

Kim Shin Forum

on Global Asia Research Annual Report

Global Asia Research Center, College of Social Sciences,
National Taiwan University

2024.04-2025.04



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Director's Preface

The year 2024 was a fruitful year for the Global Asia Research Center.

During the year, we held the Kim Shin Forum, which not only saw the participation of scholars from Taiwan and South Korea who presented their exciting research results but also saw the importance of the forum being recognized once again by the presence of the president of our university and the deputy representative of the Korean Mission in Taipei.

In 2024, the Center also received its first external review since its establishment. All departments and research centers at National Taiwan University must undergo an external review every five years. The review committee is composed of colleagues from other schools, some of them from abroad. The Center's performance received very positive reviews and was highly appreciated by the review committee members.

We also held the annual Kim Koo lecture in the second half of 2024. The 2024 Kim Koo Professor was Professor Joseph Wong, the Vice President of the University of Toronto. Professor Wong is a professor of political science and has published extensively on topics such as comparative welfare states and democratization. His mini-course and public lecture were well attended by colleagues and students.

In addition to the Kim Shin Forum, the Kim Koo Lecture, and the external review, the Center also held academic conferences, research workshops, and public lectures last year. These activities are presented in this annual report.

Looking ahead to the rest of 2025, the Center will develop and strengthen academic exchanges with colleagues in Southeast Asia and South Asia. We believe this will make the Global Asia Research Center more visible in the region where we have had less presence in the past, and we very much look forward to such development.



March 29, 2025

The Global Asia Research Center

The Global Asia Research Center (GARC), National Taiwan University, was established in 2017 with the generous funding from the Kim Koo Foundation, Republic of Korea.

The GARC aims to promote research on Asian interactions and comparison, and stimulate new ways of understanding Asian modernities in a globalized world. The mission is to form a platform for collaboration across disciplines and nations, and to build a network of research institutions in Asia and around the world.

The GARC integrates outstanding scholars from various disciplines and fields, and incorporates both quantitative and qualitative approaches to explore the following studies:

Comparative Asia: to compare similar social, political, and cultural issues faced by Asian countries, such as demographic transition, social inequalities, democratic challenges, social activism, and urban development.

Transnational Asia: to study transnational movements of capital, culture, and people and their social consequences in Asia.

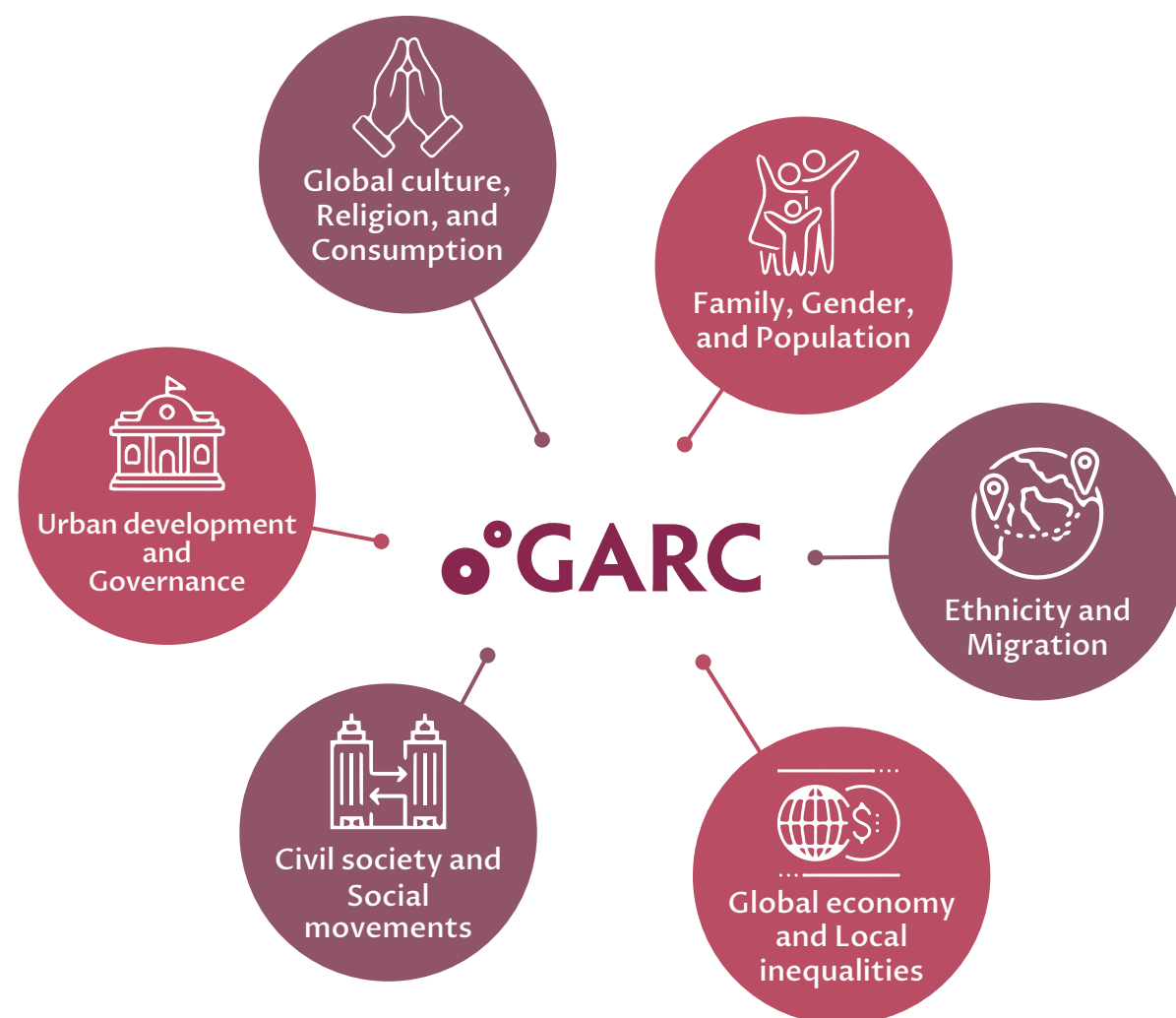
Global Asia: to examine Asian presence and impact outside Asia.



KIM KOO FOUNDATION

Events in Honor of Kim Koo and Kim Shin

From April 2024 to April 2025, GARC organized a total of 12 events, all conducted in person. Some were even held in a hybrid format, transcending physical and temporal boundaries to allow audiences unable to attend in person to participate and exchange ideas. These events included the Kim-Shin Forum, the Kim-Koo-NTU Professor Lecture Series, three international conferences and workshops, and eight public lectures. We also subsidized three postgraduate students' fieldwork in South Korea, Japan, and China.



Director

Chang-Ling Huang
 Director of Global Asia Research Center
 Professor, Department of Political Science,
 National Taiwan University

Members

The GARC serves as a research platform for interdisciplinary collaboration and scholarly dialogue. Our members include faculty from various departments at National Taiwan University. Currently, GARC is organized into six research clusters, including (1) Family, Gender and Population; (2) Ethnicity and Migration; (3) Global Economy and Local Inequalities; (4) Civil Society and Social Movements; (5) Urban Development and Governance; and (6) Global Culture, Religion and Consumption.

Kim Shin Forum

2024 Kim Shin Forum

October 15, 2024

After being paused for five years due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kim Shin Forum was eventually resumed this year. The 2024 Kim Shin Forum was held on October 15 in a hybrid format, with both online and in-person participation, attracting 50 faculty members and students. Distinguished guests at the opening ceremony included NTU President Wen-Chang Chen, Kim Koo Foundation Director of Overseas Affairs Dong-Wan Kim, Deputy Representative Bong-Kyu Choi of the Korean Mission in Taipei, and former ROC Ambassador to South Korea Ting Joseph Shih.

The forum featured three sessions, focusing on the historical, political, and geopolitical developments of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea, while also exploring Asia's role in the emerging international order.



Session 1: Historical Connections and Commonalities

Professor Tae-Gyun Park of Seoul National University examined the parallels between U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-China relations, highlighting the United States' dual diplomatic strategy in East Asia, which fosters trade cooperation while maintaining military control. Assistant Professor Yi-Hao Su of NTU emphasized the necessity of political dialogue between the two nations, arguing that shared historical memory and moral resonance strengthen bilateral collaboration. Dr. Macrae Keiran of Seoul National University applied the developmental state theory to reflect on the political characteristics of both countries, noting that economic growth often precedes democratic development, which can sometimes rationalize authoritarian governance.



Session 2: East Asian Regional Security

Professor Szue-Chin Hsu Philip of NTU analyzed the internal mobilization pressures faced by China's leadership and their implications for regional security. Professor Hung-Dah Su of NTU proposed that East Asia could adopt a model inspired by European cooperation, establishing a transnational governance framework to enhance regional stability and global influence.

Session 3: Comprehensive Discussion

In the final session, scholars and students engaged in a lively discussion from diverse perspectives, including history, politics, economics, and public administration. They explored the political and economic dynamics of the East Asian region and prospects for future regional integration. The forum concluded successfully amidst spirited and thought-provoking discussions. Participants expressed enthusiasm for future exchanges and hoped for deeper exploration of East Asian regional issues.



2024 Kim Shin Forum

OPENING REMARKS

Chen, Wen-Chang, President of the National Taiwan University
Kim, Dong-Man, Director of the Department of Overseas Business, Kim Koo Foundation
Choi, Bong-Kyu, Deputy Representative of the Korean Mission in Taipei
Shih, Ting Joseph, Former Deputy Foreign Minister and Representative to Korea

Session 1: ROC-ROK Connection and Community

Deja-vu, Cairo, Nixon and Trump: the US Policy to Northeast Asia
Park, Tae-Gyun, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University
The Principle of Righteousness and the ROK-ROC Security Commitment
Su, Yi-Hao, Dept. of Political Science, National Taiwan University
Collective Memories in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan on Developmental State
Keiran, Macrae, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

Session 2: China and East Asia Security

Domestic Prelude to External Use of Force? Political Campaigns and Counterintelligence Crackdown in China's Mao and Xi Eras
Hsu, Szue-Chin Philip, Dept. of Political Science, National Taiwan University
'Asian Mediterranean': A New Perspective of the Indo-Pacific
Su, Hung-Dah, Dept. of Political Science, National Taiwan University

2024

10/15 Tue. 14:00-17:40 (TW)
15:00-18:40 (KR)

Hybrid Event Webex Online Meeting

Venue

Room 419
College of Social Sciences
National Taiwan University

Registration link



GARC Global Asia Research Center
College of Social Science
National Taiwan University
國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心

KIM KOO FOUNDATION

Kim Koo-NTU Professor Lecture Series

The Welfare State: East Asia in Global Conversation

November 11 to November 15, 2024

We were honored to invite Professor Joseph Wong from the University of Toronto, Canada, as our 2024 Kim Koo Visiting Professor. Professor Wong is a Professor of Political Science and Vice President, International, for the University of Toronto. He previously served as Director of the Asian Institute at the Munk School of Global Affairs at the university and specializes in comparative public policy and political economy, with extensive research on democratic transitions in Asia.

For this visit, Professor Wong offered a mini-course titled “The Welfare State: East Asia in Global Conversation.” The course covered four main topics:

1. The Developmental State and Social Policy
2. Democracy and Welfare
3. Challenges to the Welfare State
4. Reaching the Hard to Reach

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Global Asia Research Center
College of Social Science National Taiwan University

臺大金九教授講座 2024 KIM KOO-NTU Professor Public Talk

Asia's Democratic Promise

Speaker
Joseph Yit-Chong WONG
Vice President for International Affairs
Professor of the Department of Political Science
University of Toronto

Host
Chang-Ling HUANG
Director of the GARC
Professor of the Department of Political Science
National Taiwan University

Once thought to be inhospitable to democracy, several Asian countries have successfully democratized in the postwar period, deepening their democracies while continuing to economically modernize. Countries like Taiwan, South Korea, postwar Japan and others in Southeast Asia demonstrate the connection between democracy and development. And yet, unlike in many other regions of the world, democratic transformation in Asia has unfolded in a distinctive way – rather than emerge from the ashes of collapsed authoritarianism, democracy was introduced by relatively strong autocratic regimes. Contentious politics and courageous opposition prompted the ancient regimes to consider “democracy through strength.” Drawing on his most recent book (co-authored with Dan Slater), *From Development to Democracy: the Transformations of Modern Asia* (Princeton University Press, 2022), as well as from over two decades of research on the region, Professor Wong offers an optimistic take on the prospects of democracy in Asia; the imperative for autocratic regimes – such as the CCP in the China – to democratize sooner rather than later; and the leading role that Taiwan plays in illuminating the challenges but ultimately the promise of Asia's democratic future.

12:30-14:00 reception to follow
R108, College of Social Sciences
12 November 2024 (Tue.)

Sponsors / KIM KOO FOUNDATION

Registration QR Code

Over the course of one week, Professor Wong examined the evolution of welfare policies and political-economic development in East Asian countries and compared the development of social policies in East Asia with Western theories and experiences. The discussions in class explored key questions such as: What makes developmental states like South Korea and Taiwan unique? How do these cases reflect welfare state theories? How has authoritarian developmentalism influenced social policy reforms? How has democratic transition impacted welfare states? Finally, how do current social, economic, and political challenges threaten the existing concepts of redistributive welfare states?

In addition to the mini-course, Professor Wong delivered a public lecture on November 12 titled “**Asia's Democratic Promise.**” This lecture was based on his co-authored book with Professor Dan Slater from the University of Michigan, “*From Development to Democracy: The Transformations of Modern Asia.*” The book examines the complex relationship between economic development and democratization in contemporary Asia.





In this public lecture, Professor Wong addressed a longstanding debate in comparative politics: Why have some Asian countries become more democratic alongside economic growth, while others have not? He challenged the modernization theory, which assumes that economic development naturally leads to democratic reforms. Instead, he argued that while economic development is indeed crucial for democratization, its success ultimately hinges on the rational choices of ruling elites.

The hybrid lecture attracted over 80 participants, who actively engaged in lively discussions throughout the event.



International Workshops and Conferences

Youth and Student Movement in East Asia and Southeast Asia: From Sunflower/Umbrella Movement to #MilkteaAlliance and Beyond

April 11, 2024

We hosted a one-day international conference on student and youth movement in East and Southeast Asia on April 11. Eleven scholars from seven countries, including Italy, the United States, Taiwan, Belgium, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines, were invited to present 10 papers. The conference aimed to promote transnational dialogues between young activists, scholars, and the general public. Approximately 70 attendees were present.

The conference was divided into four sessions, each exploring the youth movements in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, the Philippines, China, Japan, and South Korea, and their implications for social movement practice and theory. The discussions focused on the role of Asian student movements within global social movements, examining how the former were shaped by and also influenced the latter. The ways in which young activists in Asia establish transnational networks, connect with and support one another, and shape distinctive models of social movements, along with their academic, social, and political implications, were also examined and explored in this conference.



09:30-09:40	OPENING REMARKS	
	HO, Ming-sho <i>National Taiwan University</i> NACHMAN, Lev <i>National Chengchi University</i>	
09:40-10:40	PANEL ONE—Taiwan	
Presider	WASSERSTROM, Jeffrey <i>University of California, Irvine</i>	
09:40-10:00	LIU, Wen <i>Academia Sinica</i>	The Martial Turn of Taiwan’s Civil Society: From Anti-Trade to Hybrid Warfare
10:00-10:20	FROSINA, Silvia <i>Scuola Normale Superiore</i>	“The Most Dangerous Place on Earth”? Beyond National Political Opportunities and Taiwan’s Contentious Politics
10:20-10:45	DISCUSSIONS	
10:45-11:05	TEA BREAK	
11:05-12:55	PANEL TWO—Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Transnationalism	
Presider	ROWEN, Ian <i>National Taiwan Normal University</i>	
11:05-11:35	CHOW, Alex Yong Kang <i>University of California, Berkeley</i>	Interdisciplinary Insights into Decolonial Struggles: Reimagining Hong Kong’s Path to Liberation
11:35-11:55	NG, Ke-Liang <i>National Taiwan University</i>	Organizing Playful Resistance: The Changing Political Context and Youth Activism in Malaysia’s Chinese Education Movement/Activities
11:55-12:15	PHATTHARATHANASU, Tuwanont <i>Waseda University</i>	From the Network of Young Democratic Asians to the Milk Tea Alliance: A Comparative Analysis of Transnational Youth Movement in Asia
12:15-12:55	DISCUSSIONS	
12:55-14:05	LUNCH BREAK	
14:05-15:30	PANEL THREE—Thailand, Myanmar, and the Philippines	
Presider	To be confirmed	
14:05-14:25	CHEN-DEDMAN, Adam <i>Centre College</i>	We Are Queer, Anti-authoritarian, and We Love Taiwan”: LGBTQ+ Thai Youth Activist Support of a Geopolitically Marginalized Taiwan
14:25-14:45	TRAN, Mai Van <i>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</i>	Platform Advocacy: Fostering Social Media’s Accountability to Dissident voices in Myanmar and Thailand
14:45-15:05	MENDOZA, Maria Elize and ARUGAY, Aries A. <i>University of the Philippines Diliman</i>	From the Streets to the Keyboards: Disinformation and the Retreat of Political Mobilization in the Philippines under Duterte
15:05-15:55	DISCUSSIONS (Discussant to be invited)	
15:55-16:15	TEA BREAK	
16:15-17:30	PANEL FOUR—Japan, South Korea, and China	
Presider	To be confirmed	
16:15-16:35	TOMINAGA, Kyoko <i>Ritsumeikan University</i>	Housing, Working, and Networking with Neighborhoods: Constructing Autonomy and Reconstructing Community by Ex-Activists Youth
16:35-16:55	KIM, Hannah June <i>Sogang University</i>	Declining Youth Activism? The Changing Political Interests and Activities of the Youth in Korea
16:55-17:15	CHAN, Kinman <i>National Chengchi University</i>	The A4 Revolution in China: From an Anti-COVID Protest and Beyond
17:15-18:05	DISCUSSIONS (Discussant to be invited) 50min	
18:05-18:30	ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION	
	DINNER (By invitation)	

Migration and Multiculturalism in South Korea and Taiwan

The 4rd SNUAC-NTUGARC Joint Migration Workshop

June 7, 2024

The annual migration workshop, co-hosted by GARC and the Seoul National University Asia Center (SNUAC), was held on June 7th, attracting 180 online and in-person participants. Scholars from Korea, Taiwan, and Japan shared insights in four sessions: Work, Migration, and Nation-States; Migration, Mobility, and Lifestyles; Changing Cultural and Identity Boundaries; and Inclusion, Exclusion, and Othering.

In the first session, Professor Hyunji Kwon analyzed the alienating effects of gendered migration in the global AI industry, while Professor Yi-Chun Chien detailed Taiwan’s use of migration policies to address national interests. Dr. Samia Dinkelaker compared labor rights improvements in Germany with Taiwan’s reliance on migrant workers in SMEs, emphasizing geographical and border-control differences.





The second session featured Professor HaeRan Shin, who explored Vietnamese brides' roles in shaping Korea's national identity. Professor Yoonhee Kang examined how transnational education impacts Korean families, while Professor Tsung-yi Huang highlighted how Taiwanese wives in Singapore use multilingualism to assert social and personal identities.

In the third session, Professor Hyunjoo Jung investigated Gimhae's multicultural coexistence, noting its unique tolerance levels. Gi Yeon Koo discussed the Iranian diaspora's role in the 2022 hijab protests, contrasting it with the 2009 movement. Professor Pei-Chia Lan identified four identity strategies used by Taiwan's second-generation immigrants, showing gendered tendencies in their application.

The final session began with the study of Professor Jungwon Huh on perceived immigrant threats in South Korea, revealing that abstract threats impact the attitudes of the public towards migrants more than actual ones. Professors Lake Liu and Yen-Fen Tseng analyzed Taiwan's policies toward Hong Kong immigrants, noting Taiwan's emphasis on migrants' economic contributions. Professor Gracia Liu-Farrer examined Japan's immigration policies, highlighting persistent distinctions between Japanese nationals and foreigners. The workshop concluded with lively discussions and knowledge exchanges within East Asia.

Migration and Identity: East Asia and Beyond

The 4th NTUGARC-SNUAC joint migration workshop

PANEL ONE—Work, migration, and nation-states

Navigating transnational paths : Evolving IT service GVCs and women's migration from South Korea to Malaysia
 KWON, Hyunji (Dept. of Sociology, Seoul National University)

Care citizenship: the development of Taiwan's migrant care worker policies
 CHIEN, Yi-Chun (Dept. of Political Science, National Chengchi University)

"Guest workers" and their struggles in post-WWII West Germany and contemporary Taiwan
 DINKELAKER, Samia (Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

PANEL TWO—Migration, mobility, and lifestyles

Unintended ambassadors:
The intersection of marriage migration and Korea's nation branding
 SHIN, HaeRan (Dept. of Geography, Seoul National University)

"Study in paradise": Parenting, education, and changing mobilities in South Korea
 KANG, Yoonhee (Dept. of Anthropology, Seoul National University)

Intimacy in Co-Ethnic Transnational Marriages:
Emotional Economy, the Regime of Language and
Taiwanese Marriage Migrants to Singapore
 HUANG, Tsung-yi Michelle (Dept. of Geography, National Taiwan University)
 Tsung-lun Alan Wan (Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University)

PANEL THREE—Changing cultural and identity boundaries

Encounters in and through multicultural spaces:
Co-presence of difference in a vibrant weekend enclave in Gimhae, South Korea
 JUNG, Hyunjoo (Dept. of Environmental Planning and the Institute for Gender Research, Seoul National University)

From Iran's turmoil to Canada's embrace:
Narratives of displacement and diaspora in Canada
 KOO, Gi Yeon (Asia Center, Seoul National University)

Contesting boundaries and navigating identities:
Second-generation adult children from cross-border marriages in Taiwan
 LAN, Pei-Chia (Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

PANEL FOUR—Inclusion, exclusion, and othering

Immigrant threats on immigrant acceptance in South Korea:
Abstract threat vs tangible threat
 HUH, Jungwon (Asia Center, Seoul National University)

After the revolution of our times:
Geopolitics and Hong Kong immigrants in Taiwan
 LUI, Lake & TSENG, Yen-Fen (Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

Immigrant Japan:
The reality of immigration in a "no-immigration" country
 LIU-FARRER, Gracia (Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Waseda University)



registration link

Dates: 7 June, 2024
 09:20—17:40 (TW) 10:20—18:40 (KR)

Venue: Room 319, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University








Workshop on Comparative Studies of Cross-Border Marriages in Asia: Shifting Landscapes of Gender, Ethnicity, and Social Integration

December 6, 2024

The Taiwan Social Resilience Research Center, GARC, and NTU Women's and Gender Research Program co-hosted a workshop on cross-border marriage in Asia, gathering scholars from diverse disciplines and regions.

This workshop opened with Professor Sari Kayoko Ishii from Rikkyo University, who examined marriage settlers in Japan. Her comparative analysis revealed a growing trend of children born to non-Japanese parents, underscoring the need to study co-ethnic marriage migration and non-Japanese households. Professor Sachiko Yokota from The University of Shiga Prefecture explored cross-border commercial marriage in Taiwan and Singkawang, West Kalimantan. She analyzed the motivations of Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women in the commercial marriage, highlighting shifting family values and the role of marriage brokers. Finally, Professor Tsung-Yi Huang investigated the stigmatization of Hong Kong women marrying Taiwanese men, exploring xenophobia, language discrimination, and "marriage hierarchy."

During the discussant session, Professor Hsiao-Chuan Hsia emphasized the importance of political and social acceptance in migration and suggested using a geopolitical lens to examine co-ethnic migration studies and relations. Professor Hsiu-Hua Shen advocated for addressing men's roles in marriage migration and studying remarriages for deeper insights. Professor Hsun-Hui Tseng called for historical analyses of Japan's migration policies and a closer look at brokers' roles and demographic shifts. The workshop concluded with the presenters offering suggestions for future research directions and policy recommendations, followed by engaging discussions with the audience.



Other Events and Public Lectures

Higher Expectations, Greater Disappointment: Feminist Backlash after Park Geun-hye's Impeachment in South Korea

April 30, 2023

Dr. Young-Im Lee, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, California State University-Sacramento, United States of America

Dr Young-Im Lee analyzed how South Koreans with differing political views interpreted the impeachment of Park Geun-hye and its implications for female politicians and women's political participation in South Korea and Asia. While global studies on female politicians often focus on economic or institutional factors, she highlighted the overlooked influence of "male superiority" narratives, particularly in South Korea, where men are often seen as more politically competent.

Dr. Lee examined Park's political trajectory through surveys and focus group discussions, exploring public expectations before the 2012 election, whether her presidency advanced gender equality, and shifts in attitudes toward female candidates post-impeachment. The findings revealed diverse



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Higher Expectations, Greater Disappointment: Feminist Backlash after Park Geun-hye's Impeachment in South Korea



主講人 Speaker
李英任 Young-Im Lee
Associate Professor of Political Science
 California State University-Sacramento

主持人 Host
黃長玲 Chang-Ling Huang
臺大亞太中心主任、臺大政治系教授
 Director of the GARC, NTU
 Professor, Department of Political Science, NTU

What impact do failed female leaders have on public perceptions of women's political capabilities? Analyzing survey and focus groups, this lecture shows how the impeachment of South Korea's first female president, Park Geun-hye, eroded South Koreans' confidence in women's political abilities.

2024.
04.30 Tue.
12:30-14:00 臺大社科院419室

共同主辦 國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心、國立臺灣大學政治學系

報名網址





perspectives: conservatives believed Park's administration promoted gender awareness through equality policies, while liberals argued her rise was due to her father's legacy and unrelated to gender, with her policies lacking significant impact on equality. Liberals also feared her impeachment could fuel anti-feminist sentiments, hindering future female candidates.

Dr. Lee's research underscored the intersection of gender and class in Park's political career, revealing varied interpretations of its impact. The session concluded with dynamic audience discussions on female politicians and sociopolitical contexts in South Korea and Taiwan.

Body Politics on the Market Frontier: Why Monetary Compensation for These (but Not Those) Bodily Donors

May 28, 2024

*Dr. Wan-Zi Lu, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
Stony Brook University, United States of America*

Dr Wan-Zi Lu's lecture explored the contrasting organ donation policies of Taiwan and Singapore, illustrating how state interventions reflect differing approaches to bodily autonomy. Taiwan allows gamete donations but restricts kidney donations to relatives within the fifth degree of kinship. Conversely, Singapore permits kidney donations but limits gamete donations to family members.

Existing theories, such as organ characteristics and cultural perspectives, fail to fully explain these differences. Instead, she highlights the roles of decision-making actors: medical professionals influenced Taiwan's policies, leveraging their historical authority, while political elites shaped Singapore's regulations.



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市場前沿的身體政治：為什麼這些（而不是那些）捐贈者有金錢報償？

Body Politics on the Market Frontier: Why Monetary Compensation for These (but Not Those) Bodily Donors

主講人 Speaker
盧宛孜 Wan-Zi Lu
紐約州立大學石溪分校社會系助理教授
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
Stony Brook University

主持人 Host
曾熾芬 Yen-Fen Tseng
臺大社會系教授
Professor, Department of Sociology, NTU

Why do two countries with shared cultural norms regarding bodily giving exhibit contrasting approaches to regulation, establishing legal markets for one body part while prohibiting them for another? This study tackles this question by examining the contrasting regulations governing compensation for living kidney donors and gamete donors in Singapore and Taiwan. Drawing from archival and interview research, I argue that, whether a market is opened or closed, each country's policy implementation reflects existing organizational structures of bureaucracies. The findings demonstrate how political agendas shape healthcare regimes, the selection of cultural narratives for justifying policy choices, and historical trajectories that decide who acts as the "architect" of moralized markets.

2024.05.28 Tue.
12:30-14:00 台大社會學系319室

共同主辦：國立臺灣大學亞洲社會比較研究中心、國立臺灣大學社會學系

報名網址

Singapore's open kidney donation policies aim to prevent black market exploitation but restrict gamete donations due to genetic "suitability" concerns. Taiwan takes a cautious stance on kidney donations to avoid marketization but permits gamete donations to address fertility needs, regulating compensation to avoid shortages and inflated costs.

Dr. Lu's research reveals fragmented state policymaking, showing how regulations simultaneously define bodily autonomy, social relationships, and market dynamics. Her work enriches understanding of the cultural, social, and political forces shaping health policies and medical markets.

Between Ethnonationalism and Neoliberalism: The Logics of Post-War Migration and Refugee Policies in Japan

June 6, 2024

Prof. Gracia Liu-Farrer, Professor, Faculty of International Research and Education, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan

Professor Gracia Liu-Farrer, a leading migration scholar in Japan, discussed her research on Japan's post-WWII immigration policies through the lens of ethnonationalism and neoliberalism. After WWII, Japan emphasized a homogenous nation-state, excluding people from former colonies and rejecting refugees. It wasn't until the 1980s that Japan began accepting refugees under international pressure. In the 1990s, with globalization and labor shortages, Japan shifted its policies, allowing Japanese descendants to immigrate and selecting migrants based on skills.

Japan's immigration policies differentiate between high-skilled immigrants, who enter through formal channels, and low-skilled laborers, who often rely on informal routes like education visas. The International Student, Technical Intern, and Training Program (TITP), criticized for exploitation, was discontinued. With an aging population and labor shortages, Japan's recent policies aim to extend migrant workers' stays but still expect them to return home eventually. In this concise lecture, Professor Liu-Farrer analyzed and explained how these policies reflected the public perception of Japan as a nation-state and its attitudes towards migrants.



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Between ethnonationalism and neoliberalism: the logics of post-war migration and refugee policies in Japan



主講人 Speaker
Gracia Liu-Farrer
Professor, Faculty of International Research and Education, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Waseda University

主持人 Host
藍佩嘉 Pei-Chia Lan
臺大社會系特聘教授
Distinguished Professor, Department of Sociology, NTU

Japan's post-World War II immigration and refugee policies have gone through several stages. Its policy toward labor migration is characterized by the following developments: No immigration policy in the first three decades after the war (1945-1975); selective migration prioritizing the highly skilled and restricting low-skilled labor migration from the late 1980s onwards; and the loosening of restriction on manual and service migrant workers from the 2010s. Japan's policy toward refugee has also developed slowly. Japan resisted to signing on the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugee and the 1967 Protocol until 1981. While admitting extremely few Convention refugees, since 1991 Japan granted a sizeable number of asylum seekers temporary resident statuses. This presentation provides an overview of migration and refugee policies development in post-war Japan and discusses the contexts and rationales of their emergence and application. It argues that three concepts capture the logics of Japan's policy making: ethnonationalism, neoliberal nationalism, and neoliberal humanitarianism.

2024.06.06 Thu.
15:30-17:00 台大社會學系401室

共同主辦 國立臺灣大學亞洲社會比較研究中心・國立臺灣大學臺灣社會學研究所・國立臺灣大學社會學系





Queer Demography in Japan: Possibilities and Potentialities

June 18, 2024

Dr. Daiki Hiramori, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies, Hosei University, Japan

Dr. Hiramori Daiki from Hosei University in Japan explores how to quantify sexual orientation and gender diversity while addressing ethical challenges by showcasing three survey studies on LGBTQ+.

Aiming to improve survey design, he uses a “three-step method” to precisely define questions and break them into sub-questions. For instance. On gender identity, he first asks about the respondent’s assigned sex at birth, then inquires if their current gender aligns with it, and finally asks about their gender identity. This approach increases answer accuracy and helps respondents better understand gender and sexual diversity. These strategies allow for more accurate estimations of the LGBTQ+ population and reveal subtle gender phenomena.

His research also suggests that sexual behavior, self-identity, and sexual attraction do not always align when defining sexual orientation, which means that the results of quantitative studies can vary based on the indicators used. This finding emphasizes the fluidity of sexual orientation and the personal nature of identity. Following the lecture, participants engaged in lively discussions about improving LGBTQ+ welfare and the ethical issues of quantitative research.



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National Taiwan University College of Social Science
Global Asia Research Center

Survey research on demographic diversities 講座系列 I

Queer Demography in Japan: Possibilities and Potentialities



主講人 Speaker
平森 大規 Daiki Hiramori
日本法政大學助理教授
Assistant Professor,
Faculty of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies, Hosei University

主持人 Host
呂青湖 Lake, Lui
臺大社會系副教授
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, NTU

In recent years, societal interest in sexual and gender minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people, has increased across the world. However, extant research in Japan tends to use qualitative methods, which makes it difficult to estimate the size of LGBTQ populations and understand socioeconomic and health disadvantages experienced by these populations. In this talk, I present findings from our methodological studies to develop questions to measure sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) on population-based surveys in the Japanese context. I also discuss findings from a nationally representative survey and a community-based survey in Japan to illustrate the significance of including SOGI as routine demographic questions like age, race/ethnicity, and place of residence.

2024.
06.18 Tue.
14:00-15:30 臺大社會學系319室

共同主辦 國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心・國立臺灣大學臺灣與全球社會研究中心・國立臺灣大學社會學系

報名網址



Mixed-method Research Design for a National Longitudinal Study on Child Development

June 24, 2024

Prof. Wei-jun Jean Yeung, Professor, National University of Singapore and the Agency of Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Professor Wei-Jun Jean Yeung from the National University of Singapore shared the integrated research methods used in the “Singapore Longitudinal Early Development Study” (SG LEADS). The study, initiated in 2016, tracks the development of children aged 0 to 12 across multiple waves, focusing on three major areas: cognition, socio-psychology, and health. The research framework is based on ecological systems theory, exploring the relationships between demographic variables, family processes, and child development. The study involves experts from various fields such as sociology, psychology, and healthcare, using methods like random sampling, in-depth interviews, psychological experiments, and brain research. It also pays special attention to the situations of low-income families, ethnic minorities, and transnational marriage families. The research finds that parents’ socioeconomic status significantly impacts child development, and children of foreign-born mothers face more developmental challenges. These findings not only enhance academic understanding but also provide important references for Singaporean government policies. After the lecture, discussions focused on the insights similar studies could provide for policy-making.



Challenges toward Deepening Democracy in South Korea after 1987

November 27, 2024

Prof. Dong-Choon Kim, Emeritus Professor of SungKongHoe University in South Korea and Director of the Good Society Institute, Korea

We invited renowned Professor Dong-Choon Kim to share his observations on South Korea’s democratization process on November 27, 2024. Professor Kim Dong-Choon is an Emeritus Professor at SungKongHoe University in South Korea and Director of the Good Society Institute. In this public lecture, he discussed the political, social, and economic transformations during South Korea’s modernization. Refraining from using the term ‘transition,’ he argued that this Western-originated conceptual framework failed to adequately analyze post-war changes in Asia. The lecture focused on South Korea’s democratization process and labor movements. Professor Kim began by reviewing the historical background of South Korea’s transition from authoritarian rule to democratization, highlighting the impact of social movements on democratic institutions and social justice. He then discussed South Korea’s responses to the financial crisis in the late 1990s and its integration into the global economy. While these efforts fostered economic modernization, they also exacerbated social inequality.

He concluded this lecture by comparing the similarities and differences between Taiwan and South Korea in contemporary politics and democratization, providing valuable insights into East Asia’s democratic future.



Will the U.S. ever elect a female President, and what are the implications of that for the rest of the world?

February 21, 2025

*Prof. Deborah Jordan Brooks, Associate Professor,
Department of Government, Dartmouth College, USA*

The U.S. once again failed to elect its first female president after Kamala Harris's defeat, raising the question: Why has the U.S., an established Western democracy, still not had a female president, while other nations often viewed as more conservative than the West, such as Taiwan and South Korea, have elected female leaders?

Professor Brooks presented findings from her 2019 survey experiment, which examined how media portrayals of female candidates influence public perception. The study found that reports emphasizing gender-based disadvantages increased partisan support and youth engagement but also weakened young women's confidence in running for office. She pointed out that even the perception of gender discrimination can create real barriers to women's political participation. She noted that while Kamala Harris avoided framing her campaign around gender, many still attributed her defeat to sexism, potentially discouraging future female candidates. The lecture sparked discussions on experimental design, gender dynamics in U.S. elections, and Taiwan's gender quota system.



國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心
Global Asia Research Center
College of Social Science National Taiwan University

Will the U.S. ever elect a female President, and what are the implications of that for the rest of the world?



主講人 Speaker
Deborah Jordan Brooks
美國達特茅斯學院政府學系副教授
Associate Professor of the Department of Government
Dartmouth College

主持人 Host
黃長玲 Chang-Ling HUANG
臺灣大學亞比中心主任、政治學系教授
Director of the GARC
Professor of the Department of Political Science
National Taiwan University

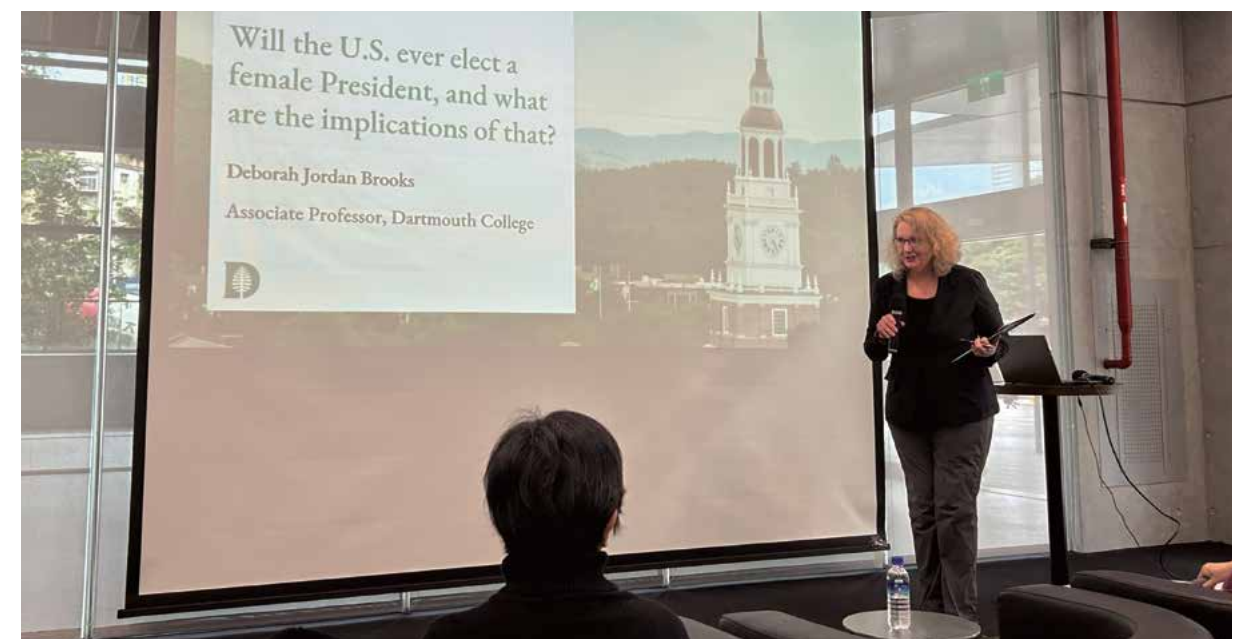
While Taiwan has achieved a greater degree of gender equality in terms of political representation than most countries, the U.S. continues to lag far behind on that front, yet again failing to elect its first female President. A number of news articles in prominent U.S. publications have forwarded the narrative that Kamala Harris lost the election – like Hillary Clinton before her – because both candidates were female, with race positioned as yet an additional hurdle for Harris. This talk will review the evidence for that proposition, while making the case that fear of sexism – perhaps even more than sexism itself – has the potential to keep women underrepresented in the U.S. Moreover, there are reasons to think that these dynamics might affect Democrats more than Republicans after this election, which may have implications for America's role in the world. During the Q&A we can discuss what the U.S. – as well as Japan, South Korea, and so many other countries – can learn from Taiwan about how to move more effectively towards representational gender equality in the future.

2025.02.21 Fri. 12:30-14:00
臺大社科院108室

Registration



共同主辦
GARC
國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心
台大女研室



Aviation, Submarine Cables, and War: The Volumetric Borders and Geopolitics of Contemporary EU-Russia Relations

March 14, 2025

*Prof. Jussi Laine, Professor, Multidisciplinary Border Studies,
Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland, Finland*

*Dr. Tarmo Pikner, Human Geographer, Centre of Landscape and Culture, School of
Humanities, Tallinn University, Estonia*

In this talk, Professor Laine and Dr. Pikner examined border politics in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war through the lenses of infrastructure, volumetric geography, and geopolitics. Professor Laine focused on airspace sovereignty, emphasizing digital control, surveillance, and geopolitical tensions,



**航空、海纜與戰爭：
當代歐盟-俄羅斯的量體邊界與地緣政治**

時間：2025年03月14日
星期五
12:30-14:00
地點：臺大社科院108室

主講人：Jussi Laine (東芬蘭大學卡累利阿研究所多學科邊界研究教授) 主持人：Tarmo Pikner (愛沙尼亞塔林大學人文學院景觀與文化中心人文地理學家) 洪伯邑 (國立臺灣大學地理環境資源學系教授)

演講摘要：兩位學者是歐盟Eur-Asian Border Lab成員，從基礎設施、量體地理與地緣政治的理論路徑，再思考歐洲當代為俄戰爭下的邊界政治；而歐盟與俄羅斯的情境，和當前東亞與中國之間的邊界議題有值得深入比較之處；更具體的說，本場演講試著從歐盟與俄羅斯之間的空域（飛機航線等）和海域（海底電纜等）邊界變動，開啟更多和東亞地緣政治下的海陸空邊界議題的連結與理論對話。

報名QR code

共同主辦：GARC (Global Asia Research Center), 國立臺灣大學地理環境資源學系, 臺灣國際社會研究中心, 中華民國地理學會

本次演講以英文進行

advocating for a three-dimensional approach to border studies. Dr. Pikner analyzed tensions in the Baltic Sea over offshore wind energy and submarine cables, arguing for a more nuanced understanding of maritime borders by linking local issues to global geopolitical and environmental uncertainties.

Together, they explored the shifting dynamics of airspace and maritime borders between the EU and Russia, offering insights into contemporary border issues with comparisons to East Asia and China. The talk concluded with a lively discussion on the implications of border studies in today's evolving geopolitical landscape in Europe and Asia. The event drew an enthusiastic audience, with around 100 people registering and participating.

Grant for Graduate Students' Fieldwork in Asia

Awardee:

Guan-Jie Chen

Guan-Jie Chen is a Master's student in the Department of Political Science. He used this grant to conduct fieldwork in South Korea for his research titled "Political Opportunity Structures in the Process of Immigration Policy-Making: A Comparison between Taiwan and South Korea."

During his two-week fieldwork, he interviewed scholars and NGO representatives in Seoul and Busan. The interviewees specialized in migration policies, were significantly involved in the policy-making process, or were dedicated advocates for immigrant rights. These interviews helped Guan-Jie gain insights into the varying attitudes among government agencies in Korea, prompting him to adjust his research focus. Inspired by the findings from this fieldwork, his focus shifted from examining how civil society leverages internal government divisions to exploring how intra-governmental divisions influence policy-making processes.

This cross-national field trip enabled him to better contextualize local dynamics and establish a solid foundation for comparative studies. He hopes his study will contribute meaningfully to the fields of Taiwan-South Korea comparative studies and migration policy research.



Awardee:

Fang-Chih Lin

Fang-Chih Lin is a Master's student at the Graduate Institute of National Development. He used this grant to conduct fieldwork in China for his research titled "Rethinking the Relationship and Technology Governance Between the Chinese Communist Party Government and Platform Enterprises: A Case Study of Alibaba Taocaicai Before and After COVID-19."

During this 16-day fieldwork in Shanghai, Zhejiang, and Beijing, he visited and observed several local and national fresh food e-commerce providers, including the headquarters of one of China's largest e-commerce companies. He also conducted interviews with seven corporate managers and four scholars. From these interviews, he found that during the pandemic, e-commerce platforms adhered to the logic of "more, faster, better, and cheaper." Additionally, the interviewees shared that since Xi Jinping's third term, China's governance approach has been centered on consolidating power and enhancing regulatory oversight. These findings will be further analysed in his thesis.



Awardee:

Yukino Kobayashi

Yukino Kobayashi is a Master’s student at the Graduate Institute of National Development. She used this grant to conduct fieldwork in Japan for her research titled “The Politics of Transition Finance in Japan: Understanding the Background and Motivations for its Policy Adoption.”



This sponsored field trip allowed her to gain a deeper understanding of Japan's emerging environmental policies through archival research and interviews. She collected relevant documents, including newspapers, policy papers, and academic journal articles, from Japan’s National Diet Library. She also interviewed 11 key informants from the government, industry, and NGOs.

Initially, she was concerned that the interviewees might decline her request due to their busy schedules. However, she was pleasantly surprised to find that many scholars, civil servants, and corporate employees were willing to assist by introducing potential interviewees or participating in interviews. This experience made her realize that sincerity and curiosity often lead to fruitful outcomes.

She also discovered that Japan has a strong interest in Taiwan’s environmental policies and hopes to foster more policy and academic dialogues between the two sides.



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