Kohlbacher** (DIJ) “The Influence of Trust on Worries about Solitary Death”
- Miki Aoyama-Olschina** (DIJ) “Health Risks and Scientific Discourses – The Increasing Number of Underweight Young Women and Newborn in Japan”
- Nate Breznau** (BIGSS) & **Carola Hommerich** (Hokkaido University) “Who Shoulders Social Risks – From Solidaristic to Neoliberal Values? Responses to Income Inequality in Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the US”

13:00-13:15 Discussion about Session 1 & Session 2

13:15-14:30 Lunch & Poster Presentation in the Foyer

- Kazuhiko Shibuya** (ROIS) “Why is Such Criterion in Democracy? Thinking about the Majority Rule and Legitimacy”
- Kimiaki Yamazaki**
(Gifu University) “How do the Local District Councils Function in Germany Today?”
- Wilfried Wunderlich**
(Tokai University) “Progress in Natural Science Requires Ethical Balance between Trust and Risk”
- Yasuo Yamamoto**
(Yokohama National University) “Reconciliation with Former Enemies. How to Create a Common Ground of Understanding: Metaphysical Aspects of a Political Issue in Today's East Asia”
- Yuichiro Minami**
(Kwansei Gakuin University) “Contemporary Significance of East-West Comparative Perspective: Rethinking Kunihiro Kamiya's Achievement in Sociology”

14:30-16:00 Session 3: Energy Risk and Disaster Prevention

Chairperson: Jens Zinn

Tarek Katramiz
(Keio University)

“Understanding Risk(s): From the Local Residents’ Perspective of a Nuclear Power Plant Site in Japan”

Shigeki Sato
(Hosei University)

“Shifting Risk Perception of Nuclear Energy after Fukushima: The German Nuclear-Phase-out and its Cultural Background”

Tine Walravens
(Ghent University)

“Self-responsibility and the Individualization of Food Safety Risk in Japanese society”

Yoshinori Nishijima (Kanazawa University) & **Kyoko Arai** (Toyo University)

“Expressions of Disaster Prevention in Japanese and German: A Contrastive Sociopragmatic Analysis”

Ksenia Kurochkina
(Waseda University)

“Practices of Self-sufficiency in the Japanese Countryside: Food Production as Risk Avoidance”

16:00-16:30 Coffee Break

16:30-18:00 Session 4: Cooperation, Uncertainty and Trust

Chairperson: Mototaka Mori

Friedrich Fuerstenberg
(University of Bonn)

“Perception and Management of Uncertainty in Germany and Japan. The Socio-cultural Perspective”

Masato Kimura
(Takachiho University)

“Scenarios for giving up the death penalty”

Angela Dorrough (MPI) & **Andreas Glöckner** (University of Göttingen)

“A Multinational Investigation of Cross-societal Cooperation and Discrimination: Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, USA”

Shintaro Fukushima (Kyoto University)
Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto University)
Izuru Saizen (Kyoto University)

“Processes of Different Levels of Cooperation on Community Resource Management: A Multilevel Analysis of the Associations with Trust on Rural Areas in Japan”

Nobuyuki Jincho (Waseda University) & **Reiko Mazuka** (RIKEN)

“Developmental Changes in Effects of Spacing on Reading Japanese Text: An Eye-tracking Study”

18:00-18:15 Discussion about Session 3 & Session 4

18:30-20:30 Dinner Party (Hotel New Otani, Restaurant “Gun-Ship”)

10 October 2015 [Saturday]

9:00-10:00 Session 5: Education and Identity Development in Risk and Trust

Chairperson: Gisela Trommsdorff

Laura Froehlich (University of Hagen) “Negative Competence-related Stereotypes as a Risk for Academic Underperformance and Underrepresentation of Negatively Stereotyped Group Members”
Sarah E. Martiny (UiT)
Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto University)
Kay Deaux (New York University)
Sog Yee Mok (University of Konstanz)
Gisela Trommsdorff (University of Konstanz)

Makoto Kobayashi (Tamagawa University) “How to develop a Global Citizenship Identity?: UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP) as a Security Network for nurturing Intercultural Trust”

Steve Entrich (University of Potsdam) “Taking the Risk: The Impact of Educational Reforms on Educational Decision-making in Germany and Japan”

10:00-10:30 Coffee Break

10:30-12:00 Session 6: Psychological Well-being and Risk Management

Chairperson: Akira Tokuyasu

Ju-Hyun Song (University of Michigan) & **Seong-Yeon Park** (Ewha Womans University) “Collectivistic Value and Autonomy- and Relatedness Satisfaction Risking Psychological Well-being of Korean Adolescents: Gender Differences”

Tobias Soeldner (DIJ) “Autonomy and Deviation from Value Norms as Risk Factors for Well-Being in Germany, Japan, Germany, and the US”

Rachel Seginer (University of Haifa) & **Orit Dror-Levi** (University of Haifa) “How Future Orientation Links between Interpersonal Trust and Personal Coping: the Case of At-Risk Adolescents in Israel”

Shuji Yamada (Bunkyo University) “Trustful Relationships and Meanings of ‘Narrative’ ”

12:00-12:15 Discussion about Session 5 & Session 6

12:15-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:15 Session 7: Risk and Trust from Socio-Political Perspectives

Chairperson: Makoto Kobayashi

Hiroshi Murakami
(Ritsumeikan University)

“Conservative Dominance, Populism and Democracy in Japan - Weak Civil Society?”

Shigekazu Kusune
(Kanazawa University)

“Can Mass Media Mitigate International Conflicts? A Consideration over Media’s Role as Preventive Journalism”

Takashi Namba
(Osaka University of Economics)

“Role of the Local Governments in the Process of Overdevelopment of the US Military Base Sites in Okinawa”

Yuichiro Minami
(Kwansei Gakuin University)

“The History and the Present Situation of U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa”

Kazue Haga (DIJ)

“Sustainable Regional Economy and Entrepreneur as Function which is Responsible for Risk of a New Enterprise”

15:15-15:45 Final Discussion

Chairperson: Carola Hommerich

- 1. Overview “Risks and Trust in Social Sciences”:** Gisela Trommsdorff (University of Konstanz)
- 2. Publication or Proceedings**
- 3. General Discussion**

16:00-17:30 General Assembly of the German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences

17:30 End of Conference

**13th Meeting of the German-Japanese Society
for Social Sciences (GJSSS)**

“Trust and Risks in Changing Societies”

Abstracts

DIJ Forum and
Opening of the 13th Meeting of the
German-Japanese Society for Social
Sciences (GJSSS)



Trust and Risks in Changing Societies

Toshio Yamagishi, Hitotsubashi University/Hokkaido University

Jens Zinn, University of Melbourne

Thursday, 8 October 2015, 18.00 h – 20.00 h

Japan and Germany, just as other European and Asian societies, are undergoing rapid social, economic and cultural changes. These include demographic changes, economic and political instability, the erosion of traditional institutions, changes in communication, as well as effects of natural disasters. These developments are related to changes in norms and values, and come with an increasing number of alternatives for individual and social decision-making. With the number of choices also increases the risk of making a wrong decision. To remain capable of taking any action at all, individuals need to trust in others, in expert knowledge and in abstract institutions. Therefore, trust – as the social lubricant that keeps societies running, and risks – as the challenges faced by a given society, are topics central to the analysis of any social system. The DIJ is honored to welcome two internationally renowned experts on trust and risk as speakers to this DIJ Forum, which is presented together with the German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences.

As first speaker, **Toshio Yamagishi**, Adjunct Professor at Hitotsubashi University, and Professor Emeritus at Hokkaido University, will introduce his theory of trust, in which he especially analyzes cultural differences in the formation and constitution of trust. Professor Yamagishi holds a doctorate in sociology from the University of Washington. At Hokkaido University, he established the Center for Experimental Research in Social Sciences and functioned as its Inaugural Director. He has received numerous honors including eleven prizes from academic associations in psychology, the Nikkei Prize for Excellent Books in Economic Science (1999), a Medal of Honor with Purple Ribbon (2004), and Japan's 2014 Person of Cultural Merits.

How modern societies experience and respond to pressing social, economic, natural and technological challenges will be addressed in the second keynote of **Jens Zinn**, Associate Professor in Sociology at the University of Melbourne. Professor Zinn is an expert in interdisciplinary risk research and has founded research networks within the International Sociological Association (2006) and European Sociological Association (2005). In 2015 the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation awarded him the prestigious Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel Award for his scholarly achievements. Most well-known publications are *Social theories of risk and uncertainty* with Blackwell (2008) and with P. Taylor-Gooby *Risk in social science* (2006) with Oxford University Press.

GJSSS 2015

“Trust and Risks in Changing Societies”

Abstracts

9 October 2015 (Friday)

Social Trust in Various Societies

**Hans-Joachim Kornadt,
University of the Saar**

Trust in modern societies is the normal condition of social life: trust in correct and honest conduct of fellow man, friends as well as strangers; also in correct decisions of civil servants, and general trust in the legal system including law-makers, judges and police officers.

However, in historical perspective as well as in comparison with less complex cultures trust is a special case. In prehistoric cultures in Europe as well as for the Bushman in Southwest Africa or the Trobrianders, trust was and is based on personal knowledge, especially within the family or the clan.

In more advanced and socially structured, pre-modern societies where chiefs, nobel man or even priests hold important functions, trust is possible in a much wider range. Within the respective feudal relation system, mutual trust and loyalty occurs essentially between the chief or nobel person and their clients. In this case, trust is based on mutual interests and aims to gain security against outsiders.

In modern, more complex societies trust is based on a belief in general justice and law developed by rational discussion and compromises according to general moral principles. Even in the relationship to other social groups, societies or states the same general principles apply.

In some formally modern societies however, citizens behave like in a feudal or clientel system. They take advantages of the public institutions, while ignoring their mutual obligations toward the state. Trust exists rather within the family and the circle of known and trustworthy persons based on mutual obligations, not on obligations towards the state institutions and its representatives.

These different modes of trust will be discussed regarding their similarity to the stages of moral thinking developed by Kohlberg.

How do we construct Happiness and Social Capital? Evidence from Community Research in Japan

**Yukiko Uchida¹, Kosuke Tekemura², Fukushima Shintaro¹
¹Kyoto University, ²Shiga University**

A cultural psychological approach has been focused on the topic of happiness and its socio-cultural antecedents and consequences, especially from cross-cultural studies. Though cross-cultural (across nations) approach has shown functions of “nation level culture” on psychological functions, it is still unclear what are the “region level culture” and its function on wellbeing and happiness. In a recent study, we collected large sample datasets (over 7000 sample) within Japan including local agricultural communities and fishery communities. We found that the primary features of happiness and social capital (measured by general trust and community trust) are influenced by the community size and socio-ecological features of the community; local agricultural communities are higher both in general and community trust. Furthermore, we found that non-farmers in farming areas tend to have “farmer-like” characteristics while non-fishermen in fishery areas do not share the same features with fishermen, showing that socio-ecological features are shared differently within each community.

Risk-ization of Danger and Globalization: Another Scenario of Risk Theory

**Hirofumi Utsumi
Otemon Gakuin University**

As a theory of social change, risk theory, roughly defined, draws our attention to scenarios wherein increasing social differentiation and a system of organized irresponsibility result in society inflicting injuries upon itself. The phenomenon at the core of such scenarios is the so-called 'individualization of risk'. Risk theories have generally regarded the 'individualization of risk' as an endogenous development that has occurred in 'developed countries'. However, risk has been individualized in many developing countries as well, and there the 'individualization of risk' has sunk its roots so deep that it is, by and large, the norm. And this surely calls for a new risk theory – one that departs from conventional endogenous explanations and strives to give answers by understanding intersocietal relationships. According to Luhmann's risk theory, the difference between 'danger' and 'risk' is a difference of decision – while we do not choose to encounter danger, risks are taken intentionally. And for some time now 'developing countries' have had no choice but to deal with purely external 'dangers' as if they were intentionally chosen 'risks' – and have had to face the increasing 'individualization of risk' as well. The most conspicuous example of this change has been the Structural Adjustment Policies of the 1980s, which were imposed by 'developed countries' and international organizations mainly run by 'developed countries' on 'developing countries'. In this context, we can say that the problem of risk, which has become more and more acute in 'developed countries' since the late 1980s, is actually a countercurrent of the very same 'risk-ization of danger' that 'developed countries' and international organizations imposed on 'developed countries'. The risk theory proposed here does not reduce the problem of risk to a modernization theory elucidating the change in 'developed countries'; instead it attempts, so to speak, to illuminate the process whereby the 'developing' become 'developed' – and, perhaps even more importantly, vice versa. We hope that this new viewpoint will shed new light on current discussions around globalization.

Do Persons differ in the Perception of Trust and Risks in Changing Societies?

**Paul G. Schmitz
University of Bonn**

Persons are confronted with a world that is undergoing rapid social, economic, cultural and political changes. Individuals may perceive these changes as highly relevant with respect to their actual as well as future lives. It is of note that there are marked individual differences in the cognitive representation of these changes. Additionally, perceived changes on the level of society are closely related to the persons' constructs of risk and trust. With regard to the perception of risk, two components of cognitive construing can be distinguished: One component refers to the evaluation of changes, i.e. whether they are perceived as personally relevant, and whether they are interpreted as positive or as negative. The other component relates to the own perceived abilities to deal efficiently with these changes. Consequently, the evaluation of changes on the level of society can be perceived as positive challenges when they serve the own personal development and adequate strategies of coping are available. Conversely, changes may be perceived as negative when they are seen as threatening and effective coping is not available. Further, societal changes are linked to another central component, namely trust. The latter construct becomes relevant representatives of a society are evaluated as competent, credible, and reliable, i.e., when they are perceived as trustworthy. Empirical findings based on a sample of 210 participants will be presented. The data show that individual differences in the perception of trust and risk within the context of changing societies are closely related to the way persons construe the world, create beliefs and acquire values, and to basic personality traits specified in the Big Five and Giant Three taxonomies. In addition, the impact of cultural factors on perception and behavior will be discussed.

Risk Factors concerning Cultural Identity Formation of Multiethnic Japanese-German Women in Germany

Kazuyo Suzuki
Saitama Gakuen University

Intercultural children with Japanese ancestry (ICJ) are children who have one Japanese parent and one non-Japanese parent. Suzuki (e.g. 2007, 2008) who has investigated Japanese-Indonesian families living in Indonesia by a longitudinal study according to “Cultural Anthropological-Clinical Psychological Approach (CACPA)” (Suzuki&Fujiwara, 1992 ;Suzuki, 2002) indicates that it is important for ICJ to establish an “identity as ICJ” that integrates both cultures, namely bicultural/multicultural identity. The ICJ with bicultural/multicultural identity have the positive self-identity. However, all ICJ cannot establish such an identity, and there are some who fail to do that. The purpose of this study is to clarify the risk factors concerning the formation of “identity as ICJ” as well as how to avoid the risk of failure. The participants were 10 multiethnic Japanese-German women (late teens to early thirties) living in Germany. They have one Japanese parent and one German parent. Fieldwork, participant observations at school, etc. and semi-structured interviews were employed during 5 years (some of the Japanese parents and school teachers were also interviewed). The analysis was mainly qualitative in nature. The results suggested the following: The risk factors concerning the formation of an “identity as the ICJ” were found to be “acquisition of language and culture,” “characteristics of appearance,” “parents’ orientation” “parents’ views on language, culture and education,” “domestic economic conditions,” “school environment (school selection),” “relationship of mother and father,” etc. Furthermore, it was also pointed out that the parent who comes from a foreign country plays an important role. Finally, some ways to avoid the risk factors were mentioned.

The Academic Profession in Japan - as Seen by Japanese and Foreign Scholars

Ulrich Teichler

**International Centre for Higher Education Research
University of Kassel**

A few years ago, a major international comparative questionnaire survey has been undertaken on the views and activities of professors and junior academic staff in almost 20 countries. Recently, a book was published in which Japanese higher education researchers and researchers from other countries analyse and interpret the findings regarding the academic profession in Japan.

The aim of this presentation is to undertake a meta-analysis of these publications: Do Japanese and foreign academics perceive the academic profession in Japan more or less similarly or do they pay attention to different issues and provide a different picture of the Japanese academic profession even though drawing from the same empirical material.

Individualization as Governing through Division: A Comparative Study

Munenori Suzuki
Hosei University

Ulrich Beck's thesis of individualization of risk management, alongside a number of his contributions on risk sociology, has had an important and widely applicable impact on sociology. In this study the potential of individualization theory will be examined focusing on the problems of employment and poverty.

Beck's individualization thesis points out that with increasing flexibilization of employment in the post-Fordist era each individual is burdened with the personal responsibility of continuously reconstructing their biography. This means, on the one hand, that as a result of the spread of network type or project type organizations, the possibility of 'selecting' one's job, as well as the anxiety about 'not being selected', becomes permanent. The expansion of the market in self-help books, which encourage future-oriented positive thinking, plays the function of assuaging such feelings of anxiety or solitude. However, this emphasis on enhancing individual employability has the effect of dividing workers and destroying their solidarity.

On the other hand, since the 1990s, in parallel with the increasing moral discourses bashing the 'welfare dependency' of people in poverty, many countries introduced policies tightening welfare conditionality and forcing jobless people into low-wage labour. Many of such conservative discourses neglect the objective condition of the deteriorating labor market and impose subjective morals such as self-help, work ethics, and prudence, which remind us the days of the Victorian Poor Laws. Reducing the risks of unemployment or poverty to such individual moral problems distracts the public from the fact that such problems must be solved socially.

The individualization of risks has thus a dimension of governing workers through dividing them into individual actors. In this study this process will be illustrated by referring to conservative discourses and critical theories in relation to several countries.

Does individualization of culture bring risk of being isolated in Japan?

A Cultural Psychological Perspective

Yuji Ogihara^{1,2}, Yukiko Uchida¹ & Takashi Kusumi¹

¹ Kyoto University, ² Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Japanese society, which has traditionally been collectivistic, has become more individualistic in recent years as a result of globalization. How do such changes affect Japanese psychology and behavior? In this presentation, we will first show that Japanese society has become more individualistic by demonstrating the increase of unique names as well as the increase of indices such as divorce rate and ratio of people who live in an urban area. Next, we will demonstrate that individualization in Japan is associated with lower well-being. Finally, we will suggest a mechanism that may drive the association between individualization and well-being: People who endorse an individualistic orientation have fewer close friends, which in turn is associated with a higher sense of loneliness and lower well-being. In conclusion, we will discuss how cultural change produces maladaptation from a Cultural Psychological perspective.

The Influence of Trust on Worries about Solitary Death

**Tim Tiefenbach and Florian Kohlbacher
German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)**

Loneliness is an important social issue affecting the well-being of individuals and societies. From an academic perspective, loneliness is a widely researched area of study, particularly in the context of aging and old age. The current demographic shifts in many countries around the world in the form of rapidly aging populations make this topic even more prevalent and important. In Japan, a related issue has received increasing attention in recent years: *Kodokushi* – solitary death, the phenomenon of – mostly older people – dying solitary and unnoticed in their homes, only to be found days or even weeks later by neighbors or the authorities. Solitary deaths in Japan are receiving substantial media attention and have also entered the social policy debate arena. The Japanese government is taking account of this fact in its annual, national surveys, such as the *Survey of Quality of Life*, which contains a question about the fear of solitary death since 2012. In order to design appropriate social policy measures to deal with (the fear of) solitary deaths, a thorough understanding of the population at risk and the factors driving the fear of dying alone and thus also the propensity for this to happen is needed. The current paper addresses this need by analyzing the impact factors on the fear of solitary deaths using data from the 2013 Survey of Quality of Life. Preliminary results of our multivariate regression analysis show that, even when accounting for an array of control variables, trust is a major determinant of worries about solitary death. When controlling for both social trust and trust in institutions, we find that counter-intuitively only the latter matters. At the same time, the influence of satisfaction with the public care system is, although significant, only marginal. This implies that policies to reduce the worries about dying a solitary death should aim at increasing trust in institutions.

Health Risks and Scientific Discourses – The Increasing Number of Underweight Young Women and Newborn in Japan

**Miki Aoyama-Olschina
German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)**

Similar as in other industrialized countries, there can be observed an increasing number of overweight people in Japan. Surprisingly, a growing share of young women and their infants suffer from underweight as well. Around 10 percent of all newborn are delivered with short weight, forced to be treated with artificial respiration.

Although this problem has also been recognized in health policy and is more frequently reported in the media, there is as yet almost no debate in bioethics. This presentation sheds light on cases of scientific and public health debates from a bioethical perspective and points out which contribution from the social science is expected to promote and deepen the ethical discussion about this problem in Japan.

In this presentation I would like to highlight that the process of demographic change among the Japanese society exerts additional pressure on the debate of underweight and pregnancy. Public health experts, physicians as well as nutritionists attempt to address this issue by recurring to technological solutions and reproductive medicine. By so doing, they are reinforcing the traditional image of Japanese motherhood and the role of women.

However, the underlying principle of “being of good health“ targets not only young women but the Japanese society as a whole. This leads to the question which end does the debate aim at from a bioethical perspective? Finally, I would argue challenges of the ongoing discussion in Japanese bioethics and the interdisciplinary possibilities (or necessity) from the perspective of social sciences such as medical sociology, science and technology studies, gender studies in interregional context.

Who Shoulders Social Risks – From Solidaristic to Neoliberal Values?

Responses to Income Inequality in Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the US

Nate Breznau¹ & Carola Hommerich²

¹Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, ²Hokkaido University

In this paper we investigate the impact of neoliberal changes on social solidarity, with our working hypothesis being that the former reduces the latter. If individuals show waning solidarity in the aftermath of welfare retrenchment and privatization, we argue that neoliberal values have spread beyond political and economic institutions and into the general public. Historically, popular support for government redistribution is understood to reflect a widely shared commitment to social solidarity, especially in European welfare states which use substantial public resources to reduce income inequality. However, income inequality has steadily increased since the 1980s despite redistribution, arguably as a product of neoliberal shifts in politics and economics. Has solidarity failed to combat this increase? Have social attitudes also shifted toward neoliberal values, e.g. visible as less support for public risk sharing?

To answer these questions, we compare how attitudes towards the responsibility of the government to redistribute public resources to those whose welfare is most at risk changed in Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the United States between 1999 and 2009. Given the unique historical features of these four societies we derive specific hypotheses about how shifts toward neoliberalism from 1990 onwards might have had both similar and society-specific impacts on social solidarity. We test our hypotheses using data from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) 'Social Inequality Module' waves III & IV.

Why is Such Criterion in Democracy? Thinking about the Majority Rule and Legitimacy

Kazuhiko Shibuya
Research Organization of Information and Systems (ROIS)

Democracy shall be grounding on the diversity of heterogeneous opinions and deliberative discussion among liberal citizens. Now it is the era of social media and it is time to shed light on the spirit of the democracy again. Many journalists often said that social media easily raise social movements and anti-autocratic revolutions by collective ordinary citizens such as 'Arab Spring', 'Occupy Wall Street' movement, and the umbrella revolution in Hong Kong. Those participated citizens claimed more democratic institutions, socioeconomic chances and other issues. Certainly, those media eagerly inspired ordinary citizens to participate in vigorous discussions as well as actual social movements (Casilli,A.A& Tubaro,R, 2012: Choudhary,A et al, 2012). But everyone does not participate in those activities. Moreover it seemed that any active leadership still could not function. According to studies by interview at the aftermath of 'Occupy Wall Street' movement (Manilov,M, 2013), one of participants reminisced "*What started as a couple of hundred people in a park with no plan has turned into a decentralized network of activities*". No plan, no leaderships, but lastly revolutionary uprising? Is it true democracy? Then how to think about unconventional manners of democratic uprising and demonstrations stemmed from the influence of social media (Malinick,T.E et al, 2013)? It is certainly that these are collective dynamics by massive citizens as movement and demonstration (Le Bonn,G 1931a,b; Smelser,N.J, 1962), and we recently realized social influence and catastrophic collapse caused by the mass of crowds.

With this in mind, my first motivation in this article is to explore both democracy per se and the nature of those backgrounds. So, I categorized democratic matters for discussion such as opinion expression of citizens, deliberative process of unanimous opinion formation among citizens, and collective dynamics of movements by massive citizens. In addition, I convince that legitimacy of government power, percolation in network and structural patterns of social influence should be included for further considerations. Using techniques by computer simulation, I intend to examine above phenomenon and theoretical based discussions.

How do the Local District Councils Function in Germany today?

**Kimiaki Yamazaki
Gifu University**

The Japanese Local District System was enacted in the Local Autonomy Act in 2004 in order to guarantee local autonomies in the municipalities. But this idea is not yet fully accepted and the local district councils exist only in 15 municipalities as of April 1st 2014. On the other hand, in western Germany, these councils have already been established in 1970s with reorganization of local governments, and this system has been introduced also into eastern Germany after the reunification. But, for example, the local district councils in Osnabrück, which has about 160.000 residents, were abolished in 2006, because these councils were supposed to stagnate municipal administrations and disturb wholly participations of citizens. Then how do the local district councils function in Germany as a whole today? I would like to make a survey of them in 107 cities, which are independent of counties, with questionnaire method, and I will compare the results with the research by Rudolf Schäfer, *Stadtteilvertretungen in Großstädten*, Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik, 1982.

Progress in Natural Science requires Ethical Balance between Trust and Risk

**Wilfried Wunderlich
Tokai University**

Keeping the balance between two extremes in social dilemmas is essential for maintaining the progress of any society. While severe quality management [1] and mistrust have destroyed grown overcapacities but also necessary resources in many research institutions in the last two decades, now the call for humanity and ethical principles are gaining popularity, such as work-life-balance [2], clear long-term perspectives for researchers, society-driven ethical research development. As after destruction always follows promotion within the PDCA cycles, there is the hope that researcher can work now more effectively than before.

Looking back in history there is a clear transition from top-down to bottom-up driven research. The most important criteria for fast progress in research is creativity which requires freedom. Researchers embedded in a team are usually more effective than those working as rivals or as isolated researchers. In a few cases famous researchers could not gain profit from their discoveries during their lifetime, but only became promoted posthumously, because their self-concept [3] differs essentially from that of a Homo economicus and was mistreated by their scientific community. While such unfair justice in the past might be excused by human errors, any inhumanity should be avoided in future quality management.

Changing societies needs the progress in natural Science, so they should provide best environment for creativity. On the other hand, there is resistance in society against disruptive technologies and too progressive entrepreneurs as they are hard to keep under control and make any planning impossible [4]. The summary from this analysis is that the necessary trust can be accumulated by communication, embedding in teams and networks.

1 Stefan Kuhl Die Professionalisierung der Professionalisierer, OSC 15 (2008) 260-264

2 Martin Spiewak, "Dr. habil. Kinderlos", DIE ZEIT published 06.04.2006 (available online)

3 Cara H. Kahl, "Creativity is more than a trait – It's a relation", Dissertation 2012 Hamburg

4 Arend H. Zomer Ben et al., "Do Spin-Offs Make the Academics' Heads Spin?" Minerva (2010) 48:331–353

**Reconciliation with Former Enemies.
How to create a Common Ground of Understanding:
Metaphysical Aspects of a Political Issue in Today's East Asia**

**Yasuo Yamamoto
Yokohama National University**

Beginning in the late 19th century and continuing after WW2, Japan's "indigenous world view" (Shuichi Kato), considered to be the "basso ostinato" of its historical consciousness" (Masao Maruyama), has often been criticized by prominent intellectuals. During that time, Japan's world view has remained essentially unchanged. Lacking any form of transcendent dimension, Japan's unconscious particularism has given its citizens an inarticulate and naive belief that their lifestyle of "here and now" is the truest expression of human nature. Japanese believed that local deities would always provide them with special favors and blessings, without the need for penance or conversion. Now, with fewer and fewer living war survivors, this Japanese "polytheism" can undermine the fundamental values needed for peace in Asia. This is because a polytheist, with a belief that "In Rome one should do as the Romans do", and "separate but equal", will not seek any universal values that will eliminate separation and segregation. Without such universal values, reconciliation can never take place, no matter how often politicians from different sides might attempt realistic compromises. Shared values and dreams are needed if different nations should cooperate and integrate themselves more deeply. This "political" issue should be treated as a "religious" problem", because the "silence of the dead" is still present. It is important to recall the metaphysical tradition in Japan, especially during the thirteenth century, which was a period of "reformation", when transcendent Buddhist confessions were common throughout the island kingdom. It is also necessary to consider some motifs from "The Tale of the Heike", the famous epic of warrior clans Heike and Genji, which are significant because of their popularity among non-intellectuals. The abundant legends and their retellings were achieved through Noh-theatre, which invented a unique metaphysical style known as "Mugen-Noh". In this style, the dead are neither absent nor silent, but take important roles and speak out. Through such recalling and re-activation of the metaphysical tradition, Japanese can attempt to share memories with their neighbors and, hopefully, achieve reconciliation with former enemies.

Contemporary Significance of East-West Comparative Perspective: Rethinking Kunihiro Kamiya's Achievement in Sociology

Yuichiro Minami
Kwansei Gakuin University

In this presentation, I would like to review a part of Dr. Kunihiro Kamiya's research accomplishments and his consistent sociological perspective and to look at what we should inherit from his academic legacies.

Dr. Kamiya, born in 1930, after graduating from Kyoto University and the Graduate School, was appointed professor of sociology at Kansai University and was engaged in education and research for more than 30 years. He has been recognized as the leading expert of German City Studies in Japan, published many works including remarkable ones such as *Comparative Sociology of City*, *Sociological Study of West German Cities*, *Theory of Society and Cities*. As a professor emeritus after retirement, he researched about the social and cultural difference between East and West in terms of *fudo* (the natural features of region), and the several findings were presented to German-Japanese Society for Social Science. Also, he stayed in Germany over a long period of time including the University of Konstanz almost every year. Therefore he expanded the wave of exchange with a lot of German scholars. Although he was scheduled to attend GJSSS at Hosei University in 2010 and give a presentation as usual, he died in his bed during the conference, aged 80.

I was deeply impressed by Dr. Kamiya's research themes and started my academic life as his last student. Among other things, his viewpoint of comparison between Japanese and European cities is occupied an important place in my doctoral thesis. In this presentation I would like to reconstruct his research and discuss the contemporary significance.

Understanding Risk(s): From the Local Residents' Perspective of a Nuclear Power Plant Site in Japan

**Tarek Katramiz
Keio University**

The paper analyses how people understand the risks of living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant in the local context in Japan. The findings of this paper are based on multiple fieldworks in a local community living in similar settings to the Fukushima nuclear power plant site (Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant in Omaezaki City, Shizuoka Prefecture). Research found that social and economic factors greatly influence the way people balance risks and benefits. This consequently shapes various risk understandings among the local residents. Despite a breakdown of trust following Fukushima, many seem to be in favor of restarting the operation at the Hamaoka nuclear power plant. I argue that this is due to the lack of real choices available for local residents: employment opportunities, rise and decline of service sectors and conditions of social infrastructure are tightly linked to the nuclear facility-related subsidies and others. The paper consequently presents the forms of vulnerabilities existing before and after the Fukushima disaster in the selected community by taking into account a broader historical context and detailed residents' narratives.

Shifting Risk Perception of Nuclear Energy after Fukushima: The German Nuclear-Phase-out and its Cultural Background

Shigeki Sato
Hosei University

Just three months after the nuclear disaster of Fukushima in March 2011, the Federal Republic of Germany decided the “nuclear phase-out” by 2022. All political parties in the German Bundestag as well as the majority of the German population supported this decision. No other big industrialized countries, including Japan, however, reacted to the Fukushima disaster so strongly as Germany. Why did Germany, more than 9000 km away from Fukushima, respond to the disaster in such a striking way? Is there a “peculiarly German” way of risk perception of nuclear energy? In order to answer this question, I will consider the risk perceptions of nuclear energy and its decisive shift after Fukushima from a perspective of cultural sociology. After Fukushima, a “residual risk” (*Restrisiko*) of nuclear energy, which had thus far been regarded as controllable by means of science and technology, became an allegedly life-threatening danger to be eliminated at all costs. This conception of residual risk, which was frequently referred to as a reason to advance the nuclear phase-out, played an important role in the consensus making of “energy turnaround”. I will show that this nation-wide shift of risk perception is framed by an underlying interpretive pattern of the “the critique of civilization” (*Zivilisationskritik*), or the peculiar way of understanding the relationship between human civilization and nature, which is deeply rooted the German political culture.

Self-responsibility and the Individualization of Food Safety Risk in Japanese Society.

Tine Walravens
Ghent University

The recent series of food scandals in Japan, involving domestic as well as international companies, has resulted in a loss of trust in institutions (e.g. Food Safety Commission, 2003), scientific experts' advice (e.g. BSE, 2001-03), the government's ability in dealing with a food crisis (e.g. *gyōza* case, 2008), and the veracity of labels and menus (e.g. Fujiya, 2007).

Beck (1992) argued that we are moving from an industrial society to a risk society, shifting focus from social classes to the individual. As early as 1994, Ozawa Ichirō, then top policy maker, not only advocated for a responsible Japan in the international community, but also urged the Japanese people to take more responsibility for their wellbeing (*Nihon Kaizō Keikaku*: 43, 1994). The neoliberal institutional reforms of the 2000s have indeed shown an increasing emphasis on the individual's (or consumer's) autonomous actions and choices, rather than a reliance on the state (Hook & Takeda, 2007). This is definitely the case for food-related problems. Through (semi-) governmental programs such as the *shokuiku* campaign (Food Education) or the *chisan chishō* framework (Local production, local consumption), the related ministries MAFF and MHLW aim to teach the Japanese consumer how to interpret, mediate and avoid risk related to food consumption, thereby scaling back the role of the state. This tendency, enhanced by the public promotion of private governance within the food system (and its deficiencies), shows how the Japanese state itself is increasingly unwilling or unable to take responsibility for food risks. The paper argues that, rather than reinstalling trust in Japanese society, the state shifts the focus away to self-responsibility. Through a thematic analysis of governmental documents and campaign material, the paper sets out to explore the discursive ways in which MAFF and MHLW redefine their role in food safety matters. Comparing the reaction to two food-related incidents (BSE, 2001-03, Chinese frozen spinach, 2002), it also addresses the question if and how a distinction is being made between risks related to the consumption of domestic food as opposed to risks related to the consumption of imported produce.

Expressions of Disaster Prevention in Japanese and German: A Contrastive Sociopragmatic Analysis

**Yoshinori Nishijima¹ and Kyoko Arai²
Kanazawa University, ²Toyo University**

In case a natural disaster like a flood, an earthquake, etc. occurs and life is in danger, a disaster alarm will be activated by the community of a dangerous or damage area. The public must be soon informed of the proclamation of the disaster, which is accomplished over radio, TV or internet, over loud speaker announcements or siren. Siren signal requests to turn on a radio or TV. Per radio, TV, or loud speaker, the public will get the information of safeguard measures. However, the means of transmitting linguistic information for the life protection become more and more diverse due to changing societies because of mobilization and popularization of internet. The effective means of conveying information differs from country to country, from society to society, and from individual to individual. The aim of the current study is threefold: 1) To compare alarm systems between Japan and Germany; 2) to compare linguistic expressions for conveying evacuation; 3) to reveal different preferences in effective ways of transmitting linguistic expressions between Japan and Germany. The results are expected to contribute to managing trust and risks in changing societies in both countries.

Practices of Self-sufficiency in the Japanese Countryside: Food Production as Risk Avoidance.

**Ksenia Kurochkina
Waseda University**

This paper analyses practices of 'jikyū-jisoku' or self-sufficiency which have been gaining popularity in rural Japan especially among young newcomers. Since 1990s in many areas of Japan young people started to repopulate rural areas (Knight 2003, Thompson 2003). Among other motivations for moving from the cities to the countryside, striving for self-sufficiency, mainly in food, has been widely observed. Why would people be so eager to produce their own food and live close to the land? Why would they be reluctant to consume food and other goods through convenient market channels and rely on their own farming and local consumption? What kind of lifestyle is required to achieve self-sufficiency? I argue that resettling to the countryside and practices of self-sufficiency in contemporary Japan is an 'adaptive reaction' (Giddens 2008) to a number of risks of modern globalized cities. Through producing their own food these Japanese people attempt to re-gain control over their own lives in modern risk society (Beck 2009, Giddens 2008). Lack of trust in a number of modern social institutions forces people to search for alternatives to hegemonic life courses. Resettling to the countryside with the aim to produce their own food is one of the practical choices which people make in nowadays Japan to confront modern risks. In my research I draw on the data from my longstanding fieldwork in the Japanese countryside in 2011-2014. I elaborate on the concepts of 'risk society' (Beck 2009, Giddens 2008), 'half agriculture – half X' (Shiomi 2008) and 'satoyama capitalism' (Motani 2013) to show how people in modern Japan practically respond to risks of postmodern society.

Perception and management of uncertainty in Germany and Japan. The socio-cultural perspective

Friedrich Fuerstenberg
University of Bonn

Uncertainty is experienced in two ways as a basic human condition: first, as a fundamental openness and uncertainty of the future, second, as a preliminary information and control defect that can be remedied through better knowledge and its application. The boundaries between the two modes of experience have shifted as a result of the globally continuing Western rationalization process in favour of the limitation of risks in life, experienced in the prolongation of its average duration and the improvement of its quality. Underlying was a redesign of our realm of experience in the form of scientifically and technically founded "systems": spheres of action within which processes can be predetermined.

In fact, both in Germany and Japan greatest efforts are made to establish systems such as social security, to limit the risks of life in general, in all its phases and dimensions. However, time and again, these planning and control efforts are offset by the experience of partial collapse. Modern humans deal with uncertainty in a specific rationalistic way: risks create "pressure to act" and "the need for regulation", meaning the urge for system improvement or for "course correction". The result is a growing risk awareness with rising pressure to act. This is indeed a stress situation that can reach both private and public sectors and can exceed the limits of bearableness.

This leads to ask what social and cultural patterns are available in both Germany and Japan for coping with uncertainty and how they are used (this will be discussed in greater detail). One can clarify better how people deal with uncertainty if a distinction is made between the objective and subjective conditions of its tolerability. (Examples are given for both Germany and Japan). Everyday practice shows that the management of uncertainty *objectively* depends largely on the resources or reserves of the persons and groups concerned. However, resources are limited and their organization is faulty. Especially in emergency cases, they prove to be insufficient. *Subjectively*, the uncertainty is tolerable by trust in the future. To this end, support is necessary to experience a helping force. This can take different forms: the insight into what is an ultimately "reasonable" sequence of events which then is accepted as fate, the belief in the solidarity of fellow human beings who ultimately "not let down" one, and finally a back-bonding (re-ligio) of the person, based upon belief, that ultimately creates confidence. In addition, both in Germany and Japan there are also relics of magical practice.

It should therefore be noted that the socio-cultural patterns available for dealing with uncertainty have a dual structure. On the one hand immanent certainty is increased by binding human events to rules of reason and social purposes. On the other hand transcendental certainty can be achieved by value binding in the sense of unquestioning devotion. Both patterns are not interchangeable, but target different aspects of uncertainty: the former on goal-oriented action, the latter on relief from mental stress which results from contingency. Any attempt to measure the tolerance of uncertainty in a given population, as has been the intention of Geert Hofstede and his followers, has to adopt a relevant sophisticated perspective.

Scenarios for giving up the Death Penalty

**Masato Kimura
Takachiho University**

Japan retains the capital punishment system with hanging. One of the most powerful reasons for retaining the death penalty is the wide public supports for it. Based upon the recently conducted extensive survey, the presentation clarifies what distinguishing attributes, psychological and behavioral attitudes, and knowledge are found in the retentionists and abolitionists.

So-called Marshall Hypothesis makes a point that exposure to information can moderate punitive attitudes, but it adds also limited effects of knowledge against the retributive support for the death penalty.

Public opinion supporting the death penalty in Japan surely accompanies a misconception of the crime situation and the deterrence effects, but it does not necessarily depend upon them. The knowledge effects should not be overestimated in this sense, at least in the short run.

A Multinational Investigation of Cross-societal Cooperation and Discrimination

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In a globalized world, establishing successful cooperation between people from different nations becomes increasingly important. We present results from a first comprehensive investigation of cross-societal cooperation in one-shot prisoner's dilemmas involving population-representative samples from six countries around the world (Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, USA), and we identify crucial facilitators of and obstacles to cooperation. Besides, we observe systematic discrimination against some nations. In interactions involving mutual knowledge about the other players' nationalities only, we demonstrate that people hold strong and transnationally shared expectations (i.e., stereotypes) concerning the cooperation level of interaction partners from other countries. These expectations are the strongest determinants of own cooperation behavior, but paradoxically they turn out to be incorrect stereotypes that correlate even negatively with reality. On top of these erroneous expectations, people demonstrate systematic positive and negative discrimination against specific nations driven by differences in wealth as well as ingroup favoritism, but not by spatial distance between nations. These results indicate that people hold highly differentiated social preferences that vary according to the interaction partner's nationality.

Processes of Different Levels of Cooperation on Community Resource Management: A Multilevel Analysis of the Associations with Trust on Rural Areas in Japan

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It has been pointed out that community resources are not being properly managed through cooperation of residents with the growing individualization of Japanese society (e.g. increasing divorce rate and decreasing household size).

There are two processes of cooperation: internally driven cooperation which derives from the internal personality or values at individual level, and externally driven cooperation which derives from the external social norms at group level. It is stated that cooperation in Japan derives relatively from the external driven cooperation (Hashimoto & Yamagishi, 2013).

This does not necessarily mean, however, that the externally driven cooperation is induced everywhere in Japan especially under the growing individualization of the society. The purpose of this study is to investigate the underlying mechanism of the different processes of cooperation. In particular, we examine the hypothesis that specific forms of social relationships generate different processes of cooperation; internally driven cooperation is generated by social relationships with generalized others beyond group while externally driven cooperation is induced by social relationships within group members.

We conducted a questionnaire survey on 32,685 households of 441 rural communities in Japan and conducted multilevel analysis for 7,229 respondents. As the index of cooperative behavior of people (dependent variable), we measured the cooperation in resource management. Specifically, we calculated the principal component score on the frequency of participating in four types of resource management (managements of agricultural field, and canal, meeting place, and shrine and temples in community). As the indices of social relationships with generalized others beyond group and social relationships within group members, trust in generalized others (General Trust: GT) and trust in community members (Community Trust: CT) were adopted, respectively (independent variables).

We found that GT explained the cooperative behaviors on resource management at individual level, while CT explained cooperative behaviors both at individual and community level. It means that individual GT functions to generate internally driven cooperation while CT (expectation for the cooperation of in-group members) functions to generate not only internally driven cooperation but also externally driven cooperation. Thus, the process of cooperation in resource management is not universal in every society; instead, it derives from the specific forms of social relationships.

Developmental Changes in Effects of Spacing on Reading Japanese Text: An Eye Tracking Study

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When preschool and school children learn how to read, they establish the strategy of reading which is optimal for each orthographic property of a language. For instance, alphabet languages such as English and German contain spaces between words. Thus, an optimal strategy for eye movement control during reading is to make a saccade to the center of a segmented character sequence in parafoveal vision. We assumed that the optimal strategy of reading is developed through extensive reading experience. The orthographic properties of Japanese text can be used to test this hypothesis since spaces are inserted between phrases only in a text of the picture books for young children and textbooks for 1st and 2nd graders.

To investigate the effect of inserting spaces in Japanese text, this study recorded eye movements during reading a text either with appropriate spaces dividing phrases, inappropriate spaces randomly dividing a character sequence, or no spaces. We expected that appropriate and inappropriate spaces would facilitate and disrupt reading respectively compared to no space texts if readers rely on spaces for recognizing words in a text. We investigated how total fixation time per phrase was affected by phrase type (kanji words or hiragana words), text type (appropriate, inappropriate, or no spaces), and age groups (adults and 2nd and 4th graders) in mixed effects models. The results revealed that total fixation times decreased by age. Appropriate spaces decreased total fixation times compared to no space text in all age groups. However, the inflation of fixation durations (i.e., disruption) by inappropriate spaces decreased with age and the effect was not statistically significant in adults. These results suggest that inserting spaces affects the efficiency of text reading in young children but that this effect becomes small as they accumulate experience of reading texts with no spaces.

In the presentation, we will discuss differences in orthographic properties between German and Japanese and the implications for development of eye movement control during reading.

GJSSS 2015

“Trust and Risks in Changing Societies”

Abstracts

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Negative Competence-Related Stereotypes as a Risk for Academic Underperformance and Underrepresentation of Negatively Stereotyped Group Members

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In academic domains, the ability of particular social groups is negatively stereotyped. For example, in Germany, Turkish-origin migrants are believed to have lower intellectual ability than Germans (e.g., Kahraman & Knoblich, 2000). Further, international studies found that women are believed to have lower mathematical ability than men (e.g., Nosek et al., 2009). Social-psychological research has shown that the existence and activation of negative competence-related stereotypes can contribute to the explanation of the underperformance of negatively stereotyped group members (i.e., stereotype threat effect; e.g., Steele & Aronson, 1995). In a first step, the present research investigated stereotype threat effects for Turkish-origin migrants in Germany in four correlational and two experimental studies. In line with the predictions, results showed that Turkish-origin migrants' competence was negatively stereotyped and that Turkish-origin migrants showed lower performance on verbal and mathematical tests than Germans when negative stereotypes were activated. In a second step, we investigated the presence and effect of negative stereotypes against women's mathematical ability in German and Japanese society. Results showed that similar to other countries (e.g., USA, Germany), in Japan women's mathematical ability was perceived to be lower than men's, but not their general academic ability. As stereotype threat theory was developed and tested mainly in Western societies, we aimed at investigating whether stereotype threat effects could also explain the underrepresentation of women in mathematics and science in Japan. A cross-cultural study was designed to investigate which aspects of stereotype threat theory are generalizable across interdependent/ independent self-construal (Markus & Kitayama, 1991) and which aspects are specific to one or the other self-construal. Data were collected in Germany and Japan. Contrary to the hypotheses, the experimental manipulation of negative stereotypes did not yield the expected decrease in women's math performance, neither for German nor for Japanese participants. Further research possibilities are discussed. In sum, the present research investigated how negative stereotypes are related to the risk of underperformance of negatively stereotyped group members. The potential role of gender stereotypes and stereotype threat in the academic underrepresentation of women in mathematics and science in Japan and implications for educational systems are discussed.

**How to develop a Global Citizenship Identity?
- UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP) as a Security Network
for nurturing Intercultural Trust -**

**Makoto Kobayashi
Tamagawa University**

The aim of this study is to explore effective educational intervention for promoting the development of global citizenship identity as a crucial goal of the Global Citizenship Education in connection to the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet). The ASPnet is a worldwide school network founded by UNESCO in 1953 and has more than 10,000 member schools in 181 countries. The ASPnet has been expected to play the role as a forum for promoting “values education” of UNESCO. The Global Citizenship Education which was launched in 2013 by the United Nations' “Global Education First Initiative”, is now regarded as the most actual focal point of UNESCO's values education and the ASPnet.

The most crucial aspect of Global Citizenship Education is supposed to be the development of global citizenship identity. The global citizenship identity refers to the identity of a person who regards all global issues concerned with any part of the human community, with due interest and self-involvement. This means a person with the sense of ownership and responsibility about risk factors at global level, including poverty, climate change, intercultural conflicts and social isolation. It also implies an enlargement of the “in-group” boundaries.

From psychological viewpoint, the formation of global citizenship identity is a developmental task of identity integration. Previous studies revealed that persons with more integrated bicultural identities were better at adapting to conflicts (Hong et al., 2007), and they also showed higher level of tolerance towards people with different values (Kitayama & Huff in print). These findings suggest that a higher level of identity integration would lead to enhanced competencies required for global citizens. In this study, three approaches of educational interventions for the promotion of identity integration are proposed: 1) Perspective taking by role playing, 2) Awareness of common factors between confronting cultural groups, and 3) Exposure to the contradiction within one's own cultural identity. Effects of these three intervention approaches are examined. With regard to the identity education towards global citizenship, a new role of the ASPnet as an risk management system by nurturing intercultural trust and solidarity will be discussed.

Taking the Risk: The Impact of Educational Reforms on Educational Decision-making in Germany and Japan

Steve R. Entrich
University of Potsdam

Since the dawn of the new millennium, the education systems of Japan and Germany have undergone rapid transformations. Following the 'PISA-shock' and 'education in crisis' debates at the dawn of the new millennium, both nations implemented numerous reforms giving education a new direction.

Recent research has concentrated on analyzing the effectiveness of these reforms in terms of academic outcomes of students. However, whether these changes contribute to social inequalities was not adequately discussed. Against the background of globalization, students' enrollment in tertiary education has considerably increased in both countries. Opportunity costs thus increased for a high proportion of students and their families as well - as did the risk to fail.

Following rational choice and relative risk aversion (RRA) theories, the author argues that the adaptation to international standards in education has brought forth increasing insecurity concerning educational options and thus increased the importance of educational decisions for social inequality reproduction. According to RRA theories, students' risk aversion varies across different social strata. Students from advantaged social backgrounds are more likely to choose academic oriented programs promising high returns after school despite high risk aversion; under the same circumstances, students from low social strata tend to choose programs with lower returns. Additionally, the author emphasizes to recognize implications of recent changes in education for differences in students' risk-awareness according to social origin when trying to understand the relative risk aversion mechanism and thus social inequality reproduction in changing societies such as Germany and Japan.

By drawing on several data sources, the author first gives an overview over major educational reforms in Germany and Japan following the PISA-shocks in both countries. Second, the impact of these reforms on educational decision-making is theoretically discussed to assess whether risks for investments have increased against the background of a globalized education world. Third, implications of possible differences in students' risk aversion and risk awareness across different social strata are discussed. Finally, recommendations for future research are made.

Collectivistic Value and Autonomy- and Relatedness Satisfaction Risking Psychological Well-being of Korean Adolescents: Gender Differences

Ju-Hyun Song¹ & Seong-Yeon Park²

¹University of Michigan, ²Ewha Womans University

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) claims that autonomy and relatedness represent universally innate psychological needs for all individuals. Previous studies suggested that autonomy- and relatedness satisfaction uniquely predict adolescents' psychological wellbeing and positive adjustment (e.g., Vansteenkiste, Lens, Soenens, & Luyckx, 2006). In contrast, some cross-cultural researchers argue that the simultaneous pursuit of both autonomy and relatedness may risk psychological well-being among individuals especially in highly collectivistic culture (e.g., Kitayama & Markus, 1998). Nevertheless, there is diversity in individuals' cultural value orientations (i.e., individualism, collectivism) within any specific culture (Kagitcibaci, 2005), which needs to be examined as within-culture variations.

In line with this idea, Hong et al. (2012) reported that the associations between autonomy and relatedness satisfaction, and psychological well-being varied across individuals in Korea as a function of their cultural value orientations. The present study extended this finding by examining whether cultural value orientations, autonomy- and relatedness satisfaction of Korean adolescents uniquely or interactively predict their psychological well-being, especially depending on gender. The participants of this study were 506 adolescents (278 females; *M* age= 16.2 years) from high schools in Seoul, Korea.

Regression analyses revealed the following results: 1) Autonomy- and relatedness satisfaction uniquely predicted psychological well-being in both male and female adolescents. 2) The interaction effects of autonomy satisfaction were also found; for girls, the strength of the positive association between autonomy satisfaction and psychological well-being was contingent on relatedness satisfaction. In contrast, for boys, the strength of the positive link between autonomy satisfaction and psychological well-being was dependent on the level of collectivistic value orientation. Supporting SDT, present findings suggest that autonomy and relatedness may represent universal human needs. Despite the importance of both adolescents' autonomy and relatedness satisfaction for their psychological well-being, relatedness seems to be more salient for girls whereas autonomy and collectivistic value seem to be more imperative for boys. This implies that autonomy dissatisfaction combined with females' relatedness dissatisfaction and males' low collectivistic value may risk Korean adolescents' psychological well-being.

Autonomy and Deviation from Value Norms as Risk Factors for Well-Being in Germany, Japan, Germany, and the US

Tobias Soeldner

**German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)
Humboldt-University of Berlin**

This paper presents the results of a trinational study on autonomy and deviance from group-specific value norms as risk factors for personal well-being in Germany, Japan, and the US. In all three country samples, low autonomy was associated with lower life satisfaction and happiness. However, separate analyses for young and older adults indicated that the strength of these associations may diminish after full society membership is attained, especially in Japan. Conversely, deviance of a participant's personal values profile from the average values profile of his/her origin country/age group consistently predicted lower life satisfaction and happiness only in the Japanese sample, especially for the group of working-age adults. On the one hand, these results confirm the universal importance of autonomy for well-being during latter adolescence and early adulthood. On the other, they also indicate that in societies where "fitting in" is considered a primary goal of socialization in latter adulthood, adherence to views and standpoints outside the norm can prove a serious risk for the attainment of personal happiness and life satisfaction.

How Future Orientation Links between Interpersonal Trust and Personal Coping: the Case of At-Risk Adolescents in Israel

Rachel Seginer and Orit Dror-Levi
University of Haifa, Israel.

The aim of this presentation is to introduce a multiple-step model depicting the role of future orientation as a link between interpersonal trust and coping behavior among at-risk adolescents, and test it for interpersonal trust toward three meaningful figures (mother, father, and youth counselor) and two future orientation domains (higher education, marriage and family). Interpersonal trust relates to adolescents' perception of parents as providers of emotional acceptance and granted autonomy and youth counselors as providing support and encouraging personal growth. Future orientation pertains to the subjective image of the future consisting of three theoretical components: motivational, cognitive, and behavioral, each indicated by 2-3 empirical variables. The at-risk condition pertains to childhood under conditions of economic and emotional destitute often resulting in anti-social behavior, and resolved by residing and studying in youth villages¹. Drawing on the essential role the self plays in processing interpersonal experiences and their integration into the self, the model also includes self representation as indicated by self esteem. Consequently, the model consists of Interpersonal trust (toward mother/father/ youth counselor)-->Self esteem -->Future orientation (higher education/marriage and family)-->Resilience (Coping1) ->Academic achievement (Coping2). Data were collected from 302 10th-12th grade girls and boys who responded to self reporting questionnaires, youth counselors assessing adolescents' resilience, and school reports of academic achievement. Structural equation modeling showed satisfactory to good fit. Discussion focuses on three issues: (1) the importance of trusting parents (despite physical distance and adverse family conditions like poverty, broken families, and single parenthood) and youth counselors in promoting self-esteem and through it future orientation. (2) The motivating power of future orientation and its' specific relevance for promoting resilience and academic achievement, particularly for youth growing up in challenging conditions. (3) The role of the self (indicated by self-esteem) and future orientation in linking between interpersonal trust and two aspects of youth coping: resilience and academic achievement.

¹ Youth villages were established in the pre-Israel Jewish society for providing a home for homeless youths. True to its educational philosophy, counselors, teachers and other adult staff and families live in the village, creating a supportive community and a model of normative productive life.

Trustful Relationships and Meanings of “Narrative”

**Shuji Yamada
Bunkyo University**

This presentation will try to show the importance of narrative and performance based activities to re-integrate organizations through 2 characteristic cases.

After the serious earthquakes and tsunami in 2011, Japanese society, mostly in Tohoku area and eastern Japan, had been damaged horribly and seriously. At the same time, the accident of Fukushima nuclear power plant is not solved yet. The reconstruction process is not sufficient for the local communities.

Some key organizations, which should be playing important roles like local governments/municipalities, NGOs, local enterprises and citizens are not well cooperated for realizing recovery process. And the cooperative work(s) and the mind of staffs in every work place are not well integrated. It should be said we have to realize our new cooperative mind in local community level. This is quite similar to the situation as facing risks.

Following these situations, in a municipality and a community level, we could consider two distinctive changes as very important hints for new Japanese organizational situation and working features. This presentation tries to examine whether and how these changes will shed their skin from the segregated members, and how can we establish these new organizational relations or conditions.

The first case of this presentation is an excellent collaboration between fishermen and one NPO in Iwate prefecture. And the second case is a citizens' participation toward local administrations. For the aim at reconstructing a community, most of all municipalities are requesting citizens' participation to set their trustful future plan and high cooperation rate of the members.

Of course, in current situation of Japan, it is important to have enough and fruitful results of recovering through an available cooperation among several social groups in the field of political, administrative, economic and civic level. So, the main question of this presentation is how we can make a good collaboration between or among concerning organizations for the recovery and reforming process. Around this discussion, “Narrative approach” will be a keyword. And the social function of “Narrative” will be re-considered.

Conservative Dominance, Populism and Democracy in Japan - Weak Civil Society?

**Hiroshi Murakami
Ritsumeikan University**

In politics, strong trust to one party may facilitate policies against risks, but can be a risk to democracy.

One of the special features of Japanese politics was the one party dominance system of the conservative LDP since 1955. (Other features are the traditional bureaucratic power, historical and contemporary nationalism, democratic and idealistic Japanese Constitution after the Second World War etc.) Although interrupted by the short non-conservative government in 1993, and by the liberal government by the Democratic Party (DP) in 2009-2012, it seems that the LDP dominance has reappeared since 2012, with the official support of the religious Komei Party and the indirect, 'functional' support by the new conservative populist Ishin Party.

My report first reviews the theory of democracy and populism. Contemporary democracy is understood as a balanced mix of four different ideas: majority rule, liberal pluralism, participation and deliberative discussion. But populism seeks, within the democratic rules and institutions, to gain the election majority by simplified, aggressive appeal and by suppressing pluralism, discussion and deliberation.

Secondly, on the basis of election and opinion poll data, the change and continuity of the party system is analysed. Especially why did the Democratic Party succeed in gaining majority in 2009, and why is the LDP winning in three elections after 2012 with a clear superiority to the declined Democratic Party.

Thirdly, this almost continuing conservative dominance is an exception among developed countries. Therefore this 'wonder' of Japan needs special explanations. In my report, conservative social network, relatively weak civil society, electoral institutions and the strategies of main political parties are analysed.

Lastly some perspectives. Now the dominance of the LDP is possible because the opposition is divided among the DP, Ishin and Communist. But as the DP is located on the centre-left and the Ishin sometimes on the right side of the LDP, the merger of these two parties are unrealistic and even destructive to the non-populistic DP. So we will observe competition and cooperation between the DP and Ishin. If the DP can not recover as the strong second party, PM Abe can push the LDP's doctrine to revise totally the 'too liberal' Japanese Constitution with the help of Ishin Party after the Upper House election in 2016.

【Literature】 Hiroshi Murakami 『日本政治ガイドブック』 (“A Guidebook to Japanese Politics”), 2014

Can Mass Media Mitigate International Conflicts?

A Consideration over Media's Role as Preventive Journalism

Shigekazu Kusune
Kanazawa University

Every day we consume the news of political conflicts, terrorism, sanction and so forth. Such international news shape our images about own country and also the rest of the world. Willingly or unwillingly, based on such images, racial discrimination, strong nationalism, hostility etc. are produced. Information we obtain and image we build are closely related. The images and the realities are not identical. This world is nothing than image in our brain and the world which we experience every day is in this sense virtual reality.

Politicians use existing nationalistic tendency for own political and economical interest. If it is so, then international conflicts are unavoidable. What can journalists do facing this seemingly unavoidable situation? To disseminate news based on the national frames is nothing than to support own stance orchestrated by own politicians at the cost of others. In the East Asia, there are no such conciliating voices among Japan, China and South Korea in contrast to Europe. Almost every day one can read news which may produce distrust and contempt each other in this area. There is no wonder that likability each other is the lowest since the World War II, even though 70 years have passed since then or maybe therefore.

As audience, we can check international media coverage apart from own news frames on daily basis. The direct access to foreign sources serves at least to relativize own stance and gives hints to understand other positions. Such audience is rather exception. Most people consume only national and international media stories with national frames. Over time, they have no other choice to become nationalists.

The world peace could be maintained by military forces, but with what human costs and money! How difficult is it for the people the war-torn nations to reconcile with each other! It takes time of many generations as the conflicts in the Middle and Near East and the dispute over the history in the WW II show. But what happens, if journalists change their language and code and write different stories in order to realize more peaceful world and to prevent conflicts? Preventive journalism costs almost nothing in comparison with military expenditures. Preventive journalism should be compulsory discipline for the school of journalism in the 21st century.

Role of the Local Governments in the Process of Overdevelopment of the US Military Base Sites in Okinawa

Takashi Namba
Osaka University of Economics

This report considers redevelopment of the US military base sites which have not been focused on in any research. The statement regards that Okinawa may be overly developed; and the US base military sites may exceed the overdevelopment. This report focuses on the reason why the overdevelopment is triggered, and the roles that the Okinawa Prefecture and local governments play.

In 1972, Okinawa was returned to Japan by the United States, and Okinawa Development Finance has provided nearly ten trillion yen to Okinawa at present. Special Measures Law for Development of Okinawa had approved this financial endeavor, as the purpose of the law was to redress the economic gap with other regions in Japan.

After 1998, so called compensating development had started, which is the linkage of Okinawa's development and security regarding the military bases. However, to tell the truth, the division among Okinawa and other regions had been almost compensated in the 1990's. This political decision triggered the overdevelopment of public policy in Okinawa and the dependent economy of Okinawa toward the military bases.

2012 is a turning point of the exploitation of Okinawa military sites. Redevelopment of the US military base sites has additionally linked policy issues of bases and development of the region as compensation for the independence of the returned lands from the military bases. This policy has the potential to accelerate the overdevelopment. The main statement deals with the reality of ongoing redevelopment of the US military base sites and the role of the Okinawa Prefecture and local governments.

The History and the Present Situation of U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa

Yuichiro Minami
Kwansei Gakuin University

The postwar history of Okinawa is characterized as the destruction and occupation by U.S. forces and as the drastic restructuring of its society and culture, and yet there has been no change in its basic structure even after the lapse of 70 years. The main island of Okinawa was largely-requisitioned for use as U.S. military base right after the end of the Pacific War. Despite the people's resistance against the requisition of land, U.S. bases are still using a little under 20 percent of the area of main island of Okinawa. The area of U.S. military bases in Okinawa Prefecture occupies more than 70 percent in Japan.

The presence of military bases has thrown a huge shadow over Okinawa's society. There are various problems such as noise damage of military aircraft, soil contamination by toxic substance, repeated accidents and crimes caused by U.S. soldiers and civilian employees. On the other hand, Japan and U.S. have discussed the return of U.S. bases through Japan-U.S. Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO), and consequently some military bases have been returned. It is expected to continue that the return will proceed especially in the middle and the south Okinawa including Futenma Air Station. Therefore, it is focused on the utilization of extensive land after the return.

In this presentation I would like to trace the postwar Okinawa history in which has been positioned as the strategic point for U.S. military action. Also, I would like to report the circumstances of deployment of military bases and to look into the future site redevelopment after reversion of military bases.

Sustainable regional economy and entrepreneur as function which is responsible for risk of a new enterprise

Kazue Haga
German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)

In Japan the economy suffers first due to demographic change in rural regions. They face a shrinking *and* aging population on one hand and are missing a linkage to economic dynamics on the other hand. A solution for ensuring sustainability for these communities is needed urgently. The problems of these regions expose the limits of the conventional economic policy. The model in which rural regions supply natural and human resources for the big industrial regions and expect a reallocation of the gain of the big industries and service sectors is not adequate today anymore. Obviously a new economic approach for the regional community should be created. Considering Schumpeter, it means an innovation process through a new combination of resources. Wealth, health and longevity should influence positively each other.

Establishing a new economy requires efforts in inexperienced fields and implies therefore incalculable risks, what Frank Knight called “true uncertainty”. This contribution focuses on entrepreneurs as function as risk-taker in new enterprises and regional development concepts. An entrepreneur must make decisions and develop an idea to wealth-creating enterprises in incalculable conditions. How could or should he or she perform in an unknown field without available data for market research and probability calculation?

Based on the Schumpeterian concept of entrepreneur and knowledge creation framework, a constructivistic design process seems to be an important part of the innovation process. For sustainable development of rural regions, the following points seem to be important: First, foresight, sensibility for social changes, vision and creativity are necessary attributes for an entrepreneur. Second, empathy for the community and local townspeople is required to establish an enterprise by utilizing local resources as key competency. Third, the entrepreneur must relieve fears of his stakeholders, release their resistance due to fear for uncertainty against him (“Swimming against the stream” according to Schumpeter) and make them to his cooperation partners.

A case study from Japan in this contribution should illustrate this theoretical concept. It should show also a potential for innovation with participation of local workforce through entrepreneurship for sustainable development of a local community with an aging and shrinking population.

<Final Discussion: Overview>

Risks and Trust in Social Sciences

Gisela Trommsdorff
University of Konstanz

For the concluding part, some main contributions of the conference and some open questions are summarized. I will focus on the variety of disciplinary and thematic approaches to the general theme of the conference. Further, I will ask in which aspects this conference is innovative, what could be seen as major contributions to the general topic, and which aspects are still waiting for more systematic theoretically and methodologically sound research. Finally, I will ask why and in which way social sciences have to deal with risks, and how we can foster and support trust in social sciences in changing societies.

<List of Presenters>

Name of Presenters	Email Address	Title of Presentation
1. Aoyama-Olschina, Miki (DIJ)	aoyama@dijtokyo.org	Health Risks and Scientific Discourses - The Increasing Number of Underweight Young Women and Newborn in Japan
2. Breznau, Nate (BIGSS) & Hommerich, Carola (Hokkaido University)	hommerich@let.hokudai.ac.jp	Who Shoulders Social Risks –From Solidaristic to Neoliberal Values? Responses to Income Inequality in Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the US
3. Dorrough, Angela (MPI) & Glöckner, Andreas (University of Göttingen)	angela.dorrough@uni-siegen.de	A Multinational Investigation of Cross-societal Cooperation and Discrimination: Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, USA
4. Entrich, Steve (University of Potsdam)	entrich@uni-potsdam.de	Taking the Risk: The Impact of Educational Reforms on Educational Decision-making in Germany and Japan
5. Froehlich, Laura (U. Hagen), Martiny, Sarah E. (UiT), Uchida, Yukiko (Kyoto U.), Deaux, Kay (NYU), Mok, Sog Yee (U. Konstanz), Trommsdorff, Gisela (University of Konstanz)	laura.froehlich@fernuni-hagen.de	Negative Competence-related Stereotypes as a Risk for Academic Underperformance and Underrepresentation of Negatively Stereotyped Group Members
6. Fukushima, Shintaro (Kyoto U), Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto U.), Izuru Sauzen (Kyoto U.)	routashin@gmail.com	Processes of Different Levels of Cooperation on Community Resource Management: A Multilevel Analysis of the Associations with Trust on Rural Areas in Japan
7. Fürstenberg, Friedrich (University of Bonn)	ups20008@uni-bonn.de	Perception and Management of Uncertainty in Germany and Japan. The Socio-cultural Perspective
8. Haga, Kazue (DIJ)	haga@dijtokyo.org	Sustainable Regional Economy and Entrepreneur as Function which is Responsible for Risk of a New Enterprise

9. Jincho, Nobuyuki (Waseda University) & Mazuka, Reiko (RIKEN)	njincho@brain.riken.jp	Developmental Changes in Effects of Spacing on Reading Japanese text: An eye tracking study
10. Katramiz, Tarek (Keio University)	tarek.katramiz@gmail.com	Understanding Risk(s): From the Local Residents' Perspective of a Nuclear Power Plant Site in Japan
11. Kimura, Masato (Takachiho University)	kimura@takachiho.ac.jp	Can Knowledge Mitigate Punitive Minds? Rethinking the Death Penalty in Japan
12. Kobayashi, Makoto (Tamagawa University))	makoto@edu.tamagawa.ac.jp	How to develop a Global Citizenship Identity? UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP) as a Security Network for nurturing Intercultural Trust
13. Kornadt, Hans-Joachim (University of the Saar)	h.kornadt@mx.uni-saarland.de	Social Trust in Various Societies
14. Kurochkina, Ksenia (Waseda University)	ksenia-kurochkina@yandex.ru	Practices of Self-sufficiency in the Japanese Countryside: Food Production as Risk Avoidance
15. Kusune, Shigekazu (Kanazawa University)	forelle2003@yahoo.co.jp	Can Mass Media Mitigate International Conflicts? A Consideration over Media's Role as Preventive Journalism
16. Minami, Yuichiro (Kwansei Gakuin University)	minami@kpa.biglobe.ne.jp	The History and the Present Situation of U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa
17. Murakami, Hiroshi (Ritsumeikan University)	hiroshim@mbj.nifty.com	Conservative Dominance, Populism and Democracy in Japan--Weak Civil Society?
18. Namba, Takashi (Osaka University of Economics)	namba@osaka-ue.ac.jp	Role of the Local Governments in the Process of Overdevelopment of the US Military Base Sites in Okinawa
19. Nishijima, Yoshinori (Kanazawa University), & Arai Kyoko (Toyo University)	yotchan@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp	Expressions of Disaster Prevention in Japanese and German: A Contrastive Sociopragmatic Analysis
20. Ogihara, Yuji (Kyoto U.), Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto U.), Takashi Kusumi (Kyoto U.)	ogihara.yuuji.56u@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp	Does Individualization of Culture bring Risk of being Isolated in Japan?
21. Sato, Shigeki (Hosei University))	ssbasis@aa.cyberhome.ne.jp	Shifting Risk Perception of Nuclear Energy after

		Fukushima: The German Nuclear-Phase-out and its Cultural Background
22. Schmitz, Paul G. (University of Bonn))	pgschmitz.uni-bonn@web.de	Do Persons differ in the Perception of Trust and Risks in Changing Societies?
23. Seginer, Rachel (U. of Haifa) & Dror-Levi, Orit (U. of Haifa)	rseginer@edu.haifa.ac.il	How Future Orientation Links between Interpersonal Trust and Personal Coping: the Case of At-Risk Adolescents in Israel
24. Soeldner, Tobias (DIJ)	soeldner@dijtokyo.org	Autonomy and Deviation From Value Norms as Risk Factors for Well-Being in Germany, Japan, Germany, and the US
25. Song, Ju-Hyun (University of Michigan) & Park, Seong-Yeon (Ewha Womans University)	jjhsong@umich.edu	Collectivistic Value and Autonomy-and Relatedness Satisfaction Risking Psychological Well-being of Korean Adolescents: Gender Differences
26. Suzuki, Kazuyo (Saitama Gakuen University)	qze05045@nifty.com	Risk Factors concerning Cultural Identity Formation of Multiethnic Japanese-German Women in Germany
27. Suzuki, Munenori (Hosei University)	atokuyas@hosei.ac.jp	Individualization as Governing through Division: A Comparative Study
28. Teichler, Ulrich (University of Kassel)	teichler@incher.uni-kassel.de	The Academic Profession in Japan - as Seen by Japanese and Foreign
29. Tiefenbach, Tim (DIJ) & Kohlbacher, Florian (DIJ)	tiefenbach@dijtokyo.org	The Influence of Trust on Worries about Solitary Death
30. Trommsdorff, Gisela (University of Konstanz)	gisela.trommsdorff@uni-konstanz.de	Risks and Trust in Social Sciences
31. Uchida, Yukiko (Kyoto U.), Takemura, Kosuke (Shiga U.), Fukushima, Shintaro (Kyoto U.)	uchida.yukiko.6m@kyoto-u.ac.jp	How do we construct Happiness and Social Capital? Evidence from Community Research in Japan
32. Utsumi, Hirofumi (Otemon Gakuin University)	utsumih@gmail.com	Risk-ization of Danger and Globalization: Another Scenario of Risk Theory
33. Walravens, Tine (Ghent University))	Tine.Walravens@Ugent.be	Self-responsibility and the Individualization of Food Safety Risk in Japanese Society
34. Yamada, Shuji (Bunkyo University)	yamashu@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp	Trustful Relationships and Meanings of "Narrative"

Poster Sessions:

35. Minami, Yuichiro (Kwansei Gakuin University)	minami@kpa.biglobe.ne.jp	Contemporary Significance of East-West Comparative Perspective: Rethinking Kunihiro Kamiya's Achievement in Sociology
36. Shibuya, Kazuhiro (ROIS)	CQC01205@nifty.ne.jp	Why is Such Criterion in Democracy? Thinking about the Majority Rule and Legitimacy
37. Wunderlich, Wilfried (Tokai University)	wi-wunder@rocketmail.com	Progress in Natural Science Requires Ethical Balance between Trust and Risk
38. Yamamoto, Yasuo (Yokohama National University)	yyyasyam@ynu.ac.jp	Reconciliation with Former Enemies. How to Create a Common Ground of Understanding: Metaphysical Aspects of a Political Issue in Today's East Asia
39. Yamazaki, Kimiaki (Gifu University)	kimiaki@gifu-u.ac.jp	How do the Local District Councils Function in Germany Today?

Keynote Lectures:

Yamagishi, Toshio (Hitotsubashi University)	yamagishitoshio@gmail.com	"Trust in Changing Societies"
Zinn, Jens (The University of Melbourne)	jzinn@unimelb.edu.au	"Risk in Changing Societies"

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