社会運動の動態・その理論的把握

3. 日本の環境運動の歴史・構造と課題

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My scheme: **TRIM**

**TRIM** (Triangular model of social movement analysis)

See Hasegawa (2004, 2011a)

![Diagram showing TRIM model]

- **New social movement theory**
- **Orientation for change**
- **Cultural framing**
- **Structure of political opportunity**
- **Collective behavior theory**
- **Discontent**
- **Resource mobilization theory**
- **Collective action**
- **Mobilizing resources**
社会運動分析の三角形

社会運動と文化

新しい社会運動論的アプリーチ

変革志向性

文化的フレーミング

社会運動と政治

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集合行為

集合行動論的アプリーチ

不満

動員構造

社会運動と組織

資源動員論的アプリーチ
Research Questions

A. What major problems and challenges Japan’s environmental movements have been facing?

B. How can we find the possibility of reactivating environmental movements?
Historical outline of SM and environmental movements: *issues and framing, POS*

- 1. Political movements of class struggle centered around labor movements by Socialist and Communist party, 1945-65: *peace movement*
- 2. Citizens' movements and resident’s movements, 1965-1975: *anti-pollution movement, opposing large scale development project*
- 4. Collapse of the Japanese-style system: 1995 and beyond: institutionalized, global effects, diversifying issues and activities including *environmental NGOs and other NPOs*
four major cases of industrial pollution and big national projects

*Minamata* mercury poisoning from 1953 to 1968
*Niigata* mercury poisoning in mainly 1964 and 65
*Ouch-ouch (Itai-itai)* cadmium poisoning from 1955 to 1965
*Yokkaichi* asthma mainly from 1962 to 1970

*New Industrial Cities (NICs) plan*
*
The Comprehensive National Development Plan (1962, 69, 76, 84 and 1992)*
The 1960s saw astonishingly rapid expansion of manufacturing facilities and fossil fuel-powered energy plants, all emitting extensive pollution into the surrounding communities. The resulting environmental devastation and illnesses spurred a huge wave of local environmental protest movements. The resulting political pressure forced the LDP government to make extensive reforms that substantially reduced air and water pollution. Then the sudden OPEC oil price rise of October 1973 brought an end to this period of high economic growth.

Environmental Agency established in 1971 and was reformed to Ministry of Environment in 2001.
Japanese baby boomers as a special political generation (resources)

- As a special political generation, Japanese baby boomers, born in 1947 and 49, were triggers to activating a variety of social movements in Japan.

- Educated by democratized teachers’ union in mid 60s
- The first generation of mass education in university, 10% of them had college education including 2 years college
- Political attitude: liberal, anti-authoritarian, individualistic, competitive
- Beneficiaries of rapid economic growth
Triggered by Japanese baby boomers

- the 1968 student movements at the age of 20 years old
- early 70s, women’s liberation movements
- early 70s, anti-Vietnam War movements
- early 70s, citizens’ or resident’s movements for anti-pollution after the graduation
- the 1988 “anti-nuclear new wave” after the Chernobyl nuclear accident led by housewives at the age of 40s during raising children
- 2000s, NPO activities at the age of late 50s and 60s after retirements
- 2011-12, anti-nuclear demonstration like “the PM office demo” at the age of 65, the age of retirements
The number of participants of anti-nuke demos and mass rallies in Tokyo, 2011 and 2012
“Kantei demo” around PM’s office

Among Japan’s 50 nuclear reactors, 18 nuclear reactors are temporarilly closed by the effect of Tsunami and earthquake or other some troubles. Under the legal requirement of a regular maintenance after 13 months operation, and strong voices from civil society, each of other 32 reactors were temporarily closed one by one. So from May 5 to July 5, 2012 when the first reactor started to reopen, “nuclear free society” temporarily appeared. But under the strong pressure from economic sector and threatening of power shortage at the peak demand in the 2012 summer, the government finally reopened two reactors for Kansai metropolitan area. The Noda cabinet and utility companies intended to create a fait accompli that this summer can be safely passed with reopening two nuclear reactors and to reopen one by one. The Struggles against reopening revealed as “Kantei demo” around PM’s office.
DPJ Politicians of baby boomers

• HATOYAMA Yukio, born in 1947, Feb., PM from Sept. 2009 to June 2010
• KAN Naoto, born in 1946, Oct. PM from June 2010 to Sept. 2011

• In LDP, there are no eminent politicians of baby boomers.
Problems: Weak organizational bases (mobilization resources)

- single issue oriented
  started as a reaction for the local issue or stopping the local project, cf: anti-pollution or anti-constructing
- short period
  rapidly mobilized to protect citizens’ life
  role of framing is critical,
  “protect your life, property and community”
  after the issue went away, the movement tended to decline
- small size: less than 20 core members
- small budget: based on annual membership fee, 20 or 50 euro
- limited political influences
  more for local governments, less for the central government
Small budget, low wage and small staff

- In case of the budget: 2, 500, 000 yen
- Annual membership fee: 5, 000 yen/year × 200 members = 1, 000, 000 yen
- Another income: 1, 500, 000 yen is required subsidiary, subcontract with local government

- Expenditure for one paid staff: 800 yen/hour = 6,400 yen/day = 128,000 yen/month (20 days) = 1, 536,000 yen/year = €10,000 /year
local based movements (POS and resources)

• community or local based
  hamlet, village, local community, elementary school district

• supported by
  conscientious constituency in a regional center city like Sendai
    attorney, scholars, teachers, doctors, media reporters

• glass-routed conservatism, LDP’s support base

• relatively isolated
  national coalition for struggling similar issues
No national center of environmental movements in Japan

• In case of *South Korea*
  
  Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, KFEM
  85,000 members and 47 local branches
  founded in 1993
  affiliated in *Friends of Earth*
  the largest and the most influential NGO in South Korea

• In case of *Taiwan*
  
  Taiwan Environmental Protection Union, TEPU
  1,000,000 members and 10 local chapters
  founded in 1987
POS in South Korea and Taiwan

- Both cases related to long year history of democratization and anti-conservative government
Construcing for “Green Party, Japan”

Since 1980s, several trials happened but every time they failed.

Reasons and backgrounds

• absence of Charismatic eminent leaders (resources)
• loss of financial support (resources)
• non-proportional representation system (POS)
• single-seat constituency with proportional representation system (POS)
• influence of Communist Party Japan (POS)
  CPJ is working as a basis for votes in protest
  CPJ’s supporters are struggling against glass-routed conservatism
• environment v.s. economy (framing)
Polarization in case of climate change issues: Economy vs. Environment

**Economy Interest groups: METI, Keidanren, and industry associations**
- based on the Voluntary Action Plan and sector-specific numerical targets
- blaming the Kyoto Protocol for the disadvantages of taking the 1990 figure as a base year
- reluctant to set the higher level target for the second commitment period
- promoting nuclear energy to reduce CO2 emissions

**Environment oriented groups: Ministry of Environment, local authorities, and environmental NGOs**
- based on the legal regulations, introducing Cap and Trade approach
- approving the Kyoto Protocol and promoting to meet the target
- aiming to set the higher level target for the 2020
- reluctant to reopen the nuclear power plant (except Ministry of Env.)
A breaking through: Community based projects
“community based” as a framing

• “community based agriculture”, “community power”, “community based wind power”

Ex.
• “moor again (reconcile and cooperate) “ project in Minamata City, Kumamoto, area of Minamata mercury poisoning disease
• “citizens’ communal wind generator” projects in Hokkaido and Eastern part of Japan
• “rise farming project in Naruko hot springs area”
14 citizen’s communal wind turbine sites
‘Sea Wind chan’: from local elementary schoolgirl’s idea

From HGF
with permission
Wind-turbine from your dream and money
(framing, resources)
Happy one year birthday, *Sea Wind* chan!
My name!
Secrets of success of the local projects (resources)

Under the local leaderships with collaborating residents, NGO/NPO and project brains from outside

Keywords: community, networking, collaboration, framing, story-telling, involving women and conservatives
Locality + Idealism + Business
(framing)

- Hokkaido Green Fund (NPO, est. 1999)

  Hokkaido ---- locality
  Green ---- ideal, ecology, movement
  Fund ---- money, economy, function

“Locality”, “ideal incentives and profitability” and “orientation for a community business” are taking critical roles as participatory incentives for ordinary citizens.
Linking environmentalism, profitability and business (framing and resources)

Citizen's communal wind power projects link environmentalism, anti-nuclear sentiment and profitability for investors, and community business for managing NPOs through small investments and small share holdings by ordinary citizens.
The Benefits of Community Energy Project
(framing, resources)

• Stimulates the local economy by creating new jobs, new business opportunities, and bringing new investment to the community.
• Ushers in more renewable energy and support for wind by getting local people involved.
• **Strengthens rural communities by broadening the tax base and generating new income for farmers.**
• Produces clean energy, and reduces pollution, pollution-related illnesses, and emissions of greenhouse gases.
Nanohana Project, Shiga Prefecture
Hello! 菜の花プロジェクト
— 資源循環サイクル —

Yellow Revolution
Nanohana Project, from Lake Biwa to the world

Project History

• 1976: Launching of the “Let’s Use Soap” Movement (community movement to eliminate phosphorus chemical detergent).
• 1978: Collection of used cooking oil. Along with the “use soap” drive.
• 1979: Enactment of the Shiga Prefectural Code to Prevent Eutrophication of Lake Biwa.
• As a result, detergent makers started marketing chemical detergents that did not contain phosphorus; the usage rate for soap, which had once exceeded 70 percent, declined; and the “Let’s Use Soap” movement deadlocked.

• Fall 1998: Launch of the Nanohana Project inspired by BDF production using used cooking oil promoted in Germany.

• April 2001: First Nanohana Summit convened in Shiga Prefecture, with 500 participants from 27 prefectures.
Content of the project
(framing and resources)

• cultivate rape blossoms to extract rapeseed oil for cooking and school lunches. Rapeseed oil cake is used as fertilizer and animal feed after oil is extracted. Used rapeseed oil is collected to be recycled into soap and BDF. The project was gradually expanded to include collaboration with apiarists, use of rape fields as tourism resources, and environmental education in local elementary/junior high schools.