

III. MEDIA AND POLITICS: KOREA, JAPAN, AND TAIWAN

- Two relevant statistics (issue awareness by political knowledge and education)

Table 9.4 Issue Awareness by Media Exposure and Education Level Groups (Percentages)

	HAVE CLEAR ISSUE POSITIONS	CAN'T SAY	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL PERCENTAGE
Low education, low exposure	46	13	41	100
High education, low exposure	58	17	25	100
Low education, high exposure	67	15	18	100
High education, high exposure	84	2	14	100



IV. OLD/NEW MEDIA, POLITICS, AND POLARIZATION

■ Familiar Examples...

➤ UK referendum on EU membership



⊕ Pro EU (The Westminster elites) VS More pro-Brexit (the mass)

➤ 2016 US presidential election



⊕ Anti-Trump (The Washington elites) VS More pro-Trump (the mass)



IV. OLD/NEW MEDIA, POLITICS, AND POLARIZATION

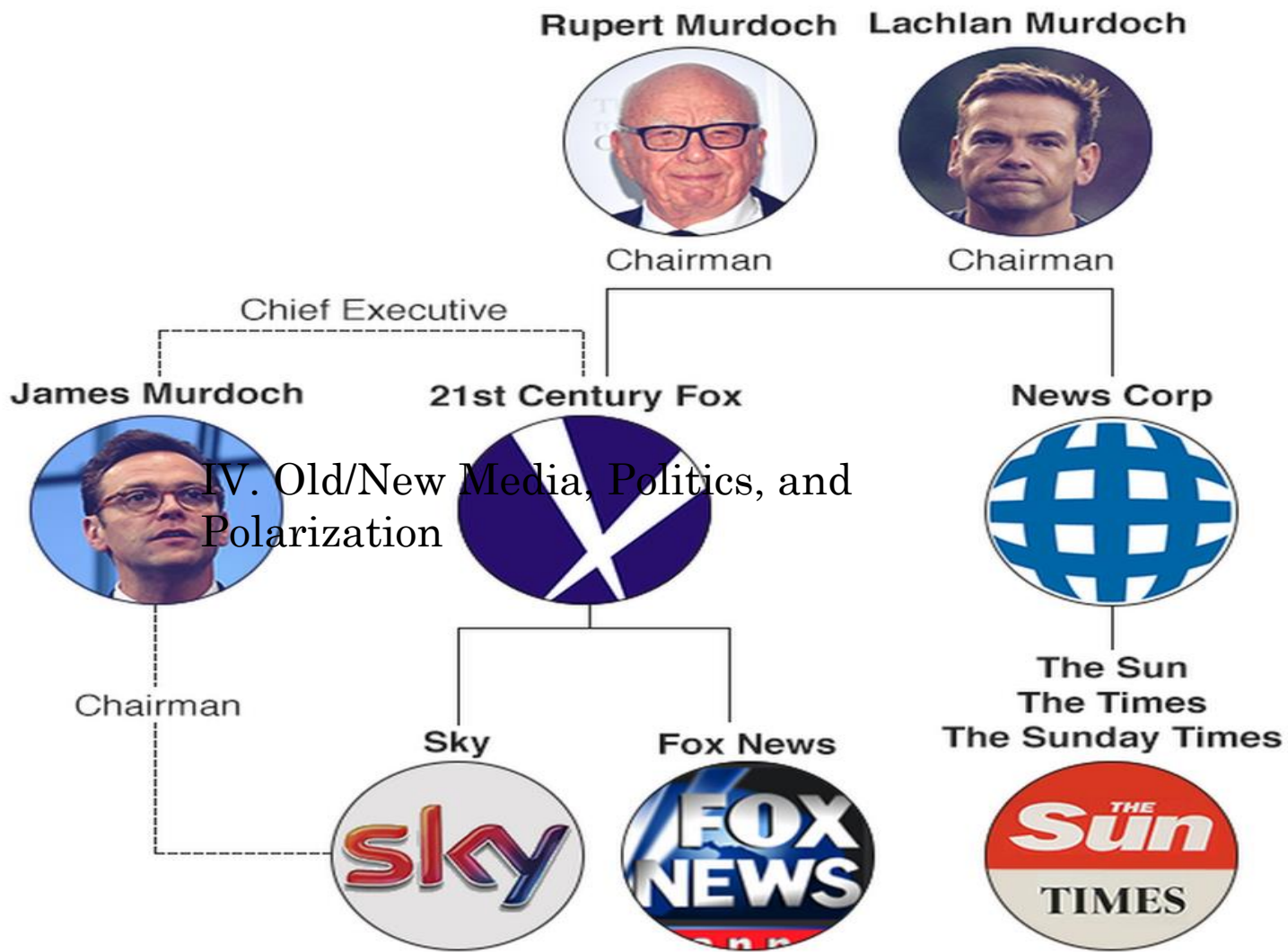
■ Media's influence (Elite vs Tabloid newspapers or Old VS. New media)

➤ Old Media

- ⊕ Brexit: Daily Express and The Sun (tabloid newspapers) VS. Guardian, The Times (elite newspapers)



The Murdoch empire



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

○ Ownership Structure of East Asian Media

- Korea's Newspapers and Broadcasting Companies

- *Chosun Ilbo* (2,450,000)
- *Joong-ang Ilbo* (2,350,000)
- *Dong-a Ilbo* (2,100,000)
- *Hankook Ilbo* (700,000)
- *Kyunghyang Shinmun* (450,000)
- *Hankyoreh Shinmun* (450,000)
- *Korea Daily News* (400,000)
- *Kukmin Daily* (350,000)

KBS 1TV

KBS 2TV

MBC

EBS

SBS



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

- Ownership Structure of East Asian Media
 - Relaxing a media law in 2009 (ties between newspapers and cable TV)
 - Political Cleavage?
 - Chosun Daily VS. Hankyora on foreign policy issues
 - Choogang Daily and Samsung connection?



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

○ Ownership Structure of East Asian Media

- Japan's Newspapers and Broadcasting Companies

NHK

Nippon Television Network System (NNS)

Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS)

Fuji Network System (FNS)

TV Asahi Network (ANN)

TV Tokyo Network (TXN)

→ Yomiuri Shimbun

→ Asahi Shimbun

→ Mainichi Shimbun

→ Nikkei Shimbun

→ Sankei Shimbun

→ Nihon Kezai



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

- Ties between Newspapers and TV
- Large Circulations

Top Ten Daily Newspapers
(2000)

	Circulation
Yomiuri Shimbun	14,407,000
Asahi Shimbun	12,393,000
Mainichi Shimbun	5,665,000
Nihon Keizai Shimbun	4,703,000
Chunichi Shimbun	4,635,000
Sankai Shimbun	2,905,000
Hokkaido Shimbun	1,969,000
Shizuoka Shimbun	1,456,000
Nishi-Nippon Shimbun	1,029,000
Kyoto Shimbun	824,000

Source: World Association of Newspapers and Zenithmedia, *World Press Trends 2001*, p. 131.

- Kisha Club (Journalist Club): Japanese news-gathering association of reporters whose reporting centers on a press room set up by sources such as the Prime Minister's Official Residence, government ministries, local authorities, the police, or corporate bodies.

IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

- Ownership Structure of East Asian Media
 - Taiwan's Newspapers and Broadcasting Companies

- Apple Daily
- China Times
- Liberty Times
- United Daily News

- Taiwan Television
- China Television
- Chinese Television System
- Formosa Television
- Public Television Service
- Hakka Television Station
- Taiwan Indigenous Television



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

- Ownership Structure of East Asian Media
 - Explicitly politicized media, e.g. Formosa TV or Aborigine TV
 - Media Inflation: In a population of 23-million market, the country has 7 twenty-four-hour news stations (compare to 3 in the US, 3 in UK, and 0 in Japan). And about 2,500 newspaper publishers



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

○ Ownership Structure of East Asian Media

- A competitive market, sometimes the shows tend to include sexual and violent contents



IV. Old/New Media, Politics, and Polarization

■ Media's influence (Elite vs Tabloid newspapers or Old VS. New media)

➤ New Media

⊕ Newspapers (old media) VS. Facebook or Twitter (new media)

⊕ Anti-establishment/populist leaders declaring war against the old media, e.g. Trump in the U.S., Erdogan in Turkey, Orban in Hungary



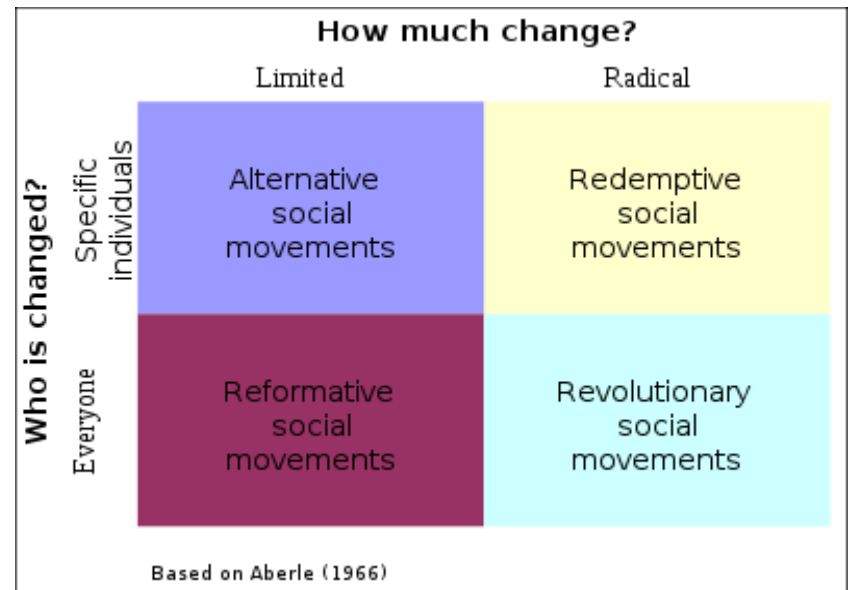
Topic 4 Social Movements and Civil Societies in Northeast Asia

Government and Politics in Northeast Asia

By Jaemin Shim

I. Social Movement?

- Definition: Organizational structures and strategies that may empower oppressed populations to mount effective challenges and resist the more powerful and advantaged elites
- Different types (Aberle, 1966): degree & who
 - In addition, a) targets
 - b) methods of work,
 - c) type of change,
 - d) old and new,



I. Social Movement?

- Frequently observed movements in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan
 - Environmental movement
 - Consumers movement
 - Handicapped movement
 - Women's movement
 - Labour movement
 - Students movement
 - Aborigines movement (Taiwan) impeachment movement (Korea) anti-militarization movement (Japan)

I. Social Movement?

- To give you a feel of what it is like..
 - Korea: Korea-US FTA protest
 - Japan: Anti-constitution revision movement
 - Taiwan: Sun Flower movement

I. Social Movement?

- Political Cleavage (week 1 reminder)?
 - **Korea, Japan, and Taiwan:** foreign policy issues plays an important role in politics and tend to be elites-driven
- ***Korea:*** diplomatic and military stance towards North Korea or the US
- ***Japan:*** preserving/reserving peace constitution and military alliance with the US
- ***Taiwan:*** diplomatic and military stance towards mainland China

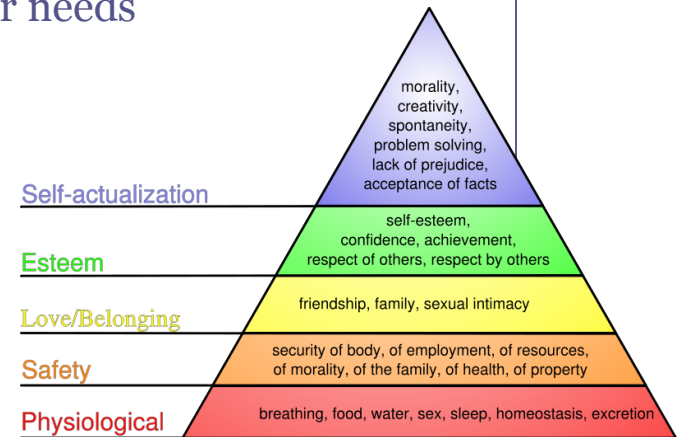
II. A Systematic Approach

- Motivations of Social movement
 - The Rise of Post-materialists?
 - Giving top priority to... Belonging, self-expression and the quality of life. Which can be related to LGBT, anti-nuclear, women, disabled, consumer movement
 - Post-Materialists have **a larger amount** of psychic energy available for politics, they are **less supportive** of the established social order
 - Questions
 - Has there been **any shift in people's values** since the postwar era?
 - If so, what are the **reasons?**

II. A Systematic Approach

- Theory: Maslow's Need Hierarchy

- We must **satisfy each need in turn**, starting with the first
- **Only when the lower order needs** of physical and emotional well-being are **satisfied** are we concerned with the higher order needs



- Method: Cohort tracing survey

- **A group of people who share a common characteristic** or experience within a defined period
- The advantage of prospective cohort study data is **the longitudinal observation** of the individual through time, **and the collection of data at regular intervals**, so recall error is reduced.

VI. Asian Financial Crisis

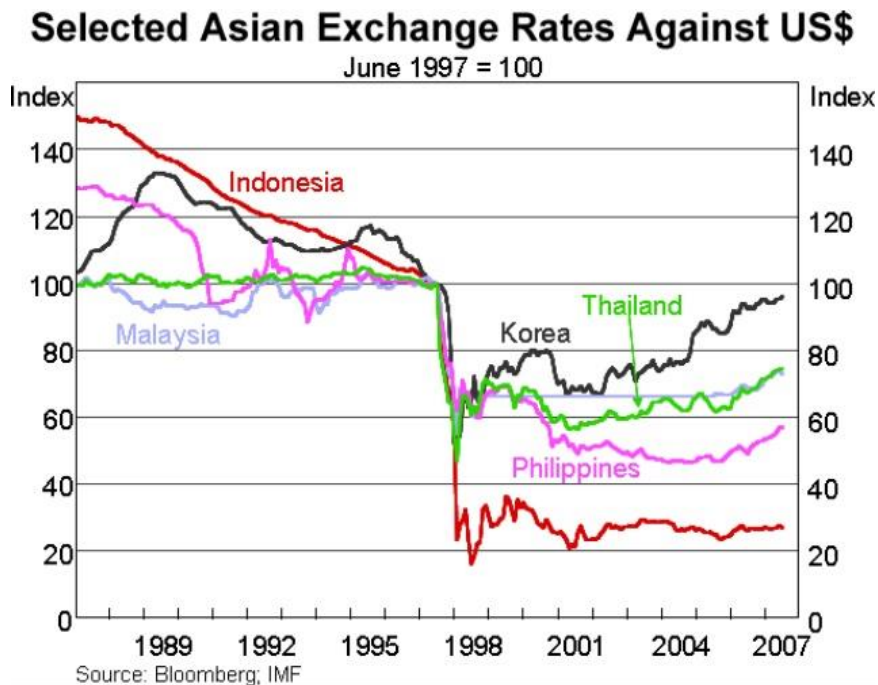
□ Relevant statistics...



Country	1996	May-97	May-98	Change
Indonesia	9	7.4	-5.3	-12.4
Thailand	5.5	7	-3.1	-10.1
South Korea	7.1	6.3	-0.8	-7.1
Malaysia	8.6	7.9	2.5	-5.4
Philippines	5.7	6.4	2.5	-3.9
Singapore	6.9	6.1	3.5	-2.6
Hong Kong	4.9	5	3	-2
China	9.7	8.8	7	-1.8

VI. Asian Financial Crisis

- Relevant statistics and real-world implications: debts of banks and firms were denominated in US dollars.... Devaluation of domestic currencies does not work..



VI. Asian Financial Crisis

- Relevant YouTube Clips...

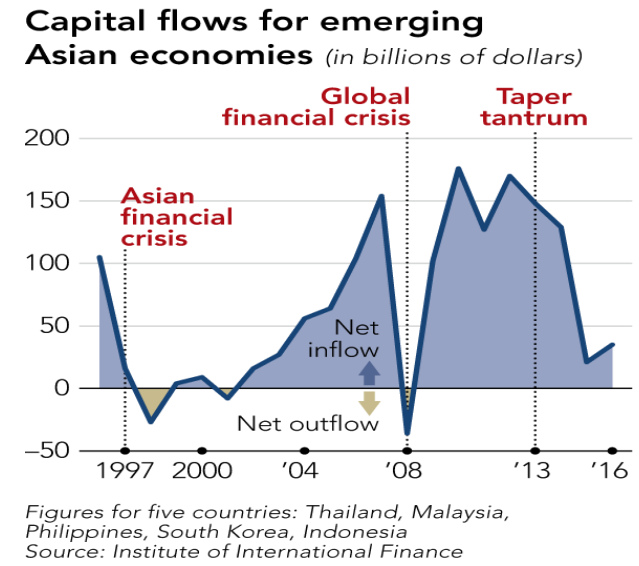
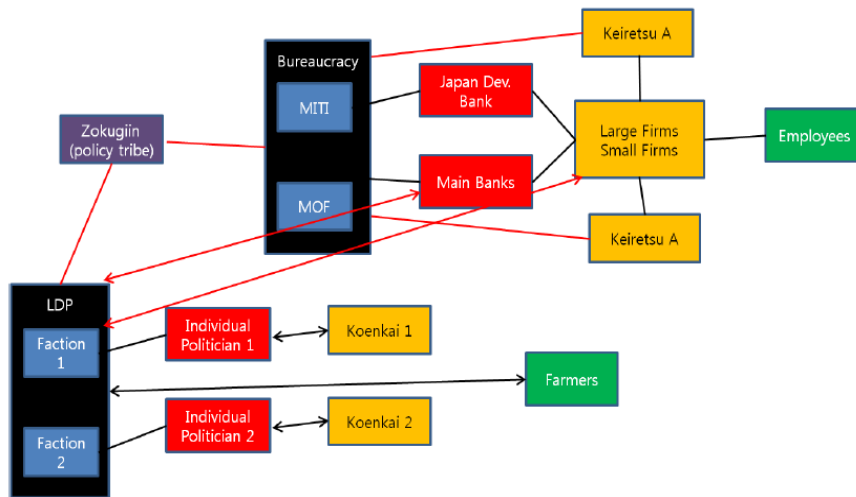
- General: https://youtu.be/eocl_JZK5_g

- Korea: https://youtu.be/h_TcP73_nmE

VI. Asian Financial Crisis

□ Linking domestic causes to the developmental state...

□ Dismantling of the convoy system? Borrowing in foreign currency, speculative investment, poor supervision...



The End

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Asia

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