



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
OF ASIA SCHOLARS

2nd

International Convention of Asia Scholars

9 – 12 August 2001

Berlin



Freie Universität Berlin

ICAS 2

Paul van der Velde, co-founder of ICAS and Secretary of International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS), hereby gives his weekly contribution on ICAS 2 in the first year of the 3rd Century: the year 2000.

A short summary

The second edition of ICAS took three years to come about, which was partly due to the Millennium Bug everyone was scared of at that time. No less than 14 associations in the field of Asian studies were involved in its organization. It took place in five buildings of the 'Free University' in the middle of Berlin. There were few other activities than academic ones. The IIAS enabled, with its 'The IIAS Connects You', conference participants with the possibility to check their e-mail and provided free access to the Internet, which must have been a relief for many after the Millennium Bug. By this time practically all academicians were online, which certainly increased the interconnectivity amongst them.

If I have to single out one of the key-note speeches it is certainly the one given by **professor Wang Gungwu**, who is one of Asia's most important public intellectuals. He is best-known for his explorations of Chinese history, and for his writings on the Chinese diaspora. His key-note was about '*Divergence and Dominance. Challenges to Asian Studies*'. Wang characterized the development of Asian studies and mentioned the risks, but also the chances of different ways of Asian studies in present times. In 2018, in the first part of his autobiography '*Home is not Here*' (NUS University Press), he reflects on family, identity, and the ability of the individual to find a place amid historical currents that have shaped the world. Doubtlessly he will broach the topic of Asian studies in next part of his autobiography.

Wang Gungu might reflect on the significance of ICAS in the field of Asian studies. He was present at a meeting of all organizing parties where two important decisions were taken, which would have a decisive influence on the future development of ICAS. The first one was to have future ICAS conventions biennially in Asia. This was not only to further increase Asian participation but also making it easier to connect to the Asian city where it was held at. The second decision was to establish a permanent ICAS secretariat to be hosted by IIAS in Leiden, in order to facilitate and safeguard the concept of cross-disciplinary and cross-regional approach to Asian studies. In short: to guarantee the continuity of the ICAS process and assist the local hosts in the organization of ICAS.

A Word of Welcome to the Participants of the Second International Convention of Asia Scholars

We herewith wish to welcome you all cordially as participants of ICAS 2, the Second International Convention of Asia Scholars. We are very happy and pleased to meet you at this academic event here in Berlin.

ICAS is an academic convention based on the idea of bringing together American and European Asianists with their Asian counterparts. More and more Asia Scholars from all over the world showed interest to join the previously transatlantic event and finally did so.

The idea of ICAS is still growing. The Association of Chinese Political Studies joined the organising associations, as did the Japanese-German Centre Berlin and the Asia Pacific Forum Berlin. The National University of Singapore, the first Asian institution to join the ICAS family, has agreed to host ICAS 3, presumably in 2004. The shift of venue for ICAS from Europe to Asia reflects the global character of Asian studies.

But what exactly is the idea behind ICAS? "The conference is aimed at providing a broad and inclusive forum for all scholars working on issues related to Asian studies and seeking a way of establishing or improving their international networks. Across continents, disciplines, regional specializations and conceptual approaches, the main purpose of ICAS 2 will be to present both a formal platform and an academic stimulus to improving the exchange of scholarly contacts in Asian Studies." For co-organising associations this quotation from the call for papers meant more than mere words.

Papers and presentations were proposed from the field without formal restrictions. The Program Committee co-ordinated and combined the incoming proposals. The list of presentations contained in this program underlines the broad variety of disciplines, approaches – and maybe most important the broad variety of colleagues coming into Berlin from all over the world. We very much hope that all participants may benefit from this event and wish you an exiting and fruitful convention!

Prof. Dr.
Wim Stokhof

Prof. Dr.
Charles F. Keyes

Prof. Dr.
Eberhard Sandschneider

WELCOME

INTER-UNIVERSITY PROGRAM for CHINESE LANGUAGE STUDIES at TSINGHUA (IUP),

the former "Stanford Center"

2002-2003 PROGRAMS Summer & Academic Year

The Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies (IUP) announces its 2002 Summer Intensive Program and its 2002-2003 Academic Year Program, both located at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China. Applications are welcome from graduate and undergraduate students (in the US or abroad), recently graduated students and professionals, as well as established scholars in the field of Chinese Studies. Applicants must have completed the equivalent of at least two academic years of Chinese language studies in a high quality college-level program. Evidence of the intention to pursue further academic training and/or a future career involving China is also required.

Attendance fees are \$4,200 for the summer program and \$14,900 for the academic year program. These fees include tuition, housing, and emergency medical insurance. Financial aid, in the form of partial tuition waivers, is available through IUP (academic year only), though students are also encouraged to seek outside sources of funding. The application deadline for both programs is January 11, 2002. Detailed information/application forms are available from:

The Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies,
Institute of East Asian Studies,
University of California, Berkeley, 2223 Fulton St. #2318,
Berkeley, CA 94720-2318; iub@socrates.berkeley.edu;
Tel. 510.642.3873, Fax 510.643.7062;
<http://ieas.berkeley.edu/iup>
(downloadable forms available)

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Japan Representatives	Prof. Dr. Mimi Yiengpruksawan Prof. Dr. Judit Hidas	Yale University Institute for Oriental Communication and Further Training, Budapest
Central Asia Representatives	Prof. Dr. Joanna Waley-Cohen Prof. Dr. Ingeborg Baldauf	New York University Humboldt Universität zu Berlin
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Organisation

Organisation Committee

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Michael Paschal (AAS)
Prof. Dr. Wim Stokhof (ESF)
Prof. Dr. Gesine Foljanty-Jost (DGA)
Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider (DGA/FUB)

Local ICAS 2 Staff/ICAS 2 Coordinators:

Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider
Horst Schmidt
Kati Kuitto
Anthony Seaboyer

Center for Chinese and East Asian Studies/ Support:

Dr. Werner Pfennig
Dr. Zhang Junhua
Thomas Kalinowski
Karin Damman-Börger
Carola Milbrodt
Yeeman Li

Organising Associations

Association for Asian Studies (AAS)
 European Science Foundation (ESF)
 Freie Universität Berlin (Free University Berlin) (FUB)
 International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS)
 German Association for Asian Studies (DGA)
 European Association for Chinese Studies (EACS)
 Association for Korean Studies in Europe (AKSE)
 European Association for Japanese Studies (EASJ)
 European Association for South Asian Studies (EASAS)
 European Society for Central Asia Studies (ESCAS)
 European Association for South East Asian Studies (EUROSEAS)
 Association of Chinese Political Studies (ACPS)
 Asia Pacific Forum Berlin (APFB)
 Japanese-German-Centre Berlin (JDZB)

Key Note Speech

Prof. Dr. Wang Gungwu

National University of Singapore

**"Divergence and Dominance:
Challenges to Asian Studies"**

Friday August 10th, 19.00 h
 Auditorium Maximum
 Henry-Ford-Bau

GENERAL

LOCATION

ICAS 2 On-site:

Registration and Conference Secretary The conference secretary is located in the Henry-Ford-Bau at the ground floor. Please check in at the counter marked "Registration". Here you will also get all your convention documents. Please do not hesitate to address the counter personnel if any questions occur!

PC-Pool The PC-Pool of the Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science is accessible during ICAS 2. Here, you can check your email and use the internet during the whole convention time. The PC-Pool is located in Ihnestr. 22, 3rd floor.

Conference Venue/ Public Transportation ICAS 2 will take place in the buildings Henry-Ford-Bau, of the Jurisprudence Faculty and the Department of Political Science of the Freie Universität Berlin and at the Japanese-German Centre Berlin. Itineraries are to be found on page 10/11. All buildings are located close to the U-Bahn (subway) Linie 1, either the station "Thielplatz" or "Oskar-Helene-Heim". Linie 1 will bring you to the center of Berlin in about 20 –30 minutes. You can also use the S-Bahn (fast Inner-City Train) Linie 1 leaving from "Lichterfelde West". The Bus (Linie 111), leaving from Ihnestraße, will bring you to the S-Bahn in 5 minutes. Every ticket for public transportation is valid in Bus, U-Bahn and S-Bahn!

Lunch breaks/ Coffee breaks The Mensa (student cafeteria) will offer lunches on Thursday, Friday and Saturday between 12.00 h and 16.00 h. We naturally will also have a vegetarian meal offered every day. Other nutrition necessities and restrictions (e.g. meals without alcohol or pork) were respected as well. A stand offering coffee, tea and other beverages will be located in the assembly hall of the Henry-Ford-Building.

Session Information

ICAS 2 is based on different session types. A description of the three most common types are to be found on this page. All Sessions are provided with a four hours time-frame. Within this frame, the participants are free to organise the session themselves.

Organised Panels Organised Panels consist of several paper presentations around a main topic. The panels were organised by one or more of the participants, some panels were formed by the Program Committee out of proposed single papers. The Program Committee also integrated some single papers into existing panels. Optionally a discussion takes place after every single presentation or after the last. Usually special experts were invited as discussants to bring new viewpoints into the discussion. The discussion is open to the audience.

Paper Discussion Groups

Paper Discussion Groups are based on proposed single papers. So the papers fit loosely together and these sessions are not officially chaired. An open discussion will take place after each presentation.

Poster Presentations

Posters offer the special opportunity not only to talk about academic work, but to present it visually. Charts, statistics and other graphic elements should strengthen the impression of the respective concrete research project.

All Posters will be accessible during the whole convention in the assembly hall of the main convention building. Additionally, two separate rooms (KS 1 and 2 in the Henry-Ford-Bau) are reserved for an personal presentation of the posters. That way, we would like to enable an undisturbed presentation and an intense discussion of the posters. The time-slots of the presentations are to be found in the program.

Opening Ceremony

Thursday August 9th, 19.00 h
Auditorium Maximum
Henry-Ford-Bau

Music

Introduction

Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Dean of the Department of Political and Social Science of the Freie Universität Berlin, Chairman of the Organising Committee

Welcome Address

Prof. Dr. Peter Gaetgens, President of the Freie Universität Berlin

Opening Remarks

Prof. Dr. Charles F. Keyes, President of the Association for Asian Studies

Prof. Dr. Wim Stokhof, Director of the International Institute for Asian Studies, Secretary of the European Science Foundation Asia Committee

Music

Get-together

(by invitation only)

LOCATION

Rooms of ICAS 2:

Henry-Ford-Bau (HFB)
Garystrasse 35

Hörsaal/lecture hall A (ground floor)
 Hörsaal/lecture hall B (ground floor)
 Hörsaal/lecture hall C (1st floor)
 Hörsaal/lecture hall D (1st floor)
 KS 1 (1st floor)
 KS 2 (1st floor)
 AS (1st floor)
 Audimax (ground floor)

Jurisprudence Faculty (Jura I)
Boltzmannstrasse 3

1122 (ground floor)
 2212 (1st floor)
 2213 (1st floor)
 2215 (1st floor)
 2216 (1st floor)
 3306 (2nd floor)
 3315 (2nd floor)
 4405 (3rd floor)
 4432 (3rd floor)

Jurisprudence Faculty (Jura II)
Jura Hörsaalgebäude (lecture halls)
Van't-Hoff-Str. 8

Hörsaal/lecture hall 1
 Hörsaal/lecture hall 2
 Hörsaal/lecture hall 3

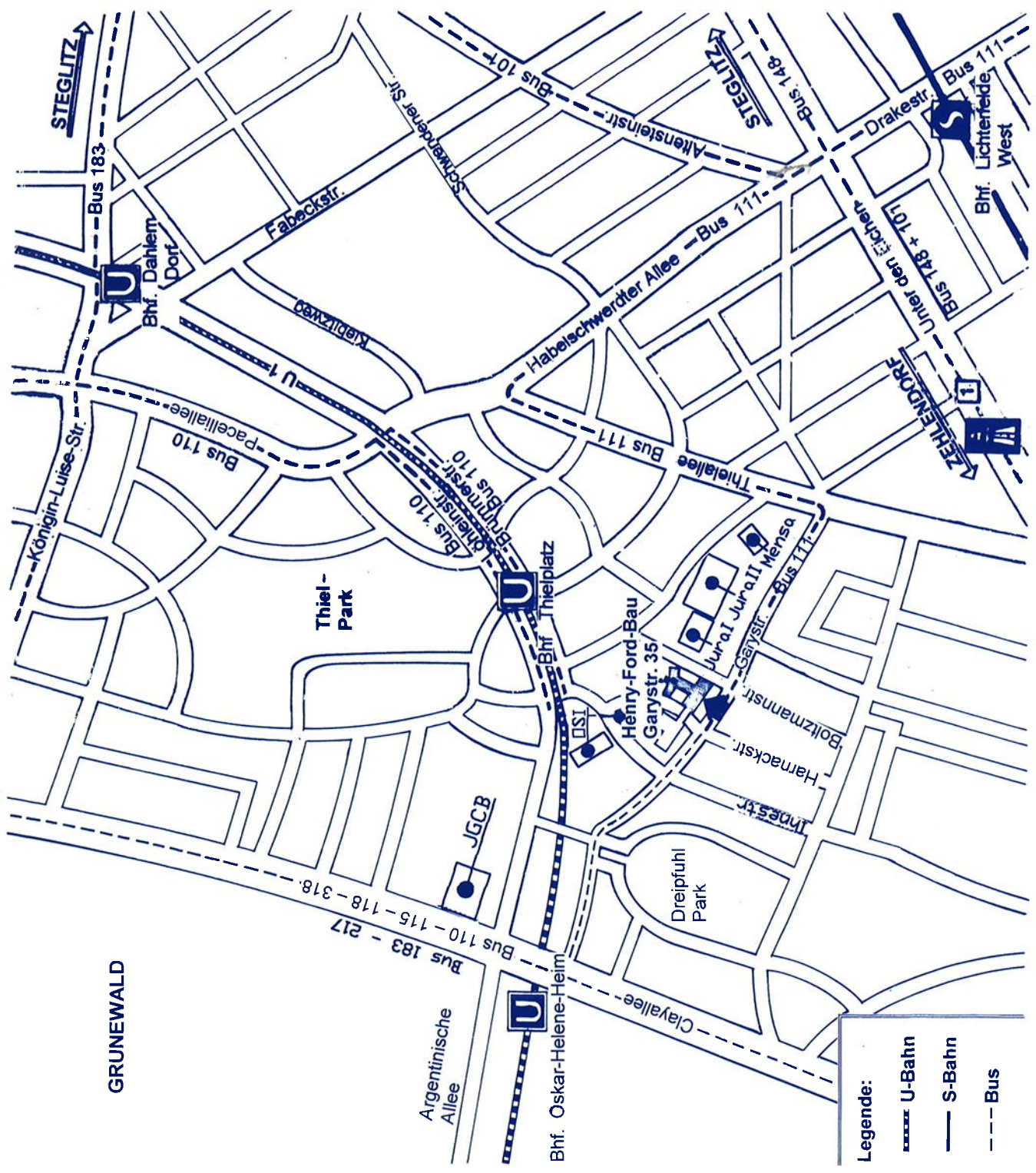
Otto-Suhr-Institut (OSI)
Ihnestrasse 21

21/A (ground floor)
 21/B (ground floor)
 PC-Pool (3rd floor)

Otto-Suhr-Institut (OSI)
Ihnestrasse 22

22/E1 (ground floor)
 22/E2 (ground floor)

Japanese-German Center Berlin
(Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin) (JGCB)
Saargemünder Strasse 2



GRUNEWALD

Legende:

-  U-Bahn
-  S-Bahn
-  Bus

The International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS)
is a postdoctoral research centre based in Leiden
and Amsterdam. It is an international
facilitating institute, which draws its
strength from the long and rich
tradition of Dutch Asian Studies.

The main objective of the IIAS is to encourage Asian Studies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences and to promote national and international co-operation in these fields. The IIAS provides facilities and funding for both Western and Asian scholars to carry out post-doctoral research. It also organizes international seminars and conferences.

The IIAS plays an active role in the gathering, co-ordination and dissemination of information on Asian Studies through the IIAS Newsletter, the IIAS Internet site, and the Database for Asian Studies. In this way the IIAS functions as a window on Europe for non-Europeans and contributes to the cultural rapprochement between Asia and Europe.

The Strategic Alliance for Asian Studies

www.asia-alliance.org

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The Netherlands
Tel.: +31-71-527 22 27
Fax: +31-71-527 41 62
E-mail: IIAS@let.leidenuniv.nl
<http://www.iias.nl>



Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS)

Leifsgade 33
DK 2300 Copenhagen S
Denmark
Tel.: +45-32-54 88 44
Fax: +45-32-96 25 30
E-mail: sec@nias.ku.dk
<http://nias.ku.dk>



Institute of Asian Affairs (IFA)

Rothenbaumchaussee 32
D-20148 Hamburg
Germany
Tel.: +49-40-44 30 01
Fax: +49-40-41 07 945
E-mail: ifahh@uni-hamburg.de
<http://www.rz.uni-hamburg.de/ifa>

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Publishers on Asia

The IIAS runs the secretariat of the ESF Asia Committee, as well as the secretariat of PEARL, the Programme for Europe-Asia Research Linkages. Together with The European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), The Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS), The Institute of Asian Affairs (IFA), and The Asia Europe Centre (AEC) the IIAS forms the Strategic Alliance for Asian Studies.

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For more information about the IIAS and a free copy of the IIAS Newsletter please contact us or check our website at <http://www.iias.nl>

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**European Institute
for Asian Studies (EIAS)**

Rue des Deux Eglises 35
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium

Tel.: +32-2-23 08 122
Fax: +32-2-23 05 402
E-mail: eias@eias.org
<http://www.eias.org>



**Sciences-Po
Asia Europe Centre (AEC)**

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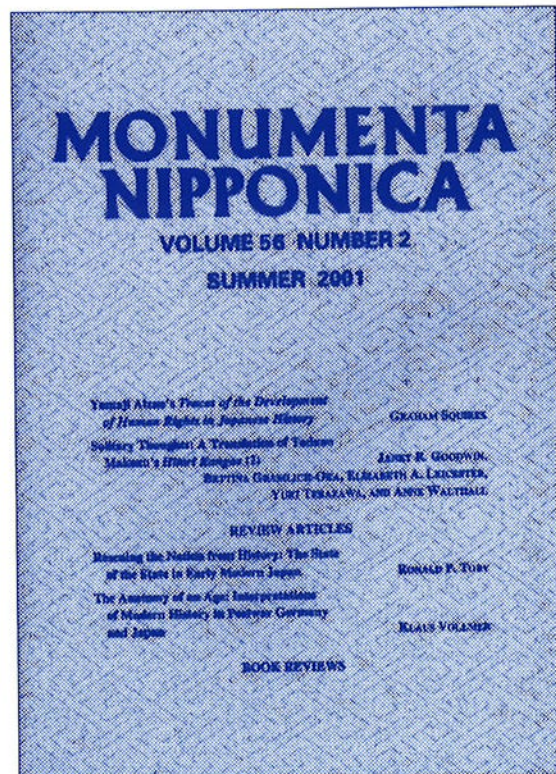
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ICAS 2 Convention Program

Rural Land in China: Land Rights and Sustainable Use (Land Use, Sustainable Development and Economic Relations)

The adoption of the revised Land Administration Law by the National People's Congress in 1998 has passed by in relative silence in the West. Yet, the political debate behind this law warrants greater scholarly and public attention. Since the introduction of the Household Contract Responsibility System in the early 1980s heralded a shift away from socialism, the big questions for many in China and abroad have been: will the economic reforms - following the privatization of labour and capital - eventually also force China to free its last means of production: land? Or, will the Chinese claim of a „socialist rural market economy“ predicated upon state and collective land ownership prove an alternative path for longterm economic growth?

The little attention that has been devoted to the new Land Administration Law hides the fact that the Chinese government has embarked on what can be termed a „third land reform“. A critical moment has been reached: the commercialization of the rural economy has caused a wide array of tenure-related problems, such as arable land loss due to urbanization, deforestation, and desertification. Yet, fear for large-scale social conflict prompted the central government to leave unanswered the question what is to be done with collective land ownership. The legal indeterminacy of land ownership has created opportunities for local experimentation with property rights, but also a significant danger for the collectives to lose out in the struggle over land. As village communities lack the countervailing power to have their customary and often unwritten land titles recognized. It is postulated that this is the underlying cause for unsustainable and irrational land use in China. Against this backdrop the panel on „Rural land in China: land rights and sustainable use“ is proposed.

Participants

Fanfani, Roberto, Brasili, Christina	Land use in China: regional differences from 1997
Shu, Tan, Futian, Qu, Xianjin, Huang	Household Contract Responsibility System and Sustainable Farmland Use: Case study of Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Fujian Provinces
Janz, Karin	Land Tenure, Land Use Planning and Scattered Land in Shanxi Province
Mallee, Hein	Forest and tree tenure in China: opportunities for community management?
Banks, Tony	Grassland rights in the pastoral areas of China
Sanders, Richard	Organic Agriculture and the Land Question
Xiaolin, Pei	Collective Land Ownership: The Institutional Roots of Township Village Enterprises
Xianjin, Huang	Research on the Rural Land Market in Coastal Areas of China
Ho, Peter	
Edmonds, Richard	
Selden, Mark	

001

Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Ho, Peter, Organiser+ Chair
Ash, Robert F., Co-Organiser

THURSDAY

002

Panel

HFB/lecture hall B

Sasse, Werner, Chair
Eggert, Marion, Organiser

**Korea in the Sino-Buddhist sphere:
religious and intellectual interfaces**

This panel inquires into Korea's position and self-positioning vis-à-vis the cultural center of gravitation to her West, focussing on religious and intellectual history. Discussing examples of interaction with and reflection of this cultural center from Koguryô to Chosôn, the assembled papers all attempt to avoid a perspective on intellectual developments informed by modern national boundaries, or by myths of either "hermit kingdom" or "self-reliance" provenance. At the time of the emergence of full-fledged Korean states, their Western neighbors presumably presented themselves as a "Sino-Buddhist" sphere, without sharp divisions between "Chinese" and "Buddhist" culture. Two papers look at Korean interaction with Chinese Buddhism during this phase, dealing, respectively, with questions of Korean contributions to and adaptations of the latter. During Koryô times, due to Mongol supremacy and the introduction of a decidedly non-Chinese breed of Buddhism, this unity falls apart. How Korea now became part of a Buddhist ecumene of Mongolian, not Chinese, mould is brought into relief by the paper on Korean-Tibetan contacts. With Korea's return into the Chinese sphere after the fall of the Ming, the role of Buddhism in society became precarious; still, it did not cease to hold spiritual and intellectual attractions. Thus the paper on the novel Kuunmong argues for a desire to artistically unify the Sino-Buddhist sphere as a major motivation for its creation. The last paper shows how China became gateway for the introduction of still another spiritual world order to Korea, which heralded the end of the reign of Sino-Buddhist world orders.

Participants

Sasse, Werner	
Eggert, Marion	Kuunmong and the Sino-Buddhist sphere
Karsten, Joachim	Tibeto-Korean Contacts and Korean Lamaism
Plassen, Jörg	The light from the East? - The Koguryô monk Sûngnang's place in the San-lun tradition
Mohan, Pankaj	Silla Monks in Chinese Monasteries and Korean Adaptation of Chinese Buddhism

003

Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Gebhardt, Lisette, Organiser + Chair

**Nihonjin wa shisô shita ka? -
Intellectual Japonese, or Some Interpretations of Representative
Contemporary Japanese Thought**

In the year 1995 three Japanese thinkers published a book with the revealing title "Nihonjin wa shisô shita ka" Yoshimoto Takaaki, Umehara Takeshi and Nakazawa Shin'ichi exchange their opinions on "Japanese thought" (shisô), and express their worries concerning the future of the island, that is, as the three claim, in a state of mental crisis. The volume represents a larger trend that could be characterized as "intellectual japonese". Japanese thinkers tried in the last three decades to construct models of Japanese identity by pointing out the uniqueness of the Japanese world view and of Japanese society. Until now, research on contemporary Japanese thought is still insufficient, and we also have not much information on what is going on in Japanese intellectual circles today. The analysis of this issue has to start with the question of what is meant when people speak of "shisô" as well as the changing role of the "thinker" or the intellectual in Japanese media world has to be discussed. What notions are indicated by terms such as intelli, chishikijin

and bunkajin? We will furthermore ask how the “thinkers” interact with the academical world and with research institutions as well as reflect if their work is related to global trends.

The panel is intended as an interdisciplinary venture into “gendai shisô”. The speakers will comment on the works of well-known Japanese philosophers/thinkers such as Hamaguchi Eshun, Umehara Takeshi, Yuasa Yasuo and Yamaguchi Masao, and will argue on their argumentations within the larger frame of Japanese identity discourses that mostly aim at constructing an “other modernity”, a modernity different from the “Western model”.

Participants

Gebhardt, Lisette	The Trickster as a Model for the Japanese Intellectual. Yamaguchi Masao's Theories and Their Implications for the World of Contemporary Thought
Prohl, Inken	Transgressing the Mind-Body-Dualism—Yuasa Yasuo's Notion of Salvation From the East
Steineck, Christian	Japanese Bodyminds and Japanese Selves?—Philosophical Arguments in the Japoneseque
Sleeboom, Margaret	What is There Between Us? Hamaguchi Eshun's Japanese Systems Thought

Teaching Japanese Through Multimedia Lesson Modules - Classical and Contemporary -

The purposes of this panel are (i) to discuss issues surrounding the development of new materials for teaching Japanese over the Internet, and (ii) to exam the role of traditional scholarship in the contemporary multi-media learning environment.

Three projects under development are presented. The four presenters are all principle designers and content writers for their projects. At the same time, all three of them are presently teaching at universities, and the designed materials have been used and/or tested in their own classrooms during the early course of the development. This unique setting provides the presenters an advantage in evaluating the results of the materials being produced, further to compare the learning progress with and without the multi-media. It is expected that these experiences would help enhance the future teaching and learning with a more efficient pedagogical approach, and to meet the challenge of the new technology in teaching the traditional knowledge. A number of sample lessons will also be presented during the panel discussion.

Participants

Yang, X. Jie	Multimedia for Interactive Learning „Kobun-OnLine“ Product Development Challenges (part I)
Yi, Kang-Min	Traditional Knowledge: Its Value and New Approaches for Learning „Kobun-OnLine“ Product Development Challenges (part II)
Ota, Norio	Developing courses for distance education using personal servers [a pilot project for a Japanese language program]
Qiu, Peipei	Kabata, Kaori Developing news-based lesson modules for intermediate-level Japanese learners

004
Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Yang, X. Jie, Organiser + Chair

THURSDAY

005

Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

Poster Session 1

Participants

Wang, Cangbai

Chinese Entrepreneurship and Guanxi: A study of Returned Indonesian Overseas Chinese business network in Hong Kong

Olenik, John Kenneth

Military Aspects of Mass Mobilization During the Northern Expedition 1926-1927

006

Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

Poster Session 8

Participants

Yao, Ping

Happy Unions Made in the Netherworld: Minghun Practice and the Changing Concept of Afterlife in Tang China (618-906)

Kaur Jolly, Surjit

Gobind Sadan - A unique experience Socio economic development strengthened by Spiritualism

007

Panel

HFB/AS

Douw, Leo M., Organiser

The Limitations to the Indigenization of Transnational Management
<http://www.pscw.uva.nl/asia/icas2.html>

The main inspiration for this panel is the role played by conflicting cultural claims in the management of colonial bureaucracies and transnational enterprises. Its main empirical focus is the process of indigenisation in these types of transnational management, more in particular, the replacement of expatriate by native managers and civil servants. One of its lead questions is, whether it is useful to compare processes of indigenisation of bureaucracies in the colonial period with similar processes in contemporary transnational enterprises.

The indigenisation of management is a very visible trend in both colonial bureaucracies and transnational enterprises since the late 19th century. There are obvious motives for the replacement of expatriate managers and civil servants by native ones: usually the latter earn lower salaries, are more knowledgeable about local conditions, and are better connected to local personal networks. Expatriates, on the contrary, are better acquainted with headquarters and may be expected to be more loyal and trustworthy than natives. In actual practice, it is seldom the case that transnational management is completely occupied by expatriates, but the measure to which indigenous managers are being employed varies from being a minority to full replacement.

It is our aim to consider, how at various stages of development, colonial state building and business strategies are influenced by the choice between the employment of expatriate or indigenous managers and civil servants. Also, the social and political consequences of indigenisation are considered, such as the rise of nationalism in the colonial state, and the construction of corporate cultures in our time.

Our interest invites case studies on the following topics: the classical colonial debate on the benefits and costs of imperialism in late Victorian England; the use of compradors in the conduction of foreign business enterprise in China; the addition to and replacement of expatriate colonial bureaucracies by native officials in, for example, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore; business people making decisions on cross-border investment; the clashes

of values in the human resource management of transnational enterprises. Case studies, which treat these topics will be provided by the panelists listed below, but we would be pleased to have additional ones. Papers are also invited on cultural realms outside the Chinese one, for the purpose of comparison.

Participants

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Douw, Leo M. | Indigenisation in China's Treaty Ports, 1920s-1940s |
| Dahles, Heidi | Venturing Across Borders: Singapore-Chinese Businesses in Southeast Asia's Special Economic Zones |
| Lie, Ay Mey | Indigenization of Singapore's colonial administration and political participation of local business circles |
| Visscher, Sikko | |
| Song, Ping | Transnational Entrepreneur and Locality: Reflections on Southeast Asian Chinese Transnational Business Experiences in China. |
| Huang, Cen | Cultural Affinity or Myth? Labour Relations in Overseas Chinese Enterprises |
| Nagels, Kerstin | Transnational Identities in a Nation-Centred Context |
| Krieg, Renate | |
| Chan, Kwok Bun | |
| Munder, Irmtraud | |

Present-day Schemes and Problems in Primary Education in South Asia

Among the core social factors determining the outcome of development efforts it is education which holds a particular place. The rate and level of literacy and education have far-reaching implications for reducing population growth, in overcoming poverty and improving upon the role and status of women in society.

Despite remarkable progress achieved in India during the last 50 years she is still lagging behind many of the countries in Asia and Africa as far as the rate of literacy is concerned. In absolute terms South Asia holds the worlds largest population untouched by any formal education. While there are often impressive results in higher education similar improvements in primary education could not be achieved.

The panel will deal with schemes and efforts in the field of primary education in some of the Indian Union States and in Nepal. It is within the framework of the present decentralisation process that efforts at grass-root level are of particular importance. The role of panchayats in India and of monasteries in Nepal in spreading primary education will be looked upon from an educational, economic and administrativ point of view. An introductory paper presenting an universal primary education scheme at the eve of India's independence refers to the crucial role of language, culture and religion still releant today in imparting a secular education in South Asian societies.

Participants

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Oesterheld, Joachim | Problems of Introducing Secular Education in Pre-independence India |
|---------------------|---|

008

Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Oesterheld, Joachim, Organiser

THURSDAY

009

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Bangsbo, Ellen | Cultural traditions reinterpreted: The secular schooling of Buddhist monks and nuns in Nepal |
| Leclercq, Francois | Patterns and determinants of elementary school enrollment in rural North India |
| Vaugier-Chatterjee, Anne | Impact of Institutional Reforms on the Implementation of Education Politics in India. |

Vietnam

Participants

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Nakamura, Rie | The Cham ethnic identity in Vietnam in globalization |
| Avieli, Nir | Food and Communism in Contemporary Vietnam |
| Fry, Gerald W. | The Emergence of Private Higher Education in Vietnam: Challenges and Opportunities |
| Turner, Karen | Video: Hidden Warriors: Women Veterans of the Ho Chi Minh Trail |

010

Panel

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Stolberg, Eva-Maria, Organiser
Golczewski, Frank, Chair

Russian Asia: Colonial Identities

Russian Asia is a most neglected topic in Asian studies as Asia scholars are predominately devoted to the Middle East, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. Eurasia delivers a good field study of cultural/anthropological history for reflections on the self and the other. Through the conquests of Siberia, the Caucasus and Central Asia Russia had a long history as part of Asia. Here European Russia, the heartland, proceeded to build an multiethnic empire that stretched to the Pacific and the Chinese border, to the Black and Caspian Sea where Turkey and Persia became mighty neighbors. The Caucasus, Russian Central Asia and Siberia became cross-cultural borderlands where the Occident met the Orient. From the very beginning Russia's heartland imposed a colonial framework on the periphery. Imported political and socioeconomic organization reflected Russia's drive for hegemony. The colonial periphery drew officials, traders, churchmen, and soldiers as colonizers from European Russia in search of fame, wealth, and power. Especially in the nineteenth century when the national idea awakened in the Russian discourse, Russian intellectuals, bureaucrats, missionaries, military staff, entrepreneurs and even settlers felt a kind of mission toward Asia and required the role of mediator between Europe and Asia. Moreover, at the same time Russia became the forerunner in orientology among European nations. Not only expeditions were sent to Russia's „Wild East“, i.e. the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia, but also the studies of the Islam, Buddhism, and on regions like Tibet, China etc. were flourishing. Asia became a fascination for Russians. At the same time the colonized peoples tried to save their pre-colonial identity. Clashing cultural and religious claims created enough internal energy to support the formation of a distinct colonial system and give it an aggressive ideology. The Caucasus, Russian Central Asia and Siberia stood at the junction of the Russian (European) and the Islamic/East Asian civilizations. Out of an feeling of inferiority towards Western Europe, Russia compensated its backwardness with a mission among the peoples of the East. Moreover, Russia's Asian borderlands were destined to remain the playground for the geopolitical ambitions of rival civilizations (Islamic World, East Asia) propelled by their own inner dynamism. Turkey, Persia, China, and Japan always

observed Russia's expansion into Asia with fear and suspicion. Russia's vigor in Asia also raises the question of a limit of "an optimum of conquest" beyond which empire-building becomes counterproductive, when the colonial borderland becomes a factor of dissension instead of consolidation. Furthermore, Russia and the Orient (Turkey, Persia) knew each other via the Caucasus, and Russia and East Asia (China, Japan) via Siberia. These borderlands were concerned through a common history with conflict and change, evolution and revolution, attack and defense, the dynamics of the territorial spaces and of the cultural forces struggling on them for survival. This complicated processes of colonialism and imperialism, shaping Russia's image in Asia and Asia's image in Russia, is the subject of this panel organised by specialists on Russian Asia.

Participants

Stolberg, Eva-Maria	The Siberian Frontier between 'White Mission' and 'Yellow Peril', 1890s-1920s: Russian settlers, natives, and East Asian migrants
Golczewski, Frank Vladimirsky, Irena	Slavic Colonization of Kazakhstan in the 19th century - Political strategy or economic necessity?"
Acar, Keziban	Russian Imperialism or Populism: Russian View of the Caucasians during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878
Jobst, Kerstin	From 'Orient' to 'Occident'. Russian discussions about the Crimea from 18th to 20th century

**Eros and Thanatos:
Narrating the Body in Japanese History**

Throughout Japanese history, elite and popular texts have deployed the power of sex and/or death to promote, question, reflect upon, or mock political authority and social conditions. The body, the physiological site of the symbolic power of sex and death, and its representation in textual form are the common objects of our analysis in this session which brings together specialists in history, literature, religious studies, and anthropology. To explore how that symbolic power has been employed in different social and intellectual contexts in the course of Japanese history, we address a variety of texts, ranging from commentaries on the first national histories, Kojiki and Nihon shoki, to popular salacious works of the Edo period, from the medieval war tale Taiheiki to modern literary treatments of the deaths of General Nogi and his wife. Sex and death acquire different meanings in different cultural contexts. In some instances our texts, overtly focusing on issues such as authority or honor and shaped by concerns arising from other areas of life, obfuscate the physical body. Yet this masking itself points to the body's charged presence within the mode of expression particular to each work. By juxtaposing texts of different periods and types, we seek to uncover both the diversity with which the body has been narrated in Japanese history and common threads running through that narrative.

Participants

Tonomura, Hitomi Wildman Nakai, Kate	Death and Birth, Men and Women: „Hara“ in the Taiheiki Fecundity, Death, and Virtue: Medieval and Early Modern Interpretations of Izanagi and Izanami
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O12
Panel

Jura I/2216 1st floor

Tonomura, Hitomi, Organiser
Wildman Nakai, Kate, Chair

THURSDAY

013

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

Bargen, Doris	The Sword and the Brush: The Nogis' Junshi in History and Literature
Walthall, Anne	Sexualizing the Shogun: the Ooku in Popular Culture
Friday, Karl	
Kabanoff, Alexander M.	

Politics and Economy in Japan

Participants

Edström, Bert	A Theoretician in Practice: Gunnar Heckscher as Swedish Ambassador to Japan
Kowner, Rotem	Japanese Miscommunication with Foreigners
Nakachi, Kiyoshi	A peace movement in Okinawa, Japan
Garside, W. R.	Governments, markets and industrial policy. Revisiting British and Japanese experience, 1945-1990
Krebs, Gerhard	Preparing the Postwar Order: US-Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's Private and Semi-Official Contacts in Tokyo, 1941-1942
Wieczorek, Iris	The changing relationship between politics and religion in Japan

015

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Goodman, Bryna, Organiser
Chevrier, Yves, Chair

**Suicide and The New Republic:
Reflections on the Health of the Body Politic in Early Twentieth Century China**

Suicide—by hanging, drowning, throat-cutting, swallowing drugs or swallowing gold—was a prominent theme in both the literature of Republican China and in the reportage of the Republican-era press. The suicides of famous people, and the stories of people who would have gone without notice but for their novel suicides, comprised the causes célèbres of the time, providing grist for obsessive public discussion in the mainstream daily press, the tabloid papers (xiaobao), new dramas based on newspaper stories (wenming xi), and commemorative essays published in honor of the dead. Fictional works, of both the mandarin duck and butterfly variety, and the new May Fourth social realism, similarly rehearsed, in varying plot lines, the spectacle of lives purposefully cut short by individuals crushed by social forces or determined to use this final act of violence as a means to influence the world around them. Within this framework, suicide was not understood as a reflection merely of individual psychological problems. Rather, suicide provided evidence of societal problems, pressures or evils associated with the duress of modern change. Notable suicides occasioned volumes of reflection by the eminent intellectuals of the period, prompting extended debates on the interpretation of particular deaths and their implications for China's future.

This panel features three papers: first, a study of the celebrated 1918 suicide of the juren Liang Ji, second, a study of the contrasting, but also widely discussed 1922 suicide of the female secretary Xi Shangzhen, and lastly, an analytical survey of the motif of suicide in Chinese literature of the 1920s and 1930s. In combination these papers permit a contextualized consideration of suicide as it appeared in public, in both documentary and literary sources, as well as consideration of the gendered dimensions of suicide practice and suicide discourse.

Participants

Chevrier, Yves	
Goodman, Bryna	Suicide at the Office: Media, Gender and Cultural Memory in Early Republican Shanghai
Schick, Vera Michaela	Out of the Dark into the Light? The Motif of Suicide in Chinese Literature of the 1920s and 30s
Van Slyke, Lyman	Liang Ji (1858-1918): Elite Suicide in the Early Twentieth Century
Bieg, Lutz	

The End of „Uniqueness“? - Transculturation and Identity in Japanese Films

The technological innovations of the information age have accelerated and intensified cultural exchange throughout the world - the process commonly called „globalization“. Cultural exchange has always been a major impulse for creativity. However, innovation always challenges traditions, which in turn will offer resistance. There are various immediate reactions to cultural exchange, from xenophobia to xenophilia. These lead to different patterns of transculturation, depending, for example, on tradition of cultural exchange, the economical and political strength of the partners involved, and the intensity and nature of the cultural exchange taking place. In Japan, there has been a tendency to keep the „native“ and the „foreign“ separate (e.g. rooms defined as „Japanese“ or „Western“), leaving Japanese culture effectively free from „contamination“. Movie-making has always been an important medium of national or cultural identity. For this reason, film has been a battle ground for imposing and resisting cultural values. However, the definition of what is native and what is foreign today no longer appears as clearly defined by the national and ethnic limits as was once the case. Techniques developed in Japanese film have been adopted in Western productions, and more recently, transnational co-productions cast additional doubt on clear cultural divisions. Using the example of the Japanese film culture, this panel will deal with different aspects of transculturation. Six specialists with different academic backgrounds will look into the impact of globalization on Japanese movie-making from the perspective of cultural and social science, and film theory.

Participants

Pohl, Manfred	
Rohde, Miriam	Converging patterns of perception? Recent reviews of Japanese movies in Japan and abroad
Adachi-Rabe, Kayo	The Offscreen space in Japanese films
Van Haute, Luk	On the 'Japaneseness' of contemporary Japanese cinema
Domenig, Roland	
Lewinsky, Mariann	
Schnellbacher, Thomas	

016

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Rohde, Miriam, Organiser
Pohl, Manfred, Chair

THURSDAY

017

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Chou, Eva Shan, Organiser + Chair

Personal Dimensions of Literary Revolution in China, 1890-1940

The writers of the early decades of modern literature in China left a rich record of their literary and intellectual break from the past. In many cases, personal changes also took place that can be observed but that are less clearly recorded. Insofar as a break with the past took place on more than one level, the iconoclasm of May 4th is more complex than a literary-intellectual decision alone.

This panel aims to examine the dynamics of change on the individual level in the context of larger societal and literary movements during the half century from 1890 to the 1930s. This period saw the launching of a "new literature" that successfully displaced most genres of traditional literature. The call for a new literature, however, was not simply a call for new writers. Rather the installation of a new literature implied new types of writers, new types of readers, and perhaps new types of personal lives. The format of four papers and one discussant is employed to examine a range of connections between the declared purposes of the writer as writer and his or her assumption of a new life style. The panel hopes to make a contribution by bringing attention to the personal dimension of literary decisions and to its repercussions in the literature.

Participants

Chou, Eva Shan	'A Story about Hair': A Curious Mirror of Lu Xun's Pre-Republican Years
Qian, Nanxiu	Sue Shaohui, the Reformer with Bound Feet
Wang-chi Wong, Lawrence	Lin Shu as an Introducer of Western Literature
Findeisen, Raoul David	The 'Third Reader' as a Marker for an Individual Turning Point in Modern Chinese Epistolary Literature
Gimpel, Denise	

018

Panel

OSI/21/A

Flitsch, Mareile, Organiser + Chair

Chinese Everyday Culture

Most of the contributions to this session represent research projects focussing on everyday material culture and technologies that have been carried out by scholars and students of a study group of Prof. Dr. E. von Mende at the FU Berlin

Participants

Flitsch, Mareile	An Incessant Adjustment of Space. The Order of Everyday Things in Liaoning Peasant Farms
Hopf, Iris	Sacrificial Images in Wilhelm Grube's „Pekinger Volkskunde
Richter, Antje	Transports of Joy: The Motif of the Wheelbarrow in Chinese Folk Prints
Siebert, Martina	Traditional Writings on Material Culture and Nature Studies: pulu
Werlich, Uta	Textiles in Traditional Atayal Society
Xiujie, Wu	A Milestone in Chinese Ethnology: The Project „Social History Survey of Minority Nationalities of China" (1956-1964)
von Mende, Erling	Some Remarks on the Organization of Governmental and Private Welfare in Late Traditional China
Borchard, Dagmar	Taijiao - The Old Concept of Foetal Education in a New Context
Bersick, Christina	Taxi Drivers, Car Repair Shops and Automotive Spare Parts Dis-

Nentwig, Ingo tributors in Shanghai – An Analysis of Market Behaviour and Market Economy
 Alcoholism – An Existential Problem of Evenki and Oroqen Minorities in China

Human Rights

Participants

Thompson, Mark Whatever Happened to „Asian Values“
 Hilsdon, Anne-Marie Violence against Maranao Muslim Women in the Philippines
 Butenhoff, Linda Globalization and the Construction of Human Rights Norms: Challenges to State Sovereignty and the Case of the Human Rights Movement in Asia
 Timmermann, Martina
 Beittinger, Verena Human rights rhetoric and implementation: The cases of Indonesia and the Philippines

O19
 Panel
 OSI/21/B

Thompson, Mark, Chair

In and Out of Hong Kong: Ethnicity and Gender in Mobility

This panel examines the interface of ethnicity, gender and mobility, that revolves around the context of Hong Kong society. Migration, though a process that involves overwhelming social and economic processes of change, is essentially a personal experience. Individual persons find themselves in physical mobility and identity fluidity, as re-definitions of government policies, lineage structure, family relations, and labor systems take place. These changes are intricately intertwined with one's ethnic identity and gender characteristics, as defined both by the culture of origin and the culture of destination. This panel draws together different research that examine gender as an important principle of social divide in the realities of surviving in Hong Kong as ethnic immigrants. The papers discuss the subjectivities of women in different locales, including Indians caught in a British colonial system, Chaozhou and Fujian women in the family network, and Minnan women as isolated deserted wives.

Participants

Tam, Siumi Maria Gendered Subjectivities: Minnan Women in Hong Kong and the Philippines
 Pluss, Caroline Hong Kong Indians: Transnational Identities
 Choi, Susanne Family Ties and Economic Adaptation: Chaozhou and Fujian Migrants in Hong Kong

O20
 Panel
 OSI/22/E1

Tam, Siumi Maria, Organiser + Chair

THURSDAY

O21

Panel

OSI/22/E2

Central Asia

Participants

Tabyshalieva, Anara
Kazi, Aftab

De, Borun

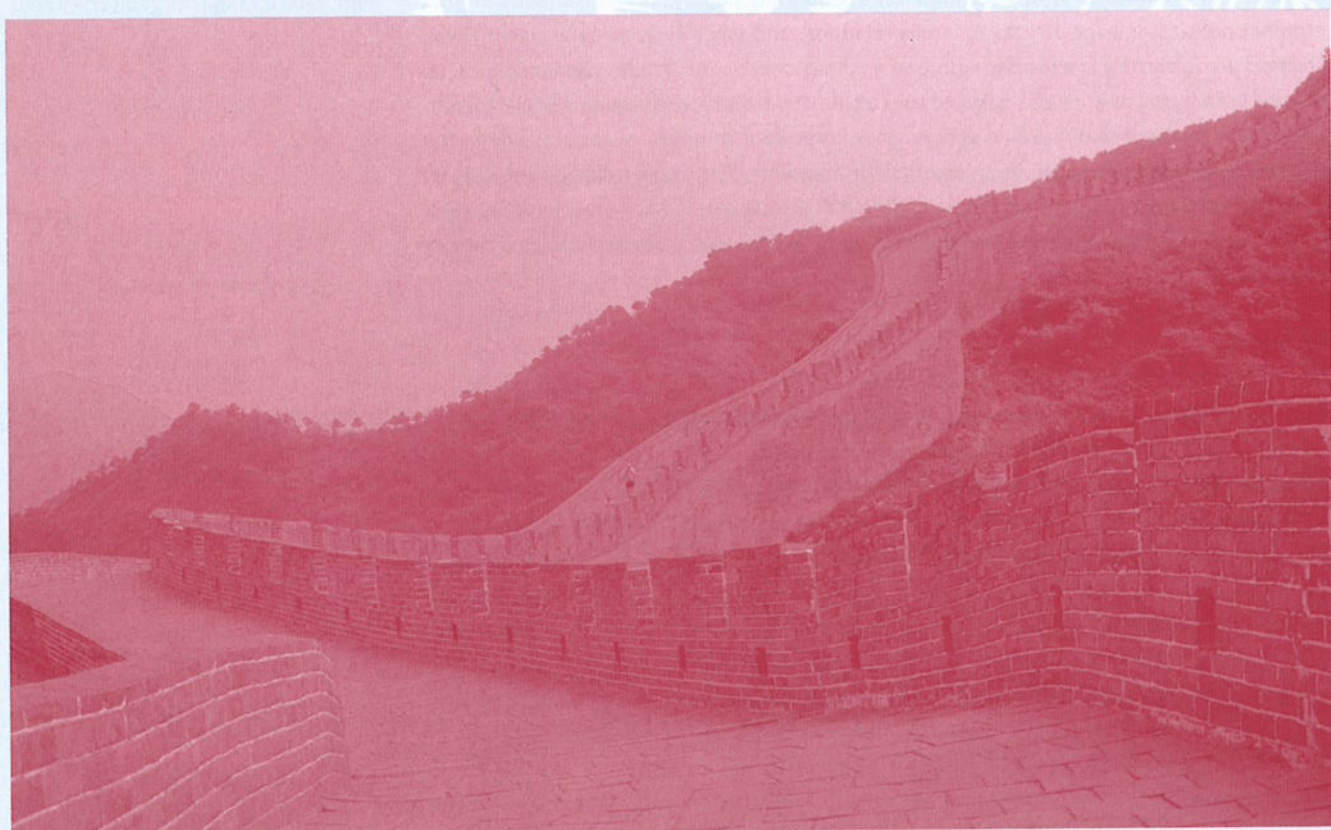
Chia, Ning

Central Asia: New Space for Cooperation

Changing phases of ethnonationalism in the Indus Basin: Theoretical comments and case study

Continuity and change in inter-ethnic relations in Central Asia with particular reference to Uzbekistan in the 1990s

Reorganizing Inner Asia: The Manchu Endeavor for Building the Great Qing Empire



Rural Land in China: Land Rights and Sustainable Use (The Ownership Question: Land Policy and Tenure)

The adoption of the revised Land Administration Law by the National People's Congress in 1998 has passed by in relative silence in the West. Yet, the political debate behind this law warrants greater scholarly and public attention. Since the introduction of the Household Contract Responsibility System in the early 1980s heralded a shift away from socialism, the big questions for many in China and abroad have been: will the economic reforms - following the privatization of labour and capital - eventually also force China to free its last means of production: land? Or, will the Chinese claim of a „socialist rural market economy“ predicated upon state and collective land ownership prove an alternative path for longterm economic growth?

The little attention that has been devoted to the new Land Administration Law hides the fact that the Chinese government has embarked on what can be termed a „third land reform“. A critical moment has been reached: the commercialization of the rural economy has caused a wide array of tenure-related problems, such as arable land loss due to urbanization, deforestation, and desertification. Yet, fear for large-scale social conflict prompted the central government to leave unanswered the question what is to be done with collective land ownership. The legal indeterminacy of land ownership has created opportunities for local experimentation with property rights, but also a significant danger for the collectives to lose out in the struggle over land. As village communities lack the countervailing power to have their customary and often unwritten land titles recognized. It is postulated that this is the underlying cause for unsustainable and irrational land use in China. Against this backdrop the panel on „Rural land in China: land rights and sustainable use“ is proposed.

Participants

Bruce, John W. Tangmar, Bruce Ho, Peter	Land and Law, Land Use Planning and the Conversion of Cultivable Land to Non-Agricultural Uses in Fujian Province Who owns China's Land? Policy, Property Rights and Administration
Rozelle, Scott, Brandt, Loren, Huang, Jikun, Li, Guo	Land Rights in China: Facts, Fictions and Issues
Schwarzwalder, Brian Vermeer, Eduard B.	The implementation of the Land Administration Law in China Land conflicts in the Republican Era: An analysis of legal documents
Pieke, Frank	The Evolution of Land Policy in a Yunnan County since 1949: From a Struggle over the Harvest from the Land to a Struggle of Ownership of the Land
Ping, Fang	Three village types of rural land rights in urbanization around Beijing, China
Ash, Robert F. Shue, Vivienne Edmonds, Richard	

O22

Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Ash, Robert F., Organiser + Chair
Ho, Peter, Co-Organiser

THURSDAY

023

Meeting in conjunction

HFB/lecture hall B

Rybakov, Rostislav B., Chair

The Concept of the Next International Congress of Orientalists, Moscow 2004

Participants

Rybakov, Rostislav B.
Meyer, Mikkail
Volodine, Andrei
Voskressenski, Alexei

024

Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Shire, Karen, Organiser
Stam, Joop A., Chair

Institutional Stability and Change in Japan and the People's Republic of China at the Turn of the Century

The proposed panel is aimed at assessing institutional stability and change in the political and economic systems of China and Japan, in the context of global political and economic turmoil in the late 1990s. The papers address several specific institutional arrangements in the region, which have been credited with securing social stability up through the mid-1990s. These include the institutionalization of property rights in the Chinese rural enterprise sector, policy networks and ties in Japanese economic policy making and administration, local electoral institutions in China, and the 'iron triangle' governing the Japanese construction industry. Two of the papers address new institutional arrangements and their promise for the regeneration of stability in the region (quasi-independent agencies in Japan and local elections in China), while two others address the continuity or surprising level of stability that results from traditional institutional arrangements (rural enterprises in China and interest intermediation in the Japanese construction industry). All of the papers are reports from on-going research projects, part of a research consortium of the Institute for East Asian Studies, Duisburg University. The panel is interdisciplinary (economics and political science), comparative (Japan and China) and participants come from five different institutions in Germany, Holland Hong Kong and the United States. The format of the panel is paper presentation, followed by discussion by two commentators, one expert on Japanese developments, and the other on China.

Participants

Shire, Karen
Stam, Joop A.
Taube, Markus

Schubert, Gunter

Pascha, Werner
Feldhoff, Thomas

Pempel, T. J.
Li, Linajiang

Stability Despite an Unstable Legal Framework?
The challenge to the property rights theory by rural enterprises in the People's Republic of China
Project „Local Elections in the PRC - A Trojan Horse of Democracy?“
Rule of law and independent agencies in Japan: can they work?
The Japanese „Construction State“: stability of the doken kokka vs. sustainable regional development

Political Institutions, Economic Reforms and Leadership in Changing India

After a half century of independence and political development, India has been able to build functioning political institutions and has produced a range of individual charismatic political leaders that play an important role in the process of economic development and democratization. The last decade has brought substantial scholarship in a broad spectrum of disciplines concerned with changing India. As a result, an altered political arena, deep economic reforms, continuing democratization, and a host of gender and communal issues have become the focus of research across disciplines.

This panel focuses on the relationship between political institutions, the changing nature of political parties, the role of individual actors and its impact on the process of development, economic reforms and democratization. Papers are based on current research and writing from political, economic and anthropological perspectives.

Participants

Chaudhry, Praveen K.	Indira Gandhi's Political & Economic Strategy: A Re- Assessment (1960 –1984)
Feldman, Shelley	
Enskat, Mike	Political Parties, the Party System and Democratization in India
Menon, Usha	Women and Power: Exploring The 'Alleged' Militancy of Hindu Women

Poster Session 2

Participants

Pan, Da'an	Decoding the Painterly „Other“: The Notion of „Poetry in Painting“ and Chinese Interartistic Poetics
Ho, Lai Lin	The Poet's Magnanimity and The Historian's Justice: A Reading of Changshengdian and Taohuashan as Responses to Cultural Crisis
Khayutina, Maria	The Ideas and Techniques of Attracting and Reproducing Happiness in Ancient Chinese Ritualism (1st half of the 1st millennium BC)
Steuber, Jason	Modern and Contemporary Chinese Art: Developing International Networks, Forums and Resources

Poster Session 9

Participants

Chattopadhyay, Rita	Conservation of Nature as Reflected in Ancient Sanskrit Literature
Mochizuki, Kaie	On the three Anthologies of Buddhist Mahayana texts - the Sutrasmuccaya, the Sikksasmuccaya and the Mahasutrasmuccaya

025

Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Chaudhry, Praveen K., Organiser
Feldman, Shelley, Chair

026

Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

027

Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

THURSDAY

028

Panel

HFB/AS

Tikhonov, Vladimir, Organiser
Svarverud, Rune, Chair

Social Darwinism in China and Korea in late 19th - early 20th C.

Participants

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Tikhonov, Vladimir | Social Darwinism and Korean Buddhism in Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Period: The case of Han Yong-Un (1879-1944) |
| Svarverud, Rune | Social Darwinism and China's relationship to her Eastern neighbours 1895-98 |
| Huh, Dong Hyun | The Acceptance of Social Darwinism in Korea in late 1870th - early 1880th: from the opening of Korea (1876) to the Kapsin Coup (1884) |
| Sung-jin, Park | The Particular Features of Social Darwinism as applied to (semi)-colonial Korean society. |
| Allen, Michael | Ambivalent Social Darwinism in Early Modern Korea |
| Kim, Ki-Seung | Acceptance and Overcoming of Social Darwinism by Korean Confucian Intellectuals in Early 20th C.: the cases of Pak ?nsik, Lee Sangnyong, Chang Jiy?n, and Sin Ch'aeho |
| De Ceuster, Koen | |

029

Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Atmavilas, Yamini N., Organiser
Donner, Henrike, Chair

Gender and Globalization: Vernacular Modernities

Participants

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Atmavilas, Yamini N. | Negotiating Economies, Global and Moral: Indian Women and the Paradoxes of Globalization |
| Donner, Henrike | Domestic Goddesses : Kinship and class in contemporary Bengal |
| Lee, Mi Kyung | Understanding of Health: Korean and Korean migrant women speak out |

030

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

Philosophy

Participants

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Bruya, Brian | Li Zehou's Aesthetics as a Marxist Philosophy of Freedom |
| Ho, Puay-peng | Inside and Outside: The Meaning of Chinese Walls |
| Ma, Li | Legitimacy as a limit of absolute power: the case of Zhu Yuanzhang |
| Middendorf, Ulrike | Fengsu Reconsidered: On Environmental Conditioning, the Ruler's Influence, and the Utopia of Unity in Han Dynasty (206/2 B.C.-A.D.220) Texts |
| Zhang, Ming | Confucianhumanism and Kantianist and Neo-Kantianist ethics: A case study of Yang Changji (1871-1920) |
| Sakaki, Atsuko | From the Edifying to the Edible: Chinese Fetishism and China Fetish |
| Vitiello, Giovanni | Family Affairs: Chi pozi zhuan and Early Chinese Pornography |
| Gentz, Joachim | From casuistic rules to general guidelines. Lu Jia's and Dong Zhongshu's Chunquiu-exegesis and Early Han law |

Memory and Performance in Japan

This panel considers questions of memory and performance in Japan from a cross-disciplinary perspective. Engaging literature, theater, and architecture, the papers in this session draw on textual and performative theories in order to understand memory, not as an existing entity or a representation of a fixed past, but as a present and forward-moving process of re-thinking and entering into relation with the past. Memory, here, is seen as inherently performative, as one's relationship with it is always in the process of being enacted. The three papers and the round table take up these questions within three distinct case studies.

The first paper, by Prof. Michiko Tsushima (Tsukuba University), draws out the question of temporality and the ambivalences of remembrance in the textual performances of modern Japanese poet Kora Rumiko. Prof. Tsushima explores the relationship between Japanese modernity and memory, and shows how the idea of a "lost language" of the past brings about a new understanding of time and memory in Kora's poetry. Prof. Miryam Sas (U.C. Berkeley) follows the theme of ambivalent remembrances into the terrain of postwar theatrical performance. She focuses on the experimental theater of the 1960s and 1970s, drawing on the postwar playwrights such as Terayama Shûji to explore the fragmented movements of memory and forgetting. Prof. Takeyoshi Nishiuchi (Bowdoin College, USA) brings the theoretical questions of memory and performance into an earlier historical context, exploring the workings of the "performance" of tea and the place of the medieval chashitsu. Prof. Nishiuchi explores the place of this performance and the notion of remembrance implicit in medieval tea ritual. His analysis "performs" a remembrance – that is, a new view—of the cultural "past" of tea and reads essentialized views of the tea ceremony against themselves. Theater scholar Frédéric Maurin (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France) and historian David Cohen (University of California, Berkeley) draw together these three textual, theatrical, and architectural visions of Japanese performative memory, and formulate a response from their two distinct disciplines.

As a whole, the panel reveals philosophical and critical links between memory and performance, in order to illuminate and re-examine the broader implications of these ideas for diverse inquiries within Japanese studies. By attending to the subtle movements of memory and time in three specific forms of performance, we come to understand the many ways in which memories can be "performed" and enacted within a Japanese cultural framework. By inviting responses from the fields of history and theater studies, we hope to engage in a cross-disciplinary dialogue that bridges the gap between these fields and extends beyond them.

Beginning with these five collaborators, we hope to invite other scholars at ICAS to join us in rethinking the relation between performance and memory in Japanese studies. We close the session with a round table discussion with the audience, comparing our distinct approaches to these questions and proposing ways in which the insights of the panel can be extended to the study of Japanese history, art history, sociology, and philosophy.

Participants

Sas, Miryam B.	Performance, Memory, and Postwar Japanese Theater
Tsushima, Michiko	A la recherche de la langue perdue: Kora Rumiko
Nishiuchi, Takeyoshi	Place for Zen Performance
Maurin, Frédéric	
Cohen, David	

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Panel

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Sas, Miryam B., Organiser + Chair

THURSDAY

032

Meeting in Conjunction, Book presentation, State of the Field

Jura I/2215 1st floor

Chinese Hermeneutics: The States of the Field

Participants

Tschanz, Dietrich
Tu, Ching-i

033

Panel

Jura I/2216 1st floor

Moon, Seungsook, Organiser
Duara, Prasenjit, Chair
Choi, Chungmoo, Chair

Engendering Political Economy & Popular Culture in East Asia

While making valuable contribution to our understanding of „late“ industrialization in the twentieth century, scholarship on the political economy of East Asia is yet to incorporate insights and challenge of feminist/gender studies. The expanding field that investigates popular culture in East Asia has illuminated the crucial role of cultural practices in perpetuating, modifying and subverting social relations of power. In an attempt to bring together these two distinct fields of inquiries, this proposed session focuses on specific ways in which gender as a social structure and individual identity shapes the historical transformation in the political economy and cultural practices, and is shaped by such processes of change in East Asian societies.

Individual presenters of this panel look into specific areas to analyze the interplay between gender and the political economy, or gender and popular culture. By focusing on the use of male conscripts as industrial workers and researchers by the developmental state in South Korea during the period between 1973 and 1990, Seungsook Moon’s paper examines the ways in which normative notions of femininity and masculinity promote the gender segregated labor market and the emergence of women’s movement to challenge such practice in the 1990s. Sea Ling Cheng’s paper examines middle-class Korean men’s use of prostitution in contemporary South Korea against the backdrop of competing discourses of masculinity. Jin Jiang’s paper discusses the rise of female audience and their impact on the shifting representation of sex and gender in Shanghai opera and the general operatic style in the twentieth century.

Participants

- | | |
|--|---|
| Moon, Seungsook | The industrial use of male conscripts and marginalization of women in the South Korean economy, 1973-1990 |
| Duara, Prasenjit
Choi, Chungmoo
Gills, Pong-sook
Cheng, Sealing | Globalization of Woman Workers in East Asia
Assuming Manhood: Prostitution use and Patriotic Passions in Korea |
| Jiang, Jin | Women Patrons and Changing Operatic Representations of Sex and Gender in Twentieth-Century Shanghai |

THURSDAY

Internet/Information Technologies/Media

Participants

Pratiwo, M. Arch	Internet and mobile phone in the shaping of Jakarta urban culture
Volland, Nicolai	Publishing and Publishing Control in the PRC
He, Donghui Helen	Temporarily Out of Control? Computer Technology in Contemporary China

Overseas Chinese Voluntary Associations in Asia: Globalisation and Localisation

The broad aim of this research is to investigate overseas Chinese voluntary associations such as the Chinese chambers of commerce, tongxianghui (including native place, clan and surname associations) and other contemporary Chinese associations. It will investigate the attempts of these overseas Chinese associations and their attempt at localisation and globalisation. This project will explore localisation and globalisation of the Chinese associations by asking the following questions:

1. To what extent do these institutions cater to the needs of the local Chinese community in an overseas environment?
2. To what extent do they attempt to cross cultural and ethnic boundaries and interact with other social groups?
3. To what extent do they attempt to incorporate women as key players?
4. What are their contemporary roles?
5. How do they transform themselves into transnational global institutions?
6. How do they attempt to establish transnational networks?
7. To what extent modern technology and communication assist with the process of localisation and globalisation
8. The relationship between overseas Chinese voluntary associations, identity and modernity

Participants

Low, Angeline	
Kuah, Khun Eng	The Cultural Politics of Clan Associations in Singapore
Serizawa, Satohiro	Chinese Charity Organizations in Vietnam: Pasts and Presents
Chin, James K.	The Returned Indonesian Chinese Community of Hong Kong and Their Voluntary Associations
Lee, Pui Tak	

Japanese Religion meets the Internet: The Presence, Meanings and Implications of Cyberspace Religiosity

This multinational panel seeks to bring together scholars from various countries Japan, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States who are currently pioneering research on the Internet's influence on Japanese religion.

Increasing numbers of religious groups and institutions are developing a presence on the Net, ranging from Buddhist temples and Shint[™] shrines to New Religions that can be vis-

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Kuah, Khun Eng, Organiser
Low, Angeline, Chair

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Reader, Ian, Organiser
Staemmler, Birgit, Co-Organiser,
Kienle, Petra, Chair

THURSDAY

ited, worshipped at and communicated with through cyberspace. In November 2000 Yahoo Japan registered 1564 sites of Japanese religious organisations. These, however, are a mere fraction of all the religious sites present on the Internet. The sheer amount of religious web-sites as well as the possibilities the Internet offers for proselytisation, communication and international cooperation cannot but effect changes in the Japanese religious world, in the concepts of sacred space and in the networking between members, non-members and institutions.

Due to the young age of the Internet itself, usage of and research on the Internet is necessarily pioneering work, but the Internet's growing social and economical importance makes this research highly essential as well as extremely fascinating and its outcome hardly predictable.

Participants

Reader, Ian Staemmler, Birgit, Kienle, Petra	A Comparison of Online Communication in Two New Religions in Japan, Jehova's Witnesses and Seich™ no Ie
Kurosaki, Hiroyuki	Japanese Traditional Religions and the Internet
Tamura, Takanori	Fermented Religious Feelings on the Internet -in case of Tenrikyo
Bafelli, Erica Wieczorek, Iris Amstutz, Galen	God on the Web: New Japanese Religions and the Internet

038
Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Funck, Carolin, Organiser + Chair

Urban change and citizen participation

Please visit the Organisers webpage: <http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/funcck/icas.html>

Asian cities are in a period of change and restructuring that naturally answers different problems and follows different concepts in each city. While some problems arise from the sheer speed and volume of growth, others are triggered by catastrophes like earthquakes or by the decline of former industries. The grade of control of the process of urban change by public authorities as expressed for example in the planning system differs, as do forms of citizen involvement. This panel will try to identify the role of citizens in shaping the urban space, especially in the process of regeneration. While concentrating on Japan as the country with the most developed urban hierarchy and planning system in Asia, the comparison with other Asian experiences will help to identify common tasks, problems and solutions. The first three papers take up case studies from the metropolitan areas of Hong Kong, Tokyo and Osaka. The second part of the panel concentrates on the process of reconstruction after the earthquake in Kobe; citizen's participation is analyzed under the aspects of geography, sociology and urban planning.

Participants

Funck, Carolin Komori, Seiji	Beyond reconstruction: citizens concepts of urban space in Kobe
Hein, Carola	"Machikeikaku" and "Toshizukuri"

Yui, Yoshimichi	The housing trap in Japan: Changing characteristics of residents in public housing
Breitung, Werner	Negotiating land use change in Hong Kong's boundary area with China
Vogt, Silke	Citizen participation in urban planning with special reference to the neighbourhood level (Tokyo case study)
Ito, Atsuko	

**Betwixt and Between.
Threshold Lives in Late Imperial and Republican China**

The proposed panel is centered around the issue of marginality: using a variety of Ming, Qing and Republican sources, such as fiction, official documents, legal cases, and poetry, the presenters look at those social roles that were officially and unofficially constructed as liminal –and thus often polluting and dangerous–, and at the spaces where such behaviors were engendered. The papers show the ways in which roles that challenged and threatened established notions of power, morality, gender, and class, were represented and understood in late imperial times. Ghosts, eunuchs, beggars, martial art heroes and heroines, female bandits, working girls and foreigners were all categories of people that, though integrated in the actual life of late imperial and Republican Chinese society, “made trouble” because of their ambiguous relationship to dominant notions of community and individuality, of real and imagined boundaries. These conflicting and yet related representations enhance our understanding of the polyphonic nature of cultural and political practices in late imperial Chinese society.

The proposed panel, while traditional in its presentation of papers, will be experimental in discussion: instead of one discussant, the panelists will discuss each other's work. The participants believe this format to be an effective way to promote exchange of feed-back among the participants and to generate discussion with the audience.

Participants

Henriot, Christian	
Zamperini, Paola	The Outsiders. Beggars, Foreigners, Ghosts, and Working Girls in Late Imperial Chinese Fiction
de Angeli, Aglaia	Women's Criminality. On the Brink of Marginality.
Mittler, Barbara	Half Man & Half Woman. Eunuchs and the Powers of Perversity in Late Imperial China.
Hamm, John Christopher	On the Watery Edges of Order: Jianghu and Its Denizens in the Fictional Imagination

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Panel

OSI 21/A

Zamperini, Paola, Organiser
Henriot, Christian, Chair

THURSDAY

O41
Panel

OSI/22/E1

Xue, Mei, Organiser
Buxbaum, David C., Chair

Traditional Chinese Law and the Struggle to Adapt a Modern Legal System and Rule of Law

Chinese legal institutions have a long history that have influenced neighboring countries and areas in Asia and contributed to the promotion of world legal cultural. In modern times, the traditional Chinese legal system collapsed and a modern legal system was gradually initiated. After hundreds of years and a long and difficult advance, the Chinese legal system has finally reached a plateau from which to develop. During this transition, experience and lessons that are worth summarizing are abundant. For example, the problem of importing western culture and incorporating into Chinese local culture; the struggle to establish the Rule of Law's and its inevitability; the harm caused by Leftist ideology during the process of developing a modern legal system; the reform of the justice system and improving the national ethos for a proper legal environment, are a series of problems relating to the construction of the current legal system. These topics will be seriously considered by this panel.

Participants

Xue, Mei	
Buxbaum, David C.	The Antecedents of Contemporary Civil Law in China and its Future Evolution
Zhang, Jinfan,	
Lin, Zhong	The Historical Inevitability of a Modern Chinese Legal System
Xu, Xiangmin	The Pursuit of Law — Analysis of the Obstructions to the Modernization of the Chinese Legal System
Zhang, Zhongqiu	The Interface between Chinese Traditional Legal Culture and a Modern Chinese Legal System
Li, Ming	A Broad View of Land Legislation in China
Wang, Shirong	A Review of the Modern Legal System China
Wang, Tao	Modern Western Legal Systems and Chinese Traditions
Sun, Zhenping	Tibetan Legal System during the Qing Dynasty
Jiang, Xinguo	Civil Law of the Republic of China
Wang, Renbo	
Chen, Jinqun	

O42
Panel

OSI/22/E2

Pal, Rabindranath, Chair

Indian Literature

Participants

Pal, Rabindranath	Indian Fiction: Perspective of Partition & Communal Confrontation
Phalkey, Jahnvi	Sons of the Holy War: Masculinity and Manhood in RSS Ideology and Training
Rossella, Daniela	The Bhaminivilasa of Jagannatha

Cold War and After in East Asia: 1945-2001 I

This session focuses on East Asian countries, primarily China and Japan, and examine their relations with the Asia-Pacific region as well as broader world during and after the cold war. Two papers, namely the papers by Professors Yukiko Koshiro and Yone Sugita, deal with historical developments while the other two papers, namely the papers by Professors Chris Hughes and Daojong Zha, emphasize current affairs. Taking a long span of time and examining the same geographical area from different perspectives, this session will expect to generate a constructive and lively discussion. This session will have three commentators to set the scholarly tone and orientation of discussion.

Participants

Sugita, Yoneyuki	Impact of Postwar Japan-US Alliance on Japanese Egalitarian Healthcare System
Koshiro, Yukiko	Japan's Surrender in World War II and Its Relationship to the Cold War: Studies on Japanese Perspectives
Zha, Daojong	Globalization and The Taiwan Problem in post-1995 Sino-Japanese Relations
Jain, B.M.	

Re-enchanting Modernity: Religious Formations and the Nation-State in China, Korea and India

Modernity in Asia was a traumatic experience of fundamental social disorder and psychosocial loss and anxiety. Unlike Western modernity, which emerged more gradually from within, and accommodated or adapted existing social institutions, Asian modernity was rudely introduced from without, as part of the intrusion of imperialism whose conquering "modern" cultures were considered superior. Thus in Asia, not only were traditional institutions, identities and cultural practices called into question, rejected or even abolished, but the threats to sovereignty also produced the powerful modern nation-state as the leading force to counter external threats and "modernize" society. The nation-state, with its "derivative discourse" of secular Enlightenment, linear historical progress, national self, and legitimacy as the only collectivity worth dying for, sought to displace religious identities, collectivities and imaginaries as the source of the sacred. Much has been written about the development of nationalism, but little about its relationship with religious imaginaries, which could be one of fusion and complementarity (such as Shintoism and the emperor cult in Japan or Hindu nationalism in India), or one of outright antagonism, as in Maoist China. By focusing on aspects of the situation in China, Korea and India, this panel explores the different ways in which: nation-state and religious orders have sought to accommodate, reform, strengthen, or resist each other; popular will often expresses itself against elite society through religious discourse and organization in carving out a space of grassroots civil society; popular religion negotiates between capitalist economic forces and nationalism in addressing issues of identity and refashioning the social order.

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Sugita, Yoneyuki, Organiser + Chair

044

Panel

HFB/lecture hall B

Yang, Mayfair, Organiser + Chair

FRIDAY

045
Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Kasza, Gregory J., Organiser
Thränhardt, Anna Maria, Chair

FRIDAY

Participants

- Yang, Mayfair Detaching from and Re-incorporating into the State Body: Lineages, Temples, and Churches in Rural China
- Chen, Nancy N. Politics of Healing and Alternative Order in China
- Kim, Seong-nae The Impact of Modernity and Religious Formations of Korean National Self
- Hancock, Mary Modernities Remade: Hindu Temples and Their Publics in Southern India
- Chatterjee, Partha

Japan's Welfare Policies in Comparative Perspective

Efforts to place Japan's welfare programs in a comparative framework have generated much debate. While some scholars have tried to locate Japan among the welfare state "regimes" found in other advanced countries, others have countered that Japan shares a peculiar East Asian welfare model with some of its regional neighbors. Yet another prominent argument is that Japan exhibits a unique form of welfare society. The causes of Japan's similarities and differences with other countries are also matters of contention. While some see culture, the political weakness of labor, or the prevalence of corporate and family welfare as sources of Japanese distinctiveness, others find that common process of industrialization and the emulation of foreign models have led Japan down a familiar path of welfare state development. One handicap in the comparative study of Japan's welfare state has been that few experts on Japan have spent much time studying other countries. This panel brings together a group of scholars with the potential to overcome that problem. All have in-depth knowledge of Japan, yet all have developed major research projects comparing Japan's welfare record to that of other states. The topics they address range from global comparisons of welfare state development to the examination of particular issues on today's policymaking agenda. The panel assembles scholars from different countries in the hope of generating more long-term collaboration in research on this important topic.

Participants

- Kasza, Gregory J. The Historical Development of Japan's Welfare Policies in Comparative Perspective
- Thränhardt, Anna Maria
- Seeleib-Kaiser, Martin Globalization, Political Discourse, and Welfare Systems in Comparative Perspective—The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the U.S.
- Manow, Philip Crisis and Change in Pension Finance
- Campbell, John Creighton Long-Term Care Insurance in Japan and Germany: Trying to Explain Similarities and Differences
- Mikito, Eto

Financial Market Reform in Asia

Please visit the Organisers Homepage

<http://www.uni-hamburg.de/Wiss/FB/10/JapanS/Nabor/icas.htm>

The session "financial market reform in Asia", which is proposed along with the session "financial market reform in Japan", brings together established senior professors, ambitious junior scholars, and professionals of private think tanks from three continents.

The proposed session aims to discuss and compare financial market reform measures of different Asian countries. At first, Prof. Megumi Suto, Department of Economics, Chuo University, Tokyo, and member of several councils at the Japanese Ministry of Finance, presents newest empirical research results on corporate finance and governance in Malaysia before the crisis, casting more light to the causes of the crisis, which are aimed to be abolished through financial market reform. Ramkishan S. Rajan, University of Adelaide, and Reza Siregar, National University of Singapore, discuss the dynamics of macroeconomic activity in the aftermath of a crisis-induced devaluation. They offer a progress report of the financial sector and corporate reforms undertaken by the MIT economies, as well as gaps that might exist to be tackled in the near term. Margot Schüller, Institute of Asian Affairs Hamburg, closes with a comparative analysis of banking reforms in the MIT economies and China. We are still open for individual presenters to join the session.

Participants

Nabor, Andreas	
Suto, Megumi	Capital Structure and Investment Behavior of Malaysian Firms – A Study on the Corporate Governance before the Crisis
Schüller, Margot	Restructuring China's Banking System: New Approaches and Challenges
Siregar, Reza	Aftermath of the 1997-98 Southeast Asian Crisis: Financial Sector Reforms and Macroeconomic Adjustment
Gottschang, Thomas R.	The Asian Financial Crisis and Banking Reform in China and Vietnam
Meng, Fang	
Kokko, Ari	

Poster Session 3

Participants

Hamann, Bettina	Comments on the state of the environment along the Southern fringe of the Dsungarian basin, Xinjiang, China, in the 1990s
Sternfeld, Eva	Environmental Education in Chinese Schools
Brogaard, Sara	Landuse, grain production and climatic variability - a case study from Eastern Inner Mongolia
Scoccimarro, Rémi	Coastal New Town phenomenon towards Japanese Citie's waterfront renewal

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Nabor, Andreas, Organiser + Chair

047

Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

FRIDAY

048

Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

049

Panel

HFB/AS

Jansen, Thomas, Organiser
Friedrich, Michael, Chair

Poster Session 10

Participants

Cary, Caverlee	The Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative: A Digital Infrastructure for Asian Studies Collaboration
Kurtz, Joachim	The Formation of Modern Chinese Scientific Terminologies: An Introduction to the Databases of the Research Project „Wissenschaftssprache Chinesisch“ (WSC)
Breitenbach, Sandra	The Development of Asian Studies as a Discipline: The Contributions of Europeans to the Study of Chinese, Japanese, Manchu, and Persian Languages and Cultures Today
Frankum, Jr., Ronald B.	The Vietnam Archive at Texas Tech University

Reactions to Change: China during the 3rd-6th Century A.D.

After the final dissolution of the Han dynasty, China entered a period of political fragmentation. The lack of a central political authority, social disorder at the local level, large-scale migration, and an intensified encounter with foreign influences forced people to confront great changes in the realms of politics, social organization and ideology.

As we have experienced in our own time, reactions to change can cover the range from denial to adaption to creative transformation. The panel will present several historical situations which forced people to react to change, and through these will address the following questions: How did different people or social groups experience change? What arguments did they use in order to legitimize their particular reaction to it? What role did tradition play in the process of adaptation to new circumstances?

Participants on this panel will draw on archaeological, historical, literary and religious sources, thereby contributing to the discussion of these questions from a variety of perspectives.

Participants

Friedrich, Michael	
Jansen, Thomas	Accommodating Buddhism in Medieval China: The Monk Sengyou (445-518) and his „Postscript to the Hongming ji“
Lavoix, Valérie	Promoting and fighting a ritual reform: reactions to Liang Wudi's (502-549) attempts to abolish blood sacrifices
Kieser, Annette	What tombs can tell: Attitudes of émigré and local families in early Eastern Jin
Nagel-Angermann, M.	Huangfu Mi (215-282) between refusal and commitment
Bradford, Rosalind	The Guyuan Sarcophagus: Motifs from All Asia
Krause, Carsten	
Führer, Bernhard	
Mittag, Achim	
Goldfuß, Gabriele	

Transnational Cultures: Homogenisation/ Disjunctures?

In this panel, we are concerned with the cultural possibilities that may be inherent in the transnationalisation process. Is the logic of globalisation actually bringing into existence something that we might describe as being, in some meaningful way, a new kind cultural order? How might it be associated with a new ethos of multiculturalism or even cosmopolitanism? We argue that we have also to be vigilant about the forms of cultural inertia or closure that could be springing up in these new transnational cultural arrangements. Our discussion is intended as a contribution to the debates on the nature of any future transnational cultural order, and particularly, in some Asian contexts.

When they consider the new transnational cultures, researchers are generally responsive to the possibilities for change and significant cultural transformations. But, we have to be aware that there is nothing automatic or inevitable about change, and particularly about change in the direction of a better – more multicultural or cosmopolitan – order. We have to be vigilant about the forms of cultural inertia or closure that continue to stand in the way of a more cosmopolitan cultural arrangement. The mentality of the old national order is not easily overcome; it will not be at all easy to move beyond the national imagination and condition. A critical transnationalism requires a more serious commitment to the elaboration of new cultural arrangements and practices.

Our panel will be concerned with examining the cultural possibilities of homogenisation versus disjunctures, differences and discontinuities which are inherent in the transnationalisation process in some Asian contexts.

Participants

Chou, Cynthia	Transnationalism and the Making of Multiple Realities: The Orang Suku Laut of Riau, Indonesia
Pothrat, Nathan	Consuming Outside Powers: Malayisation (masuk Melayu), Progressive inclination (ingin mayu) and Shamanic Epistemology among an indigenous people (Sakai) of Riau (Sumatra)
Ramstedt, Martin	Indianisation versus Reaffirmation of Ethnic Identity in Modern Indonesian Hinduism

Social and Economic Politics in South Asia

Participants

Bhatt, Seema	Coming Full Circle - New Approaches in Collaborative Management in India
Fernando, Ranjen	Social Ecological and Cultural Dimensions of Sustainable Practices of Using Natural Resources in Sri Lanka
Singh, Karori	Smuggling Activity in the Thar Desert: Dynamics and Implications
Chander, Jagdish	Charity vs. Rights: A case study of the movement of the disabled in India
Tang, Kwong-leung	Social Development in Asia: A Developmental Perspective

050

Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Chou, Cynthia, Organiser+Chair

051

Panel

Jura I/2212 1st floor

Bhatt, Seema, Chair

FRIDAY

052

Book Presentation

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Baan-Müang: Law and values in Tai societies

Rändchen, Oliver

053

Project reports and planning session

Jural/2215 1st floor

Mishima, Kenichi, Organiser
 Hijiya-Kirschnerreit, Irmela, Organiser
 Lackner, Michael, Organiser

Discourses of Cultural Uniqueness in Japan, China and Korea

Discourses of cultural uniqueness in East Asia are the topic of a series of workshops and conferences which was launched in 2000, starting with a seminar at the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) in Tokyo. Organised by Michael Lackner (Sinology, University of Erlangen), Ken'ichi Mishima (Social Philosophy, Osaka University), and Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnerreit (Japanology, DIJ Tokyo), the project proposes to conduct comparative research on what has often been identified as a confrontation between "Asian" and "Western" values, to name only one of the central concepts within discourses observed over the past two decades in East Asia, as well as in other regions such as the Islamic world. In respect to these tendencies to assert or reassert a sense of local identity, we ask questions such as: How have they been construed? How are and have they been mediated through politics and the media from a purely intellectual level to that of everyday discourse? Which organizations exist or have been formed to pursue the goals of cultural self-assertion? What must also be considered is the phenomenon of the 'double audience', the different attitudes presented by certain intellectuals inside or outside their countries, as well as the interplay between defensive and offensive definitions of culture etc. Questions of methodology will also be granted particular attention.

At our Berlin workshop, Michael Lackner will first present a report on the Tokyo conference as well as some general observations on theoretical and practical questions, to be followed by a panel discussion. The panel, chaired by the three organizers, will address related questions. Its aim is to discuss, among project participants and other colleagues working on related topics, issues of approach, the possibilities of comparison, and other matters.

Participants in the panel will be: Kevin M. Doak, University of Illinois, Joachim Kurtz, University of Erlangen, Sven Saaler, DIJ Tokyo, Wolfgang Seifert, Heidelberg University, Klaus Vollmer, Munich University, Wang Hui, Institute for Advanced Studies, Berlin.

As the first seminar in Tokyo was conducted in German (and Japanese), the ICAS panel will provide us with an opportunity to present the project to an English speaking audience and to sound out possibilities of extending the framework of our project. An outline of the project can be found, in German and in English, in the DIJ Newsletter 11, and a brief report on the Tokyo seminar in DIJ Newsletter 12, to be downloaded under <http://www.dijtokyo.org/dij-e/berichte/newsletter-e.html>.

Participants

Mishima, Kenichi
 Hijiya-Kirschnerreit, Irmela
 Lackner, Michael
 Doak, Kevin M.
 Kurtz, Joachim
 Saaler, Sven
 Seifert, Wolfgang
 Vollmer, Klaus
 Wang, Hui

FRIDAY

Korean Modernity

Participants

Lee, Chulwoo	Ethnic, Nation and State: The Sociology of Korean Nationality Law
Young, Carl	Transition of Modernity: Changes in the Tonghak and Ch'ondo-gyo Movements in Korea, 1906-1910
Bak, Sangmee	Talking About What We Want, Thinking About Who We Are: Methodological Aspects of Studying the Culture of Three Asian Cities
Kim, Hyung-Min	The Development of Information Technology Industries: The Cases of Korea and Australia

054

Panel

Jura 1/2216 1st floor

Japanese Literature and Culture I

Participants

Abe, Hideko	Lesbian Bar Community and Their Language Use
Chiavacci, David	Foreign Affiliated Companies and Cultural Discourse in Japan
Dix, Monika	Transformed Representations of Chujohime in Texts and Images from the 13th-17th Centuries
Fujita, Kayoko	The Red Hair Barbarian in the Japanese World Order: The Transformation of the Dutch Shogunal Audience
Kanamoto, Itsuko	Healing Communication between living and dead in the northern Japan: Narratives and weddings of the dead
Baba, Junko	Cross Linguistic Study on Linguistic Affect of Japanese Spoken Discourse In Comparison with American English
Greene, Richard Tabor	Culturing Creativity in East Asia: Japanese Culture Interactions with Process Steps in 50 Creative Japanese

055

Paper Discussion Group

Jura 1/3306 2nd floor

Southeast Asia: Politics of „Adjustments“

Historically speaking, Southeast Asia has been a place where the different “culture traits” have been crisscrossing since time immemorial. In the past, this process went on and the regional cultures kept on reflecting this acculturation in the fields of language, art, religion, society, etc. However, in recent times, the demand of “purification” of religion from the “alien” elements is heard quite often. The Buddhist clergy has its own issue in spite of the growing cases of the monks being involved in non-Buddhistic practices. In some cases, Buddhism is taken as a tool to adjust the political designs. The panel would deal with this paradox in the wake of the heritage of Southeast Asia

Participants

Lochan, Amarjiva	Thai Buddhism: Monks, Myths and Trends
Junghare, Indira Y.	Southeast Asia: One Religio-Cultural Area

056

Panel

3315 2nd floor

Lochan, Amarjiva, Organiser + Chair

FRIDAY

057

Panel

4405 3rd floor

Zhu, Pingchao, Organiser
Jain, B. M., Chair

058

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Kuah, Khun Eng, Organiser
Pang, Chin Lin, Chair

FRIDAY

Pholsena, Vatthana
Törnvall, Anders

Politics of Buddhist Revival and "Culture of Resistance" in Lao PDR
The perspectives of religions in Asia and its consequences for human rights and the development of democracy in Asia

Dao-Vu, Dominique H.M.
Axel, Michael

The Korean War: Politics and Culture

Participants

Jain, B. M.
Zhu, Pingchao
Jaoli, Nandinin
Hyer, Eric

A War to Win: The Korean War Popular Culture in China
When the Fighting Was Over: U.S. Strategy to End the Korean War
Enter the Dragon: China's Decision to Enter the Korean War

Overseas Chinese Voluntary Associations in America and Australia: Globalisation and Localisation

The broad aim of this research is to investigate overseas Chinese voluntary associations such as the Chinese chambers of commerce, tongxianghui (including native place, clan and surname associations) and other contemporary Chinese associations. It will investigate the attempts of these overseas Chinese associations and their attempt at localisation and globalisation. This project will explore localisation and globalisation of the Chinese associations by asking the following questions:

1. To what extent do these institutions cater to the needs of the local Chinese community in an overseas environment?
2. To what extent do they attempt to cross cultural and ethnic boundaries and interact with other social groups?
3. To what extent do they attempt to incorporate women as key players?
4. What are their contemporary roles?
5. How do they transform themselves into transnational global institutions?
6. How do they attempt to establish transnational networks?
7. To what extent modern technology and communication assist with the process of localisation and globalisation
8. The relationship between overseas Chinese voluntary associations, identity and modernity

Participants

Kuah, Khun Eng
Low, Angeline
Lalich, Walter V.

Chinese Community Organisational Development In Sydney And The Role Of Women

Pang, Chin Lin
Hu-DeHart, Evelyn

Voluntary Associations in Predominately Male Immigrant Communities: The Chinese of Mexico and Cuba
Church Participation and Friendship Choice

Fong, Eric
Serizawa, Satohiro

Sporting cultures and nation cultures in Asia (A)

This panel addresses the ever increasing importance of sport in contemporary everyday life. The program consists of two sequential panels with four presentations each. The intercultural transfer of sport, or of what may be rendered as cultural practise or as symbolic sign-system, inevitably leads to an rearrangement of indigenous body cultures, leisure practices, and collective orientations. This panel is particularly interested in the processes of cultural transfer from the Europe-based centre to the peripheries in East Asia, and thus it is concerned with questions of colonialism/imperialism vs. domestication/habituatio. Papers we have invited discuss the contribution of sport to the formation of modern subjects and collective identity, as well as the part of sport in the construction of ethno-nationalist state identities. Approaches and topics vary in detail but the common goal is to shed light on our understanding of global cultural processes between centres and peripheries. By bringing together distinguished scholars and young researchers from different academic fields of inquiry and of different national origin, we aim to shed new light on the issue under investigation, to foster network bonds and thus to match the original intentions of the ICAS 2 convenors.

Participants

Manzenreiter, Wolfram	
Horne, John	Sport and the Media in Modern Japan
Matsuda, Keiji	The Conflict Between Ethnicity and Nationalism in Sports Globalization
Hong, Fan	Orientalism: the History of the Asian Games 1913-1998
Mangan, J.A.	Imperial and Post Imperial Sri Lanka: Cricket, Culture and Community

Colonialism as civilizing mission - The Case of British India

For a long time, historians tended to restrict their understanding and hence their analysis of colonialism to economic and political phenomena. With the shift of paradigms entailed by the publication of the major works of scholars like Edward Said and Homi K. Bhaba, the cultural and ideological dimensions of the issue are now also taken seriously by scholars of history. And indeed, colonialism (as an -ism) can hardly be understood without the element of self-legitimation inherent to it. The most powerful tool of self-legitimation was the colonizer's claim to bring the fruits of progress and modernity to the subject peoples. In the logic of colonialism, people who were different because they were inferior had to be made similar (and hence equal) by civilizing them. However, once they were equal the very basis of colonial rule had vanished. This is the basic contradiction at the root of the civilizing project.

This panel attempts to be a platform for historians who want to present their findings about British colonial ideology 'at work' in South Asia. How and to what extent did the rulers implement their mission civilisatrice? What consequences did the contradiction pointed to above have for their policy? How was it perceived and instrumentalized by the various groups of the indigenous society? These are some of the questions the panel wishes to address.

059

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Manzenreiter, Wolfram, Organiser
Horne, John, Chair

060

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Fischer-Tiné, Harald, Organiser
Lütt, Jürgen, Chair
Ahuja, Ravi, Co-Organiser

FRIDAY

Participants

Lütt, Jürgen	
Fischer-Tiné, Harald	Harald Educating 'Loyal, Manly and Useful citizens' in British India – National Education, Pulp Fiction and the Contradictions of Colonial Rule
Ahuja, Ravi	"The Bridge-builders." Some Notes on Railways, Pilgrims and British "Civilizing Mission" in Colonial India
Waligora, Melitta	What is your caste? – The Classification of Indian Society as part of the British Civilizing Mission
Robotka, Bettina	The Impact of British Colonial Rule on the Political Make-up of South Asia
Mann, Michael	
O'Toole, Therese	

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Panel

OSI/21/A

Hammond, Kenneth J.,
Organiser + Chair

Cultural Capital and the Culture(s) of Capital

The panel is concerned with various ways in which imperial capitals were culturally constructed and understood in late imperial China. As both political centers and critical nodes in cultural matrices, capitals provided arenas within which members of the literati elite pursued individual and collective goals. Capitals also provided reservoirs of meanings and images which could be deployed in cultural discourse. Ken Hammond explores the use of writing about gardens to create a link between Ming dynasty Nanjing and Song dynasty Luoyang, with both cities being presented as secondary capitals and centers of literati identity. Peter Ditmanson looks at the literary dimension of the construction of Beijing as the new capital in the early 15th century, and the remapping of the cultural center of the dynasty as part of the legitimation of this move. Ina Asim presents a portrait of Nanjing after the shift of the capital, using visual and textual sources to develop a set of images of the economic and social life of the city.

Participants

Hammond, Kenneth J.	Garden Narratives and Literati Identity in Song Luoyang and Ming Nanjing
Asim, Ina	A Virtual Walk Through Late Ming Nanjing
Ditmanson, Peter	Rewriting the Capital: Representing Beijing in the Early Fifteenth Century
Kuhn, Dieter	

o62

Panel

OSI/21/B

Information Technologies for Asian Studies in the Twenty-first Century

This panel focuses on the impact of information technologies on research and teaching in Asian Studies. Thomas Hahn (Cornell University) explores issues related to the inclusion of multilingual information in catalogs and other databases. With the increasing emphasis on access to research materials, online browsing is important. Creating a multilingual computing environment is creating new challenges for everyone, from system administrators to

end users. Hitoshi Kamada (University of Arizona) discusses how scholars and librarians can work together to help Asian studies students develop a higher degree of information literacy. Through course components that address such issues as language differences, information dissemination patterns, and varying degrees of quality in information from and/or about Asia students can achieve information seeking skills which will enable them to continue to develop their knowledge after the course is over. Hanno Lecher (Heidelberg University) introduces the range of formats for digital information which, although sometimes complicated to use, make access convenient and easy. He will discuss current trends underway, which will increase the potential of digital resources to support in-depth research for Asian Studies. Friederike Schimmelpfennig discusses issues of concern to researchers seeking to publish digitally, including questions of long term storage, accessibility, authenticity, and the fear of encouraging plagiarism. In particular, she will present models for electronic publication of dissertations developed in Germany, which point to the future of international scholarly exchange.

Participants

Lecher, Hanno	The global library: tracking down the literature you need
Hahn, Thomas	Modern Libraries and the Quest for Multi-lingual Information Environments
Kamada, Hitoshi	Information Literacy for Asian Studies
Schimmelpfennig, Friederike	New forms of publishing for academics - players and key issues

Constructed by Language: Modernity and Femininity in Meiji Japan

In all Asian literatures, the first contact with modern Western literature led to reform on a number of levels, as has been pointed out in the famous study Contributions to the Study of the Rise and Development of Modern Literature in Asia. Typically, styles, content and means of dissemination of literatures all changed in characteristic ways. One significant "dual effect" was the coupling of a new "vernacular" style with changed, socially significant subjects geared to the new readers for whom this style was intended. In Bengali, for instance, the creation of the new literary vernacular led to an upsurge of novels which protested the practice of widow burning.

This panel will seek to trace these interrelated changes in one specific Asian country, Japan, which provides a good test case due to a) its relatively late exposure to Western influence and its b) overall rapid rate of change. The papers will focus on the most important new reading public in the Meiji Period, women, and on the movement for the establishment of a vernacular known as "gembun itchi". The panel will also investigate the role of new media (women's magazines, books on rhetoric) in the dissemination of "modern" ideals to the new female reading public. The panel thus offers a contribution to the theory of literary modernization in Asia.

063

Panel

OSI/22/E1

Königsberg, Matthew, Organiser
Copeland, Rebecca, Chair

FRIDAY

FRIDAY

Participants

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Königsberg, Matthew | Fashioning the Feminine: Miyake Kaho's Warbler in the Grove and the Modern Girl Student |
| Copeland, Rebecca | |
| Tomasi, Massimiliano | Quest for a New Written Language: Rhetorical Devices of the Gembun itchi style |
| Wellhäuser, Nadja | Women Writers in the Jogaku zasshi |
| Levy, Indra | Meiji Schoolgirls in and as Language: Futabatei Shimei's Ukigumo and Yamada Bimyô's Fûkin shirabe no hitofuchi |

064

Panel

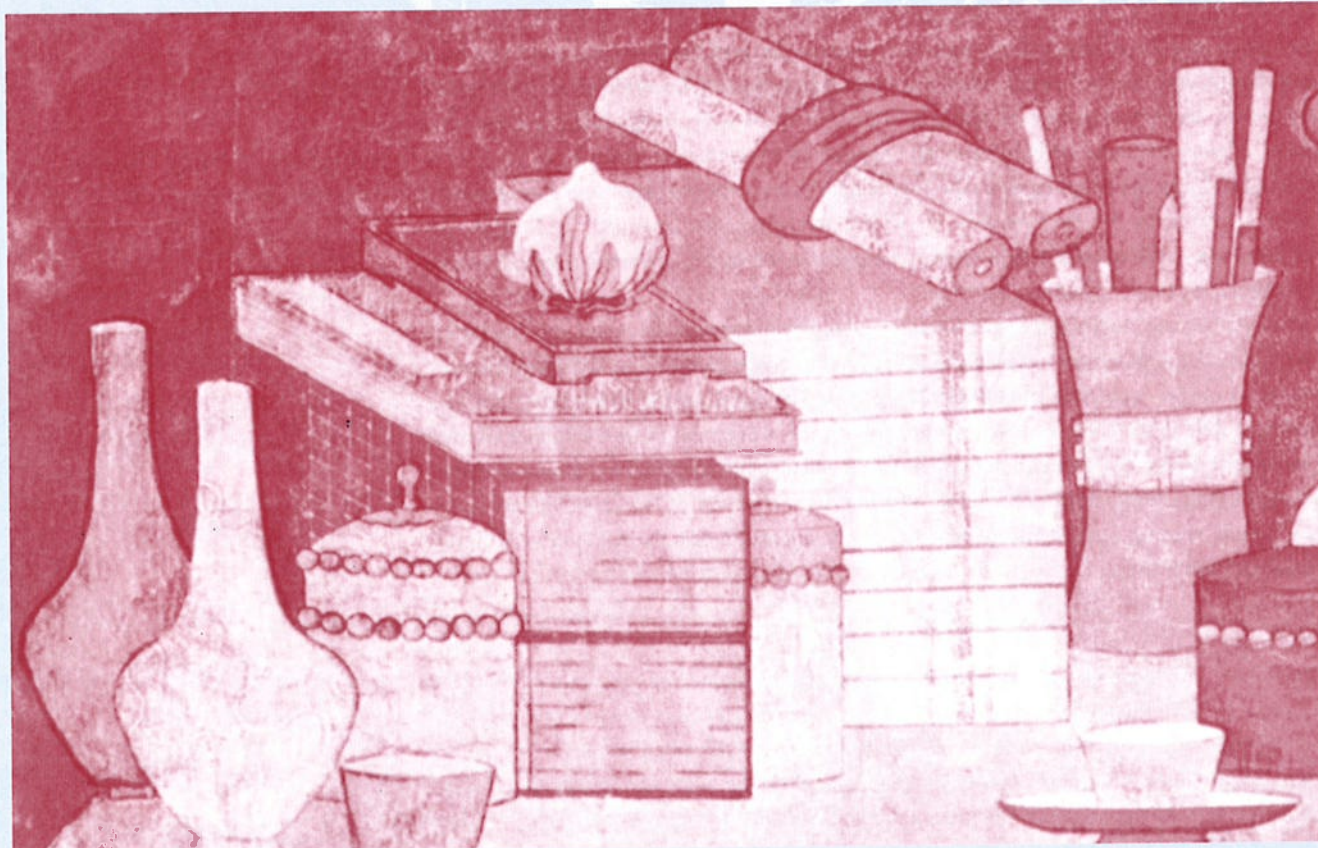
OSI/22/E2

Grover, Amrita, Chair

Indian History

Participants

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Grover, Amrita | Distortions and Bias in History with Special Reference to the History of India |
| Singh, Abha | Myths, Legends, and the Satnamis of Narnaul |
| Bhatia, M. L. | Emergence of Ismailism in Early Medieval Sind |
| Kalyanaraman, S. | Environmental Heritage of India A Case Study of a Medieval Urban Centre Amritsar |
| Kaur, Gurvinder | |
| Ahluwalia, M. S. | Pre Colonial Hill Society: A Case Study of Himachal Pradesh |



Cold War and After in East Asia: 1945-2001 II

Participants

Sugita, Yoneyuki	Regionalization and Regionalism - Japan's Policy Towards ASEAN+3
Nabers, Dirk	
Zha, Daojong	Researching Sino-Japanese Economic Relations: the missing links

o65

Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Sugita, Yoneyuki, Chair

The Restructuring of Korean Society following the economic crisis

The 1997 financial crisis has humbled South Korea (henceforth Korea) into borrowing some \$50 billion from the International Monetary Fund. The IMF crisis has meant not only a halt to Korea's nation's decades long, phenomenal economic growth but also its subjection to comprehensive restructuring processes. Controversies and debates over the cause of the crisis notwithstanding, Korea has undergone profound transformations, including the shrinking of the middle class, empowerment of civic groups, and greater liberalization of financial markets.

This session examines the nature of restructuring and its impact on Korean society as well as the problems of restructuring in the wake of the economic crisis. All the papers of the session point to the fact that the most striking aspect of the post-financial crisis reform is that restructuring is not limited to the economic sphere, for virtually every sector of Korean society, including politics, education, labor, government and state-run agencies, has undergone and is undergoing significant changes. It is also apparent that while there seems to be a profound sense of urgency and crisis to do away with old practices that hamper creativity, innovations and efficiency, there is a serious disagreement as to the method. Moreover, reactions to restructuring have varied, from those who wholeheartedly accept the need to do so to those who argue that the whole crisis was brought on by conspiracy of the west and that the IMF is an U.S.-led agency bent on sustaining American hegemony. All of this shows that although the economic crisis has been a bitter pill to swallow, it has served as an excellent opportunity for Korea to implement reform measures to improve Korean society in general and the Korean economy in particular.

Participants

Kim, Andrew	The 1997 Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact: Downward Mobility, Family Crisis and Identity Crisis
Kim, Hyuk-Rae	An Emerging Paradox in Transition to Democracy: Civic Movement and Political Reform
Park, Gil-Sung	Restructuring of Korean Society and Global Capitalism: Forced Adjustment and Contentious Implementation
Kalinowski, Thomas	

o66

Panel

HFB/lecture hall B

Kim, Andrew, Organiser
Park, Gil-Sung, Chair

FRIDAY

o67

Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Robaschik, Frank, Organiser
 Blechinger, Verena, Co-Organiser
 Campell, John Creighton, Chair

The (financial) relationship between central and local government in Japan

The recent discussion about decentralisation in Japan and legal changes in this direction once again draw attention to the issue of intergovernmental relations. This panel wants to explore the relations between central and local governments in Japan, putting the focus on the financial relationship. The issue shall be discussed both from an economic and a political point of view.

The papers by Verena Blechinger and Andrew DeWit look at the political side of the issue and analyse the relations between the central and the local bureaucracies and the purposes and politics of intergovernmental redistribution. The papers by Werner Pascha / Frank Robaschik and Naoyuki Yoshino look more at the economic effects of central-local government relations and analyse the role of intergovernmental relations in economic stabilisation policy as well as central-local government relations and the role of politics in the allocation of public works and its impact. Michio Muramatsu as an outstanding expert on public administration, administrative reform and central-local government relations in Japan will comment on the papers and add important insights. Glenn Hook will add the international dimension of central - local government relations.

Participants

Robaschik, Frank	
Pascha, Werner	The relationship between central and local government in Japan: Fiscal Federalism in stabilisation policy?
Campell, John Creighton	
Blechinger, Verena	Inter-bureaucratic lobbying and central-local relations in Japan
Yoshino, Naoyuki	Central-Local Government relations and politics — Empirical Analysis of Japan
DeWit, Andrew	Dry Rot: The Corruption of General Subsidies in Japan
Hook, Glenn	

o68

Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Nabor, Andreas, Organiser
 Suto, Megumi, Chair

Financial Market Reform in Japan

Please visit the Organiser's Homepage
<http://www.uni-hamburg.de/Wiss/FB/10/JapanS/Nabor/icas.htm>

The session "financial market reform in Japan", which is proposed along with the session "financial market reform in Asia", brings together established senior professors, ambitious junior scholars, and professionals of private think tanks from three continents.

Japan ended the 20th century with an often so-called "lost decade", represented by an economic recession and a financial market crisis. Not before 1998, the Japanese government implemented a bold financial market reform, called "Japanese Big Bang", to establish competitive capital markets, restructure banks and businesses, and to revitalise the Japanese economy.

All three proposed contributors investigate this "Big Bang" reform program and evaluate their results, applying theories of institutional economics and empirical analyses. However, they treat the problem from different perspectives and with different approaches, hopefully generating a stimulating discussion.

The first paper compares the Japanese financial crisis and its solution with the Scandinavian experience. The Nordic countries met similar challenges in the early 1990s, but

approached them differently and came to other results, which makes it worth to compare both reform programs and to obtain some lessons from the Scandinavian experience for Japan. The following two papers examine the influence of the financial market reform on specific issues: The second paper supposes that the weakening of the traditional interventionist model of Japanese financial policy did not eliminate the so-called "amakudari" ("descent from heaven") practices, which means the employment of ex-financial officials by banks. The paper addresses the question how the significance of "amakudari" practices has changed in recent years. The third paper investigates the influence of financial regulation on the efficiency of the Japanese capital markets before and after the "Big Bang". Another question raised in this paper is, which relevance national regulation still has in a world of international financial mobility and global capital market alliances.

The session will be chaired by Prof. Dr. Megumi Suto, Department of Economics, Chuo University, Tokyo, and member of several councils at the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Participants

- Nabor, Andreas Influence of financial regulation on the Efficiency of the Japanese Capital Markets. Retreat of Traditional Interventionism and Amakudari Practices – A Paradoxical Effect?
- Suto, Megumi
- Suzuki, Kenji Retreat of Traditional Interventionism and Amakudari Practices
- Nakamura, Richard H. The Big Cleanse: The Japanese response to the financial crisis of 1990's seen from a Nordic perspective
- Kiso, Takuma
- Schrooten, Mechtild

Poster Session 4

Participants

- Smirnova, Tatjana Religion of Altai Germans
- Loesche, Svetlana The Europeans in Asia
- Seleznev, Alexandre The Components of Religious Outlook of Moslems of South-West

Poster Session 11

Participants

- Diez, Maite
- Koh, Hea-kyoung Daughters of the Bear: Personal Narratives of Korean Women
- Shen, Xiaoping The Shamanic Ritual for the Female Inseminator, Yŏngdŭng Halmang on Cheju Island, Korea
- Moore, Robert Half of the Sky: Woman in China's Higher Education
- Parent-Adolescent Conflict in Urban China

069

Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

070

Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

FRIDAY

071

Panel

HFB/AS

Weiss, Meredith, Organiser
McCargo, Duncan, Chair

The Comparative Politics of Reform in Southeast Asia

This panel will address reform processes in Southeast Asia from comparative, theoretically-informed perspectives. The aims of the panel are three-fold. First, the papers will provide a critical assessment of political reform in states or regions of Southeast Asia. The roles of various actors, including political parties, civil society organizations and activists, and individual voters will be considered. Then, these analyses may be abstracted into a more theoretical discussion of how reform transpires and what factors were critical to determining the success or failure of reformist initiatives in various cases. Finally, the discussant will play a key role in comparing and contrasting processes and politics across eras and places, leading hopefully to a fruitful discussion on the nature and dynamics of reform.

The types of reform considered may include economic liberalization and related adjustments; Islamization of politics and society; installation of less corrupt, more accountable institutions and leaders; changes in political rules and procedures; or evolution of new structures for political contestation and commentary, such as within civil society. The panel will be open to papers based on a single countries or comparing across the region. However, all papers should be conducive to drawing comparisons and building analytical or theoretical, rather than just empirical, knowledge regarding contemporary Southeast Asia and the politics of reform.

Participants

McCargo, Duncan	
Weiss, Meredith	Civil society and reform possibilities in Malaysia and Indonesia
Thabchumpon, N.	State-Civil Society Relations: A New Chapter of Thailand's Political Reform
Gainsborough, Martin	Beneath the Veneer of Reform: The Politics of Economic Liberalisation in Vietnam
Hermawan, Yulius P.	Luke-warm Political Reform in a Post-authoritarian Order: The Case of Indonesia
Sulistiyanto, Priyambudi	The Politics of Reconciliation in Indonesia

072

Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Janku, Andrea, Organiser
Thaxton, Ralph, Chair

The Experience of Disaster: Public Communication, Cultural Memory and the Question of the Nation

The notion that nations could be built on the experience of disasters seems to be rather disturbing. Nevertheless, the number of countries that have to struggle with admitted, prescribed, (mis-)used, or denied memories of disasters, be it natural disasters caused by maladministration or over-population or war conditions due to foreign aggression or internal strife, is great. Disasters do have immensely disruptive effects on the individual as well as on society at large, often constituting a very existential experience both on a personal and on a national level. Therefore the question of how to communicate and how to remember the shared experience of disaster is a very sensitive issue of singular importance for the symbolic constitution of a nation. Despite this being the case, the issue has only recently begun to attract scholarly attention, and this panel is designed to contribute to the endeavour to fill this gap.

The papers brought together in this panel address the issue from very different perspectives and with very different methods. The first paper with an political-anthropological approach focuses on the commodification of the memory of the American war in Vietnam and its use

for economic and ideological purposes. The second paper, departing from the astonishing fact that even large-scale famines were virtually ignored by official historiography in modern China for a long time, looks at if and how traumatic experiences are dealt with in modern Chinese literature. Finally the last paper, largely based on material from Shanghai newspapers goes back to late imperial China, dealing with the functions of public communication in an actual state of disaster and its long-term impact on the sociopolitical order.

Participants

Janku, Andrea	When the Rivers get out of Control: Publicized Disasters in 19th Century China
Thaxton, Ralph Schweiger, Irmy Schwenkel, Christina	The Inscription of Trauma in Literary Texts We are a Country and not a War": Commemorating and Consuming Disaster at Battle Sites in Vietnam
Turner, Karen	War and the Rights of Motherhood: Vietnamese Womens in the 1990s
Weigelin-Schwiedrzik, Susanne	

Religion

Participants

Malik, Anjali Axel, Michael	Crossing Frontiers - Buddhism beyond the Land fo It's Origin Why is Buddhism, is Religion, so important in Thailand / in Thai Culture? A psychoanalysis-based exploration of Thai culture and personality
Haldhar, S.M.	Advent of Buddhism in Ceylon

Ornament and Communication in Early Chinese Art

The panel investigates the communicative potential of ornament seen on archaeologically discovered artifacts of the Shang, Zhou, and Han periods. Ornament, especially when it is designed in pictorial forms, appears to have the semantic structure of a visual language. Based on this premise ornament has been investigated to reveal commonly shared ideologies or, at least, some forms of mutually understood symbolism. This panel strives at a critical re-evaluation of the semiotic dimensions of ornament based on the archaeological context. Central to the panel are questions about the original perception of artifacts discovered in tombs. What beliefs and rituals guided the selection of tomb furnishings, and how are we to understand the purpose of particular types of designs in the tombs? How can we match archaeological evidence with the literary evidence from those who negated an existence after death? Finally, the panel explores the design of artifacts in view of its aesthetic qualities: To what extent can commonly shared styles communicate information about ties between various social groups? To what degree did the ornament on ritual objects imply values comparable to our modern concepts of art?

073

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

074

Panel

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Louis, Francois, Organiser + Chair



Participants

Louis, François	Written Ornament – Ornamental Writing: Bird Script in the Late Zhou and Early Han Period
von Falkenhausen, Lothar Nickel, Lukas	Ornaments as Markers of Ethnic Identity in the Art of the Qin 'Assuming the Dead Are Aware...' – Early Chinese Doubts About Post-Mortal Existence and Their Archaeological Traces
Schneider, R. Daniel	Communicative Functions of Ritual Bronzes in Early Bronze Age China
Kesner, Ladislav Rawson, Jessica	

075

Meeting in Conjunction

Jural/2215 1st floor

Krug, Barbara, Organiser

Political and Economic Entrepreneurship in China

Participants

Krug, Barbara
Duckett, Jane

076

Panel

Jura I/2216 1st floor

Lessard, Micheline, Organiser
Hill, John L., Chair

Memory's Impact in South and Southeast Asia

This is a commentary on major historiographical trends in Vietnam since the country's declaration of independence in 1945, to be undertaken primarily from the perspective of American academic engagements with Vietnamese history. It will situate modern Vietnamese historiography not only within the political-ideological exigencies of post-1945 developments, but also within colonialism's rhetoric and intellectual currents and pre-colonial models of describing the past.

The paper identifies prescriptive poses and teleological narrative orientations as established features of Vietnamese historiography since premodern times. Under French colonialism and with the rise of the paradigm of the nation, both the French and the Vietnamese created conflicting histories that sought to attach prescription and teleology to their respective tropes, either that of the „civilizing mission“ or the „national soul“ in a country in danger of being „lost.“ Important historiographical notions first expressed in late colonial times were adopted and further propagated after independence and during the ensuing decades of warfare. The paper discusses, for example, such concepts as the „March to the South“ or the „heroic tradition of resistance to foreign domination,“ and the debate over the Confucianist character of Vietnamese society. In addition, the paper pays particular attention to (auto)biographical writings and memoirs as vehicles to influence the ways in which history is conceived. It argues that, in the context of intense political divisions, and in a process of privileging certain themes and silencing others, Vietnamese historiography employed prescriptions and teleology to shape the country's collective memories.

Participants

Hill, John L. Lessard, Micheline	Making Women(s) History
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- Lowe, Celia Tobelo, the World War, and the State: Violence, Land, and Marine-scapes in the Togean Islands of Indonesia
- Ray, Karen D. Famine and Immigration: Institutional Memory and the South Asia Famine
- Giebel, Christoph

Japanese Literature and Culture II

Participants

- Hara, Mariko Heroic death in the war as portrayed in the Japanese wartime newsreels
- Kawakami, Chiyoko The Cultural Logic of the Pleasure Quarters: Izumi Kyoka and Edo Popular Aestheticism
- Wixted, John Timothy Translation, Adaptation, Creation and Modern Japanese Literature: The Need for a Reassessment — The Example of Ōgai
- Schnellbacher, Thomas Was Abe Kōbō a Stalinist?
- Thomsen, Hans Bjarne Picturing Words: Katō Nobukiyo and the Synthesis of Text and Image
- Abel, Jonathan Translation, as Community: The Opacity of Modernization of Genji monogatari

Various Issues

Participants

- Ryang, Key S Ch'oe Ch'i-won (b.857) and His Silla Sasan Pimyong
- Gao, James The „Outsiders“ of the Revolution
- Chang, Sen-dou China's Water Diversion Scheme and its Environmental and Geopolitical Implications
- Johnson, Alison Adah Transformative Sounds, Transcending Culture: Music of Emigration and Hybridity
- Shaping the Village Administration: Taiwan at War (1941-1945), Ts'ai, Hui-yu Caroline

Overseas Chinese Voluntary Associations in Europe: Globalisation and Localisation

The broad aim of this research is to investigate overseas Chinese voluntary associations such as the Chinese chambers of commerce, tongxianghui (including native place, clan and surname associations) and other contemporary Chinese associations. It will investigate the attempts of these overseas Chinese associations and their attempt at localisation and globalisation. This project will explore localisation and globalisation of the Chinese associations by asking the following questions:

077

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

078

Paper Discussion Group

3315 2nd floor

079

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Kuah, Khun Eng, Organiser
Chin, James K., Chair

1. To what extent do these institutions cater to the needs of the local Chinese community in an overseas environment?
2. To what extent do they attempt to cross cultural and ethnic boundaries and interact with other social groups?
3. To what extent do they attempt to incorporate women as key players?
4. What are their contemporary roles?
5. How do they transform themselves into transnational global institutions?
6. How do they attempt to establish transnational networks?
7. To what extent modern technology and communication assist with the process of localisation and globalisation
8. The relationship between overseas Chinese voluntary associations, identity and modernity

Participants

Kuah, Khun Eng

Chin, James K.

Pang, Chin Lin

Moore, Marketa

Hu-DeHart, Evelyn

Chinese Voluntary Associations in Belgium and social-cultural space

Chinese community associations, hualianhui, in the Czech Republic

080

Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Manzenreiter, Wolfram,
Organiser + Chair

Sporting cultures and nation cultures in Asia (B)

This panel addresses the ever increasing importance of sport in contemporary everyday life. The program consists of two sequential panels with four presentations each. The intercultural transfer of sport, or of what may be rendered as cultural practise or as symbolic sign-system, inevitably leads to an rearrangement of indigenous body cultures, leisure practices, and collective orientations. This panel is particularly interested in the processes of cultural transfer from the Europe-based centre to the peripheries in East Asia, and thus it is concerned with questions of colonialism/imperialism vs. domestication/habitation. Papers we have invited discuss the contribution of sport to the formation of modern subjects and collective identity, as well as the part of sport in the construction of ethno-nationalist state identities. Approaches and topics vary in detail but the common goal is to shed light on our understanding of global cultural processes between centres and peripheries. By bringing together distinguished scholars and young researchers from different academic fields of inquiry and of different national origin, we aim to shed new light on the issue under investigation, to foster network bonds and thus to match the original intentions of the ICAS 2 convenors.

Participants

Manzenreiter, Wolfram

Nozaki, Takeshi

Kelly, William W.

Guttman, Allen

Creating Space: Urbanity, Sport, and the Modern Body in Motion

An Ethnography of Athletic Festivals At Schools

An Ethnography of Failure in Sport

Technology and Romanticism in Japanese Mountaineering

Cultural transfer in an unequal exchange situation - taking 19th century China and Germany as an example

The panel, taking the relationship between China and Germany as an example, aims at a re-discussion of the imperialist expansion of 19th century Europe from a cultural point of view. China's incorporation into the global system started, at least in the economic field, much earlier than in the nineteenth century. However, the accelerated expansion of industrializing Europe during late 19th and early 20th century did not only put the Asian markets and economies under stronger pressure, but also forced whole cultures into the wake of modernization and industrialization. Resulting acculturation processes meant the transfer of new cultural models into a changing society. To describe the problems and conditions of such acculturation processes can help us to a better understanding of some important aspects of China's way to modernity.

The papers forming the basis of our discussion deal with following questions: How was cross-cultural interaction shaped by unequal conditions? Which role did gunboat diplomacy as a demonstration of military superiority play in accelerating or obstructing acculturation processes on the Chinese side? How was public opinion manipulated (successfully or not) to form the sense of a civilizatory mission on the German side? Which role did intermediaries, the "teachers" of new cultural models, notably engineers in Chinese self strengthening enterprises and military instructors in army and navy, play in the transfer process?

Participants:

Vittinghoff, Natascha	
Mühlhahn, Klaus	Cross-cultural Interactions and the Rise of Modern China: Theoretical and Methodological Reflections
Trampedach, Tim	"Yellow Peril"? German Public Opinion and the Chinese Boxer Movement
Merker, Peter	How really qualified were the specialists? Observations concerning the input of western technical experts in Late Qing China
Eberspächer, Cord	German Gunboat Diplomacy in Eastern Asia 1860-1914
Kaske, Elisabeth	Teachers, drillmasters or arms dealers? German military instructors in 19th century China
Schwedes, Martin	Foreign Experts and the Origin and Development of the Museum in Late Imperial and Republican China

Collaboration and Governments of Collaboration in China (1930s-1940s)

Collaboration. The word has now acquired an overwhelming negative connotation in both the past and current political realms. Historians also often use it with its negative undertone. The word is not new, but it received its current political meaning when the Vichy government chose to enter into an official relationship of "collaboration" with Nazi Germany during W.W. II. Collaboration as a political reality again was not new as, with each invasion or conquest of one power by another power throughout history, the subjected population, and especially its elites, had to decide between resistance or participation – along a wide spectrum of intermediate attitudes – to the new political order. History has therefore been revisited on the basis of the more

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Kaske, Elisabeth, Organiser
Vittinghoff, Natascha, Chair

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Panel

OSI/21/A

Henriot, Christian, Organiser

FRIDAY

recent past to explore such issues. One well-known example is the study of the Ming-Qing transition. Yet all actual historical instances of collaboration did not leave a legacy of “collaboration.” The perception of collaboration and collaborators always stem from a failed invasion or conquest, even if historians are now using it in a broader definition. The present panel will explore the issue of collaboration in China during the 1930s-1940s when Japan made its presence felt in a forceful manner on the Chinese mainland. The four papers (possibly five) address the issue of collaboration in various time and geographical settings. Rana Mitter takes up the topic in relation with early Japanese de facto occupation of Manchuria and the reaction of the local elites. Wang Ke-wen examines the conditions and process of establishing the most representative example – yet a complex one – of collaboration with the Wang Jingwei government in Nanjing. Christian Henriot will investigate the nature and role of the municipal administrations that ran Shanghai under Japanese supervision and try to highlight how it worked and how it was received by the population. Finally, Robert Bickers will focus on the Shanghai Municipal Council during the war and address the issue of collaboration in both the conventional (the SMC and the Japanese) and more broadly defined sense (the SMC as a foreign institution that called for collaboration per se). A fifth paper (abstract on its way) will be based on a study of the relations between the Jewish refugees in Shanghai and the Japanese army.

Participants

Henriot, Christian	Power and People, Collaborators and Citizens: The Shanghai Municipal Administrations under Japanese Occupation
Roux, Alain	
Ke-wen, Wang	From Chongqing to Nanjing: The Founding of the Wang Jingwei Regime, 1938-40
Mitter, Rana	Manchuria and the meaning of Sino-Japanese collaboration
Bickers, Robert	Settlers and Diplomats: the end of British hegemony in the International Settlement, 1937-45

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Panel

OSI/22/E1

Schimmelpfennig, Michael,
Organiser + Chair

Recent Western Approaches to the Study of the Songs of Chu (Chuci)

Since the early 1980s the study of the Songs of Chu in China and to a certain degree in Japan has become a discipline in its own right with several sub-branches producing a wealth of research in books and articles every year. When surveying publications in Western languages related to the Songs of Chu one might get the wrong impression that the re-edition of the complete translation of the anthology by David Hawkes in 1985 (first published 1959) somehow represents the state of the field.

On the contrary quiet a variety of translations and studies were published during the last twenty years in Western world countries. Their lack of prominence is due to several reasons: 1. Some of the more recent translations are difficult to obtain. 2. Studies address particular questions that suggest to be of interest to specialists only. 3. Authors and translators lack a forum to unite their efforts and discuss their results.

It is thus about time to present these more recent findings as well as to compare different approaches and results. The sessions participants were deliberately chosen to present a wide spectrum of research, ranging from questions concerning the origin of the poems and their contents, the evolution of the genre and of the anthology and the problem of interpretation and translation. Since these issues are of a major concern for every scholar in the field, a lively controversy should be expected.

Participants

Schimmelpfennig, M.	Renovating the Canon: Wang Yi's Reinstatement of the True Poet Qu Yuan
Field, Stephen	Narrative Structures in Chuci „Tianwen“
Sukhu, Gopal	The Lisao as Warring States Rhetoric

Gender, Families and Labour: Reflections on the Asian Experiences

Studies on labour movements, migration and labour relations have often focused on unions, workplaces or policies regulating labour as units of analyses with clearly defined boundaries. Despite the contribution of feminist scholarship and household studies, studies on Asian labour whether men or women, are still often looking at communities where workers live and the families of which they are members, separately from the public sphere. 'Workplace' and 'home' are often seen as dichotomies that generate different dynamics and therefore need different tools of analysis. In the last two decades it has been shown how closely interlinked these two spheres are. The family and community are crucial in workers' networks and survival.

In the past some scholars contended that decisions to work are usually made not by individuals but by families. 'Family strategies' were considered to define the timing, the kind of work and the allocation of income of individual workers. Family linkages often provide both the financial and the cultural capital which make employment possible. On the other hand workers' autonomy and independence are also often undermined by family relations and obligations. It is to these tensions that we would like to focus on. Since the political involvement of workers, men and women, are usually considered to occur only out of the home, we should look more at the kind of solidarities, alliances, tensions that people build through their family relations and networks should be considered more carefully. Women and men play different roles in these networks. To what extent do these inhibit or facilitate the emergence of collective or individual action to challenge existing power structures?

How do kinship systems influence the way workers are recruited, absorbed into the labour market and shape the kinds of networks they form and identities they adopt? From the side of the workers what kind of tensions do these family links create? How does the gendered nature of these kin-based relations affect the workers' position at the place of work? How does the redefinition of familial relations and gender ideologies at the place of work affect the family relations and structures at home?

Participants

van der Linden, Marcel	
Saptari, Ratna	
Silvey, Rachel	Spaces of Protest: Gender, Migration and Labor Activism in West Java
Weix, G.G.	Lending One's Labour, Leaving One's Children: Ethnographic Studies of Indonesian Industrial Workers, 1961- 2000
Sabban, Rima	Crossing Boundaries, Bridging Families – Globalization and the Restructuring of Families Servicing the Labour Market
Shah, Nandita,	
Gandhi, Nandita	Women Industrial Workers in Mumbai, India: Between Work and Family

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Panel

OSI/22/E2

van der Linden, Marcel, Organiser
Saptari, Ratna, Organiser

FRIDAY

Key Note Speech

**Prof. Dr.
Wang Gungwu**

**National University
of Singapore**

**"Divergence
and
Dominance:
Challenges to
Asian Studies"**

**Friday August 10th, 19.00 h
Auditorium Maximum
Henry-Ford-Bau**

FRIDAY

Impact of Cold War on East Asia and South Asia

This session discusses impacts of cold war on East Asian and South Asian countries, primarily China, Japan, India, South Korea, South Vietnam, and Pakistan, and examines their relations with the Asia-Pacific region as well as a broader world after the end of World War II.. This session primarily deals with the impacts of globalization, modernization, and international relations on East and South Asian countries. Considering a wider area in one session, we will expect to generate a constructive and lively discussion. This session will have two commentators to set the scholarly tone and orientation of discussion.

Participants

Sugita, Yoneyuki
 Tankha, Brij
 Jeans, Roger B.
 Chung, Il-Joon

India, Japan and China: Mapping Post Cold War Asia
 The United States and the Chinese Third Force, 1949-1954
 The Cold War and Modernization in Asia: Modernization with War(South Korea) vs Modernization at War(South Vietnam)

Reform in Korea

The basic idea of the panel is to present different perspectives on reform in Korea and to find out whether it will be possible to identify some common characteristics (constants) and differences (variables). Another goal of the panel is to show that there is a high potential for generating synergy effects by combining traditional Koreanology with Modern Korean Studies, overcoming the separation of those fields. Reform in the sense of the panel would mean substantial changes in structures and behavior in the society, initiated by single persons, groups of persons or institutions. Since both the time for the panel and the number of presenters are limited, only a few selected perspectives can be chosen for analysis. They are diverse in sector and time, ranging from reform in traditional Neo-Confucian Korea of the middle-age to reform of the political system after 1980 and corporate reform in the 1990s. The final paper will present telecommunications reform in South Korea (1981-2000) as a case study and will show the influence of a great variety of different factors on the process and outcome of a particular reform.

The common analytical framework, a precondition for making the results of research in such different areas comparable, will be fine-tuned in the next months, so that every presentation will end with a conclusion oriented more or less on the following points:

- who initiated the reforms?
- which were the implicit and explicit goals of the reforms?
- who was responsible for carrying out the reforms?
- how were the reforms enforced?
- which factors, internal or external forces facilitated and hindered the reforms?
- were the goals of the reforms reached?
- how were the reforms received by different social groups?
- how sustainable were the reforms?

The discussants will offer their views on single papers, on the concept of the panel or add perspectives based on their respective research.

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Sugita, Yoneyuki, Organiser + Chair

o87

Panel

HFB/lecture hall B

Frank, Rüdiger, Organiser
 Pascha, Werner, Chair

SATURDAY

Participants

Pascha, Werner	
Frank, Rüdiger	Telecommunications as a Case Study on Reform in Korea
Beck, Peter	Corporate Reform in Korea
Croissant, Aurel	Strong Presidents, Weak Democracy? Democratic Consolidation in South Korea
Häußler, Sonja	Negotiations and Decision-making in Pre-modern Korean Society. A Case Study based on the Yiyo sillok
Soonman, Kwon	Structural Change in the National Health Insurance of Korea: Social Solidarity or Efficiency?

o88

Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Cheung, Sidney, Organiser,
Nakano, Lynne, Co-Organiser + Chair

Off Beat in Japan: Life Outside of Work and Family

This session focuses on life outside of the mainstream institutions of family and work in Japan. Academic and popular media attention throughout the post-war period has focused primarily on the institutions of work and family and the accompanying roles of housewife and mother for women and full-time salaried worker for men. Life in mainstream institutions, however, forms only part of the picture of life in Japan. In the 1960s and 1970s student protest movements, religious cults, housewife activism, and a variety of artistic, cultural and leisure activities flourished on the fringes of mainstream society. In the 1980s and 1990s changing conditions in the global and national economy have eroded postwar mainstream institutions and ideologies to an unprecedented degree. The session explores the rich forms of social life and activities that have emerged on the edges or outside of mainstream institutions. The session aims to encourage discussion of the relationship between Japanese fringe and mainstream cultures, reasons for the growth of self-identified fringe movements in Japan, and the relationship between marginal cultural activities and current social and economic transformations including increasing globalization.

Participants

Cheung, Sidney	
Kawaguchi Mitsuo	Japanese maina-shiko
Nakano, Lynne	Single Women As Agents of Change: Delayed Marriage in Japan
Thang, Leng Leng,	
Goda, Miho,	
Maclachlan, Elizabeth	Dare to Dream – Japanese Working Women in Singapore
Creighton, Millie	On Beat in Off Japan: the re-Arrangement of Traditional Identities by Contemporary Taiko
Tamotsu, Aoki	

o89

Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Hsing, You-tien, Organiser + Chair

Local Politics and Institutional Change in China

This session concerns economic and political transformation in post-Mao China by focusing on local politics at different levels. Coming from the political economy tradition, the three papers in this session look at the changing institutional configurations that have shaped the politics of collaboration and resistance in villages, townships, and counties.

Methodologically, the three papers rely heavily on first hand data collected in different parts of China throughout the 90s. They also choose to focus on the role and behavior of human agency-especially the skillful and entrepreneurial local cadres in the changing institutional contexts. Yet these are not simply three projects with identical intellectual imagination. In Linda Chelan Li and You-tien Hsing's works on local cadres' maneuvering between local interests and central demands, the former probes the co-existence of policy compliance and resistance in the county government that goes beyond a straightforward tale of local versus central power; while the later traces the historical and social roots of such artful and successful maneuvering. Lianjiang Li looks at the implication of such local politics in village democratization, and finds hopes in the alliance between villagers and elected village cadres.

Participants

Hsing, You-tien	Entrepreneurial Local Cadres in Post-Mao China
Li, Lianjiang	Elections and Popular Resistance in Rural China
Li, Linda Chelan	Understanding institutional change: Fiscal management in grassroots China

Poster Session 5

Participants

Kim-Paik, Nan	Reuniting Separated Korean Families: Personal and National Legacies of Korean Division
Kane, Daniel	Voice at Empire's End: Korean Representation and Misrepresentation at the World's Fairs of 1893 (Chicago) and 1900 (Paris)

Poster Session 12

Participants

Torimoto, Ikuko	Mr. Kyuin Okina: Diarist and Chronicler of Japanese-Americans at the Turn of the Century in the State of California
Gemegah, Helga	Asia and America as seen by the Jesuits José de Agosta and Matteo Ricci
Lan, Kenneth On Wai	A Man of High Ambition But Fate Prevailed: The Story of A.H. Rennie and the Junk Bay Flour Mill
Navak, Ganeswar	Boat Building Tradition in the Bengal Coast of Orissa

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Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

091

Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

SATURDAY

092

Panel

HFB/AS

Corlin, Claes, Organiser + Chair
Burghoorn, Wil, Co-Chair

Junior anthropologists of Mainland Southeast Asia: Studies on ethnic minorities in Vietnam and Thailand I

A capacity-building and research programme between social anthropologists in Vietnam, Thailand and Sweden has been in operation since 1996 up to the present. The aim of this programme is to train junior anthropologists in modern theories and methods, and to perform joint field research focusing on the ethnic minorities of Vietnam's and Thailand's mountainous regions. Some primary areas of this research are:

- human-environment relationships in different local populations; belief systems relating to environmental protection,
- local knowledge of natural resources management practices, including the relationship between traditional and state land-use
- changing patterns of cultivation, particularly on sloping land,
- the changing role of traditional social institutions and the emergence of new institutions with respect to local decision-making and resource management,
- gender roles and differences in resource management.

The proposed panel at ICAS2 is intended to present some results of this programme and to make possible for junior Vietnamese and Thai anthropologists to participate in an international forum. The presenters belong to either Institute of Ethnology in Hanoi or to Social Research Institute at Chiang Mai University. The session is organised by the Department of Social Anthropology, Göteborg University, Sweden.

Participants

Corlin, Claes,
Burghoorn, Wil

Thu Hang, Luong Thi Black Thai Women in Vietnam and the Preservation of Cultural Identity during the Doi Moi period

Hong Hanh, Tran Local knowledge on the prevention and cure of disease among the Red Dao in Lao Cai province, Vietnam

Thi Hoa, Dang Among local knowledge of medical plants in northwestern Vietnam.

Minh Nguyet, Nguyen Thi Dao Quan Chet ways of caring for pregnant women and children

093

Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Trede, Melanie, Organiser
Hofmann, Alexander, Co-Organiser
Croissant, Doris, Chair

The Politics of Art Patronage in Japan

While patronage studies remained a minor discourse within the field of Japanese art history for most of the twentieth century, sponsorship and functions of art works have received increased attention in recent years. This panel addresses art patronage of the elite social strata through four case studies. The concrete evidence presented by an international group of scholars (Switzerland, Spain, Germany and the USA) will be further explored through extensive comments and a moderated discussion with the audience.

The four case studies deal with: The strategies and socio-political intentions of shogunal patronage in the first half of the fifteenth century. The question whether shogunal, daimy or commoner patronage inspired the production of a group of inscribed ceramics vats from the late sixteenth century. The convergence between politics and the artistic practice of per-

formance-style execution of paintings in the presence of elite patrons in the Tokugawa period. The impact of a patron on the artistic development of a painter in the late eighteenth century.

The range of time periods, artistic media and genres addressed in the papers provides ample material to discuss a variety of issues including the specific artistic, social or political strategies of the patron's involvement, the social interaction between artist and patron, etc. During the panel discussion we hope to address overarching questions such as shifts in patronage patterns over time as well as in different social strata, and particular patterns distinguishing elite patronage in Japan from that of other countries.

Participants

- Trede, Melanie Ashikaga Yoshinori's Patronage of Hachiman Cult Paintings: Cultural Politics in the 1430s
- Roman Navarro, Maria Whose patronage? Bizen's big vats of the Momoyama period (1568-1615)
- Hofmann, Alexander Painting as Performance: artistic practice and political significance of gozen-e in Tokugawa-Japan
- Trinh, Khanh Shaping the artist: The impact of Sadanobu's patronage on the art of Tani Bunchō
- Screech, Timon
- Croissant, Doris

Literature

Participants

- Chan, Kar Yue Zhu Shuzen of the Song Dynasty - The Woman Poet in Paradox
- Gu, Min Dong Methaphysical Suggestiveness in Chinese Literary Thought
- Heroldova, Helena The Question of Genre of Early Chinese Science Fiction (1902-1912)
- Jian, Ming Imaginary Discourse of the self: Gao Xingjian's Novel „Soul Mountain“
- Li, Xia Critical Observations of Chinese Travel Literature: Past and Present
- Kwong, Charles Nature and Religion Early Chinese Poetry
- Haixing, Jiang Rewriting Motherhood
- Richter, Matthias On the Application of Form Criticism and Redaction Criticism to Classical Chinese Literature

Reinventing the Child in the Literary Culture of Interwar Japan

Meiji nation builders were deeply concerned with formulating an educational regimen that would, in the words of Mori Arinori (1885) „manufacture the persons required by the State.“ With the Taisho period (1912-16), this heavy-handed didacticism was challenged by new voices emerging from the vigorous cultural debate that marked the era. A self-proclaimed „revolution“ in writing for children took hold, centering on the magazine Akai tori, which promoted a sophisticated, child-centered literature that rejected the pedantry of earlier work and introduced a progressive approach to language pedagogy. It was at this time that

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

095

Panel

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Piel, Halliday, Organiser
Hagiwara, Takao, Chair

SATURDAY

Miyazawa Kenji (1896 - 1933) began producing his well-known stories for children, with their idiosyncratic mix of religion, natural science, and native folklore.

This new approach to fostering a child-centered literature, and to reinventing the very notion of childhood itself, was not restricted to the bundan (literary establishment), but was promoted by educators and librarians dedicated to liberalizing the agenda of the Monbusho (Education Ministry). This panel seeks to demonstrate how children's literature in the crucial interwar period was dramatically transformed through the creation of progressive magazines such as Akai tori, the literary experiments of writers such as Miyazawa Kenji, and the wider access to children's books made possible through libraries catering to young people.

Participants

Piel, Halliday	Akai tori, a Japanese children's magazine, and its role in children's education
Hagiwara, Takao	Animistic Sensibilities in Miyazawa Kenji's Literature
Domier, Sharon	Caught Between „Free Reading“ and „Thought Guidance“: Children's Librarians in Japan during the Interwar Period
Jones, Mark	The Home of Humanity: Children and Anti-Modernism in Interwar Japan
Marcus, Marvin Howard	

Responses and Challenges to Gender-based Violence in East and Southeast Asia

Violence against women knows no boundaries in culture, race or class. Around the world, a growing number of people – either as individuals or members of organisations – are speaking out about the widespread problems of violence against women. This is also happening in many parts of Asia which is partly related to democratising processes, rising consciousness for 'rights', and the opening up for political struggle.

Papers in this panel are concerned with how activist groups in China, Japan, Korea and Indonesia have organised to address various forms of violence against women ranging from the silencing and obstruction of women's religious organizing to domestic violence, prostitution, and war-related rape.

In addition, the papers discuss transnational and/or international links formed by 'local' or 'national' movements campaigning on behalf of women's rights. The interdisciplinary nature of the papers give new and differing insights into social, political, legal and cultural aspects of the various forms of violence that women in Asia experience, and the various forms of addressing, and responding, to it.

Participants

Bruun, Ole	
Piper, Nicola	Female Migrant Workers in Japan - Local, Regional and Transnational
Milwertz, Cecilia	Activism against violence against women in the PRC
Tay, Elaine	Transnational Activism, Relabelling and the Internet: the May 1998 Riots, East Timor and Images of Violated Women
Jaschok, Maria	Violated Selves: Women, Religion and The Chinese State
Hester, Marianne	

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Panel

Jural/2215 1st floor

Piper, Nicola, Organiser
Bruun, Ole, Chair
Milwertz, Cecilia, Co-Organiser

Aestheticization and Meiji Nationalisms

The papers in this panel all address in some form or another the relation between aesthetics and Meiji nationalism. Linking these issues together is almost inevitable given that such „aesthetic“ concerns as language reform, literary reform, and appreciation of Japan’s cultural heritage are all inextricably connected with the larger Meiji project of nation building. The papers in this panel, however, avoid the tendency of treating either aestheticization or nationalism in absolute terms. They acknowledge the diverse forms that aestheticization can take and the existence of multiple nationalisms. Consequently, each paper offers a different commentary on how the process of aestheticization relates to the varying forms of Meiji nationalism. In some cases, aestheticization reinforces the nationalist project, sometimes it subverts it, and sometimes it simultaneously works with and against the imperatives of nationalism. Cumulatively, then, the papers in this panel complicate our understanding of the interface between artistic/cultural production and political/social discourse in the context of Meiji Japan. Keith Vincent’s paper discusses what he calls the fetishistic logic of nationalism at work in a mid-Meiji debate over the status of writing as calligraphy. Atsuko Ueda’s paper explores the process through which the aestheticized emotions of a „civilized“ being are promoted as the sine quo non of modern nationalistic literature. Jim Reichert’s paper considers how the aestheticization of bushido in Koda Rohan’s Hige otoko operates within the context of mid-Meiji nationalistic rhetoric. Stephen Dodd’s paper argues that Kafu’s Sumidagawa utilizes a politicized aesthetics to subvert newly emerging norms relating to nationalism and gender roles in late Meiji.

Participants

Reichert, Jim	Bushido as an Object of Aesthetic/Erotic Appreciation
Ueda, Atsuko	Aestheticization of Emotion: Colonial Ambivalence and Social Darwinism
Dodd, Stephen	Nagai Kafu and the Theatre of Dreams
Vincent, Keith	Fetishizing Character(s) in Mid-Meiji Nationalism
Komori, Yoichi	

Chinese Domestic Politics

Participants

Chen, Jie	Why Do People Vote in Semicompetitive Elections in China? A Reassessment of Voters’ Subjective Motivations in Local People’s Congress Elections.
Gao, Zhan	China’s Economic Reform and the Disintegration of Family
Holbig, Heike	Falungong - the creation of a challenge for Party rule in China
Foo, Yun Wai	„Return to Real Marx“ Ideology, Modernity and Marxists Historiography in 1980s’ China
Yeh, Milton D.	Limited Political Reforms in Post-Jiang China
Zhong, Yang	Political Culture among Chinese Peasants: Some Empirical Evidence
Hu, Xiaobo	Politics of Property Rights Transition in China

097

Panel

Jura I/2216 1st floor

Reichert, Jim, Organiser
Ueda, Atsuko, Chair

098

Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

SATURDAY

099

Panel

3315 2n floor

Walker, Andrew, Co-Organiser + Chair
 Cooke, Fadzilah Majid,
 Organiser + Chair

Globalisation/Localisation of natural resources in Southeast Asia I

This panel will bring together scholars working on natural resource issues (water, forests and land) in Southeast Asia to discuss processes of globalisation and localisation. We want to explore emerging interest in the idea that the local, national, regional and global forces are entangled and not usefully conceived in hierarchical terms. This does not deny the existence of power and hierarchy but the idea is to explore the contours of such complexities.

The themes of the panel include:

- social, ecological and cultural dimensions of sustainability
- shifting alliances in resource use conflict
- modern legal frameworks and local rights
- gender and resource access
- alternative ways of engaging with modernity
- historical perspectives on the “community”, “nation”, and “state”
- links between research and action
- identity, indigeniety and resource claims
- new approaches in collaborative resource management

The panel includes empirical, comparative and theoretical papers based on specific locality/ies and national/regional trends. Our aim is to bring together papers that critically engage with the points of tension present within the above themes.

Participants

Walker, Andrew	Seeing like a moral economist: community simplifications and resource tenure in northern Thailand
Cooke, Fadzilah Majid Hall, Derek	Oil Palm and Vulnerable Places: Globalization and a New Era? The International Political Ecology of Shrimp Aquaculture and Eucalyptus Plantation Forestry in Asia
Li, Tania	Planting Trees and Loosing Ground: The Cocoa Boom and Land Transfers in Sulawesi
Sheehan, John	Globalisation and Localisation: an Issue of Compensation for Indigenous Property Rights
McKay, Deirdre	Cultivating new local futures: remittance economies and land-use patterns in Ifugao, Philippines
McWilliam, Andrew	New beginnings in East Timor Forest Resource Management
Muanpawong, Suntariya	Some legal Problems in Thai community forest law
Johnson, Craig A.	Market Penetration, Community Transformation and the Global Shrimp Industry: “Pink Gold” and the Politics of Land in Thailand

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Giersch, C. Pat, Organiser
 Perdue, Peter C., Chair

Military and Society at the Qing Frontier

Like the Kangxi Emperor’s armies pursuing Mongols across the seventeenth-century Central Asian steppe, scholars have recently ventured into relatively uncharted territory, uncovering the sources and themes of Qing frontier history just as soldiers searched for water and sustenance during Kangxi’s risky campaigns. We know that frontier conquest made the Qing state (1644-1912) one of the largest of all China-based empires, and recent studies

have skillfully explicated frontier politics, law, and economies. This emerging field is, however, still discovering the particulars and ramifications of this monumental expansion that transformed Qing China and Inner Asia.

Our panel focuses on the Qing military, an understudied key to imperial conquest. We believe that strategic decisions and troop deployment were linked to other developments, and each paper explores this broader historical context by answering one or more of these questions: When and why did Qing rulers deploy soldiers to frontier regions? Did they modify their strategies in response to local or empire-wide events? Did frontier conquest impact the Qing realm as a whole? How did conquest affect regional demographics, cultures, and economies? How did policies vary from frontier to frontier?

We choose to present in the “classic panel” format, believing it ideal for developing a comparative perspective. Recent scholarship has privileged case studies of particular Qing frontiers. Our goal is to begin integrating this scholarship by juxtaposing detailed papers on diverse frontiers. We believe this approach will allow discussants, audience, and panelists to reach broader and deeper historical understandings about the impact of conquest on Qing China.

Participants

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Giersch, C. Pat | The Qing Military and Yunnan Frontier Regions |
| Perdue, Peter C. | From Turfan to Taiwan: Trade and War on Two Chinese Frontiers |
| Dai, Yingcong | The Burmese Campaign and the Qing Dynasty's Control over Yunnan |
| Di Cosmo, Nicola | |
| Sneath, David | |

Between Traditional Values and Structural Advantages - Family and Business in Japan

In scholarly debates and media discourses, “traditional” Japanese family values and the legacy of the so-called ie system that shaped Japanese family law until the end of the Second World War often serve as explanations for the persistence of family businesses in contemporary Japan. This panel examines several types of family businesses: small and medium sized enterprises, private hospitals, social welfare institutions and “political families” which have held public office for several generations.

What roles do family members play in the management of these family businesses? What are the reasons that these businesses are passed on within the family? What advantages do these businesses win from their family based organization? And finally, what is the underlying concept of family these businesses draw on? The narrow perspective of family as a group linked by blood relations does not seem to apply. While traditional values may influence the decision to pass on a business to a member of the extended family, the presenters on this panel argue that structural advantages are important.

The discussant (whose participation unfortunately could not be finally confirmed to date and who is thus listed as N.N. on this proposal) will summarize the similarities and differences of the cases presented and will comment on whether and how we have to redefine the concept of family in order to better understand family businesses in contemporary Japan.

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Bosse, Friederike, Organiser + Chair

SATURDAY

102
Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Park, Peter K. J., Organiser
Sengupta, Indra, Co-Organiser
Rothermund, Dietmar, Chair

Participants

Bosse, Friederike	Succession patterns in Japanese SMEs
Blechinger, Verena	Japanese politics as family business
Hendry, Joy	Private hospitals as three-generation ventures

Historical Interpretations of Indological Science, German Culture and Society, 1750-1914 A

Despite significant attempts over the years by professional Indologists, South Asia specialists, and literary scholars, a fully contextualized history of German Indology is still largely lacking. Existing works on the subject are older, internal histories of the discipline and are limited to addressing concerns contemporary with their creation. Thus, they tend to ignore questions concerning the intellectual and cultural-political context in which Indology as a science developed in the German states. There are more historical studies available on British Indology than on German Indology, even though historically German Indological production in the form of travel accounts, grammars, lexicons, philosophical and philological treatises, translations, commentaries, anthologies of Indian myths and fables, and histories surpassed that of Great Britain—in fact, “certainly surpassed all the rest of Europe and America combined” (Pollock, 1993).

While the lack of direct German colonial involvement in India does not completely eliminate the relevance of Edward Said’s claims in *Orientalism* (1978) for German Indology, it does however call for an individual appraisal of the German case. If there was a special historical connection between Germany and India or a special dialogue between their intellectual traditions, as purported by some professional Indologists, then this special relationship must be investigated historically. That is, it must be viewed within the broader institutional and intellectual currents and political developments in the German states as compared to those of other European states.

The panel discussion will address the following questions: What are the grounds for claiming the existence of a special historical relationship between India and Germany? What was the impact of Indological knowledge on German cultural identity and on the course of German history? How were Indological knowledge claims employed for political ends by Germans? What are the theoretical and ethical problems related to the study of a foreign civilization which the history of German Indology can illustrate?

Participants

Park, Peter K. J.	India and the Rise of the Comparative-Historical Sciences
Sengupta, Indra	
Rothermund, Dietmar	
Tzoref-Ashkenazi, Chen	India and European Identity: The Case of Friedrich Schlegel
Marchignoli, Saverio	What is Yoga? Early German and French Indologies and the Theory of Translation
Schetelich, Maria	

Ambiguous Missions: Chinese Students in the World and their Impact on Modern China

Since the 19th century Chinese students went abroad to study foreign knowledge regarded as necessary for modernization. These returned student played a central role in Chinas modernization in a very broad range of public sectors like education, literature, politics, economics, military etc. And yet, for political and ideological reasons their contributions were often marginalized or even ignored, a phenomenon, which can still be observed today. The panel will start from this paradoxical situation and investigate different groups of returned students in different periods. It thereby approaches the complexity of the cross-cultural experience from different angles and aims at explaining how and why the selection of places and academic disciplines often depended on non-academic criteria as ideological aims, political circumstances or practical considerations. After their return to China the students faced numerous difficulties and were often confronted with suspicion by their countrymen.

Natascha Vittinghoff focusses on the changing conceptional framework about the individual and the nation that shaped the perception and reception of returned students in the first phase of studying abroad from 1870s to 1910's. Gotelind Müller-Saini investigates the cultural and social aspects of a specific group of female students in France around 1920 and highlights their specific dilemma of reconciling high aspirations and social practice. Thomas Kampen deals with the political conditions and consequences for a large part of the Chinese political elite who had studied in Moscow during the Republican Period. Lorenz Bichler concludes the session with an analysis of memorising the Japan experience of Xia Yan from a public and private perspective.

Participants

Vittinghoff, Natascha	Students abroad and teachers at home? Early Educational Programmes to Study (in) the West in the 19th and early 20th Century
Kampen, Thomas	Studying the revolution - Chinese students in Moscow and their return to China
Müller-Saini, Gotelind	Going West to Become Independent: Chinese Women and the Work-Study Programme in France
Bichler, Lorenz	Old Dreams vs. New Realities
Yue, Meng	
Goodman, Bryna	

Discourse and Agency: A Report on an Interdisciplinary Research Program on Texts on Disorders in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century China

Given the fundamental relation of writing to expressions of power and agency in Chinese culture, we are researching the phenomenal textual production on disorder during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Encompassing the dynamic and complex culture and society of the Ming-Qing transition, this period was marked by an intense production of texts that engage with notions and representations of disorder. We believe disorder and its management in Chinese culture by individuals and collectives generated different discursive practices that can be fruitfully approached from an interdisciplinary perspective. We

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Panel

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Vittinghoff, Natascha, Organiser
Kampen, Thomas, Co-Organiser

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Fong, Grace S., Organiser + Chair

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thus want to discuss the potential of a methodological framework that combines research in social history with theoretical approaches derived from literary analysis and cultural and gender studies.

The participants of this roundtable have identified several domains of inscription as germane to investigating this problematic: personal recordings by individual women and men, historical fiction, military texts, and legal texts. Regarding these textual products, we want to pose several broad questions for discussion: What textual strategies and discursive formations arose in particular contexts of disorder? Who are the producers of these texts in terms of class, gender, and region? What motivated the production? Or, who was the implied audience and what were the intended functions of such writings? We encourage dialogue with scholars in other disciplines and other regions on the relevance of this interdisciplinary approach to other historical and geographical sites of disorder to contrast responses to, and management of, disorder in texts produced by diverse social, occupational, gender, and national groups.

Participants

Fong, Grace S.	Recordings and Memoirs on Disorder by Women in the 17th and 18th Century
Yates, Robin D. S.	Military Texts of the Late Ming
Wu, Hua Laura	Vernacular Historical Novels on Dynastic Transitions in the 17th and 18th Century

Women and Family in South Asia

Participants

Mukherjee, Tapati	Woman - abuse as reflected in Indian Literature: past and present
Grover, Amrita	Indian Constitution and Equality in Family Law, Legal and Social Position of Woman and their Property Rights
Gupta, Kanta	Stridhana in Hindus and Mahr in Muslims
Holden, Marius	

ASEAN

Participants

Solingen, Etel	Crisis and Transformation: ASEAN in the New Era
Worden, Nigel	Where it all began: The Re-Presentation of Malaysian History in Melaka
Ongkili, James F.	Confrontation and State Politics in Sabah: Surviving the first decade of Malaysia 1963-1973
Gorjao, Paulo	Interim governments and foreign policy: Portugal, Indonesia and the fate of East Timor

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Panel

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Panel

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Impact of War on Modern Chinese Society

Few countries have suffered so much from war as modern China. Much of the past century and a half has been dominated by war. In the mid-19th century China was convulsed by huge internal rebellions — most notably the terrible destruction of the Taiping Rebellion (1850-64). Between 1800 and 1900 China suffered aggression from Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Germany. After the 1911 Revolution China came under the rule of warlords, which lasted until 1928, just before the start of the first Japanese invasion in 1931. The end of the war with Japan in 1945 was followed by a civil war which lasted until 1949. Since 1949 China has been involved in major foreign wars (Korea, Vietnam), and has undergone a decade of intense internal strife, the Cultural Revolution (1966-76).

For all the overwhelming importance of war in modern Chinese history, little work has been done in Chinese, and even less in Western languages, on analysing the social impact of war on China. A common view is that war is an aberration in Chinese history, and not to be taken seriously. The military details of warfare are better known but little work has been done on the costs and damage of war, except the strictly military costs. We know little about the scars of war, meaning the social and psychological damage to the Chinese people. We do not understand what the long-term

effects on society and culture of such extended periods of war have been. We need to explore the hypothesis that the recurrent resort to violence in post-1949 China has as much to do with the legacy of warfare as with the ideology of revolution.

It seems appropriate to organize a session at a conference in Berlin on such a theme given the enormous social impact of war (cold and hot) on the history of the city in the twentieth century. With a group of scholars representing a broad international spectrum, we examine the impact of the Anti-Japanese War (1937-45) in terms of refugee migration, relief efforts, the fate of soldiers' families (widows and orphans), and the different experiences in China's provinces.

Participants

MacKinnon, Stephen R.	War Refugee Migration and Relief Efforts
Lary, Diana	
Cecilia Margaret	The Burdens of War: Guangxi in the Anti-Japanese War
Juite, Chang	The Impact of War on Sichuanese Society
Kozyrev, Vitaly	The Impact of the War of Resistance on the Nationalists' Economic Strategy

Globalisation/Localisation of natural resources in Southeast Asia II

This panel will bring together scholars working on natural resource issues (water, forests and land) in Southeast Asia to discuss processes of globalisation and localisation. We want to explore emerging interest in the idea that the local, national, regional and global forces are entangled and not usefully conceived in hierarchical terms. This does not deny the existence of power and hierarchy but the idea is to explore the contours of such complexities.

The themes of the panel include:

- social, ecological and cultural dimensions of sustainability
- shifting alliances in resource use conflict
- modern legal frameworks and local rights

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

MacKinnon, Stephen R.,
Organiser + Chair

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall B

Walker, Andrew,
Co-Organiser + Chair
Cooke, Fadzilah Majid,
Organiser + Chair

- gender and resource access
- alternative ways of engaging with modernity
- historical perspectives on the “community”, “nation”, and “state”
- links between research and action
- identity, indigeniety and resource claims
- new approaches in collaborative resource management

The panel includes empirical, comparative and theoretical papers based on specific localities and national/regional trends. Our aim is to bring together papers that critically engage with the points of tension present within the above themes.

Participants

Walker, Andrew	Seeing like a moral economist: community simplifications and resource tenure in northern Thailand
Cooke, Fadzilah Majid	Oil Palm and Vulnerable Places: Globalization and a New Era?
Hall, Derek	The International Political Ecology of Shrimp Aquaculture and Eucalyptus Plantation Forestry in Asia
Li, Tania	Planting Trees and Loosing Ground: The Cocoa Boom and Land Transfers in Sulawesi
Sheehan, John	Globalisation and Localisation: an Issue of Compensation for Indigenous Property Rights
McKay, Deirdre	Cultivating new local futures: remittance economies and land-use patterns in Ifugao, Philippines
McWilliam, Andrew	New beginnings in East Timor Forest Resource Management
Muanpawong, Suntariya	Some legal Problems in Thai community forest law
Johnson, Craig A.	Market Penetration, Community Transformation and the Global Shrimp Industry: “Pink Gold” and the Politics of Land in Thailand

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Mohanam, B., Organiser + Chair

State and Society in South Asia: The Case of Indian State of Kerala

We propose to organize a session on the state and society in Kerala – the small Indian state in the Southwest coast of India. Kerala is unique in several ways. It is 100% literate. Its social statistics are comparable to the European standards. But the achievements on social developments are not built upon a strong economic base. This is the paradox of the internationally known ‘Kerala Development model’.

However the proposed session does not want to go into the economic aspects of the Kerala model of development. The objective of the session is to highlight the dynamics and intricacies of the social transformation that Kerala witnessed in the past one century. It will also look into the patterns in political development. In Kerala two party-pattern of coalition was acquired stability and legitimacy because it is perfectly in agreement with the political demography and electoral geography of the state.

The panel proposer will make a presentation on “the socio-historical specificities of the electoral process in Kerala”.

The electoral process in Kerala has always been swayed decisively by the game of balance of power that caste and religious groups have been playing ever since the first general elections in 1952. The principal players in this game are middleclass among Nairs, Ezhavas by the instrumentality of Nair Service society (NSS), Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam

(SNDP), The Christian Churches and the Muslim League. The above said middleclass sections have been trying to tilt the balance in their favour by sitting inside the well-entrenched fortification such as NSS, SNDP, Muslim League and the various political platforms of Christian Churches in general and the Syrian Christians in particular. This is, in fact, the integral component of the inner dynamics of the coalition politics in Kerala. Even a cursory look at the Congress (I) Party led United Democratic Front (UDF) and Communist Party of India (Marxist) led Left Democratic Front (LDF) would help one to understand above point clearly. Power has alternated between these two coalition configuration owing to the making and unmaking of equilibrium and disequilibrium by the social formations mentioned above. The positive outcome of the game, it seems, is a stable bipolar balance that provides a fair degree of administrative stability and communal harmony in the state.

Participants

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Mohanam, B. | |
| Menon, K.M. | Impact of Tourism on Kerala's Economy and Culture |
| Kumar, R.K. | Democratisation of State And Society in An Indian State: Social Transformation in Kerala During The Last Centuries in Retrospect |
| Rajendran Nair, V. | Empowerment of Women Through Decentralised and Participatory Planning in Kerala |

Poster Session 6

Participants

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Worden, Nigel | Asian Roots of the Cape Slave Trade |
| Reider, Noriko T. | Raikō and Pearl Harbour: In The Pursuit of Righteousness, How Far is Too Far? |
| Obata, Yuri | Cultural Perspectives of Obscenity: A Comparison of Supreme Court Obscenity Decisions in Japan and the United States |
| Kuwata, Naoko | Girls in Uniform: A Comparative study of Japan and Britain, 1914-1939 |

Poster Session 13

Participants

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Alam, Mohammed Badrul | Elections in World's Largest Democracy: India |
| Hoeschele, Wolfgang | Mapping India in the International Division of Labor |
| Homei, Aya | The Professionalization of „Modern Midwives“ and Nation Building in the Early Twentieth Century Japan |

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Poster Session

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Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

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Panel

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Junior anthropologists of Mainland Southeast Asia: Studies on ethnic minorities in Vietnam and Thailand II

A capacity-building and research programme between social anthropologists in Vietnam, Thailand and Sweden has been in operation since 1996 up to the present. The aim of this programme is to train junior anthropologists in modern theories and methods, and to perform joint field research focusing on the ethnic minorities of Vietnam's and Thailand's mountainous regions. Some primary areas of this research are:

- human-environment relationships in different local populations; belief systems relating to environmental protection,
- local knowledge of natural resources management practices, including the relationship between traditional and state land-use
- changing patterns of cultivation, particularly on sloping land,
- the changing role of traditional social institutions and the emergence of new institutions with respect to local decision-making and resource management,
- gender roles and differences in resource management.

The proposed panel at ICAS2 is intended to present some results of this programme and to make possible for junior Vietnamese and Thai anthropologists to participate in an international forum. The presenters belong to either Institute of Ethnology in Hanoi or to Social Research Institute at Chiang Mai University. The session is organised by the Department of Social Anthropology, Göteborg University, Sweden.

Participants

Corlin, Claes

Burghoorn, Will

Giang, Ho Ly

Boonyasaranai, Panadda

Sathitpiansiri, Satawat

Laungaramsri, Pinkaew

Hmong Kinship Identity in Vietnam: A Case Study

From the upland forest to the city : Akha Identity in change

Structural Articulation and the HIV Political Identity of the Akha in Thailand

Constructing Marginality: The „Hill Tribe“ Karen and their Shifting Locations within Thai State and Public Perspectives

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VIDEO

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Video

Participants

Holden, Marius

Runaway wives. Customary divorce and remarriage in Shivpuri district (Madhya Pradesh-India)

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

Archaeology

Participants

Karetzky, Patricia

The Buddhas of the Past and Future at the Northern Wei Caves in Qingzhou, Eastern Gansu, China

Lapter, Sergey	The Neolithic Sources of Ancient Chu Culture: the Middle Yangtze Civilization and its Relation to the North
Marsalek, Jakub	Social development in the Late Neolithic Shandong as reflected in the burial remains
Zorn, Bettina	The reception of the „san dai state project“ in Chinese (PRC) actual archaeology
Ma, Shu-Yun	Testing the Chinese Entrepreneurial State Perspective: the preservation of an archaeological site in Guangzhou

**Tales of Women:
Revisioning Female-Female Relationships in Heian Narratives**

This panel seeks to explore a hitherto much ignored aspect of Heian narratives; namely, the significance of female-female relationships. Of course, both celebrated and infamous heroines such as Michitsuna’s Mother, Murasaki, and Ukifune have been the objects of a constant critical gaze. Yet, orthodox scholarship’s attention has been limited to delineating the romantic and emotional life of a heroine, invariably situating her within the web of heterosexual relationships. In other words, male-dominated orthodox scholarship has reproduced in its reading of Heian narratives the unquestioned primacy of the heterosexual relationship and its accompanying hierarchy between genders. On the rare occasions when scholars discuss female-female relationships, their main interest has been in uncovering, or imagining, a lesbian connection between female characters. Such an endeavor reflects the bias and limitation of the existing critical conception that can frame female figures only in sexual terms. This panel thus aims to illuminate the significance of female-female relationships depicted in Heian narratives, thereby validating such human connections as primary and separate from an assumed, compulsory heterosexual relationship. Ms. Ryu foregrounds the mother-daughter connection in *Ochikubo monogatari*. Ms. Yoshino resituates *Kagerō nikki* in its own historical context, thereby illuminating its import as a new Heian narrative of Woman. Ms. Fukumori examines in *Makura no sōshi* the historical and ideological forces that shaped the literary representation of the bond between Sei Shōnagon and her patron, Empress Teishi. Ms. Selden explores the meaning of feminine solidarity in the Uji chapters of *Genji monogatari*. Lastly, Mr. Takahashi interprets the Kamakura reception of these Heian narratives written by and for women through his analysis of gender and culture in *Mumyōzōshi*. As discussant, Ms. Fukumori will offer an overview of these papers’ critical approaches to literary female-female relationships and will explore the theoretical implications of the papers’ findings to the field of premodern literary and cultural studies.

Participants

Ryu, Catherine Y.	In Praise of the Mother-Daughter Bond: Reassessing the Wicked Stepmother in <i>Ochikubo monogatari</i>
Selden, Lili	Female Solidarity Run Aground in the Ukifune Chapters
Takahashi, Toru	A Women’s Tale of “Feminine” Culture: The Case of <i>Mumyōzōshi</i>
Fukumori, Naomi	Writing as Female Employment: The Inscription of Patronage in <i>Makura no sōshi</i>
Yoshino, Mizue	<i>Kagerō nikki</i> as a New Heian Narrative of Woman

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Panel

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Ryu, Catherine Youngkyung,
Organiser
Selden, Lili, Chair

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Meeting in conjunction

Jural/2215 1st floor

Stokhof, W. A. L. Organiser
van der Velde, P. G. E. I. J.,
Co-Organiser
Bersick, S., Co-Organiser

The Future of ASEM

Participants

Stokhof, W. A. L.
van der Velde, P. G. E. I. J.
Bersick, S.
Hwee, Yeo Lay
Machetzki, Rüdiger
Wang, Gungwu
Robles, Alfredo C.

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

Chinese Foreign Politics

Participants

Chu, Chin-peng	Impact of Globalisation on the Cross-strait Relations and its Enlightenment
Chen, Xin-zhu J.	The United States-China Trade: Learning from Lessons of History

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Panel

3315 2nd floor

Pfeffer, Georg, Organiser + Chair

The Structures of Hill Societies in South and Southeast Asia compared

Whereas the hill peoples of South and Southeast Asia have been introduced to the anthropological public by dated ethnographies of colonial times or during the Vietnam War, a new approach to the so-called “peripheral” or “indigenous” societies has commenced in the last years. Research in Orissa (India) and Laos is focusing on the representations expressed within the systems of social organisation, the patterns of ritualised exchange and the accounts of origin and growth of the society in question. These patterns are conceived as mutually interrelated and as manifestations of value-ideas, likely to indicate the social identity of the “own” in opposition of the “other” ethnic category.

So far, the panel will compare recent research results concerned with five “cultural complexes”: the Lamet and other LAO THEUNG (“Lao of the hill slopes”) and the Hmong and other LAO SOUNG (“Lao of the hill tops”), both of the People’s Republic of Laos, as well as the Dangria Kondh, the Koya and the Koraput Complex of south-western Orissa. The languages of these societies are classed within the Mon-Khmer, the Sino-Tibetan, the Dravidian, the Munda and the Indo-European families, but their structural principles display remarkable similarities. Research results will focus upon (a) relational patterns between “peripheral” and “central” society; (b) relational patterns, contrasts and similarities between the different cultural complexes of hill societies; (c) relational patterns within a hill society.

Participants

Pfeffer, Georg
Berger, Peter
Guzi, Lidia

Hardenberg, Roland
 Otten, Tina
 Postert, Christian
 Skoda, Uwe
 Sprenger, Guido
 Strümpell, Christian

The „Just“ War in Chinese History: Three Case Studies

When is a war “just”? The question hinges on the reasons why the force of arms is resorted to in order to make one of the contenders’ will prevail. It also affects the relationship that a given body of people agrees to exist between the ends and the means of war during a given conflict. In Chinese history, the classical tradition of military thought, whose beginning one may date to the Warring States period (5th to 3rd c. BCE), has been more closely preoccupied with the operational aspects of war, while the political questions relevant to the need to use force and to the ethical conduct of war have been part of a broader debate.

For instance, the Han dynasty political confrontation known as the “Salt and Iron Debates” includes a detailed discussion regarding the terms under which, and the reasons why, military force was adopted by emperor Wudi in his struggle against the nomadic army of the Xiongnu. In that case, the justification for war was provided by the rationale that frontier settlers needed to be protected. The opposing party, however, rebuffed this logic by saying that the war’s expenditures were exceeding the resources of the state and the whole country was suffering because of it. War had to be assessed on the basis of its “justness.”

Appeasement and militarization, entrenchment and mobilization were choices that Chinese statesmen were confronted with on innumerable occasions, not only to confront the threat of bellicose neighbors, but also to protect the state from internal rebellions and factional struggles. At the same time, those who challenged the established power in China did so by invoking the justness of their cause. Loyalism for sure, but also the search for a better government, the stated intention to eliminate corruption and exploitation, or even religious zeal, have all offered justifications for war.

The papers presented in this panel tackle, then, questions relevant to the justness of war and of the application of violence on a large scale in three different periods of Chinese history, as well as the political debates surrounding these questions. Mark Lewis analyses the legal and ritual aspects of the justification of warfare in ancient China; Don Wyatt examines the arguments for opposing what seemed to be a “just war” during the Song period; and Nicola Di Cosmo addresses the doctrine of “just war” in the context of the military rise of the Manchu state.

Participants

Di Cosmo, Nicola	The ‘Just War’ in the Early Manchu State (1616-1636)
Wyatt, Don J.	Alternative Realities of the Opposition to the ‘Just War’ during the Song Period
Lewis, Mark E.	The Emperor and Righteous War in Early Imperial China
Kuhn, Dieter	

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Di Cosmo, Nicola, Organiser
 Wyatt, Don J., Co-Organiser

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Molasky, Michael, Organiser + Chair

Jazz and Japan

This is a multidisciplinary panel that investigates different facets of Japan's ongoing and ever-changing relationship with jazz music during the half-century following the end of WWII. Jazz has often functioned as an ideologically charged medium shaping Japanese views of modernity and mass culture, race and national identity, American society and its political ideals as well as shortcomings. As a music created largely by African Americans and often touted as an "international language," jazz has also occupied an ambiguous position in the social imagination: on the one hand, it is deemed accessible to everyone while, at the same time, "uniquely American" (or African American). Given its ambiguous origins, it is not surprising that discussions of jazz almost invariably invoke issues of race and sexuality, cultural and national identity. This panel pursues these and related issues from several perspectives.

The five panelists and discussant are based at universities in Japan, Hong Kong and the United States, and represent five different areas of specialty: anthropology, religious studies, American literature, Japanese literature, and Japanese history. Topics to be discussed include: 1) representations of jazz in mainstream Japanese journalism during the early post-war years; 2) the phenomenon of the "jazz record collector" in Japan; 3) interviews conducted with Japanese jazz musicians as well as with American expatriate musicians in Japan; 4) the significance of jazz in the literature and criticism of popular writer Murakami Haruki; 5) the role of jazz and recent forms of popular music in Japanese discourses of tradition and cultural identity.

Participants

Molasky, Michael	Jazz in Japanese Journalism, 1945-1960
Matthews, Gordon	Can 'Yellows' Play the Blues?": On the Cultural Identities of Japanese Musicians
Zade, Wayne	Nippon Soul: Jazz and Japan
Matsuoka, Hideaki	Jazz Vinyl Record Collection as Material Practice: The Japanese Case
Miyawaki, Toshifumi	Jazz and the Literature of Murakami Haruki
Atkins, E. Taylor	

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Park, Peter K. J., Organiser
Sengupta, Indra, Co-Organiser
Rothermund, Dietmar, Chair

Historical Interpretations of Indological Science, German Culture and Society, 1750-1914 B

Despite significant attempts over the years by professional Indologists, South Asia specialists, and literary scholars, a fully contextualized history of German Indology is still largely lacking. Existing works on the subject are older, internal histories of the discipline and are limited to addressing concerns contemporary with their creation. Thus, they tend to ignore questions concerning the intellectual and cultural-political context in which Indology as a science developed in the German states. There are more historical studies available on British Indology than on German Indology, even though historically German Indological production in the form of travel accounts, grammars, lexicons, philosophical and philological treatises, translations, commentaries, anthologies of Indian myths and fables, and histories surpassed that of Great Britain – in fact, "certainly surpassed all the rest of Europe and America combined" (Pollock, 1993).

While the lack of direct German colonial involvement in India does not completely eliminate the relevance of Edward Said's claims in *Orientalism* (1978) for German Indology, it does however

call for an individual appraisal of the German case. If there was a special historical connection between Germany and India or a special dialogue between their intellectual traditions, as purported by some professional Indologists, then this special relationship must be investigated historically. That is, it must be viewed within the broader institutional and intellectual currents and political developments in the German states as compared to those of other European states.

The panel discussion will address the following questions: What are the grounds for claiming the existence of a special historical relationship between India and Germany? What was the impact of Indological knowledge on German cultural identity and on the course of German history? How were Indological knowledge claims employed for political ends by Germans? What are the theoretical and ethical problems related to the study of a foreign civilization which the history of German Indology can illustrate?

Participants

- Park, Peter K. J.
Sengupta, Indra State, University and Indology: the politics of the chair of Indology at German universities in the nineteenth century
- Rothermund, Dietmar
- Rabault, Pascale From Language to Man? German Indology and ethnology in the epistemological battlefield of the late 19th century
- McGetchin, Douglas Wayward Disciples: Indology Professors, their Students, and the Spread of Buddhism in fin-de-siècle Germany
- Lütt, Jürgen

Alternate Modernities in Asia: Rural Transformations, Development, Social Change

Participants

- Palat, Ravi Arvind, Organiser
- Dirlik, Arif, Chair
- Tabak, Faruk
- Rahim, Lily
- Chang, Kyung-Sup

Searching for best Practises in International Research Cooperation: The Case of Social Science Research on Japan

The Cultures of Globalization in East Asia

“Globalization” is the god-term of the new millennium. From global culture and corporations to global war and disease, there seems no escaping the term’s endless reach. Fired by information technologies, flexible accumulation networks, the rise of transnational institutions, and new immigration and cultural flows, globalization marks—first and foremost—a transformation in the operations of the nation-state. And yet culture has always been traf-

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Panel

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Roundtable of the VSJF

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Panel

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- Cazdyn, Eric, Organiser
- Miyoshi, Masao, Chair

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ficked; trade has always exceeded national borders. Why then is globalization any different than an older form of internationalization that has existed for centuries? In Japan and throughout East Asia, it is precisely this question over whether globalization is radically new or business-as-usual that has called all parties to the table—from politicians to journalists, from academics to artists.

Masao Miyoshi will introduce the panel by raising the stakes of global transformation and what this means for intellectual thought, cultural production, and political practice. This will be followed by the prepared papers (thirty minutes each). Iwabuchi and Leung disrupt the West-to-East assumption of cultural flow, Ching focuses on cultural flow from Japan to Taiwan, and Cazdyn reads contemporary Japanese visual culture as symptomatic of the changing nation-state. The panel's second part is reserved for the discussants to integrate the papers around certain cultural and political problems (namely, how to think through historical change while attending to both the differences of – and within – East Asia and the similarities of the integrating world-system). The final hour will be reserved for a wider discussion (including the audience and three presenters).

Participants

Cazdyn, Eric	A World in Which Japan no Longer Exists: Cyborg Dreams and Global Capitalism
Miyoshi, Masao	
Ching, Leo	Japan, Globalization, and Cultural Imperialism
Koichi, Iwabuchi,	
Leung, Lisa	Gendering Transnationalism: Cultural politics of intra-East Asian media consumption
Morris, Meaghan	
Allison, Anne	

Place, Identity and Property in Post-Mao China

This panel examines the conceptualization of place in contemporary China and its relationship to identity. It asks how the dramatic political and economic transformations of the post-Mao era have produced different configurations of place, and how such changes have altered the forms of identification available to local actors. As the state apparently retreats from controlling space and mobility, what other regulatory forces (if any) have stepped in? The papers explore the linkage between place and identity through reference to property, defined here not only as ownership, but also as the creation of social relationships through the mediating force of goods and resources. Such property might be as tangible as land, or as intangible as the symbolic resources inherent in food, local skills, “traditional” practices or architectural styles. Drawing on recent ethnographic research, the papers address the key role of place and property in the following contexts: 1) the reclaiming of localism in Southern Fujian through ancestral halls and personal mansions independent of the state; 2) the circulation of skills in rural Sichuan as a renewed basis for community resources and local identity, 3) the renegotiating of local identities and boundaries through the exchange and consumption of food among the Uyghur in Xinjiang and 4) the mobilization of “tradition” as local resistance against state interference. Taken together, these papers offer frameworks through which to reconceptualize the power of place in contemporary China given a rapid expansion in property forms and identificatory possibilities.

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Panel

OSI/22/E2

Brandtstädter, Susanne,
Organiser + Chair

Participants

- Brandstädter, Susanne Re-defining place in Southern Fujian: How ancestral halls and overseas mansions re-appropriate the local from the state
- Eyferth, Jacob Skills as Communal Resource: Specialization and Local Identity in the Paper Industry of Jiayang, Sichuan
- Bellér-Hann, Ildiko The mobilisation of tradition. Localism and identity among the Uyghur of Xinjiang
- Cesaro, Cristina Re-forming Identities in Chinese Central Asia: A View from the Table
- Pieke, Frank

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall A

Ma, Stephen K., Organiser + Chair

Policy Making in China

This proposed session discusses policy-making in China as the world's most populous nation is continuing its movement toward modernization since Deng Xiaoping launched its policy of reform and opening to the outside world more than two decades ago. In the process, China's mode of policy-making has been changing rapidly. It has become less centralized as one panelist attempts to argue, using education as a case. New policies may no longer represent the rational decision-making of top leadership as in the area of anti-corruption campaigns. Instead, they could result from the social and economic pressure. Pointing in the direction of de-totalitarianism, these changes also created several problems that require further examination and exploration.

Meanwhile, evidence suggests that policy-making at the local level is still being dominated by rule of man. Additional efforts would be needed to achieve rule of law, the importance of which is being increasingly emphasized in today's China.

The session also addresses challenges that Macau, one of China's two Special Administrative Regions, has to face in its decision-making after it returned to China in December 1999.

Participants

Ma, Stephen K.

Gong, Ting, Chen, Feng Social Construction of anti-Corruption Policy in China: Conditions and Predicaments

Siu, Yeung Fai Philip Rationalizing Public Administration in Macau: Continuity and Change of Government Bureaucracy and Public Policy Through Political and Budgetary Means

Kwong, Julia The New Mass Line: Is the Cart Leading the Horse

Liu, Bolong Improving Public Policy-making at local Level: An Urgent Reality in China

Bragg, C. Kaye Crossing a river by groping for stones": Factors reshaping the policy innovation process for Chinese Water policies

Zhao, Suisheng

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall C

Gerbert, Elaine, Organiser + Chair

Dolls, Toys, and Play in Japanese Culture

Japan, which has given the world the Kewpie doll, Astro Boy, Ultraman, and Pokemon, virtual pets (Tamagochi) and virtual orchestras (karaoke), has been an extraordinarily fertile breeding ground of mimetic, playful entertainments. The fascination with dolls and other miniature facsimiles of reality is long standing and ubiquitous. From ritual puppetry and doll effigies in earlier periods, to the doll-featured anime figures, the robots, and the pursuit of artificial intelligence in the late twentieth century, preoccupation with the almost-human-substitute-human has stimulated creativity and generated a wide array of distinctive artifacts and activities. Although they are among the oldest objects of play, dolls are more than mere playthings. Dolls lie at the heart of the impulse of humans to create images in likenesses of themselves, and to find self-contained seamless perfection in a human form freed from the messy contingencies of the human body. In the figure of the doll, and the toy, disparate spheres of reality are joined on metaphysical, social, and political levels. Dolls and puppets have bridged the gap between the realm of deities and the world of human beings. They have mediated the nexus between animal and plant, the animate and inanimate. Intercultural contacts, and appropriations of foreign culture have taken place on the

level of the doll substitute for the human, the toy substitute for the real thing. This panel brings together scholars working in the disciplines of anthropology (Hendry), sociology (Linhart), religious studies (Law), folklore studies (Kawagoe), and literature (Gerbert) to explore the power of the doll figure in human imagination.

Participants

- Gerbert, Elaine
- Law, Jane Marie Puppets as a Human-Divine Nexus: The Case of Awaji Kamigoto (Shinji) Performances
- Linhart, Sepp Chrysanthemum Dolls
- Kawagoe, Akie The Idea of Collecting: Japanese Toy Collections in American Museums
- Hendry, Joy

Ethnic Discrimination in East Asia

Scholars have been aware of “indigenous” (non-colonial) discrimination in East Asia for many decades, but only began to write about it in the post-colonial era. Studies thus far have been country-specific, with scant comparative work done; yet, ethnic discrimination plays a significant role in ethnic relations and hence in the larger social and political life of China and Japan. It is also an issue in international relations: ethnic Korean complaints of discrimination in Japan have featured in recent top-level Japan-Korean summitry. Discrimination in Tibet and Xinjiang fuels internal and foreign support for separatist movements in those regions.

The proposed panel brings together scholars whose studies center on different parts of East Asia. One is involved with the discourse of *kyousei* (symbiosis or living together) in Japan, an effort to affect a rapprochement between ethnic Japanese and minorities in a society both known for pervasive bias and increasing multi-ethnicity. Another has done fieldwork in China’s predominantly Muslim Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, gathering data through interviews and observation of how ethnically-discriminatory practices interact with state ideology. Two other scholars’ documentary and survey research among Hong Kong’s Chinese and ethnic minorities relates to whether this “most international city in Asia” has widespread discrimination that a business-dominated administration allows to be completely legal.

The paper presentations and resulting discussion will provide a valuable opportunity to discern patterns in the practice of ethnic discrimination in the region and to advance ideas about how such practices might be ameliorated.

Participants

- Sautman, Barry,
- Hairong; Yan
- Kneehans, Ellen The Politics of Ethnic Discrimination in Hong Kong
- Coulmas, Florian *Kyousei* (Living Together) in Japan

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Panel

HFB/lecture hall D

Sautman, Barry, Organiser,
Hairong, Yan, Chair

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Poster Session

HFB/KS 1

Poster Session 7

Participants

Dao-Vu, Dominique H.M. The Position of the Roman Catholic Church Today	Mount Jizu, the Fifth Buddhist mountain
Ward, Julian	Confucian Cult of Chastity in Taiwan
Chu, Frances	

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Poster Session

HFB/KS 2

Poster Session 14

Participants

Toepfer, Helmuth	Regional Disparities in Japan
Arit, Wolfgang	An Opportunity Missed - Reasons for the failure of the UNPD „Tumen River Area Development Programme“ 1991-2000
Mohanam, B.	People’s Participation in Development Planning: The Kerala Experience in Perspective

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Roundtable

HFB/AS

Israel, John, Organiser + Chair

Zhiqing Roundtable

China’s zhiqing — some 17 million educated youth who went to the countryside in the late 1960s and early 1970s to be “reeducated by the poor and lower middle peasants” — play a pivotal role in defining China’s identity during from the late 20th century into the new millennium. After moving from fanatical Maoism to profound disillusionment, they have developed a collective identity stronger than that of any other post-1949 cohort. This roundtable will explore the multiple meanings of the zhiqing odyssey in the China of Mao and his successors. Our panelists draw from personal experience as well as research. Yongyi Song was jailed during the Cultural Revolution for organizing a reading group and, again, in 1999 for collecting materials on the Cultural Revolution. He has published a book on “heterodox thought” and has written on “the Underground Reading Movement during the ‘Up to the Mountains and Down to the Villages’ Era”. George Wei focuses upon the experience of himself and his comrades in Henan’s Lankao county. Xiaoliang Li was rusticated in a Dai [Thai] village in China’s southwest borderlands. Cai Rong studies zhiqing writers. Nora Sausmikat and John Israel explore the zhiqing experience through documentary and oral sources. In her dissertation and articles, Sausmikat delves into the life histories of female zhiqing. Israel, whose research focuses on a zhiqing vanguard in Yunnan, will discuss the writings of zhiqing experts Cheng Li and Guobin Yang.

We hope that former zhiqing in the audience will play an active role in our discussion.

Participants

Israel, John
Li, Chen
Li, Xiaoliang
Sausmikat, Nora
Song, Yongyi
Cai, Rong
Wei, George

Images of Asia in Japanese mass media, literature and popular culture

The images of foreign countries in the news media and in works of popular culture and literature have considerable influence on people's understanding of the outside world. At the same time, the media and popular culture tend to reflect the attitudes and values of the general population. Therefore, studying Japanese mass media, literature and popular culture are an essential element in understanding Japan's current relationships with her neighbors. Over the last decade, the coverage of „Asian“ topics in non-fictional and fictional media genres in Japan has increased significantly. Japan's „return to Asia“ is particularly evident in the programs of Japan's public broadcaster NHK, but also in the fact that a number of highly regarded Japanese literature awards went to members of Japan's Korean minority. The papers to be discussed by this panel examine the images of Asia in representative literary works, popular manga (Japanese comics) and Japanese television documentaries. The analyses focus on the potential development of a new „Asian identity“. Therefore, the overarching question for all three papers is whether these media present „Asia“ as something foreign and exotic or rather as the re-discovery of something familiar. We hope for a lively discussion on the potential and limits of different media to contribute to the debate on Japan's role in Asia.

Participants

Gössmann, Hilaria	
Phillipps, Susanne	Image of Asia in Japanese bestselling mangas
Gatzen, Barbara	Joining the Asian debate: NHK's visions of Asia
Weickgenannt, Kristina	The deemphasis of ethnicity – Images of Koreanness in the works of the Japanese-Korean author Yu Miri
Wöhr, Ulrike	

Early 20th Century

Participants

Lee, Pui Tak	Origin, Growth and Expansion of Insurance Business in Modern China: The Case of China United Assurance Society Limited, 1870s-1930s
Hahn, Thomas H.	Chinese Geopolitics at the Turn of the Century - The Case of Zhang Xiangwen
Hsueh, Chun-tu	The Dual Leadership of Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing in the Republican Revolution of China
Trampedach, Tim	Yellow Peril? German Public Opinion and the Chinese Boxer Movement
Steen, Andreas	Music and Business: Advertising and the Making of an Audience in Republican Shanghai (1911-1949)
Eberspächer, Cord	German Gunboat Diplomacy in Eastern Asia 1860-1914
Marceau, Lawrence	Ueda Akinari and Images of an Alternative Kamigata Kyōka Tradition in Early Modern Japan
Schwedes, Martin	

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Panel

Jura I/1122 ground floor

Gössmann, Hilaria,
Organiser + Chair

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/2212 1st floor

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Book Presentation

Jura I/2213 1st floor

Return to Japan - from Pilgrimage to the West

Nagashina, Yoichi

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Inaugural meeting

Jural/2215 1st floor

Milwertz, Cecilia, Organiser

Woman and Gender in Chinese Studies Network

Aims:

1. to acquaint ourselves with each other
2. to discuss the infrastructure for a network
3. to discuss arrangements for a strong presence of women and gender studies at the 2001 European Association of Chinese Studies Conference in Moscow

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Panel

Jura I/2216 1st floor

Politics in South Asia

Participants

Dutt, Nitish	Political Mobilization and Protest Participation in India
Singh, Karori	Poverty reduction Practices in South Asia: A Critique and Search for a „Best Practice“
Lavanga, K.	The Indian Diaspora in France: An Exploratory Study of French Indians in Paris
Hussain, Syed Muzammil	Topic Areas for Cartoons in the Pakistani Press

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Paper Discussion Group

Jura I/3306 2nd floor

Various Issues II

Participants

Celanzi-Titherington, Carla	Comparative study of the impact and the effects of corruption in the economy of developing countries and developed countries: the case of Italy and Southern China
Lee, Jong-Chan	Modernizing the Medical Care and Public Health System of Korea in the Late Nineteenth Century
Chitharanjandas, Ch.	Republic of Korea - United States of America Security Relations since 1988: Changing Paradigms
Dahiya, Neelima	Position of Women in Ancient India - A Reflection
Dieter, Heribert	Monetary Regionalism in East Asia: A plausible concept for regional integration?

Borderland ecologies in the People's Republic of China

The emergence of environmentalisms in China coming into confluence with post-socialist economic development ideologies within the context of its multi-ethnic borderlands is manifesting in new forms of cultural politics and modes of governance. This remains an understudied area of study. Within this panel we propose to examine multiple dimensions of how the project of "ecological reconstruction" has been framed within the postsocialist years, and with what effects. The authors examine the role of the state, ethnicity, transnationalism, border symbols, rituals and identity in order to understand how nationalist agendas have articulated with borderland cultures. The panel brings together young scholars from three disciplines: Anthropology, China Studies, and Geography, and from four geographical localities: Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States of America.

Participants

Jhaveri, Nayna J.	Transnational Ecological Reconstruction and Citizenship in the Western Regions
Sturgeon, Janet	Whose „Development“?: Conflicts over Meaning and Practice among Akha Villagers
Williams, Dee	The Nature of Violence in Post-reform Rural China
Litzinger, Ralph	The Greening of Postsocialism: The New Politics of Nature Preservation in Southwest China
Ho, Peter	The Four Wastelands Auction Policy: The Development of Marginal Lands in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China
Hansen, Mette Halskov	

The Internationalisation of Schooling in Japan and East-Asian Chinese Societies

The conceptualisation of the nation is a fundamental element in the internationalisation of history education. Throughout the world, national history education has undergone significant changes in this regard over the course of the 20th century. In general, national history has been increasingly placed in a regional context and hagiographic accounts of individual "great men" have been reoriented toward the inclusion of more differentiated historical actors and processes. Japanese education, however, has remained relatively untouched by these global trends, despite the high degree of integration of the Japanese state into the world polity, particularly in international bodies and networks like the United Nations. Though Japanese history education never presented a "great men" view of history, it certainly endorsed a teleological understanding of the development of the Japanese nation in the past, and to some extent continues to do so in the present. The emphasis in history education is on the knowledge of select events and actors (with significant roles in the development of the nation), but not on the understanding of circumstances or causes of historical developments. This contrasts with many other countries where a structuralist historiography emphasising the systemic aspects of historical causality has come to dominate education. I argue that this contrast is rooted in the institutionalised control that the Japanese Ministry of Education retains over educational content and in the construction and perception of the collective interests of Ministry bureaucrats.

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 1

Jhaveri, Nayna J., Organiser + Chair

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 2

Dierkes, Julian, Organiser
Wong, Suk-Ying, Chair

Participants

Dierkes, Julian
Wong, Suk-Ying

Exploring Changes in the Meaning of Global-Local Identity Through World History Instruction in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong: A Comparative and Longitudinal Study

Erbe, Annette

Could You Say that in English?" – Prospects for Reforming Foreign Language Education and Intercultural Communication in Japanese Schools

Schulte, Barbara

Authenticity and Archaism in the Material Culture of Yuan and Ming Daoism

This panel considers the visual use of archaistic styles, motifs, and objects as symbols of authenticity in Daoist arts. The papers ask questions, such as: How did individuals or groups derive power – spiritual or political – from association with the physical presence of the past? How (and why) are visual and verbal references to the past deployed by Daoist institutions? To what extent does a connection with the past reveal an artist's or collector's personal vision of the Dao?

Both Uta Lauer and Ann Waltner focus on individual paintings as an avenue to considering these issues. Lauer studies Wen Boren's commemoration of a pilgrimage he made to the Daoist sacred mountain Tianmushan. She traces the cultural and spiritual meanings encoded in the pictorial allusion to the Yuan Daoist painter, Wang Meng. Waltner's paper considers another commemorative work dedicated to the Ming mystic Tanyangzi. The iconography of this verbal and visual portrait points to the blending of archaistic and novel motifs in order to establish her authenticity and authority. Ankeney Weitz looks at the collecting and preservation of Daoist ritual implements in the Yuan, and considers the deployment of these objects within both secular and religious contexts.

The three papers approach the issue of authenticity and archaism in Daoist arts from several different and complementary angles.

Participants

Weitz, Ankeney
Lauer, Uta

Collecting Daoist Ritual Implements
The Man and the Mountain: On Wen Boren's Creation of Mount Tianmu

Waltner, Ann
Nelson, Susan

Authenticity and Authority in a Portrait of Tanyangzi

The Attraction of Regionalism - Japanese Conceptions of Transnational Integration and Chinese Responses, 1912-1945

The first aim of this panel is to highlight Japanese ideas on Asian regionalism, which have suffered from a low profile in the course of modern Japanese history. They were outflanked by the dominant discourse on Western civilisation and modernity in the Meiji period, eagerly adopted but severely distorted by the increasingly nationalist discourse of the 1940s, only to be subsequently turned all but invisible by the capitalism vs. communism discourse of the

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Panel

Jura II/lecture hall 3

Weitz, Ankeney, Organiser + Chair

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Panel

OSI/22/E1

Stegewerns, Dick, Organiser + Chair

Cold War era. However, it is hard to ignore the fact that, especially in this century, the Japanese have time and again been faced by the dilemma of nationalism and internationalism and have more than often been attracted to the idea of regional integration in order to solve it. In this panel we will focus on the structure of Japanese concepts of transnational regionalism during the 1920s and 1930s: within Japanese ideas on regionalism what is the scope, the hierarchy, and the character (cultural, racial, economic, political, strategic) or binding force of the region Japan partakes in? And what about the other 'regions' of the world? And, last but not least, what is the aim of dividing the world into regions?

The second aim is to analyse the responses from the main focus (and eventually main stage) of Japanese regionalist ambitions, namely China. Did the various ethnic groups that made up the republic of China think in terms of 'Asia', were they able to relate to pan-Asian ideals such as proposed by Japanese intellectuals and, in case they did, did they look towards Japan for support?

Participants

Stegewerns, Dick	The Taisho 'Civilisation Critics' and Asian Regionalism
Narangoa, Li	From 'Provincial Regionalism' to Nationalism, from Asianism to Hegemonism
Doak, Kevin M.	A Volk for All, and All for the Volk: Regionalism in Wartime Japanese Policy
Drybourgh, Marjorie	Practising regionalism, drawing boundaries: Japanese Asianism and Republican north China
Yoko, Nojima (Kato)	
Perdue, Peter	

Sharing History: Remembering Violence in Modern East Asia

The process of internationalization and globalization that has intensified during the last two centuries has had a far-reaching impact on the way in which history is perceived and transmitted. While it was common to conceive of history as a nation's own business in the nineteenth century, this seems no longer possible after the atrocious genocides and wars of the twentieth century. This is also true of East Asia, where past experiences of war and violence have stimulated not only academic, but also public discussion on an international scale.

This does not mean, however, that nations have by and large come to agree on their shared histories of violence. Quite to the contrary, many of these issues remain controversial to date. This can partly be attributed to the fact that most of the debates have strong moral overtones. As a rule they are about perpetrators and victims, and it is common to demand that the "descendants" of the former acknowledge both the guilt of their forefathers and their own historical responsibility, putting them on the defensive.

The aim of this panel, which will take the form of an informal round table including a multi media presentation, is to assess the general problem through a variety of case studies focusing conflicting approaches to the legacies of imperialism, colonialism and warfare. Brief statements by the participants will explore the different cases from the perspectives of each of the parties involved, trying to highlight conflicting approaches to the contested past. Two papers on memorizing history in the USA (Vietnam War) and Germany will further broaden the perspective.

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Panel

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Zöllner, Reinhard, Organiser + Chair

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Participants

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Zöllner, Reinhard | Takekoshi Yosaburo, the Wako, and Japan's Expansion into China and Indochina |
| Klein, Thoralf | Sacralizing History: Pope John Paul II, Communist China, And the Controversy over Catholic "Martyrs" |
| Lehmkuhl, Ursula | From American Dream to American Trauma and Back: Memo-
rizing the Vietnam War |
| Wierling, Dorothee | Coming to Terms with the Past: The German Experience |
| Conrad, Sebastian | The Return of Asia: Memory of War and Violence in Japan,
1945-2000 |
| Merker, Peter | Heroes for Some, Villains for Others: Historiography in the
People's Republic of China and the Legacy of Imperialism |

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Abe, Hideko, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, USA	.43
Abel, Jonathan, Princeton University, West Orange, USA	.55
Acar, Keziban, University of Kentucky, USA	.21
Adachi-Rabe, Kayo, Humboldt Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany	.23
Ahluwalia, M. S., Chandigarh, India	.48
Ahuja, Ravi, Göttingen, Germany	.46
Alam, Mohammed Badrul, Miyazaki International College, Miyazaki, Japan	.75
Allen, Michael, Brigham Young University Hawaii, Laie, USA	.30
Allison, Anne, Duke University, Durham, USA	.82
Alves, Ana Christina, Institut do Oriente, Lisboa, Portugal	
Amelung, Iwo, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany	
Amstutz, Galen, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA	.34
Arlt, Wolfgang, Berlin, Germany	.86
Armstrong, Charles, Columbia University, New York, USA	
Ash, Robert F., SOAS, London, United Kingdom	.27
Asim, Ina, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany	.46
Atkins, E. Taylor, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, USA	.80
Atmavilas, Yamini N., Emory University, Bangalore, India	.30
Avieli, Nir, The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel	.20
Axel, Michael, Berlin, Germany	.44/53
Baba, Junko, University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA	.43
Bafelli, Erica, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Venezia, Italy	.34
Bak, Sangmee, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea	.43
Bangsbo, Ellen, Rodovre, Copenhagen, Denmark	.20
Banks, Tony John, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand	.15
Bargen, Doris, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA	.22
Beck, Peter, Korea Economic Institute of America, Washington, USA	.62
Beitinger, Verena, Institute of Asian Affairs, Hamburg, Germany	.25
Bellér-Hann, Ildikó, Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle/Saale, Germany	.83
Berg, Daria, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom	
Berger, Peter, Germany	.78
Bersick, Christina, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany	.24
Bhatia, M. L., University of Delhi, Delhi, India	.48
Bhatt, Seema, New Delhi, India	.41
Bichler, Lorenz, New York University, New York, USA	.71
Bickers, Robert, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom	.58
Bieg, Lutz, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany	.23
Blechinger, Verena, German Institute for Japanese Studies, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	.50/70
Bodart-Bailey, Beatrice, Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, Japan	
Boermel, Anna, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom	
Boonyasanai, Panadda, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand	.76
Borchard, Dagmar, Aalen, Germany	.24
Boscaro, Adriana, Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia, Italy	
Bosse, Friederike, Institute of Asian Affairs, Hamburg, Germany	.70
Botton, Flora, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico D. F., Mexico	
Bovingdon, Gardner, Yale University, New Haven, USA	
Bradford, Rosalind, Toronto, Canada	.40

Bragg, Kaye, California State University- Bakersfield, Bakersfield California, USA	.84
Brandt, Loren, University of Toronto, Canada	.27
Brandtstädter, Susanne, Max-Planck-Institute für ethnologische Forschung, Halle, Germany	.83
Brasili, Cristina, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy	.15
Breitenbach, Sandra, Western Washington University, Bellingham, USA	.40
Breitung, Werner, University of Macau, Hongkong, China	.35
Brenn, Wolfgang, Japanese-German Center Berlin (JGCB), Berlin, Germany	
Brodsgaard, Kjeld Erik, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore	
Brogaard, Sara, Lund University, Lund, Sweden	.39
Bruce, John W., World Bank, Washington D.C., USA	.27
Bruun, Ole, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark	.66
Bruya, Brian, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, USA	.30
Burdelski, Marcell, Center of East Asian Studies, Warsaw, Poland	
Burghoorn, Will, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden	.64/76
Butenhoff, Linda	.25
Buxbaum, David C., Brand Farrar Buxbaum LLP, Hong Kong, China	.36
Cai, Rong, Emory University, Atlanta, USA	.86
Campbell, John Creighton, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA	.38/50
Cary, Caverlee, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA	.40
Cazdyn, Eric, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada	.82
Celanzi-Titherington, Carla, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China	.89
Cesaro, Cristina, University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, United Kingdom	.83
Chan, Alan Kam Leung, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore	
Chan, Kar Yue, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China	.65
Chan, Kwok Bun, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China	.19
Chander, Jagdish, Hindu College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India	.41
Chang, Kyung-Sup, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea	.81
Chang, Sen-dou, University of Hawaii, Hawaii, USA	.55
Chatterjee, Partha, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany	.38
Chattopadhyay, Rita, Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta, India	.29
Chaudhry, Praveen K., Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, USA	.29
Chen, Edward I., Bowling Green State University, Edinboro, USA	
Chen, Feng, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China	.84
Chen, Jie, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA	.67
Chen, Jinqun, Chongqing Southwestern Political Science and Law University, Chongqing, China	.36
Chen, Nancy N., University of CA - Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, USA	.38
Chen, Xin-zhu J., Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, USA	.78
Cheng, Sealing, Oxford University, London, United Kingdom	.32
Cheung, Sidney, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China	.62
Chevrier, Yves, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France	.23
Chia, Ning, Central College, Pella, USA	.26
Chiavacci, David, University of Zurich, Switzerland	.43
Chin, James K., National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore	.33/56
Ching, Leo, Duke University, Durham, USA	.82
Chitharanjan, Chinnapaka, Chongno-Gu, Seoul, South Korea	.88
Choi, Chungmoo, University of California, Irvine, USA	.32
Choi, Susanne, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom	.25
Chou, Cynthia, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark	.40
Chou, Shan Eva, City University of New York, New Canaan, USA	.24

Christensen, Holger, Berlin, Germany	
Chu, Chin-peng, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan	.78
Chu, Ron Guey, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan	
Chung, Il-Joon, University of Washington, Seattle, USA	.61
Clancey, Gregory, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore	
Cohen, David, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA	.31
Coissoro, Narana, Institut do Oriente, Lisboa, Portugal	
Conrad, Sebastian, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany	.92
Cooke, Fadzilah Majid, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia	.68/74
Copeland, Rebecca, Washington University at St. Louis, St. Louis, USA	.48
Corlin, Claes, Göteborg University, Gothenburg, Sweden	.64/76
Coulmas, Florian, Gerhard Mercator Universität Duisburg, Duisburg, Germany	.85
Creighton, Millie, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada	.62
Croissant, Aurel, Rupprechts-Karls Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany	.62
Croissant, Doris, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany	.65
Dahiya, Neelima, University of Delhi, Delhi, India	.88
Dahles, Heidi, University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	.19
Dai, Yingcong, William Paterson University of New Jersey, Wayne, USA	.69
Damm, Jens, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany	
Dang, Thi Hoa, Institute of Ethnology, Hanoi, Vietnam	.64
Dao-Vu, Dominique H.M., University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway	.44/86
de Angeli, Aglaia, Institut d'Asie Orientale, Lyon, France	.35
De Ceuster, Koen, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands	.30
De, Borun, University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	.26
Denis, Yves, Norman Ross Publishing Inc., New York, USA	
DeWit, Andrew, Shimonoseki City University, Shimonoseki, Japan	.50
Di Cosmo, Nicola, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand	.69/79
Dierkes, Julian, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom	.90
Dieter, Heribert, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin, Germany	.88
Diez, Maite, Hull, USA	.51
Dinora, Azimova, University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	
Dirlik, Arif, Duke University, Durham, USA	.81
Ditmanson, Peter, Colby College, Waterville, USA	.46
Dix, Monika, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada	.43/91
Doak, Kevin M., University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA	.42
Dodd, Stephen, University of London, London, United Kingdom	.67
Domenig, Roland, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria	.23
Domier, Sharon, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA	.66
Donner, Henrike, London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom	.30
Douw, Leo M., University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	.19
Draguhn, Werner, Institut für Asienkunde, Hamburg, Germany	
Dryburgh, Marjorie, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom	.91
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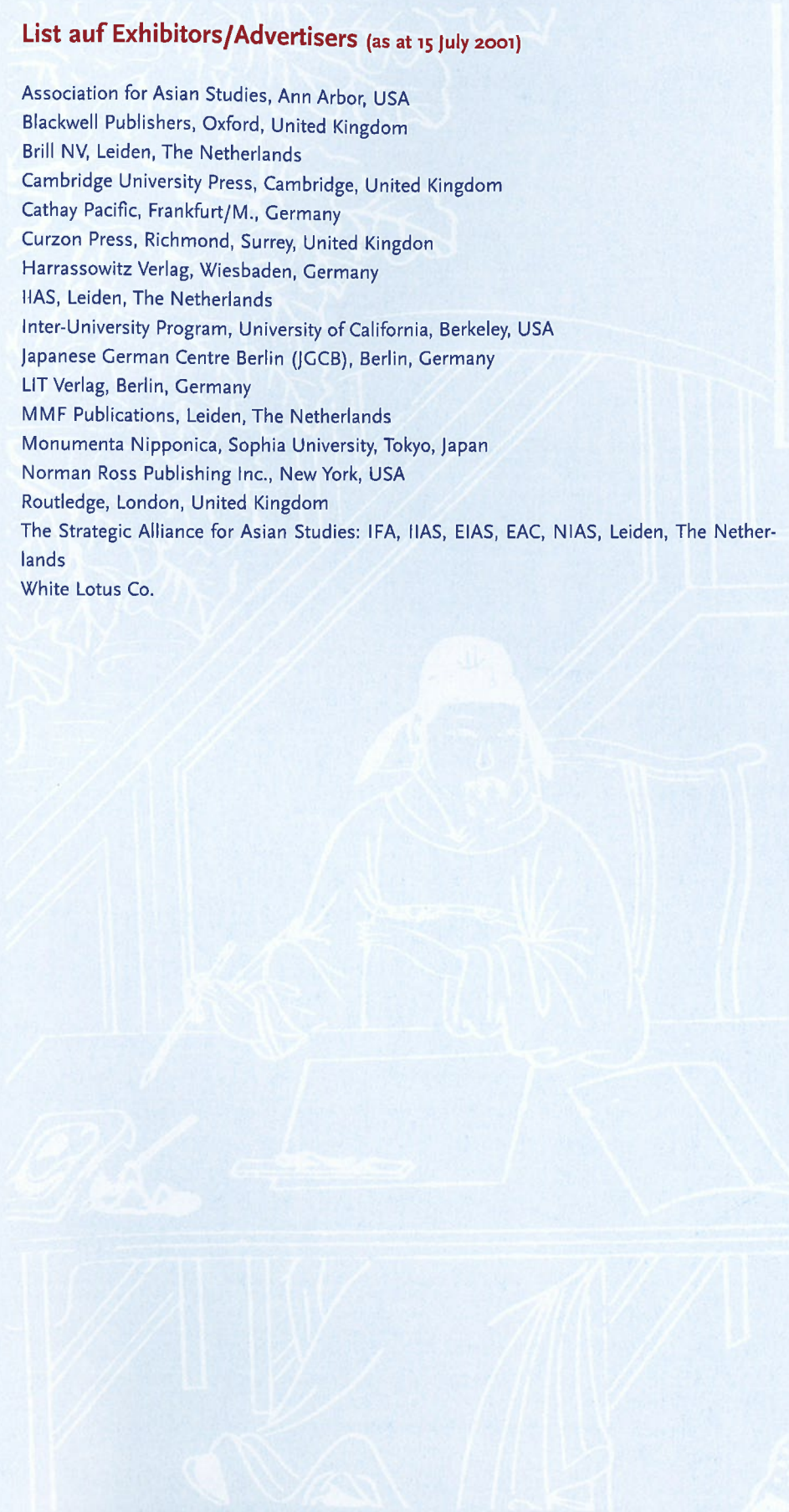
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