

Sociolinguistics Symposium 22

30th of June 2018

The dark side of social media: From expression and perception to response and mitigation of intolerant and abusive content online

Hate Speech on Street Level in Japan: Interaction and Discourse between Hate Groups and Target Groups

Goran Vaage
Kobe College

Outline

- The Japanese context: hate groups and target groups, historical, religious and cultural context, and some peculiarities
- Discourse and interaction between hate groups and target groups on street level and in media and how social media is used to organize hate speech on street level
- Structural proposal

Background Japan

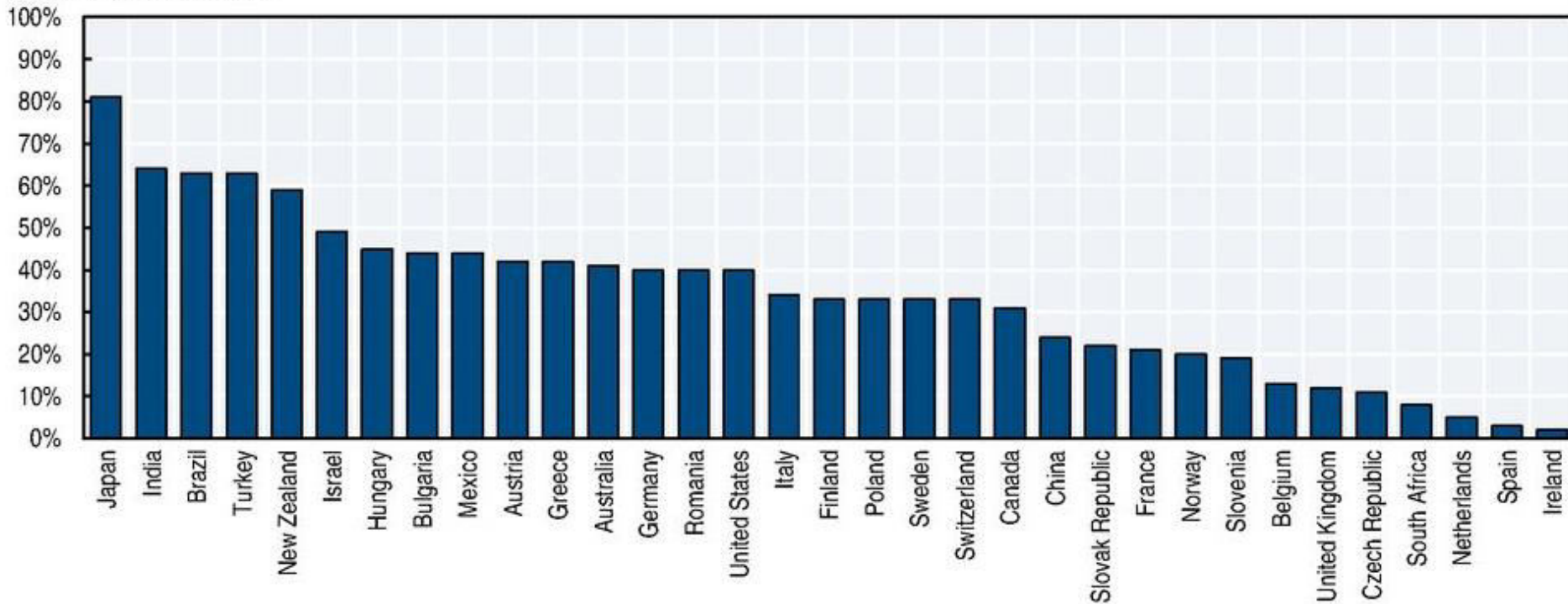
- Developed country with comparatively homogeneous population (Fearon 2003)
- Strict immigration laws
- Dwindling birth rate - crude birth rate for 2016 was 7.80, 224th of 226 territories (CIA 2016)
- Labor shortage (OECD 2016)

Labour Shortage (OECD 2016)

Figure 1.4. Skill shortage in selected countries^a

As a percentage of all firms with ten or more employees

Firms facing skill shortages

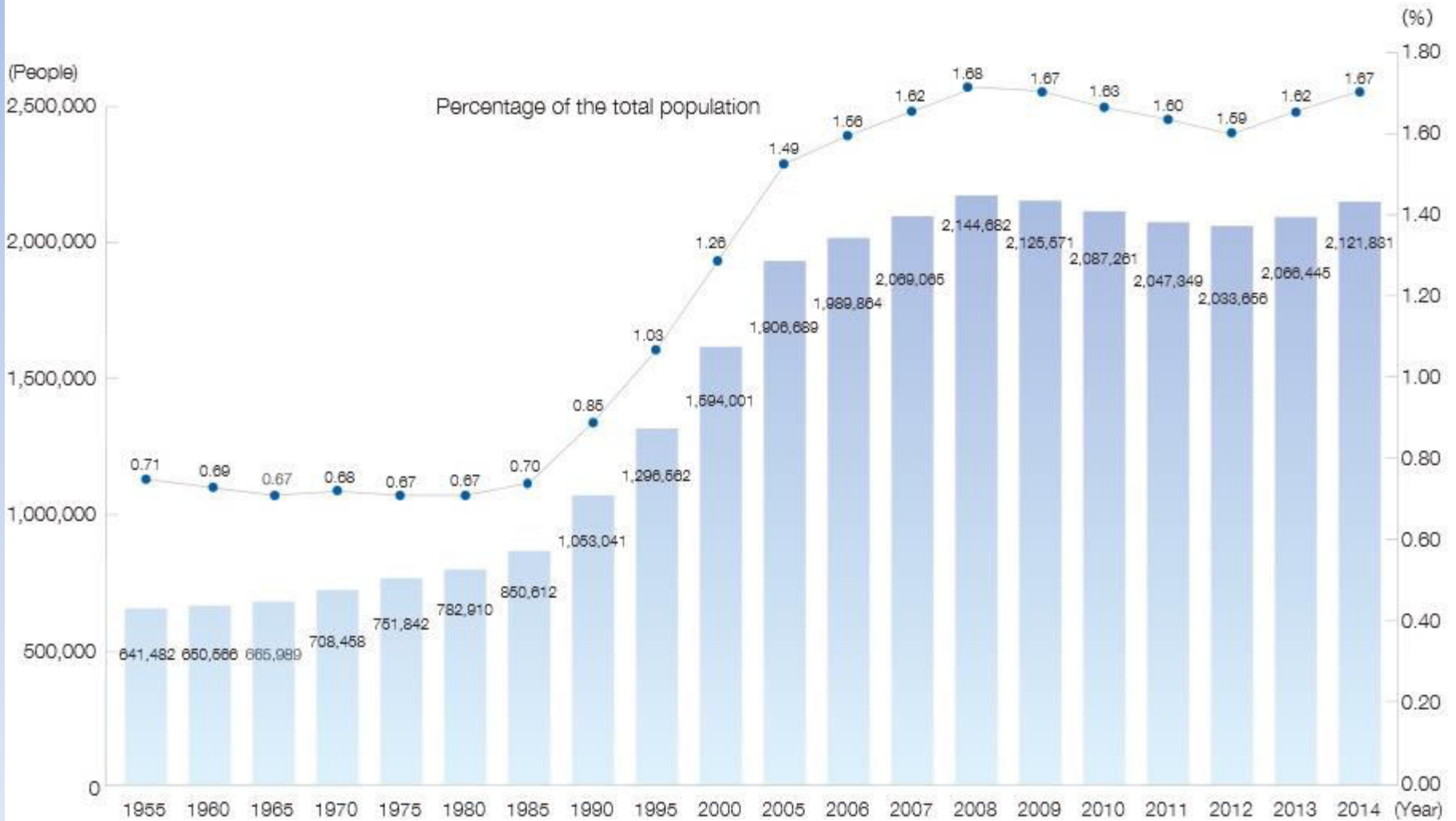


Countries are sorted by the total skill shortage.

a) Firms are classified as facing a skill shortage if their manager reports having difficulties filling jobs.

- Increase in immigration and diversity (MoJ 2015)

Chart 2 Changes in the number of foreign residents and the percentages to the total population of Japan



Reasons for hate speech in Japan

“Under decades of economic depression and neoliberal reform, people tend to feel that they are “vulnerable” in society, and that government would not care about individuals. More and more people would think that they are “abandoned” from society. Current anti-Korean sentiment coincides with such socioeconomic context where “human rights” sounds somewhat “empty.” (Ito 2014)

Particular (1)

Low birth rate, combined with strict immigration laws, leading to labor shortage in every sector

Particular: People are more likely to become engaged in hate speech in Japan because they have fallen out of society socially, and therefore seek somewhere to belong

Particular (2)

Special religious situation, all-pervasive Shinto religion is combined with coexistence with other religions (2/3 of weddings are Christian, 85% of funerals are Buddhist, Hendry 2013)

Particular: Hate speech in Japan is prone to deal with ethnicity rather than religion or dogmas (e.g. sexual orientation)

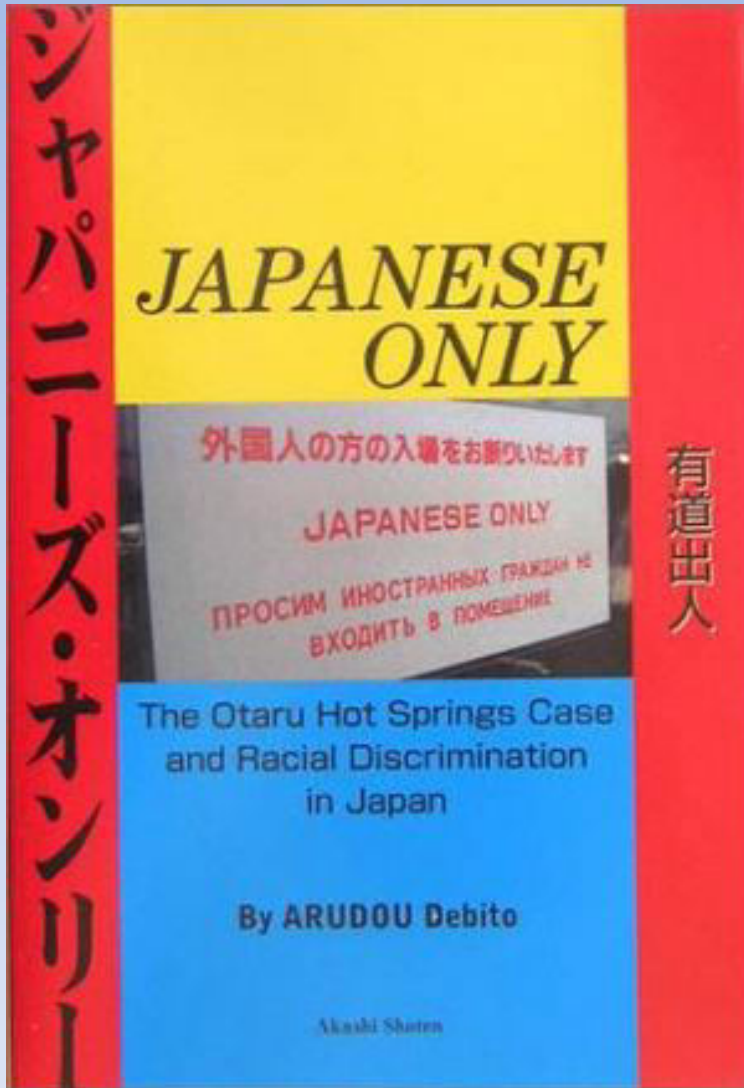
Target groups in Japan

Time perspective (in terms of actuality)



- Burakumin (“hamlet people”, people of previous outcast communities, Hankins 2014)
- Foreigners (stereotypically westerners, Aradou 2004)

“Japanese only”



Aradou 2004



Orlowitz 2014

Target groups in Japan

Time perspective (in terms of actuality)



- Burakumin (“hamlet people”, people of previous outcast communities, Hankins 2014)
- Foreigners (stereotypically westerners, Aradou 2004)
- Zainichi Koreans and Chinese (special permanent residents, Lee 2012)

Background - Japanese Law

2016, Jan: Osaka Assembly passes first ordinance against hate speech

2016, June: “Act on the Promotion of Efforts to Eliminate Unfair Discriminatory Speech and Behavior against Persons Originating from Outside Japan”

2016, Sept: First court order, compensation to “Zainichi Korean” over defamation by the “Zaitokukai”

Current hate speech in Japan

“the more recent and earnest appeals for the enactment of hate speech laws began in 2012, in response to an increase in the incidence of anti-Korean rallies and demonstrations”
(Martin 2018, p.462)

Current hate speech in Japan

“A combination of North Korean nuclear weapons ambitions, territorial disputes over uninhabited islands with South Korea, and the ongoing friction over how to resolve the Japanese wartime sex-slave issue (euphemistically referred to in Japan as the “Comfort Women” issue), increased tensions between Japan and the Koreans. This, in turn, inflamed attitudes towards the Korean-Japanese community. ” (Martin 2018, pp.460-461)

Current hate speech in Japan

“The public profile of the issue was also further raised by a number of lawsuits against such anti-Korean groups as the Zaitokutai, for their conduct in protests against Korean-Japanese groups and institutions.” (Martin 2018, p.462)

Current hate speech in Japan

“The first ever government study of the issue in 2015 found that there were 347 protests and demonstrations in 2013, and a total of close 1200 to between April 2012 and September 2015. This is likely a conservative estimate, and the number of instances of lower levels or more individual forms of hate speech is likely several multiples of this number. (Martin 2018, pp.461-462)

Current hate speech in Japan

“these cases also illustrated precisely why hate speech legislation is necessary. This is because in the absence of any hate speech law—that is, legislation that actually prohibits the expression of racist statements designed to foster hatred against minority groups such as the Korean-Japanese—other grounds for legal proceedings have to be found in either the criminal or civil law” (Martin 2018, p.462)

Zainichi Gaikokujin

“Japanese-residing foreigner”, are as special class of “foreigner”. They were born and raised in Japan for several generations, descendants of forced laborers and migrants who came to Japan during its Imperial era (1905-1945). Usually Koreans or Chinese, they were stripped of their Japanese Imperial citizenship after World War II. Except for their names which they often mask, “Zainichis” are generally indistinguishable from any citizen, since Japanese is usually their native tongue, and many have few to no ties to their “homeland”. Arudou 2004

Zaitokukai

- “Zainichi Tokken o Yurusanai Shimin no Kai” (*citizens’ group that does not forgive special rights for Korean residents of Japan*)
- (Nationalist, far-right) political organization of 16399 members (zaitokukai.info, June 2017)
- Distributing information, arranging demos and speeches, taking part in public debate

Zaitokukai Website



zaitokukai.info

寄付のお願い | ホーム | ニュース | 運営ブログ | 在日Q&A | フォーラム | サイトマップ | ご利用ガイド

▶

会員登録

寄付のお願い

**保守系
イベントの告知**

▶ ログイン

ユーザ名:

▶ 在日特権を許さない市民の会 -

▶ 在特会から重要なお知らせ

寄付のお願い

▶ 最新ニュース

- 平成28年度決算報告について (2017-5-1)
- 2月19日竹島奪還全国アクション宣言文 (2017-2-19)
- 執行役員承認投票の結果 (2016-11-28)
- 第六期執行役員指名及び承認投票告知 (2016-11-21)
- 第六期在日特権を許さない市民の会会長選挙信任投票結果 (2016-11-20)
- 第六期 在日特権を許さない市民の会会長選挙 実施要綱 (2016-11-15)
- 第六期会長選挙について (2016-11-11)
- 厚生労働省に外国人生活保護に関する質問状を提出致しました (2016-10-14)
- 駐横浜韓国総領事館に汚物を投げ入れた容疑者について (2016-3-14)
- 北海道支部の名を騙った脅迫的メールについて (2015-12-28)

▶ 在特会広報にご協力下さい



あなたは「在日特権」をご存知ですか？

特別永住資格
この資格は、在日外国人が一定の条件を満たせば取得でき、取得後は日本国籍と同等の特典が享受できます。

朝鮮学校補助金交付
在日朝鮮人の子弟が通う朝鮮学校に、国が一定の条件を満たせば補助金を交付しています。

生活保護制度
在日外国人も生活保護を受けられる場合があります。

通名制度
在日外国人が一定の条件を満たせば、日本国籍と同等の特典が享受できる通名を申請できます。

この他にも様々な在日特権がこの日本に存在し、この国が特権の外国人によって浸食され続けています。

▶ カレンダー

📅 **2017年 6月** 📅
🗓️ 日 月 火 水 木 金 土

Zaitokukai Website

▶ 会員数

16399 名

会員分布図

▶ メインメニュー

ホーム
在特会とは
各種お問い合わせ
協賛団体・サイト申し込み
各支部への問い合わせ
最新動画ニュース
人事ニュース
投票・アンケート
よくあるご質問
動画集(一般用)

▶ 運営ブログ 最近の記事

2017-5-26

- 反日主義者のたどる道49 ~「しばき隊リッチ事件」に関する民事訴訟(VS野間)の判決が下る

2017-3-10

- 民族浄化・侵略国家 支那中共へ怒りの声を！ in 第11回名古屋春節祭【愛知支部】(2017-01-14 14:37:18)
- 山尾しおり 尾張旭事務所前糾弾行動【愛知支部】(2016-12-05 23:17:32)
- 未成年有権者よ、「ピンクの壁」を崩せ！街宣 in 彦根【滋賀支部】(2016-06-05 16:18:15)
- 未成年有権者よ、「ピンクの壁」を崩せ！街宣 in 長浜&草津【滋賀支部】(2016-05-16 10:27:33)
- 未成年有権者よ、「ピンクの壁」を崩せ！街宣 in 東近江【滋賀支部】(2016-04-09 08:40:02)
- 朝鮮学校補助金の即時停止を！ in 豊橋【愛知支部】(2016-03-29 19:40:25)
- 地方自治体は朝鮮学校補助金を全廃せよ！【愛知支部】(2016-03-21 21:16:37)
- 四日市市 朝鮮学校補助金断固反対！！周知街宣【三重支部】(2016-03-14 00:10:38)

▶ 在日特権を許さない市民の会とは？

在日特権を許さない市民の会とは？

在日特権を許さないこと...極めて単純ですが、これが会の設立目的です。では在日特権とは何か？ と問われれば、何より「特別永住資格」が挙げられます。これは1991年に施行された「入管特例法」を根拠に、旧日本国民であった韓国人や朝鮮人などを対象に与えられた特権です。在日特権の根幹である入管特例法を廃止し、在日をほかの外国人と平等に扱うことを目指すことが在特会の究極的な目標です。しかしながら、過去の誤った歴史認識に基づき「日帝の被害者」「かわいそうな在日」という妄想がいまだに払拭されていない日本社会では、在日韓国人・朝鮮人を特別に扱う社会的暗黙の了解が存在しているのも事実です。

ここで考えなければならないのはこうした在日を特権的に扱うことを許容してきたのは我々日本側であるということです。在特会はこの異常な現状を変えていくため、過去の歴史認識の是正や在日特権の現状を多くの国民に周知していきます。そして、在日韓国人・朝鮮人に対して日本が謝罪する必要も、特別扱いをする必要も何らとしてないことを理解して頂き「入管特例法」の廃止を目指していきます。

25 26 27 28 29 30

<今日>

▶ 外部リンク

縁下グッズ頒布

▶ 支部関連サイト

愛知支部HP

鳥取支部HP

福島支部ブログ

▶ 在特会提供ビラ

第一弾

▶ 検索

検索

高度な検索

Zaitokukai's "four pillars"



在日特権を許さない市民の会

<http://www.zaitokukai.info>

あなたは「在日特権」をご存知ですか？

特別永住資格

「平和条約国籍離脱者等入管特例法」によって認められた資格である。もちろん、他の外国人にはこのような資格は与えられておらず在日韓国人・朝鮮人を対象に与えられた特権といえる。紛れもない外国人でありながら、日本人とほぼ変わらぬ生活が保障されている。

朝鮮学校補助金交付

朝鮮学校は教育法一条の定める学校ではないため「各種学校」として扱われるにも関わらず各地方自治体からの支援(助成金や補助金)を受けている。文部省の定める学習指導要領を無視した民族教育という名の反日教育を行いながら一条校と同等の権利を得ようと積極的な活動を行っている。

生活保護優遇

生活保護とは困窮する「国民」に対し最低限度の生活を保障する制度である。しかし、日本では在日外国人にも生活保護が適用され「国民の保護」がおざなりにされている。特に、在日韓国人・朝鮮人への給付率が異常なほど高く、平成16年度の統計では、外国人生活保護者数の約70%が在日という結果が厚生労働省から発表されている。

通名制度

建前上は在日朝鮮人以外の外国人にも適用されている制度ではあるが、実質的にこの制度を使っているのは在日韓国人・朝鮮人が大多数である。犯罪を犯しても「通名報道」によって本名が隠されている場合が多い為、まさに犯罪を助長させている制度に他ならない。

この他にも様々な在日特権がこの日本に存在し、この国が特定の外国人によって侵食され続けています

“Tokubetsu Eijuu Shikaku”

Special Permanent Resident Permit

“Chosen Gakkou Hojou Koufuu”

(North) Korean School Subsidiation

“Seikatu Hogo Yuuguu”

Welfare Benefit Preferential Treatment

“Tsuumei Seido”

Alias Dispensation

Zaitokukai's Rallies

← → http://www.zaitokukai.info/modules/piCal/index.php?cid=0&smode=Weekly&action=View&evr 在日特権を許さない市民の会 -... ×
ファイル(E) 編集(E) 表示(V) お気に入り(A) ツール(T) ヘルプ(H)

会員登録

寄付のお願い

保守系
イベントの告知

予定表 -詳細情報-

件名	日韓国交断絶国民大行進in帝都
開始日時	2017年 6月 18日 (日曜日) (全日イベント)
終了日時	2017年 6月 18日 (日曜日)
場所	新宿 柏木公園 〒160-0023 新宿区西新宿7-14
連絡先	zaitokutokyo@gmail.com
詳細	<p>日韓国交断絶国民大行進in帝都</p> <p>6月22日は日韓基本条約を締結した日です。</p> <p>日本を脅して締結された日韓基本条約など無くて同然 竹島を強奪し、天皇陛下を侮辱、仏像を盗んで開き直り、靖国神社への放尿・放火、危険物散布未遂、靖国神社爆発事件などのテロ行為 生野区での日本人刺傷、原爆投下礼賛、世界中での慰安婦像設置</p> <p>数えきれない程の愚行、テロ行為を国際条約を無視し行っております。 とことんまで日本を認め舐めきっている韓国を絶対に許しません！ 反日韓国は敵国だ！ 日韓合意絶体反対！ 日韓通貨スワップ冗談じゃない！ 日本国民はもう我慢の限界だ！ 今こそ、日本人は立ちあがり日韓国交断絶で日本の未来を勝ち取りましょう！</p>

在日特権を許さない市民の会
在特会
http://www.zaitokukai.com

あなたは「在日特権」をご存知ですか？

特権未仕買替
朝鮮学校補助金交付
生活保護無償
通名制度

この他にも数々の在日特権がこの日本に存在し、この国が特定の入国入によって度々もたらしています

カレンダー

2017年 6月

日	月	火	水	木	金	土
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

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検索

検索
高度な検索

Zaitokukai's Rallies

動画集(一般用)

▶ 運営ブログ 最近の記事

2017-5-26

- 反日主義者のたどる道49 ～「しばき隊ランチ事件」に関する民事訴訟(VS野間)の判決が下る

2017-3-10

- パク・クネ大統領罷免！韓国大統領選挙の日程が大幅にショートカットされる

2017-2-23

- 韓国大統領選挙の選挙人登録開始まであと5ヶ月(150日)

2017-2-22

- 公約違反を続けている自民党への抗議文【東京支部】

2017-2-21

- 状況報告

RSS 0.92

▶ バナー

【日時】

平成29年6月18日(日)

16時集合

16時30分出発

【場所】

新宿 柏木公園

〒160-0023 新宿区西新宿7-14

<http://www.city.shinjuku.lg.jp/shisetsu/map6-7.html>

【主催】

在日特権を許さない市民の会 東京支部

【現場責任者】

梅乃 結

【注意事項】

- ・旭日旗、日章旗、Z旗の持ち込み大歓迎！
- ・デモの趣旨に沿ったプラカードの持ち込み歓迎です。
- ・当日は沢山の幟を用意いたしますのでご協力を宜しくお願い致します。
- ・デモ中のコールを潰す不規則発言はご遠慮下さい。
- ・チマチョゴリなど日本にそぐわない服装はご遠慮ください。
- ・また、危険物の持込は厳禁とします。
- ・雨天決行
- ・取材は在特会ホームページから東京支部宛にお申し込みください。

※詳細は随時発表致します。

Hate Speech Performance



*Zainichi wa dappi
seyo!*
“Zainichi get out of
Japan!”



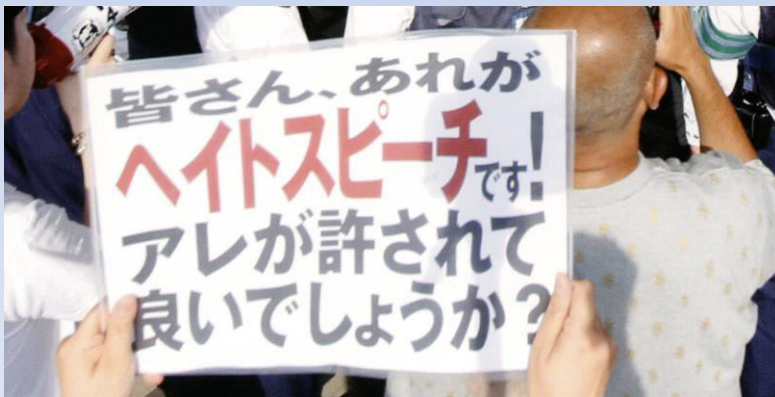
Hate Speech Performance

Omaera hazukashii zo.
Kokka orose!
“You are embarrassing.
Put down the flag!”



Hate Speech Performance


Minasan, are ga heitosupiichi desu! Are ga yurusarete yoi deshouka?
“Everybody, that is **hate speech**! It that OK to allow?”




Public debate on Hate speech

- 20th of October 2014
- (former) mayor of Osaka, Tohru Hashimoto
- Founder and (former) leader of the Zaitokukai, Makoto Sakurai




A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at separate desks in a room. Each desk is equipped with multiple microphones. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right. They appear to be in a formal setting, possibly a hearing or a press conference. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and has several black cables running across it. Overlaid on the image is a large, white, bold text with a black outline that reads: "I'm not rude. Actually, all have started since you called those things hate speech."


I'm not rude. Actually,
all have started since
you called those things hate speech.

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at separate desks facing each other in a room with a plain wall. Both desks are equipped with multiple microphones. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and several black cables. The text "I'm telling you that you should stop that kind of speech in Osaka." is overlaid at the bottom of the image.

I'm telling you that you should stop that kind of speech in Osaka.




What kind of speech?

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at separate wooden desks, facing each other. Each desk is equipped with several microphones. The room has a plain, light-colored wall and a grey carpeted floor with some cables visible. The text "You should stop bashing people by their nationality and ethnicity." is overlaid in large white font with a black outline across the bottom of the image.

You should stop bashing people by their nationality and ethnicity.

A person with dark hair, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and dark pants, is seated at a wooden desk in a room with a plain, light-colored wall. They are facing left, looking towards a set of microphones on the desk. Their hands are clasped together on the desk. The desk also has a laptop and some papers on it. The person is sitting on a blue office chair. The overall scene suggests a recording or broadcast session.


You mean, I can't criticize Koreans?

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at a long table with several microphones. They appear to be in a formal setting, possibly a press conference or a recorded interview. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and has several black cables running across it.

Koreans in Japan don't
have the right to vote.
It's meaningless to bash them.

A man with glasses, wearing a white shirt and a white vest, is seated at a desk. He is gesturing with his hands as if speaking. On the desk in front of him are several microphones and a small black sign with white Japanese characters. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.


Could you tell me how
I bashed minority?

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at a long table with several microphones. They appear to be in a formal setting, possibly a debate or a press conference. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The floor is covered with many black cables.

I don't know about your
worthless political organization.
Anyway, you can stand as a candidate.

A photograph of two individuals seated at separate wooden desks in a room, facing each other. The person on the left is a man in a dark suit, and the person on the right is a woman in a white sweater. Both desks are equipped with multiple microphones, suggesting a formal interview or press conference. The floor is covered with a complex network of black cables. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The text "I'm not interested in politics." is overlaid at the bottom of the image in a white, bold, sans-serif font with a black outline.


I'm not interested in politics.

A man in a dark suit and white shirt is seated at a wooden podium, speaking into several microphones. He is looking slightly to his right. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The text is overlaid on the image in a large, white, bold font with a black outline.


If you disagree with Zainichi Korean's special permanent residence in Japan, protest to the members of Congress who created the law.

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at separate wooden desks, facing each other. Each desk is equipped with several microphones. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right. The room has a plain, light-colored wall and a grey carpet. A large, white, bold text overlay is positioned across the bottom half of the image.


If particular individuals break the law, report them to the police.

A photograph of a press conference. Two individuals, a man on the left and a woman on the right, are seated at a long wooden table. The man is wearing a dark suit and tie, and the woman is wearing a white sweater. Both have several microphones in front of them. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and has many black cables running across it. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.


Don't estimate people with
their nationality and ethnicity.
Don't talk shxt about them.

A man in a dark suit and white shirt is seated at a wooden table. He is looking slightly to his right with a thoughtful expression. On the table in front of him are several microphones on stands, a water bottle, and some papers. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.


What kind of shxt did
I talk about them?

A man in a dark suit and a woman in a white sweater are seated at a long table with several microphones. They appear to be in a formal setting, possibly a press conference or a public hearing. The room has a plain, light-colored wall and a grey carpet. A large, messy bundle of black cables is visible on the floor in the foreground.

You can state your opinion
in front of the city hall but
don't talk shxt about
all Koreans in Osaka.

A photograph of two people sitting at separate desks in a room, facing each other. The person on the left is a man in a dark suit, and the person on the right is a woman in a white sweater. Both desks are equipped with multiple microphones. The room has a plain, light-colored wall and a grey carpet. The text is overlaid on the bottom half of the image.

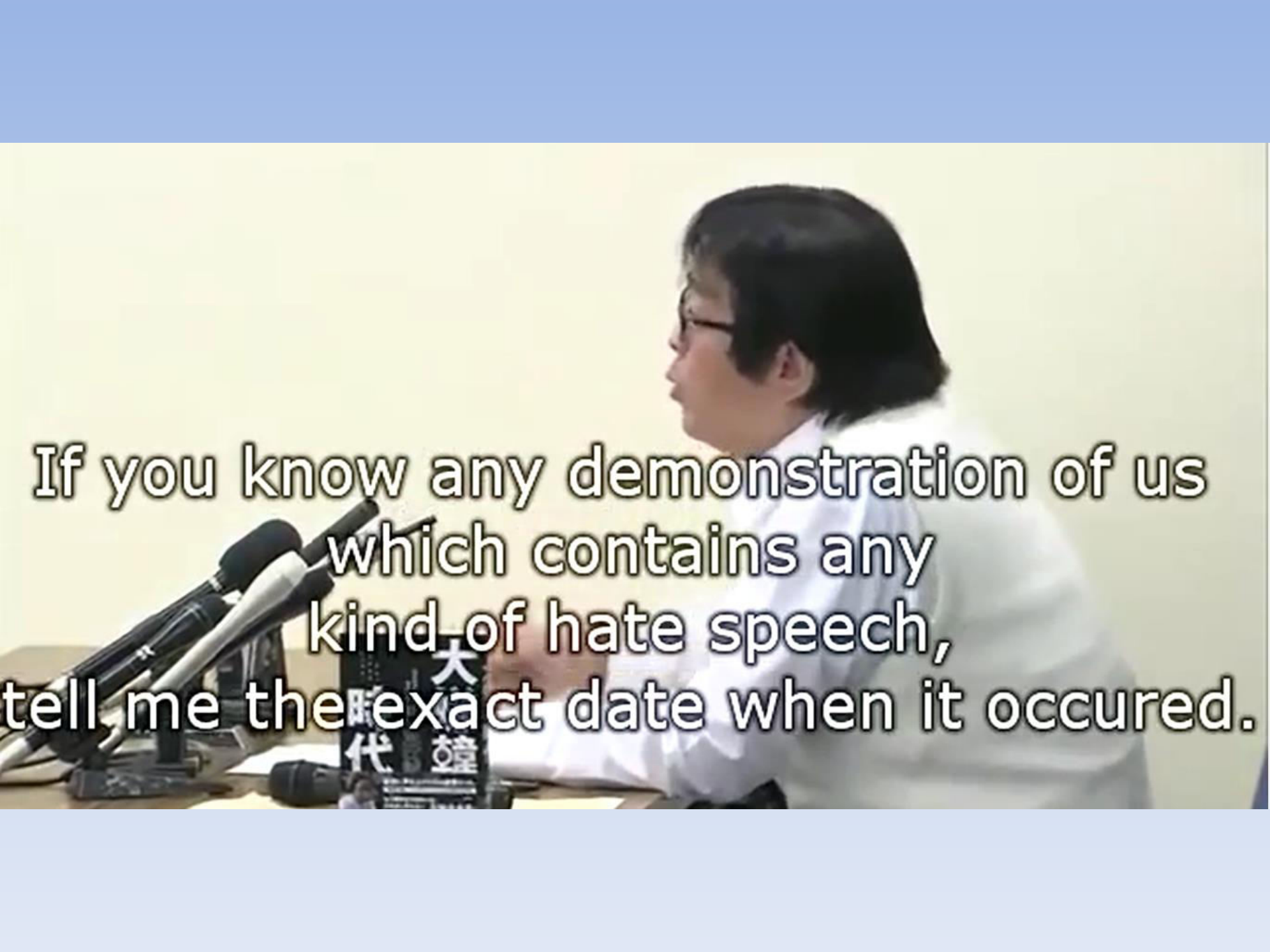
They talk shxt about Japanese people.
I'm just beating them back.

A photograph of two individuals seated at separate wooden desks in a room with a plain, light-colored wall. The person on the left is a man in a dark suit, and the person on the right is a woman in a white sweater. Both desks are equipped with multiple microphones, suggesting a formal discussion or interview. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and has several black cables running across it. The overall scene is brightly lit.


Osaka doesn't need a racist like you.

A man in a dark suit and white shirt is seated at a wooden podium, speaking into several microphones. He is looking down and to his right. A clear plastic water bottle is on the podium in front of him. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The text "Your political claim should be changed to suit the extent of the freedom of expression." is overlaid on the image in a white, bold, sans-serif font with a black outline.

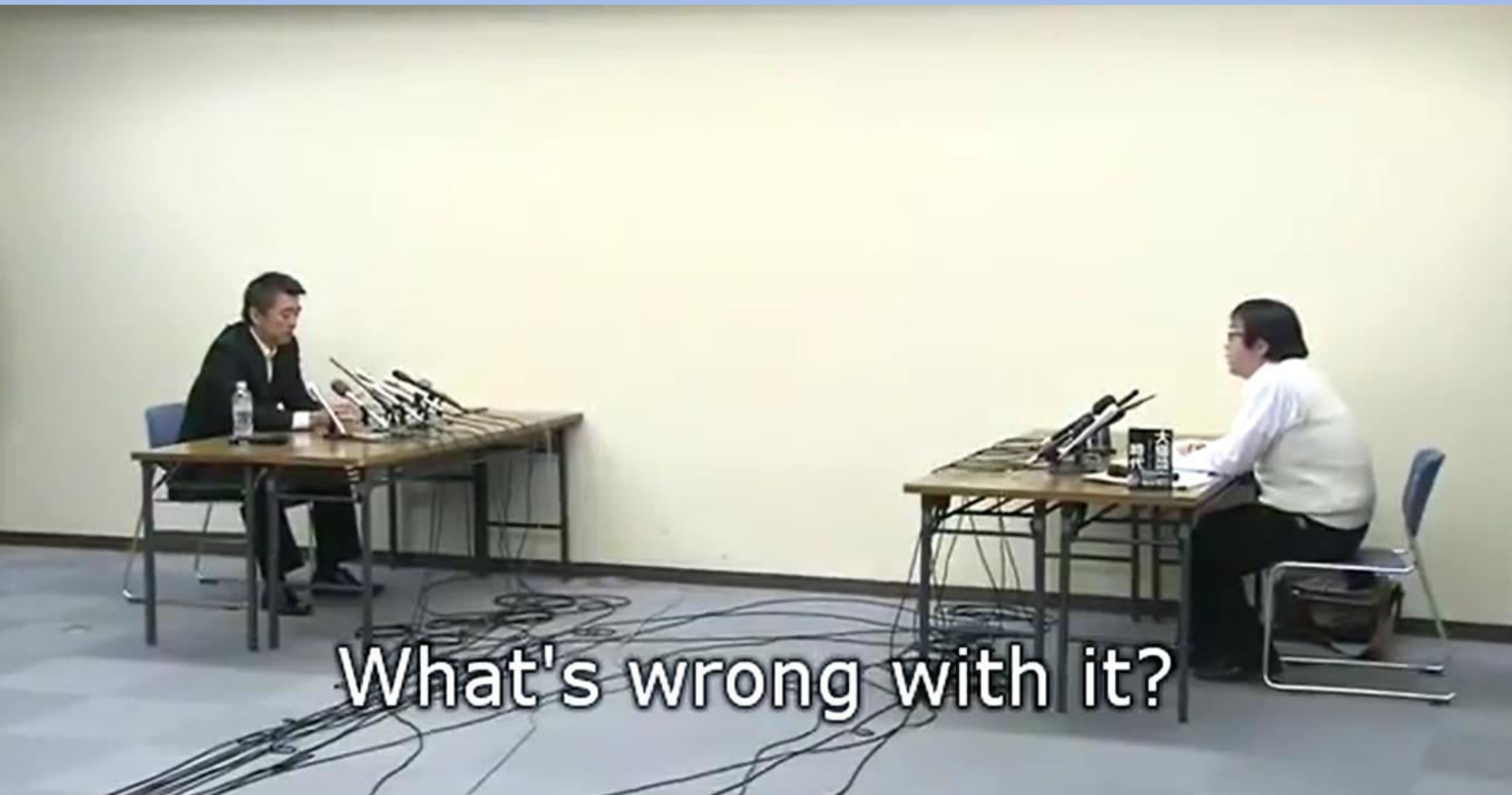
Your political claim should be changed to suit the extent of the freedom of expression.

A woman with short dark hair and glasses, wearing a white shirt, is shown in profile from the chest up. She is speaking at a podium. In front of her are several microphones. A black sign with white Japanese characters is visible on the podium. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The text is overlaid on the image in a white font with a black outline.


If you know any demonstration of us
which contains any
kind of hate speech,
tell me the exact date when it occurred.

A man in a dark jacket and a woman in a white sweater are seated at a long table with microphones, appearing to be in a recording or interview session. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The floor is covered with a messy arrangement of black cables. Overlaid on the image is large, white, bold text with a black outline, listing several offensive phrases.


Don't say such things as,
"Koreans get off,"
"Garbage to garbage box,"
"Koreans go home."



What's wrong with it?

A man with dark hair, wearing a black suit jacket over a light-colored shirt, is seated at a wooden table. He is looking towards the right side of the frame. On the table in front of him are several microphones on stands, a clear plastic water bottle with a blue cap, and a small white card. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The overall scene suggests a formal press conference or a public speaking event.

It's just an opinion that Koreans should go back to Korea.

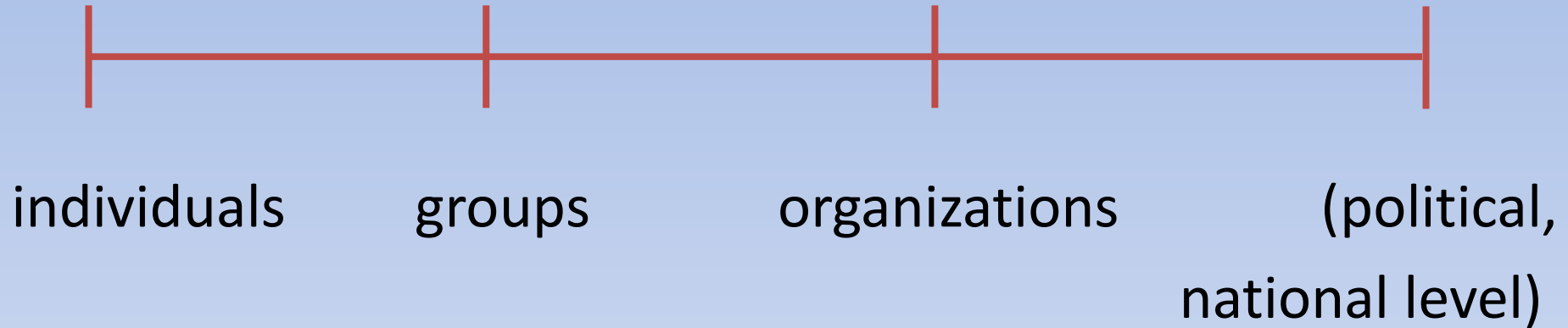
A photograph showing two individuals seated at separate wooden tables in a room. The person on the left is a man in a dark suit, and the person on the right is a woman in a white sweater. Both tables are equipped with multiple microphones, suggesting a formal discussion or press conference. The room has a plain, light-colored wall and a grey carpet with some visible cables on the floor. The text is overlaid on the bottom half of the image.

**Don't deny democracy.
Don't deny the freedom of expression.**

Summary of the points made in the interaction

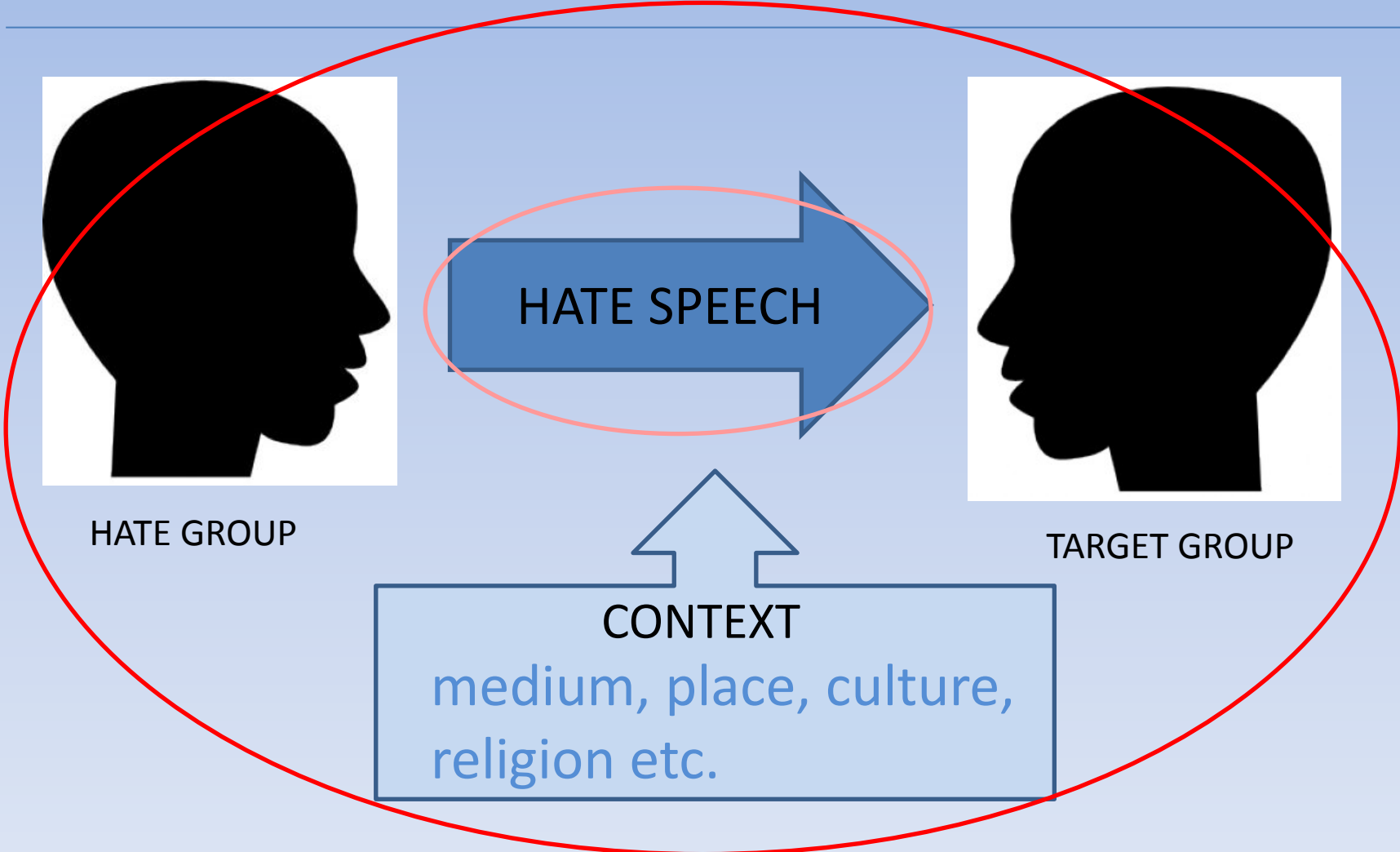
- Former Mayor of Osaka, Toru Hashimoto
 - Stop racist speech against Zainichi Koreans in Osaka
 - Take matters through congress and juridical system
- Founder of Zaitokukai, Makoto Sakurai
 - Denying hate speech, not seeing a problem
 - Disagreeing with the rights of Zainichi, pointing out crimes committed by Zainichi in Japan
 - Talking bad about Koreans because Koreans talk bad about Japan
 - Claiming that he is denied democracy and freedom of speech

Scales of hate speech



Scale of hate speech in person and in social media, in public squares and in private homes?

Reminder: Model of communication



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Thank you for your kind attention!

Previous research on hate speech in Japan

- Counter-racism movement and refuting of Zaitokukai-claims (Ito 2014, Akiyama 2015)
- Various reports on hate speech by NGO's (Lawyers Association of Zainichi Koreans (LAZAK) 2014, Network for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Japan (ERD Net) 2014)
- Fieldwork, biographies, identity and life of Zainichis (Lee 2012, Brown 2015, Cho 2016)

Data

- Pictures and field notes from fieldwork on hate speech conducted in public places in the Kansai region of Japan (Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe cluster)
- Textual and visual analyses of hate speech and the discussion of hate speech in this area, focusing on performative aspects of interaction.

Scales

- Hate speech can be seen on a scale from personalized hate speech to organized hate speech (potentially in theory to policy/national level)
- Organized hate speech will always try to balance itself on the line on what is considered legal

What can be done

- The label “hate speech” reserved for anti-zainichi discourse
- Hate speech is correlated to a chain reaction of historical and contemporary events, and it is not always the “racism” in the messages, but rather the hate speech and politics as a performance including the senders, receivers and the targets of the messages, that propels this chain reaction.
- Stopping the chain reaction possible by understanding the mechanics and implementing correct measures (laws, information campaigns, etc.)

Argument on performance

- Hate speech in Japan is best defined not by its content – because generalizations of content and borders are hard to make – but rather on the fact that it becomes hate speech through its performativity (Goffman 1956, Butler 1990).
- For the majority of performances in Japan that can be considered hate speech, there will always be groups or individuals nearby stating that what is being staged is hate speech (Ito 2014).

Koreans targeted in hate speech

- Korea has territorial and historical disputes with Japan (e.g. the so-called 'comfort women' issue) and Japan is frequently targeted in staged demonstrations in Korea
- In Japan however, thematically, hate speech seems to avoid touching upon these disputes, and rather focuses on minorities' performativity in Japan (e.g. Political and economical rights and clashes with Japanese law).

Analysis of hate speech debate – Former Osaka Mayor Hashimoto and founder of Zaitokukai Sakurai



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-0b-EtMAv8>

Zainichi Gaikokujin

Descendants of colonial-era migrants from the southern Korean peninsula during the first half of the twentieth century. It is in fact not always obvious who belongs to the zainichi Korean collective. They appear indistinguishable from the Japanese, and their cultural literacy, use of Japanese pass names, and native fluency in Japanese allows “passing” as a way of life, making them an invisible postcolonial community. Despite the community’s high degree of social and cultural assimilation to Japanese society, zainichi Koreans are legally marginalized and treated as foreign residents. Although over 80 percent of zainichi Koreans were born in Japan, and the current demographics include highly assimilated second, third and fourth generations, they are categorized as foreign residents unless they go through the strict process of naturalization. (Lee 2012)

Koreans in Japan (MoJ 2015)

1-2 Changes in the number of foreign residents of R.O.Korean nationals by status (People)

Status	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		545,401	489,431	481,249	465,477	457,772
Professor		956	943	924	919	920
Artist		45	42	45	40	45
Religious Activities		977	945	896	866	865
Journalist		51	48	46	46	47
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)						15
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)						36
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)						5
Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)						-
Business Manager		2,872	2,939	2,917	2,910	2,928
Legal/Accounting Services		6	6	7	8	7
Medical Services		22	39	55	86	114
Researcher		232	196	194	180	184
Instructor		97	93	91	88	92
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services		14,994	15,122	15,307	15,429	16,669
Intra-company Transferee		1,873	1,750	1,697	1,624	1,612
Entertainer		313	305	283	262	224
Skilled Labor		1,421	1,394	1,253	1,092	1,019
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)		22	66	55	8	-
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		-	-	-	1	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)		-	-	1	-	-
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Activities		295	250	275	254	223
Temporary Visitor		2,307				
Student		21,678	18,643	17,189	15,765	15,405
Trainee		49	27	22	25	24
Dependent		16,750	15,116	14,089	13,075	12,470
Designated Activities		4,444	5,027	4,670	3,256	3,051
Permanent Resident		60,262	61,513	63,727	65,019	66,326
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		18,780	16,973	15,877	15,085	14,334
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident		2,523	2,409	2,350	2,301	2,262
Long-term Resident		8,288	7,622	7,496	7,498	7,413
Special Permanent Resident		385,232	337,963	331,783	319,640	311,463
Without Acquiring Status of Residence		417				
Temporary Refuge		-				
Others		495				

(*) The number up until 2011 is the number combining the foreign nationals with the indication of "Korea" and the foreign nationals with the indication of "R.O.Korea" in the "nationality/region" column of the alien registration certificate.

Foreign residents by nationality (MoJ 2015)

	Nationality	Population	Ratio	Change from 2014
1	Chinese	665,847	29.8%	1.7%
2	South Korean	457,772	20.5%	-1.7%
3	Philippine	229,595	10.3%	5.5%
4	Brazilian	173,437	7.8%	-1.1%
5	Vietnamese	146,956	6.6%	47.2%
6	Nepalese	54,775	2.5%	29.4%
7	American	52,271	2.3%	2.0%
8	Taiwanese	48,723	2.2%	21.2%
9	Peruvian	47,721	2.1%	-0.5%
10	Thai	45,379	2.0%	5.3%
	Other	309,713	13.9%	9.1%

Map of Japan

