Seeking Stability: The Migrant Experience within Japan's Hosting Industry

JAPN311-02_FA-20 · Alyssa Powell

Why I Chose this Topic:

The Great Happiness Space: Tale of An Osaka Love Thief



- Focuses on the dual lifestyles hosts face:
 - Effects on health, relationships, self satisfaction, etc.
- Provides insight to customers' reasonings for going to host clubs
 - To keep up with the high costs of host clubs, many are nightlife workers and hostesses themselves







Hosts and Clients

Through surveying host club work, the documentary proves that host club work is

often **not as luxurious** as it is made out to be, and is **costly** and **emotionally**

grueling for hosts and clients alike.







These lines of work are welcoming places for those with low income, little education, and part of **generational poverty** due to socioeconomic background and/or racial background (Mahdavi).

Main Argument:

Due to generational poverty, many migrant

Japanese workers seek financial stability and a sense

of agency within precarious work such as in the host

and hostess club industries.

Relation to JAPN311

Week 3: Labor and Capital

"Migrant workers 'exploited' in Japan", BBC News, August 25, 2019

Week 6: Gendered Labor

"Hostess Girls" in Japan's Disposable Workers by Shiho Fukuda

Week 6 introduced me to the topic of host work in general. In accordance to Week 3's content, I wanted to focus on migrant workers within the host/hostessing industry

Relation to Life Experiences

- Within the Salinas Valley, there are many minority groups
 - Noticeably, there are areas of Salinas and all off California (Central Valley) that are less developed and given a bad rep because of amount of impoverished and imprisoned.
- However, I don't think people understand the reasonings as to why these events frequently occur in areas with high percentages of minorities.
 - Discrimination Less funding for development, rehabilitation programs, access to healthcare, housing, etc.

Sources

- Allison, Anne. "Precarious Japan." Duke University Press, www.dukeupress.edu/Precarious-Japan/.
- Aoyama, Koaru. "Thai Migrant Sexworkers: from Modernisation to Globalisation" *Chapter 10: Women Cross-Border Migrants Working in the Sex Industry in Japan.* Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.
- Clennell, Jake, director. *The Great Happiness Space: Tale of an Osaka Love Thief.* 22 Jan. 2006, www.youtube.com/watch?v=42oDQ4biOaY.
- Henson, Kristy D., "For \$1,000 I'll love you too: an understanding of Japanese hosts and host clubs" (2013). Theses, Dissertations and Capstones. Paper 940.
- Hongo, Jun. "Law Bends over Backward to Allow 'Fuzoku'." *The Japan Times*, www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2008/05/27/reference/law-bends-over-backward-to-allow-fuzoku/.
- Mahdavi, Pardis. "Seduction and the Self: Movements through Precarity, Race and Sexuality in Japanese Host Clubs." *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, vol. 20, no. 1, Jan. 2018, pp. 1–13. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.1080/13691058.2017.1319499.
- Nobue, Suzuki, and Sachi Takahata. "Filipino Boxers and Hosts in Japan: The Feminization of Male Labor and Transnational Class Subjection." *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, vol. 5, no. 4, 2 Apr. 2007.
- Takeyama, Akiko. Staged Seduction: Selling Dreams in a Tokyo Host Club. Stanford University Press, 2016.