



East Asia  
Researchers Network

## EAST ASIA THIRD-SECTOR RESEARCHERS NETWORK NEWSLETTER 東亞第三部門研究人員網絡通信

Issue 10 / July, 2018

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### NEWS | 最新消息

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*最新的會議消息、職位空缺、近期新書以及本領域相關消息首發於 Facebook([ISTR-East Asia](#))和微博 ([@东亚第三部門研究网络](#))。歡迎關注我們，獲取最新消息!*

### INTRODUCTION | 簡介

ISTR - International Society for Third-Sector Research and the Centre for Social Innovation Studies in the

Chinese University of Hong Kong are now promoting the establishment of East Asia Third-Sector Researchers Network. We hope to help scholars and students exchange information about publications, conferences and job vacancies in third-sector studies through this newsletter. You are welcome to follow us on Facebook ([ISTR-East Asia](#)) and Weibo ([@东亚第三部門研究网络](#)).

國際第三部門研究學會 ISTR 與香港中文大學社會創新研究中心 CSIS 現正推動成立東亞第三部門研究人員網絡。我們希望透過此通信讓學者和學生就此領域的出版、學術會議、職位空缺等方面交流資訊。歡迎您在 Facebook ([ISTR-East Asia](#))和微博 ([@东亚第三部门研究网络](#)) 上關注我們。

## NEWS IN THE SECTOR | 第三部門最新消息

- Xiaojun Hu's Speech at China Foundation Forum–Hunan Summit: How do the Midwest foundations accurately position themselves and exert their influence?

“一隅千里：發展中基金會的鴻鵠志” 中國基金會發展論壇·湖南峰會中胡小軍的演講：中西部地區基金會如何精準定位、發揮影響力？

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/zFBoXxpTy3d3hqdv8tPEMw>

- Peifeng Liu's Speech at Dunhe Foundation–Bamboo Forum: The 4 questions philanthropy researchers should pay attention to

敦和·竹林論壇中劉培峰的演講：公益慈善研究者應關注的四個問題

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/NTT7Z2TBNaM1izPcB3fZiQ>

## PUBLICATIONS | 最新學術出版

### Journal of Civil Society, Volume 14, 2018 - ISSUE 2

#### Selected Abstracts | 精選摘要

Do Associations Support Authoritarian Rule? Evidence from Algeria, Mozambique, And Vietnam | 社團是否支持威權統治？來自阿爾及利亞、莫三比克和越南的證據

Jörg Wischermann, Bettina Bunk, Patrick Köllner & Jasmin Lorch. Pages: 95-115

**Abstract:** Whether associations help to democratize authoritarian rule or support those in power is a contested issue that so far lacks a cross-regional, comparative perspective. In this article we focus on five types of associations in three post-socialist countries, situated in different world regions, that are governed by authoritarian regimes. We first explore how infrastructural and discursive state power impact such associations and vice versa. We then discuss whether these associations support the development of citizens' collective and individual self-determination and autonomy and/or whether they negate such self-determination and autonomy – a state of affairs that is at the core of authoritarianism.

Our analysis addresses decision-making in associations and three specific policy areas. We find that most of the covered associations accept or do not openly reject state/ruling party interference in their internal decision-making processes. Moreover, in most of these associations the self-determination and autonomy of members are restricted, if not negated. With respect to HIV/AIDS policy, associations in Algeria and Vietnam toe the official

line, and thus contribute, unlike their counterparts in Mozambique, to negating the self-determination and autonomy of affected people and other social minorities. Looking at enterprise promotion policy, we find that the co-optation of business and professionals' associations in all three countries effectively limits democratizing impulses. Finally, in all three countries many, but not all, of the interviewed associations support state-propagated norms concerning gender and gender relationships, thus contributing to limiting the self-determination and autonomy of women in the private sphere.

摘要：社團有助於民主化威權統治還是支持掌權者至今仍有爭議，並且缺乏跨區域的比較性視角。在這篇文章中，我們聚焦位於世界不同地區三個後社會主義威權政體國家中五種類型的社團。我們首先探討了基礎性和論述性的國家權力如何影響這些社團，反之亦然。然後，我們討論了這些社團是否支持公民集體及個人的自決和自治的發展和/或它們是否否定了這種自決和自治——一種威權主義核心的狀態。

我們的分析著手於社團和三個具體政策領域中的決策問題。我們發現，我們的研究所覆蓋的大多數社團都接受或不公開拒絕國家/執政黨干涉他們的內部決策過程。此外，即使沒有自決和自治沒有完全被否定，但這些社團大多在成員的自決和自治性方面受到限制。在艾滋病政策方面，阿爾及利亞和越南的社團遵守官方的規定，因此，與莫桑比克的這些社團不同，他們否定了受影響的人民和其他社會少數群體的自決和自治性。再看企業推廣政策，我們發現，在三個國家中，商業和專業社團的合作都有效地限制了民主化的衝力。最後，在所有三個國家中，許多但並非全部的被訪問的社團都支持國家傳播的關於性別和性別關係的規範，從而加劇了對於女性在私人領域的自決和自治性的限制。

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## 社會, 2018年38卷4期 | Chinese Journal of Sociology 2018 Vol.38 No.4

### Selected Abstracts | 精選摘要

社會工作何以走向“去社會變革化”? 基於美國百年社會工作史的分析 | Why Has Social Work Moved Towards "De-Social Reform"? An Analysis of a Hundred Years' History of American Social Work

李偉 LI, Wei. Pages 100-132.

摘要：個人治療與社會變革是社會工作的雙重使命，但在實踐中，社會工作沉溺於個人服務，社會變革被邊緣化或拋棄。這種“去社會變革化”是由專業的內部因素（專業化）與外部的政治（意識形態）、經濟（市場化與管理主義）、文化（個人主義）等因素綜合作用的結果。具體而言，專業化的科學主義、意識形態的社會控制、市場化的營利主義、管理主義的效率至上、個人主義的“個人自由”與“個人責任”邏輯，都會將專業的焦點引向個人治療，遠離社會變革。於是，專業化盛行、意識形態保守、市場化與管理主義風靡、個人主義高漲的時期，如 20 世紀 20 年代、30 年代中後期至 60 年代、80 年代，便是社會工作的“去社會變革化”階段。同時，專業化是“政治—經濟—文化”力量塑造的產物。社會工作“去社會變革化”的真正根源在於外部環境的型塑，其中個人主義文化處於主導地位。

**Abstract:** Social work always insists on the person-in-environment perspective, in which both client and environment are the goals of intervention. In other words, individual therapy and social reform are dual missions of social work and they should be equally important to the profession. However, in practice, social work field suffers so-called "de-social reform," a phenomenon that individual services are accentuated, and social reform agenda is neglected. A combination of internal factors such as professionalization of social work and external factors such as political conservatism, economic marketization and managerialism, and cultural individualism is responsible for the "de-social reform." These elements promote scientism, social control, profit and efficiency, and individual freedom and responsibility. As a result, social change is regarded as unscientific, risky to government, unprofitable, inefficient and inconsistent with individualism. America saw the prevalence of these elements and "de-social reform" in the 1920s, between the middle 1930s and the 1960s, as well as in the 1980s. It should be understood that "de-social reform" in social work is the product of these external factors, among which individualism plays a leading role.

過渡治理情境下的中國社會服務困境:基於 Z 市社會工作服務的研究 | The Dilemma of Social Service in the Context of Transitional Governance in China: The Case Study of Social Work Service in Z City

黃曉星, 熊慧玲 HUANG, Xiaoxing and XIONG, Huiling. Pages 133-159.

摘要：社會工作近十年來在創新社會治理的推動下發展迅速。本文將重點關注於社會服務組織的服務供給過程及其導致的社會服務困境。通過對治理情境的拓展分析，引入過渡治理情境概念，分析我國社會服務供給。在此情

境下，本文以 Z 市家庭綜合服務中心為例，圍繞自由裁量權這一概念討論社會服務組織的服務供給策略及其所導致的服務困境。在過渡治理情境中，消極的自由裁量權與社會工作的半專業化發展結合在一起，社會服務組織選擇了“活動化”和“指標化”的服務供給，令社會服務處於創新和碎片化之間，而導致社會服務陷入困境。社會服務困境根源的解決在於建立合作的治理情境、強化本土化社工專業力量以及充分發揮協力廠商的社會服務供給效力。

**Abstract:** The development of social work has been an important part of social governance in the last ten years. Since its reintroduction in 1986, social work as a new profession has gone through a comprehensive development and today it is institutionalized in the governance system in China. Researches on social services in China are short of in-depth analysis of the service delivery process by social service organizations and the dilemma they encounter. Based on the case study of social service organizations in Z city, this paper introduces the concept of transitional governance and offers a comparison between the Chinese social work service and its Western counterparts through analyzing the dilemma between social service organizations' professional position and their social position in the communities. Social service is seen in the West as a "Third-Party Government" of government-nonprofit partnership in the face of government, market and voluntary failures. Western nonprofit organizations demonstrate great capacity to meet human needs, and the civil society is independent from the state. In China, social services are experimental, locally managed and risk-prevention focused. This, as the paper argues, caused the negative discretion and semi-professionalism in Chinese social services, leading to the tactics of "community activities" and "quota-filling," and dissatisfaction among providers and recipients. Such a quandary should be dealt with in a cooperative governance environment, under which local professional social workers are strengthened and the efficiency of third party social service delivery is enhanced.

## NEWSLETTERS IN THE SECTOR | 優質期刊推介

中歐公民研究中心 | China-Europe Association for Civil Rights

2018 社會組織政策觀察第二度報告 | 2018 Second Quarter Report on Civil Society Organizations

Full Report: <https://mailchi.mp/013799ed431e/2017-357533?e=774cc4898b>

摘要：“在較長時間裡，中國慈善界自覺不自覺地把社會組織的整體數量、社會捐贈的總體規模等資料的增長視作衡量自身發展的關鍵尺度，導致對整個行業增長效率、品質與結構的忽略。其結果是，中國慈善界對自身發展的深層問題、挑戰與風險重視不足，戰略發展意識薄弱。”6 月份在京發佈的《中國慈善發展報告（2018）》這樣說。社會組織的發展不能只看量不看質，2018 年第二季度社會組織觀察報告延續了過去資料結合事件的分析法，結合本季度公開發佈的三份相關報告以及四個社會組織領域的影響力個案，嘗試從社會組織登記註冊倒退、雙重管理體制複雜、公益募捐領域的行政處罰較為突出，以及社會組織參與宣導活動持續受阻三個方面，說明當下社會組織在登記註冊、公益募捐等方面面臨的制度性障礙。

## CALL FOR PAPERS | 稿件徵集

Special Issue of Leisure Studies | 《休閒研究》特刊

Leisure, Activism, and the Animation of the Urban Environment | 休閒，行動主義和都市環境的藝術創造

提交期限：2019年1月31日 | Deadline: 31 January 2019

We aim to assemble a collection of papers exploring the relationships between:

- events of dissent, protest, civil disobedience, resistance;
- activism as leisure in urban environments;
- activism, creativity and the animation of urban space, e.g., through public performance, art, theatre, graffiti, sport, music, architecture, etc.;
- the urban imaginary of space and protest: social and political aspects of cities beyond territory; psycho-geographies, imagined communities;
- uses of media (e.g., photography, documentary filmmaking, music, or social media) in articulations of otherness, belonging, and urbanity.

Review process manuscripts returned to authors: 31 May 2019

Revision process final drafts: 30 August 2019

A typical manuscript for this journal should be 7,000-8,000 words. This limit includes tables, references, figure captions, footnotes, and endnotes. A typical Research Note for this journal should be 4,000-5,000 words.

<http://explore.tandfonline.com/cfp/pgas/rlst-cfp-leisure-activism>

## FORUM | 論壇消息

Philanthropy for Better Cities Forum | 慈善共創 都市聚焦 國際慈善論壇

Convened by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust | 主辦機構：香港賽馬會慈善信託基金

20-21 September 2018 | 2018年9月20-21日

Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre | 香港灣仔會議展覽中心

Keynote Speakers: Professor James J.HECKMAN, Professor Michael J.SANDEL

### 5 themes are covered:

- Leveraging the Market

We will explore how various market mechanisms and tools can be used to address social issues, and the best practices that can be shared within and between developing and developed market ecosystems.

- Sustainable Development

We will explore how urbanisation, which creates the paradox of unsustainable practices alongside growing social consciousness, can be leveraged to make cities the deciding factor in achieving sustainable development.

- Maximising Impact

In the face of urbanisation and globalisation, social issues in cities have become more complex and interconnected. We will explore how partnerships between governments, businesses, non-profit organisations and other stakeholders can be strengthened, and how best use can be made of technology to scale up their impact.

- Youth & Creativity

We will explore how cities can effectively engage their youth as new forces in creating social impact and shaping the future of their metropolises, and how arts and culture can be leveraged for social inclusion and empowerment.

- Health & Well-Being

We will explore how cities can tackle the commonly-found sedentary lifestyle among city populations and respond to other pressing public health and ageing issues.

<http://www.citiesphilanthropy.com/en/>

## **JOB VACANCY | 最新職位空缺**

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

香港中文大學社會學系助理教授

Closing Date: October 8, 2018 | 截止日期:2018年10月8日

The Department invites applications for a post at Assistant Professor rank. The fields of specialization are open. Preference will be given to those who have strong research interest in Asian societies. Applicants should have (i) a PhD degree in sociology; (ii) proven ability of effective teaching in a variety of courses; and (iii) a good potential for scholarly research and publications.

The Department of Sociology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong has been one of the strongest sociology departments in Asia. It ranked the 40th in QS World University Ranking by subject–sociology and it offers PhD, MPhil, MA and BSc programmes. Further information about the Department is available at [www.cuhk.edu.hk/soc](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/soc).

Appointment will normally be made on contract basis for up to three years initially commencing August 2019, which, subject to mutual agreement, may lead to longer-term appointment or substantiation later. Please submit your application package (a letter of interest, CV, copies of academic credentials, a teaching statement, a research statement, details of courses taught and evaluation results if available) online. Three reference letters will be requested later. For enquiry, please write to us at [sociology@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:sociology@cuhk.edu.hk).

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