

International Convention of Asia Scholars 6



Think Asia!

August 6 ~ 9, 2009, Daejeon Convention Center, Korea

Organized by



Sponsored by



ICAS 6

Paul van der Velde, co-founder of ICAS and Secretary of International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS), hereby gives his weekly contribution on ICAS 6 in the year 2009.

A short summary

When the ICAS Secretariat visited Daejeon in 2007, we first met with former Prime Minister Hung Gu Lee in Seoul. He graciously offered to be the Honorary General Chair of ICAS 6, which proved to be extremely instrumental in bringing ICAS 6 about. The local host was Chungnam National University and it was organized by Sang Jik Rhee who put together no less than eighth sub-committees to streamline the process. They decided on a general theme 'Think Asia'. The ICAS Secretariat visited the Daejeon Convention Center, which was still under construction. Since Korea is known for its building capacity we never doubted that the center would be finished in time. It was on the former site of the 1993 World Exhibition of which some highly peculiar constructions survive in what is now called Expo Park.

In preparation of the conference I had talks with the then director of the Dutch ING bank who employed more than 7,000 employees in Korea mainly working the assurance business. ING was willing to sponsor the whole conference. However, developments in the world economic situation caught up with us when the 2008 economic crisis broke out and ING had to be nationalized to survive. Obviously our local hosts had to look for other sponsors which was not easy in view of the situation. For the first time welcome video was made to try to boost attendance under the prevailing circumstances. Although the crisis had an impact, there were still nearly one thousand participants.

They had to 'endure' three keynote speeches by an American, European and Korean representative. The latter was the famous and popular Korean philosopher Young-Oak Kim who was an outspoken proponent of Asian values. 'The Eurocentric historical view of the world can no longer hold itself as a model of universally valid values (...) We have so far been too neglectful of the value of Asian identity. Time has come to reevaluate the entire inheritance of all of humanity within the context of the Asian Continent Civilization as whole.' His speech in Korean was simultaneously translated into English and therefore lasted nearly two hours. Befittingly he ended his speech by singing David Bowies' song Changes.

All participants received two free copies of the newly set up ICAS Publication Series. No less than eighth volumes were launched in one go at which more than fifty editors and authors were present. The books were based on contributions to ICAS 4 and 5. Out of five hundred submitted papers roughly one hundred were selected by the General Editor. These were arranged along thematic lines and given a working title. A senior and junior editor were asked to supervise the process of collegial review. This meant that everybody had to read the

contributions by the other contributors. It resulted in a very rigorous reviewing process which was experienced by all contributors as an innovative and rewarding way to review a book.

The connection with Daejeon City which ran a publicity campaign 'It's Daejeon', was made by a brochure called 'Yummy Daejeon' with the e-slogan 'Bon App Tit!!' reflecting its high-tech and robotics industry for which it is world-famous.



Think Asia !

August 6, 2009 (Thursday)

10:00 - 12:00	Session I
12:00 - 13:15	Lunch
13:15 - 15:15	Session II
15:30 - 17:30	Session III
17:30 - 17:45	Book Launch (Taylor & Francis)
18:00 - 20:00	Official Opening Ceremony, ICAS Book Prize & Dinner

August 7, 2009 (Friday)

09:00 - 12:00	Keynote Speeches
12:00 - 12:50	Lunch
13:00 - 14:50	Asian Culture Complex Special Session
15:00 - 17:00	Session IV
17:15 - 19:15	Book Launch New ICAS Publications Session V

August 8, 2009 (Saturday)

08:30 - 10:30	Session VI
10:45 - 12:45	Session VII
12:45 - 13:45	Lunch
13:45 - 15:45	Session VIII
16:00 - 18:00	Session IX

August 9, 2009 (Sunday)

08:30 - 10:30	Session X
10:45 - 12:45	Session XI

Thursday

Aug. 6, 2009 (Thu.)	Session I	Session II	Session III
Time	10:00 - 12:00	13:15 - 15:15	15:30 - 17:30
Room A (101)	[THA1] History Things Fall Apart: Postwar China and Korea in the 17th Century	[THA2] History South Korean Studies of Modern Chinese History since 1945	[THA3] History Resolving Conflicts: Politics of Accommodation in China
Room B (102)	[THB1] Politics & International Relations Building a Secure Korean Peninsula	[THB2] Politics & International Relations Security Issues in Asia	[THB3] Gender Role of Women in China
Room C (103)	[THC1] Gender Gender and Globalisation in India: Perspectives from North, East and South	[THC2] Gender Females in Society	[THC3] Gender Females in Society
Room D (104)	[THD1] Arts & Culture Manga Studies	[THD2] Arts & Culture Visualizing the Premodern in Films, TV dramas, and Manga: Reimagining the Past and Reflecting the Present	[THD3] Arts & Culture Heroines, Magic Girls, Demon Spirits and Furry Creatures: "Asian" Fantastical Representations
Room E (105)	[THE1] Migration Trajectories of International Labour Migration in Southeast Asia: From Private Initiatives to Economic Partnership Agreements	[THE2] Migration Labour Migration I	[THE3] Migration Labour Migration II
Room F (106)	[THF1] History The Theory and Practice of Examining Colonialism in Asia and the Pacific	[THF2] History Southeast Asian Studies in the Ateneo: Assessing Colonial and Postcolonial Experiences	[THF3] History Plants into Commodities: The Social History of Cash Crops in Asia, 18th to 20th Centuries
Room G (107)	[THG1] History Singapore in World History I	[THG2] History Singapore in World History II	[THG3] Politics & International Relations States and Violent Actors in Southeast Asia since WWII: The Interactive Dynamics of Transnational and Intra-state Violence
Room H (108)	[THH1] Politics & International Relations Asia in the Eyes of Europe I	[THH2] Politics & International Relations Asia in the Eyes of Europe II	[THH3] Politics & International Relations Towards 'Asian Way' of International Relations Theory: From the Perspective of the 'Japanese School'
Room I (T1)	[THI1] Society & Identity In Asian Hands: Technology and Modernity in the Late Colonial Asia	[THI2] Society & Identity Identity Politics and the Negotiation of Social Space among Minority Groups I	[THI3] Society & Identity Identity Politics and the Negotiation of Social Space among Minority Groups II
Room J (T2)	[THJ1] Politics & International Relations Shifting Asian Power Realities : Security Relationships in the Post-Bush Era	[THJ2] Politics & International Relations Dynamics and Processes of Philippine State-Building	[THJ3] Politics & International Relations Approaching Southeast Asian Politics: Trends and Variations in a Global Context
Room K (T3)	[THK1] Development & Urbanization Exporting China's Development to Africa and Southeast Asia: Aid, Investment, Migration I	[THK2] Development & Urbanization Exporting China's Development to Africa and Southeast Asia: Aid, Investment, Migration II	[THK3] Development & Urbanization Quantitative Analyses of East Asian Societies: using SSM and KLIPS data
Room L (T4)	[THL1] Islam Aspects of Islam I	[THL2] Islam Aspects of Islam II	[THL3] Islam Aspects of Muslim Societies
Room M (T5)	[THM1] Media & Communication Hard and Soft: Chinese Propaganda Before and After 1949	[THM2] Media & Communication Asian Cinema and Identity	[THM3] Media & Communication Internet Politics in PRC and Taiwan
Room N (203)	[THN1] Society & Identity Provincial Globalisation: Transnational Networks, Backward Flows, and Social Transformations in South Asia	[THN2] Society & Identity Chinese Urban Governance	[THN3] Politics & International Relations Sino-African Relationship: Past, Present, and the Multilateral Possibility of the Future
Room O (204)	[THO1] Economy Social and Economic Transformations after the Great Bubble	[THO2] Politics & International Relations The Rise of ASEAN I	[THO3] Politics & International Relations The Rise of ASEAN II
Room P (205)	[THP1] History Historiographical Issues in the Study of Song Period China: Making Use of Letters and Other Original Sources	[THP2] History Historicizing School Education in Asia	
Room Q (301)	[THQ1] Language & Literature The Making of the Global Genji: The Tale of Genji and "World Literature" of the Past, Present, and Future	[THQ2] Language & Literature Nature in Chinese Prose, Poetry and Philosophy	
Room R (206~208)	[THR1] Religion Religion and Social Space: Anthropological Studies in Asian Communities I	[THR2] Religion Religion and Social Space: Anthropological Studies in Asian Communities II	[THR3] Religion Hermeneutics and Strategy in the Study of Chinese Daoist Texts
Room S (209~211)		[THS2] Economy Changing Economies in Asia	

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Friday

Aug. 7, 2009 (Fri.)	Session IV	Session V
Time	15:00 - 17:00	17:15 - 19:15
Room A (101)	[FRA1] History Pan-Asianism - Retracing the Sources	[FRA2] History Personality Cult in Modern East Asia - Common Features of a Dividing Legacy
Room B (102)	[FRB1] Politics & International Relations East Asian Peace, 1979-	[FRB2] Politics & International Relations Asian Corruption-Rethinking the Logics behind the Pervasive Corruption in Asia
Room C (103)	[FRC1] Arts & Culture Betwixt and Between, L'Envers et L'Endroit: The Making of Place through Music in Asia	
Room D (104)	[FRD1] Arts & Culture Regional Perspectives on the Zhe School of Chinese Painting	[FRD2] Arts & Culture Interactions in Chinese Religious Art Over Place and Time
Room E (105)	[FRE1] Migration Northeast Asia in Motion: The Social and Cultural Dimensions of Regional Migration I	[FRE2] Migration Northeast Asia in Motion: The Social and Cultural Dimensions of Regional Migration II
Room F (106)	[FRF1] History The Korean War and its Impact on International Relations in Asia	[FRF2] Society & Identity Transportation Technology, Urbanism and Social Life
Room G (107)	[FRG1] History New Thoughts on Old Paradigms: Re-assessing the Early Cold War in East Asia	[FRG2] History Rediscovering Northeast Asian Marxisms: Korean and Japanese Marxist Thought in the Colonial Era
Room H (108)	[FRH1] Society & Identity Think! Is Asia Experiencing 'Westernization' or 'Orientalism'? A Viewpoint from the Margin	[FRH2] Society & Identity Re-Centering the Eccentrics, Re-Positioning Marginal and Main Stage: Spotlighting the Peripheralized in Japan and East Asia
Room I (T1)	[FRI1] Media & Communication Communication, Networks and Globalizing Society in Asia - The Dimensions of Alterity	[FRI2] Media & Communication IT and Its Influences on Asian Society
Room J (T2)	[FRJ1] Politics & International Relations Development of Democracy in Asia I	[FRJ2] Politics & International Relations Development of Democracy in Asia II
Room K (T3)	[FRK1] Development & Urbanization Reappraising Approaches to Development and Aid in Changing Times	[FRK2] Development & Urbanization European Perspectives on Asian Development Aid
Room L (T4)	[FRL1] Migration The Embedding of Asian and Muslim Migrants in Asia and the West I	[FRL2] Migration The Embedding of Asian and Muslim Migrants in Asia and the West II
Room M (T5)	[FRM1] Media & Communication Electronic Publishing and Scholarly Communication in Southeast Asia	[FRM2] Media & Communication Publishers' Clinic for Young Scholars
Room N (203)	[FRN1] Society & Identity New Scholarship on Chinese Indonesians: Emergent Narratives, Contested Identities I	[FRN2] Society & Identity New Scholarship on Chinese Indonesians: Emergent Narratives, Contested Identities II
Room O (204)	[FR01] Society & Identity Debates on Sex and Morality in Southeast Asia I	[FR02] Society & Identity Debates on Sex and Morality in Southeast Asia II
Room P (205)	[FRP1] History Dialogue between Past and Present: Historical Lessons for Infectious Disease in East Asia and Southeast Asia	[FRP2] History Locating Meiji Japan's Science and Medicine in the Context of Korea and Germany
Room Q (301)	[FRQ1] Language & Literature Learning English in Asia	Book Launch New ICAS Publications
Room R (206~208)	[FRR1] Arts & Culture Asia (Re)Thinks: Possibilities and Impossibilities in Vietnam	[FRR2] Arts & Culture Asia (Re)Thinks: Possibilities and Impossibilities in Vietnam
Room S (209~211)	[FRS1] Welfare & Health Traditional Medicine in Public Health across Asia	[FRS2] Welfare & Health Medical Tourism: Studies from Asia and Europe

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Saturday

Aug. 8, 2009 (Sat.)	Session VI	Session VII	Session VIII	Session IX
Time	08:30 - 10:30	10:45 - 12:45	13:45 - 15:45	16:00 - 18:00
Room A (101)	[SAA1] Politics & International Relations Foreign Direct Investment and New Capitalism I	[SAA2] Politics & International Relations Foreign Direct Investment and New Capitalism II	[SAA3] Law Development, Law and Legislation	
Room B (102)	[SAB1] Knowledge Knowledge of the Self and the Other	[SAB2] Knowledge Chinese Philosophy: Mohism, Daoism, Confucianism and Humanism	[SAB3] Knowledge Matters of Education I	[SAB4] Knowledge Matters of Education II
Room C (103)		[SAC2] Gender Gender in North Korea	[SAC3] Gender Rethinking Gender, Age and Self: Japanese Women in Asia-Pacific Region	[SAC4] Gender Performing Gender in Modernizing Japan and Asia
Room D (104)	[SAD1] Arts & Culture Potentiality of Peripheral Approach in the Study of Cultural Interaction Studies on East Asia	[SAD2] Arts & Culture Defining and Redefining Cultural Influences in Eurasia	[SAD3] Arts & Culture The Spread of Cultures: From Wayang Golek to Wa-ism	[SAD4] Arts & Culture Global Food Scenes in Asia: A Roundtable Discussion
Room E (105)			[SAE3] Economy The Impact of Education on the Economy	
Room F (106)	[SAF1] Development & Urbanization The Future of the Asian Metropolis			[SAF4] Media & Communication Images of East and West
Room G (107)	[SAG1] History Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 I	[SAG2] History Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 II	[SAG3] History Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 III	
Room H (108)	[SAH1] Society & Identity Eastern and Western Thinking about 'the Other' I	[SAH2] Society & Identity Eastern and Western Thinking about 'the Other' II	[SAH3] Society & Identity Eastern and Western Thinking about 'the Other' III	[SAH4] Society & Identity Aspects of Nomadism in Mongolia
Room I (T1)	[SAI1] Politics & International Relations Transnationalism, International Relations and Social Movements in Asia I	[SAI2] Politics & International Relations Transnationalism, International Relations and Social Movements in Asia II		
Room J (T2)	[SAJ1] Politics & International Relations Emerging Forces in Local Politics in East and Southeast Asia	[SAJ2] Politics & International Relations Decentralization as a Strategy for Resolving Conflict?	[SAJ3] Politics & International Relations Local Governance: Good Governance?	
Room K (T3)	[SAK1] Politics & International Relations Russian- Japanese Relations and East Asia Region	[SAK2] Politics & International Relations International Relations	[SAK3] Arts & Culture Artistic Actualisations in Contemporary China	[SAK4] Arts & Culture Artistic Actualisations in Contemporary China / Contemporary Han Chinese Folk Performances in China and Taiwan
Room L (T4)	[SAL1] Society & Identity How is Risk Mediated? The Role of the Japanese State in Issues of Migration, Lifelong Learning and Elderly Care	[SAL2] Development & Urbanization New Social Structures and Changing Social Status in Indonesia	[SAL3] Development & Urbanization Present-day Indonesia	[SAL4] Development & Urbanization Development and Indonesia
Room M (T5)	[SAM1] Society & Identity Language, Identity, and the Asian Body	[SAM2] Society & Identity Family, Hybridity and National Identity in the Malaysian Region	[SAM3] Society & Identity Exploring Past And Present Forms of 'Bonded Labour' in Asia	[SAM4] Society & Identity Exploring Past And Present Forms of 'Bonded Labour' in Asia - Contemporary Forms of Bonded Labour: The Case of Malaysia
Room N (203)	[SAN1] Society & Identity Social Movements in Modern India: Rethinking Leader - Follower Relations	[SAN2] Society & Identity Beyond Hills and Plains: Rituals, State and Governance	[SAN3] Society & Identity Social and Economic Phenomena in India and Nepal	[SAN4] Society & Identity Social and Economic Phenomena in India and Nepal
Room O (204)	[SAO1] Economy / Korea Dynamic and Economic Growth in East Asia / South Korean Politics in Comparative Perspective: Legislatures, Parties and Nationalism	[SAO2] Korea From Heritage Tongue to World Language: The Korean Language in a Global Context	[SAO3] Korea Korea on the Filipino Mind	[SAO4] Korea Korea's Shift to Multicultural Society and its Challenge
Room P (205)	[SAP1] Economy Internal and External Factors Driving China's Rise	[SAP2] History / Economy Water Control in Ming China: Comparative Studies from North, Northwest, and South China / Economic Reforms in Contemporary China	[SAP3] Economy Labour - Intensive Manufacturing and Flexible Workers in the Global Garment Industry: Comparative Research from Asia	[SAP4] Economy Governance in Asia's Innovation Systems: Leaders, Followers, and Leapfroggers
Room Q (301)	[SAQ1] Language & Literature Cultural Transactions in Asia in Literature	[SAQ2] Language & Literature Asian Literatures: Motives and Genres	[SAQ3] Language & Literature Literature and Politics	
Room R (206~208)	[SAR1] Religion Aspects of Buddhism	[SAR2] Language & Literature An Analysis of Literary Images through Time	[SAR3] Religion Religion in Society: Inclusion or Exclusion	[SAR4] Religion Islam in an Historical Context
Room S (209~211)	[SAS1] Welfare & Health Ageing in Asia: Prospects and Consequences		[SAS3] Welfare & Health Health Care and Mental Health I	[SAS4] Welfare & Health Health Care and Mental Health II

Sunday

Aug. 9, 2009 (Sun.)	Session X	Session XI
Time	08:30 - 10:30	10:45 - 12:45
Room A (101)		
Room B (102)	[SUB1] Arts & Culture Enshrining the Body, Embodying the Stone	[SUB2] Arts & Culture Archaeology, Artefacts and Epigraphy
Room C (103)	[SUC1] Gender The Influence of Gender on Socio-economic Development	
Room D (104)		[SUD2] History The Japanese Collection of Chinese Folk-crafts from the Historical and Comparative Perspective
Room E (105)		[SUE2] Migration Art and Migration
Room F (106)		[SUF2] Society & Identity Race and Ethnicity
Room G (107)	[SUG1] Environment & Energy Environment and (Alternative) Energy Resources	
Room H (108)	[SUH1] Society & Identity Identity Building in Art, Literature and Sport	
Room I (T1)	[SUI1] Politics & International Relations China and its Neighbours I	[SUI2] Politics & International Relations China and its Neighbours II
Room J (T2)	[SUJ1] Politics & International Relations Imperialism, Culture, and Transnational Identities: The Japanese Empire During Moments of Crisis, 1910s-1940s	[SUJ2] Politics & International Relations Japan in the World, the World in Japan
Room K (T3)	[SUK1] Society & Identity Civil Society in Asia I	[SUK2] Society & Identity Civil Society in Asia II
Room L (T4)	[SUL1] History Mass Mobilization in Twentieth Century China	[SUL2] History Before and after Defeat: Japan as the Occupier and the Occupied
Room M (T5)	[SUM1] Politics & International Relations Borders in the Centre	[SUM2] Society & Identity The Middle Class and Social Mobility in Asia
Room N (203)	[SUN1] Society & Identity Current Developments in Malaysia	
Room O (204)	[SUO1] Korea Through the Looking Glass - Korea and the Western Gaze	[SUO2] Korea Citizen Journalism & Blogs in Korea
Room P (205)	[SUP1] Environment & Energy The Impact and after Effects of Natural Disaster / Environment Conservation Issues in India	
Room Q (301)	[SUQ1] Language & Literature English in the Asian Context	[SUQ2] Knowledge Philosophy and Ethics
Room R (206~208)		
Room S (209~211)	[SUS1] Environment & Energy Regional Economic Growth in East and South Asia I	[SUS2] Environment & Energy Regional Economic Growth in East and South Asia II

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Welcome Message from the President of Chungnam National University

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the International Convention of Asia Scholars 6. I also thank all the sponsors for their technical and financial support; all the session chairs and speakers for their participation and contribution; and all the committee members for their team work and follow-through.

The International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS) is one of the largest biennial gatherings for Asia scholars to meet and discuss new developments in the fields of the human and natural sciences. Since 1998, ICAS has brought more than 5,000 academics from 60 countries together at five conventions. ICAS 6 is the sixth convention that has been devoted to Asia Studies for exchanging ideas and information.

Chungnam University with 57 years of tradition has actively participated in ICAS as Korea's leading educational institute. Backed by tireless efforts by 890 professors and 16,000 under and post graduate students, Chungnam National University is now advancing into the global arena beyond the boundary of Korea.

For the successful convention, the organizing committee did its best to build various academic programs, as well as to provide (everyone of) you a wide variety cultural events such as exhibitions, performances, concerts and movies.

The conference theme for ICAS 6 is "Think Asia". The four-day program consists of 3 keynote speeches, and 178 technical sessions in 19 parallel tracks with eminent speakers covering a wide range of topics. This rich program provides all attendees with the opportunities to meet and interact with one another. I hope your experience with ICAS 6 is a fruitful and long lasting. With your support and participation, ICAS 6 will continue its success for coming years.

Once again, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of you including committee members who have generously contributed their time and effort to make the ICAS 6 a great success. I aware that this would not have been possible without the enthusiastic participation by the dedicated scholars like you.

Thank you again and welcome to the ICAS 6.



Yong-Ho Song

General Chair of ICAS 6
The President of Chungnam National University

A stylized, handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Yongho Song".



Welcome Message from the Former Prime Minister of Korea

My fellow guests, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to all of participants and hope to express my sincere thanks to the organizing committee for putting this event together.

Daejeon, the very center of Korea, will be the home of ICAS 6 for the next four days and ICAS 6 will be cherishable and long lasting memory to Koreans, especially to citizens here in Daejeon.

I look forward to exchanging our insights and ideas to find viable ways to make better Asia and to strengthen the collaboration among scholars all over the Asia. This time over a thousand participants from various counties will take part in ICAS 6 testifying a growing importance of our gathering and ICAS 6 will be another big success following previous five conventions.

I am confident that the dedication of Korea and the global Asia scholars community will make ICAS 6 a resounding success and give all the participants a valuable opportunity to "Think Asia!".

I hope you can have fruitful results through our four days discussions and also have a chance to enjoy scenic beauties Korea can offer through social programs we prepared.

I wish ICAS 6 every success in Daejeon, Korea.

Sincerely yours,



Hong Gu Lee

Honorary General Chair of ICAS 6
The Former Prime Minister of Korea

Welcome Message from the Mayor of Daejeon

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to welcome you to the International Convention of Asia Scholars 6 (ICAS 6) in Daejeon, during which people from around the world can share 'Asian values'.

Under the theme of "Think Asia!", this Convention will offer all participants opportunities to present and discuss various research results by subject including political, economical, social and cultural issues facing Asian regions. In addition, the Convention will provide a large-scale exhibition at the same time, from which participants can exchange the latest information.

As you know well, Daejeon is a city of advanced science and technology, in which world-class scholars are concentrating on research activities based on the excellent research facilities of Daedeok Innopolis.

Moreover, as a leading city in low-carbon green growth, Daejeon is planting 30 million trees, transforming its 3 major streams into eco-friendly ones and creating a bicycle-friendly city for all citizens.

I'm sure that the International Convention of Asia Scholars 6 (ICAS 6) will be a good opportunity for you to experience the smartness and taste of Daejeon itself as well as Daejeon citizens' kindness.

Once again, I welcome all of you to Daejeon from the bottom of my heart, along with 1.5 million Daejeon citizens and hope this Convention will be a great success that everybody never forgets.

Please allow me to conclude my speech by wishing the ICAS everlasting prosperity and you all happiness.

Thank you.



Seoung-hyo Park

Honorary General Chair of ICAS 6 Organizing Committee
Mayor of Daejeon

박 성 호

Welcome Message from the Secretary General of ICAS

It is very gratifying to see that so many researchers decided to participate in ICAS 6, here in South Korea, although we live in difficult times. Institutions of higher learning have now to think twice to send their scholars abroad; they have to reevaluate their financial policies and often to reconsider earlier decisions.

But lo and behold: more than a thousand participants and numerous exhibitors from all over the world registered. To my mind this proves that we all understand the crucial role Asia is increasingly playing at this time and age in our global relations. Co-operative research on Asia themes, be it in humanities, social sciences, law, business, international relations, carried out by proponents of various paradigms, from different areas, regions and continents and from a contemporary or historical perspective, has in the past proved to yield innovative and creative solutions on a wider scale: results in Asia research are not restricted to Asia per se.

ICAS stands for the exchange of ideas, results and criticism among Asia specialists. This requires effort, commitment and a genuine interest in each other's research- these three elements have always been demonstrable during the successive ICAS editions. I am convinced that these elements of ICAS will be part and parcel of ICAS 6 as well.

We wish you all an inspiring convention in Daejeon and hope that many new research initiatives and co-operative links will be established here!



W. A. L. Stokhof

Secretary General of ICAS

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Vice General Chair

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Keynote Speakers

KEYNOTE 1

Dominique Girard

ASEF - An Intellectual Entrepreneur for an Asia-Europe Dialogue

KEYNOTE 2

Gilbert Rozman

Comparing Chinese, Japanese, and South Korean National Identities:
Lessons for Regionalism

KEYNOTE 3

Young-Oak Kim

Envisioning a New Paradigm of Civilization for Asia

KEYNOTE 1

ASEF - An Intellectual Entrepreneur for an Asia-Europe Dialogue



Keynote Speaker : **Dominique Girard** (Asia-Europe Foundation, France)

Date : August 7, 2009

Time : 09:00 ~ 9:30

Room : **Grand Ballroom 201, 202**

Chair : **W. A. L. Stokhof** (International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands)

Biography

Ambassador Dominique Girard joined ASEF as its fourth Executive Director in November 2008. A graduate in Political Studies from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and in Oriental Languages (Chinese and Vietnamese) from the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales (1967 and 1969 respectively), Ambassador Girard is a career diplomat holding the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary (hors classe).

He started his diplomatic career in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères (Orient) in 1970 and since then has been alternating diverse postings in the Ministry and in French diplomatic missions in Vietnam, Laos, Singapore, USA and China. He was Ambassador to Indonesia (1992-1995), Australia (1995-2000) and India (2002-2007). Prior to his present appointment, he was Diplomatic Adviser to the French Government, as well as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Council of France.

Ambassador Girard has been awarded several French Honorary distinctions; among them, National Order of Merit (Officer), 2002; and the Legion of Honour (Officer), 2007.

Abstract

Interlocking affinities and a fount of diverse cultures. Europe in its own diversity tends to search for its reflection in others. It is on the basis of Asia and Europe coming together as equal partners in dialogue that the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) operates. The purpose? To diminish mutual indifference, to dissolve those political and cultural prejudices related to the past and to distance, to identify and facilitate the most fertile grounds for cooperation amongst individual or institutions, to highlight the central points where political decision makers can and should exercise their power for the common good of both continents... With the rise of the region as a growing magnet for organising academic and inter-disciplinary enquiry, the intellectual bridges between Asia and Europe are evolving into useful conduits for contemporary solutions to the overwhelming crises that we face. ASEF will continue to stimulate and nurture the networks that collectively provide answers to the question of what Asia and Europe together can contribute to each other and the world.

KEYNOTE 2

Comparing Chinese, Japanese, and South Korean National Identities: Lessons for Regionalism



Keynote Speaker : **Gilbert Rozman** (Princeton University, USA)

Date : August 7, 2009

Time : 09:30 ~ 10:00

Room : **Grand Ballroom 201, 202**

Chair : **W. A. L. Stokhof** (International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands)

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Biography

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Gilbert Rozman is the Musgrave Professor of Sociology at Princeton University, where he has taught since 1970, specializing on the countries of Northeast Asia. He majored in Chinese and Russian studies, including a junior-year Critical Languages Program at Princeton. His doctoral dissertation compared the development of cities in premodern China and Japan. Finally, in 2000 he began to study Korean and research Korean issues, serving as a visiting professor at both Yonsei University and Seoul National University.

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Rozman both compares societies and examines domestic factors in international relations. Among his comparative topics are the impact of Confucianism on societies, similarities and differences in dismantling socialism, and strategies of regionalism. He has covered international issues largely by studying mutual perceptions and their policy implications, including on: Sino-Russian, Sino-Japanese, and Russo-Japanese relations, and on South Korean ties to neighboring states.

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Recently, Rozman has completed a five-volume series on Strategic Thinking toward Asia, co-editing three volumes on Japanese, Russian, and South Korean thought and writing two monographs on thinking about the North Korean nuclear crisis and Chinese thought. Another monograph on Northeast Asia's Stunted Regionalism appeared in 2004 and has been translated into Korean.

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Abstract

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National identity studies look at how China, Japan, and South Korea each find meaning in their historical trajectories for guidance in the current era of intensifying globalization and emerging regionalism. Yet, further gains are within reach by turning anew to this region through a two-part analysis: 1) a comparative approach to the evolution of national identities and their contemporary presence in each country: and 2) a functional approach to how national identities operate, considering their impact on select debates about values and foreign policy choices and on the search for regionalism.

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KEYNOTE 3

Envisioning a New Paradigm of Civilization for Asia



Keynote Speaker : **Young-Oak Kim** (Philosopher, Korea)

Date : August 7, 2009

Time : 10:10 ~ 12:00

Room : **Grand Ballroom 201, 202**

Chair : **W. A. L. Stokhof** (International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands)

Biography

June 14, 1948	Born in Chon-An, a town in Chungnam Province, Korea
Apr. '53 - Mar. '59	The Third Elementary School, Chon-An, Korea
Apr. '59 - Feb. '62	Bosung Middle School, Seoul, Korea
Mar. '62 - Feb. '65	Bosung High School, Seoul, Korea
Mar. '65 - Feb. '67	Department of Biology, Korea University, Seoul, Korea
Mar. '67 - Feb. '68	Hanguk Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea
Mar. '68 - Feb. '72	Department of Philosophy, Korea University, Seoul, Korea. (B.A.) Bachelor's Thesis: "The Logical Atomism of Bertrand Russell"
Mar. '72 - Aug. '72	Department of Philosophy, Graduate School, Korea University
Sept. '72 - June '74	Department of Philosophy, Graduate School, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan ROC (M.A.) Master's Thesis: "The Function of Non-Action (wu-wei) in the System of Lao Tzu's Philosophy of What-is-so-of-itself (tzu-jan)"
Sept. '74 - Feb. '77	Department of Chinese Philosophy, Graduate School, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan (M.A.) Master's Thesis: "Wang Fu-chih's Philosophy of Flux"
Feb. '77 - July '77	Department of Oriental Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Sept. '77 - June '82	Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (Ph.D.) Doctoral Dissertation: "The Philosophy of Wang Fu-chih (1619- 1692)" Readers: Benjamin I. Schwartz, Tu Wei-ming
Sept. '82 - Aug. '85	Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Korea University, Seoul, Korea
Sept. '85 - Apr. '86	Professor, Department of Philosophy, Korea University, Seoul, Korea
April 8, 1986	Resigned from professorship after issuing a "Declaration of Conscience," an indictment of the crisis in liberal education under military dictatorship My resignation unexpectedly evoked a nation-wide reverberation among the ordinary citizens as well as the intellectuals at the time, which I think is attributable to a widespread sense of frustration stemming from the severe restrictions on the freedom of expression and reckless disregard for social justice

April 8, 1986- Feb. '90	Wrote numerous books and articles as a freelance writer on a wide range of subjects such as religion, philosophy, history of science, aesthetics, historiography, classical studies, hermeneutics, politics and current affairs. Also participated in various popular artistic endeavors including movies, dramas, and traditional musical events
August 21, 1986	Established the theatre company "Michoo" (The Beautiful and The Ugly)
June '89	Founded the Korean Institute for Classical Studies (KICS), Seoul, Korea
July '93	Founded the Doh-ol Academy, Seoul, Korea
Mar. '90 - Feb. '96	Enrolled as an undergraduate student in Wonkwang University Medical School (M.D.)
Sept. '96 - June. '98	Opened the Doh-ol Human Clinic, Seoul, Korea
August. '98 - August. '99	Director of philosophy-Related Program, New England Complex Systems Institute, Cambridge, MA
March 2007 - June. 2008	Honorific chair professor, Semyung University

Abstract

The Eurocentric historical view of the world can no longer hold itself as a model of universally valid values. We must bear in mind that, despite its enormous subsequent influence, Greco-Roman civilization was a derivative, secondary civilization, not a self-originated, primary one. Asia is the birth place of the majority of primary civilizations.

We have so far been too neglectful of the value of Asian identity. Time has come to reevaluate the entire inheritance of all of humanity within the context of the Asian Continent Civilization as a whole.

"Asian thought" is a fluid structure of discourse that contains all of humanity's discourses. As such it is not one that can be delimited preemptively according to some parochial cultural dogma or ideology. Transcendental monotheism (Judaism), the cosmic dualism of Good versus Evil (Zoroastrianism), and polytheism (Hinduism) - they all constitute one segment of Asian thought. And yet, within the spectrum of Asian thought there can also be found ideas - wuwo (無我, no self, anātman), wuzhu (無住, no attachment), wuzixing (無自性, no substance, niḥsvabhāva), wusuoyou (無所有, no possession) - that can deconstruct these very same mythic narratives, and change their potentially oppressive ideology into liberating poetry. Going further, one can find within Asian thought a tradition of stringently ethical humanistic thinking that would question the value of all these various soteriological labors.

I believe that the best of Asian values and Asian forms of thought can and should serve all of humanity as it steps into a murky future.

Information on Technical Program

Information for panel Chairs

Each session last 2 hours. The chair of each panel is requested to arrive at the session room at least 10 minutes before the session starts, and to check the attendance of speakers in the session according to the schedule. Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes which leave 10 minutes for discussion. We kindly ask you to keep a close watch on time. In short you should tailor your panel (presenters / discussants) to derive the maximum result. Presenters can use their own notebook computers or load their presentation materials from their CD-ROMs or USB memory sticks before the beginning of the panel.

Information for Presenters

Presenters are required to report to the panel chair before the session starts. Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes which leaves 10 minutes for discussion. We kindly ask you to observe these time limits. The panel room will be equipped with a laptop and a LCD projector. Presenters can use their own notebook computers or load their presentation materials from their CD-ROMs or USB memory sticks before the beginning of the panel.

How to Understand the Panel Identification Number

	Day	Track	Panel Order
THA1	TH: Thursday	A: Room A	1: 1 st Panel
	FR: Friday	B: Room B	2: 2 nd Panel
	SA: Saturday	C: Room C	3: 3 rd Panel
	SU: Sunday	D: Room D	4: 4 th Panel

[Example] THA1: 1st Panel at Room A on Thursday



Technical Program

AUGUST 6, 2009 (THURSDAY)

[THA1]

Things Fall Apart: Postwar China and Korea in the 17th Century

Panel ID	103 - Institutional Panel (Sungkyunkwan University)	Convener	Sohyeon Park (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Jaekyo Jin (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Miryong Song (Chonbuk National University, Korea)
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

From 1592 till 1644, East Asia was at war. The aspirations of the Japanese, Koreans, Chinese and the Manchu were entangled in a daring race for supremacy and survival, and the primary theatre of conflict was the Korean peninsula and the northeast. While each confrontation has been studied within state borders, a regional approach has been lacking in this field. But the implications of these conflicts, whether it was the Manchu conquest or the Imjin war, had far reaching transnational consequences than belied their geographic limits.

This panel collectively explores the social and cultural ramifications of war in the century that would remake the East Asian region. Seonmin Kim explores the delicate political dance between the Koreans, Chinese and the Manchu in the highly charged Liaodong region and how the control of the border was gradually relinquished to the Later Jin. Saeyoung Park examines the commemoration of Ming and Choson dead through the lens of Ming nostalgia. Narratives of broken bodies, of prisoners of war take center stage in Sohyeon Park's examination of postwar literature. Individually, our papers examine the resilience and vim of people in the periphery, reconciliation through ritual, and the birth of new identities in the scarred postwar landscape of 17th century Korea and China.

[THA1-1]

Sohyeon Park (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)
Crossing the Borders: Displacement, Family Reunion, and the Formation of National Identity in Postwar Narratives in Late Choson

[THA1-2]

Seonmin Kim (Keimyung University, Korea)
From Wild People to Emperor: Entangled History between Manchus, Chinese and Koreans in Seventeenth Century Liaodong Frontier

[THA1-3]

Junpil Ryu (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)
Memories of War and Postwar Reconstruction in The 17Th Century Korea

[THA2]

South Korean Studies of Modern Chinese History since 1945

Panel ID	18 - Organized Panel	Convener	Dongyoun Hwang (Soka University of America, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Youngseo Baik (Yonsei University, Korea)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

This panel introduces South Korean studies of modern Chinese history since 1945, which, with a few exceptions, have long been unknown to the Western as well as Chinese and Japanese readers, by critically examining the current South Korean scholarship on modern Chinese history to reveal some internal diversities and differences in the approaches of South Korean scholars to modern Chinese history. The papers will emphasize the peculiarities of South Korean historians' approaches to modern Chinese history but, at the same time, more importantly, seek to demonstrate the common concerns and interests South Korean historians have dealt with for the past decades, which were the products of the particular "Korean situation" in scholarly consciousness, educational institutions, etc. The panel will deal with the widely-shared question by South Korean scholars of what it means to examine modern Chinese history in a country where colonialism and the Cold War still play a key role in shaping historians' memories and practices.

[THA2-1]

Yong-tae Yu (Seoul National University, Korea)

Reconstructing the History of Republican China (1912-1949) in South Korea since the 1980s

[THA2-2]

Dongyoun Hwang (Soka University of America, USA)

What is Modern Chinese History for? Nationalism, Anti-Communism, and (De)politicization of Scholarship in South Korea

[THA2-3]

Sae Bong Ha (Korea Maritime University, Korea)

A Mapping of South Korean Studies of Modern Chinese History

[THA2-4]

Moon Sang Chung (Kyungwon University, Korea)

The Cold War and Modern China: South Korean Studies of Modern Chinese History and the Chinese Revolution

[THA3]

Resolving Conflicts: Politics of Accommodation in China

Panel ID	35 - Organized Panel	Convener	Joseph Tse-Hei Lee (Pace University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Thomas DuBois (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	Thomas DuBois (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

Accommodation constituted an integral part of the state-building process in late imperial and modern China. Both the imperial government and Communist state adopted accommodating tactics to manage conflicts and to mobilize different social groups and religious communities. The three papers highlight the state- and party-initiated accommodating policies which involved government officials and commoners in Qing Guangdong province, landlords and peasants in early 20th-century Henan province, and Christian communities in the Maoist era. This panel focuses on the politics of accommodation as a window onto larger issues of state-building and state-society relations in China during a time of profound change.

Robert J. Antony argues that the late imperial state purposefully disseminated knowledge of the laws in order to instruct commoners on proper behavior and to prevent crime at the local level. This top-down approach of popular legal education was a powerful mechanism of maintaining law and order in Guangdong throughout the Qing dynasty. Odoric Y. K. Wou examines how the Chinese Communist Party succeeded in employing accommodation to advance its interests and control the local society in early 20th-century Henan. Joseph Tse-Hei Lee analyzes how the leaders of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement attempted to mediate between the Seventh-Day Adventists and the Maoist state in order to integrate the church into the socialist order. These studies highlight the complexities of the state- and party-initiated accommodation tactics in Chinese politics.

[THA3-1]

Robert James Antony (University of Macau, Macao)

Instructing the People and Disseminating the Laws in Qing Dynasty Guangdong

[THA3-2]

Odoric Y.K. Wou (The State University of New Jersey, USA)

Cooptation and Accommodation Tactics: The Chinese Communist Party in Henan Province, 1937-1940

[THA3-3]

Joseph Tse-Hei Lee (Pace University, USA)

Co-opting the Church: The Three-Self Patriotic Movement and the Seventh-Day Adventists in Maoist China

[THB1]

Building a Secure Korean Peninsula

Panel ID	218 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Mikyoung Kim
Time	10:00 - 12:00		(Hiroshima City University-Hiroshima Peace Institute, Japan)
Room	Room B (102)	Discussant	

Panel Abstract

The North Korean problem constitutes two crucial areas: nuclear threats and human rights abuses. Since the end of the Cold War, the issues that had not been considered traditional security agendas such as human rights, illegal migration, piracy, energy and environmental degradation have increasingly become security issues. The process and practice transforming these non-traditional security issues into core security concerns is generally called "securitization." The respective Asian government's management of the North Korean problem provides us with an illuminating case to examine the empirical manifestations of theoretical claims. What makes the North Korean case strikingly different from the cases of Iran and Pakistan lies with two dynamics: regional government's deterrence of nuclear Pyongyang and the existence of famine refugee. The concomitant challenges of the conventional and non-conventional security issues are pushing the Six Party states to balance their policy priorities. This dynamic provides us with a rare opportunity to analyze the processes of identity construction, tactical deployment of rhetoric and strategic calculations. An examination of policy behaviors towards North Korea suggests that strategic calculations override normative rhetoric and domestic interests supersede international pressure. The social identity construction mediates the competing agendas within national policy domains.

[THB1-1]

Geetha Govindasamy (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The Formulation of South Korean Security Policies towards North Korea between 1998 and 2008

[THB1-2]

Eunsook Yang (Korea Study Center in Spain (CEIC), Spain)

Northeast Asia Geopolitics and Korean Peninsula

[THB1-3]

Matteo Fumagalli (Central European University, Hungary)

Middle Powers and the International System. South Korea's Quest for Energy Security and Regional Competition in Central Eurasia

[THB1-4]

Mikyoung Kim (Hiroshima City University-Hiroshima Peace Institute, Japan)

Securitization of Human Rights in Northeast Asia: A Comparative Study of North Korean Refugee Policies

[THB1-5]

Jitendra Uttam (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Artificial Equilibrium: An Enquiry into the Causes of System's Resilience in North Korea

[THB2]

Security Issues in Asia

Panel ID	220 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Praveen K. Chaudry (FIT / The State University of New York, USA)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

This panel is trying to shed light on security issues in Asia. Raj Kishor Singh highlights the insurgency as factor India's security. Also he will deal with Nagaland and its major problems connected with insurgency. Ethnicity, cultural existence, unemployment, economic backwardness, and other reasons are the main cause of resentment in turn, leading to insurgency in north-east. India and the United States had completed the single most important agreement in the sixty years of relationship, the Civil Nuclear Accord. How do we understand and evaluate India-U.S. nuclear deal? Is this deal a violation of NPT regime and may lead towards Nuclear Proliferation? Praveen K. Chaudry will discuss the global consequences of the deal. Murad Ali deals with the United States (US) bilateral aid to Pakistan. His paper explores, in the context of donor-recipient aid relations, whether US-Pakistan aid relationship is merely a "marriage of convenience"; based on self-interests and donor's priorities or is underpinned by a set of principles advocated by various donor countries and international organisations.

[THB2-1]

Raj Kishor Singh (A.C.A, University of AGRA, India)

Terrorism: Challenges to South Asian Security Insurgency as Factor India's Security. A Case Study of Nagaland

[THB2-2]

Praveen K. Chaudry (FIT / The State University of New York, USA)

Energy Security or Nuclear Proliferation: India vs. NPT

[THB2-3]

Murad Ali (Massey University, New Zealand)

US Bilateral Aid to Pakistan: A Marriage of Convenience?

[THB3]

Role of Women in China

Panel ID	237 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	George Wei (University of Macau, Macao)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

The role of women in China has never been fixed. It evolved along with the transformation of society and economy. This panel will trace and investigate the evolving and various roles of Chinese women from ancient society to the contemporary era, exploring the areas and myths that have not been touched or thoroughly studied by scholars. The panel includes four papers with the following themes: the important role of the wives of "yimin" in shaping a reclusive life in pre-Han period; the true reason, either for great wisdom or incompetence, for homosexuality or debauchment, that Lord Ling of Wei abdicated the throne in favor of his wife Lady Nanzi during the Zhou Dynasty; the struggle over the naming of female subjects?whether to identify them by their maiden names or to use their husband's surnames in the 17th-18th century, which reveals a basic theory of the Qing elite on writing women's lives as well as the social and cultural factors that effected the way of constructing women at that time; and the contribution of female dancers to the development of cultural nationalism and the construction of national identity in contemporary Taiwan as well as their responses to globalization

[THB3-1]

George Wei (University of Macau, Macao)

The Role of Dancers and Women

[THB3-2]

Jo-Lan Yi (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

A Woman's Surname Matters: Engendering Chinese Biographies in 17-18th Century China

[THB3-3]

Olivia Anna Milburn (Seoul National University, Korea)

Gender and Authority in Early China

[THB3-4]

Soon Cheng Tan (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Wives of the Yimin

[THC1]

Gender and Globalisation in India: Perspectives from North, East and South

Panel ID	93 - Institutional Panel (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies)	Convener	Timothy Scrase (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Timothy Scrase (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

The last few years has seen an acceleration of globalisation and neoliberal development in India. There have been much lauded impacts on society and culture, including a supposed rise in living standards, consumption, media expansion, and the opening-up of employment opportunities for women. Yet, empirical evidence suggests that the benefits of neoliberal globalisation for women have been patchy at best, and exacerbated their marginal status at worst. This panel seeks to compare and contrast the differential impacts of these recent economic and social changes in India on three groups of women from three diverse regions: female artisans in North India; displaced refugee women in the eastern metropolis of Kolkata; and lower middle class BPO workers in the southern city of Chennai. Papers reveal that limited opportunities can emerge for women, yet their mobility is heavily constrained by underlying, and persistent, social conventions and cultural norms.

[THC1-1]

Timothy Scrase (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Neoliberal Globalisation and Labour Marginalisation: The Gendered Dimension to Artisan Inequality in India

[THC1-2]

Ruchira Ganguly-Scrase (School of Social Sciences, Media and Communication, Australia)

Neoliberal Development and Displacement: Women's Experiences of Flight and Settlement in South Asia

[THC1-3]

Susheela Pandian (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

The Limits of Empowerment ? A Case Study of Women Workers in BPOs in Chennai, India

[THC2 / THC3]

Females in Society

Panel ID	190 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Yolanda Van Ede (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Time	13:15 - 15:15 / 15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

This panel presents five cases of women's struggles to gain or regain a position in the public sphere of their particular society. The gender inequality each case relates is embedded in specific national and transnational features, with which women have to deal. Political history, post-colonialism, economic relations, religion, and current globalizing forces set different social and cultural problems, which ask for different vocabularies and of strategies.

The five cases offer accounts of women from Cambodia, South Korea, Nepal, Indonesia and Japan. The diversity among these countries concerning their political past and their contemporary economic standard only emphasizes the seemingly unifying cultural force that denies women respect and positions in the public sphere. Consequently, they share similar obstacles and experiences. However, taking a bird's-eye-view that transcends their differing social and cultural settings, one may ask to what extent they share strategies of coping and empowerment. How are these women to learn from, and to empower, each other?

[THC2 / THC3-1]

Daraka Chhay (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Coping with Challenges: The Quest for Autonomy, Gender Equity and Roles Transformation Amongst Women in Rural Cambodia

[THC2 / THC3-2]

Yolanda Van Ede (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Staging Cosmopolitanism: Japanese Women and Flamenco Dance

[THC2 / THC3-3]

Susanne Margret Sofia Asman (Gothenbourg University, Sweden)

Women in Three Houses; Everyday Life in Practise, Relatedness and Sex Work

[THC2 / THC3-4]

Jin Nye Na (University of Essex, UK)

The Politics of Vocabularies of Women's Movements: Centring on the Military 'Comfort Women' Movement in South Korea

[THC2 / THC3-5]

Eka Srimulyani (State Institute for Islamic Studies Banda Aceh, Indonesia)

Women's Leadership in Traditional Educational Institution in Indonesia: A Comparison between Pesantren in Java and Dayah in Aceh

[THC2 / THC3-6]

Basir Abdul Abdul (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Trends in Women's Studies: Turkey, Korea and Bangladesh Perspective

[THD1]

Manga Studies

Panel ID	8 - Organized Panel	Convener	Julien Bouvard (Yamanashi University / University Lyon 3 - Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies (IETT), Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Julien Bouvard (Yamanashi University / University Lyon 3 - Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies (IETT), Japan)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

Recently, manga has become the center of contemporary thought in Japan intellectual discourse. Both seen as a symbol of post-modern (Azuma) and consumerist society (Ôtsuka), manga is now a keyword for rethinking Japanese society. In the West, discourse about manga is still burgeoning. In the 1980's and 1990's, fan-oriented and encyclopaedic perspectives were prevalent. Manga was also used as a tool for showing how Japanese society was different, exotic; in other words, manga was a source for orientalist theories on "japan-ness". Recently, non-japanese researchers on manga and anime culture turned to sociological (Kinsella), aesthetic (Berndt, Lamarre), or political (Bouissou) perspectives.

This panel entitled "manga studies" aims to prove that is possible to create a link between different approaches on manga: study of an author (Tezuka Osamu) and some selected themes (identity, ideology); study of links between manga and sciences in Japan and a history of manga criticism; as well as an analysis on the way manga offers a new translation of the techno-sciences network. Basically, we are using two methodologies: the "inside" of manga: the analyses of drawing, frames, etc., and the "outside": the links between manga and Japanese society and the criticism about Japanese comics.

[THD1-1]

Julien Bouvard (Yamanashi University / University Lyon 3 - Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies (IETT), Japan)

A Postwar History of Manga

[THD1-2]

Vincent Manigot (Tokyo Gaikokugo Daigaku, Japan)

In Search of Identity - Study of Tezuka Osamu's Works Published During the Occupation

[THD1-3]

Denis Taillandier (Yamanashi University / University Lyon 3 - Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies (IETT), Japan)

Nanotechnology through the Lenses of Science-Fiction : How Japanese Manga Acts as a Critical Translation of Science Worldviews

[THD2]

Visualizing the Premodern in Films, TV dramas, and Manga: Reimagining the Past and Reflecting the Present

Panel ID	5 - Institutional Panel (The University of Michigan)	Convener	Hitomi Tonomura (The University of Michigan, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Thomas Looser (New York University, USA)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	Thomas Looser (New York University, USA)
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

The four papers investigate how premodern incidents, personalities, social patterns, and beliefs become reimagined and reenacted in the popular modern media, such as films, TV series, and manga (graphic novels.) By reconfiguring the past through narrative and artistic techniques which, for example, emphasize, filter, delete, articulate, overshadow or fictionalize particular aspects of that past, modern media can powerfully impart the images of potentially authoritative knowledge, often irrespective of conscious authorial intentions. The panel focuses on four historical personalities and situations: Mulan, China's legendary female warrior, most famous from an ancient poem "The Ballad of Mulan" and represented as the ideal filial daughter in late imperial period, who came to be reinvented by the Disney production in 1998; Japan's family and love relations of the early age of the samurai (12th c) as they came to be reconstituted in the liberal, postwar film version of the Tale of the Heike, named "New Tale of the Heike (Shin Heike Monogatari)," by Mizoguchi; Changgum, Korea's female doctor in service of King Chungjong (r. 1506-1544), whose name appeared once in one document but was regenerated into a full blown character of world renown in the TV series, Tae Chunggum; and Japan's world of spirits, villains, heroines and heroes in the chaotic world of civil war (16th c), which was redrawn and outlined in the award-winning manga, Inuyasha of 2000 by Takahashi Rumiko. Together, the papers analyze the ways in which the past becomes reconstructed and claimed by the presentist artistic agenda, which is a process of history-making in and of itself.

[THD2-1]

Hitomi Tonomura (The University of Michigan, USA)
A "New" Tale of Women and Men

[THD2-2]

Ying Zhang (University of Michigan, USA)
Mulan, in Disney

[THD2-3]

So Jung Um (University of Michigan, USA)
Tae Changgum, Portrait of a Career Woman

[THD2-4]

Thomas Keirstead (University of Toronto, Canada)
Monstrous History

[THD3]

Heroines, Magic Girls, Demon Spirits and Furry Creatures: “Asian” Fantastical Representations

Panel ID	4 - Organized Panel	Convener	Tze-yue G. Hu (University of Oklahoma, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Tze-yue G. Hu (University of Oklahoma, USA)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

In analyzing fantasy, Rosemary Jackson (1981) points out that it is precisely the “free-floating and escapist qualities” that gives value to the fantastic imagination. In this panel, each paper analyzes the subject of the fantastic within the field of animation. It can be said that animation embodies perfectly an inspirational and technical environment for creating and fulfilling a fantastic narrative.

Park Giryung’s paper discusses the construction of the fantastical heroines in Hayao Miyazaki’s animated films and shows us how he succeeds in creating drawn human characters that do not appear to us “cartoony” but in fact seem rather live-live and real as we would understand when watching live-action films. Akiko S. Shimada’s paper focuses on the rise of the magic-girls and witches genre in Japanese TV anime and how western representations are incorporated into the various fantastic productions. Kotaro Nakagaki examines animistic spirits found in early 20th century Japanese folk literature and their continual recurrences in contemporary Japanese popular culture. Citing manga, TV anime and film animation, he looks into the “heritage” of fantastical thinking that persists in parts of Asia. The fourth paper by Tze-yue G. Hu probes into the popularity of the panda animal figure in the later half of the 20th century. Referring to some film productions, she compares and contrasts the varied fantastic portrayals of the panda in and outside Asia.

In many cases, fantasy expresses desire, hidden or direct. This panel aims to explore underlying meanings (social, literary and more) in understanding the fantastical representations that resulted and what we seem to have taken for granted at the surface. Fantastical imaginations could cross-influence and cross-fertilize and even re-shape into new forms of representation that challenge the original. The Asian fantastic is actively creative; the panel attempts to investigate the “forces” and “angles” from which geo-cultural fantastical communications take place.

[THD3-1]

Giryung Park (ChungAng University, MokWon University, Korea)

The Representations of Heroines in Hayao Miyazaki’s Works

[THD3-2]

Kotaro Nakagaki (Daito Bunka University, Japan)

Searching for Lost Neighbors: The Tradition and Transition of Asian Fantastical Imagination as Yokai / Obake / Spirit Throu

[THD3-3]

Akiko S. Shimada (University of Warwick, UK)

Witch Girls with Fancy Familiar Spirits: Asian Female Supernatural Power based on the Western Representations

[THD3-4]

Tze-yue G. Hu (University of Oklahoma, USA)

Panda Panda I Love You

[THE1]

Trajectories of International Labour Migration in Southeast Asia: From Private Initiatives to Economic Partnership Agreements

Panel ID	97 - Institutional Panel (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies)	Convener	Maria Reinaruth D. Carlos (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Maria Reinaruth D. Carlos (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Takeshi Hamashita (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

Due to increasing mobility of people, discussions on the governance of international labour migration have been intensified at academic, governmental and business quarters. In the meantime, Southeast Asia is one of the most dynamic centres that encompasses both sending and host countries since the 1980s. Until recent years, the management of international migration had been under the control of ad hoc private dealers but nowadays, more governmental efforts are pursued due to increasing number of labor agents in the sending countries alongside accumulation of information-sharing in the host countries. Although governments have initially pushed for rather regulatory agreements on the management of labour movement between the countries, the growing trend of fostering economic partnership agreements (EPAs) in Southeast Asia has included clauses on the movement of people as well. Hence, this panel aims to look at the evolving trajectory of international labour migration in Southeast Asia by analysing the governance of international labour movements from and to the region. With different case studies in the paper presentations, the panel discusses the spectrum of international labour migration mechanisms in Southeast Asia.

The first paper looks at the theoretical implications of the governance of international labour migration by comparing various levels of control mechanisms - from private to governmental accords - with a special focus on the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) as the regional trajectory of labour migration mechanism at governmental level (Uyar). The second paper investigates the motivations for labor migration within EPA and the problems and issues at its initial implementation from the point of view of the host country, taking the case of Japan's EPAs with the Philippines and Indonesia (Carlos). The third paper asks questions about the augmentation of governmental control mechanisms through bilateral trade and labour agreements in the case of increasing labour mobility between India and Singapore (Yamakawa). The last paper delves into a rather argumentative topic by discussing the position of private recruiters as part of the labour exploitation phenomena in the Philippines (Watanabe). Keeping in the mind that governance of labour migration in Southeast Asia has been on the continuum of shifting parameters between private initiatives and implementation of EPAs under governmental procurements, the panel draws attention to the applicability and sustainability of various mechanisms depending on the scope and composition of labour migration.

[THE1-1]

Aysun Uyar (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
Asean Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) and Governance of International Labour Migration in Southeast Asia

[THE1-2]

Maria Reinaruth D. Carlos (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
Japan's Acceptance of Foreign Careworkers within Epas: The Cases of Indonesia and the Philippines

[THE1-3]

Kimiyo Yamakawa (Ryukoku University Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Japan)
The Professional Labour Mobility under India-Singapore CECA by Government-Private Partnership Initiative

[THE1-4]

Akiko Watanabe (Toyo University, Japan)
Exploiters or Benefactors? Two Dimensions of Private Recruiters' Socio-Economic Roles

[THE2]

Labour Migration I

Panel ID	187 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Bubbles Beverly Neo Asor (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will deal with women's labour migration in Asia. First, Mary Rose Geraldine Amancio Sarausad will discuss marginalization and integration. In addition, this paper shows how marginalization and integration are simultaneously experienced by women migrants in specific countries in Southeast Asia. Secondly, Rita Afsar will examine the major issues involved with the impact of women's migration. The paper argues that some women from Southeast Asia face deprivations and maltreatment in work situation, and that their labour migration has a negative impact on psychological wellbeing, health and education of children left behind by migrant mothers. Finally, Yaghoob Foroutan will assess Asian Female Migrants Employment Differentials. This paper analyses the employment participation of Asian female migrants in the multiethnic and multicultural context of Australia. It examines the patterns and determinants of employment status and occupational levels of Asian-born migrant women and highlights their differentials with both non-Asian-born migrants and native-born women in this multicultural context.

[THE2-1]

Mary Jane Ditton (University of New England, Australia)

Migration as a Social Movement for Human Rights and Labour Rights: Studying Burmese Migration into Thailand

[THE2-2]

Bubbles Beverly Neo Asor (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

The Construction of Asian Identity in Filipino Workers through Intra-Regional Migration: Case Study of Filipinos in Malaysia and South Korea

[THE2-3]

Habibul Haque Khondker (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Global Economic Crisis and the Overseas Migrant Workers: Views from the Gulf

[THE2-4]

Joseph Ryan Indon (Osaka University, Japan)

Experiencing Social Inclusion and Exclusion: Day-to-Day Social Interaction of Filipino Migrants in Osaka, Japan

[THE3]

Labour Migration II

Panel ID	188 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Rita Afsar (Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies / University of Western Australia, Bangladesh)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

Panel 188 on labour migration (II) presents in-depth analysis of the socio-economic complexities and cultural dynamism in the process of migration and settlement. It unfolds how migrants' agency, the role of social networks and collective action enables Burmese migrants survive in Thailand defying the threat of persecution in home country and oppressive working conditions in host society. The two papers from the Philippines confront the conventional wisdom by adopting a creative and positive approach. The first one seeks to construct Asian identity by exploring the impact of Asian culture and way of life into the Filipino workers' worldview after years of working in Malaysia and South Korea. The second one argues how social inclusion and exclusion are the two sides of the same coin by documenting the experiences of Filipino spouses married to Japanese and living in Osaka. The paper from the Gulf on the other hand, presents the hard core economic facts by analysing the impact of global economic down-turn on the overseas migrant workers.

[THE3-1]

Mary Rose Geraldine Amancio Sarausad (Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand)

Women Crossing Boundaries

[THE3-2]

Rita Afsar (Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies / University of Western Australia, Bangladesh)

Gender, Migration and Health: A Case Study from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

[THE3-3]

Yaghoob Foroutan (The University of Mazandaran, Iran)

Asian Female Migrants' Employment Differentials: Multicultural Analysis

[THF1]

The Theory and Practice of Examining Colonialism in Asia and the Pacific

Panel ID	26 - Organized Panel	Convener	Yoshiaki Katada (Nagoya University of Commerce, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Yoshiaki Katada (Nagoya University of Commerce, Japan)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

Our panel will shed light upon the theory and practice of examining colonialism. In so doing, it will discuss major theories for analyzing colonialism, and apply them for exploring the natures of some colonial expansions.

First, Yu Yamamoto will elaborate on Japan's conventional theories, and then present new theories for colonialism. Then, he will show how these theories are effective in investigating the characteristics of Japan's semi-colonial presence in Manchuria by discussing industrial and business histories of this region.

Secondly, Kim will refer to U.S. colonial theories and examine the nature of U.S. colonialism. Thereafter, she will investigate how the medical management of Filipinos as labor migrants from the Philippines to Hawaii during the early 20th century established epidemiological ties across U.S. empire. Her introduction of the U.S. theories is expected to supplement the Japanese theories introduced by Yu Yamamoto.

Third, Katada will explore Japan's military and economic expansion into Manchuria around the time of the Manchurian Incident. His presentation will characterize the nature of trade relationships between Japan, China, and Manchuria in the context of Japan's colonial expansion in Asia.

Fourth, Yuasa will discuss about Japan's colonial regime in Korea by considering the suffrage issue. In contrast with the examinations in which Kim and Katada will engage from a global perspective, he will cover the internal characteristics of colonial administration.

Finally, Masahiro Yamamoto will analyze how the Article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty has become a rallying point for some historians of Western and Asian nations in their endeavor to have Japan redress her war responsibilities including her colonial past. His paper will contribute to examining the meaning of prewar colonialism in current terms.

Hence, our presentation will investigate theories of colonialism and explore colonial expansion not only from a regional but from a global perspective through various geographical and time frames.

[THF1-1]

Yu Yamamoto (Kyushu International University, Japan)

A History of Theory regarding the Economic Presence of the Imperial Japan in Manchuria

[THF1-2]

Jean Kim (Stanford University, USA)

U.S. Late Colonial Sovereignty and the Intra-Colonial Medical Repatriation of Filipinos from Hawai'i

[THF1-3]

Harumichi Yuasa (Kyushu International University, Japan)

Political Participation in Korea under the Japanese Imperialism

[THF1-4]

Masahiro Yamamoto (The University of Wyoming, USA)

Japan's Unsettling Colonial Past: Article 11 of Peace Treaty & Its Ramifications

[THF2]

Southeast Asian Studies in the Ateneo: Assessing Colonial and Postcolonial Experiences

Panel ID	102 - Institutional Panel (Ateneo Center for Asian Studies)	Convener	Francis Alvarez Gealogo (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Francis Alvarez Gealogo (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

The Ateneo Center for Asian Studies sponsors this panel that provides examples of the current state of academic studies on Southeast Asia in the Ateneo de Manila University. The papers included in the panel examine both the colonial and post colonial experiences of the region and the various nation states that constituted Southeast Asia. The topics cover a broad range of focus - from the evolution of colonial health policy, to social and demographic policies, regional integration, human rights, and political development. The diversity of the topics reflect the many approaches, the different perspectives, the many theoretical and methodological tools and the divergent issues that emerging scholars in Southeast Asian studies had to contend. In the end, the panel represents this diversity and corresponds to the growing interest of Southeast Asian studies in the Ateneo de Manila University.

[THF2-1]

Francis Alvarez Gealogo (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

The 1918 Influenza Pandemic in Southeast Asia:

[THF2-2]

Aaron Rom Olimba Moralina (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

Disease Etiology and Public Health Measures in the American Philippines and British Malaya

[THF2-3]

Meynardo Mendoza (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

Historical Closure and the Politics of Reparations in Southeast Asia

[THF2-4]

Pilar Preciousa Pajayon Berse (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

The Decentralization Experiences of Post-Colonial Southeast Asia:

[THF3]

Plants into Commodities: The Social History of Cash Crops in Asia, 18th to 20th Centuries

Panel ID	134 - Institutional Panel (International Institute of Social History)	Convener	Willem van Schendel (International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Ratna Saptari
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

This panel considers the social impact of three major cash crops (tobacco, sugar and indigo) that emerged in Asia in the last 200 years. We compare how these crops, which had previously been produced for European markets mainly in the Americas, embedded themselves in local societies and ecological niches in British India and the Netherlands Indies, how labour was mobilised, how they were transported and which social, economic and political afterlife they had. The papers in this panel address three important contemporary debates that are rarely taken together: histories of globalization, ecology and labour.

[THF3-1]

Anil Persaud

The Best that Only Money Can Buy: The Role of the Warehouse, the Garden and the Mint in Making Commodities of Things in 18th Century Bengal

[THF3-2]

Ratna Saptari

The Politics of Tobacco in Late Nineteenth Century Indonesia: Sumatra, Central and East Java Compared

[THF3-3]

Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff (Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), India)

Science and Improvement of Crop Production in British India: The Case of Tobacco in Bihar

[THF3-4]

Willem van Schendel (International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands)

How to Start a Global Commodity Chain: Asian Indigo for European Consumers

[THG1]

Singapore in World History I

Panel ID	23 - Organized Panel	Convener	Derek Thiam Soon Heng (Ohio State University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Khairudin Syed Muhd Aljunied (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Time	10:00 - 12:00		
Room	Room G (107)	Discussant	

Panel Abstract

It has become commonplace to describe Singapore as a 'Global City' and a conduit for the trade, tourism, technology and the arts. While such observations have generated a considerable body of research from a variety of disciplines such as political science, economics, and sociology, very little inquiry has been made by historians to uncover a plethora of historical processes, ideologies, institutions, personalities and events that carved Singapore's place within the global sphere. The key consequence of such a dearth in historical analyses is the appropriation of Singapore's global prominence to a single overarching factor - the vision and efficacy of the colonial and postcolonial bureaucratic states.

This panel hopes to fill the lacuna in the literature concerning 'Singapore in World History'. By interrogating crucial nodal points, approaches and perspectives into the island's past (no restrictions on historical period), we hope to give primacy to other unexplored factors and processes that propelled Singapore into the global arena. Additionally, the workshop also seeks to unravel seismic events in world history that had influenced developments on the island.

[THG1-1]

Derek Thiam Soon Heng (Ohio State University, USA)

International Forces or Human Agency?: The Genesis and Formation of a Coastal Malay Port Polity in the Pre-Modern Era

[THG1-2]

Khairudin Syed Muhd Aljunied (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Global Effects of an Ethnic Riot: Britain, Muslims and the Maria Hertogh Controversy in Singapore

[THG1-3]

Bonny Tan (National Library, Singapore)

The Gibson-Hill Collection: A Malayan Treasure Trove

[THG1-4]

Huei Ying Kuo (Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, USA)

Singapore Chinese in Japan's Southward Expansion, 1915-1941

[THG2]

Singapore in World History II

Panel ID	24 - Organized Panel	Convener	Derek Thiam Soon Heng (Ohio State University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Derek Thiam Soon Heng (Ohio State University, USA)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

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[THG2-1]

Jason Lim (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Overseas Chinese Tea Merchants in Singapore and the Fujian-Singapore Trade, 1920-1960

[THG2-2]

Leong Yew (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

A Brief History of the Hub: Locating the Geographical Centre of Singapore's Knowledge Capitalism

[THG2-3]

Lai Chee Kien (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Rambutans in the Picture: Han Wai Toon, Lim Mu Hue and the Construction of Overseas Chinese Space in Singapore

[THG3]

States and Violent Actors in Southeast Asia since WWII: The Interactive Dynamics of Transnational and Intra-state Violence

Panel ID	34 - Organized Panel	Convener	Eric Frécon (Indonesia Programme, Singapore)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Eric Frécon (Indonesia Programme, Singapore)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

In the years following the Second World War and decolonization, Southeast Asia has been characterized by an emergence of violent actors threatening the stability of the region's emergent states. These include: the communist insurgency in Malaya (sia), maritime piracy in Indonesia, Islamic and separatist movements in the South of Thailand, the Malay Archipelago and Southern Philippines.

The situation transcends popular literary images. Police reports replace the chronicles of Joseph Conrad while hoodlums and other marginalized groups take the place of the proud 19th Century Bugis heroes. Petty bandits and organized crime syndicates employ similar methods, from theft, and hijacking, to kidnapping. As a result, government authority has been challenged, and the pillars of state undermined. Does this plague of violence pose a potential threat to the state powers in place? By challenging on land, or at sea, the model of political organization inspired by the Treaties of Westphalia, and adopted by the governments of the region, what do these violent actors reveal about the modern post-colonial states of Southeast Asia of today?

On the surface, the State may appear to have lost ground and no longer have control over either its territory, or the means of combating these diverse threats which increasingly have been wielded by foreign, non-state, competing or private actors. However, over the long term, insurgents, separatists, terrorists, religious groups, pirates, criminal gangs have offered states in Southeast Asia an opportunity to reinforce their presence on the local and regional stage. Pressed from all sides, states have succeeded in equipping and organizing themselves to impose their authority on land as well as at sea. Better yet, through regional cooperation, states have tapped new sources of legitimacy and effectiveness.

In many ways, the actions of violent actors in Southeast Asia have been fundamental in shaping the postcolonial Southeast Asian State, its institutions, values and world views. At the conclusion of this Southeast Asian fable which stages the violent actor against the state, the more weakened of the two protagonists is perhaps not the one most would expect.

[THG3-1]

Patric Strefford (Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan)

Insurgency and the Never-ending Burmese Independence Movement

[THG3-2]

Eric Frécon (Indonesia Programme, Singapore)

Pirates of the Straits: The Return of the State

[THG3-3]

Chiara Formichi (School of Oriental and African Studies - SOAS, UK)

Shifting Relations between Kartosuwiryo's Islamic State and Sukarno's Republic

[THG3-3]

Math Noortmann (LLM MSc, Ruhr -Universitait Bochum, Germany)

Bali + 6; Is There an ASEAN Way of Counter-Terrorism?

[THH1]

Asia in the Eyes of Europe I

Panel ID	10 - Institutional Panel (Asia-Europe Foundation)	Convener	Peter Ryan (Asia-Europe Foundation, Ireland)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	H.E. Rosario Manalo (Ateneo De Manila University, The Philippines)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Kanishk Tharoor (Open Democracy, India)
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

This session will feature four presentations focusing on the issue of the perceptions of Asia among Europeans. The presenters are drawn from various backgrounds including academe, diplomacy and media. The presentations will aim to track the current perceptions in Europe of Asia n identity and how it is perceived in Europe. This expert analysis will provide an informed platform for panel participants and audience members to discuss the issue extensively and map the current landscape of the EU-Asian perceptions.

[THH1-1]

Sebastian Bersick (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Germany)

Introduction to the Research Project Outline

[THH1-2]

Utai Uprasen (University of Limerick, Thailand)

Perceptions of Asia as an Economic Actor Asia in Europe

[THH1-3]

Paul Gillespie (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Media Reporting of Asia in the European Union

[THH1-4]

Sebastian Bersick (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Germany)

EU Perceptions of China

[THH2]

Asia in the Eyes of Europe II

Panel ID	10 - Institutional Panel (Asia-Europe Foundation)	Convener	Peter Ryan (Asia-Europe Foundation, Ireland)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Martin Holland (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	Sung-Hoon Park (Korea University, Korea)
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

This session will contribute to the generation of a framework methodology for the research project through facilitated discussion and consultation with a panel of up to eight experts and audience. There will be two additional presentations drawing on media, interview and public opinion style research projects. The panelists will share their expertise with the participants and audience members through displaying the merits of previous methodologies and experience. Some of the questions the facilitated discussion will endeavour to address include;

- Who are the key players for this project, and who will support the project and be affected by the research?
- What is the best approach in carrying out the project; and what might be the best design for the research framework? Would it be based on issue based research topics, sub-regionally research locations, pillar based research (key stakeholder interviews, media analysis, public opinion survey)?
- What aspects from the EU through the Eyes of Asia research project will translate to the reverse research project?

[THH2-1]

Kenneth Chan (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Insights on Research Methodology I

[THH2-2]

A.N Other

Insights on Research Methodology II

[THH2-3]

H.E Brian McDonald (Delegation of the European Commission in Korea, Korea)

[THH3]

Towards 'Asian Way' of International Relations Theory: From the Perspective of the 'Japanese School'

Panel ID	113 - Institutional Panel (Ryukoku University)	Convener	Shimizu Kosuke (Ryukoku University, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Shani Giorgiandrea (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	Shani Giorgiandrea (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

Is it possible, and fruitful, to say that there is a group called the 'Japanese School' in International Relations theory, and if answered positively, what is it? The central aims of this panel are (1) to propose the 'Japanese School' of IR theory, (2) to delineate its scope, character, and basic assumptions, and (3) to seek for an 'Asian way' of IR theory in order to shake the discourse of the traditional Western IR theory.

Overall, the 'non-western' tradition of IR scholarship has been largely underestimated. Yet as Raúl Prebisch or Edward Said demonstrated, there seems to remain much to see for creating new intellectual vista about the world and politics. Such inclination was again confirmed by recent special issue in the journal of International Relations of the Asia-Pacific.

Japan does seem to belong to such emerging non-western tradition with country's unique history. However, its own academic activities has long been limited to domestic context, and therefore not shared internationally. Thus exploring the country's expertise on IR may contribute future development of the discipline as a whole.

As a subsequent project in International Studies Association 2008 discussion, asking whether there exist any 'Japanese IR', this panel will move one step forward. Each paper will purport to scrutiny conventional understandings on IR, and to explore the 'Japanese School' through clarifying basic theoretical assumptions and leading figures. In so doing, we will try to find an 'Asian way' of IR Theory.

[THH3-1]

Ikeda Jousuke (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

The Japanese School of International Relations Theory: Its Scope, Figures and Main Agenda

[THH3-2]

Kamino Tomoya (Kobe University, Japan)

The Anarchical Society: A Study of Regional Order in the Pre-War Japanese School

[THH3-3]

Sato Shiro (Ryukoku University, Japan)

After Defeat: Realism vs. Marxism in Japanese IR

[THH3-4]

Shimizu Kosuke (Ryukoku University, Japan)

Converging Diachronicity and Synchronicity: Relevance of History and Location in Kyoto School's World History Theses to IR

[THI1]

In Asian Hands: Technology and Modernity in the Late Colonial Asia

Panel ID	115 - Institutional Panel (KITLV)	Convener	Henk Schulte Nordholt (KITLV, The Netherlands)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Henk Schulte Nordholt (KITLV, The Netherlands)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

Daniel Headrick in his classic *Tools of Empire* showed how Western technological inventions, such as steam-powered ships and railways enabled European powers to acquire colonies. Michael Adas linked European scientific and technological advances to concepts of moral superiority a justification for colonial rule in *Machines as the Measure of Man*. More recently, Rudolf Mrazek's *Engineers of Happy Land* studies the development of technological modernity within the Netherlands East Indies. This panel explores "technology transfer" in terms of Asians who took up new inventions and made them their own, and how modernity was propagated by colonial authorities and appropriated by indigenous middle classes.

[THI1-1]

Jean Gelman Taylor (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Cameras, Sewing Machines and Telephones and in the Netherlands Indies

[THI1-2]

Sue Groenewold (Kean University NJ, USA)

The Social Life of the Singer Sewing Machine in Asia

[THI1-3]

Henk Schulte Nordholt (KITLV, The Netherlands)

Independence or Modernity?

[THI2]

Identity Politics and the Negotiation of Social Space among Minority groups I

Panel ID	76 - Organized Panel	Convener	Carole Faucher (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Carole Faucher (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Time	13:15 - 15:15 / 15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines how minority groups make use of political and social spaces to negotiate and evaluate their own identity framework. Each presentation explores a specific aspect of this process and addresses the relation between social space and power in the discursive construction of otherness and difference.

[THI2-1]

Alexander Bukh (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Ainu and Japan's Quest for Northern Territories

[THI2-2]

G'olib Abdukarimov (Institute for the Studies of Civil Society, Uzbekistan)
Socio-economic and Spiritual Integration of Different Ethnic Groups into Modern Uzbek Society

[THI2-3]

Qodir Djuraev (University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan)
The Identity Politics and Integration of Korean Diaspora into Contemporary Uzbekistan

[THI2-4]

Onanong Thippimol (Thammasat University, Thailand)
The Identity Politics of Life Style: Image and Power among Modern Muslims in Hat Yai, Songkhla Province, Thailand

[THI3]

Identity Politics and the Negotiation of Social Space among Minority Groups II

Panel ID	86 - Organized Panel	Convener	Carole Faucher (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Alexander Bukh (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines how minority groups in different Asian countries make use of political and social spaces to negotiate and evaluate their own identity framework (s). Each presentation explores a specific aspect of this process and addresses the relation between social space and power in the discursive construction of otherness and difference.

[THI3-1]

Carole Faucher (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Revisiting Bumeseeness Accross Border: Pluralism and Identity Among Burmese Tertiary Educated Migrants in Thailand

[THI3-2]

Timur Dadabaev (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Institutionalization of Borders, Public Memory and the New State Formation in Post-Soviet Central Asia: Case Studies of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan

[THJ1]

Shifting Asian Power Realities : Security Relationships in the Post-Bush Era

Panel ID	50 - Organized Panel	Convener	Joel R. Campbell (Kansai Gaidai University, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Byoung Jun Song (Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade, Korea)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Hieyeon Keum (University of Seoul, Korea)
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

The world is undergoing sea changes in the Asian security environment since the September 11 Incident and the Iraq War. What will the Asian security environment look like in the post-Bush era? Globalization of Asian economies has brought new challenges to the state, such as nuclear proliferation, environmental disasters and piracy undermine the carefully constructed international consensus. The great powers also have important roles to play as the constellation of security and economic issues has recently shifted. This panel will focus on the evolving security relationships and new frameworks in Asia, and explore how cooperative and competing interests among countries in the region, as well as their alignments with outside powers, pose significant future security challenges for both Asia and the world. The panelists will employ current international relations theory to explain four vital Asian cases.

This panel will address the kaleidoscopic changes engendered by the 9/11 Incident that are affecting Asian great power relations. As chair, Song will begin the session with a brief discussion on an important topical theme relating to the changing Asian security environment. Campbell will consider the changing nature of security conflicts in Southeast Asia and their impacts on ASEAN. Lim will analyse naval strategy in the Northwest Pacific with the rise of China and possible retreat of U.S. power. Hong will assess the changes in Chinese foreign policy decision making since the advent of China's new leaders and the changing nature of U.S.-China relations. Torbert will examine Japan's emerging military role in East Asia, and its effect on China and the Koreans. Finally, as discussant, Keum will critique the papers in light of the themes introduced in his opening discussion.

[THJ1-1]

Joel R. Campbell (Kansai Gaidai University, Japan)

Reinventing ASEAN in a Global Era: Can Non-intervention Survive?

[THJ1-2]

Jeong-Pyo Hong (Miyazaki International College, Japan)

China's Crisis Decision Making Process: A Case Study of the 2001 Hainan Island Incident

[THJ1-3]

Anthony C. Torbert (Kobe Gakuin University, Japan)

Normal Nation, Normal Military? Japan's Military Role in East Asia and its Impact on Relations with China and the Koreans

[THJ2]

Dynamics and Processes of Philippine State-Building

Panel ID	51 - Organized Panel	Convener	Kazuhiro Ota (Kobe University, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Frederico Magdalena (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This session will discuss different issues of the Philippine state building from the American colonial period to the present. All four papers will focus on the interplay between state-building/formation of the Philippines and significant influences from the United States and Japan. In particular, the session will consider the historical, economic and political experiences (e.g., internal and external /trans-local and trans-national circulation of money, human-beings, knowledge and technology) under bilateral or multi-lateral relationships that have shaped colonial/post-colonial state-building processes in the Philippines. Magdalena and Suzuki will examine the interaction in Mindanao among these actors: Japanese colonists and foreign capitalists under the American colonial administration, who played a vital role in the development as well as the incorporation (or insulation) of Mindanao from the Philippines. On the other hand, Kwon and Ota will consider the impact of external relations with the United States and Japan on the Philippines through the analysis of key issues: military bases and economic aid under the post-colonial state.

[THJ2-1]

Frederico Magdalena (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)

Wild Tribes, Christian Settlers and Japanese Colonists: Winning the Southern Frontier and State Building

[THJ2-2]

Nobutaka Suzuki (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Making Mindanao a U.S. Territory: Zamboanga Business Community under the American Colonial Government, 1905-1913

[THJ2-3]

Oh-Shin Kwon (Kangwon National University, Korea)

The Renegotiation of the Military Base Agreement between U.S.A. and the Philippines during the Eisenhower Administration

[THJ2-4]

Kazuhiro Ota (Kobe University, Japan)

The Philippine Post-Colonial State and External Factors: The Impact of Aid Programs

[THJ3]

Approaching Southeast Asian Politics: Trends and Variations in a Global Context

Panel ID	48 - Organized Panel	Convener	Meredith Weiss (State University of New York - Albany, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Edward Aspinall (Australian National University, Australia)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

The publication in 2008 of *The Study of Politics in Southeast Asia: Region, Method, Theory* (Kuhonta, Slater & Vu, eds.) marks a step forward in thinking critically about the place of Southeast Asian studies in political science. At the same time, the volume raises questions about the influence of place in Southeast Asian studies and political science alike. The book is consciously written from the perspective of American political science, yet the study of Southeast Asian politics is a far broader enterprise. The issues raised in the book may not resonate with the concerns of readers outside the U.S. about the conjuncture of discipline and region. Major centers for the study of Southeast Asia are in Europe, Australia, Japan, and Southeast Asia itself, as well as North America. In this roundtable, we will contextualize the study of Southeast Asian politics across these regions. Political-economic priorities, institutional incentives, and academic cultures vary across these core regions and produce distinct approaches to Southeast Asian politics in terms of thematic concerns, methodological proclivities, ideas about expertise, and preferred outlets for and language and style of scholarly production. The roundtable participants represent mid-level political scientists taking a critical lens to the study of Southeast Asian politics in their respective regions-though the panel will focus more on spurring debate than offering pronouncements. We hope to show the global diversity of Southeast Asian studies, raise discussion on future directions, and point the way toward more fruitful inter-regional border-crossing among scholars of Southeast Asian politics.

[THJ3-1]

Andreas Ufen (GIGA Institut für Asien-Studien, Germany)

The Study of Southeast Asian Politics in Europe

[THJ3-2]

Yoshimura Mako (Hosei University, Japan)

The Study of Southeast Asian Politics in Japan

[THJ3-3]

Suzaina Kadir (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Study of Southeast Asian Politics in Singapore

[THK1]

Exporting China's Development to Africa and Southeast Asia: Aid, Investment, Migration I

Panel ID	11 - Organized Panel	Convener	Pal Daniel Nyiri (Macquarie University / National University of Singapore, Hungary)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Pal Daniel Nyiri (Macquarie University / National University of Singapore, Hungary)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

The emergence of China as a source of international investment and development aid donor has been preoccupying policy analysts and development professionals for the last two years. China's emergence in this arena, which in some places has edged out traditional (Western and Japanese) donors, is said to undermine efforts to promote good governance and fight corruption in poor countries. In addition, opponents charge that Chinese-led development brings with it a host of environmental and health threats, violations of local residents' and workers' rights and a large number of Chinese migrants who compete with locals in business and the labour market. On the other hand, a growing number of actors in these countries - not just officials but also businesspeople and farmers - argue that China is bringing tangible benefits and that the "Chinese model" of development is a more appropriate and attractive one than that promoted by Western organizations.

Despite this highly publicized debate, we know very little about whether and how the arrival of Chinese capital, workers, and technology is actually affecting the lives of people in recipient countries; how it is changing the relationship between Chinese and locals; and to what extent the realities on the ground are in line with China's policy goals and the intentions of various Chinese actors. This panel intends to address this gap by asking questions such as:

- What is the actual, demonstrable impact of Chinese aid and investment on the lives of local people?
- To what extent is China seen, in recipient countries, as a model of modernization /development distinct from that offered by the West; and to what extent does experience bear out such a distinction?
- To what extent are Chinese-led projects, Chinese managers, investors, traders, and workers are seen to represent a particular kind of modernity?
- How does this impact the perception and status of both new Chinese migrants and (where they exist) established ethnic Chinese populations?
- How does the emergence of China as a source of aid and investment affect power relationships between ethnic groups as well as between states?

In contrast to much of what has been written on the subject, we would like to focus not on the potential risks or benefits of China's development export, but on what is actually happening on the ground. The panel will thus privilege ethnographic methods of inquiry, although we are also interested in shifts in media representation and government discourses.

[THK1-1]

Johanes Herlijanto (Macquarie University, Australia)

China as Harbinger of Development? Changing Representation of China in Indonesia

[THK1-2]

Merriden Louise Varrall (Macquarie University, Australia)

While We're Thinking about Asia, What Does China Think about?

[THK1-3]

Michal Lyons (London South Bank University, UK)

Cultural and Social Meanings in SSA of the Trade in Chinese-Manufactured Goods

[THK2]

Exporting China's Development to Africa and Southeast Asia: Aid, Investment, Migration II

Panel ID	12 - Organized Panel	Convener	Pal Daniel Nyiri (Macquarie University / National University of Singapore, Hungary)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Barry V. Sautman (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

The emergence of China as a source of international investment and development aid donor has been preoccupying policy analysts and development professionals for the last two years. China's emergence in this arena, which in some places has edged out traditional (Western and Japanese) donors, is said to undermine efforts to promote good governance and fight corruption in poor countries. In addition, opponents charge that Chinese-led development brings with it a host of environmental and health threats, violations of local residents' and workers' rights and a large number of Chinese migrants who compete with locals in business and the labour market. On the other hand, a growing number of actors in these countries - not just officials but also businesspeople and farmers - argue that China is bringing tangible benefits and that the "Chinese model" of development is a more appropriate and attractive one than that promoted by Western organizations.

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- To what extent are Chinese-led projects, Chinese managers, investors, traders, and workers are seen to represent a particular kind of modernity?
- How does this impact the perception and status of both new Chinese migrants and (where they exist) established ethnic Chinese populations?
- How does the emergence of China as a source of aid and investment affect power relationships between ethnic groups as well as between states?

In contrast to much of what has been written on the subject, we would like to focus not on the potential risks or benefits of China's development export, but on what is actually happening on the ground. The panel will thus privilege ethnographic methods of inquiry, although we are also interested in shifts in media representation and government discourses.

[THK2-1]

Hairong Yan (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

In "The Real Africa": The Impact of the New Chinese Presence in Zambia

[THK2-2]

Pal Daniel Nyiri (Macquarie University / National University of Singapore, Hungary)

[THK3]

Quantitative Analyses of East Asian Societies: Using SSM and KLIPS Data

Panel ID	92 - Institutional Panel (The Center for the Study of Social Stratification & Inequality (CSSI))	Convener	Kosuke Hishiyama (Institute for International Advanced Interdisciplinary Research, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Yoshiya Shiotani (Tohoku University, Japan)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	Yoshiya Shiotani (Tohoku University, Japan)
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel session is 1st one of a set of sessions organized by the CSSI (Center for the Social Stratification and Inequality). This session is comprised of four speakers who have researched on intergenerational issues and women of East Asian societies using surveyed data such as SSM and KLIPS.

The first speaker, Yusuke HAYASHI introduces a Japanese national surveyed data, SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility) which is longitudinal surveyed data collected once every ten years since 1955 to assess the social mobility and stratification. The most recent of these is the 6th survey, which was carried out under the CSSI at Tohoku University in 2005. The 6th survey was conducted in not only Japan but also South Korea and Taiwan. In addition to that, he shows some empirical results of the SSM analysis, especially the current situation regarding social stratification and inequality focusing on the fluidization of the labor market.

The second speaker is Satoshi MIWA. He will talk about intergenerational class mobility in contemporary East Asia using the 6th SSM data and the GSS (General Social Surveys: USA). He used a log-linear model to investigate mobility patterns. His findings are as follows: As for absolute mobility, East Asian societies might be lower percent immobile of big-class compared to the U.S. while East Asian societies might be tend to higher percent immobile of micro-class. As for relative mobility, level of rigidity of the big-class might be same degree in common among these four societies. And there might be a huge variation in terms of social reproduction of micro-class.

The third speaker is Hiroshi KANBAYASHI. He will talk about job satisfaction among women in East Asian societies (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) using the 6th SSM data. He focuses on the paradox of women's job satisfaction. Job satisfaction among women has been reported to be higher or equal to that of among men even though women relatively don't have a good working condition compared to men in the labor market. To figure out the reason of this paradox, he analyzed some assumptions: (1) the differential job inputs hypothesis, (2) the differential job values hypothesis, (3) the subjective perceptions of job characteristics hypothesis, and (4) the self selection hypothesis. As a result of his analysis, the differential job values hypothesis is supported.

The fourth speaker is Jikyung KIM. She will talk about intergenerational financial support in South Korea using the 7th wave of KLIPS (Korean Labor and Income Panel Study) data. The KLIPS is representative panel data collected by KLI (Korea Labor Institute) focusing on the labor market, income of households and individuals in South Korea since 1998. To investigate the factors of intergenerational financial support from married women who do not live together with parents to their parents, her study analyzed factors affecting whether there is married women's financial support and the amount of support using Tobit model. As the results of this analysis, the possibility for financial support was determined by the husband's characteristics rather than the woman's ones. However, the amount of financial support was affected by the woman's characteristics and the husband's earned income.

[THK3-1]

Yusuke Hayashi (Tohoku University, Japan)

Fluidization of the Labor Market in Contemporary Japan: Introduction of the SSM Data and Some Empirical Results

[THK3-2]

Satoshi Miwa (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Micro-Class Mobility in Contemporary East Asia

[THK3-3]

Hiroshi Kanbayashi (Tohoku Gakuin University, Japan)

The Paradox of the Contented Female Worker" In East Asia: A Study on the Gender Gap of Job Satisfaction in Japan, Korea and Taiwan

[THK3-4]

Jikyung Kim (National Youth Policy Institute of Korea, Korea)

Determinants of Married Women's Financial Support to Their Parents

[THL1]

Aspects of Islam I

Panel ID	184 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Amit Dey (University of Calcutta, India)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

The largest Muslim population in the world reside in Asia and in many Asian countries, Muslims constitute the majority population. Muslims reside in both urban and rural environments. In the countryside Islam often appropriates local traditions. In the urban milieu, the young and educated Muslims who generally have access to Western learning often try to reconcile their Islamic identity with the changing circumstances. However, both the rural and urban Muslims follow the basic tenets of Islam. In many South East Asian countries, as well as in South Asia enhanced globalization has exposed the tension between liberal and fundamentalist trends within Muslim societies.

There is a stereotyped notion that Madrasah represents Islamic fundamentalism. Such stereotypes require to be challenged. The operation of the madrasah in Muslim majority countries of South East Asia can be different from that of Muslim minority countries of South East Asia or even South Asia. Can a madrasah accommodate modernizing trends? Or can madrasah play any creative role in economically backward areas? Another stereotyped notion about the so called Islamic exclusivity has been challenged by citing examples from the Indian subcontinent where Islam sustained and accommodated eclectic if not syncretistic traditions.

An important Islamic tradition is cosmological and metaphysical thinking in which great medieval Muslim scholars were involved. It would be discussed in the South East Asian context as a case study. Could there be any blending between Eastern and Western metaphysical or cosmological thinking? Can there be any impact of such creative scholarly engagement on present day Malay scholars or individual Muslims? The work of the imaginaire in Muslim societies is worth studying. It is even more important to contextualize such processes.

[THL1-1]

Mohd Farid Bin Modh Sharif (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

The Rise of the Liberal Muslim in Contemporary Malaysia

[THL1-2]

Shi Xueqin (Xiamen University, China)

Madrasa in Southeast Asia: Transition and Challenge

[THL1-3]

Amit Dey (University of Calcutta, India)

Islam and India's Eclectic Traditions

[THL1-4]

Mohamad Nasrin Nasir (University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)

Merging the East and West : The Cosmological Thought of Shams al-Din al-Sumatra'i

[THL2]

Aspects of Islam II

Panel ID	185 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Delphine Alles (Sciences Po, France)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

Islam is the faith of 1.2 billion people and Asia is the home for 60% of them. Mr. Khin's paper sheds light on Islam in Myanmar. It endeavors to understand the nature of Madrasah education in Myanmar in context of the language used, the curriculum or doctrine used, finance and its connection to the outer world or terrorist link. Delphine's paper provides the argument over the potential evolution of national identity in countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia where different ethnic and or religious groups are engaged in permanent competition to influence the definition of core national values. Mohd's paper assesses the origin of Islamic militant groups, their operations funding and networks in Malaysia, it also investigates the implications of their activities on national and regional security and Malaysian government initiatives in confronting threats. Muhammad's paper introduces "All al -Kitab" i.e. all the Christians in Malaysia regardless of their ethnic groups. It attempts to evaluate the nature of the People Of Book in Malaysia in accordance with Quran and Islamic religious tradition. Moch's paper deals with the debate on pornography and porno -action in post-Soeharto era by paying attention to MUI's concern and its endeavors in endorsing its regulations.

[THL2-1]

Delphine Alles (Sciences Po, France)

Beyond Asia? Islamic Parties' Foreign Policy Platforms in Indonesia and Malaysia: An Account of Their National Identity Visions

[THL2-2]

Mohd Mizan Aslam (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Islam and Violence (1967-2001): The Issue of Radical Religious Elements in Malaysia

[THL2-3]

Khin Maung Yin (International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia)

Islamic Education in the Land of Pagoda: Madrasahs in Myanmar

[THL2-4]

Muhammad Azizan Sabjan (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

The Concept of the People of the Book in Malaysia

[THL2-5]

Moch Nur Ichwan (Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Indonesia)

De-Pornoisation of the Public Shere: The Majelis Ulama Indonesia, Pornography and Public Morality in Post-Soeharto Era

[THL3]

Aspects of Muslim Societies

Panel ID	193 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Pedda Hothur Mohammad (Maulana Azad National Urdu University, India)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will deal with aspects of Muslim societies. First, Siti Norkhalbi Haji Wahsalfelah will begin this panel with a discussion on the politics of dress in Brunei Darussalam. This paper examines the influence of the national philosophy in the adoption of national dress in Brunei and the role played by the government in invoking dress as a symbol of national identity. This paper will also look into the adoption of Western-style clothing and its significance in Brunei Darussalam. Secondly, Chittaranjan Das Adhikary will explore a marginal Muslim in Mianpatna. This paper focuses on the process of everyday peace that characterizes rural Hindu-Muslim relationship. It also focuses on inclusion and associational forms of engagement in the neighbourhood, community and market among rural ethnic communities. Thirdly, Alfredo Santos Sureta Jr. will discuss the transformation of Filipino Muslim society by the Philippine state discourses. The paper will show how the policies implemented by various incarnation of the Philippine state. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of the state discourses on the creation of several images of Filipino Muslim identity. Finally, Pedda Hothur Mohammad will examine Muslim minorities in India. This paper addresses the text and context of the form and content of social exclusion experienced by Muslims while addressing policy interventions for the same.

[THL3-1]

Siti Norkhalbi Haji Wahsalfelah (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)
The Politics of Dress in Brunei Darussalam: Identity, Islam and Power

[THL3-2]

Chittaranjan Das Adhikary (Banaras Hindu University, India)
Frontiers of Embedded Communities. A Study of a Marginal Muslim Isolate in Mianpatna

[THL3-3]

Pedda Hothur Mohammad (Maulana Azad National Urdu University, India)
Studying Social Exclusion of Muslim Minorities in India: The Text and Context

[THM1]

Hard and Soft: Chinese Propaganda Before and After 1949

Panel ID	41 - Organized Panel	Convener	Christopher A. Reed (The Ohio State University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Xiaoming Chen (Ohio Wesleyan University, USA)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Xiaoming Chen (Ohio Wesleyan University, USA)
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

This panel, made up of a multinational group of scholars (American, Australian, Chinese, and German) from a variety of disciplines (art history, history, literature, and philosophy), examines hard and soft versions of Chinese propaganda prior to and after 1949 to reveal both continuities and discontinuities between the two periods. Studying political posters from the early Republican era (1912-49) and continuing her analysis into the early PRC (1949-present), art historian Shaoqian Zhang examines the changing ways in which the governments of the Republic of China shaped a new public body via political imagery with the goal of mobilizing social energy for national reconstruction. Drawing on Guomindang propaganda texts and manuals, historian Christopher A. Reed examines official Republican governmental political agitation following the establishment of the Nanjing government in 1928 to suggest that GMD propagandists regarded their mission as somewhat less mobilizational and more elitist, educational, and palliative even as they stridently opposed the activities of the Communist Party. Literary scholar and historian Nicolai Volland then suggests that Chinese Communist propagandists in the critical Yanan era from 1937 to 1945 broke with this GMD mould to recast China's propaganda press along lines of mass involvement and class struggle. Finally, philosophy and religion specialist Peter T.C. Chang studies latter-day official Confucianism as part of a Communist "charm offensive" that echoes in significant ways themes of harmony and world order that would have made sense to GMD propagandists of the late 1920s. In this way, different disciplinary methodologies reveal the evolving contrasts and similarities between the "hard," agitational goals, methods, and content of early ROC and PRC propaganda and the softer, less confrontational objectives of mid-ROC and late-PRC propaganda. The result is a tightly organized, highly coherent but well-rounded panel that will be of interest to those researching twentieth-century East Asian media, propaganda, politics, art history, and philosophy.

[THM1-1]

Christopher A. Reed (The Ohio State University, USA)

Textbooks of Revolution: Normative Practices among Guomindang Propaganda Units, 1928-31

[THM1-2]

Nicolai Volland (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Formation of the CCP Press Theory, 1937-45

[THM1-3]

Shaoqian Zhang (Institution: Northwestern University, USA)

Remaking the Public: The Nation and the Body in the Political Posters of Republican China (1912-37)

[THM2]

Asian Cinema and Identity

Panel ID	209 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Ying Ying Tan (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will mainly deal with Asian cinemas and their global identities. First, Zakir Hossain Raju will discuss Asian digital cinemas as transnational cultural institutions. This paper examines how these texts construct as well as challenge certain identities while dealing with the pressures of the nation-state and the forces of cultural globalization in Asia. Next, Vikrant Kishore will shed light on Bollywood. This paper will focus on the changing narrative style of Bollywood films, and designing song, and dance sequence to appeal to the global audience. Thirdly, Oradol Kaewprasert will examine the Thai films that employ many aspects of world cinema that please international filmgoers. The paper looks at Good Morning Luang Prabang or Sabaidee Luang Prabang as a case study of how world cinema elements are constructed to catch the attention of international filmgoers. Fourthly, Ying Ying Tan will explore the Singaporean film "Men in White". This paper is interested in the conjuration of specters or spectrality in the Singaporean film, directed by Kelvin Tong, who deploys cinema as an aesthetic counter-political force against Singapore's State politics. Lastly, Erika Jean Culangen Cabanawan will look into the intersection of gender and religion through critical textual analysis of five religion-themed, award-winning and popular Filipino films from the last three decades. The paper reveals that while religion in the Philippines still serves as a patriarchal tool, the hybrid religion or Folk Catholicism as a result of colonization provides venues for marginalized voices to surface, and to inject uncertainties on the dominant ideology.

[THM2-1]

Zakir Hossain Raju (Monash University, Sunway Campus, Malaysia)

Asian Digital Cinemas as Transnational Cultural Institutions: Constructing Global Identities?

[THM2-2]

Vikrant Kishore (The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, Australia)

Bollywood Rising: Making the World Dance to the Hindi Film Tunes

[THM2-3]

Oradol Kaewprasert (University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand)

Good Morning Luang Prabang and Its World Cinema Elements

[THM2-4]

Ying Ying Tan (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore) and Irving Goh, (Cornell University, USA)

Ghosting Power and the Nation-State: Kelvin Tong's "Men in White"

[THM2-5]

Erika Jean Culangen Cabanawan (University of the Philippines Film Institute, The Philippines)

Himala: Traces of Oppression and Liberation of Women in Filipino Religion-Themed Films

[THM3]

Internet Politics in PRC and Taiwan

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Panel ID	44 - Organized Panel	Convener	Guobin Yang (Columbia University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Christian Schafferer (Overseas Chinese Institute of Technology, Taiwan)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

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Panel Abstract

This panel consists of three papers that analyze different aspects of the politics of the internet in mainland China and Taiwan. One paper focuses on the role of the internet in election campaigns in Taiwan. Another paper focuses on internet control in China. The third paper analyzes e-government development at the provincial level in China. Together, they illuminate important new aspects of the politics of the internet. The authors come from diverse backgrounds.

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[THM3-1]

Christian Schafferer (Overseas Chinese Institute of Technology, Taiwan)

The Utilization of the Internet in Electoral Campaigns in Taiwan

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[THM3-2]

Kay Hearn (University of Canberra, Australia)

Circumnavigating the Great Firewall

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[THM3-3]

Yuehua Wu (Michigan State University, USA)

A Comparative Analysis of E-government Development at the Provincial Level in China--
Determining Key Factors in E-government Development

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[THN1]

Provincial Globalisation: Transnational Networks, Backward Flows, and Social Transformations in South Asia

Panel ID	85 - Organized Panel	Convener	Mario Rutten (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Mario Rutten (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Xiang Biao (Oxford University, UK)
Room	Room N (203)		Michiel Baas (University of Amsterdam / IIAS, The Netherlands)

Panel Abstract

The papers in this panel are concerned with the formation, functioning and social consequences of transnational networks in South Asian countries, with a focus on backward flows of resources. Such flows may consist of remittances to families at home, philanthropic activities such as donations to religious or social causes, or business investments. The papers investigate the social, economic, political and cultural consequences of such transnational connections and flows for societies and communities in South Asia, focusing in particular on specific regions.

[THN1-1]

Pablo Shiladitya Bose (University of Vermont, USA)
Mobilizing and Contesting Transnational Identities

[THN1-2]

Anant Maringanti (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Wired Localities: Rethinking Regional Development and Transnational Connectivity

[THN1-3]

Mario Rutten and Carol Upadhy (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Provincial Globalization in India: A New Research Agenda

[THN1-4]

Edward Simpson (University of London, UK)
Fathers, Sons, Aging and Changing Your Mind: The Politics of Home and away among Muslim Men in the Western Indian Ocean

[THN2]

Chinese Urban Governance

Panel ID	88 - Organized Panel	Convener	Lauri Paltemaa (University of Turku, Finland)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Joseph Yu-shek Cheng (City University of Hong Kong, China)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

The panel sets out to discuss modes of urban governance in contemporary China. Governance is here loosely defined as the processes through which interaction between official, public and private actors in society are arranged in order to provide social relief. Both the times of normalcy and disasters shall be covered in the papers that map out the changing nature of urban governance in a society that is under a rapid transformation. The topic therefore captures wide range of topics from charity organizations to disaster relief and urban social policies. To this end, the panel asks how have the different arrangements on providing social relief at the times of normalcy and distress changed from Maoist period to post-Maoist socialist market economy. What have been the political and social aims and implications of different social relief regimes of Maoist and post-Maoist times? What has been the role of individual and organized societal actors in providing public services? Can the third sector respond at the present to the growing need of social relief and services?

[THN2-1]

Lauri Paltemaa (University of Turku, Finland)

The Urban State and Crisis - Crisis Management and the Maoist State in Tianjin Natural Disasters 1963 and 1976

[THN2-2]

Outi Luova (University of Turku, Finland)

The Provision of Social Relief in Contemporary China - The City of Tianjin as a Case

[THN2-3]

Weng Cuifen (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Measuring Corruption of China and Its Implications

[THN2-4]

Kilkon Ko (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Measuring Corruption of China and Its Implications

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[THN3]

Sino-African Relationship: Past, Present, and the Multilateral Possibility of the Future

Panel ID	56 - Organized Panel	Convener	Guangyi Li (University of California, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Guangyi Li (University of California, USA)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

Sino-African relationship was brought to the academic forefront recently, for China's rapidly expanding influence on African continent. Once a prestigious supporter of anti-imperialism struggle and socialist movement across the continent, PRC now to a great degree focuses on business only and is soon involved in new controversies. In an era when China assumes a leading position in the world while a west-dominated and neoliberal globalization is increasingly problematic, it is time to explore the way to reframe the collaboration between China and Africa, upon careful reevaluation of Sino-African relationship since the rise of anti-colonial movement.

[THN3-1]

Guangyi Li (University of California, USA)

The Fading of Third-World Socialism and Sino-African Relationship

[THN3-3]

Miwa Hirono (University of Nottingham, UK)

China's Peacekeeping Operations in Africa

[THN3-4]

Duncan McEachern Yoon (University of California, USA)

Aporia, Violence and National Consciousness in Lu Xun and Frantz Fanon

[TH01]

Social and Economic Transformations after the Great Bubble

Panel ID	15 - Organized Panel	Convener	Mark Metzler (University of Texas, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Mark Metzler (University of Texas, USA)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

In the late 1980s, Japan was widely regarded as a forerunner in the development of a new kind of capitalism. A decade later it was more widely regarded as a capitalist laggard, even as the representative of a curious kind of developmental cul-de-sac, although this attitude fit oddly with the country's continuing technological lead in numerous core business sectors and its continuing position as the world's number-one creditor and ultimate source of global liquidity. The economic slowdown, initially taken to be a passing conjunctural downturn, came increasingly to be understood as a structural transition and indeed as a manifestation of a fundamental demographic slowdown, the "second demographic transition," in which Japan now seemed to be a forerunner, but now running ahead on a downhill slope. In the wake of the US financial bubble we must ask a further question: Was Japan precisely in its bubble and post-bubble dynamics a forerunner of wider global capitalist developments? Members of this panel, as part of a series of ongoing research projects, approach aspects of these questions from the standpoints of history, society, business, and political economy and take in a range of social processes from the global and macrohistorical to the level of everyday family life. We seek also to elucidate some of the connections between the long, slow deflation of the Japanese bubble and the US-centered global financial crisis, considering the two not only as parallel processes but as moments in a single global process that appears, finally, to mark the end to the neoliberal age that began almost 30 years ago.

[TH01-1]

Takaaki Suzuki (Ohio University, USA)

After the Bubble: Antinomies of Neoliberal Economic Reform in Japan and Implications for the United States

[TH01-2]

Scott North (Osaka University, Japan)

Persistent Inequality in the Division of Family Work in the Face of the Second Demographic Transition

[TH01-3]

Simon James Bytheway (Nihon University, Japan)

International Financial and Commercial Relations in Post-Bubble Japan

[TH01-4]

Mark Metzler (University of Texas, USA)

The Recurrence of Systemic Debt Crises: New Lessons from Japan

[TH02]

The Rise of ASEAN I

Panel ID	221 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Celito Felizardo Arlegue (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

ASEAN is at the cusp of its evolution. When the Association was formed in 8 August 1967, many observers were skeptical about its prospects of survival. After the failed attempts to unify countries in the sub-region through Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) and Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia (MAPHILINDO), there appeared to be enough grounds for such cynicism. ASEAN, however, proved these skeptics wrong. Throughout its four decades of existence, it has been, on balance, beneficial not only to its member states but also to other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. While the Association also has its share of failures, it cannot be denied that by and large, it has been able to achieve more than what its founding fathers envisioned forty years ago.

In the past decade or so, however, ASEAN faced complex problems and challenges that forced it to examine (and alter) its traditional "ASEAN Way" of doing things. This change in modus operandi can be best observed in the ASEAN (Bali) Concord II, where the Association declared that it would establish an ASEAN Community resting on the three interrelated pillars of political and security cooperation, economic cooperation, and socio-cultural cooperation. This intention to establish a regional community is unprecedented in the history of the regional grouping. For this reason, the goal of community-building, should be seen as overriding consideration in analyzing the policies and future direction of ASEAN.

The papers in this panel attempt to look into the major developments and challenges in the ASEAN as it enters a new era in its evolution. In the paper of Celito F. Arlegue, he examines the implications of the recently enacted ASEAN Charter on institution-building and identity-building in the sub-region. He argues that the provisions of the Charter are not forward-looking and progressive enough to realize the goal of ASEAN Community of three pillars. If ASEAN fails to deliver on its own promise, this would have serious repercussions on its centrality in East Asian regionalism. The article of Hyung Jong Kim looks into the nature and development of East Asian regionalism and how it affects, and is affected by, events in the Southeast Asian subregion. Reflecting his constructivist stance, the author conducts his analysis by emphasizing the role of ideas, norms and notion of community in East and Southeast Asian regionalism. The advancement of regionalism should also be embodied in regional policies - and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption may be seen in this light. In the paper of Radziah Abdul Rahim, the author scrutinizes the rationale and implications of the said policy, as well as the possible problems that may accompany its implementation.

[\[TH02-1\]](#)

Celito Felizardo Arlegue (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

ASEAN Charter Debate: Between Rhetoric and Reality

[\[TH02-2\]](#)

Chin-ming Lin (Tamkang University, Taiwan)

Market Integration vs. Institutional Integration: The influence of Greater Mekong Subregion on ASEAN's Integration

[\[TH02-3\]](#)

Bernadette Andreosso-O'Callaghan and Utai Uprasen (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Impact of the 5th EU Enlargement on ASEAN-A Qualitative Analysis

[\[TH02-4\]](#)

Math Noortmann (LLM MSc, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)

ASEAN and its People: Regional Internationalism and the Politics of Exclusion

[TH03]

The Rise of ASEAN II

Panel ID	222 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Radziah Abdul Rahim (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

Whilst ASEAN has never lost its focus on inter-regional economic or security cooperation, the group has expanded this activity to cover other regions to ensure its continued growth, stability and prosperity. Certainly ASEAN has much to gain by extending its network to other countries within neighbouring regions and other parts of the continent. The panel on 'The Rise of ASEAN II' looks at how the development in the East Asian region affects ASEAN and the possible effect of future transpacific agreements on Brazil/Mercosur-ASEAN. The paper on 'East Asian Regionalism and its implications on ASEAN', for one, focuses the discussion on the ideas, norms and community of the East Asia regionalism process while the paper on 'China-Brazil and the Expanding ASEAN-MERCOSUR Union Relationship' looks at what ASEAN can learn and how the group can benefit from Beijing-Brasilia cooperation and MERCOSUR in general. Closer to home, inter-ASEAN development has also been stimulated with the signing of the ASEAN Visa Exemption Agreement. The agreement which facilitates travelling of ASEAN nationals within the region will, nevertheless, pose challenges to the functions of ASEAN consular agents. This issue is dealt with in the third paper titled 'ASEAN Visa Agreement: Implications on the Protection Function of ASEAN Consular Agents'.

[TH03-1]

Hyung Jong Kim (University of Malaysia, Malaysia)

East Asian Regionalism and its Implications on ASEAN

[TH03-2]

Radziah Abdul Rahim (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia)

ASEAN Visa Agreement: Implications on the Protection Function of ASEAN Consular Agents

[TH03-3]

Gustavo Alejandro Cardozo (Argentine Center of International Studies, Argentina)

China-Brazil and the Expanding ASEAN-MERCOSUR Unión Relationship

[THP1]

Historiographical Issues in the Study of Song Period China: Making Use of Letters and Other Original Sources

Panel ID	28 - Organized Panel	Convener	Patricia B. Ebrey (University of Washington, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Patricia B. Ebrey (University of Washington, USA)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Hsien-hui Liao (National Chi Nan University, Taiwan)
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

Because of the advent of printing, many more types of sources survive for the Song period than for any earlier period in Chinese history. In the thousands of extant collected works (wenji) are many thousands of personal letters and government documents, especially memorials and appointment papers. Gazetteers also include hundreds of inscriptions and other original documents. This panel will address some of the basic questions historians must ask in making use of such original sources: When can we assume that a document has not been altered or forged? How do we see beyond the conventions of the genre to understand what would have been considered the significant elements by readers of the time? What else do we need to keep in mind when we analyze the political and intellectual work done by a document?

[THP1-1]

Johannes L. Kurz (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)

Song Attitudes to the Southern Tang Imperial Genealogy

[THP1-2]

Patricia B. Ebrey (University of Washington, USA)

Letters to and from the Emperor

[THP1-3]

Ping-tzu Chu (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

A Case Study of the Letters between Zhu Xi and Zhang Shi

[THP1-4]

Byounghee Min (Sungkyunkwan University, Korea)

Men of "Letters": Zhu Xi's Letter Writing and the Emergence of New Public Dimensions in Southern Song China

[THP2]

Historicizing School Education in Asia

Panel ID	25 - Organized Panel	Convener	Taihei Okada (Chubu Gakuin University, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Taihei Okada (Chubu Gakuin University, Japan)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

School education is a highly constructed system in modernity. What is taught at school is a reflection of its society. From this standpoint, school education must be properly characterized in history. In this panel, four approaches to historically contextualizing school education will be presented. Mariko Okada will present transition of geisha school in modernization of Japan. This transition also shows change on appropriation of geisha in modern Japan. And she will also report comparative consideration between school education and premodern educational system. Taihei Okada will discuss how the memories of the Philippines Revolution have impinged on history education under US colonialism. From this case study, he provides new insight concerning utilization of history by nationalism. Kim Hyun Shin will argue how Japanese culture has been taught in the Japanese language education in Korea, reflecting complexity and changes of political relations between both countries. Based on documentary sources and interviews to the teachers, she will present how the personal interest to teach culture has worked in school education. Hiroyuki Hashimoto will discuss how the school education operates in handing down of folk traditions. From his experience of teaching folk culture to elementary school students in the integrated learning period, he will indicate its historical background, problem, necessity and possibility.

[THP2-1]

Mariko Okada (The Open University of Japan, Japan)
School Education for Geisha in Japanese Modernization

[THP2-2]

Taihei Okada (Chubu Gakuin University, Japan)
History Education in the Philippines under US Colonialism and Memories of the Philippine Revolution

[THP2-3]

Hyun Shin Kim (Chuo University, Japan)
Japanese Language Education in Korea since 1973: Perceptions on Japanese Culture seen in Textbooks and Experiences of Japanese Teachers

[THP2-4]

Hiroyuki Hashimoto (Morioka College, Japan)
Learning and Teaching Folklore at School: An Appreciation of Integrated Learning Period in Japan

[THQ1]

The Making of the Global Genji: The Tale of Genji and “World Literature” of the Past, Present, and Future

Panel ID	37 - Organized Panel	Convener	Catherine Youngkyung (Michigan State University, USA)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Catherine Youngkyung (Michigan State University, USA)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	Esperanza Ramirez-Christensen (University of Michigan, USA)
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

This panel attempts to theorize the terms of negotiation indispensable for newly laying a conceptual foundation for world literature, in this case by undertaking a study of The Tale of Genji-the masterpiece of Japanese literature and the first psychological novel in the history of world literature.

Kim's study traces the translocation of The Tale of Genji to German-speaking cultures via the English translation of the work so as to illuminate the critical apparatus of cultural negotiation and transformation itself as a constitutive part of the material body of world literature. Wang shifts the critical terrain of world literature to South Korea to demonstrate a different notion of world literature at work-one in which the global is inflected with the postcolonial-through a diachronic study of three iterations of The Tale of Genji in Korean during the past four decades. Ryu examines the positionality of The Tale of Genji in the main anthologies of world literature in English, as well as in a set of available world literature course syllabi, to argue that the representation of politics thus revealed constitutes an integral part of the signifying system understood as world literature. Takahashi undertakes a comparative analysis of the structure of power in the rear courts of Asia to contextualize The Tale of Genji as a production of the rear court of Heian Japan written by women in kana, the female hand, largely for a female readership. Through the poetics of linking as theorized by the renga (linked verse) practitioners of fifteenth-century Japan, Ramirez-Christensen, the panel discussant, formulates the ethics of translation for world literature by examining the issue of language and translation brought out in the various English translations of The Tale of Genji, as well as in the presentations by the four panelists.

[THQ1-1]

David D. Kim (Michigan State University, USA)

Constructing a Modern Novel as World Literature? Intra-European Translations of the Tale of Genji

[THQ1-2]

Sook Young Wang (Inha University, Korea)

World Literature Imagined Otherwise: Translocating the Tale of Genji in Korea

[THQ1-3]

Catherine Youngkyung (Michigan State University, USA)

The Tale of Genji Anthologized and Taught: The Politics of Representation in World Literature

[THQ1-4]

Toru Takahashi (Nagoya University, Japan)

The Rear Court Politics in World Literature: An Investigation of the Sexual and the Political in the Production of the Tale of G

[THQ2]

Nature in Chinese Prose, Poetry and Philosophy

Panel ID	176 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Bi-Yu Chang (University of London, UK)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will explore nature in Chinese prose, poetry and philosophy. Gonzalez Espa?a Pilar will make a presentation about Wang Wei's poetry. Wang Wei's works have contributed to generate everlasting debates during generations in China as well as in the Western world. Yushan has been portrayed as the 'spiritual homeland of Taiwan' and its importance for the Taiwanese has been compared with that of the Mount Fuji for the Japanese. Bi-Yu Chang will examine the construction of Yushan myth, the making of a 'Holy Mountain', the iconology of symbolising a new Taiwanese identity, and the appropriation of the mythical landscape. Finally, Yi Jou Lo will endeavor to determine the Nature Writing in Taiwan based on the Collection of Taiwan's Nature Writing edited by Wu Ming-yi. After a brief introduction of Collection, the second part will pose its analysis on the writing styles of articles and the Nature-Writing-orientation. Section three lays an emphasis on the term, neo-estrangementism and how it is applicable in the manifestation and appreciation of the Nature Writing in Taiwan.

[THQ2-1]

Gonzalez España Pilar (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

The Symbols of Nature in Wang Wei's Poetry

[THQ2-2]

Bi-Yu Chang (University of London, UK)

The Nationalisation of Nature: Yushan, Modern Myth and Taiwanese Identity

[THQ2-3]

Yi Jou Lo (Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages, Taiwan)

Neo-Estrangementism: Nature Writing in Taiwan

[THR1]

Religion and Social Space: Anthropological Studies in Asian Communities

Panel ID	60 - Organized Panel	Convener	Tetsu Ichikawa (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Tetsu Ichikawa (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)
Time	10:00 - 12:00	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will focus on the relation between religion and social space in Asian societies. As globalization has become a prominent characteristic of the present world, anthropologists who research Asian societies have to consider the increasing size of local societies. The small-scale societies that anthropologists have traditionally studied are now linking up with each other and integrating with nation-state, regional economies, and the world system. The interconnectedness between macro and micro level societies cannot be ignored by anthropologists now. This has led many anthropologists to consider the hierarchy of social spaces around their field sites in order to understand local processes. For example, a migrant's community includes people in their home country and destination country. Those who do not migrate to foreign countries also interact with the outside worlds in various ways.

This session will discuss how religion bridges gaps between local, or micro level community and macro level society. By comparing the participants' research findings, we will analyze how to understand the relationship between small scale field site and larger level society. The session will have two parts: we will present case studies of Asian migrant communities outside Asia, and second one will deal with local communities remaining in Asia. In both sub-sessions we will discuss the role of religion in communities. While comparing migrant and non-migrating communities, we will also analyze the relationship between religion and social space in Asian society. The following specific case-studies will be discussed: Chinese Christians of Papua New Guinea, Chinese Christians in South Korea, Korean immigrants in the Japantown of San Francisco, Iranian immigrants in Los Angeles, a Goddess cult in West India, worship of a village deity in North India, Caodaism in Vietnam, and a Buddhist temple activities in Thailand.

[THR1-1]

Mizuho Matsuo (Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

The Community of Sufferers: Goddess Cult as a Loose Solidarity in Rural India

[THR1-2]

Hidenobu Komatsubara (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Folk Deity's Shrine as Social Space of Ideological Conflicts in Popular Hinduism: An Anthropological Study on Dih Baba

[THR1-3]

Mariko Sato (Ito) (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

Singled women, Religious Practice, and Social Space: The Case Study in Contemporary Vietnam

[THR1-4]

Mayumi Okabe (The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Japan)

Why Do They Migrate to a Buddhist Temple in Contemporary Thailand?

[THR2]

Religion and Social Space: Anthropological Studies in Asian Communities II

Panel ID	61 - Organized Panel	Convener	Tetsu Ichikawa (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Mizuho Matsuo (Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will focus on the relation between religion and social space in Asian societies. As globalization has become a prominent characteristic of the present world, anthropologists who research Asian societies have to consider the increasing size of local societies. The small-scale societies that anthropologist have traditionally studied are now linking up with each other and integrating with nation-state, regional economies, and the world system. The interconnectedness between macro and micro level societies cannot be ignored by anthropologists now. This has led many anthropologists to consider the hierarchy of social spaces around their field sites in order to understand local processes. For example, a migrant's community includes people in their home country and destination country. Those who do not migrate to foreign countries also interact with the outside worlds in various ways.

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[THR2-1]

Tetsu Ichikawa (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

Religion and Locality in Transnational Social Space: Subethnic Identities of Papua New Guinean Chinese

[THR2-2]

Kye Yeon Kim (The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Japan)

Establishment and Development of Chinese Christian Communities in Korea

[THR2-3]

Sachiko Kotani (Kyoto University, Japan)

Korean Christianity as a Spiritual Base for Entrepreneurship in Japantown: Korean American Marketing and Religious Activities

[THR2-4]

Atsuko Tsubakihara (Osaka University, Japan)

Emerging Space of Iranian Muslims in Los Angeles

[THR3]

Hermeneutics and Strategy in the Study of Chinese Daoist Texts

Panel ID	59 - Organized Panel	Convener	Friederike Assandri (University of Heidelberg, China)
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Friederike Assandri (University of Heidelberg, China)
Time	15:30 - 17:30	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

Early medieval and medieval Daoism and its texts collected in the Daoist Canon (Daozang) remain terra incognita in many ways. While general surveys of the Daozang have done much to open this field of research, detailed studies of most of the texts remain to be done.

This panel aims to examine and demonstrate different ways in which hermeneutics can be employed - or not - in analyzing religious Daoist texts.

Hermeneutic theory of understanding postulates understanding the whole in terms of the detail and the detail in terms of the whole, implying a circular movement of understanding within a text, but also between text and its context, etc.

Concerning Daoism, this approach is particularly challenging, because, unlike the European context in which hermeneutics originate, some characteristics of the texts, namely their esoteric nature and claims to divine revelation and/or celestial origin, seem to defy interpretation - and understanding.

This panel presents four papers that explore hermeneutics in terms of different strategies of reading and writing in early medieval and medieval Daoist texts.

Two papers explore the hermeneutical strategies of two different 13th century commentators of a short Daoist sutra, the Qingjing jing, which enjoyed great popularity in medieval China and is still widely read in modern Taiwan.

They elucidate two distinct strategies of creating understanding used in the commentaries, namely graphic commentaries in analogy to cosmological diagrams, discussed by J. Gentz, and extemporaneous sermonizing, analyzed by YK Lo.

G. Raz examines the narrative structure of an influential early medieval text, the Taishang lingbao wufuxu (DZ 388). He explores the complex metaphor of journeys, caves and the position of the Daoist in the circular relationship which is established between the narrative of the texts celestial origin and the practice of its transmission according to rituals prescribed in the same text. Relating his findings to Greek mythology, he argues that in this circular relationship between narrative and transmission, the Daoist adept could be seen as Hermes himself, while the hermeneutic of Daoist texts is intrinsically hermetic.

Discussing a short early medieval text Huming miaojing (DZ 19), together with its Daoist and Buddhist forerunners (DZ 356 and P 1326), F. Assandri proposes a strategy of reading to overcome the lack of access to the socio-historical background, caused by the narrative of celestial origin and the esoteric transmission (described as hermetic by G. Raz). This strategy employs the concept of the intended reader, borrowed from hermeneutic literary criticism, as well as analytical tools borrowed from marketing analysis.

Together the presenters hope to open up new perspectives the field of hermeneutic study and interpretation of texts from religious Daoism.

[THR3-1]

Joachim Gentz (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Daoist Hermeneutics: Wang Jie's (Yuan dynasty) Taishang Laojun Shuochang Qingjing Miaojing Zuantu Jiezh 太上老君說常清靜妙經纂圖解注

[THR3-2]

Yuet Keung Lo (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Looking into the Buddhist Mirror: Simulated Daoist Sermonization in Mr. Anonymous's Commentary to the Scripture on Perpetual Purity and Tranquility

[THR3-3]

Friederike Assandri (University of Heidelberg, China)

Marketing, Hermeneutics and Six Dynasties Daoism.

[THS2]

Changing Economies in Asia

Panel ID	159 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 6, 2009 (Thursday)	Chair	Shanaka Kavinda Bandara Herath (Vienna University of Economics, Austria)
Time	13:15 - 15:15	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

There is a strong belief that the emerging Asian economies may lead the way for global economic recovery during these financially difficult times. The public in two emerging Asian superpowers, China and India, remains upbeat about national economic conditions while economic indicators in post-war Sri Lanka show signs of upturn. This panel examines several issues related to the Asian economies on local, national and global levels. Reducing disparities in local labour productivity, for instance in agriculture, is growth enhancing, while endogenous determinants of economic growth, such as the amount of government expenditure, are fostering economic growth. Simultaneously, the Asian economies are also exposed to the trends in the world economy. The Asian growth story has been primarily export-driven, and these economies are greatly affected by transformations related to globalisation. Globalisation and restructuring of the world economy have not only positive economic impacts, but also social and other negative externalities to the world economy as well as to the individual countries.

[THS2-1]

Andrew R. McWilliam (Australian National University, Australia)

Economy and Exchange in East Timor

[THS2-2]

Ryo Koizumi (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Changing Socio-economic Structure since the 1990s and Its Effect on the Work and Life of Young People in Tokyo Metropolitan Area

[THS2-3]

Binh Thanh Ho (An Giang University, Vietnam)

Postharvest Technology for Fruit Quality in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam: Current Situation and Future Needs

[THS2-4]

Shanaka Kavinda Bandara Herath (Vienna University of Economics, Austria)

The Size of the Government and Economic Growth: An Empirical Study of Sri Lanka

[THS2-5]

Waranya Pimsri (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Community Planning; A Case Study of the Construction of a Rural Database in Thailand

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Technical Program

AUGUST 7, 2009 (FRIDAY)

[FRA1]

Pan-Asianism - Retracing the Sources

Panel ID	30 - Organized Panel	Convener	Dick Stegewerns (University of Oslo, Norway)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Sven T. Saaler (Sophia University, Japan)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	Christopher W. A. Szpilman (Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan)
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

Pan-Asianism has been a powerful political and ideological force in the history of modern East Asia. As a concept of Asian solidarity, regional cooperation and regional integration, it has shaped Asian identities and strongly influenced the development of international relations in East Asia. However, Pan-Asianism was - and remains - a controversial ideology, because pan-Asian rhetoric was used to legitimize Japanese colonial rule and regional hegemony before and during the Asia-Pacific War. It is this legacy of Pan-Asianism that makes the concept so difficult to deal with, both as history and as a possible basis for regional cooperation and integration in contemporary East Asia.

Although Pan-Asianism and Asian regionalism have been recognized as important research subjects in recent years, Pan-Asian ideology has yet to receive adequate scholarly attention. Part of the reason is that only a few primary sources on Pan-Asianism are easily available to the Western reader. Western-language source books on Japanese or Asian history usually include excerpts from the writings of only a very small number of Pan-Asianists. Recently the international research project 'Pan-Asianism - A Documentary History' has been started in order to close this yawning gap in the historiography of Asian political thought and to provide a balanced account of Pan-Asianism through primary sources. The contributors to this panel will introduce and analyze prewar Japanese and Korean Pan-Asianist sources that have hitherto been almost completely ignored. These will vary from writings by late 19th and early 20th century opinion leaders such as Hirano Kuniomi, Katsu Kaishū, Sō Ch'aepil, Shin Ch'aeho, Ukita Kazutami, and Murobuse Kōshin.

[FRA1-1]

Kōichirō Matsuda (Rikkyo University, Japan)

The Conceptualisation of 'Asia' before Pan-Asianism - From the Bakumatsu to the Restoration Period

[FRA1-2]

Bongjin Kim (University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Korean Intellectuals' Responses to Pan-Asianism, 1898-1910

[FRA1-3]

Dick Stegewerns (University of Oslo, Norway)

Regionalist Concepts in an Internationalist World - Interwar Japanese Advocates of Asianism

[FRA2]

Personality Cult in Modern East Asia - Common Features of a Dividing Legacy

Panel ID	19 - Organized Panel	Convener	Sven T. Saaler (Sophia University, Japan)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Sven T. Saaler (Sophia University, Japan)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

The process of the memorialization of historical personalities is frequently the occasion for intense discussions about how to look at a certain chapter of the past and the past's legacy for the present. Historical personalities often are the focal point, or rather the lens through which history is interpreted, re-interpreted, and depicted. However, while the process of interpretation and re-interpretation of history and the historical role of personalities is constantly in flux, the memorialization of historical personalities often culminates in the erection of memorials or monuments that are made for eternity.

Throughout modern East Asia, we can find memorials - statues, reliefs, portraits etc. - of idealized personalities that are considered of "historical" significance - heroes, founders, martyrs - and therefore memorialized as symbolic and representative figures in public space. Over time, they develop into what Pierre Nora has called "realms of memory" becoming an integral part of the historical consciousness of a society. Memorialization is often complemented by frequent rituals, mostly on special days of the year relating to the historical role of the respective personality; and by the foundation of organizations serving the institutionalization of memory.

The bronze statue is one of the most common forms of this memorialization of individuals as representative historical figures. While the fall of a statue as an event symbolizing the end of an era often receives much publicity, the debates preceding the building of a monument for a historical personality and the debates frequently resurfacing thereafter are only rarely made the topic of historic analysis. This panel aims at exploring the background of personality cult and personalized historical memory in modern East Asia, above all in China, Korea and Japan. The panel's major objective is to demonstrate that the process of memorialization of historical personalities in East Asia, although often ending with the building of seemingly sublime monuments of "men in metal" that are beyond discussion and made for eternity, always was contested and accompanied by intense discussions about the mode of memorialization, the historical role of the personality memorialized and the interpretation of the historical era the person it is considered representative for.

Marc Andre Matten's presentation traces the re-evaluation of "heroes" and "traitors" in Chinese history, focusing, above all, on the fate of the national hero Yue Fei (1103-1142). Sven Saaler's presentation focuses on the expansion of the historical memory of the "Greater Japanese Empire" (Dai Nippon Teikoku) into the Japanese colonial territories, where dozens of bronze statues of the "founding fathers" of the colonial empire were built, some of which have survived to the present day to become the cause for transnational historical dialogue. Eun-Jeung Lee analyzes debates about the statue of Korea national hero Ahn Choong Kun - an almost untouchable symbol of Koreanness, whose statue, however, is burdened by the background of its creator. Bucky Sheftall presents the memory of the tokkô (or kamikaze) pilots as a dividing legacy in postwar Japan, the memorialization of which still is highly contested and recently becoming the part of larger discussions about how Japanese should look at their war past.

[FRA2-1]

Sven T. Saaler (Sophia University, Japan)

Colonial and Post-Colonial Memories: Statues for the Founders of the Japanese Colonial Empire before and after 1945

[FRA2-2]

Marc Andre Matten (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

The Veneration of the Chinese National Hero Yue Fei (1103-1142) and His Role as an Anti-Japanese Hero in the 20th Century

[FRA2-3]

Eun-Jeung Lee (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Difficulties in Dealing with the Past in South Korea. The Debates about the Monument of National Hero Ahn Choong Kun

[FRA2-4]

Bucky Sheftall (Shizuoka University, Japan)

The "Divine Wind" in Bronze and Stone: Japan's Kamikaze Corps in Postwar Memorial Statuary and Lieux de Memoire, 1952-2005

[FRB1]

East Asian Peace, 1979-

Panel ID	112 - Institutional Panel (European Alliance for Asian Studies)	Convener	Timo Antero Kivimäki (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (*NIAS), Denmark)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Timo Antero Kivimäki (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (*NIAS), Denmark)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	Ren Xiao (Fudan University, China) Jordi Urgell (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

China's withdrawal of its occupation troops from Vietnam in March 1979 marked the end of a period of widespread international and internal warfare in East Asia. The region - consisting of Northeast Asia (Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia, Eastern Siberia, and China with Hong Kong and Taiwan) and Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, and East Timor) - had included some of the Second World War's most important battlefronts and suffered from the world's most devastating wars both in the 1946-53 and the 1965-75 periods. Since 1979 East Asia has had very few people killed in war (battle deaths). This is what we choose to call the "East Asian Peace". The term has not yet become part of any official parlance, but the evidence seems to justify its use. Peace in East Asia since 1979 forms a stark contrast not only to the previous period but also to other regions. How could East Asia make a transition to this relative peace? Explaining this will be an ambitious undertaking, and one that has received little attention by scholars to date. A study of the East Asian Peace may reveal more general patterns of how a region can make a transition from widespread war to relative peace. The specific mechanisms of the transition may also reveal some Asia-specific dynamics that will enhance our general understanding of the area as such. Furthermore, if the elements of regional stability that determine the East Asian Peace could be known it might be possible to explore the relationship between peace, authoritarian regimes and repression and discuss whether or not the current peace is likely to be durable.

[FRB1-1]

Stein Tønnesson (Director Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway)

Explaining the East Asian Peace, 1979-2009

[FRB1-2]

Mathilda Lindgren (Uppsala University, Sweden)

East Asian Peace and the Nonviolent Campaigns for Governmental or Territorial Changes

[FRB1-3]

Timo Antero Kivimäki (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (*NIAS), Denmark)

East Asian Peace: Is It Just a Matter of Definition

[FRB2]

Asian Corruption-Rethinking the Logics behind the Pervasive Corruption in Asia

Panel ID	57 - Organized Panel	Convener	Chuan-Yu Ernie Ko (Yu Da College of Business , Taiwan)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Chuan-Yu Ernie Ko (Yu Da College of Business , Taiwan)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

This panel is carefully organized by Mr. Chuan-Yu Ernie Ko from Yu Da College of Business (Taiwan) and participated by Professor Zheng S. F. from China, Dr. IM, Tobin from South Korea, and Dr. Rhee, S from South Korea. These scholars from 3 different countries will present their respective and unique perspectives ((including history, political philosophy, public administration, and IR theory)) on Asian corruption.

The main theme of this panel is to discuss the unique way of thinking behind pervasive corrupt practices in East Asian countries. Prominent cases will be illustrated in individual presentations in this panel discussions.

The goal of this panel aims to enable participants and attending audience to better understanding the logics behind nowadays Asian corruption and to stimulate academic exchange of views on better approach to study and analyze Asian corruption.

[FRB2-1]

Shufen Zheng (Harbin Engineering University, China)

The Association Study of Moral Corruption and Political Corruption

[FRB2-2]

Tobin IM (Seoul National University, Korea)

The Dual Effects of Bureaucratic Corruption on Economic Growth: South Korea Case

[FRB2-3]

Sagjin Rhee (Gyeongsang National University, Korea)

Corruption of the Presidents and their Relatives in South Korea

[FRB2-4]

Chuan-Yu Ernie Ko (Yu Da College of Business, Taiwan)

Process-tracing Methodology in the Study of Asian Corruption

[FRC1]

Betwixt and Between, L'Envers et L'Endroit: The Making of Place through Music in Asia

Panel ID	2 - Organized Panel	Convener	Birgit Abels (International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Birgit Abels (International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	Hyunjun Shin (International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) Leiden, The Netherlands)
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

"Place" is an idea, a mental construct. Created and maintained by humans, it also generates meaning. As such, it is built on imagination and narration, and plays a crucial role in identity negotiation. In recent spatial theory, therefore, attention has been paid to the interaction between place, imagination, narrative and identity.

In this panel, we seek to pick up this debate with a view to the performing arts in Asia, especially music, by exploring the complex connection between place, music as narrative, identity, and the making of all three.

Especially in the course of the last century, the life-worlds (Appadurai) in which music in Asia has come into being and is entered into discourse have undergone significant transformation, forging intricate networks of connections within and beyond Asian communities. We would like to hear researchers tell us about various Asian and Asia-derived communities, how they have been constructing "place" through sound, and how they have used these constructions in identity discourse and the localization of Self.

By borrowing from the title of Albert Camus' essay collection L'Envers et L'Endroit, the panel's name alludes to a key theme around which discussions will revolve: the interaction between cultures, which creates both cultural hybrids and the need to define identities. The title furthermore also relates to the decentered perspective of us-scholars, performers and listeners-, and our transcultural, transdisciplinary and intersubjective engagement with musical propositions of place, community, historicity and spatiality. In this panel, we wish to explore how, in which contexts, and by whose agency these notions are negotiated.

[FRC1-1]

Emma Baulch (Indonesia)

Producing Place via Nostalgia in Indonesia's Contemporary Rock/Pop Industry

[FRC1-2]

Michael Fuhr (University of Cologne, Germany)

Singing Identities in Urban Heterotopia - noraebang-Culture among Korean Migrants in Germany

[FRC1-3]

Jeroen Groenewegen (Leiden Institute for Region Studies - LIAS, The Netherlands)

The Lost Love of Tradition in Chinese Popular Music

[FRD1]

Regional Perspectives on the Zhe School of Chinese Painting

Panel ID	6 - Organized Panel	Convener	Kathleen Ryor (Carleton College, USA)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Kathleen Ryor (Carleton College, USA)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

Existing literature on professional painting in the Ming dynasty in China frames such painting in terms of the so-called Zhe School and the Ming academy. However, even a cursory examination of this painting reveals that many of its painters were not from Zhejiang, nor were they active at the Ming court. This panel will instead examine painters and painting categorized as belonging to the Zhe School as they operated in a variety of regions in China and beyond. The papers will address such diverse issues as: patronage of Zhe School painting by members of the hereditary aristocracy in North China during the late Ming; the ways in which such painted may have given expression to regional identity and taste in Zhejiang; the impact of art historical writing of the late Ming on the emerging idea of a Min School in Fujian that was parallel to but not necessary imbricated in the Zhe School; and the transmission and reception of monochrome ink painting associated with this category of Chinese painting to Muromachi period Japan.

[FRD1-1]

Yu-chih Lai (National Palace Museum, Taiwan)

The Zhe School and Princely Collecting: A Case Study Involving a New Lü Ji Painting in the National Palace Museum

[FRD1-2]

Kathleen Ryor (Carleton College, USA)

Putting the Zhe Back into the Zhe School: Regional Identity and Aesthetic Values in the Sixteenth Century

[FRD1-3]

Jennifer Purtle (University of Toronto, Canada)

The Zhe School and Princely Collecting: A Case Study Involving a New Lü Ji Painting in the National Palace Museum

[FRD1-4]

Matthew McElway (Columbia University, USA)

Sesshū Tōyō (1420-1506) and the Problem of Ming Modernity

[FRD2]

Interactions in Chinese Religious Art Over Place and Time

Panel ID	7 - Organized Panel	Convener	Tom Suchan (Eastern Michigan University, USA)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Tom Suchan (Eastern Michigan University, USA)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

This multidisciplinary panel consists of five papers representing different approaches that use religious artworks and their patrons and audiences as touchstones to explore the continuities and changes in Chinese devotionalism over time and place. Each is an attempt to broaden our historical perspective on Chinese religion as it is seen manifested in the material forms of religious icons, architectural structures, and ritual paraphernalia, with a focus on the interactions between faiths, between the elites and the lower classes, and between normative religions and popularized beliefs. The first paper investigates how the indigenous Chinese earth god was incorporated into the Buddhist pantheon at two different locations and time periods. The second paper examines how a pair of localized iconographic forms of Buddhist divinities relates to popular funerary rites and the absorption of esoteric Buddhist practices into the popular religious milieu. Localization is also addressed in the third paper, which investigates how several generations of local governors of a remote minority area of western China accommodated the varied religious beliefs of their subjects by sponsoring temples for different religions. Interactions between elites and their populace is also a theme of the fourth paper, which examines the significance of the patronage of religious art by literati elites during the Song Dynasty when Chinese religion was undergoing profound changes. The fifth paper uses in situ inscriptions to take a broader look at a particular Song Dynasty religious site and how that site was perceived and utilized up to the present day. These papers in various ways emphasize the significant role of art in Chinese devotional practices and pay special attention to interactions between elite and popular culture, the syncretistic traits of Chinese popular religion, and the various ways in which Buddhism in China became sinicized and adapted to accommodate changing needs and specific local circumstances.

[FRD2-1]

Tianshu Zhu (University of Macau, China)

The Chinese Earth God in the Buddhist Pantheon

[FRD2-2]

Jisheng Xie (Capital Normal University, China)

A Case Study of the Family of Governor Lu (Lu Tusi) and Its Household Temples

[FRD2-3]

Hsien-huei Liao (National Chi Nan University, Taiwan)

Enshrining Images: Song Literati's Worship of the "Divine" and the "Sages"

[FRD2-4]

Karil Kucera (St Olaf College, USA)

An Analysis of Later Audience at the 12th Century Buddhist Site of Baodingshan

[FRD2-5]

Tom Suchan (Eastern Michigan University, USA)

An Iconographic Study of the Ox-mounted and Seal-bearing Bodhisattva Types of Southeastern Sichuan

[FRE1]

Northeast Asia in Motion: The Social and Cultural Dimensions of Regional Migration I

Panel ID	116 - Institutional Panel (Australian National University)	Convener	Tessa I. J. Morris-Suzuki (Australian National University, Australia)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Hyung-A Kim (Australian National University, Australia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

Economic, political and cultural transformations in Northeast Asia are resulting in new migration flows with very great implications for the social future of the region. Against this background, this panel - the first of two connected panels on Northeast Asian migration - brings together an international and interdisciplinary team of scholars to examine emerging social and cultural dimensions of the cross-border movement of people in the Northeast Asian region. Here the team will focus on the social and political dimensions of expanding migration flows, including the outflow of refugees from North Korea, the social implications of international marriage in South Korea, and the evolving discourse of "multicultural coexistence" in Japan and elsewhere. The second part of the panel focuses on the literary and expressive dimensions migration of migration flows in the region, presenting new perspectives on the way in which migrant identities are expressed in changing and contested literary forms.

[FRE1-1]

Tessa I. J. Morris-Suzuki (Australian National University, Australia)

Towards a Regional Response to Refugees in Northeast Asia

[FRE1-2]

Iyotani Toshio (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Rethinking Japan's Migration Experience: Postwar and beyond

[FRE1-3]

Shiobara Yoshikazu (Keio University, Japan)

Re-Examining "Tabunka Kyosei" in Contemporary Japan: From the Viewpoint of Australian Experiences

[FRE2]

Northeast Asia in Motion: The Social and Cultural Dimensions of Regional Migration II

Panel ID	117 - Institutional Panel (Asian Studies Association of Australia)	Convener	Tessa I. J. Morris-Suzuki (Australian National University, Australia)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Tatsuya Mima (Kyoto University, Japan)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

Economic, political and cultural transformations in Northeast Asia are resulting in new migration flows with very great implications for the social future of the region. Against this background, this panel - the first of two connected panels on Northeast Asian migration - brings together an international and interdisciplinary team of scholars to examine emerging social and cultural dimensions of the cross-border movement of people in the Northeast Asian region. In this second part of the panel, the team focuses on the literary and expressive dimensions migration of migration flows in the region, presenting new perspectives on the way in which migrant identities are expressed in changing and contested literary forms.

[FRE2-1]

Yuko Nishikawa (Kyoto Bunko University, Japan)

From "The Literature of Migration" to "Migrants" Literature"

[FRE2-2]

Yu-Ha Pak (Sejong University, Korea)

Korea, Japan and the Literature of Migration

[FRE2-3]

Yumi Hirata (Osaka University, Japan)

Repatriation / Repatriarchalization: Literary Discourse in Postwar Japan

[FRF1]

The Korean War and Its Impact on International Relations in Asia

Panel ID	31 - Institutional Panel (Institute of Occidental Studies / Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)	Convener	Richard Mason (Institute of Occidental Studies, Malaysia)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Richard Mason (Institute of Occidental Studies, Malaysia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

The central theme of the proposed panel is how the origins, process and outcomes of the Korean War affected immediate and subsequent relations among polities in Asia.

The outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, which followed closely upon the victory of the Communist Party in China and the establishment of the PRC, immediately assumed global implications beyond the boundaries of the Korean Peninsula. The first 'hot war' of the Cold War, the Korean War announced the complete breakdown of the Grand Alliance and the emergence of a global rivalry between the former WWII allies.

The Korean War, and particularly its origins, has attracted a due amount of academic research. But today, almost sixty years after the outbreak of the war, the historiography of the Korean War has not moved very much beyond the themes of its origins and its impact on superpower relations.

There has been very little exploration of the impact of the Korean War on the relations between Asian polities - large and small, and these panels are intended to help redress this deficiency. It is felt that much new can be said about intra-Asian history over this period of recent history given the ongoing declassification of materials by various administrations.

Possible areas which the panels might explore:

- The impact of the Korean War on relations between East Asian and Southeast Asian polities
 - The impact of the Korean War on the relations of the Southeast Asian states with the US, the USSR or the PRC.
 - The attitude of India to the Korean War; and Indian relations with combatant powers and other polities in Asia
 - The impact of the war on Pakistan's attitudes and foreign policy posture.
 - Australia's growing role in Southeast Asia as a result of the war
 - Impact on USSR or the PRC policies toward Asia
 - New materials from Eastern European archives on the impact of the war on intra-Asian relations
- These are only some possibilities. If you have other ideas, do let us know.

[FRF1-1]

Richard Mason (Institute of Occidental Studies, Malaysia)

The Korean War and US - Indonesian Relations, 1950-1954

[FRF1-2]

K.S. Nathan (Institute of Occidental Studies (IKON), Malaysia)

Impact of the Korean War on Big Power Relations in Asia

[FRF1-3]

Geoff Wade (Asia Research Institute, Singapore)

The Korean War and Australia's Changing Relations with Asia

[FRF2]

Transportation Technology, Urbanism and Social Life

Panel ID	69 - Organized Panel	Convener	Anru Lee (City University of New York, USA)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Janet Ng (City University of New York, USA)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	Kate Crehan (City University of New York, USA)
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

In their pursuit of globalization and urbanization from the late 20th Century to the early 21st Century, many cities in East Asia have dedicated tremendous public resources in developing and upgrading their mass transportation and communication systems. Successful entry to the status of a world-class city depends on the availability of highly efficient transit and communications infrastructures. For the citizens, access to high mobility in turn signifies class and cultural privilege. High speed technology thus becomes a definer of urban identity and a measure of a polity's cultural sophistication. The efficiency of mass transit and logistics and communication systems, and more importantly, the activities and deportment of the citizens in, and the relationships structured through, the deployment of such technology have all become necessary indicators of urbanization.

In this panel, we propose to explore the intersection between transportation technology and the experiences of urban life. We will examine how technology affects the social life of the people and how it captures and inspires particular social discourse and imaginations. Our panel consists of four papers examining four different polities in East Asia: Taiwan, Korea, Japan and Hong Kong. Each of these papers examines a means of transportation or a form of communications technology, from commuter trains to airplanes, to cell phones. The networks of places and the formed regulations of people as a result of these technological infrastructures, lead to the creation of social imagination and civic identity. In short, the panel examines the relationship between the development of technology and the technology of governance.

[FRF2-1]

Anru Lee (City University of New York, USA)

From Subway To High Speed Railway: A Preliminary Exploration of Modernity and the Imagination Of Social Life in Taiwan

[FRF2-2]

Janet Ng (City University of New York, USA)

Railway Citizenship: Hong Kong's KCR and MTR

[FRF2-3]

Yoshiko Nakano (University of Hong Kong, China)

The First Trip Abroad, 1965-1970: Teaching "Western" Manners to Japanese Package Tourists

[FRF2-4]

Samuel G. Collins (Towson University, USA)

Subways and Cell Phones: Seoul as a Network City

[FRG1]

New Thoughts on Old Paradigms: Re-assessing the Early Cold War in East Asia

Panel ID	36 - Organized Panel	Convener	Barak Kushner (University of Cambridge, UK)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Naoko Shimazu (University of London , UK)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

Our panel aims to rethink key issues confronting the strong historical relationships within East Asia and their relation to politics, culture and the law. While each panelist analyzes the issue from a slightly different angle - be it film, the adjudication of war guilt, or security initiatives - the panel as a whole is an exciting attempt to holistically attack ideas about the posture of East Asia, Korea's role in such an environment, and how Japan and China fit around that as well. Our research will attempt to uncover fissures within these relationships that we assess started during the early Cold War era but which have hitherto not yet been explored by other scholars in English. Because each presentation focuses on one aspect of all three relationships and country within East Asia we believe this presentation opportunity will generate an excellent discussion enabling historians, culture studies and political scientists to find new common ground for debate.

[FRG1-1]

Barak Kushner (University of Cambridge, UK)

Legalizing Guilt: Law and Early Cold War Sino-Japanese Relations

[FRG1-2]

John Swenson-Wright (University of Cambridge, UK)

Synergies Unrealised: US Security Policy in Asia's Early Cold War and Alliance Building with Japan and the Republic of Korea

[FRG1-3]

Mark Morris (University of Cambridge, UK)

Partisan Films, Cold War Contexts

[FRG2]

Rediscovering Northeast Asian Marxisms: Korean and Japanese Marxist Thought in the Colonial Era

Panel ID	27 - Organized Panel	Convener	Owen Miller (University of Cambridge, UK)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Owen Miller (University of Cambridge, UK)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

While there is a considerable body of English-language scholarship on Japanese Marxism of the prewar era, very little has been written on Korean Marxism in the colonial and immediate postcolonial periods and even less on the connections between Japanese and Korean Marxisms in the early twentieth century. This panel aims to rediscover and reassess Marxist thought in both the colony and the metropole, exploring how a radical and emancipatory philosophy was articulated in a time of imperialist and fascist ascendancy, during the 1930s and 1940s. The speakers will address the work of the Korean historian Chŏn Sŏktam, the thought of philosophers Sŏ Insik and Tosaka Jun and will also examine how Marxism was received among the wider intellectual world of 1930s Korea. The panel will place the thought of these Northeast Asian Marxists within the wider context of international traditions and schisms in the Marxist thought of the early twentieth century, while emphasising the originality of these thinkers and the potential implications of their thought today. Above all, this panel as a whole hopes to begin tracing the connections between the Marxisms of colonising and colonised country and the contradictory ways in which Marxist thought could be simultaneously a creative emancipatory tradition and a stultifying orthodoxy; both a powerful weapon against colonialism and a tool of apologetics.

[FRG2-1]

Vladimir Tikhonov (University of Oslo, Norway)

Nationalist Views on Korean Communism: 1920s-1930s

[FRG2-2]

Robert Stolz (University of Tennessee, USA)

Tosaka Jun's Principle of Everydayness and the China Problem in Pre-War Japanese Philosophy

[FRG2-3]

Owen Miller (University of Cambridge, UK)

The Historiography of Chŏn Sŏktam: A Korean Kōza-ha Marxist?

[FRH1]

Think! Is Asia Experiencing 'Westernization' or 'Orientalism'? A Viewpoint from the Margin

Panel ID	259 - Institutional Panel - Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA) / Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	Convener	A.B. Shamsul (Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Malaysia)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Mansor Mohd. Nor (Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Malaysia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

Since the presence of Europeans in our midst in Asia, it is not very clear how we should characterized what Asians and Asian countries have experienced as a result of the relationship. Is it westernization or orientalism? Of course, both concepts and experiences are often difficult to separate, but we do know that 'westernization' involves simultaneously the material and non-material things originating from the West. But orientalism relates mainly to matters of the intellect and mind that came from the West. How then would we characterize the relationship between Asia and the West, one of 'westernization' or 'orientalism'? This panel intends to present critical viewpoints from the experience of Southeast Asia in general and Malaysia in particular.

[FRH1-1]

A.B. Shamsul (Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Malaysia)

Of Westernization and Orientalism in Southeast Asia: A Brief Commentary

[FRH1-2]

Mansor Mohd. Nor (Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Malaysia)

Multiculturalism or Ethnic Canopy? Making Sense of the Different Trajectories of Pluralism in Southeast Asia

[FRH1-3]

Ong Puay Liu (Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Malaysia)

Bridging Heritage Conservation and Ethnic Revivalism through Geotourism: Case of Langkawi Geopark, Malaysia and Shilin Stone Forest Geopark, Kunming, China

[FRH1-4]

Ahmad Rizal Yusoff (Institute of Occidental Studies (IKON), Malaysia)

The Cyber Space and ICT: A Tool for Westernization or Orientalism, or Both?

[FRH2]

Re-Centering the Eccentrics, Re-Positioning Marginal and Main Stage: Spotlighting the Peripheralized in Japan and East Asia

Panel ID	133 - Institutional Panel (University of British Columbia / Korea University)	Convener	Millie Creighton (University of British Columbia, Korea University, Canada)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Millie Creighton (University of British Columbia, Korea University, Canada)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	Sydney Cheung (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

Often the socially designated eccentrics, have been pushed from central stage and rendered “ex-centric” through rhetoric of their marginality, peripheral positioning or “lack” of expected social roles, denying possibilities that such individuals and groups exhibit agency by following counter currents to societal norms, with potential to shift social and political currents, and cultural identity. The papers in this panel look at those who in the past were somehow designated as “marginal,” but are assuming a more central position. Local rural communities were defined as periphery to an important central national core in previous theories of modernization based on Western models-but what happens when the models, looking toward Asia, are reversed defining such communities as the central basis upon which the national cores depend?. Youth groups were once allowed forays into consumer fads, popular culture, and different lifestyles before conforming to adult roles. Now, rather than tolerating youth’s consumer and popular culture, Japanese society is recognizing this makes it famous internationally, and is forced to grant it more respect. Japanese political leaders wishing to eliminate constitutional restrictions against militarism as “imposed” from outside position Japanese defendants of it as a fringe element, but research on localized Save Article 9 groups reveals these so-called marginals as Japan’s mainstream. When the model of society continually emphasizes the family and family reproduction, those who are unmarried or do not have children get erased, but now their numbers and potential social contribution are too high to be ignored in Japan and other parts of East Asia.

[FRH2-1]

Mariko Nagoshi (Nichibunken Research Center, Japan)

Re-Positioning Local Rural Communities as Core: Tsurumi Kazuko’s Endogenous Development Theory

[FRH2-2]

Kyle Cleveland (Temple University Japan, Japan)

This Way Out: Subculture Identity and Soft Power Politics in Japanese Youth Culture

[FRH2-3]

Millie Creighton (University of British Columbia, Korea University, Canada)

From Grass Roots to Global : Intersections of Japan’s Constitutional Debates, Minorities and Inter-Asian Relations

[FRH2-4]

Lynne Nakano (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Unmarried Women in Tokyo with Comparison to Hong Kong and Shanghai

[FRI1]

Communication, Networks and Globalizing Society in Asia - The Dimensions of Alterity

Panel ID	131 - Organized Panel	Convener	Faizal bin Yahya (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Alan Chong (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

In 1989 Manuel Castells defined the field of the 'informational city' as 'the relationship between new information technologies (IT) and the urban and regional processes.' He envisioned that in time to come, IT would transform the relationships between production, society and space. Subsequently, from 1996 onwards, he published a three part volume that addressed 'informational capitalism' as a mode of development in which the main source of productivity is the qualitative capacity to optimize the combination and use of factors of production on the basis of knowledge and information. Aside from the obvious economic implications of IT, Castells did admit he had not fully thought through the implications of the interaction between communication technologies, social life and residential patterns. Admittedly, Castells was not the first sociologist or geographer to call attention to the multidimensional impact of information and communications technologies on political, social and economic landscapes. We can refer to the earlier and contemporary works of McLuhan, Pool, Drucker, Bell, and Ohmae in this regard.

Nonetheless, this fledgling body of literature on IT's socially transformative impact leads us to issue this call for papers to explore the IT mode of development in as many dimensions as possible using Asia as a case study for making tentative observations about informational modes and any possibilities for pre-theorising. We are specifically interested in investigating a range of power possibilities that involve creating alternative value chains, wealth transfers, the propaganda as value creation, and the empowerment of new economic actors that operate below the radar of global economic intelligence agencies. We list some possibilities in the following sub-paragraphs that may be tantamount to offering an account of socio-political alterity to 'informational city capitalism' that is no less critical in explaining the transformations of space, power and fortunes in a globalizing world. This alterity can be understood in terms of privileging the hitherto marginal and subterranean aspects of a capitalist world order through the capabilities of information and communications technologies. These communicational phenomena are clearly 'network formations' and influence the development of a range of activities such as identity formation, innovation, production and management. In the networked enterprise characterized by strategic alliances, there is room for unlimited expansion and dynamic innovation. We are focusing on Asia for case studies for a number of reasons. Firstly, given the relatively uninterrupted growth of states in the Pacific rim, notwithstanding the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-9, it is likely that societies there will be standard-bearers of a rival version of twenty-first century modernity. Western case studies, while important, will increasingly be unable to serve as representative explorations of different modernities. Secondly, the emergence of populous industrializing 'giants' of the likes of India and China are likely to have a say in determining the shape of 'informational capitalism' that might elide the imputed positive link between democratic states and economic creativity. Thirdly, Asia's transformation is not easily captured by stock market indices and national economic data. It may well be that micro-actors like diasporas, expatriates and unofficial social movements are significant drivers of change through their creative exploitation of IT.

[FRI1-1]

Faizal Bin Yahya (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Information Technology (IT) "Hot Spots" in India

[FRI1-2]

Alan Chong (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Global City Foreign Policy: Enlargement, Integration and Propaganda in an Asian City

[FRI2]

IT and Its Influences on Asian Society

Panel ID	263 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Nasya Bahfen (The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, Australia)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

Societies in South Asia, according to many observers, continue to be impervious to major technological changes. The multiple images that appear of South Asia are of an historical continuity of several millennia with multiple religions and highly stratified and linguistically diverse social groups. Communities generally continue to maintain a high level of autonomy and to live within their own created worldview. Changes in the social milieu and in communication patterns, in information technology and telecom services are expected to have diverse effects. This can be seen very clearly even by casual observers. South Asian society is clearly now divided between those who are part and parcel of the newly emerging information society and the large majority who are untouched by the benefits of ICTs and telecom services. Policy makers remain somewhat indifferent towards creating a policy for the equitable distribution of the benefits of the new technologies and services. Policy efforts remain a patchwork in response to demands by people for measures to protect them from the onslaught of the communication revolution. Most of the policy efforts so far by the government are in response to multinational pressure, especially the international agencies and loan giving institutions. Policy reforms have somewhat ignored the cultural and economic reality in the country. These efforts, without doubt have helped to encourage the rapid privatization of communication, information technology and the telecom sector, but without much serious thought about their overall impact on the South Asian societies. There is a serious need for analysis within the framework of a vision of the future information society that one would like to have.

[FRI2-1]

Nasya Bahfen (The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, Australia)
Online Communication among Muslim Tertiary Students in Three Southeast Asian Countries

[FRI2-2]

Reggy Capacio Figer (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Self-Representation: Performing Filipino Identity on the Net

[FRI2-3]

Ricky III Gatun Abalena (West Visayas State University, The Philippines)
Media of the Future: The Use of Blogging among Young Filipino "Netizens"

[FRJ1]

Development of Democracy in Asia I

Panel ID	215 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Christian Schafferer (The Overseas Chinese Institute of Technology, Taiwan)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This panel explores the democratic developments in some Asian countries such as Taiwan, Japan, and Indonesia. In 2004, Taiwan witnessed the so-called rise of "fascist dictator" Chen Shui-bian and the birth of the so-called new democracy movement. Two years later, the movement reached a new momentum when the Red Movement spread through the island, vowing to restore democratic order and to bring society back to its "core values." Then what are the barriers of democratic development in Taiwan?

In case of Japan, a political group, Kōchikai, has been one of the most influential factions of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party since its establishment in 1955. Together with the Satō Eisaku group it constituted a "conservative mainstream" (hoshu honryū), and its politicians were frequently elected leaders of the party. Then, how did the Kōchikai leaders' ideas evolve in time, following the major changes in the global politics and inter-factional rivalry, especially in the end of Cold War as a turning point in the international position of Japan. If we look at Indonesia, after the fall of its authoritarian regime in 1998, the country's political parties have been able to play an unprecedented active role in its democratic transition.

[FRJ1-1]

Christian Schafferer (The Overseas Chinese Institute of Technology, Taiwan)

Self-dramatization and Constructed Crises: A Foreigner's Perception of the Limits of Democratic Development in Taiwan

[FRJ1-2]

Karol Mieczyslaw Zakowski (University of Lodz, Poland)

Kōchikai of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party and Its Evolution after the Cold War

[FRJ1-3]

Ulla Fionna (The University of Sydney, Macquarie University, Australia)

Commitment, Capacity, Cadres: Building Political Party's Contribution to Indonesia's Democratic Transition

[FRJ2]

Development of Democracy in Asia II

Panel ID	216 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Brian Carl Shaw (University of Hong Kong, China)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This panel explores the development of democracy in Asian countries including Thailand and Bhutan.

Ploy Suebvises focuses on the redesign of the election systems for the House of Representative and the Senate in Thailand. Brian Carl Shaw reviews the development of aspects of institution-building in Bhutan in recent years, especially the adult-franchise election of 24 March 2008 for a National Assembly as the lower house in a bicameral Parliament. Anula A.S. Attanayake tries to examine the post-modern conceptualization of State in South-Asia and basic ethics of 'third generation' democracy within which the idea of justice is socially constructed. The study of Asian Values has reached its high watermark in the late 1990s when major economic powers of the west stagnated against effective and courageous handling of financial crises by several East Asian countries Hossain Sharwar Lae Alauddin analyses the nature and political functions of Asian values and attempts to bring out continuing interactions of Asian values with the processes of globalization, and tries to throw some light on different dimensions of democratic practices.

[FRJ2-1]

Ploy Suebvises (National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand)

The Making of the 2007 Thai Constitution: Reconfiguring the Election System

[FRJ2-2]

Brian Carl Shaw (University of Hong Kong, China)

Bhutan - democracy with Bhutanese Characteristics: First Adult Steps

[FRJ2-3]

Anula A.S. Attanayake (University of Ruhuna, Sri-Lanka, Sri Lanka)

"Coming Full Circle?" -Third-Generation Democracy and Re-making the State in South-Asia

[FRJ2-4]

Hossain Sharwar Lae Alauddin, Golam Hossain

Asian Values and Democracy

[FRJ2-5]

Jong-Moo Choi (United Nations Project Office on Governance, Korea)

Presentation Outline: Historical Roots of Governance in the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910)

[FRK1]

Reappraising Approaches to Development and Aid in Changing Times

Panel ID	110 - Institutional Panel (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies)	Convener	Peter Kell (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Peter Kell (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	Timothy Scrase (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel explores emerging issues in aid and development policy in Australia. The panel discusses and describes shifts in policy and the tensions between instrumental “top down” policy settings and “bottom up” participatory approaches. These policy shifts are explored through several research projects in the Asia Pacific which includes research on models of adult education in post-conflict communities and the preparation of volunteers for placement in developing nations. The projects focus on East Timor, New Guinea and Laos and explore how the response to the development needs is influenced by policy settings and ensembles associated with the Australian government. This panel proposes more inclusive forms of practice and policy setting that involves local perspectives and ownership.

[FRK1-1]

Peter Kell (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Building Future Sustainability and Democratic Practices: The Role of Adult and Higher Education in Post Conflict Communities

[FRK1-2]

Ken Bunker (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Foreign Aid for Development of Education Sectors: A Critical Case Study of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)

[FRK1-3]

Nicole Georgeou (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Shifts and Changes in Volunteering Abroad: Research on the Experience of Volunteers in the Asia Pacific

[FRK2]

European Perspectives on Asian Development Aid

Panel ID	54 - Organized Panel	Convener	Marie Söderberg (The European Institute of Japanese Studies, Sweden)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	John Swenson-Wright (University of Cambridge, UK)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	Glenn D. Hook (University of Sheffield, UK)
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel investigates the Asian development discourses from a European perspective. In the 21st Century there have been a number of radical changes in development aid or economic co-operation which is the term most widely used in Asia. While Japan during the 1990s was the world's largest donor of ODA many of its former recipients are now emerging as donors themselves. In this panel we will take a broad view on development issues and look at several aspects of Asian development aid. This will be done from a European perspective as the panel primarily features Europe-based social scientists from the European High Level Network on Japan's Politics and Economy, a recently established scholarly circle.

We will cover topics such as Japanese influences on a number of new emerging (some with an old history) Asian donors as well as implications of this for European aid itself as well as for the recipient countries. We will bring up the issue of alumni networks for former recipients of Japanese official development assistance (ODA) and how these are systematically used for a number of different purposes. We will also bring up the issues of peace and security and see how the establishment of the new JICA is changing Japan's peace building based development assistance. In our forth and last paper will focus on the Self Defense Forces deployment in Iraq and whether this can actually be seen as a form of foreign aid.

The panel is chaired by Dr. John Swenson-Wright, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies (FAMES), University of Cambridge. Discussant is Professor Glenn D. Hook, National Institute of Japanese Studies and University of Sheffield, UK. Paper presentations will be short and well focused on the main arguments. The aim is to leave ample space for discussion both on the papers as well as the topics as such.

[FRK2-1]

Marie Söderberg (The European Institute of Japanese Studies, Sweden)

Challenges or Complements to the West; Is There an Alternative 'Asian' Model of Aid Emerging?

[FRK2-2]

Annette Skovstedt-Hansen (Åhus University, Denmark)

Building Personal Networks: AOTS and JICA Course Alumni

[FRK2-3]

Paul Midford (Norwegian University for Science & Technology, Norway)

Overseas SDF Deployments as a Form of Foreign Aid? The GSDF Iraq Deployment as a Case Study

[FRL1]

The Embedding of Asian and Muslim Migrants in Asia and the West I

Panel ID	253 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Mazin Salah Motabagani (Faculty of Education, Saudi Arabia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel deals with four distinctive topics starting with Vietnamese community in the United States and their relationships with their country of origin and the policies adapted by their home country to maximize the benefits of their presence outside Vietnam. It also deals with their relationship with the host community.

While the second paper deals with the Japanese students studying in Australia. The paper poses questions about the concept of Japanese students studying abroad and what are the goals of these students. It also deals with their own presence in Australia and why they have chosen this country. The research was done partially through interviewing a number of these students.

The third paper deals with the attempt to understand the Indians in Global era by applying the principals of psychological and psychoanalytical methods. The paper formulates a familial/communal self in Indians embedded in three major social contexts. This study is applied to Indians diaspora in the United States particularly the immigrant generation.

The fourth paper deals with two major fields of study in the United States: Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies. Though these studies have a long tradition in the USA and Europe Islam is still not portrayed in a proper manner as other religions. These studies were always influenced by political events around the world.

[FRL1-1]

Anatoli Aleksevich Sokolov (Institute of Oriental Studies, Russia)

Vietnamese Community in the USA as a Factor of the American-Vietnamese Relations at Present time

[FRL1-2]

Hiroo Kamiya (Kanazawa University, Japan)

Life Course of Japanese Students in Australia

[FRL1-3]

Mazin Salah Motabagani (Faculty of Education, Saudi Arabia)

The Currant Status of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies in the USA

[FRL1-4]

Jay Alan Roland (National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis, USA)

Understanding Indians in a Global Era

[FRL1-5]

Sangmi Lee (Arizona State University, USA)

Homelands in Diaspora: from the Viewpoint of the Hmong in Laos and the U.S.

[FRL2]

The Embedding of Asian and Muslim Migrants in Asia and the West II

Panel ID	254 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Melody Chia-Wen Lu (International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines the life of migrants in Asia and the West. The subjects of migration, social cohesion and citizenship in the era of globalization are among the most important political and social challenges in both South Korea (henceforth Korea) and Taiwan as these two countries have moved from being predominantly emigrant to immigrant societies since the 1980s. Melody Chia-Wen Lu compares the processes of law-making, institutionalization of the immigration policies and the political debates taking place since 2000 in Taiwan and South Korea. Miyuki Hashimoto looks into the complicated social relations that a third generation Korean Zainichi (Korean resident of Japan) woman encountered in her marriage to a foreign student from the Republic of Korea (South Korea). She analyzes the barriers that the woman faced at three levels. Bambang Kusumo Prihandono attempts to examine the relationship between social capital and entrepreneurship. By focusing on the Hmong and their voices in Laos and the U.S., the differences and uniqueness of meanings for the homelands in diaspora is analyzed by Sangmi Lee.

[FRL2-1]

Miyuki Hashimoto (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Partner for Understanding, An Ethnic Community and the Division of Korea: Three Barriers between a Zainichi Korean Woman and a Korean Man

[FRL2-2]

Melody Chia-Wen Lu (International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands)

A Comparative Study of Immigration Policies in South Korea and Taiwan Since 2000

[FRL2-3]

Grace Zamora Roldan (Telenor Research & Innovation Centre Asia Pacific, Malaysia)

Creating Home Away from Home: Mobile Phones and Migrant Workers in Malaysia

[FRM1]

Electronic Publishing and Scholarly Communication in Southeast Asia

Panel ID	109 - Institutional Panel (NUS Press / AAS)	Convener	Paul H. Kratoska (NUS Press, Singapore)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Paul H. Kratoska (NUS Press, Singapore)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

Digital publishing offers the prospect of reaching vast audiences across Southeast Asia, including staff and students at academic institutions where libraries suffer from severe funding shortages and inadequate storage facilities. Within the region, electronic publishing remains limited, although it is becoming increasingly clear that publishers need to look beyond traditional arrangements for production in order to survive. Moreover, if Southeast Asian publishers fail to engage with digital publishing, the dominance of North American and European academic publishers will increase over time, an issue that concerns many scholars in regional universities.

The panel will bring together academic publishers and librarians to discuss the state of electronic publishing and the academic book market in Southeast Asia. Although publication is central to their careers, many scholars are unaware of issues relating to academic publishing, and the panel will provide information on current trends in a fast-changing landscape.

[FRM1-1]

Paul H. Kratoska (NUS Press, Singapore)

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[FRM1-2]

Will Tuchrello (Library of Congress Office, Indonesia)

-

[FRM1-3]

Yumi Kitamura (Kyoto University, Japan)

[FRM1-4]

Michael Duckworth (Hong Kong University, Hong Kong)

[FRM2]

Publishers' Clinic for Young Scholars

Panel ID	17-Organized Panel	Convener	Marie Lenstrup (NIAS Press, Denmark)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Marie Lenstrup (NIAS Press, Denmark)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

Specialist Asian studies publishers invite you to a session focusing on practical advice and trouble-shooting for young scholars (pre- and post-docs, and their supervisors) who aim to have their work published in book form by an international publisher.

In the first part of the session, there will be presentations on subjects that should be of interest to all potential authors, such as how to prepare a book proposal and present it to a publisher, how presses handle the peer review process and editorial decision-making, and how to understand and negotiate a publication contract.

The second 'clinic' part of the session is open for the audience to bring up questions and concerns relating to their specific projects. The panel will aim to answer these questions clearly, and at the same time extrapolate from the specific issue to more general concerns affecting many, most, or all (potential) authors.

[FRM2-1]

Marie Lenstrup (NIAS Press, Denmark)

[FRM2-2]

Paul H. Kratoska (NUS Press, Singapore)

[FRM2-3]

Harry Poeze (KITLV Press, Netherlands)

[FRN1]

New Scholarship on Chinese Indonesians: Emergent Narratives, Contested Identities I

Panel ID	121 - Organized Panel	Convener	Yen-Ling Tsai (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Charlotte Setijadi-Dunn (La Trobe University, Australia)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

The demise of Suharto's New Order regime in Indonesia in 1998 not only witnessed the opening of new political and social spaces for the Chinese Indonesians but also new trends in the study of this ethnic minority. This double-panel represents a first collective, cross-disciplinary conversation between seven junior scholars who are engaged in this burgeoning field of inquiry. While there are multiple ways of grouping these papers, two themes suggest themselves most strongly.

The first theme concerns the (Re)Locating of Chineseness in the Indonesian Nation. Perhaps in reaction to the earlier, post-war U.S. social science literature, which tends to see the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia as 'residual China', Chinese Indonesia scholarship in the past two decades tend to emphasize the Chinese participation, if not contribution, to the Indonesian nation. Besides those literatures that asserted the locally-based identities of the Chinese, an exciting strand of work has been exploring the variegated and complicated relationships between the Chinese and the indigenous Indonesians (pribumi) in the history of the archipelago. This is exemplified by much recent studies of Chinese-Malay literary production; the Chinese involvement in spreading Islam in Java; the pioneering role of the Chinese contribution in championing modern education, organization and national consciousness; as well as introducing novel forms of cultural expression and entertainment. In sum, this strand of work seeks to locate Chineseness in the Indonesian nation.

But in light of the later marginalization of Chineseness in Indonesia, four papers of our panel seek to push the above line of inquiry further by exploring the multiple processes through which the once embedded Chineseness in Indonesia were finally uprooted and ideologically separated from the nation. By deconstructing the ways in which the Chinese have been imagined, placed and portrayed within Indonesia's nation-building processes, the four papers will attempt to reconceptualise how Chineseness came to be located 'outside' of Indonesian national identity. If in the past, this 'displacement' of Chineseness resulted in the strengthening of ethnic, religious and class boundaries that have largely separated Chinese and non-Chinese Indonesians, then perhaps re-tracing the origins and ideological underpinnings of such 'displacement' can provoke new ways of viewing the continuing Chinese 'problem', both theoretically and practically.

Our second sub-theme focuses on Religion as an axis of identification. Here we have three

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papers that explore the ethnic boundaries between ethnic Chinese and pribumi in Indonesia that have been largely determined by differences in 'race', class and religion. Looking at themes such as the conversion to Islam and the role of elite middle-upper class Chinese schools as sites for the articulation of ethnic, religious and class identity, these three papers seek to reconfigure the interplay between religious and ethnic identities as Chinese in contemporary Indonesia. More significantly, these papers join an emergent scholarship in Indonesian studies that revisit the question of religion and society. While modernization theory stipulated that, as a society becomes modern, the role of religion declines until religion either disappears ('disenchantment') or is privatized, recent events in Indonesia have shown that this model of modernity is deeply flawed. From an Chinese Indonesian perspective, these papers offer new insights into the nature of religion in modern Indonesia in particular and religion's place in modern cultural politics in general.

As a whole, the newness of this collection of papers also comes from their methodology; all based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork and/or first-hand interviews. They thus promise to shed new light on the lived experience of the Chinese Indonesians. And by registering the complicated life trajectories of the Chinese experience in Indonesia, this collection of papers explicitly or implicitly challenges the most fundamental tenet of the New Order construction of Chineseness. Such a construction, according to Abidin Kusno, has reduced Chineseness to a series of narrowly bounded abstractions by which their cultural signs and identities are fixed to money, their sense of community reduced to exclusivity, and in the optic of the nationalist, their loyalty disappointingly transnational. In sum, in that we wish to recognize and re-assert the multi-faceted humanity of the Chinese in Indonesia, we consider these papers not only of scholarly interests but also of contemporary political relevance.

[FRN1-1]

Chang-Yau Hoon (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Mapping (Chinese) Christian Schools in Indonesia: Religion, Ethnicity and Class

[FRN1-2]

Wai-Weng Hew (The Australian National University, Australia)

The Identity Politics of Chinese Muslims in Post-Suharto Indonesia

[FRN1-3]

Juliette Koning (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Inclusion and Exclusion: Religious Experiences of 'Born Again' Chinese Indonesians

[FRN1-4]

Aimee Dawis (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Chinese-Indonesian Women and Their Cultural Identity

[FRN2]

New Scholarship on Chinese Indonesians: Emergent Narratives, Contested Identities II

Panel ID	122 - Organized Panel	Convener	Yen-Ling Tsai (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Chang-Yau Hoon (Singapore Management University, Singapore)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

The demise of Suharto's New Order regime in Indonesia in 1998 not only witnessed the opening of new political and social spaces for the Chinese Indonesians but also new trends in the study of this ethnic minority. This double-panel represents a first collective, cross-disciplinary conversation between seven junior scholars who are engaged in this burgeoning field of inquiry. While there are multiple ways of grouping these papers, two themes suggest themselves most strongly.

The first theme concerns the (Re)Locating of Chineseness in the Indonesian Nation. Perhaps in reaction to the earlier, post-war U.S. social science literature, which tends to see the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia as 'residual China', Chinese Indonesia scholarship in the past two decades tend to emphasize the Chinese participation, if not contribution, to the Indonesian nation. Besides those literatures that asserted the locally-based identities of the Chinese, an exciting strand of work has been exploring the variegated and complicated relationships between the Chinese and the indigenous Indonesians (pribumi) in the history of the archipelago. This is exemplified by much recent studies of Chinese-Malay literary production; the Chinese involvement in spreading Islam in Java; the pioneering role of the Chinese contribution in championing modern education, organization and national consciousness; as well as introducing novel forms of cultural expression and entertainment. In sum, this strand of work seeks to locate Chineseness in the Indonesian nation.

But in light of the later marginalization of Chineseness in Indonesia, four papers of our panel seek to push the above line of inquiry further by exploring the multiple processes through which the once embedded Chineseness in Indonesia were finally uprooted and ideologically separated from the nation. By deconstructing the ways in which the Chinese have been imagined, placed and portrayed within Indonesia's nation-building processes, the four papers will attempt to reconceptualise how Chineseness came to be located 'outside' of Indonesian national identity. If in the past, this 'displacement' of Chineseness resulted in the strengthening of ethnic, religious and class boundaries that have largely separated Chinese and non-Chinese Indonesians, then perhaps re-tracing the origins and ideological underpinnings of such 'displacement' can provoke new ways of viewing the continuing Chinese 'problem', both theoretically and practically.

Our second sub-theme focuses on Religion as an axis of identification. Here we have three

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papers that explore the ethnic boundaries between ethnic Chinese and pribumi in Indonesia that have been largely determined by differences in 'race', class and religion. Looking at themes such as the conversion to Islam and the role of elite middle-upper class Chinese schools as sites for the articulation of ethnic, religious and class identity, these three papers seek to reconfigure the interplay between religious and ethnic identities as Chinese in contemporary Indonesia. More significantly, these papers join an emergent scholarship in Indonesian studies that revisit the question of religion and society. While modernization theory stipulated that, as a society becomes modern, the role of religion declines until religion either disappears ('disenchantment') or is privatized, recent events in Indonesia have shown that this model of modernity is deeply flawed. From an Chinese Indonesian perspective, these papers offer new insights into the nature of religion in modern Indonesia in particular and religion's place in modern cultural politics in general.

As a whole, the newness of this collection of papers also comes from their methodology; all based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork and/or first-hand interviews. They thus promise to shed new light on the lived experience of the Chinese Indonesians. And by registering the complicated life trajectories of the Chinese experience in Indonesia, this collection of papers explicitly or implicitly challenges the most fundamental tenet of the New Order construction of Chineseness. Such a construction, according to Abidin Kusno, has reduced Chineseness to a series of narrowly bounded abstractions by which their cultural signs and identities are fixed to money, their sense of community reduced to exclusivity, and in the optic of the nationalist, their loyalty disappointingly transnational. In sum, in that we wish to recognize and re-assert the multi-faceted humanity of the Chinese in Indonesia, we consider these papers not only of scholarly interests but also of contemporary political relevance.

[\[FRN2-1\]](#)

Charlotte Setijadi-Dunn (La Trobe University, Australia)

Pemuda Tionghoa: Locating Chinese Youth in Indonesian Nationalist History

[\[FRN2-2\]](#)

Yen-Ling Tsai (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Displacing Chineseness in Mid-twentieth Century Indonesia

[\[FRN2-3\]](#)

Siew Min Sai (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Emergence of the Nanyang Diasporic Imaginary: Chinese Language School Teachers in a Trans-border Setting

[FRO1]

Debates on sex and morality in Southeast Asia I

Panel ID	67 - Organized Panel	Convener	Monika Arnez (University of Passau, Germany)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Susanne Schröter (University of Frankfurt, Germany)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

Throughout contemporary Southeast Asia gender relations, sexuality and morality are topics of controversial discussion. These debates increasingly take up space in the public sphere, provoke discussions in the media, have triggered mass demonstrations and even violent excesses.

The discourses revolve around the complex relations of sexuality, morality, religion, the individual and the state. In Southeast Asian societies liberal forces often call for gender equality, whereas conservative Muslim preachers and politicians request to enforce restrictive gender norms and to implement the sharia. In Indonesia, for example, violent assaults of women have increased in the public sphere, especially in places, where the sharia was introduced. In many cases, conservative religious leaders or mass media seeking control over the public imagination blame the influence of a perceived lack of morality in Western countries for the purported moral degeneration of Southeast Asian societies. In our panel we include papers that focus on debates on sex and morality from different perspectives and disciplines. Topics accessed are female beauty and morality, homosexuality, the anti-pornography bill and discourses on sex and morality in contemporary and classical literature.

[FR01-1]

Vivienne Angeles (La Salle University, USA)

Being a Muslimah and Being Fashionable in Malaysia

[FR01-2]

Musdah Mulia (Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Indonesia)

Promoting LGBT Rights through Islamic Humanism

[FR01-3]

Cahyaningrum Dewojati (Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Indonesia)

Eroticism, Religiosity, and Women's Writing of Contemporary Indonesian Literature

[FR02]

Debates on Sex and Morality in Southeast Asia II

Panel ID	82 - Organized Panel	Convener	Monika Arnez (University of Passau, Germany)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Susanne Schröter (University of Frankfurt, Germany)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

Throughout contemporary Southeast Asia gender relations, sexuality and morality are topics of controversial discussion. These debates increasingly take up space in the public sphere, provoke discussions in the media, have triggered mass demonstrations and even violent excesses.

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[FR02-1]

Monika Arnez (University of Passau, Germany)

Moving against Immorality? The Debate about the Indonesian Anti-pornography Bill

[FR02-2]

Susanne Schröter (University of Frankfurt, Germany)

Female Beauty and Morality in Islamic Gender Discourse

[FR02-3]

Douglas Esmond Sanders (Mahidol University, Thailand)

Mujigae Korea

[FR02-4]

Don Eliseo III Lucero-Prisno (Cardiff University, UK)

Studying Sexual Behaviour of Asian Men: Methodological Issues

[FRP1]

Dialogue between Past and Present: Historical Lessons for Infectious Disease in East Asia and Southeast Asia

Panel ID	21 - Organized Panel	Convener	Kazuhiko Moji (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Wataru Iijima (Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	In-Sok Yeo (Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea)
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

The basic situation surrounding infectious diseases have changed dramatically due to the development of medicine and public health in the 20th century East Asia and Southeast Asia.

Actually many historians discussed on the process of controlling infectious disease in each regions based on own historical context, and they also pointed out that diseases control played an important role at the process of modernization and social change. From another angle, historians have a chance to contribute historical lessons for scientists such as epidemiologists and bacteriologists who now make much effort to control infectious diseases.

This panel pays much attention to the dialogue between historian and epidemiologists and bacteriologists for the accumulation of historical lessons for controlling of infectious diseases in East Asia and Southeast Asia.

[FRP1-1]

Yuki Fukushi (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

International Sanitary Convention (1926) and the Quarantine Regulation in Modern China

[FRP1-2]

Tomo Ichikawa (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)

Military Medicine and Bacteriology in Modern Japan

[FRP1-3]

Kazuhiko Moji (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)

Land, Culture, Life and Disease: Liver Fluke Infection in Savannakhet, Lao PDR

[FRP1-4]

Guo-xi Cai (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)

An Epidemiological Study on AIDS/TB among Cross-Border Floating Population

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[FRP2]

Locating Meiji Japan's Science and Medicine in the Context of Korea and Germany

Panel ID	105 - Institutional Panel (The Global History of Medicine Institute)	Convener	Jong-Chan Lee (The Global History of Medicine Institute, Korea)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Jong-Chan Lee (The Global History of Medicine Institute, Korea)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

This panel is organized to investigate how historiannns of science and medicine can locate Meiji Japan in relation to Korean and Germany. It consists of four topics: (i) Meiji origins of Japanese medical-based Orientalism in Korea; (ii) Fukuzawa Yukichi's concept of modern science and modernization by Korean progressives, (iii) the making of Japanese medical identity in Berlin, and (iv) Meiji Japan's hygienic governance of Korea.

[FRP2-1]

Mark Caprio (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Meiji-Era Origins of Japanese Medical-Based Orientalism in Korea

[FRP2-2]

Jonghyok Im (Korea University, Japan)

Fukuzawa Yukichi'S Concept of Modern Sciences and Modernization by the Progressive Party in Korea

[FRP2-3]

Hoi-eun Kim (University of Texas-Austin, USA)

Socialized Intellectuals: Medicine, Identity, and Japanese Medical Students in Berlin, 1868-1914

[FRP2-4]

Jong-Chan Lee (The Global History of Medicine Institute, Korea)

Meiji Japan's Hygienic Governance of Korea, 1876-1910

[FRQ1]

Learning English in Asia

Panel ID	173 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Cheng Man Diana Lau (University of Macau, Macao)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

Asian countries are different in sizes, cultures, politics, religions, and economic performances. But they also share certain common features. One of the most important commonalities is the strong relationship between educational development and economic changes. English functions as an international language and is an important channel for academic and industrial advancement. As more Asian countries open up to the international arena, the demand to learn English becomes stronger. This panel addresses learning English in Asia from different perspectives. Huynh's paper argues for the cognitive load theory for designing course books as contrasted to the traditional format. Lau and Yuen's paper studies the development of the English language as the medium of instruction in Macau compared to other languages. Lee's paper analyzes the interesting scenario of Koreans learning English in the Philippines. Kio's paper investigates the problems of hiring native English speakers as teachers in Asian countries. The composition of this panel well illustrates the significance of English as the medium for international understanding and learning in Asia.

[FRQ1-1]

Hung Cong Minh Huynh (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Applying Cognitive Load Theory in Improving Reading Comprehension: A Case of English as a Second/ Foreign Language (ESL/EFL)

[FRQ1-2]

Cheng Man Diana Lau and Pong Kau Yuen (University of Macau, Macao)

The Development of the English Language as a Medium of Instruction in Schools in Macau

[FRQ1-3]

Aldrin Padul Lee (University of the Philippines Diliman, Korea)

Koreans Learning English in the Philippines: Risks and Gains

[FRQ1-4]

Su Iong Kio (University of Macau, Macao)

Acquiring Native English Speakers as Teachers in Asian Countries

[FRR1/FRR2]

Asia (Re)Thinks: Possibilities and Impossibilities in Vietnam

Panel ID	3- Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Helle Rydstrom (Lund University, Sweden)
Time	15:00 - 17:00 / 17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

This panel looks closely into Vietnam from the Vietnam War to Vietnamese contemporary art. During the Vietnam War, relief volunteers and activists were undoubtedly aware of the political dimension of aid provision, but they were in no position to refuse foreign financial and material donations. The dilemma associated with foreign aid during the Vietnam War will be examined. Hanoi, an ancient city which approaches its millennium, has predictably though with alarming rapidity developed outward into seemingly ever-expanding suburbs, and upward into high-rise hotels and apartment complexes. This panel also gives a chance to think about the Western initiative Corporate Social Responsibility, the impact of socio-economic reform on the capital city of Hanoi, Hanoi as one of the favorite subject-matters in Vietnamese contemporary art. This panel is trying to shed light on Heterosexual Masculinities, and the relationship between life and sovereignty in Vietnam.

[FRR1 / FRR2-1]

Van Nguyen-Marshall (Trent University, Canada)

Social Relief in a Time of War: Vietnamese Aid Organizations and the West (1950s-1970s)

[FRR1 / FRR2-2]

Helle Rydstrom (Lund University, Sweden)

Heterosexual Masculinities in Vietnam: Pleasures, Possibilities, Protests, and Power

[FRR1 / FRR2-3]

Nguyen-vo Thu-huong (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), USA)

The Sovereignty of the Undead: Land and Protest in the Neo-Colony

[FRR1 / FRR2-4]

Lisa B Welch Drummond (York University, Canada)

Reforming the Urban Landscape: The Role of Vietnam's Emerging Middle Class in Transforming Hanoi

[FRR1 / FRR2-5]

Natalia Kraevskaia (Russian State University for the Humanities, Vietnam)

City in Art. Hanoi. Visual History and Myth

[FRS1]

Traditional Medicine in Public Health across Asia

Panel ID	90 - Organized Panel	Convener	Md. Nazrul Islam (Beijing Normal University, Hong Kong / Baptist University, United International College, China)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Md. Nazrul Islam (Beijing Normal University, Hong Kong / Baptist University, United International College, China)
Time	15:00 - 17:00	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

Many peoples believe 21st century is the age of Asian revival. This panel will focus how various medical systems in different part of Asia have been practiced and used in the public health. What are the major challenges Asian medical systems are facing to cope with the era of globalization such as intellectual property rights, quality control, safety, health politics, dominance of Western medicine in Asian health care, professionalization, etc.? The panel will also address whether the revival of Asian medical systems such as Chinese Medicine (CM) and Indian Medicine (Ayurveda) can solve the major public health problems across the region more efficiently?

[FRS1-1]

Md. Nazrul Islam (Beijing Normal University, Hong Kong Baptist University, United International College, China)

Global Commodification of Asian Medicine: China-India Comparison

[FRS1-2]

Dennis B Batangan (People-Managed Health Services and Multi-Purpose Cooperative (PMHSPMC), The Philippines)

Harnessing Indigenous Knowledge and Practices On Health for Indigenous Filipinos

[FRS1-3]

Krishna Soman (Institute of Development Studies Kolkata, India)

[FRS2]

Medical Tourism: Studies from Asia and Europe

Panel ID	87 - Organized Panel	Convener	Laurent Pordié (University of Heidelberg, India)
Date	August 7, 2009 (Friday)	Chair	Laurent Pordié (University of Heidelberg, India)
Time	17:15 - 19:15	Discussant	
Room	Room S (210 + 211)		

Panel Abstract

Tourism has long been regarded by social scientists as a rather 'soft' topic of enquiry. It has, however, become the world's largest industry over the last two decades and anthropologists have responded by raising the theoretical importance of so-called 'tourism studies'. The expression "health tourism" was coined in 1987 by Goodrich and Goodrich, with respect to domestic tourism. Researchers later briefly offered some avenues for research into the new, emerging forms of "travel health care services". Tourism studies alone do not, however, suffice to unpack the complex nature of this phenomenon. The approaches developed in medical anthropology / geography and the social studies of medicine help to revisit and go beyond conventional studies of health tourism. The analytic lens of the proposed panel will shift from one approach to the other, so as to add to the heuristic potential of the project. This panel will examine medical and wellness tourism in four different contexts, pertaining to India, Thailand and Germany. The participants are interested in exploring the rise of neo-oriental spas in Europe and in Asia, as well as the transnational flows of medical patients from Europe to Asia and among Asian countries. We would also like to explore in what ways health tourism supports Asia's larger agenda in the health field and its investment in pharmaceutical production, medical education, clinical research and biotechnology. Attention will be given to the positive and negative effects of health tourism on Asia's health care systems, particularly in terms of disparities of access.

[FRS2-1]

Harish Naraindas (Jawaharlal Nehru University / University of Iowa, India)

Panchakarma in the Time of Lent: Globalizing the Ayurvedic Spa in Germany

[FRS2-2]

Caroline Wilson (University of Sussex, UK)

Degrees of Relatedness: Medical Tourism and the Local Health Care System in Kerala, South India

[FRS2-3]

Laurent Pordié (French Institute of Pondicherry / University of Heidelberg, India / Germany)

Tibetan Medical Knowledge on the Market. Encounters between Amchi and Health Tourists in Ladakh



Technical Program

AUGUST 8, 2009 (SATURDAY)

[SAA1]

Foreign Direct Investment and New Capitalism I

Panel ID	161 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Mark Beeson (University of Birmingham, UK)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

The papers in this panel provide an insight into the economies of Asia.

Beginning with Mark Beeson's assessment of the impact of the current on East Asia, the panel then presents a series of detailed case studies of regional economic development. Kristiina Korhonen provides a detailed analysis of the role of Nordic foreign investment in Korea in the aftermath of the Asian crisis. She concludes that the investment strategies were opportunistic and surprisingly short term in focus.

Nagari Mohan Panda provides an analysis of corporate social responsibility and economic performance in India. He provides a quantitative analysis of the links between 'social responsibility disclosure' and economic performance. The final paper by Nooriah Yusof provides an analysis of foreign direct investment in Penang, Malaysia.

The paper highlights the challenges facing the region in its efforts to continue attracting FDI and remaining competitive.

[SAA1-1]

Mark Beeson (University of Birmingham, UK)

Competing Capitalisms after the Crisis: The Decline of Neoliberalism and the Rise of State Capitalism

[SAA1-2]

Kristiina Korhonen (Helsinki School of Economics, Finland)

Foreign Direct Investment for the Sake of Quick Returns

[SAA1-3]

Nagari Mohan Panda (North Eastern Hill University, India)

Association Between Corporate Social Responsibility Performance and Economic Performance: Empirical Evidence from India

[SAA1-4]

Nooriah Yusof (University Science of Malaysia, Malaysia)

Foreign Direct Investment in East Asia. The Penang (Malaysia) Experience

[SAA2]

Foreign Direct Investment and New Capitalism II

Panel ID	162 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Richard Wallace Stubbs (McMaster University, Canada)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines aspects of the changing nature of capital flows and their consequences. Within Southeast Asia foreign direct investment (FDI), especially from Japan has produced a new mind set which is more amenable to liberalization. Policy makers and elite decision makers have introduced modest market reforms, especially in the manufacturing sector, which have encouraged increased integration in the region. More broadly across East Asia the influx of global capital led to greater liberalization of economies and questions being asked about whether what had been called the developmental state had become outmoded. Alternatively, there is now an argument emerging that the developmental state is alive and well in China and, moreover, that the failure of the US financial and economic system has once again highlighted the benefits of the old developmental state model. Globally, investment in the form of official development assistance (ODA) is as crucial as ever to the future of many countries in Africa. With the Millennium Development Goals in jeopardy because of the failure of key OECD countries to live up to their initial commitments the role played by non-OECD countries such as China and India becomes crucial. Other non-OECD countries are also combining with countries such as Japan to provide a triangle of cooperation which helps to promote training and technical assistance in countries around the world.

[SAA2-1]

Dennis Dado Trinidad (De La Salle University, The Philippines)

Domestic Actors, Market Reform and Regional Integration in Southeast Asia

[SAA2-2]

Iris de Brito (Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal)

ODA (Re) Emerging Donors: A Non-DAC Approach to Development Cooperation?

[SAA2-3]

Richard Wallace Stubbs (McMaster University, Canada)

Paradigm Shift and the Fate of the Developmental State

[SAA3]

Development, Law and Legislation

Panel ID	180 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Manuel Delmestro (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room A (101)		

Panel Abstract

The panel will deal with various opinions about the development of the judicial system. First, Manuel Delmestro will introduce the Chinese judicial system under the tutelage of the party's political-legal apparatus, and address the relations between Law Courts and PLCs at local and central level. Moreover, an outline of the history of PLC apparatus and its collocation within the all-catching guikou guanli managing system of the PRC will be analyzed in the paper. Next, Nik Haslinda Nik Hussain will analyze the question the Malay land, Malay Reserve Land and public-owned land from the historical perspective and in context of the current status as well as the future trend. This paper also seeks to provide a wider focus to position of Malay-owned land in the loss of Malay-owned lands. Finally, Yifeng Ding will analyze the system of people's supervisor as an important external measures that supervises procuratorial organ as well as an effective way to set up people's beliefs about the judiciary.

[SAA3-1]

Manuel Delmestro (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Courts & Commissions: The Chinese Judicial System Under the Tutelage of the Party's Political-Legal Apparatus

[SAA3-2]

Nik Haslinda Nik Hussain (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

The Malay Reserve Lands Development from a Historical Perspective

[SAA3-3]

Jichang Gao (Wu Ying District Court of Yichun City, China)

Further Perfect the System of Judicial Mediation

[SAA3-4]

Yifeng Ding (Wu Ying Procuratorate of Yichun, China)

Thinking about the Improvement and Development of the People's Supervisor System

[SAB1]

Knowledge of the Self and the Other

Panel ID	106 - Institutional Panel (University of Copenhagen)	Convener	Denise Gimpel (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Denise Gimpel (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

Research into cultural encounters has progressed over the past years. No longer do we turn our Orientalist gaze on foreign countries that have simply “borrowed”, “copied” or, in slightly more neutral terms, “adopted” our ways of organising, conceiving, building and describing the world. Cultural encounters, researchers have realised, are far more complex and involve, at any given time, asymmetrical power relations (both within cultures and/or societies and between cultures and/or societies), perceptions of others, intellectual authority, national requirements and a particular political constellation. No thing, idea, text, institution or community moves from one geo-cultural environment; it is moved. This relocation of knowledge creates change, and the mechanisms and details of this relocation and change require close scrutiny and analysis.

The papers in this panel address various issues of the movement and transformation of knowledge of an about China at different periods and in different spheres of activity: textual transmission and interpretation; realignments of self-histories and histories and narratives of national identity; institutional relocation. We attempt to think and present these diverse topics within a common framework of analysis.

[SAB1-1]

Peter Damgaard (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Trans-Cultural Space and the Discourse of Modern Chinese Literature

[SAB1-2]

Denise Gimpel and Kirsten Thisted (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Transformative Space: Thoughts on Approaches to Cultural Encounters

[SAB1-3]

Bent Nielsen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Observing the Self Through the Other

[SAB2]

Chinese Philosophy: Mohism, Daoism, Confucianism and Humanism

Panel ID	169 - Individual Panel	Convener	Anna Ghiglione (University of Montreal, Canada)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

The papers of this panel explore the cultural, historical and intellectual roots of modern China and analyse some fundamental issues of Mohist, Confucian, Taoist and “humanist” traditions. They particularly insist on some factors of continuity between a number of classical positions and the recent conceptions of work, harmonious society, ecological ethics, and constitutionality. More precisely, Anna Ghiglione challenges the common assumption according to which the notion of work is a modern one and tries to prove that it is already attested in classical China. Xiaodong Wang’s paper explores the political theme of constitutionality in order to prove that the construction of legal society in China goes back to a humanist tradition. Guo Yue Qun insists on the Taoist foundations of eco-ethical thought and stresses the importance of combining the Taoist conception of ecological equality with the modern notions of natural and individual rights. Mihwa Choi’ paper focuses on the Confucian officials’ criticism of the emperor’s ritual practices during the Northern Song era (960-1127). Thus, this panel coherently presents a comprehensive outlook on the main religious and intellectual Chinese traditions.

[SAB2-1]

Anna Ghiglione (University of Montreal, Canada)

The Philosophy of Work in Ancient China (5th-3rd century B.C.E.). The Mohist Movement.

[SAB2-2]

Xiaodong Wang (Shuang Yashan Intermediate People’s Court, China)

The Analysis of the Relationship between the Humanistic Spirit in the Concept of Constitutionality and the Harmonious Society

[SAB2-3]

Guo Yue Qun (The Academy of Social Sciences of Changsha, China)

A Preliminary Study on Ecological Ethics in Chinese Taoists

[SAB2-4]

Mihwa Choi (University of North Carolina, USA)

Ritual Critiques and State Formation during the Reign of Emperor Renzong in Northern Song

[SAB3]

Matters of Education I

Panel ID	201 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Kaori H. Okano (La Trobe University, Australia)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will address the current status and problems of ethnic, religious and private education in Asian countries such as India, Japan and China. First, Sanne Van der Kaaij will discuss faith based private education in India. This paper will deal with the factors at play in the establishment and running of faith based private schools. It also highlights the motivations of parents to prefer these schools over others as well as the possible effects of these schools on social cohesion. Secondly, Kaori H. Okano will examine the national and local government policies to respond to the increasingly diverse student population, and the roles that "ethnic schools". Thirdly, Satyendra Patnaik will introduce some indigenous people who have primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness, geographical isolation and socio-economic backwardness, and discuss how to empower and develop them through education. The paper also highlights the successful experiment carried out by the social entrepreneur Achyutananda Samanta. Next, Huijun Gao focuses on on-line education, which is a revolution and breakthrough to the popularization of Higher Education. This paper elaborates the effects and enlightenments from international open course of higher education to China universities. Lastly, Binu Roshni Padmanabhan intends to examine the issues of the school education of dalit children in Kerala. The study explores the broader socio-political conditions under which dalit children are unable to make significant gains in knowledge acquisition and why higher education remains inaccessible to them.

[SAB3-1]

Sanne Van der Kaaij (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Faith Based Private Education & Social Cohesion in Urban India

[SAB3-2]

Kaori H. Okano (La Trobe University, Australia)

Ethnic Schools and Multicultural Education in Japan

[SAB3-3]

Satyendra Patnaik (Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology University, India)

Tribal Empowerment & Sustainable Development through Education : Constraints and Efforts

[SAB3-4]

Huijun Gao (Guangxi Teachers Education University, China)

Enlightenment from International Open Course of Higher Education to Construction of Curriculum in China Universities

[SAB3-5]

Binu Roshni Padmanabhan (Centre for Development Studies, India)

Our Schools for Whom

[SAB4]

Matters of Education II

Panel ID	232 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Reeta Bhattacharya (The Asiatic Society, India)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

In this panel we dwell upon various practical aspects we come across in the process of imparting education. Madam Hasina Begum throws light on the economic reality faced by a society which has to choose between child labour as immediate sustenance and child education as future investment towards development. Professor Weiwei Yu address the issue of demand and supply of talent in the present market which faces the question as to how education can be modified to develop functional talent to make it relevant to the present day requirements and also address development of dimensional talent to address the multifaceted demand of today's economy so that we are not faced with a lack of talent in some sectors while other sectors have to choose from a plethora of talent. The present day world grows smaller with advancements in transport and communication. Professor Ismail Suardi Wekke focuses on Multicultural education which has increasing significance in the modern times with numerous ethic and cultural groups coming closer together which throws up a challenge of how to address the issue gender, racial and social class equity through education. The final paper will discuss ancient Indian education through cultural development which had handled the above challenges in its own indigenous unique way.

[SAB4-1]

Hasina Begum (Planning Commission, Bangladesh)

Labour Market Participation and Children's Education in Bangladesh

[SAB4-2]

Weiwei Yu (International Institute of Distance Learning, China)

Exploring the Way of Reform and Development in Higher Vocational Education (HVE) in China

[SAB4-3]

Ismail Suardi Wekke (National University of Malaysia, Malaysia)

Language Teaching and Multicultural Approach: Research on Indonesian Pesantren Classroom

[SAB4-4]

Reeta Bhattacharya (The Asiatic Society, India)

Ancient Indian Education for Modern Society and Identity

[SAC2]

Gender in North Korea

Panel ID	63 - Organized Panel	Convener	Yonson Ahn (Formerly University of Leipzig, South Africa)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Yonson Ahn (Formerly University of Leipzig, South Africa)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

This panel explores North Korean gender issues in various fields such as economic development, political propaganda, refugees, and the history of comfort women. Not much work has been done on gender in North Korea. In North Korea itself, the concept of gender is not used. Under such circumstances, it is small wonder that there is hardly any recognition of the gendered nature of political and/or social issues. The four papers of this panel each offer insights into diverse facets of gender issues which have remained uncharted in North Korea by applying the notion of gender as an analytical device to such diverse subjects as the emerging market economy, propaganda, famine and the colonial past. Bronwen Dalton and Kyungja Jung discuss the role of women within emerging market economies in North Korea. Sandra Fahy presents the gender specific ways in which women cope with the recent food crisis. Koen De Ceuster focuses on the depiction of women in propaganda posters and its socio-cultural meaning. By addressing the official memory of comfort women, Yonson Ahn demonstrates the way in which the past of comfort women is both gendered and nationalized.

Thus, this panel shows how a gendered reading of the economic, political, historical and cultural subjects provide an additional dimension and insight in the North Korean reality. The rich and diverse dimensions of a gender approach to such diverse areas as in economy, politics, culture and collective memory are presented by the multidisciplinary approaches applied by the four panelists, relying on personal narratives, interview data, archival materials, and existing literature. These diverse subjects and approaches will reveal new insights in the gendered discourses and practices in North Korea.

[SAC2-1]

Bronwen Dalton and Kyungja Jung (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Capitalism with a Female Face? Economic Change and the Women of North Korea

[SAC2-2]

Koen De Ceuster (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

The Representation of Women in North Korean Propaganda Posters

[SAC2-3]

Yonson Ahn (Formerly University of Leipzig, South Africa)

Remembering Comfort Women in North Korea: Gender and Nation

[SAC2-4]

Sandra Fahy (School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), UK)

The Value of Women in Times of Food Shortage' in North Korea

[SAC3]

Rethinking Gender, Age and Self: Japanese women in Asia-Pacific Region

Panel ID	68 - Organized Panel	Convener	Mika Toyota (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Mika Toyota (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

Increasing number of Japanese women is moving to Asia-Pacific Region today to work, to study, to marry and to retire. These trends in transnational mobility and livelihood are also made possible by policies and socio-economic changes in the destination societies. The panel is intended to understand the intersection between the macro socio-economic process of Asia-Pacific regionalization and the individuals' migration inspirations and strategies. The papers under this panel will examine the transnational repercussion on changing gender roles, life course and life style based on an in-depth analysis of the life experiences of the Japanese women living/working in Asia-Pacific Region.

[SAC3-1]

Mika Toyota (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Japanese Women in Southeast Asia: Alternative Career and Self?

[SAC3-2]

Leng Leng Thang (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Seeking the Self in Outside Japan: A Study of Older Japanese Women's Experience Living in Western Australia

[SAC3-3]

Yoshimichi Yui (Hiroshima University, Japan)

Japanese Women's Work Abroad : Comparative Study of Singapore and San Francisco

[SAC3-4]

Mayumi Ono (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Retiring to an Alternative West: Elderly Japanese Women in Malaysia

[SAC4]

Performing Gender in Modernizing Japan and Asia

Panel ID	119 - Organized Panel	Convener	Toby Slade (University of Tokyo, Japan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Toby Slade (University of Tokyo, Japan)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

While abstractly a gender equalizer, Modernity was in practice a creator of extreme gender differentiation. Masculinity and the ways it could be performed and dressed for were some of the first things challenged by the wave of European aesthetics and social practices which arrived in Japan with the Meiji restoration and later across Asia. Notions of femininity, while toyed with in the 1870s, were used as a forms of nationalism and tradition until the 1920s. Political and social freedoms were also partitioned in this way, with masculine modernity beginning much earlier and for different reasons than feminine modernity, which, not totally discounting hopeful beginnings, stagnated for much of the Meiji period.

These papers will examine various aspects of gender throughout the modern period in Japan and greater Asia, including the gendering of fashions, the concept of childhood, and the performance of masculinity and femininity.

[SAC4-1]

Jason Karlin

[SAC4-2]

Rebecca Nickerson Slade

[SAC4-3]

Rhiannon Paget (University of Sydney, Australia)

Gender and the Spectacle of Childhood in Modern Japan

[SAC4-4]

Toby Slade (University of Tokyo, Japan)

[SAD1]

Potentiality of Peripheral Approach in the Study of Cultural Interaction Studies on East Asia

Panel ID	91 - Institutional Panel (Kansai University,)	Convener	Takao Fujita (Kansai University, Japan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Yoshiko Oda (Institute for Cultural Interaction Studies, Japan)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

"Peripheral approach" is one of the significant methodologies in the Institute for Cultural Interaction Studies (ICIS), Kansai University, which tries to establish cultural interaction studies of East Asia as a new academic discipline.

Periphery does not mean an objective spatial index, but means a subjective relative category of space, value and people. Any culture, value and people which belongs to ruler or majority always identifies itself as "center," and recognizes the others as "periphery." In this sense, designating "periphery" itself is a cultural and political enterprise from a subjective viewpoint of the center. Humanities and social sciences have mainly studied various topics of the center and ignored the peripheral because of their lack of values. Such modern disciplines have helped to regard the histories recorded by nation-states, and also the cultures of the center as the only authentic and essential. Our peripheral approach intends to overcome these perspectives.

Against the trivial images of periphery made up by the center, periphery differently identifies itself by its cultural and psychological distance from the central value system (Edward Shils), and sometimes insists on its marginality (Victor Turner) with specific cultural and political meanings. Thus, the periphery does not always intend to assimilate to the central value system. Peripheral approach will investigate various cultural patterns of the periphery in relation to the center, and analyze cultural political meanings and strategies of the periphery.

The central value system is not always confined to the one. In the early modern East Asia, besides the hegemonic Confucian civilizing project, Japanese colonialism, Russian value system, and even Shan cultural value in Southwestern China were influential. Cultural interactions should have done among them, and peripheries have constructed their identities by deciding the distance from each central value system.

In this panel, Okamoto discusses the marginal diplomatic strategy in early-modern Ryukyu, which was for centuries allocated between Japanese and Chinese central value systems. Onishi investigates traditional trades of Ainu, who strategically took advantage of their marginal position among political hegemonies of Russia, Japan and China. Fujita examines the peripheral political systems of northwestern China in Han dynasty by analyzing wood strips. Their political systems would epitomize excessive copies of the center. Kimura inspects marginality of Yunnanese Muslim migrants in Burma-China borderland since the late 19th century.

[SAD1-1]

Takao Fujita (Kansai University, Japan)

Dunhuang in Han Period: A Case of Self-Decision to Periphery

[SAD1-2]

Hideyuki Onishi (Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan)

Formation of the Ainu Subsistence Strategy by Economic and Political Influences from the Mainland Japan

[SAD1-3]

Hiromichi Okamoto (Institute for Cultural Interaction Studies, Japan)

International Position of the Ryukyu Kingdom: Peripherality as Its Diplomatic Strategy

[SAD1-4]

Mizuka Kimura (Kansai University, Japan)

Analysis of Marginality and Centrality from the Discourse of Spirit Possession among Yunnanese Muslim Migrants in Upper Burma

[SAD2]

Defining and Redefining Cultural Influences in Eurasia

Panel ID	142 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Carmen Pérez González (University of Leiden, The Netherlands)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

In an increasingly globalised world this panel proposes to explore themes of cultural exchange between Asia and the West within an inter-disciplinary approach. It addresses some of the fundamental questions posed by scholars on the field of World Art Studies, which acknowledges in the first place art as a panhuman phenomenon, and which constitutes an effort to study art from all times and regions of the world in an integrative manner from a variety of disciplinary perspectives.

The first paper investigates what might define “Myanma modern art” as “Myanma”, and how some of its distinguishing factors, which are not without contradictions, might interact and negotiate with the modern in the country’s artistic production from the third quarter of the twentieth century.

The second paper analyzes the work of several Iranian, Japanese and Indian photographers that used written text as part of the final photographic image in nineteenth century. The aim of this paper is to explore affinities and differences in the use and content of the calligraphic inscriptions in those countries.

Western responses to Asian art is one of the topics explored in this panel, with focus on the work of Laurence Binyon (1869-1943) who was the first British curator promoting the appreciation of Chinese painting, and turned it into a subject of serious and scholarly study.

The last paper investigates the Islamic inscriptions found in Southeast China. The Arabic recordings revealed that Muslims were major merchants in Southeast China and the inscriptions that they left gives us information about the way that they lived (social relations, religion, education, etc).

[SAD2-1]

Yin Ker (University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV), France)

Rethinking “Myanma”: Myanma Modern Art

[SAD2-2]

Carmen Pérez González (University of Leiden, The Netherlands)

The Written Image: Nineteenth-Century Portrait Photography and Calligraphy in Iran, Japan and India

[SAD2-3]

Ying-Ling Huang (University of St. Andrews, UK)

Laurence Binyon (1869-1943): A Leading Scholar of Chinese Painting in Early 20th Century Britain

[SAD2-4]

Lu Yun (Fujian Academy of Social Sciences, China)

The Arabic Inscriptions in Southeast China

[SAD3]

The Spread of Cultures: From Wayang Golek to Wa-ism

Panel ID	143 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Sarah Anaïs Andrieu (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), France)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will try to observe how cultures have been and are still spreading in Asia. Two presentations are going to focus on the centrifugal aspect of the spreading process: the specific aesthetic pattern of the meander with its strong inherent sacral connotation is now to be found all over the world, and the new perception and appreciation of ideal Japanese aesthetics (so called Wa-ism) is now used freely to enhance events, products and services in Japan and internationally. A third presentation will demonstrate how a contemporary traditional performing art, wayang golek Sunda from Indonesia, is in itself the original result of many cultural spreads in the past centuries.

It is noticeable that each spread element is re-adapted by the local societies and re-invested with local values and meanings that participate in turn in the new definition of the original element. The world spread of the Central Asian motif of the meander, of "refined and fancy" Japanese cultural elements or the consciousness of the highly syncretic aspect of centuries-old wayang golek from Indonesia all participate in the modern definition of respective local and national pride and identity, and of renewed and contemporary cultural links all over Asia.

[SAD3-1]

Sarah Anaïs Andrieu (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), France)

From Local to International Dimension: Wayang Golek in West Java, Indonesia

[SAD3-2]

Galina Aleksandrovna Serkina (The Hermitage Museum, Russia)

Semantics of the Meander

[SAD3-3]

Eddy Y.L. Chang (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Wa-ism: The Attraction of Refined Japanese Culture Today

[SAD4]

Global Food Scenes in Asia: A Roundtable Discussion

Panel ID	1 - Organized Panel	Convener	Kageaki Kajiwara (Kokushikan University, Japan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Kageaki Kajiwara (Kokushikan University, Japan)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

Today, food/eating appear itself on the center stage of social concerns more than ever, at the juncture of ongoing Globalization. Or we do not hesitate to state that food/eating is saturated with symbols than ever in many ways.

Famine and scarcity of food is still a grave-concern for some part of the world; on the other hand, "gourmet" pleasure of eating and excessive consumption of food is the modus operandi for the other part of the Globe. Smart culture of healthier food intake and a taste for junk food can coincide very well in the world today.

Climatic change supposedly caused by global warming, rapid development in genetic engineering technology, and the growing demand for food from newly industrialized countries have changed the whole picture of world food production and consumption thoroughly. Religious food prohibition, ethnic conscious food preference and fast food/slow food controversy introduce divisions and distinctions into the society concerned. Food safety becomes a focal point of social cum national security.

The above ongoing phenomena and problems in mind, this panel aims to decode the nexus of food scenes in the era of globalization, with special focus on the conglomeration of contradictory notions of taboo, inhibition, excessiveness, and license on food productions/consumption in Asia today.

These notions forementioned also are deeply related to notions of identity, ethnicity, nationalism and demarcation at one level and of taste, indulgence, self and body at another. The mingling of these notions itself is a reflection of the very nature of globalization in which the most remote is easily transformed into the inner most, and virtue at one place into vice.

With such enormity of the theme, this panel intends to present vivid food scenes highlighting the actual process of global/local nexus, from resource persons and provide the base for further discussion.

[SAD4-1]

Sidney Chin-hung Cheung (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Social life of American Crayfish in Asia

[SAD4-2]

Kyoko Matsukawa (Nara University, Japan)

How to Make Goan Cuisine: Migration and Food Culture among the Catholics of Goa, India

[SAD4-3]

Masaki Tosa (Kokushikan University, Japan)

Dogs are good to eat, and/or to pet: Controversial Position of the Dog-eating Custom in Globalized South Korea

[SAE3]

The Impact of Education on the Economy

Panel ID	152 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Himanshu Tandon (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, VIT University, India)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will focus on the impact of education on the economy in the era of globalization. Sajit Chandra Debnath will begin the panel with a discussion on developing competitive educational infrastructure in knowledge-based economies in Southeast Asia. A knowledge-based economy would increase the competitiveness of indigenous countries and its stock of knowledge for future innovation activities, so the importance of knowledge creation and diffusion through a globally competitive educational infrastructure is an absolute requirement in every sector of the knowledge-based society. This paper explores the educational infrastructure development in Southeast Asian knowledge-based economies using a case study about Malaysia and Singapore. Secondly, Raghu Bir Bista will examine higher education reform and market integrity approach. This paper discusses the education reform, higher education and market integrity on the basis of variables of university and industry linkage. Thirdly, Mamoon Dawood will address the relationship between integration and social development in developing countries. In particular, it will introduce South Korea's experiences. Finally, Himanshu Tandon will deal with Asian business education. This paper draws on experiences of the author who went from being a teacher to a student again and then rejoined the academia and thus traces the evolution of his opinions of business education across the Asia continent.

[SAE3-1]

Sajit Chandra Debnath (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan)

Developing Competitive Educational Infrastructure in Southeast Asian Knowledge-based Economies

[SAE3-2]

Raghu Bir Bista (Jadavpur University, India)

Higher Education Reform and Market Integrity Approach

[SAE3-3]

Mamoon Dawood (Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands)

Does it Matter for Industrial Workers to be Educated in Developing Countries?

[SAE3-4]

Himanshu Tandon (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, VIT University, India)

Asian Business Education: A Case Drawn from a Teacher-Student-Teacher Transition

[SAF1]

The Future of the Asian Metropolis

Panel ID	144 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Ana Maria Goy Yamamoto (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

This first panel on the future of Asian metropolis will shed light on understanding the challenges the urbanization process has in the dynamic structure of a city and on the lives of those who live and work in such environment.

It poses a challenge for policymakers and urban planners to keep an urban space lively and liveable while still human, in a context of dense population and heavy pollution that seem chaotic to govern.

Through the case studies of Hong Kong, Singapore or Bangkok we will debate on the effects of policies such as redevelopment planning, design of urban space and furniture and the challenges of phenomena such as an ever-increasing car consumption creates in defining those policies.

Is the city that shapes the men or are the men who shape the cities? The speed of trends created in cosmopolitan Asia is hard to follow for any marketer. We are witnesses of the growth of a middle urban class with a whole redefinition of lifestyles across Asia. The demographic and economic factors of the region identify a urbanite, young, more and more educated citizen, who is ambitious in life improvement, has the feeling of being ubiquitous with a global and a local mindset at the same time, wants to feel quite avant-garde in his tastes and demands the space and tools to develop his identity.

We are looking forward to an intense discussion on this topic and invite you to express your opinions on the future of the 21st century Asian metropolis.

[SAF1-1]

Kin Wai Michael Siu (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

FlexiDesign for the Diverse and Changing Urban Needs in Asia

[SAF1-2]

Nanxi Su (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Housing and Public Space: Urban Revitalization Cases in Singapore

[SAF1-3]

Ana Maria Goy Yamamoto (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

Asian-y-sm: Lifestyles of Young East Asian Urbanites

[SAF1-4]

Matthew Keith Williams (The Australian National University, Australia)

Cars and Car Crashes in the City of Angels: Bangkok's Collision with Cultural Capitalism

[SAF4]

Images of East and West

Panel ID	205 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Blai Guarne
Time	16:00 - 18:00		(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain / Stanford University, USA)
Room	Room F (106)	Discussant	

Panel Abstract

It is an anthropological statement that identity is conformed in the symbolic relationship with a dialogic Other. In this process, cultural imaginings play a powerful role in the essential construction of identity. Reproduced in a deep and lasting manner, these imaginings operate in discursive formations that shape the reified ideas of identity, culture, and nation. As B. Anderson (1983) pointed out in his seminal work on nationalism, all communities are imagined in the political construction of their identities. Similarly, the essential notions of East and West construct, stereotypically, the imaginary cartography of a world masked in the polar opposition Orient/Occident. These are the questions this panel will discuss from the analytical perspectives of discourse and ideology, cultural nationalism, visual representation, media and popular culture studies. Eventually, the aim of the panel is to deconstruct East and West images in the representation of a globalizing world. (BG)

[SAF4-1]

Seongbin Hwang (Rikkyo University, Japan)

The Construction of "China Image" and Japanese National Identity

[SAF4-2]

Blai Guarne (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain / Stanford University, USA)

The Topsy-turvydom Land: Butterflies and Apes in the Orientalist Representation of Japan

[SAF4-3]

António Eduardo Hawthorne Barrento (ISCSP, Portugal)

Beyond Enjoyment: The Utilitarian Discourse on Leisure Travel in China, 1900-1949

[SAF4-4]

Hyun-ho Joo (University of Chicago, USA)

Reconceptualizing Tributary Chosŏn: The Representation of Chosŏn Korea in the Qing Court Gazette

[SAF4-5]

Jung-Sun Park (California State University, USA)

The Success and Limitations of Japanese Comics and Animation in the U.S.: Lessons for the Korean Wave

[SAG1]

Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 I

Panel ID	167 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Gerrit Knaap (Institute for Netherlands History, The Netherlands)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

In this panel several individual papers will be presented dealing with different aspects of Indonesia's rich and multifaceted history.

Gerrit Knaap (Institute for Netherlands History) will speak about the development of pluralist society in Indonesia from about 1900 to about 1965. It will be established that Indonesian aliran (socio-political 'pillars' or 'columns') have a history going back to the colonial caste society of the Netherlands East Indies. In the discussion he will also put forward the question of colonial influences in the genesis of these aliran.

Rommel Curaming (National University of Singapore) will turn to the problems surrounding 'official historiographies', in this case the Sejarah Nasional Indonesia, which was declared the official textbook on Indonesian history in 1976. Its contents, serving the interests of the Orde Baru-regime of General Suharto, became a subject of fierce debate among specialists. Although it will not be denied that Sejarah Nasional Indonesia was intended to be a political tool, attention will also be drawn to more 'critical' messages hidden in it.

Agus Suwignyo (Gadjah Mada University) will explore the situation as well as the re-organization of the teachers' education during the turbulent years of 1945 to 1949. Following the Japanese occupation and because of the war of independence against the Dutch the country faced an enormous shortage of qualified teaching personnel. Reconstructing the educational sector was one of the arena's of contest between a returning Dutch colonial state and the just founded Republic of Indonesia.

[SAG1-1]

Leonard Yuzon Andaya (University of Hawaii, USA)

The 'Informal Portuguese Empire' and the Black Portuguese in Eastern Indonesia in the 17th and 18th Centuries

[SAG1-2]

Hans Erik Gustaf Hägerdal (Växjö University, Sweden)

Cannibals and Pedlars: Economic Opportunities and Political Alliance in Alor, Eastern Indonesia, 1600-1850

[SAG1-3]

Gerrit Knaap (Institute for Netherlands History, The Netherlands)

The Dynamics of Pluralism Indonesia, c. 1865-c 1965

[SAG1-4]

Agus Suwignyo (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Teacher Education in Indonesia 1945-1949: Its State, Re-organization and Ideological Undertone

[SAG2]

Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 II

Panel ID	196 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Keiko Tosa (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines both the precolonial and colonial experiences of East and Southeast Asia. It explores a wide range of topics: the reflexive practices of the local experts of Burmese traditional medicine, the evolution of Japan's educational system in the Edo period, and the cultural and religious reaction to the Filipinos encountering the American Protestant missions and the Taiwan Rebel organization meeting the Qing dynasty's enforcement of the Manchu fashion and coiffure. The panel considers how the indigenous concepts or systems were contested with those of the Western world or of the colonizers and how the local people recreated their notions. It also provides in-depth discussions by closely surveying seventeenth-century Taiwan and Japan with respect to how the local agency developed its own knowledge and educational system and how the modern notions of race and nationalism were formulated by the Taiwan Rebel organization when they reinterpreted the "Chineseness" promoted by the Qing dynasty.

[SAG2-1]

Keiko Tosa (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan)
Reconsideration of the Meaning of "Tradition" and "Modernity"

[SAG2-2]

Mathias Dominique Yves Vigouroux (Nishogakusha University / IETT, Japan)
Medical Education during the Edo Period (1603-1868)

[SAG2-3]

Joseph Teves Raymond (Silliman University / The University of Asia and the Pacific, The Philippines)
Colonial Apostles: A Discourse on Syncretism and Early American Protestant Missions in the Philippines

[SAG3]

Colonial Encounters from the 17th Century until 1945 III

Panel ID	197 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Wensheng Wang (University of Hawaii, USA)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

This panel consists of three papers that explore various aspects of (semi)colonial encounters in China (Tianjin and South China Sea) and Southeast Asia (Java) from the 1690s to the 1920s. Together, these papers deliver cross-cultural experience from the standpoint of local people as well as from that of the Europeans. They analyze the functioning and sociopolitical impact of imperialism, which were not restricted to high politics and state practices, but also shape everyday life by affecting mutual perceptions of others and producing understanding of nationalism in modern times. This collection of historical studies provides a range of empirical analyses that illustrate the nature, complexities, and contingencies of native-colonial dynamics by situating them within the larger context of transnational political and commercial relations. The papers explore how the European powers took advantage of the indigenous conflicts and local crises to advance their imperialist missions. By highlighting native agency and indigenous interests, they challenge the primacy attached to Europe as the prime historical agent of cross-cultural encounters. This panel hopes to present a comparative framework for understanding how colonial policies as well as interconnected networks of contact and exchange played out similarly and differently across Asia.

[SAG3-1]

Wensheng Wang (University of Hawaii, USA)

Piracy Crisis, Sino-Vietnamese Relationship, and British Expansion in the South China Sea at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century

[SAG3-2]

Suffian Mansor (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The British Community in Tientsin: Experience and Perception of Chinese Nationalism from 1925-1931.

[SAG3-3]

Sri Margana (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

The Death of King Tawangalun: Reading the Diary of Jan Bervelt and Jan Francen, Two Dutch Envoys Sent to Blambangan in 1691

[SAG3-4]

Mohamad Rashidi Pakri (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

An Imperial or a Personal Legacy: A Snapshot of the Lives of Sir F.A. Swettenham and Sir W.E. Maxwell in British Malaya

[SAG3-5]

Agus Setiawan (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

The Dutch - American Trade Relation in Southeast Asia (1776-1809)

[SAH1]

Eastern and Western Thinking about 'the Other' I

Panel ID	249 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Azhari Karim (Universiti Sains Malaysia Penang, Malaysia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

This Panel takes its backdrop the economic crisis that started in the United States well before the Obama Administration took office in January this year. In varying degrees countries have responded by either rejecting Western practices or modifying existing ones. Not least there emerged a growing national opinion that places indigenous but mainly Eastern and Asian-oriented thinking as the basis for solutions to global problems. The four presentations in this Panel, provide analytical insights into this contemporary phenomenon of what is new in Eastern and Western thinking of the 'Other' by drawing upon their respective individual involvement in such diverse activities as cultural life in a university in Nanning in China, problems of part-time workers in Tokyo, Japan, transformation of higher education in Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia and finally another experience by a colleague also from Japan. Rightly it is concluded that 'Think Asia' is here to stay and we are to see lots more of 'Asian Minds Initiatives' at work in Asia.

[SAH1-1]

Azhari Karim (Universiti Sains Malaysia Penang, Malaysia)

Think Asia-Asian Minds Initiatives: Asian Solutions for Global Problems

[SAH1-2]

Iruma Tanaka (Asia Worker's Network, Japan)

The Ideology of Western Individualistic Liberalism and Development of Asian Countries

[SAH1-3]

Yu-Jing Liao (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

The Current Tendency of Studying Chinese Culture and the Academic Orientation between China and Taiwan

[SAH1-4]

Igor Smerdov (Guangxi University, China)

European and Asian University Cultures. Comparative Approach to Cultural Practices on Chinese and Western University Campuses

[SAH2]

Eastern and Western Thinking about ‘the Other’ II

Panel ID	250 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Ron Crocombe (University of the South Pacific, Cook Islands)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

Ron Crocombe will begin this panel with a discussion on changing perceptions of Asia. Asia had not been a source of information, education or entertainment, but this began to change significantly in the last decade. This paper focuses on the changes in Asian countries as models to learn from. Next, Annabel Droussiotis will compare different Western and Eastern approaches. This paper aims to compare the approach to the theories of communication, perception and motivation, between the western and eastern teachings, specifically the teachings of Vedas. Thirdly, Syed Ejaz Hussain will discuss Alexander in South Asian demotic literature and popular media. It explores how South Asia deal with the legends and legacy of Alexander in various forms such as text books for history or literature courses, drama, short stories and even poems. Fourthly, Sergey Vradiy will examine “Fundamental Information about the Russian State” by Lin Zexu in 19th Century China. This paper introduces the scholar Lin Zexu, who wrote “Fundamental Information about the Russian State”, which was devoted to the description of Russia. Finally, Sergii Kapranov sheds light on Aryan myth, oriental religions and Ukrainian nativism. The paper focuses on the interconnectedness between orientalism and nativism in Ukrainian religious discourse of the 20th century.

[SAH2-1]

Ron Crocombe (University of the South Pacific, Cook Islands)

Changing Perceptions of Asia in the Pacific Islands

[SAH2-2]

Annabel Droussiotis (University of Nicosia, Cyprus)

Comparing Western and Eastern Approaches to Communication, Perception and Motivation through the Study of the Vedas

[SAH2-3]

Syed Ejaz Hussain (Visva-Bharati University, India)

History as Memory: Alexander in South Asian Demotic Literature and Popular Media

[SAH2-4]

Sergey Vradiy (Institute of History, Russia)

“Fundamental Information about the Russian State” by Lin Zexu as a Source of Ideas Concerning Russia in 19th Century China

[SAH2-5]

Sergii Kapranov (The Institute of Oriental Studies of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)

Aryan Myth, ‘Oriental’ Religions and Ukrainian Nativism

[SAH3]

Eastern and Western Thinking about 'the Other' III

Panel ID	251 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Hee-Jung Serenity Joo (University of Manitoba, Canada)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

This panel explores the relationship between the East and the West as it is expressed across a variety of disciplines, including communication theory, religious studies, literature and film, and history. Annabel Droussiotis compares Western and Eastern approaches to communication as expressed in the Vedas. Sergii Kapranov challenges the East/West binary by tracing the convergence of Oriental religious thought with Ukrainian nativist writing during the twentieth century. Hee-Jung Joo further complicates this binary by examining the differing meanings of "Asian" in two disaster fictions set in North America. Finally, António Eduardo Hawthorne Barrento turns the East/West lens inward, in a historical study of the ideologies of leisure travel within China in the first half of the twentieth century. As a whole, the panel seeks to understand how the East/West divide is both constructed and critiqued through different cultural productions, including religious and philosophical writings, literature, and state-sanctioned pamphlets and propaganda.

[SAH3-1]

Gerald Fry and Kyoung-Ah Nam (University of Minnesota, USA)

The Subtle Challenges of Understanding Similar Cultures in Asia: Case Studies of Korea-Japan and Laos-Thailand

[SAH3-2]

Hee-Jung Serenity Joo (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Asian Dystopias: Reproduction in Blade Runner and Salt Fish Girl

[SAH3-3]

Biljana Simic (Beijing Language and Culture University, China)

Comparison between Chinese and Serbian Proverbs on Animals (with Examples of Proverbs on "Dog")

[SAH3-4]

Cecilia Ronahati (ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Hungary)

Confrontating Theories

[SAH4]

Aspects of Nomadism in Mongolia

Panel ID	195 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Urianhai Galzuud Nachinshonhor (National Museum of Ethnology of Japan, Japan)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

The Mongolian plateau is characterized by its dry and cold climate. Because of this, herbaceous communities dominate the plateau. The grassland ecosystem is the key for understanding the environmental, cultural and social economical issues in the region.

From ancient times, as one of main industries of Mongolia, traditional nomadic pastoral livestock has played an important role in the sustainability of grassland ecosystems and the stability of the social economy up to end including today.

On the other hand, in the Chinese Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, which stretches to the south part of Mongolian plateau, recently the nomadic pastoral livestock lifeway was discontinued due to a rapid increase in population and changes in land use. It led to natural environment deterioration, and changed the native Mongolian tradition lifestyle and culture. Furthermore, these transformations caused a negative feedback to the grassland ecosystem in this region.

[SAH4-1]

Urianhai Galzuud Nachinshonhor (National Museum of Ethnology of Japan, Japan)

What does the Mongolian Nomadic Herding Depend on?

[SAH4-2]

Rodica Pop (The Mircea Eliade Center for Oriental Studies, Romania)

The Wedding in the 'Secret History of the Mongols'

[SAH4-3]

Mikhail Santaro (Mongolia)

Gsk:Golden Turtle Constant in Modern Asia: Iconography of Altai Mongolian Throat-song Flute

[SAI1]

Transnationalism, International Relations and Social Movements in Asia I

Panel ID	111 - Institutional Panel (Hildesheim University / Bonn University)	Convener	Wolfram Schaffar (Hildesheim University, Germany)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Claudia Derichs (Hildesheim University, Germany)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

The global reach of social movements has become a commonplace phenomenon. However, the problem of how to conceptualise these new movements and the political dimension of their global activity raises fundamental questions to existing paradigms of political science and social movement research.

Globally acting political movements, advocacy movements, NGOs and INGOs have long been analysed with regard to paradigms of comparative social movement theory and International Relations - i.e. focusing on their role in and influence on existing state structures or analysing their contribution to an emerging new architecture of global governance.

Complementary to this macro-perspective, recent sociological and geographic research developed approaches under the label of transnationalism which focus more on processes "on the ground" and beyond state structures. This perspective proved to be a suitable and powerful approach for the analysis of migration phenomena and led to the development of new concepts of social space and transnational social fields.

The shift away from a state-centred perspective of International Relations corresponds to globalisation theories which stress the diminishing role of the nation state. Concepts of transnationalism and globalisation share the view that networks are relevant entities to focus on and tend to highlight their non-hierarchical or informal characteristics.

However, the last decade saw a renaissance of state theory, especially in recent developments of critical theory. The state is increasingly viewed as an agent which, although influenced by the society that surrounds it, also shapes social and political processes, albeit not in a naive way as realist or institutionalist concepts of International Relations might suggest.

The panel aims to examine social movements in Asia and bring together recent concepts of state theory and transnationalism. This approach will help us to critically analyse structures of dominance as well as social and political struggles and examine how these struggles are articulated in the transnational social field.

[SAI1-1]

Wendy Smith (Hildesheim University, Germany)

Transnational Asian New Religious Movements as Social Movements

[SAI1-2]

Claudia Derichs (Hildesheim University, Germany)

Transnational Women's Networks in Southeast Asia

[SAI1-3]

Oliver Pye (Bonn University, Germany)

Transnational Campaigns and State Relations: The Biofuel Experience

[SAI2]

Transnationalism, International Relations and Social Movements in Asia II

Panel ID	132 - Institutional Panel (Hildesheim University)	Convener	Wolfram Schaffar (Hildesheim University, Germany)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Andrea Fleschenberg dos Ramos Pineu (Hildesheim University, Germany)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

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[SAI2-1]

Wolfram Schaffar (Hildesheim University, Germany)

Transnational Activism and the Role of the Nation State: People Living with Hiv and Aids and Compulsory Licensing in Thailand

[SAI2-2]

Andrea Fleschenberg dos Ramos Pineu (Hildesheim University, Germany)

Transnational Border Region: Afghanistan / Pakistan

[SAJ1]

Emerging Forces in Local Politics in East and Southeast Asia

Panel ID	52 - Organized Panel	Convener	Erik Mobrand (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Lynn T. White (Princeton University, USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	Lynn T. White (Princeton University, USA)
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines how processes of industrialization and decentralization have given rise to new sorts of actors in local politics in East and Southeast Asia. The issues addressed in the papers - female leaders, organized crime, and land disputes - all relate to under-studied aspects of local politics in the region. Yoshinori Nishizaki's paper takes up the puzzling ascendance of female leaders in provincial Thailand. Lee Lai To, drawing on fieldwork in rural Zhejiang, China, documents the emergence of circulation of land-use rights in the countryside. Turning to South Korea, Erik Mobrand attempts to explain why organized crime has failed to gain prominence in politics.

[SAJ1-1]

Yoshinori Nishizaki (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Prostitution and Female Leadership in Rural Thailand

[SAJ1-2]

Lai To Lee (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
The Search for Conflict Resolution of Land Disputes in Chinese Villages - The Case of Zhejiang Province

[SAJ1-3]

Erik Mobrand (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Why Are Korean Gangsters Poor Politicians? Private Coercion and Elections in a New Democracy

[SAJ2]

Decentralization as a Strategy for Resolving Conflict?

Panel ID	46 - Organized Panel	Convener	Marit Haug (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Marit Haug (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This panel proposes to discuss how decentralization has been applied as a strategy for conflict management in three Asian countries: Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Nepal. For several decades governments in developing countries have placed spatial decentralization of responsibilities and resources to lower levels of government high on their political agenda. The principal objectives of decentralization have been down-sizing of central governments, responsive service delivery and increased popular participation in community development to facilitate development of poor and disadvantaged areas. Over the last decade, however, decentralization as a conflict management tool, particularly in multi-ethnic societies, has come to the forefront not only in the form of federal solutions, but also in the form of local government reforms and regional autonomy schemes in unitary states. At the same time external powers and donors have increasingly been involved in reconstruction of failed and conflict ridden multi-ethnic states and have therefore played a role in deciding on institutional approaches to decentralization. Nevertheless a number of recent academic contributions have argued that decentralization in ethnically divided states is a high-risk strategy that often produces unstable solutions (Roeder and Rothchild 2005, Brancati 2006, Siegle and Mahony 2005, Kymlicka 2002). These recent developments call for studies of decentralization as a measure to resolve conflicts. The panel proposes to discuss findings from the first phase of an ongoing comparative study funded by the Norwegian Research Council and involving research institutions from the Philippines, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

[SAJ2-1]

Miriam Coronel Ferrer (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

Decentralisation and Conflict in the Philippines: Regional Autonomy Solutions and Minority Rights

[SAJ2-2]

Arild Schou (Buskerud University College, Norway)

New Perspectives on Multiethnic Federalism in Developing Countries

[SAJ2-3]

Dwarika Nath Dhungel (Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Nepal)

Decentralization as a Strategy for Resolving Conflict: A Case Study of Nepal

[SAJ2-4]

Veeravagu Thamilmaran (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Provincial Councils as a Mechanism for Resolving Conflict?

[SAJ3]

Local Governance: Good Governance?

Panel ID	219 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Anja Iremli Lahtinen (Helsinki University, Finland)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

Governance is recognised as critical to economic development and the achievement of a society's objectives while government has the authority and the power to enforce laws and regulations, to rule and to control. Whereas good governance, as presented in current policies of the United Nations, World Bank and other international donor organizations, is seen as a crucial element to address challenges of economic growth and social cohesion, as well as to ensure sustainable development.

Contemporary governance issues deals much with public sector and decentralisation. The transformation from administration to governance calls for civil service efficiency, whereas decentralization focuses on local government that has to struggle with social, economic and political changes within central-local political cooperation and conflict.

The present panel titled as Local Governance: Good Governance takes up several issues on governance through its four research papers presenting how to govern the contemporary relations within East Asia, and how governance matters on provincial development in the western China, and how local governance is challenged in Malaysia.

The first presenter Zornitza Grekova (Sofia University, Bulgaria) will begin the session with his/her paper The Asianism and Regionalism in post-Cold war East Asia by examining the problem of the contemporary relations within East Asia in the light of the new theories about the interregionalism and the asianism. His/her paper discusses the concepts of regionalism and integration processes in Asia, and of creation of the ASEAN Community by 2020.

The second presenter of the panel Anja Lahtinen (Helsinki University, Finland) will discuss about how governance impact on provincial development in Qinghai Province in China in the context of the Western Region Development Strategy (Xibu Da Kaifa) launched by Chinese government in 2000. Her paper How Governance Impact on Provincial Development is an attempt to demonstrate how governance and particularly good governance matters for provincial development.

The third paper, Joseph Milton Fernando's (University of Malaya, Malaysia) The Urban Revolt in the 2008 Malaysian General Election: A Case Study of the State of Selangor will discuss the results of the 12th Malaysian General Election held on 8 March 2008. He examines radical change in voting pattern and what led to this change in the sentiment of the voters.

The last presentation of the session will be of Suyatno (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia). His paper Bringing "Local Government" back in Asia. The Rise and Challenge of Local Government in Indonesia will discuss decentralization policy by new government after the fall of Soeharto's regime in 1998 to change authoritarian structure toward democratic structure, and how local governments sought to overcome various problems.

To conclude, the panel presents a wide range of views and experiences about governance, discussing what are the central challenges of contemporary governance in Asia.

[SAJ3-1]

Zornitza Grekova (Sofia University, Bulgaria)

The Asianism and Regionalism in Post-Cold war East Asia

[SAJ3-2]

Anja Iremli Lahtinen (Helsinki University, Finland)

How Governance Impact on Provincial Development

[SAJ3-3]

Joseph Milton Fernando (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The Urban Revolt in the 2008 Malaysian General Election: A Case Study of the State of Selangor

[SAJ3-4]

Suyatno (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

Bringing "Local Government" back in Asia. The Rise and Challenge of Local Government in Indonesia

[SAK1]

Russian- Japanese Relations and East Asia Region

Panel ID	58 - Organized Panel	Convener	Kozhevnikov Alexander (Far Eastern National University, Russia)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Kozhevnikov Alexander (Far Eastern National University, Russia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

East Asia in today's world is the most dynamically development region, it possesses a huge manpower, financial, scientific, technological resources etc. According to all forecasts the role of this region in the world in the near and medium perspective will be increased. At the same time the region has some serious conflict zones and points very dangerous for the region and the whole world. The region consists of different states and territories differ each other in history, national cultural self-identification, level and potential of economic development, political systems. In the region the configuration of powers has been changed actively, China has been grown rapidly and powerfully, the intensive integration processes has been in South East Asia. North East Asia has its specific. The integration processes in NEA are not so intensive and distinctive, but here the interests of world's great powers, USA, Japan, China, Russia, Korean states are concentrated.

Japan and Russia have a unique position in the region. Japan is the most development country in economic and technology, so it tries to achieve the leading position in the region. Russia is one of the richest countries in the world and region in resources, so it tries to use them to raise its status in the world and region. The role of Russia in East Asia grows consistently, and its relations with the states of this region are the matter of principle for the growing of its position in the region. Though Russia and Japan are closed neighbors but their relations in history and at present are not easy, they are been complicated by a lot of contradictions, and unfortunately are not the example of harmonized, mutually beneficial relations. This does not promote the strengthening of good neighboring relations in the whole region. At the same time the cooperation of two states is needed for solving their internal problems and for solving and smoothing many of international problems, and for stirring up the integration processes in the region.

Russian-Japanese relations also have the territorial dispute. The territorial disputes are very important and serious for EA region, they complicate both bilateral relations and situation in the region as a whole. The territorial disputes are presented in the Chinese-Japanese, Chinese-Vietnamese, Japanese-South Koreans, Chinese - South Koreans, Russian-Japanese relations. Until this problems would not been solved, there would not be reason for speaking about peace and cooperation in the East Asia region. If the Russian-Japanese territorial dispute would be solved, it can be possible to find the solving of other territorial disputed in the region based on this precedent.

It is also very important to find up the reason of Japan public's negative opinion towards Russia. Traditionally Russia takes the last places during the Japan's public opinion pull. This fact also put obstacles in the way of promote bilateral relations. The development of Russian-Japanese relations also can stirring up the grows of national economics and regional economic cooperation.

[SAK1-1]

Fokin Nikolai (Far Eastern National University, Russia)

The Energy Factor of Ecological Integration in North East Asia

[SAK1-2]

Lukin Artem (Far Eastern National University, Russia)

Geopolitical Situation in Northeast Asia and Russia's Strategy towards the Region

[SAK1-3]

Kozhevnikov Vladimir (Far Eastern Branch Russian Academy of Science, Russia)

The Russian-Japanese Relations: Are they having prospects?

[SAK2]

International Relations

Panel ID	226 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Matthias Maass (Yonsei University, Korea)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will begin with a discussion by Arnaud Leveau on Korean and Southeast Asian relations. This paper focuses on South Korea's developmental process and policies and its current status in the international community as a new power in Asia. Moreover, it stresses South Korea's important role in the regional security. Secondly, Satyabrat Sinha will address the Sino-Indian engagement in Asia. The paper aims to understand the nature of relations between China and India in terms of the evolutionary pattern of Sino-Indian relations, which have an influence on the entire Asian continent. Thirdly, Matthias Maass will discuss East Asian perspectives on the 2008 US Presidential Election. This paper examines how the US election was perceived in selected East Asian countries. Lastly, Atom Sunil Singh will deal with Heartland in the Mekong area in terms of geopolitics. It analyzes how the neighbouring riparian states are trying to control the Mekong Basin and how Cambodia faces the negative effects on development. This paper argues that Cambodia become a poor country due to the localization of Heartland in Cambodia.

[SAK2-1]

Arnaud Leveau (Institut de recherche Sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporaine - Research Institute on Contemporary South East Asia, Thailand)
Korean and Southeast Asian Relations

[SAK2-2]

Satyabrat Sinha (Sikkim University, India)
The Sino-Indian Engagement in the Periphery: Examining the Case of Central Asia

[SAK2-3]

Matthias Maass (Yonsei University, Korea)
East Asian Perspectives on the 2008 US Presidential Election

[SAK2-4]

Atom Sunil Singh (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)
Heartland in the Mekong: Rejuvenating the Doctrines of Geopolitics

[SAK3]

Artistic Actualisations in Contemporary China

Panel ID	137 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Wenwei Du (Vassar College, USA)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel consists of six presentations, focusing on artistic and literary creation and re-creation in the forms of painting, visual images, commentary rhymes, comic skits, detective or crime stories, changing ideologies and the manipulation of censorship. Each presentation reveals a social trend or phenomenon that reflects a changing aspect of the contemporary China. Aspects discussed in the panel include expressions of religious thoughts by contemporary artists, criticisms of corruption in society via popularized rhymes, commentaries on society through parodies of revolutionary model plays, reflections of crimes in urban cities by new genres of detective stories written in English, studies of literary trends through questions that appeared on college entrance exams, and the paradoxical effect of censorship that helps popularize censored works.

[SAK3-1]

Patricia Karetzky (Bard College, USA)

"In God We Trust": Contemporary Chinese Religious Art

[SAK3-2]

Helen Xiaoyan Wu (University of Toronto, Canada)

Why Are There More Anonymous Rhymes Today? On Verse about Corruption in China since the 1980s

[SAK3-3]

Wenwei Du (Vassar College, USA)

Revolutionary Model Plays as Sources for Comic Satire and Commentary on Present-day Chinese Society

[SAK3-4]

Yinghong Li (J. F. Oberlin University, Japan)

Writings about Postsocialist China from a Different Angle

[SAK4]

Artistic Actualisations in Contemporary China / Contemporary Han Chinese Folk Performances in China and Taiwan

Panel ID	137 - Individual Panel / 139 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Wenwei Du (Vassar College, USA)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Chair	Sue-Han Ueng (National Taipei University, Taiwan)
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

In this panel, we will try to map out the inter-relationship between the artistic expression of folk performances and the socio-cultural contexts of their development in contemporary Chinese societies in China and Taiwan. The papers probe into the question of how ethnic factors, cultural traces, and social memories are intertwined with the forming and transforming of either collective identity or aesthetics in contemporary Han Chinese folk performance practices, including Chinese folk music and Taiwanese folk processional performance skits.

Central to our investigation is the role cultural appropriation, adaptation, and integration play in the construction and emergence of a collective consciousness, be it a national identity or a sense of communal belonging. Careful analyses of works of Han Chinese musicians and elements of Taiwan folk performance troupes will provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of contemporary folk performance expressions in the Han Chinese communities.

[SAK4-1]

Teresa Chi-Ching Sun (California State University, USA)

A Comprehensive Study of Literary Trends in China since the 1980s

[SAK4-2]

Taciana Fisac (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

The Re-creation of Literature during the Maoist Period and Its Imprints in Contemporary China

[SAK4-3]

Sue-Han Ueng (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Contextualizing Folk Performance Aesthetics in Taiwan: Riotous Harmony and Tantalizing Contest

[SAK4-4]

Tania Cristina Frazao Moreira Ganito (Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal)

The Ethnic Factor in Chinese Contemporary Folk Music

[SAL1]

How is Risk Mediated? The Role of the Japanese State in Issues of Migration, Lifelong Learning and Elderly Care

Panel ID	80 - Organized Panel	Convener	Marie Söderberg (The European Institute of Japanese Studies, Sweden)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Paul Midford (Norwegian University for Science & Technology, Norway)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Chair	Marie Söderberg (The European Institute of Japanese Studies, Sweden)
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

The papers in this panel are discussing a number of social issues in Japan using the concept of risk. It aims to elucidate the relationship between the state and the citizen through the lens of risk. In an era of globalization many changes are taking place, citizens face various new risks in their daily life. Emphasis will be put on the role of the Japanese state in dealing with these risks but there will also be a comparative angle where we will learn how some European states are dealing with risk. What is the relationship between the Japanese state and its citizens? The panel is started by a paper on migration and the way the state mediates risk by acting as a gate-keeper in determining the inflow and outflow of people across the borders. The issue of lifelong learning and the way the Japanese state is hedging risk through new knowledge is the topic of the second paper. A comparison will be made with the way lifelong learning is treated in a number of Nordic countries and how different perceptions of risk hedging leads to very different results. The last paper of the session is about how the risk of aging society is shared and how elderly care is managed in three different countries with a high proportion of elderly people. The welfare mix and the pattern of privatisation in Japan, the United Kingdom and Sweden is compared.

The panel is chaired by Associate Professor Paul Midford, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Sciences and Technology. Discussant is Professor Marie Söderberg, European Institute of Japanese Studies, Stockholm School of Economics. Paper presentations will be short and well focused on the main arguments. The aim is to leave ample space for discussion both on the papers as well as the topics as such.

[SAL1-1]

Glenn D. Hook (University of Sheffield, UK)

Mediating Risk in Contemporary Japan: Boundaries, Citizens and the Gate-keeping State

[SAL1-2]

Akihiro Ogawa (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Lifelong Learning in Japan and Nordic Countries: Lifelong New Knowledge Production as Risk Hedge in the Era of Globalization

[SAL1-3]

Kenji Suzuki (School of Global Japanese Studies, Japan)

How Is the Risk of Aging Society Shared? Comparing the Pattern of Regional Disparity of Welfare Mix in Japan, the United Kingdom

[SAL2]

New Social Structures and Changing Social Status in Indonesia

Panel ID	94 - Institutional Panel (Institute for International Advanced Interdisciplinary Research)	Convener	Kosuke Hishiyama (Institute for International Advanced Interdisciplinary Research, Japan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Katsuhiko Takizawa (Tohoku University, Japan)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	Katsuhiko Takizawa (Tohoku University, Japan)
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel session is the 2nd of a set of sessions organized by the CSSI. So this session has similar viewpoints to the 1st session regarding social status and inequality. Compared with the 1st one, there are some differences; using qualitative data, documents, interview surveys and so on. In addition, there is field research from modern Indonesia.

Risa AIZAWA will pay attention to focus on the word "Agama" in Indonesia. It is the official definition of category for "religion" in Indonesia, determined by the government and described in the Indonesian Constitution, the "Pancasila". The process of definition of such a word shows the modernization of Indonesia concerned with the relation between the Dutch colonial government and the indigenous bureaucrats. She will examine how those elites formed the modernity of Indonesia through a closer reading the letters of a bureaucrat, by the name of Kartini. Although Kartini was a Muslim, she accepted Christian ideas and did act according to these ideas, as part of the new intelligentsia. We will see how she influenced the process of Indonesian modernization, as well as the religious situation of present day Indonesia.

Such a power among women which Ms.AIZAWA shows indirectly has been perpetuated also at a more local level in Indonesia. Ayami SAITO will consider empowerment and status of the women who are business owner or owner's wives in the microenterprise/small business of footwear in Indonesia. In the case of the Ciomas district in West Java province, we will be able to see women's empowerment, and their engagement in footwear microenterprise. However, at the same time, we should consider some problems; the lost competitive advantage related to the condition of footwear microenterprise in the village, local community conditions, and women's empowerment and status.

These social changes in urban districts will be seen also in Medan, possessing a highly multi-ethnic and multi-religious character, the capital of north Sumatra province. In order to explain this, Toshiaki KIMURA will treat Toba Batak immigrants and their ethnic associations usually centered around "prayer meeting (Partiangian)." Especially, he pays attention to the process of the establishment and transformation of their ethnic associations. To deal with it, we will be able to see how they have treated radical change of their social life faced in an urban setting including the problem of stratification and inequality. At the same time, The main part of their association's regular meetings is composed of Christian prayers and sermons and economic activity such as "arisan" become diminished.

Similarly, rapid modernization and globalization of Indonesia affects local organizations also in the small island of Bali. Kosuke HISHIYAMA will show the change of the conditions around/in local security groups dealing with the process of adoption of the new security system. In Bali, there are modern security strategies "community policing." It is embraced also in developed countries, such as Japan, the Netherlands, US and so on. However, in the case of Bali, the meaning and the way to use it have different characters from them. Moreover, in local community, informal security groups have been established earlier than such trial of the national police. He will clarify the effect of Indonesian "community policing" to the local security group and describe social change from the aspect of security.

[SAL2-1]

Risa Aizawa (Tohoku University, Japan)
Kartini's Influence on the Modernization of Indonesia

[SAL2-2]

Ayami Saito (Tohoku University, Japan)
Footwear Microenterprise and Women's Status in Indonesia -Case Study of Ciomas, Bogor-

[SAL2-3]

Toshiaki Kimura (Tohoku University, Japan)
Social Change and Transformation of Toba Batak's Ethnic Associations in Medan, Sumatra

[SAL2-4]

Kosuke Hishiyama (Institute for International Advanced Interdisciplinary Research, Japan)
The Changing Social Status of Local Security Groups in Bali after the New Strategy of Community Policing

[SAL3]

Present-day Indonesia

Panel ID	231 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Narihisa Nakashima (Hosei University, Japan)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel discusses development and urbanization of present-day Indonesia. We have three panelists. Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti presents the dynamics of Lebong Tandai in North Bengkulu. Lebong Tandai has been known as a gold mine community since Dutch colonial era, and the relations among the miners, community right and mining companies have been key factors of the community development and conflicts. He questions how the community development should be framed in the perspective of legal pluralism. Narihisa Nakashima presents a case study of communal land struggle in West Sumatra, and discusses the background of the violence from the local police and a neighboring community toward the people who have been claiming their right on their communal land. He questions the interests of the military and local government under the time of Reform, and how hard to pursue legal pluralism. Dwira Nirfalini Aulia presents the concept of livable community under the project of Perumnas (National Urban Development Corporation), and discusses how the project to provide affordable housing and human settlement for middle to low income people reflects the Indonesian social system. He reveals the Indonesian government efforts to development with sustainability.

[SAL3-1]

Dwira Nirfalini Aulia (University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia)

Social system approach for Planning Livable Community in Indonesia

[SAL3-2]

Krik DeVerne Johnson (University of Guam, USA)

Being Balinese in a Global Village: The Conundrums of Daily Life in Ubud

[SAL3-3]

Narihisa Nakashima (Hosei University, Japan)

Violence in the Time of Reformasi; A Case Study of Communal Land Struggle in West Sumatra, Indonesia

[SAL3-4]

Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti (Indonesian Institute for Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia)

The Mobility of Indonesian Small Scale Mining and Common Property Rights in the Context of Legal Pluralism: Lebong Tandai - The North Bengkulu Case Study

[SAL4]

Development and Indonesia

Panel ID	202 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Nur Aini Setiawati (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will deal with the current status and the developmental direction of the Indonesian society. First, Nur Aini Setiawati will compare the South Korean rural development policies during the Park Chung Hee regime and the Indonesia policies during the Suharto regimes from 1961 to 1998. This paper analyses that the process of changes promoted by the two countries' rural development programs constituted a process of modernization. Next, Sandra Iseke Okada highlights the symbolic spirit of indigenous cultures throughout the Asia-Pacific region. This paper explores what impacts of the historical forces of colonization and occupation as well as the dimensions of globalization have on the indigenous identity, culture and symbols. Thirdly, Ivanovich Agusta will deal with formation, crossing and institutionalization on discourses of poverty in Indonesia. Fourthly, Ali Muhammad will analyze Indonesia's counter-terrorism policies. This paper aims to examine the politics and policies of the counter-terrorism in Indonesia in the context of contending political pressures coming from international and domestic environment. Finally, Irene Istiningsih Hadiprayitno will discuss the development in Indonesia in terms of its positives and negatives. There are various problems caused by development such as displacement of inhabitants, joblessness and degradation of income. This paper argues that the damages caused by development should be anticipated and combated.

[SAL4-1]

Nur Aini Setiawati (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

A Comparative Study of the Rural Development between South Korea and Indonesia: A Historical Perspective

[SAL4-2]

Sandra Iseke Okada (University of Guam, USA)

Symbols of Survival

[SAL4-3]

Ivanovich Agusta (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)

Formation, Crossing and Institutionalization on Discourses of Poverty in Indonesia

[SAL4-4]

Ali Muhammad (International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia)

The Indonesia's Counter-Terrorism Policy: Between International and Societal Pressures

[SAL4-5]

Irene Istiningsih Hadiprayitno (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Development in Indonesia: Hazard or Right?

[SAM1]

Language, Identity, and the Asian Body

Panel ID	75 - Organized Panel	Convener	Chiho Sunakawa (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Wai Fong Chiang (University of Texas at Austin, Singapore)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

In the social sciences, linguistic and bodily practices are recognized as fundamental in the organization and maintenance of social structures, relations, identities, and distinctions. In the Chinese diaspora, for example, the hegemonic status of Mandarin Chinese is understood as reflecting and reproducing relations of power between different dialect speakers, and in Asian contexts of cultural contact, communities are sometimes differentiated on the basis of norms of body hexis (Bourdieu 1977) (e.g., direction and length of eye gaze, depth of bowing, and modes of offering). Yet this research has given little emphasis to the empirical details of how individuals in everyday contexts use specific resources of language and the body to enact and sometimes contest social structures. Using approaches in anthropology, linguistics, and interaction studies, this panel defies contemporary mind-body dichotomies and considers language and the body to be inextricably related interactional resources. Specifically, we examine how language is used to negotiate beliefs about the body, how communities are imagined (Anderson 1983) in terms of their bodily practices, and how the body is a resource for engaging in communicative practice.

The papers in this panel provide much-needed grounded analyses of both discourses about the body and discourse that 'incorporates' the body, or embodied interaction. In other words, the papers in this panel look at language and the body in two different ways: how language is used to communicate about the body and how the body is used as a communication tool. The first paper examines how adolescent girls reproduce, appropriate, and contest racialized discourses about the Asian female body, while the second paper investigates how individuals discursively represent and transform understandings of the bodily presentations of different language speakers across the generations. Turning to the concomitant roles of language and the body, the third paper discusses the use of the body by signers to maintain meaningful interactive alignments with other interlocutors, and in the fourth paper, a transnational context is examined to show how embodied interactions and their alignment mechanism are created in technologically mediated spaces. It also addresses how identities come to be indexed in this emergent cultural context. Speaking to the diversity found in Asian communities, the papers draw on ethnographic and interactional data collected across diverse geographical regions (Singapore, Japan, and the United States) and among ethnically diverse speakers (Chinese, Japanese, and Korean), who speak different languages (English, Mandarin, Hokkien, Japanese, and Japanese Sign Language).

An important contribution of this panel is its engagement with issues of global influence on identity formation. In particular, we contend that macro-level social structures and cultural ideologies are constituted and contested by the enactment of the linguistic and physical self in local micro-interactional settings. The papers provide a diverse range of empirical analyses that illustrate the complexities of practices, identities, and ideologies across the Asian diaspora.

[SAM1-1]

Elaine Chun (University of South Carolina, USA)

Beauty and the Asian Body: Discursive Acts of Race, Gender, and Sexuality

[SAM1-2]

Wai Fong Chiang (University of Texas at Austin, Singapore)

Linguistically Conceived Body Images of Chinese Singaporeans

[SAM1-3]

Mayumi Bono (Kyoto University, Japan)

Bodily Alignment in Japanese Signed Conversations

[SAM1-4]

Chiho Sunakawa (University of Texas at Austin, USA)

Body across Ransnational Space: Embodied Interaction through Webcams among Japanese Families

[SAM2]

Family, Hybridity and National Identity in the Malaysian Region

Panel ID	77 - Organized Panel	Convener	Danny Tze Ken Wong (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Danny Tze Ken Wong (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

This collection of case studies represents the first attempt to approach nationalism as a cultural phenomenon. The papers bring together historical studies of Malaysian families from diverse ethnic backgrounds and geographical locations. All the families share the common experience of inter-cultural connections, widening their traditional conceptions of a unique cultural identity through trade, inter-marriage and, in some cases, religious conversion. Their lived experiences accrued over several generations spanning the pre-colonial, colonial, post-independence and contemporary periods show the resilience of the family structure in the face of economic, social and political change. How each family adapts to the challenges of nation building demonstrates the workings of both civic and ethnic elements in national identity. As a working definition, nationalism is understood to be multi-dimensional whilst national identity is manifested through its specific language, sentiments and symbolism. The case studies show how national identity is abstract and shaped by other collective identities based upon ethnicity, religion, class or ideology. The experiences of these Malaysian families including migration, their cultural hybridity and material development provide insight into Malaysia's much contested national identity.

[SAM2-1]

Neil Jin Keong Khor (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Lim Cheng Ean and His Descendants: A Portrait of a Hybrid Penang Family

[SAM2-2]

Danny Tze Ken Wong (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The Manjajis of Penampang and the Evolution of a Sino-Kadazan Family in Sabah

[SAM2-3]

Ahmad Kamal Arrifin Bin Mohd Rus (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The Jawi Peranakan of Kedah: A Study of the Descendents of Dato' Seri Khana Khan, an 18th Century Kedah Courtier

[SAM3]

Exploring Past and Present Forms of 'Bonded Labour' in Asia

Panel ID	72 - Organized Panel	Convener	Annuska Derks (University of Bern, Switzerland)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Jean-Luc Maurer (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	Anthony Reid (Australian National University, Australia)
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

Introduction

Bonded labour arrangements, although long expected to gradually disappear with economic growth and societal development, remains a common phenomenon in Asia. This is reflected in the keen current interest in phenomena called 'trafficking', 'modern forms of slavery', and 'forced labour'. These concepts remain, however, often undefined and are also used metaphorically to denote various kinds and degrees of exploitation, violence and coercion. In an attempt to bring some theoretical rigour into the current discussions on 'bonded labour' and related concepts, we are aiming to bring together researchers interested in persistence and/or (re)-emergence of such 'bonded labour' arrangements at the next ICAS conference.

About the Panel

The increased mobility of migrant workers within and across borders is often seen as a crucial attribute of the current phase of globalisation. It is often forgotten, however, that this connection between labour and mobility is not a new phenomenon. Historical studies provide important insights into pre-colonial institutions of mobilizing and controlling labour, and how these have disappeared or changed with time to adapt to colonial situations and to global economic structures. Although political regimes, economic conditions and legal systems have changed with time, insights on diverse forms of (bonded) labour arrangements in the past are relevant if we want to examine processes of labour mobility and control in contemporary Asia. In a way, we can still observe how 'outsiders' are recruited to do work for which 'insiders' are difficult to find. Various studies show that these labour movements have also resulted in situations of abuse and dependency, such as in the case of young women, who are exploited as housemaids or forced into prostitution; of men bonded to employers who use them for exhausting work on fishing boats or for the collection of forest products; and of men and women who are transferred abroad by intermediaries and find themselves subjected to contractual dependency in the countries of destination.

Such situations have caused practices of slavery and bondage to become again - more than one hundred years after its abolition in most parts of the world - a widely discussed issue. However, the loose use of concepts like 'modern slavery' or 'trafficking' is in itself a reflection of the current lack of an analytical perspective on these phenomena.

By launching a panel on 'Exploring Past and Present Forms of Bonded Labour in Asia', we

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propose to analyse the similarities and differences of practices related to the mobilization and control of labour in past and present Asia. We are inviting researchers from different backgrounds, specialising on different parts of Asia, to participate in this panel in order to be able adopt a truly in-depth comparative approach to the phenomenon of 'bonded labour'.

Core questions of the Panel

Some of the core questions that the panel aims to discuss are:

- Under which circumstances are 'bonded' labour relations likely to develop and what does the emergence and prevalence of these dependencies tell us about new and old inequalities and about the changing social fabric within and between societies?
- How are, under conditions of rapid economic development, (transnational) migration, and globalisation, dependencies created, maintained and recreated?
- What is the meaning and importance of these forms of bonded labour for the actors involved? How do these dependencies refer to local meanings of debt and obligations, and what role do ideologies of labour and gender play in the perceptions and practices of bondage relations? And, also, what are the social consequences of bonded labour, for the bonded labourer and for his/her social relations in the areas of origin as well as destination?

[SAM3-1]

Frans Hüsken (Institute for Anthropology and Development Studies, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands)

About Bondage under Sharecropping in Indonesia

[SAM3-2]

Heinzpeter Znoj (Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bern, Switzerland)

The Politics of Bonded Labour among Rotan-Collectors

[SAM3-3]

Annuska Derks (Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bern, Switzerland)

Conceptualising Bonded Labour in Past and Present Southeast Asia

[SAM3-4]

Gerben Nooteboom (Department of Anthropology and Comparative Sociology, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Emerging and Re-emerging Forms of Unfree Labour in Asia

[SAM4]

Exploring Past and Present Forms of 'Bonded Labour' in Asia - Contemporary Forms of Bonded Labour: The Case of Malaysia

Panel ID	100 - Organized Panel	Convener	Annuska Derks (University of Bern, Switzerland)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Jean-Luc Maurer (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	Willem Van Schendel (International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands)
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

Introduction

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[SAM4-1]

Olivia Killias (Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bern, Switzerland)

The "Personal Bond" between Maid and Madam. Contractual and Other Forms of Dependency in Contemporary Transnational Domestic Labour

[SAM4-2]

Thu Huong Le (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Labour Migration on Tripartite Contract: A Discussion about Bonded Labour in the Case of Vietnamese Workers in Malaysia

[SAM4-3]

Frederik Holst (Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany)

Creating the outside "Other": The Role of Migrant Workers in Malaysia's Media Discourse

[SAN1]

Social Movements in Modern India: Rethinking Leader-Follower Relations

Panel ID	118 - Institutional Panel (Ryukoku University)	Convener	Nobuko Nagasaki (Ryukoku University, Japan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Nobuko Nagasaki (Ryukoku University, Japan)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will examine the leader-follower relations in various social movements in modern north India from the various perspectives of historical, sociological and anthropological studies. India has seen a great number of social movements since the colonial period and their diversification of last 60 years in issues and agents has been reflected in a variety of studies. Although the relationship between leaders and followers has been one of the most classical topics, members of the panel perceive this topic worth considering under contemporary situation. One of evidences may well have been represented in the modification of the notion of "subaltern" as from the substantive concept to the relational one among the Subaltern Study project.

Kojima, as a historian, will deal with social movement in colonial setting, where caste underwent major changes and was to occupy a significant part in one's identity side by side with emerging class consciousness. His case of peasant movement of the 1930s in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar suggests an interrelationship between caste and class consciousness contributing to the leadership and mobilization. Ishizaka will focus on the foot march in the environmental movement in the hill area of UP in the 1970s and 80s. His sociological analysis clarifies the urban activists who participated in the foot march shared the social and environmental problems with the villagers under the condition of common boarding and dining at the village. Funahashi, as a cultural anthropologist, will point out that there is an emerging inter-caste relation through the common participation with the Buddhists Movement in western UP in the 2000s. A new bond between the upper and the lower castes among the so called ex-'Untouchables' came out, especially on the occasion of practising Buddhism rituals. Nagasaki, a leading historian of modern Indian history, will make comments on each paper.

[SAN1-1]

Nobuyoshi Kojima (Senshu University, Japan)

Between Class Consciousness and Caste Consciousness: Peasant Movement in North India, 1930s

[SAN1-2]

Shinya Ishizaka (Ryukoku University, Japan)

Interaction between Activists and People at the Time of Foot March in India's Environmental Movement

[SAN1-3]

Kenta Funahashi (Japan Women's University, Japan)

Rethinking Leader-Follower Relations from the Perspective of the Difference of Castes: Case of a Buddhists Movement in UP

[SAN2]

Beyond Hills and Plains: Rituals, State and Governance

Panel ID	71 - Organized Panel	Convener	Nicholas Farrelly (Australian National University, Australia)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Nicholas Farrelly (Australian National University, Australia)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will explore the politics of ritual in upper mainland Southeast Asia. As part of an ongoing international collaboration that seeks to better understand the peripheral and borderlands spaces of this region, this panel will showcase papers that examine some of the ways in which central states and local populations create ritual performances of government. The intention is to re-imagine the classic conception of the “theatre state” for the messy “flash mob” era of today’s theatres in the round. The rituals of eligibility, complicity and patronage that are performed to support state functions and attract state services in peripheral areas will be our primary focus. Based on empirically-grounded and theoretically-rich perspectives from across Southeast Asia, this panel will highlight the ways that eligible performances are enacted on various political stages.

[SAN2-1]

Andrew Walker (Australian National University, Australia)

Uniforms, Eligibility and Political Mismanagement in Northern Thailand

[SAN2-2]

Nicholas Farrelly (Australian National University, Australia)

Dressing Up for Ceasefire: Festive Performance and Uniform Politics in Northern Burma

[SAN2-3]

Sai Latt (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Development Rituals: Governing ‘Hill Tribes’ and ‘Migrant Workers’ under the Royal Project in Northern Thailand

[SAN2-4]

Holly High (The University of Sydney, Australia)

The Power of the Gift: Motivations for Donations in the South of Laos (and beyond)

[SAN3 / SAN4]

Social and Economic Phenomena in India and Nepal

Panel ID	240 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Neeti Aryal Khanal (Monash University, Australia)
Time	13:45 - 15:45 / 16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will focus on various social and economic phenomena in India. First, Ranjith Kumar will address social justice through affirmative action, and reservation policy with special reference to scheduled Castes in Tamilnadu in the context of globalization. As the next presentation, Sheba Saeed will discuss changing Indian government policies since 1947. This paper compares changing government policies in India towards poverty alleviation. Thirdly, Sidharta Sankar Laha will examine to investigate trade pattern between India and the U.S. The paper aims to study the trade patterns between the two countries in terms of IIT indices. Fourthly, Eswarappa Kasi will shed light on the construction of social capital among Sugalis of South India. The aim of the paper is to understand the livelihood systems of the marginal communities, and to assess shocks, stresses and trends involved in their livelihood processes. The paper deals with how the Sugalis construct the social capital during the crisis situation along with managing the stresses and strains. Finally, Mohanan Bhaskaran Pillai will close this panel with a discussion on re-orienting non-alignment with a view to construct a multipolar global system.

[SAN3 / SAN4-1]

Maya Suzuki (Keio University, Japan)

"India's Shame"? : Issues of Untouchables, Marginalized Community in Contemporary India

[SAN3 / SAN4-2]

Neeti Aryal Khanal (Monash University, Australia)

The Cradle and the Gun: Maoist Experiences of Motherhood in Armed Conflict in Nepal

[SAN3 / SAN4-3]

Sheba Saeed (University of Birmingham, UK)

Changing Government Policies in India towards Begging in the Context of Their Overall Attitude towards Poverty Alleviation from 1947 to the Present Day

[SAN3 / SAN4-4]

Rahul Kumar (University of Delhi, India)

Reconceptualising the Impact of Displacement: An Anthropological Perspective

[SAN3 / SAN4-5]

Eswarappa Kasi (University of Hyderabad, India)

Construction of Social Capital among Sugalis of South India

[SAN3 / SAN4-6]

Pedda Hothur Mohammad (Maulana Azad National Urdu University, India)

Studying Social Exclusion of Muslim Minorities in India: The Text and Context

[SAN3 / SAN4-7]

Mukesh Kumar (Magadh University, India)

Land-labour Relations under the Colonial Rule: Study in the Development of Capitalism in India

[SAN3 / SAN4-8]

Mrinalini Pandey (Indian School of Mines University, India)

The Effect of Globalization on the Advertising Scenario in India: The Rise of Celebrities as New Demi Gods

[SA01]

Dynamic and Economic Growth in East Asia / South Korean Politics in Comparative Perspective: Legislatures, Parties and Nationalism

Panel ID	158 - Individual Panel / 53 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Emma Campbell (Australian National University, Australia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

This panel brings together a group of scholars from Asia and Australia working on contemporary South Korean politics. The papers address issues relevant in the discourse on political development in South Korea by applying a comparative perspective to enrich not only the discussion of Korea politics but also provide theoretical insights. The comparative papers introduce smaller, less well-studied countries in the region, namely Cambodia, Mongolia and Taiwan. The work on legislatures and political parties is complemented by a paper on the less-institutionalized aspects in Korean politics, in particular students and their attitudes towards unification.

[SA01-1]

Hee Cheol Moon and Jing Xing (Chungnam National University, Korea)

A Study on the Effects of Trust on Relationship Behavior and Performance in Export Channels of Korean IT Exporting Firms

[SA01-2]

Keunyeob Oh and Yeonhui Lee (Chungnam National University, Korea)

Trade Structure of ICT Industry in East Asian Countries

[SA01-3]

Turtogtoh Janar (National University of Mongolia, Mongolia)

The Legislature and Political Development: A Comparison between Korea and Mongolia

[SA01-4]

Emma Campbell (Australian National University, Australia)

Nationalism amongst South Korean Students and the Decline in Interest toward Reunification

[SA02]

From Heritage Tongue to World Language: The Korean Language in a Global Context

Panel ID	38 - Organized Panel	Convener	David James Silva (The University of Texas, USA)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	David James Silva (The University of Texas, USA)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

Despite the fact that Korean is spoken by well over 65 million people worldwide - making it one of the 20 most commonly used language on the planet - the learning and teaching of the language has typically been limited to those living on (or adjacent to) the Korean peninsula and to ethnic Koreans living in diaspora. By the end of the 20th century, however, this situation had changed, as the popularity of Korean language courses has grown in both neighboring Asian nations and elsewhere around the globe. This panel will consider the current status of Korean in the world today, examining how it is viewed both as a heritage language and as an emerging global linguistic force.

[SA02-1]

Huyn-Sook Kang (Illinois State University, USA)

Korean as a Heritage Language in the U.S. University Classroom

[SA02-2]

Jeongyi Lee (University of Washington, USA)

Voices from Koreans in America: A Diary Study of Korean Heritage Language Learners' Motivation

[SA02-3]

Hye-Sook Wang (Brown University, USA)

Left in the Shade: "Other" Koreans and Non-Koreans in Korean Language Education

[SA02-4]

Sungdai Cho (State University of New York, USA)

National Standards for Korean Proficiency and Performance Guidelines

[SA03]

Korea on the Filipino Mind

Panel ID	104 - Institutional Panel (Ateneo Center for Asian Studies)	Convener	Lydia N. Yu Jose (Ateneo Center for Asian Studies, The Philippines)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Lydia N. Yu Jose (Ateneo Center for Asian Studies, The Philippines)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	Ricardo Trota Jose (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

The panel is set against the background of two wars, World War II and the Cold War and how they provided Filipinos opportunities to hear about Korea and its people. Unlike China and Japan, Korea's relationship with the Philippines was not quite close, if only in the sense that there was not a big Korean population in the Philippines, compared with the huge Chinese and Japanese communities in major cities. World War II and the Cold War brought Korea closer to the Filipino consciousness. During the Japanese occupation of the Philippines (1941-45) very few Koreans were brought to the country and yet even to the present time, there are bits and pieces of rumors that the Korean soldiers during World War II were more cruel than the Japanese soldiers. The Cold War, on the other hand, brought to the Korean soil Filipino soldiers to fight on the side of South Korea.

[SA03-1]

Lydia N. Yu Jose (Ateneo Center for Asian Studies, The Philippines)

A Preliminary Examination of the Story that the Koreans were More Cruel than the Japanese Soldiers during the Japanese Occupation

[SA03-2]

Neville Jay Manaois (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

Revisiting the Accomplishments of the Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea (Peftok)

[SA03-3]

David O. Lozada III (Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines)

Philippine Participation in the Korean War: A Re-Evaluation

[SA04]

Korea's Shift to Multicultural Society and Its Challenge

Panel ID	78 - Organized Panel	Convener	Eun-Jeung Lee (Free University Berlin, Germany)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Cha Nam-Hee (Ewha Womans University, Korea)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

The Image of "Homogeneous nation" has enjoyed its popularity in Korean society. But since 1990s South Korea is confronted with new phenomena of migration into the country. Migration was until that time a word for Koreans that means "going to aboard" - to America or elsewhere. The question how to consider Migrants from Southeast Asia or South Asia is great challenge for South Korean society. In this panel this problem will be treated from different aspects.

[SA04-1]

Soohyun Park and Joo Myung Park (Ewha Womans University, Korea)

Characteristics and Limits of the Multicultural Movement in Korea: Movement for Migrant Workers

[SA04-2]

Youjung Hwang and Jin Lee (Ewha Womans University, Korea)

Perception of Multiculturalism in Korean Media; Mainly Based on the Discourse upon Multiculturalism Which is Shown on Televisio

[SA04-3]

Sunghyun Kim, Seunghee Oh, and Yeon-Ju Kim (Ewha Womans University, Korea)

Educational Problems in Multicultural Society in Korea

[SA04-4]

Joyce Ann O. Dela Cruz (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

Foreign Labor Policy of South Korea: Issues and Challenges of Overseas Filipino Workers under the Employment Permit System

[SA04-5]

Wennie Antang Berganio (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

Stressors and Coping Mechanisms in Filipino-Korean Intermarriages and Their Determinants

[SAP1]

Internal and External Factors Driving China's Rise

Panel ID	154 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Xin-zhu J. Chen (Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

China has risen to be world's No. 3 economic power - with a spectacular speed. What are the factors that contributed to such a great transformation? Dr. Xiaoming Huang emphasizes the importance of an internal factor: informal institutions. Dr. Huang is critical of often-inefficient formal institutions and argues "efficiency can be gained substantially through informal institutions."

On the other hand, Mr. Pavel Nenakhov considers the economic and cultural globalization as an important factor contributing to China's rise. The changing international order has pressured China to change its political institutions and policies so as to allow Beijing to "integrate in the system of the world relations."

Dr. Xin-zhu Chen believes that foreign trade and foreign direct investment are the two factors most directly contributing to China's phenomenal economic expansion. She singles out the US-China bilateral trade as the major catalysis that links the economies of the two countries. The bilateral trade also impacts China's trade relations with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

[SAP1-1]

Xin-zhu J. Chen (Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The US-China Trade and Its Impacts on Trade Relations of Their Respective Partners, 1995-2006

[SAP1-2]

Xiaoming Huang (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Efficiency, Institutions, and China's Great Transformation: 1978-2008

[SAP1-3]

Pavel Nenakhov (The Institute of Far East Russian Academy of Science, Russia)

The International Factors of Transformation of the Political System of China

[SAP1-4]

Iftikhar A. Lodhi (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Rise of China and South Asia: Implications for the Indian Ocean Theatre

[SAP2]

Water Control in Ming China: Comparative Studies from North, Northwest, and South China / Economic Reforms in Contemporary China

Panel ID	29 - Organized Panel / 155 - Individual Panel	Convener	Kee Heong Koh (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Kee Heong Koh (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

Water control has become a major topic of research in the historical studies of China's politics and society since Karl Wittfogel put forth his "hydraulic theory" in the 1950s to argue for a case of "oriental despotism." (Oriental Despotism: A comparative Study of Total Power) According to Wittfogel, "oriental despotism" is a form of government that emerged from an agrarian society, where the reliance of large-scale irrigation works produced a state system, run by the monarch and his officials, that was able to exercise complete control over the masses. This view was effectively challenged by Peter Perdue in his microscopic study of Hunan, particularly the Dongting Lake region (Exhausting the Earth: State and Peasants in Hunan, 1500-1850). Perdue acknowledges that the state played an active role in shaping the economic and social development of Hunan through various means, with water control being one of the main foci. Yet, state power was by no means limitless; it was in constant negotiation with the various players of the society. Perdue thus makes important contribution to our understanding of the dynamic character of state-society relationships within the context of water control.

For all the merits of past scholarship, there have been few attempts to compare and contrast water control projects across regions within a specific timeframe. Put together, Philip C. C. Huang's works on North China and the Lower Yangzi region (The Peasant Economy and Social Change in North China; The Peasant Family and Rural Development in the Yangzi Delta, 1350-1988) represent by far the best effort in English to study water control in different regions late imperial and modern China from a comparative perspective. But Huang's works focus predominantly on Qing and twentieth-century China, making only passing remark on the Ming period. This panel brings together three papers on water control in three different regions in Ming China in the hope of creating a comparative framework for understanding how state-society relationship played out differently in different regions.

Both Khee Heong Koh's and Chang Woei Ong's papers examine water control projects in two northern regions (Shaanxi and Shanxi) but stress the differences between these two regions and the more well-known north China plain. Cho-ying Li's paper provides a south China perspective, zooming in on Jiangnan, the wealthiest region of late imperial China. Koh's paper will delineate how different players coming from different social and political backgrounds participated in water control projects in Hongtong county, Shanxi, and how inter-village and inter-county competitions and confrontations resulted in the imposition of state control and how that changed over time. Ong's paper will examine the role of the state in conducting water

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control in Shaanxi and how local elite families negotiated their place in a local society where most major hydraulic projects were spearheaded by the state. Li's paper will discuss the ideas expressed by local elites, defining the ethical responsibilities of different parties in water control projects, including the state, the gentry and commoners. In short, despite focusing on different regions, all three papers are concerned with the complex relationship between state and society.

[SAP2-1]

Cho-ying Li (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

Getting the State Actively In: Jiangnan Local Elites' View of Water Management in the Mid-Ming

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[SAP2-2]

Kee Heong Koh (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Different Players in Water Control - a Case Study of Hongtong, Shanxi

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[SAP2-3]

Meng Fan and Xiaoxi Lian (Hong Kong Baptist University, China)

Exclusion or Inclusion: Global Product Branding in Greater China

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[SAP2-4]

Huo Yanxia (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Revolution, Reform, Transition and Transformation in China's Economic Development

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[SAP3]

Labour- Intensive Manufacturing and Flexible Workers in the Global Garment Industry: Comparative Research from Asia

Panel ID	96 - Institutional Panel (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies)	Convener	Vicki Crinis (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Timothy Scrase (University of Wollongong, Australia)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines the garment and textile industry in developing countries. It investigates the impact of trade liberalisation under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the insecurities that accompany these changes in a rapidly changing industry. Globalisation and the changes brought about by the WTO means that manufacturers adopt different methods to deal with the high levels of competition within the industry. Some manufacturers change buyers, shift their factories to lesser developed countries, employ migrant workers or use home-workers. Present issues of production and 'flexible' labour in developing countries in the Asia Pacific region also means that workers move between countries, states and districts to find employment. The panel pays particularly attention to the role of migrant workers, contracts and labour flexibility in the last decade in relation to the deepening of globalisation and transnational production; the extent to which the recent trends of transnational labour migration are related to changing patterns of inequality in developing countries; and to the changing experiences of workers and their families.

[SAP3-1]

Vicki Crinis (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Malaysian Garment Industry: Workers Surviving the 'Not so Level Playing Field'

[SAP3-2]

Kate Hannan (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Closing Chinese Low-end Manufacturing Enterprises: What Happens to The Workers?

[SAP3-3]

Ruchira Ganguly-Scrase (University of Wollongong, Australia)

What Rights? The World Views of Workers in the Indian Garment Export Industry

[SAP4]

Governance in Asia's Innovation Systems: Leaders, Followers, and Leapfroggers

Panel ID	98 - Institutional Panel (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies)	Convener	Margot Schueller (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Germany)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Iris Wieczorek (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Germany)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

Innovation policy has become a crucial issue in the process of catching-up for developing countries as well as for those countries already belonging to the group of frontrunners in the global economy. Innovation governance includes the questions of how the institutional set-up is designed, which policies and procedures are applied and to what extent new policies can be implemented and regulations be enforced.

This panel brings together case studies of four countries in Asia, namely, China, India, Japan and South Korea. Japan has been the frontrunner in technological development and served as a policy blueprint for many followers. Therefore, this panel will study the question to what extent innovation policies which were successful in Japan have been introduced by South Korea, China and India. The panel participants will first identify path dependencies of each countries' national innovation system. Second, the introduction of new policies will be studied and third, the change of linkages between actors in the innovation system will be analysed. Finally, the future challenges of each country's innovation governance will be looked at.

[SAP4-1]

Margot Schueller (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Germany)

India's Emergence as a Major Destination for Global R&D

[SAP4-2]

Marcus Conlé (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Germany)

China as an Innovation Leapfrogger: The Long-Term S&T Strategy and Its Implementation Challenges

[SAP4-3]

David Shim (GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Germany)

The Republic of Korea as a Leader and Follower of Innovation Governance Policies

[SAQ1]

Cultural Transactions in Asia in Literature

Panel ID	107 - Institutional Panel (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies / University of Wollongong)	Convener	Wenche Ommundsen (University of Wollongong, Australia)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Timothy Scrase (University of Wollongong, Australia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

This panel considers cultural transactions in Asia in literature. All the proposed papers take Australian literature as it relates to Asia as their field: Dr Ouyang Yu and Prof Wenche Ommundsen's account is of the reception, and influence of Australian literature in China over three decades; Frank Huang's focus is on diasporic Chinese masculinities in literature in Australia; and Dr Alison Broinowski considers claims about an Asian 21st century, or an Asian Renaissance, and what relevance Asian Australian fiction may have to it.

[SAQ1-1]

Alison Broinowski (Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Australia)

Has Asian Australian Fiction a Place in an Asian Renaissance?

[SAQ1-2]

Ouyang Yu and Wenche Ommundsen (University of Wollongong, Australia)

A Century of Australian Literature in China: a Critical Survey

[SAQ1-3]

Zhong (Frank) Huang (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Chinese Masculinity and Diasporic Chinese Masculinities: Theory and Literary Representation

[SAQ2]

Asian Literatures: Motives and Genres

Panel ID	135 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Hope Sabanpan Yu (University of San Carlos, The Philippines)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

The proposed panel aims at bringing together scholars from various disciplines within the humanities and social sciences to explore into the motives and genres in the study of Asian literatures. The analyses of theatrical images, literary traditions and archetypal figures such as the hero, the animal-wife, and others, is not only integral to the perspective of literature but has implications for identity politics, nationalist struggles, unequal man-woman relations varying with their positioning in society. Explorations of the literary forms and motifs from a socio-historical perspective provide valuable insights into the emergence of social stereotypes and the creation or reaffirmation of hierarchies of class and gender being equally important themes reflected in some of the papers.

[SAQ2-1]

Roger Tol (KITLV-Jakarta, Indonesia)

Short Track Bugis Poetry

[SAQ2-2]

Barbara Wall (Korea University, Korea)

How to Become an East-Asian Hero - The Literary Motif of the Exposed Child in Chinese, Japanese and Korean Literature

[SAQ2-3]

Hope Sabanpan Yu (University of San Carlos, The Philippines)

Querida Mia: The Mistress in Selected Cebuano Short Stories by Women

[SAQ2-4]

Izabella Dorota Labedzka (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Gao Xingjian's Narrative/Dramaturgical Strategies: From the Word to the Image

[SAQ2-5]

Fumihiko Kobayashi (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, USA)

A Study of the Animal Woman's Nature in Japanese Oral and Written Traditions

[SAQ3]

Literature and Politics

Panel ID	178 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Hua Laura Wu (Huron University College)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

Novi Kussuji Indrastuti will begin this panel with a discussion on multiculturalism in Indonesian literature. This paper aims to formulate the best method in socializing the concept of multiculturalism and to introduce a relatively effective method to socialize the concept through literature in Indonesia. Next, Hua Laura Wu and Xueqing Xu will deal with the Chinese-Canadian identity issue in Canada. This paper concentrates on the Chinese attitudes toward the Canada Day from deeming it as a day of shame to a day of celebration. In particular, this paper examines a Chinese newspaper, Tai Hon Kong Bo(The Chinese Times), to redress the limitations in the study of Chinese-Canadian literature. It examines how their ideas of home as ones root and as ones cultural identity in Canada are related. Thirdly, Adelaida Figueras Lucero will deal with three distinctive war novels: Bhabani Bhattacharya's So Many Hungers!, Pramudya Ananta Tur's Perburuan and Castillo's The Firewalkers. The paper analyses what important monuments these works are to the dialectical relation between the Asian works and their historical contexts. Fourthly, Yoseph Yapi Taum describes the collective memory of the 1965 tragedy, and observes how Indonesian writers have attempted to put a voice to the suffering of their fellow countrymen. This paper stresses that Indonesian writers have performed as voice of the voiceless of the victims under the repressive regime. Finally, Supriya Banik Pal will deal with a critical analysis of women and education in the Indian epics. This paper analyzes characteristics of female characters in Indian literature and epics. It also explores the neglected identity of these women in the field of education, and brings into light their contributions to the society, particularly in the realm of education.

[SAQ3-1]

Novi Kussuji Indrastuti (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Multiculturalism in Indonesian Literature

[SAQ3-2]

Hua Laura Wu (Huron University College) and Xueqing Xu (York University, Canada)

From "Day of Shame" to "Canada Day": Reflections on Chinese-Canadian Identity and Home in the Tai Hon Kong Bo/Chinese Times

[SAQ3-3]

Adelaida Figueras Lucero (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

The Other War Novel: Protest and Affirmation in Bhattacharya's so Many Hungers! Pramudya's Perburuan, and Castillo's Firewalkers

[SAQ3-4]

Supriya Banik Pal (S.C. College under University of Burdwan, India)

A Critical Analysis of Women and Education in the Indian Epic: Mahabharata

[SAR1]

Aspects of Buddhism

Panel ID	182 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Suat Yan Lai (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will cover the aspects of Buddhism. First, Suat Yan Lai analyzes Bhikkhuni Dhammananda's framing of gender discourse in the Theravada Buddhist tradition in the context of Thailand in her efforts to build acceptance for the establishment of a female monastic order in terms of the sources used and the gender imageries presented. Then, Gabor Kosa will investigate some aspects of the complex relationship between Manichaeism and Buddhism. Wearing "a Christian mask" in the West, a Zoroastrian in Iran, Manichaeism spread on the Silk Road to the Inner Asian regions, where it absorbed traditional Buddhist concepts and practice. John Fredrick Mensing will compare conceptions of Buddhism in the United States with conceptions of Buddhism in Sri Lanka and Korea, showing how the term 'Buddhism' has been used both to convey the concept of an individual elective choice and to convey the concept of a community identity. Lastly, Avadhanula Vijaya Kumar Babu will touch on Asoka. Many Historians and Sociologists of the West and rest of the East opine that in India, rulers did not maintain the Welfare of the Subjects, is squarely incorrect.

[SAR1-1]

Suat Yan Lai (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Innovation through 'Tradition': Bhikkhuni Dhammananda's Framing of the Gender Discourse in the Theravada Buddhist 'Tradition' i

[SAR1-2]

Gabor Kosa (Budapest Buddhist University, Hungary)

Manichaeism and Buddhism - Some Meeting Points

[SAR1-3]

John Fredrick Mensing (The University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka)

Understanding the Impulse to War in Terms of Community Consciousness and Culturally Specific Religious Values

[SAR1-4]

Avadhanula Vijaya Kumar Babu (Osmania University, India)

Arts & Culture of Asia - Buddhist Art of Andhra Desa - A Study

[SAR2]

An Analysis of Literary Images through Time

Panel ID	170 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Yau Shuk Ting (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

This panel compares the different literary images portrayed in Asian cultures including works of China, Japan, Thailand, The Philippines and Indonesia. Wang (Narcissism and the Allegorical Agenda in A Precious Mirror for Judging Flowers) focuses on comparative readings of Precious Mirror as a rewriting of Honglou meng. Costa (Transnational Subjects, Translational Poetics: Rethinking Boundaries, Language and Identity in the Works of Tawada Yoko and Mizumura Minae) discusses the motif of displacement in works of Tawada Yoko and Mizumura Minae. YAU (Rethinking the Meaning of Loyalty: A Comparative Study of Chūshingura 1/47 and Red Cliff) addresses the question of how Chinese and Japanese classics portray loyalty differently such that one has been found to be irresistible while the other has fallen into complete obscurity. Thepphornbanchakit (The Distinctive Meanings of the Word 'kau' Employed in M.R. Kukrit Pramote's Short Story, "Mom") examines the various meanings of the word 'kau' as used in a Thai novel. While Aguirre (Mechatextuality: The Politics of Science and Technology in Asian Science Fiction or How the Margins Imagine a Scifi Self?) examines the representation of science and technology in Mobile Suit Gundam, Solstice Butterfly and Inside: My Best Friends.

[SAR2-1]

Ying Wang (Mount Holyoke College, USA)

Narcissism and the Allegorical Agenda in a Precious Mirror for Judging Flowers

[SAR2-2]

Emanuela Costa (Osaka University, Japan)

Transnational Subjects, Translational Poetics. Rethinking Boundaries, Language and Identity in the Works of Tawada Yoko and Mizumura Minae

[SAR2-3]

Yau Shuk Ting (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Rethinking the Meaning of Loyalty: A Comparative Study of Chūshingura 1/47 and Red Cliff

[SAR2-4]

Jaranya Thepphornbanchakit (Payap University, Thailand)

The Distinctive Meanings of the Word 'Kau' Employed in M.R. Kukrit Pramote's Short Story, "Mom"

[SAR2-5]

Chieko Kimura (Madrid Autonomous University, Spain)

The Transfiguration of the Japanese Vocabulary: Foreign Words or Native Ones?

[SAR3]

Religion in Society: Inclusion or Exclusion

Panel ID	183 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Hannah Kim Kook (University of Guam, USA)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

Religion is an important symbol, like culture, that reveals the long-standing traditions and practices of a particular ethnic group or organization. For certain ethnic and cultural groups, religion is not viewed as a static entity; rather the role of religion evolves to accommodate the innate representations of cultural symbols and styles. What we observe is a fusion between the observable and the “spiritual” in the represented ethnic enclaves studied by individual members of our panel. This panel will individually look at in particular the evolution of religion in Hawaiian society, along with an in-depth analysis of the Korean immigrant church on the island of Guam, the religious aspect in popular politics in Tanauan City, Batangas, the Philippines and an overlook of the convergence of politics and piety at Sufi establishments in South Asia. This panel will go on to explore the role of religious communities and/or religious symbols that are represented in a particular group from a microscopic perspective, and connect it to the macroscopic, the larger society.

[SAR3-1]

Barbara Watson Andaya (University of Hawaii, USA)

Exploring the Roots of Pentecostalism in Southeast Asia

[SAR3-2]

Hannah Kim Kook (University of Guam, USA)

The Future of the Korean Immigrant Church on Guam

[SAR3-3]

Yoshiko Okuyama (University of Hawaii, USA)

Connections among the Unconnected: Hawaiian and Japanese Beliefs of Afterlife

[SAR3-4]

Kashshaf Ghani (University of Calcutta, India)

Convergence of Two Worlds: Mapping Politics and Piety at Sufi Establishments (khanqah) in South Asia

[SAR3-5]

Chuan Yean Soon (Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Malaysia)

A Religious Aspect of Popular Politics in Tanauan City, Batangas, The Philippines

[SAR4]

Islam in an Historical Context

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Panel ID	168 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Hyunhee Park (John Jay College, USA)
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room R (206 ~ 208)		

Panel Abstract

We seek to go beyond many recent views of Islam by placing Islamic society and belief in a broader historical context in which we can see various religious and cultural practices by Muslims and their interactions with non-Muslims in specific times and places. This panel does so by presenting two papers on different historical topics about Islam within an Asian context: contacts with China during the premodern period and the formation of the concept of 'Bamar Muslims' in colonial Burma in the 1930s. The panel, therefore, hopes to contribute to understanding the diversity of Islam as it has evolved over times in different places.

[SAR4-1]

Ayako Saito (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan)

"Ethnicity" and "Religion" in Colonial Burma. Historical Background of the 1930s and Their Identity as "Bamar Muslims"

[SAR4-2]

Hyunhee Park (John Jay College, USA)

Before 1492: Earliest Contact and Mutual Knowledge between China and the Islamic World

[SAS1]

Ageing in Asia: Prospects and Consequences

Panel ID	194 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Evita Hanie Pangaribowo (Gadjah Mada University / University of Bonn, Germany)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines issues related to ageing in Asia. The increasing trend in aging population in Indonesia and other developing countries is not only an indicator of demographic momentum, but also lead to more consequential matters for socioeconomic condition of elderly people. Using the case of Indonesia, Evita Hanie Pangaribowo attempts to examine that elderly quality of life does differ by gender. She also examines the factors led to differences of life quality between elderly women and men. The second speaker, Jisun Kim, explores how the government's role has been changed since the self-reliance program was introduced. The self-reliance program is one of the main institutions that the principle of Korean productive welfare was applied. After that, Yoshiki Wakabayashi examines regional differences of nursery service provision in Japan from the viewpoint of lowering fertility rate. Over the past three decades, the total fertility rate has continued to decline throughout Japan. The Japanese government has recently enforced various policies to increase the fertility rate and achieve a gender-egalitarian society. The final speaker, Hafiz Tareq Abdullah will try to shed light on the effect of self-rated-health on the quality of life of older adults.

[SAS1-1]

Evita Hanie Pangaribowo (Gadjah Mada University / University of Bonn, Germany)
The Quality of Life of Elderly: Does Gender and Supporting Environment Matter?

[SAS1-2]

Jisun Kim (University of New South Wales, Australia)
Self-reliance Program in South Korea: Focused on the Situation of the Participants in the Self-reliance Program

[SAS1-3]

Yoshiki Wakabayashi (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)
Recent Trend and Regional Differences of Nursery Service Provision in Japan from the Viewpoint of Lowering Fertility Rate

[SAS1-4]

Hafiz Tareq Abdullah (University of Oxford, UK)
The Effect of Self-rated-health on the Quality of Life of Older Adults across the World - Evidence from a Global Ageing Survey

[SAS3]

Health Care and Mental Health I

Panel ID	199 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	Maribel Gacasan Valdez (Bukidnon State University, The Philippines)
Time	13:45 - 15:45	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

There are two studies to be presented in this panel on Health and Wellness. The first study is a descriptive study on the level of participation of the program implementation partners in the supplemental feeding program of the Malaybalay City Nutrition Council, Philippines. The results can help the city government come up with a sustainable nutrition program that can tap the corporate social responsibility, improvement of process, and accountability efforts of organizations. This study determined the collaboration of the corporations, City Nutrition Council, teacher-coordinators, and mothers as it looked into the level of participation, nutrition trends of school children, and impacts in terms of learning that these partners have on future nutrition programs. Two elementary schools were the identified research locales.

The second study discusses the wellness condition of the Philippines, key players, and varieties of pharmaceutical trades and the governmental and private initiatives to enhance the exchange as well as assess its impact to the Philippine health programs. It is about the growing bilateral trade between India and the Philippines enhanced by political, economic, military and even cultural collaborations between the two countries. India's Look East Policy helps cement the existing ties between the two. Such development benefited the Philippines. India eventually became the primary supplier of medicines to the Philippine government's health projects.

[SAS3-1]

Maribel Gacasan Valdez (Bukidnon State University, The Philippines)

Impacts of the Program Implementation Partners in the Supplemental Feeding Program of Malaybalay City Nutrition Council

[SAS3-2]

Joefer Bug-ay Santarita (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Health is Wealth: India's Pharmaceutical Trade in the Philippines, 1997-2007

[SAS3-3]

Md. Saiful Islam (The National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Poisoned Body: A Medical Anthropological Study of Arsenicosis in Bangladesh

[SAS4]

Health Care and Mental Health II

Panel ID	200 - Individual Panel	Convener	Jenn-Hwan Wang (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)
Date	August 8, 2009 (Saturday)	Chair	
Time	16:00 - 18:00	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

The panel focuses on issues of Health Care and Pharmaceutical Industry in Asia. Papers in this panel bring together case studies of developing countries including Malaysia, India, Philippines, Taiwan, China and Korea. First, Yasmin Othman Mydin's paper is to present about the application of REBT on a panic attack counseling case at a General Hospital in Malaysia. The counseling process was started with cognitive techniques which includes cognitive imagery and cognitive restructuring. This is an alternative way to treat panic attack besides medication. At the end of the session, the patient reported as being more relaxed and she experienced positive change in panic attack. Second, Joefer Bug-ay Santarita discuss the wellness (health and industry) condition of the Philippines, determine the key players, the bulk and varieties of pharmaceutical trades and the governmental and private initiatives to enhance the exchange as well as assess its impact to the Philippine health programs. Third, Md. Nazrul Islam's paper examines the development of the notion of ayurvedic holistic lifestyle services and products in response to modern demands. A case study of the Vedic Village will enable us to understand how the indigenous ayurvedic health system has been commodified to cater to both local and global consumers. Finally, Jenn-Hwan Wang and his students discuss paths of transition from catching-up towards innovation in the biopharmaceutical industry of East-Asia developing countries (Taiwan, China and Korea). Their paper argue that though the transformation of global value chain of the biopharmaceutical industry opens opportunities to late industrializing countries, state's policy and local institutional arrangements are the elements that determine the path of these countries' transformation.

[SAS4-1]

Cha-Hsuan Liu (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Chinese Immigrants' Perception on Mental Health and the Utilization of Mental Care Provisions

[SAS4-2]

Jenn-Hwan Wang (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Re-shaping East Asia Miracle? Institution Analysis of Biopharmaceutical Industry in Developing Countries

[SAS4-3]

Md. Nazrul Islam (Beijing Normal University / Hong Kong Baptist University, United International College, China)

Ayurveda and Health Tourism in India

[SAS4-4]

Ramon Glumalid Zarceno (West Visayas State University, The Philippines)

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on HIV/AIDS Among Senior Students of Secondary Public Schools in Iloilo City, Philippines



Technical Program

AUGUST 9, 2009 (SUNDAY)

[SUB1]

Enshrining the Body, Embodying the Stone

Panel ID	141 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Àlfonz Lengyel (Sino-American Field School of Archaeology, USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

Ancient architecture, shrines and remnants of any kind is the embodiment of history. Though old and ragged, many of them have stood the test of time and helped archeologists to discover the history, culture and values of those ancient days. The details reflect the richness of the culture. They also give us the knowledge of people's life. The study made in Angkor suggests that communicable disease developed locally. The study of Cham architectural temple tower in Vietnam illustrates the influence of two foreign cultures, Han Chinese and Indian. It shows the socio-economic background of Champa kingdom to be coastal trade, agriculture and fishing. It used to be the center of trade between central Vietnam, India subcontinent and China. There are many such known and unknown historical sites all over the world. Many of them have been found and studied but many of them are also being destroyed. Some places are restricted to foreign scholars.

[SUB1-1]

Tran Ky Phuong (Vietnam Association of Ethnic Minorities, Vietnam)

Tangible Evidence of the Cham Architectural Temple-Towers in the Turning-Point of the 10th and the 11th Centuries CE: Considering the Role of Champa Kingdom (s) in the Inter-Regional Maritime Trade between Southeast Asia, India and China

[SUB1-2]

Àlfonz Lengyel (Sino-American Field School of Archaeology, USA)

Importance of the Activities of the Sino-American Field School of Archaeology in Xi'an China.

[SUB1-3]

Anasuya Bhowmik (Research Collaborator with The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, India)

Indian Medieval Fort Architecture. A Note on Kumbhalgarh Fort,-the Pride of Mewar

[SUB1-4]

Katharine Cox (University of Otago, New Zealand)

Migration and Health in the Upper Mun River Valley (UMRV)

[SUB2]

Archaeology, Artefacts and Epigraphy

Panel ID	246 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Yoshie Itani (Tama Univeristy, Japan)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room B (102)		

Panel Abstract

Beauty depictions (bijinga) are a perennially popular artistic theme. In his paper Yoshei Itani explains the origin of carved women(bijinga) in Japanese porcelain in Meiji period. The paper explains process of women carvings in various phases of its development and its popularity and the decline after the introduction of images of women in magazines. In the paper , Sokha explains the excavation of 1000 years old pots and earthenware at KohTa Meas site in Angkor, Cambodia. It explains the elaborate process of conservation of potteries in detail which is as such :cleaning, matching, assembly, gapfilling and impainting. Rachna explains about the pottery technology, the physical characteristics of clay and temper and art carved in the ceramic vessels in Angkor. The paper first .Next the paper explains the standardization hypothesis , the tehnology and theory that helps to interpret their valuein archaeological context.

[SUB2-1]

Yoshie Itani (Tama Univeristy, Japan)

Images of Women on Japanese Modern Export Porcelains - Geishazu & Bijinga

[SUB2-2]

Sokha Tep (National Museum, Cambodia)

Ceramics Conservation Of Koh Ta Meas Archaeological Site

[SUB2-3]

Rachna Chhay (APSARA Authority, Cambodia)

Standardization in Khmer Ceramic: a Case Study of Thnal Mrech Kiln Site and Bangkong Kiln Site

[SUB2-4]

Chotima Chaturawong (Silpakorn University, Thailand)

The Architecture of Mon Buddhist Monasteries in Lower Burma: Indigenous and Indian Patterns

[SUC1]

The Influence of Gender on Socio-economic Development

Panel ID	191 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Singankutti Atukoralalage Karunatissa (University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room C (103)		

Panel Abstract

Many part of the world especially in the South Asian region the traditional the role of the male is centred around the production and he is treated as the bread winner one who provides physical protection to the family. Woman was responsible for rearing children, running the domestic front and plays the passive role of sexual needs of the man. The modernization of the Asian societies resulted in changing the traditional role of women due to socio-economic, cultural and political changes [Karunatissa Atukorala]. This argument is supported by Mohammad Imrul Kayes from Bangladesh. Imrul argues that women have not been given equal chances of participating in the decision making process with regard to development and politics as they are discriminated in all spheres and at all levels. This is due to cultural factors, traditional attitudes of people and misinterpretation of religion towards women. While accepting that women's participation in decision making and sharing the development benefits in many countries Sunethra try to analyze the level of women's participation in the poverty eradication project (Gemidiriya) in Sri Lanka. Looking at another aspect from Sri Lanka Atukorala makes an attempt to study the role of women in women headed household compared with men headed households. Poonam Sinha who studied men and women in Uttarakhand, India concludes that there are several factors for emergence of women entrepreneurship, mainly family background, motivating and facilitating factors, ambitions, attitude of family, etc. According to Poonam, Vocational training plays a significant positive role in promoting women entrepreneurs. Women participation and economic empowerment through economic activities can go a long way in speeding up the industrialization of rural areas and small towns. Poonam's findings are finally centered around the economic advancement.

Elena Nickolaevna Stepanova taking concrete example from Taiwan argues that special policy and programs had direct and indirect influence on the life of the people of Taiwan. The most fundamental social changes according to Nickolaevna have occurred due to education, especially the free education policy introduced in 1968. This has resulted in the change of the role of women in Taiwan over the last decade. Many women joined the work force, begun to compete with men, and become financially independent. In 1980's only 32% of the junior college students were women and this was increased to 54% in by 2001. The university and collage students in 1980s were 36% and this was increased to 48% in 2001. Education resulted in competitive income earning and the income has resulted in them to get independency. The government has adopted measures to protect women's welfare. The rights of women and mutual respect for women have been prioritized.

In summary the authors of this session have identified that the women's participation in the decision-making process in the development activities and politics in the South Asian countries is poor. There are some attempts in the region to get women's participation in the development process. Further there is a potential to get their participation by education policies and advancement of the economy. Education observed to play a significant role in the change of women's role.

[SUC1-1]

Singankutti Atukoralalage Karunatissa (University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka)
Female Headed Households of Asia: Social and Economic Challenges

[SUC1-2]

Elena Nickolaevna Stepanova (Institute of the Far East, Russia)
The Participation of Women in the Social-Political Evolution of the Society on Taiwan

[SUC1-3]

Jayesh G (Pondicherry University, India)
Gender and Civil Society in South Asia: A Micro Study of Kerala Society

[SUD2]

The Japanese Collection of Chinese Folk-crafts from the Historical and Comparative Perspective

Panel ID	33 - Organized Panel	Convener	Satohiro Serizawa (Nara University, Japan)
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Satohiro Serizawa (Nara University, Japan)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	Intag Choi (Dong A University, Korea)
Room	Room D (104)		

Panel Abstract

The modernization process of Japanese society advanced the interaction of people and culture in East Asia region, after the opening of treaty ports to Western countries in the late nineteenth century. The intellectuals who had studied Chinese civilizations through written texts got chances to travel in China and observe what the Chinese people really did. And the ordinary people were given the opportunity to go out Japan and to be exposed of foreign cultures as soldiers in military activities for the expansion and invasion to neighborhood areas of the Japanese Empire.

In this historical process, the collection, consumption and exhibition of Chinese material culture were much more flourished than those in previous period when very few people had contacted Chinese people and culture directly. And the popular interests in folk-crafts and custom of ordinary people promoted the collection of folk-crafts produced in neighbor countries in the early twentieth century, as seen in the famous "Mingei" movement started by Muneyoshi Yanagi.

This panel is composed of three case studies of modern Japanese collection of Chinese folk-crafts researched by the Japanese students from historical perspective, and discussions with a Korean scholar from comparative perspective. The comparison with the Korean case could be suggestive for the historical study of Japanese collection of Asian material culture, because Korea has been preserving particular national culture under the strong influence of Chinese culture and Japanese culture through history.

[SUD2-1]

Soichiro Sunami (Gangoji Institute for Research of Cultural Property, Japan)
Education of Fine Arts and Study of Material Culture in Early Modern Japan

[SUD2-2]

Satohiro Serizawa (Nara University, Japan)
Chinese Signboards Seen through the Eyes of the Japanese

[SUD2-3]

Norihito Nakao (Tenri Sankokan Museum, Japan)
Folk Toys in Manchuria Collected by the Japanese

[SUE2]

Art and Migration

Panel ID	140 - Individual Panel	Convener	Sophia Suk-mun Law (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room E (105)		

Panel Abstract

Art produced by people of a shared community under extreme circumstances reveals not only individual feelings, but rather some collective memories of the community as a whole. In her paper, Sophia brings into light 800 pices of artwork done by vietnamese refugees in Whitehead detention camp in the late eighties. The paper is a study of some significant images of this collection. Monica Reis discusses the origin of a new art form called retables as a result of mixture of Indian and Portuguese cultures. Her paper explains the evolution of a completely new architectural structure. Sohl Lee investigates the lives of working class migrants in Korea in two artworks. In a context where 400,000 migrant workers live in Korea, he suggests that artworks open up a new possibility to articulate the conflicts, cover-ups, and intimate stories that are intricately woven together to compose the diverse communities of the country. Based on the various artworks made by Indonesian domestic workers in Hokong, in her paper Shiho discusses the acivities of Pen Circle Forum where the artists were actively involved. The paper furthur examines the specific local influences in Hokong society that has produced this artists.

[SUE2-1]

Sohl Lee (University of Rochester, USA)

Homogeneous Korea? Seeing, Believing, and Articulating Migrant Workers' Lives in Contemporary Art

[SUE2-2]

Shiho Sawai (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Literary Activities of Indonesian Female Domestic Workers in Hong Kong

[SUE2-3]

Sophia Suk-mun Law (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Art in the Camp - Collective Memories of the Vietnamese Boat People in Hong Kong

[SUE2-4]

Mónica Reis (University of Algarve, Portugal)

The Indo-Portuguese Retables: From Portugal to índia, the Encounter in Art

[SUF2]

Race and Ethnicity

Panel ID	189 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Alberto Gomes (LaTrobe University, Australia)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room F (106)		

Panel Abstract

Race and ethnicity remain pivotal as a public policy issue in Asia despite decades of 'integrative revolution' (Geertz 1963) taking the form of nation-building and cosmopolitan civil politics. It was predicted that this 'integrative revolution' would sweep away 'primordial sentiments' and divisive racial and ethnic particularism. However, violent conflict, terrorism, and civil strife tendencies in Asia as in other parts of the world, emanating from racial, ethnic and religious exclusionary and divisive tendencies highlight the fact that such an 'integrative revolution' has not been entirely successful.

The primary questions addressed in this Panel are:

- Why do race and ethnicity remain as significant factors in public policy in Asia?
- How does race and ethnicity affect or influence the social and political lives of people in Asia?
- What sort of policy initiatives have been developed or implemented to combat the exclusionary or divisive tendencies or processes linked to race and ethnicity?
- How do factors such as economic conditions, divisive and exclusionary education and social policies, historical grievances, and political manipulations ("ethnic outbidding") and the abuse of ethnic/religious divisions affect social relations?
- What sorts of strategies do people employ to sustain peaceful, harmonious, and civil social relations with people they perceive to be racially or ethnically different?

[SUF2-1]

Nongmaithem William Singh (Mizoram University, India)

Social Exclusion & Social Discrimination among the Racial Minorities in India

[SUF2-2]

Toru Ueda (Osaka University, Japan)

Between the Vision and the People: a Case Study of an Urban Kampung in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

[SUF2-3]

Alberto Gomes (LaTrobe University, Australia)

Civility and Communal Harmony in Goa, India

[SUF2-4]

YoonKyong Lee (Korea University, USA)

Social Distance in Globalizing East Asia

[SUF2-5]

Tsai-wei Sun (National University of Singapore, Taiwan)

The strategic Triangle: State, Majority, and Minority in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore

[SUG1]

Environment and (Alternative) Energy Resources

Panel ID	164 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Piyakarn Teartisup (Mahidol University, Thailand)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room G (107)		

Panel Abstract

Fuel drives life. Fossil fuel is limited source and it is depleting at a rapid rate. In this context, it is only natural that we search alternative fuels. So, sustainable environment friendly fuel supply needs to be discovered. Various papers with different alternating ideas are going to be discussed on this panel. The discovery of Hydrocarbons in Caspian Basin States in one viable alternative for fossil fuel. Another alternative is the ever present, most readily available solar power. A case study at Barli illustrates the successful use of 150 solar cookers to run a community kitchen. It was proved to be very beneficial to rural women and can bring about socio-economic and environmental revolution. Similarly, 100% renewable biofuel from natural products like ethanol is presented as another alternative. Sugar molasses can be used to produce ethanol. Another paper illustrates a community based project to enhance forest covered land in Southern India since 1991. The paper gives a glimpse on the functions and performance and assesses the factor that plays dominant role in structure, implementation and performance of VFC. Also a paper describes the participatory action research methodology on the design of participating database and a manual for water quality management.

[SUG1-1]

Kimoto Koichi (Hiroshima Jogakuin University, Japan) and Arun Das (Mysore University, India)
Geographical Locations and the Performance of Village forest Committees of Southern India

[SUG1-2]

Piyakarn Teartisup (Mahidol University, Thailand)
Model of Water Quality Database Development Participatory Processes

[SUH1]

Identity Building in Art, Literature and Sport

Panel ID	247 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Jeroen de Kloet (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room H (108)		

Panel Abstract

Identity building in art, literature and sport

This panel critically unpacks the alleged rise of China. It zooms in on the intricate ways in which mediated images of China and Chineseness - through popular culture, art and cinema - are being moulded, constructed, contested and subverted by different parties in the global arena, and how the transnationalization of cultural production impacts upon "Chinese" identities. The construction of Olympic Beijing offered a unique moment for the Chinese state to present a new China to the world. Yet, this construction is challenged by visual artists, documentary makers; and even students may read the official imagery in contradictory ways. The Olympic torch presented the dream of a Greater China to the world, a dream that on the one hand united many (though not all) Chinese worldwide, yet also met with protest, contestation and dismay. Debates around the relay in the U.S. show how "China" is a profoundly contradictory sign, presenting a field of contestation rather than unification. And in the context of intensified processes of globalization, China is not only opening up to the world, but the world increasingly folds itself onto China. One case in point concerns the increasingly transnationalized mode of cultural production, for example, of Chinese cinema. In this process, local identities are not simply blurred but the process of co-produced films challenges the assumptions of the core/periphery model - and as such helps to undermine the worn-out juxtaposition of the alleged "West" versus "China".

[SUH1-1]

Jeroen de Kloet (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Visuality and Urbanity - Representing Olympic Beijing

[SUH1-2]

Zhihui Sophia Geng (St. John's University, USA)

Rallied behind the Olympic Torch: Activism, Ethnic Pride and the Imagination of Greater China

[SUH1-3]

Dieu Thi Nguyen (Temple University, USA)

Myth and Nation-making: Pursuing Vietnamese Identity Through Texts and Time

[SUH1-4]

Guy Podoler (University of Haifa, Israel)

Korean Football: A Case Study in Sport Nationalism

[SUI1]

China and Its Neighbours I

Panel ID	223 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Chien-peng Chung (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

This panel examines China's changing relationship with neighboring countries in the vast regions of Asia and the Pacific. Firstly, the nature of a rising China, whether and how it provides a challenge or opportunity for places from Taiwan to Africa, and what should be the appropriate response from outsiders to this rise in Chinese power, would be explored. Then, the historical evolution and future directions of China's "Good Neighbor Policy" towards neighboring states in Northeast, Southeast, Central and South Asia and the Western and South Pacific, together with the theoretical underpinning and operational strategies of this policy, will be analyzed. Finally, the role of China in the Korean peninsula, and how that position and stability in Northeast Asia are affected by South Korea as a cultural power and North Korea as a nuclear state, will be assessed.

[SUI1-1]

G. Supriya (Pondicherry University, India)

Emerging China; A Challenge or Opportunity in Asia

[SUI1-2]

Chien-peng Chung (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

The "Good Neighbor Policy" in the Context of China's Foreign Relations

[SUI1-3]

Santiago Castillo (EFE News agency Spain, Spain)

South Korea, a Cultural Power and a Key for the Political Stability in North-East Asia

[SUI1-4]

Ming Hwa Ting (University of Adelaide, Australia)

Canaries in the Mines: Southeast Asia as a Test-bed for the Nature of China and India's Rise

[SUI2]

China and Its Neighbours II

Panel ID	224 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Doo Eum Chung (Kyungnam University, Korea)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room I (T1)		

Panel Abstract

The Upsurge of India and China

This panel explores the upsurge of India and China as engines of growth in the global economy. It examines the influence this development has on both countries, on their immediate neighbors, and in a global context, while also looking at the political consequences this implies.

Argued is that as developments in both Northeast and South Asia become more important, Southeast Asia becomes more important as well. The concurrent rise of China and India and the possible resultant effects on the international system is arguably one of the most important questions facing the international system.

Furthermore, the panel examines how successful Chinese businessmen, especially from Zhejiang province, are in doing business with North Korea and how this may contribute to eventual peace on the Korean peninsula and the rest of Northeast Asia.

China and India took very different paths of development, and the reasons for this are discussed and explained. For instance the Chinese government nurtures and directs economic activity more than the Indian government does, while the two countries have adopted divergent policies toward trade and FDI. China has embraced it, but India remains cautious, and the countries have adopted differing forms of government? China retains a communist, single-party system, while India is the largest democracy in the world.

But despite all these differences, India and China are providing a strong platform for exponential growth of their bilateral economic ties. Simultaneously, the unprecedented growth stimulus in the world's two most populated countries is expected to boost demand in the global economy. This will open up massive market opportunities for their trading partners, especially neighbouring Asian economies. The panel looks at the ways in which the rapid economic growth in India and China will reduce poverty and accelerate agricultural production through special programs.

Perhaps one of the most fascinating, though controversial, issues is the military rise of China.

The question that arises is whether China will challenge the United States in the near future for hegemony in the world.

Both China and India are, however, keen to impress upon other actors that they intend to rise peacefully. Consequently, the English School theory is used, which focuses on the concept of the International Society of states, to argue why Chinese and Indian behavior in Southeast Asia foreshadows the nature of their respective rise to power.

[SUI2-1]

Dharitri Parija (Pondicherry University, India)

India and China: Two Asian Giant and Differing Development Strategies

[SUI2-2]

Kai Jin (Yonsei University, Korea)

From Power Transition to Power Transformation - A New Approach to Evaluate the Rise of China

[SUI2-3]

Doo Eum Chung (Kyungnam University, Korea)

China's Zhejiang Province Merchants Trading & Investing in North Korea

[SUI2-4]

N. Muthusamy (Pondicherry University, India)

India: An Emerging Power in Asia with Reference to China

[SUJ1]

Imperialism, Culture, and Transnational Identities: The Japanese Empire during Moments of Crisis, 1910s-1940s

Panel ID	235 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Annika A. Culver (University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNC-P), USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

The four panelists each investigate a particular aspect of culture and national identity asserted by various actors, whether educators, photographers, film stars, or collaborationist institutions during a moment in Japanese imperial expansion into surrounding East Asian territories. The presentations discuss the complexity of cultural identities in transnational venues-Korea, Manchuria, Manchukuo, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan. Takemoto looks at the educational system created to teach Japanese to foreigners in the early Shōwa period and the influential role of the School for Japanese Language and Culture as a means to project Japanese cultural nationalism. Culver examines a Japanese avant-garde photographer's equivocating view of Chinese labor in Manchukuo for the periodical "Manchurian Graphic." Chang, by analyzing the career and private life of Yamaguchi Yoshiko, discusses colonizing hierarchies in Manchurian films and the ambivalence of transnationality in the actress's venues of Manchukuo, Hollywood, or Tokyo. Through recently uncovered private papers and memoirs, Yap reveals the complexities of European negotiations of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong and Singapore transcending the usual "resistance versus collaboration" paradigm in her ground-breaking research. These valuable scholarly contributions each cover topics previously neglected in English-language research in Japanese cultural history.

[SUJ1-1]

Hideyo Takemoto (Fukuoka University of Education, Japan)

On the Teaching Japanese Language and Culture for foreigners in Modern Japan

[SUJ1-2]

Felicia Yap (University of Cambridge, UK)

Collaboration, Resistance and Ambiguity during the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong and Singapore

[SUJ1-3]

Annika A. Culver (University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNC-P), USA)

Fuchikami Hakuyō's 'Avant-Garde' Depictions of Labor in Manchukuo in 'Manchurian Graphic,' 1933-1940

[SUJ1-4]

Chia-ning Chang (University of California, USA)

Kamei Katsuichirō: Contemplating Sin, Ideological Conversion, and War Responsibility

[SUJ2]

Japan in the World, the World in Japan

Panel ID	236 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Kayoko Ishii (Nagoya university of business and Commerce, Japan)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room J (T2)		

Panel Abstract

This panel assesses the identity of Japan in regards to its history, food and culture and education. A paper brings light on Japan's past and explains that history remains a critical issue for national self understanding. It illustrates the fact Japan has not explicitly apologized for its wartime behavior and the WWII legacy still affects Japanese national identity on various levels. Another paper assesses the participation of Japanese department of Education in World's fair and the reactions of the westerners in latter half of nineteenth century. The paper brings into notice how the Japanese attitude shifted from getting informed about the western education system at the beginning to depicting efforts in presenting the modernization and institutionalization and asserting Japanese specificity in education. Another paper assesses the ethnic power balance in present day Japan using names as indicator among Japanese-English and Japanese -Thai couples. It elaborates that mixed race children live in a strong ethnic power balance and the former is more powerful than gender based balance in Japanese society. A paper on cuisine of Satsuma challenges the oft-stated notion that Japan's modern transformation was a direct response to foreign opening of the country.

[SUJ2-1]

Elina Sinkkonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Coming in Terms with the Past in Chinese and Japanese National Identity Construction

[SUJ2-2]

Kayoko Ishii (Nagoya university of business and Commerce, Japan)

Ethnic Power Balance Surrounding Intermarried Couple and Their Children: Analysis on Name of Intermarried Couples in Japan

[SUJ2-3]

Joshua Evan Schlachet (Kagoshima University, Japan)

Peripheral Cuisine and Revolutionary Energy: Satsuma Food Culture and Social Change in 19th Century Japan

[SUJ2-4]

Klaus Dittrich (University of Portsmouth, Germany)

Japanese Education at World's Fairs and "Western" Reactions to Them in the Late Nineteenth Century

[SUK1]

Civil Society in Asia I

Panel ID	227 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Dora Esteves Martins (ISCSP-UTL, Portugal)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will deal with civil society in Asia. First, Youngmi Kim will open this panel with a discussion on Korean civil society and its Internet culture. The paper examines the origins and implications of the current waves of popular protest as well as its aims and mechanisms in South Korea. The paper argues that the Internet culture has achieved a crucial role in shaping Korean public and political life. In addition, it seeks to conceptualise this type of behavior as a form of digital populism, where online networks mobilize a large segment of the population prompting this on the wave of an emotional reaction rather than a rational reflection on the causes and consequences of a political issue. Next, Elena Asciutti will shed light on human rights in East Asia and the role of civil society. The paper analyses the concept of Asian values, which has been launched by some Asian governments in order to challenge the universality of human rights. The paper examines the juridical compatibility of Asian values with the international human rights obligations. The paper will then analyse whether human rights NGOs have had an impact on regional polity. Finally, Dora Esteves Martins will present the role of civil society in Chinese domestic politics. The purpose of this paper is to explain the features of the civil society in China and how it may influence the domestic politics in the future.

[SUK1-1]

Youngmi Kim (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Digital Populism in South Korea? Internet Culture and the Problems with Direct Participation

[SUK1-2]

Elena Asciutti (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Italy)

Human Rights in East Asia: the Role of Civil Society

[SUK1-3]

Dora Esteves Martins (ISCSP-UTL, Portugal)

Civil Society: Promoting Changes in Chinese Domestic Politics?

[SUK2]

Civil Society in Asia II

Panel ID	129 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Anders Uhlin (Lund University, Sweden)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room K (T3)		

Panel Abstract

This panel brings into discussion the impact and power play of civil societies in their respective societies. Mr. Ikeo brings light into the possibility and limitation of civil society in military security. He discusses the developing awareness of own power of the civil societies and their advocacy against demilitarization in Henoko and Takae of Japan. Mr. Uhlin's paper discusses the democratic credentials of ADB in an environment where international institutions are challenged by civil society actors on their alleged democratic deficits. He aims to explore to what extent the image of democratic progress is correct, the account of changes made and the factors and role of transnational civil society in this process. Mr. Nam's paper exclusively assesses the liminal effects of social movement on South Korea from eighties to the present. It discusses how the madang theaters, Confucian funeral rites, shamanic ceremonies expressed the vibrant liminal character in the past. It also explains how the efforts to adjust their action to legal norms and regulations in the nineties overshadowed the liminal character and how recently the 'candle light' citizens have profoundly strengthened the liminal character in form of dance songs, self made poster thus garnering more public attention than ever before.

[SUK2-1]

Yasushi Ikeo (Kyoto-Seika University, Japan)

Can the Civil Society have Impacts on the Relocation of U.S. Military Bases? For the Establishment of Security of Ordinary People

[SUK2-2]

Anders Uhlin (Lund University, Sweden)

Democratizing Regional Governance in Asia? The Asian Development Bank and Transnational Civil Society

[SUK2-3]

Sang-hui Nam (German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Germany)

Cultural Performance and Liminal Effects of Social Movements: The Case of South Korea Since the 1980s

[SUL1]

Mass Mobilization in Twentieth Century China

Panel ID	239 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Hongshan Li (Kent State University, USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

Political parties, especially the Nationalist and Communist Parties, competed with each other in mobilizing and controlling the masses in the Twentieth Century. The effectiveness of their effort largely determined their rise and fall in China's political stage. The four papers in this panel examine the mass mobilization effort made by both the Nationalists and Communists in various historical periods with different targets and methods. Based on new historical sources, John Kenneth Olenik argues that Deng Yanda, Director of the General Political Department of the National Revolutionary Army, played a decisive role in conceptualizing and implementing the mobilization of the masses, especially the peasants, in the mid-1927s. Focusing on the celebration of the Children's Day since the 1930s, Valentina Boretti points out that both the Nationalist and Communist regimes extended their mobilization effort to children and their parents, aiming at turning children into "militant, group-oriented citizens, with healthy body, rich knowledge, wholesome habits, and revolutionary spirit." The thought reform and college realignment, according to Hongshan Li, were two intertwined movements launched by the newly established Communist regime to win political support from the Chinese students and intellectuals in its military confrontation with the United States in Korea. As Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought gradually lost their appeal to the Chinese people since the beginning of the reform era, the Communist regime, as Jiawen Ai illustrates, increasingly turned to "Chinese tradition" to justify its authority in a market economy.

[SUL1-1]

John Kenneth Olenik (Montclair State University, USA)

The General Political Department and Peasant Mobilization during the Northern Expedition

[SUL1-2]

Hongshan Li (Kent State University, USA)

The Beginning of Cultural Cold War in China: From Thought Reform to College Realignment

[SUL1-3]

Valentina Boretti (University of London, UK)

Celebrating China's Hope: The Meanings of Children's Day

[SUL1-4]

Jiawen Ai (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Political Use of Tradition in Contemporary China

[SUL2]

War Time Attitudes of the Japanese Occupation Forces in Southeast Asia

Panel ID	261 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	William Franklin Pore (Pusan National University, Korea)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room L (T4)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will deal with war time attitudes of the Japanese occupation forces in Southeast Asia. William Franklin Pore will begin this panel with a discussion on the problem of essentializing Buddhism in Japan's "Eight-Cornered World." This paper combines the findings of three prominent scholars who have analyzed the evolution of Japanese thought not only on Japan itself, but also on its relationship with Asia. Next, Huub De Jonge will address the Indo-Arab community in Indonesia during the Japanese Occupation. The Japanese occupation led to the rise of all kinds of short-lived and protracted relationships, strategies, and loyalties by the Indo-Arab minority to protect their vulnerable position. Thirdly, Ricardo Trota Jose will analyze Japanese stragglers in the Philippines in World War II and the Philippines-Japanese Relations from 1952 to 1974. This paper seeks to examine the impact and the role played by these stragglers in Philippine-Japanese relations. Finally, Christine de Matos will explore Australian and Japanese men in Hiroshima from 1946 to 1952. This paper explores Australian and Japanese masculinities as linked to race and whiteness, nation and power in the military occupation context.

[SUL2-1]

William Franklin Pore (Pusan National University, Korea)

A Case of Thinking about "Asia" in the Past: The Problem of Essentializing Buddhism in Japan's "Eight-Cornered World," 1941-1945

[SUL2-2]

Huub De Jonge (Radboud University, The Netherlands)

Accommodation and Resistance: The Indo-Arab Community in Indonesia during the Japanese Occupation

[SUL2-3]

Ricardo Trota Jose (University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

Japanese World War II Stragglers in the Philippines and the Philippines-Japanese Relations 1952-1974

Lt. Hiro Onoda was the last recognized Japanese straggler to surrender in the Philippines. Prior to his surrender, several other Japanese had surrendered in the 1950s. This paper seeks to examine the impact and role played by these stragglers in Philippine-Japanese relations.

[SUL2-4]

Christine de Matos (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Occupation Masculinities: Australian and Japanese Men in Hiroshima, 1946-1952

[SUM1]

Borders in the Centre

Panel ID	230 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Shiskha Prabawaningtyas (Paramadina University, Indonesia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

Borderlands are crucial spaces for analyzing changing dynamics of development in Asia. In Asia, borderline communities are ethnic minorities who are marginalized and differentiated in national context. On contrary communities in the border are more deeply linked to communities within international borders in the context of language, culture and natural resources. Mr. Duncan presents a case study of India's Northeast region to explore the dynamics of development and its impact on such communities. Ms Siskha's paper deals with the power struggle among states in South East Asia which centralizes on border issues. Her paper goes on to elaborate on why the ASEAN, the sole regional organization's mechanism failed to provide solution to the power struggle. Ms. Mala's paper brings into the light little known Pathan trade networks operating along Malaysia-Thai border, which the Kualalampoor and Bangkok view suspiciously. The paper examines the multiple identities and citizenship of Pathans and consequent policy implications. Mr. Ulises' paper discusses South China Sea as a rich subject of study in the permanent tension between center and periphery of Nation states. The paper deals with maritime regions overlapping state jurisdictions and subjects to claim of multiple actors.

[SUM1-1]

Ulises Granados (The University of Tokio, Japan)

Maritime Regions as Center of the Periphery of Nation States: The Case of the South China Sea

[SUM1-2]

Duncan McDuie-Ra (University of New South Wales, Australia)

From Frontiers to Corridors: The Changing Dynamics of Development in Asian Borderlands.

[SUM1-3]

Shiskha Prabawaningtyas (Paramadina University, Indonesia)

Struggle of Power over Border Control in Southeast Asia

[SUM1-4]

Mala Rajo Sathian (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Within Borders? Pathan Trade and Diaspora Network at the Malaysia-Thailand Border

[SUM1-5]

Vinesh Hookoomsing (University of Mauritius, Mauritius)

Asia and the South-West Indian Ocean, with Mauritius as a Multiple Hub

[SUM2]

The Middle Class and Social Mobility in Asia

Panel ID	233 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Govind Swaroop Pathak (Indian School of Mines University, India)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room M (T5)		

Panel Abstract

One would agree that the Middle Class of the Society is moving into the centrestage from backstage in many countries. The present panel attempts to consider the various issues combining the contributions from various researchers from different countries like China, Phillipines, Australia & Singapore. Prof. Efflict in her research paper will address the issues related class formation and consumption among Middle Class Professionals in China. Prof. Wong in his paper will address the various issues among the relationship between the Middle Class and the political Structure in China. Prof. Jackson in her paper will address various issues related to Private Entrepreneurship in China, adopting a case study approach. Dr. Pathak in his paper will address the issues related to Middle Class in India. The panel will attempt to serve a platform for further discussion and research.

[SUM2-1]

Jacqueline Tse-mui Elfick (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Singapore)

Class Formation and Consumption Practices among Middle Class Professionals in Shenzhen

[SUM2-2]

Andrea Chloe Ang Wong (Foreign Service Institute, The Philippines)

The Chinese Middle Class: An Analysis of its Political Influence towards Democracy in China

[SUM2-3]

Pamela Anne Jackson (University of Queensland, Australia)

Pathways to Social Mobility - Trajectories of Home Grown Entrepreneurs in Contemporary China

[SUM2-4]

Govind Swaroop Pathak (Indian School of Mines University, India)

Consumerism in the Great Indian Middle Class: Changing Paradigms

[SUN1]

Current Developments in Malaysia

Panel ID	204 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room N (203)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will focus on the current status and the future development of Malaysia. First, Saskia Schaefer will discuss religious freedom in Malaysia. This paper analyses the legal situation of and the discourse on religious freedom and apostasy in Malaysia. It also focuses on the English language daily newspaper The New Straits Times, closely linked to the government, to analyse the official positions and reactions to inputs from other media. Next, Musa Mahani will deal with 'Women Question' in Malay Magazines in Malaya before and during the second World War. This paper focuses on issues and debates raised by female writers in the Malay magazines during the first decade of the 20th century with regards to women's social roles in Malayas modernization process. Thirdly, Mohd Yahya Mohamed Ariffin focuses on the contents of media relation materials received by the mass media industry in Malaysia. Fourthly, Azlizan Mat Enh will focus on Hindu Rights Movement (HINDRAF) from the perspective of the Utusan Malaysia, Malay mainstream media. The paper will investigate the stand taken by the Utusan Malaysia, its style of writing and how far it was objective in its reporting. Finally, Azlizan Mat Enh will shed light on Malaysia's foreign policy of Bosnia-Herzegovina Issue. This paper will study other factors underlying Malaysia foreign policy and analyse the role of Malaysia regarding the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[SUN1-1]

Saskia Schaefer (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

The Discourse on Religious Freedom in Malaysia

[SUN1-2]

Musa Mahani (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

'Women Question' in Malay Magazines in Malaya Before and During the Second World War

[SUN1-3]

Mohd Yahya Mohamed Ariffin (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Public Relations in Malaysia: Content Analysis of Media Relation Materials

[SUN1-4]

Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Hindu Rights Movement [HINDRAF] from the Perspective of Utusan Malaysia (Malay Mainstream Media)

[SUN1-5]

Azlizan Mat Enh (National University of Malaysia, Malaysia)

Malaysia Foreign Policy of Bosnia-Herzegovina Issue : 1992-1995

[SU01]

Through the Looking Glass - Korea and the Western Gaze

Panel ID	120 - Organized Panel	Convener	Charles Carroll Montgomery (Solbridge International School of Business, Korea)
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Charles Carroll Montgomery (Solbridge International School of Business, Korea)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	Charles Carroll Montgomery (Solbridge International School of Business, Korea)
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

International public relations, the internet, the interactions of globalization and markets transform the every day events that were once obscured by space and time into images that can be instantaneously transmitted to a waiting world. The focus of this panel is on three aspects of this new ability and how these aspects have affected South Korea in the recent past, and how these aspects might affect Korea, or how Korea might affect them, in the future.

First, this panel considers, with respect to Korea, the organization and dissemination of such images, their reception in the international community, how the international community gazes on these images, and how that gaze judges, alters and responds to the totality of the received images. Second, this panel attempts to discuss how this returned/reflected gaze becomes a new set of images for consideration of Korean image-makers and to what extent this feedback loop is working for, or against, Korean national interests. Finally, this panel addresses to what extent we feel Korea can control this process by understanding it and utilizing it more efficiently.

The studies in the panel touch on the specific areas of; Korean international advertising and image; how external pressures have altered both how Koreans 'look' at male beauty and what that beautiful look is; How translation theory and practice can affect how Korea is perceived by the world, and; How internationalization creates a feedback loop between Korea and the world even a field as local as cuisine. Through these studies of the foreign gaze, how it is courted, distorted, and fed back and forth, our panel inquires as to where the eye of the world meets Korea, what it sees there, what control over that vision Korea can maintain, and, finally, how Korea returns that gaze.

Cognizant that as proposed this panel currently contains only US and U.K. citizens, we would be happy to accept any other speaker whose work is related to our topic and who could give broader scope to it.

[SU01-1]

Charles La Shure (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea)

Through a Lens Darkly: Perceiving Korea through Translation

[SU01-2]

Jennifer Flinn (Korea University, Korea)

Looks Good Enough to Eat

[SU01-3]

James Turnbull (Students & Scholars in Korea Studies, Korea)

Backlash: The Role of the Asian Financial Crisis in the Feminization of Korean Ideals of Male Beauty

[SU01-4]

Charles Carroll Montgomery (SolBridge International School of Business, Korea)

Korea, Branding and the Westerner's Gaze: Opportunities for Autocatalytic Emergence

[SU02]

Citizen Journalism & Blogs in Korea

Panel ID	208 - Individual Panel	Convener	Thomas Kern (Heidelberg University, Germany)
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room O (204)		

Panel Abstract

This panel deals with recent developments in the mass media sector of South Korea. The first paper investigates the transformation and diffusion of the democratic media movement and the emergence of citizen journalism in the late 1990s. This new movement considerably contributed to the consolidation of democracy by providing broader access to the public sphere for ordinary citizens. The second paper examines the fall and perceived recovery of Korean music industry. Due to new technologies and the infringement of intellectual property rights the record sales considerably decreased between 2001 and 2006. Based on an institutional approach, the presenter analyzes the causes for this development. The third paper explores how new communication technologies changed the political landscape and the culture of public debates in South Korea. Finally, the fourth paper deals with the development and effects of the so-called "Korean Wave" in East Asia.

[SU02-1]

Thomas Kern (The University of Erfurt, Germany)

Innovations and the Development of Civil Societies: Focused on Citizen Journalism in South Korea

[SU02-2]

Timothy Gitzen (Yonsei University, Korea)

Decentralization of Music: The Fall and Perceived Recovery of the Korean Music Industry

[SU02-3]

Hyejin Kim (Singapore Korean School, Singapore)

Blogs and Politics in Korea

[SU02-4]

Jeerick Alegre Vidad (UP Asian Center, The Philippines)

The World Loves Korea!!!

[SUP1]

The Impact and after Effects of Natural Disaster / Environment Conservation Issues in India

Panel ID	148, 14 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Abdur Rehman Cheema (Massey University, New Zealand)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room P (205)		

Panel Abstract

There is an increasing realization that disasters are not natural per se. Vulnerability to a disaster is determined within physical and social environment in a given community. Disasters have to be perceived as complex phenomenon and therefore call for inclusion of a broad range of stakeholders. The studies in this panel offer interesting examples of disaster scenarios from different parts of Asia including a case from Indonesia where complexity of the situation did not allow for the determination of the cause of the disaster. Papers reveal that disasters disrupt socio-cultural environment of societies, cause irregular patterns of internal and external distribution of population and endanger local cultural identity. Identification of local institutions which are repository of community trust, norms, customs and values such as religious institutions may help to foster rehabilitation in the aftermath of a disaster. Another important dimension of the role of religious institutions is their positionality on risk perception in faith-based societies since masses tend to tow the line of argument of religious institutions and model their disaster responses accordingly.

[SUP1-1]

Abdur Rehman Cheema (Massey University, New Zealand, New Zealand)

The Role of Religious Institutions in Disaster Risk Governance: The Case of 2005 Earthquake in Pakistan

[SUP1-2]

Turniningtyas Ayu Rachmawati (Brawijaya University, Indonesia)

The Settlement Preference of Lapindo Mudflow Victims

[SUP1-3]

Shaik Abdul Thaha (Maulana Azad National Urdu University, India)

Introduction of State Forestry and Its Impact on Agriculture in Colonial India: A Study of Hyderabad State

[SUP1-4]

Ravi Shankar Sahay (St. Xavier's College, India)

Ecological Impact on Cultural Diversity of Jharkhand, India

[SUP1-5]

Pranjit Kumar Sarma (North Eastern Hill University, India)

Assessment of Habitat Change of Pigmy Hog in Barnadi Wild Life Sanctuary, Assam Using Remotely Sensed Data and GIS

[SUQ1

English in the Asian Context

Panel ID	179 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Jinbong Choi (Texas State University, USA)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

This panel will consider English in the Asian Context. Ksenia Markina will begin this panel with a discussion on Chinese & English Languages Interference. This paper focuses on particular cases of English interference with the nowadays' South-East Asian languages (mainly Mandarin Chinese) circumstances. Secondly, Leng Leng Yeo will discuss Japanese university students choices of English language teachers. The purpose of this paper is to look into Japanese university students choices of English language teachers, to find out the attitude of Japanese students towards people who come from countries where English are spoken, and to suggest a multicultural approach towards English language education. Next, Jinbong Choi will deal with analysis of national Images of South Korea, China, and Japan in the news coverage of American newspapers. This paper will examine how the two major American daily newspapers, the New York Times and Washington Post, represent South Korea, China, and Japan and what the differences are between political and economical images of these three countries in the newspapers. Finally, Adnan Hussein will explore the framing of the 2008 Malaysian general election result by the English language press. This paper will focus on three English language newspapers, New Straits Times, The Sun and The Star in Malaysia, with analysis on the news and commentaries from the election day to the formation of Malaysian Cabinet.

[SUQ1-1]

Ksenia Markina (Institute of Oriental Studies, Russia)

Chinenglish: A Study on Chinese&English Languages Interference

[SUQ1-2]

Leng Leng Yeo (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Japanese University Students' Choices of English Language Teachers

[SUQ1-3]

Jinbong Choi (Texas State University, USA)

Analysis of National Images of South Korea, China, and Japan in the News Coverage of American Newspapers

[SUQ1-4]

Adnan Hussein (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

Making Sense of the March 8 Political Tsunami: Framing of the 2008 Malaysian General Election Result by the English Language Press

[SUQ2]

Philosophy and Ethics

Panel ID	150 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Chandrakanta Sharma (Womens College, India)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room Q (301)		

Panel Abstract

A demand in ethical education in almost every field shows that it is lacking. It must be part of our educational program in order to save society from imminent collapse. Kalipada's paper explains that professional ethics at present is at crossroad and is facing crisis. It suggests unless attempts at moral regeneration are made and taken seriously no amount of teaching and discussion of professional ethics will be helpful. We live in an era of knowledge economy. Wide number of knowledge related practices are Human Resource Management. ICT projects, marketing, financial regulations. Applied philosophy is knowledge in action which ultimately gets reflected as values. Each business or profession adopt and honor certain values. As such Chandrakanth's paper studies the importance of values in business is underlined by the increasing emphasis on corporate governance. Good corporate management is using the financial, physical and human resources of an enterprise to get the best result in terms of productivity, profitability, market capitalization etc. We need to think of such coordinated action if we want to tackle effectively the current challenges we face in our professional life.

[SUQ2-1]

Chandrakanta Sharma (Womens College, India)

Applied Philosophy and Business Ethics

[SUQ2-2]

Kalipada Mohanta (St.Anthony's College, India)

Professional Ethics at Crossroad

[SUS1]

Regional Economic Growth in East and South Asia I

Panel ID	156 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Edo Han Siu Andriesse (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)
Time	08:30 - 10:30	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

This panel consists of four outstanding presentations over regional economic growth in East and South Asia. Edo Han Siu Andriesse will begin the panel with a discussion on integrating private sector development and local-central relations in Asia. This paper argues that in order for policies to be effective PSD and LCR should be analysed simultaneously. Next, Aye Mengistu Alemu will discuss the Impacts of vertical and horizontal export diversification on growth through the cases from East Asia and Africa. Thirdly, Kiril Tochkov will deal with regional growth and convergence in China, India and Russia. This paper explains that physical capital accumulation was the largest contributor to regional growth in China and India. It concludes that the income divergence across regions is likely to remain a major problem in the future. Finally, Michael J. Montesano will examine some themes in the history of commerce and society in Thailand in 20th century. It concludes with a discussion of the way that domestic social processes and international integration related to each other in Thailand, with comparative reference to other national cases in both Southeast and Northeast Asia.

[SUS1-1]

Edo Han Siu Andriesse (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)

Integrating Private Sector Development and Local-central Relations in Asia

[SUS1-2]

Kiril Tochkov (Texas Christian University, USA)

Regional Growth and Convergence in China, India, and Russia

[SUS1-3]

Michael J. Montesano (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore)

Some Themes in the History of Commerce and Society in Twentieth-Century Provincial Thailand

[SUS1-4]

Mina Park, Bomin Kim, and Ki-Kwan Yoon (Chungnam National University, Korea)

A Study on the Some Plans to Raise the Ratio of Participation of SMEs in Korea into Overseas Trade Exhibition

[SUS2]

Regional Economic Growth in East and South Asia II

Panel ID	49 - Individual Panel	Convener	
Date	August 9, 2009 (Sunday)	Chair	Mohammad Iutful Kabir (Macquarie University, Australia)
Time	10:45 - 12:45	Discussant	
Room	Room S (209 ~ 211)		

Panel Abstract

China and India are two rapidly growing economies at present. A comparative analysis of the economic reforms implemented by both countries and its result is presented. In her paper, Reena researches the reason behind lack of rapid progress in India. The paper explains the divergence in the initial or pre-reform conditions and political economy reforms as the factors effecting progress. It explains the whole subject in contextual setting and attempts to bring into focus the pivotal role of State in alleviating the pains of globalization. Study of the entering modes of Korean firms in different industries is presented. Heejung's paper shows that the manufacturing and fully owned subsidiary and wholesale/retail firms enter industry in different modes. It also shows that human capital intensity is the important factor which decides the entry mode. A "Model of Business Culture with Chinese" based on culture is presented and compared with the world business culture to reflect the conflicts and frictions between Chinese and overseas business ethics.

Zheng's paper analyses culture's impact on multinational business and cross-cultural operation practices of multinationals in China in the specific background of the Chinese business culture.

[SUS2-1]

Mohammad Iutful Kabir (Macquarie University, Australia)

Measuring the Impact of RNFE on Poverty and Inequality: Some Methodological Issues

[SUS2-2]

Heejung Yeo (Chungnam Nat'l University, Korea)

Entry Modes of Korean Firms into Foreign Markets

[SUS2-3]

Aye Mengistu Alemu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan)

The Impacts of Vertical and Horizontal Export Diversification on Growth: An Empirical Study on Cases from East Asia and Africa

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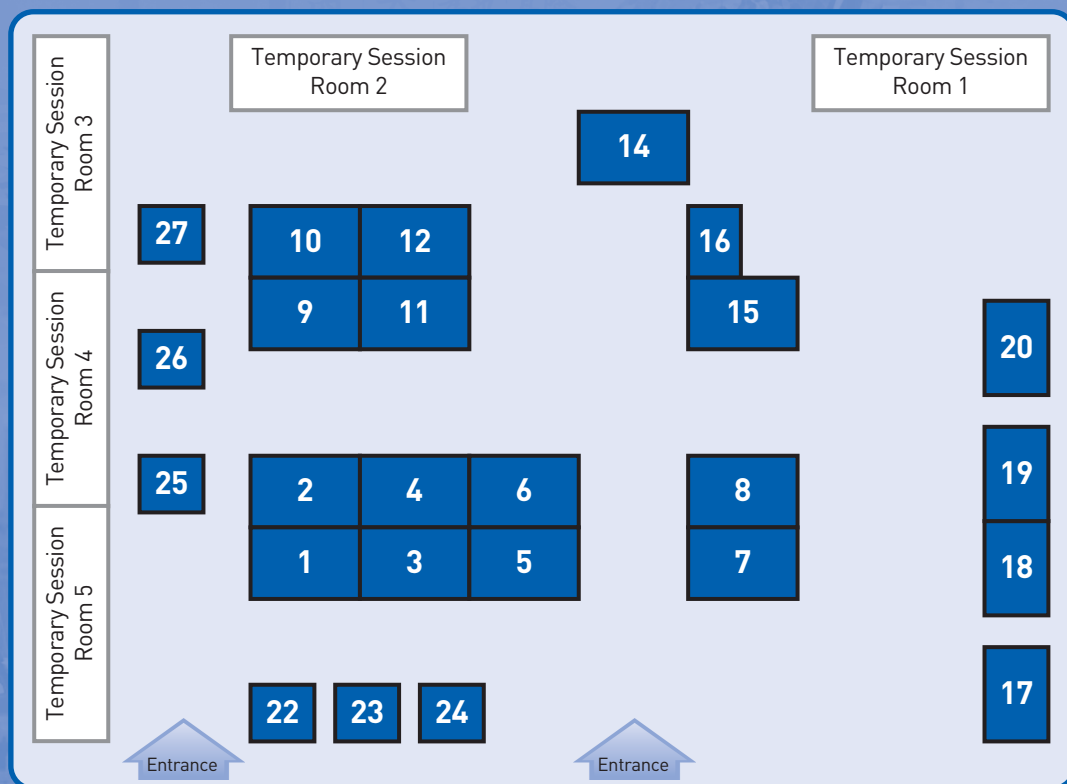
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Exhibition Information

Joint Book Display
Angkor Verlag
University of Malaya Press
Mekong Press
Floating World Editions
Brepols Publishers
Silkworm Books
Center for Japanese Studies The University of Michigan

Booth No.	Exhibitors
1	Taiwan e-Learning & Digital Archives Program (TELDAP)
2	Hong Kong University Press
3	Ewha Womans University Press
4	NUS Press Pte Ltd
5 - 6	The Korea Foundation
7 - 8	Chungnam National University
9 - 10	Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group
11	KITLV Press
12	Asian Development Bank
14	IIAS / ICAS
15	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
16	Amsterdam University Press
17	Global Asia
18 - 19	Joint Book Display
20	Mahayana Buddhism Yangwoohwae
22	CEFC
23	Maney Publishing
24	Cornell University East Asia Series
25	NIAS Press
26	Korea Social Science Data Archive
27	Springer

Exhibition (Booth No. 1)**Taiwan e-Learning & Digital Archives Program (TELDAP)**

Name of Organization	Taiwan e-Learning & Digital Archives Program (TELDAP)	President	Dr. Simon C. Lin (Representative)
Address	#128 Academia Rd. Sec. 2, Nankang District, Taipei	Country	Taiwan
Tel	+886-2-2789-8313	Fax	+886-2-2783-7653
E-mail	Kristy.liu@twgrid.org	Web-site	teldap.tw
Contents of Exhibit	- "Digital Taiwan- Culture and Nature"- video and website - TELDAP - educational video - About Taiwan- video and flyers		

Introduction

"Taiwan e-Learning and Digital Archives Program" aims to creatively promote Taiwan's cultural uniqueness and academic achievements. At ICAS 6, we present a series of stories and detailed background information on specially chosen features of Taiwan. Through the presented documents and treasures from different dynasties, pictures and images of endemic organisms, and 3-D animations, we unfold the Eastern experience and explore Taiwan's multicultural lives.

Exhibition (Booth No. 2)**Hong Kong University Press**

Name of Organization	Hong Kong University Press	President	
Address	14/F Hing Wai Centre, 7 Tin Wan Praya Rd.	Country	Hong Kong
Tel	852 2550 2670	Fax	
E-mail	hkupress@hku.hk	Web-site	
Contents of Exhibit	- Asian Film, Media, and Cultural Studies - Hong Kong, Macao, and Colonial History -Asian Law, Politics, Public Health		

Introduction

Hong Kong University Press annually publishes more than 50 new English, Chinese and bilingual works in film and media studies, Chinese history and culture, language and linguistics emphasizing Asian varieties of English and Cantonese, as well as Hong Kong and Macau history, politics, society and literature, and professional books in English and Chinese in fields such as social work, law, medicine, real estate and construction.

Exhibition (Booth No. 3)**Ewha Womans University Press**

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Name of Organization	Ewha Womans University Press	President	Choi Min-suk
Address	85-1 Hanuesol Building A, 4th fl, 85-1 Daesin-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul	Country	Korea
Tel	02-3277-3164	Fax	02-312-4312
E-mail	glorybox@ewha.ac.kr	Web-site	www.ewhapress.com
Contents of Exhibit	- The Spirit of Korean culture - Women's Studies - Jang-Hee Yoo Series		

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Exhibition (Booth No. 4)**NUS Press Pte Ltd**

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Name of Organization	NUS Press Pte Ltd	President	
Address	AS3-01-02, 3 Arts Link National University of Singapore, 117569	Country	Singapore
Tel	(65)6776-1148	Fax	(65)6774-0652
E-mail	nusbooks@nus.edu.sg	Web-site	www.nus.edu.sg/nuspress
Contents of Exhibit	- Scholarly publications - Catalogues		

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Introduction

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NUS Press is responsible for academic publishing at the National University of Singapore. As a publisher of authoritative scholarly books, the Press serves Singapore- and Asia-centered global community as a publisher of authoritative works of regional relevance for the academic, professional and trade markets. Through a worldwide network of distributors, NUS Press books reach audiences throughout Asia and in North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

Exhibition (Booth No. 5~6)

The Korea Foundation

Name of Organization	The Korea Foundation	President	Yim Sung-joon
Address	10 th Fl. Diplomatic Center Building, 2558 Nambusunhwanro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-863	Country	KOREA
Tel	82 2 2151 6544	Fax	82 2 2151 6592
E-mail	publication@kf.or.kr	Web-site	www.kf.or.kr
Contents of Exhibit	<p>1. Publication and Video Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications: The Foundation publishes various introductory books on Korean culture and history, dictionaries for specific subject areas, and teaching materials. It also regularly publishes KOREANA (a quarterly journal on Korea's traditional and contemporary culture and arts, in eight different languages) and KOREA FOCUS (an English-language journal that features commentaries and essays on Korea's current affairs). - Video Content: The Foundation produces and extends support for the production of multimedia content on Korean culture for foreign viewers. In addition, the Foundation subtitles/dubs video materials into various foreign languages for viewing by overseas audiences. <p>2. Brochures of Korea Foundation Support Programs for Korean Studies Overseas</p> <p>Foundation brochures with highlights of its support programs for Korean Studies abroad, as follows, will be provided onsite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to Establish Korean Studies Programs - Dispatch of Korean Studies professors to universities overseas - Fellowships and grants for overseas scholars and students - In-kind donation of books and reference materials <p>Assistance for program application will also be available.</p>		

Introduction

The Korea Foundation (www.kf.or.kr), an affiliate organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea, implements a variety of academic, personnel, and cultural exchange programs to promote a better understanding of Korea and its people among the international community.

Exhibition (Booth No. 7~8)**Chungnam National University**

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Founded on May 1952, Chungnam National University (CNU) is one of the most prestigious centers of higher education in the nation. Over the past 60 years or so, CNU has played a leading role in the national mission of educating the talented youth and participating in the development of the local community. We take pride in providing students with the curriculum that will train them as a new kind of intellectuals and prepare them for the tasks of the 21st century.

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Geographically situated in the central region of the Korean peninsula, CNU enjoys the best possible environment for excellence in research and education thanks to the presence of high caliber organizations such as the Daedeok R&D Special District, the Multifunctional Administrative City, the Daejeon Government Complex, and the Headquarters of the Korean Armed Forces.

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This environment made it possible for CNU to develop into one of the nation's strategic universities by government and evolve into the center of cooperation with research institutes and industry.

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CNU, a major national university in Korea, is about to embark on a new journey. In recent years, CNU has been making giant leaps in each and every academic field in order to join the ranks of the 100 most outstanding universities in the world. Our University's distinctive and proud heritage, continuous support and interest from the community, the generosity of 150,000 alumni and friends, and the ceaseless endeavors of its faculty and staff members will be powerful driving forces putting CNU at the forefront of higher education -not only domestically - but internationally as well.

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Go nowhere else and look no further;

Chungnam National University is the place

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where we all can make our dreams come true!

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Exhibition (Booth No. 9~10)**Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group**

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Introduction

Routledge is a global publisher of academic books, journals and online resources in the humanities and social sciences.

Today we publish some 600 journals and around 2,000 new books each year, from offices all over the world. Our current publishing program encompasses the liveliest texts, and the best in research. Our books backlist has over 35,000 titles in print.

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Exhibition (Booth No. 11)**KITLV Press**

Name of Organization	KITLV Press	President	Harry Poeze
Address	PO Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden	Country	The Netherlands
Tel	(+31) (0)71 527 2372	Fax	(+31) (0)71 527 2638
E-mail	kitlvpress@kitlv.nl	Web-site	www.kitlv.nl
Contents of Exhibit	- Indonesian economic decolonization in regional and international persp. - Splashed by the saint; Ritual reading and Islamic sanctity in West-Java - The Philippines through European lenses		

Introduction

KITLV Press publishes monographs and journals in the fields of Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. Its book series 'Verhandelingen' boasts more than 260 volumes. The Press' portfolio contains pioneering studies, dictionaries and reference works. KITLV Press is one of the founding members of APSEA.

Exhibition (Booth No. 12)**Asian Development Bank**

Name of Organization	Asian Development Bank	President	Haruhiko Kuroda
Address	6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila	Country	Philippines
Tel	+63 2 632 5194 local 5194	Fax	+63 2 636 2444
E-mail	adbpub@adb.org	Web-site	www.adb.org/publications
Contents of Exhibit	- Please fill in the list of exhibition about 3 items - Publications - Visibility materials (backdrop, table banner and banner up) - Laptop with looped corporate video		

Introduction

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries substantially reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to two thirds of the world's poor: 1.8 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 903 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

Exhibition (Booth No. 14)**IIAS / ICAS**

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Name of Organization	IIAS / ICAS	President	Prof. Wim Stokhof
Address	P.O. Box 9515 Leiden	Country	The Netherlands
Tel	+31 71 527 2227	Fax	+31 527 4162
E-mail	icas@iias.nl	Web-site	www.icassecretariat.org
Contents of Exhibit	- Please fill in the list of exhibition about 3 items - books - flyers		

Introduction

The International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) is a postdoctoral research centre based in Leiden and Amsterdam, the Netherlands. IIAS encourages the interdisciplinary and comparative study of Asia and promotes national and international cooperation. The institute focuses on the humanities and social sciences and on their interaction with other sciences.

The ICAS Secretariat was founded in 2001 to safeguard the continuity of the ICAS process, which is characterized by a comparative border and disciplinary transcending academic approach. The ICAS Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS Leiden / Amsterdam), the Netherlands. Aside from the convention, initiatives have been developed such as the ICAS Book Prize and ICAS Publications Series.

Exhibition (Booth No. 15)**Institute of Southeast Asian Studies**

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Name of Organization	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	President	Masiah Joony
Address	30 Heng Mui Keng Terrace	Country	Singapore
Tel	+65-68702-447	Fax	+65-6775-6259
E-mail	pubsunit@iseas.edu.sg	Web-site	www.iseas.edu.sg

Exhibition (Booth No. 16)**Amsterdam University Press**

Name of Organization	Amsterdam University Press	President	Saskia de Vries
Address	Herengracht 221	Country	The Netherlands
Tel	+31 20 420 0050	Fax	+31 20 420 3214
E-mail	info@aup.nl	Web-site	www.aup.nl
Contents of Exhibit	- IIAS publications - ICAS publications - other publications by Amsterdam University Press		

Introduction

Amsterdam University Press (AUP) was established in 1992 by the University of Amsterdam. The ICAS Publications Series consists of Monographs, Edited Volumes and Proceedings of ICAS. The aim of IIAS Publications Series is to promote Asia-Europe Studies. The International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) is a postdoctoral research centre based in Leiden and Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Exhibition (Booth No. 17)**Global Asia**

Name of Organization	Global Asia	President	Ro Myung Gong
Address	6th fl., 192-14 Yeonhui-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea 120-825	Country	Korea
Tel	02-325-2604~6	Fax	02-325-2898
E-mail	chriskpark@keaf.org	Web-site	www.globalasia.org
Contents of Exhibit	Quarterly English Journal		

Introduction

Global Asia is the only comprehensive policy journal in the era of a new Asia, and aims to become an Asian space for understanding world issues from Asian perspectives and propagating Asian issues to the world.

Exhibition (Booth No. 20)**Mahayana Buddhism Yangwoohwae**

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Name of Organization	Mahayana Buddhism Yangwoohwae	President	Lee Jae Yeon
Address	550-2 Yangwoo Building, Noeun-dong yuseong, daejeon city, 305-325, Korea	Country	South Korea
Tel	82-42-477-6046	Fax	82-42-477-6047
E-mail	lucky4133@empal.com	Web-site	www.yangwoo.org
Contents of Exhibit	- Introduction of Yangwoohwae - Real Freedom in Our Everyday Life - Yangwoohwae Monthly Journals		

Introduction

Yangwoohwae is a Buddhist organization with the aim of fundamentally solving the suffering of all living creatures. It is registered as the foundation of 'Mahayana Buddhism Yangwoohwae'. In order to overcome all suffering and attain real freedom we first have to get rid of everything that restricts us. We have to realize that the substance of the universe is not real. In other words we have to realize that our current self is provisional and search for our true self. Yangwoohwae was established in order to spread this truth widely according to the modern way of life and save all living creatures from suffering.

Exhibition (Booth No. 22)**CEFC**

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Name of Organization	CEFC	President	Jean-Francois Huchet
Address	20/F Wanchai Central Building 89 Lockhart Road Wanchai, Hong Kong	Country	Hong Kong, China
Tel	+852 28766910	Fax	+852 2815 3211
E-mail	promotio@cefc.com.hk	Web-site	www.cefc.com.hk
Contents of Exhibit	- Presentation of the interdisciplinary journal, China Perspectives - 10 issues, including "1989, a Watershed in Chinese History?", available - More information on CEFC and journal subscription form		

Introduction

The French Centre for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC) is a publicly funded research institute, based in Hong Kong and Taipei. The CEFC's mission is to explore the political, economic, social and cultural developments in the Chinese world. Besides organizing seminars and international conferences, the CEFC publishes China Perspectives; a quarterly entirely dedicated to the study of the contemporary China.

Exhibition (Booth No. 23)**Maney Publishing**

Name of Organization	Maney Publishing	President	Sammi Ashton
Address	Suiteic, Josepm's Well, Hanover Walk, Leeds	Country	England, UK
Tel	+44-113-3868158	Fax	+44-113-3868178
E-mail	s.ashiton@manex.co.uk	Web-site	www.maney.co.uk

Exhibition (Booth No. 24)**Cornell East Asia Series**

Name of Organization	Cornell East Asia Series	Managing Editor	Mai Shaikhanuar-Cota
Address	Cornell University, 140 Uris Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853	Country	USA
Tel	607-255-5071	Fax	607-255-1388
E-mail	ceas@cornell.edu	Web-site	www.einaudi.cornell.edu/eastasia/publications
Contents of Exhibit	- catalogs - various flyers / pamphlets - bookmarks		

Introduction

The Cornell East Asia Series produces scholarly monographs, translations of literature and major works of literary criticism or social analysis, and edited volumes of subjects on East Asian culture and society. The Series publishes about ten new titles annually, with over a hundred volumes currently in print; some out-of-print titles have been digitized for viewing via the Cornell Library site.

Exhibition (Booth No. 25)**NIAS Press**

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Name of Organization	NIAS Press	President	Gerald Jackson
Address	Leifsgade 33 2300 Copenhagen S	Country	Denmark
Tel	+45 3532 9503	Fax	+45 3532 9549
E-mail	books@nias.ku.dk	Web-site	www.niaspress.dk
Contents of Exhibit	- Catalogues and leaflets presenting new and recent books - Information material for authors about book series - Newsletters etc. from our parent institution the Nordic Institute for Asian		

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Introduction

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NIAS Press specializes in publishing innovative research on modern East and Southeast Asian society. Based at the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, University of Copenhagen, NIAS Press is a globally focused publisher with authors from every continent. While we publish in all areas of Asian studies, our focus is particularly on innovative research within the social sciences and history.

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Exhibition (Booth No. 26)**Korea Social Science Data Archive**

Name of Organization	Korea Social Science Data Archive	President	Seok, Hyun-ho
Address	304-28 Sajik-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, South Korea, 110-054	Country	South Korea
Tel	+82-2-767-9500	Fax	+82-2-767-9595
E-mail	support@kossda.or.kr	Web-site	www.kossda.or.kr
Contents of Exhibit	- KOSSDA brochure(Korean/ English) - Survey data catalogue - KOSSDA membership application guidelines		

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Introduction

Established by the Esquire Foundation, Korea Social Science Data Archive(KOSSDA) is a non-profit organization with an expertise in the acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of Korean social science data and literatures. On KOSSDA's website(<http://www.kossda.or.kr>), users may search the data and literature, download data files, and perform online statistical analysis. The website also provides electronic journal access and document delivery service.

Exhibition (Booth No. 27)**Springer**

Name of Organization	Springer	President	
Address	Tiergartenstr. 17 69121 Heidelberg	Country	Germany
Tel	+49 6221 487 0	Fax	+49 6221 487 8366
E-mail		Web-site	www.springer.com
Contents of Exhibit	- Please fill in the list of exhibition about 3 items - Scientific journals - Flyers		

Introduction

Springer is one of the largest scientific publishing company in the world, with a portfolio of 5,500 new books per year, more than 1,700 journals, and over 27,000 eBooks available.

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Angkor Verlag**

Name of Organization	Angkor Verlag	President	Guido Keller
Address	Foockenstr. 5	Country	Germany
Tel	+49-69-39 58 31	Fax	+49-69-38 999 724
E-mail	webmaster@angkor-verlag.de	Web-site	www.angkor-verlag.de
Contents of Exhibit	- Baek Un: Jikji - Keizan Zenji: Denkoroku - U Sam Oeur: Träume im Konzentrationslager		

Introduction

Angkor Verlag is the leading publisher of Zen Buddhist literature and samurai classics in the German speaking area. Novels, short stories and poems from all over the world will find a home in a new fiction section. The main focus will always be on Asia.

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**University of Malaya Press**

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Name of Organization	University of Malaya Press	President	Abdul Manaf Saad
Address	University of Malaya Press, Pantai Valley, 50603, Kuala Lumpur	Country	MALAYSIA
Tel	603-7957 4361/ 603-7967 5906	Fax	603-7957 4473
E-mail	terbit@um.edu.my	Web-site	umpress.um.edu.my
Contents of Exhibit	- 20 scholarly books - 200 copies of 2009 catalogues		

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Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Mekong Press Foundation**

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Name of Organization	Mekong Press Foundation	President	Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti
Address	6 Sukkasem Rd., Suthap, Muang, Chiang Mai 50200	Country	Thailand
Tel	+66 53 22 61 61	Fax	+66 53 22 66 43
E-mail	Info@mekongpress.com	Web-site	www.mekongpress.com
Contents of Exhibit	books on Southeast Asia		

Introduction

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Mekong Press Foundation was initiated in 2005 by Trasvin Jittidecharak of Silkworm Books with the financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation. We aim to encourage and support the work of local scholars, writers, and publishing professionals in the Greater Mekong sub-region. We provide training programs for local publishers, as well as publish a small number of selected titles featuring cross-border themes in English each year.

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Floating World Editions**

Name of Organization	Floating World Editions	President	Ray Fulse
Address	"26 Jack Corner Road, Warren"	Country	USA
Tel	+31-318-470-030	Fax	+31-318-470-073
E-mail	marie.lenstrup@planet.nl	Web-site	www.floatingworldeditions.com

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Brepols Publishers**

Name of Organization	Brepols Publishers	President	Patrick Daemen
Address	Begijnhof 67	Country	Belgium
Tel	+32-14-11-80-31	Fax	+32-14-42-89-19
E-mail	patrick.daemen@brepols.net	Web-site	www.brepols.net

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Silkworm Books**

Name of Organization	Silkworm Books	President	Ms. Trasvin Jittidecharak
Address	6 Sukkasem Rd., Suthep, Muang, Chiang Mai 50200	Country	Thailand
Tel	+66 53 22 61 61	Fax	+66 53 22 66 43
E-mail	info@silkwormbooks.com	Web-site	www.silkwormbooks.com
Contents of Exhibit	- books on Southeast Asia		

Introduction

Silkworm Books is a general, independent publisher specializing in select markets and quality English-language books, primarily on topics related to mainland Southeast Asia. It is the foremost publisher of serious books on Thailand and the Greater Mekong Subregion. Based in Chiang Mai, Thailand, its books are distributed throughout Asia through local distributors, and to other parts of the world through the University of Washington Press.

Exhibition (Joint Book Display)**Center for Japanese Studies
The University of Michigan**

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Name of Organization	Center for Japanese Studies The University of Michigan	Executive Editor	Bruce Willoughby
Address	1007 E. Huron St. Ann Arbor MI 48104-1690	Country	U.S.A.
Tel	734-647-8885	Fax	734-647-8886
E-mail	ii.cjsspubs@umich.edu	Web-site	www.umich.edu/~iinet/cjs/publications
Contents of Exhibit	Research Guide to Japanese Film Studies State of War: The Violent Order of Fourteenth-Century Japan Preachers, Poets, Women, and the Way: Izumi Shikibu and the Buddhist Literature of Medieval Japan Engendering Faith: Women and Buddhism in Premodern Japan Spring 2009 Catalogs		

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Introduction

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The Publications Program of the Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Michigan, founded in 1950, publishes research on Japan by scholars around the world. Over one hundred universities and colleges have adopted Center titles as textbooks for classes on Japanese language, literature, and culture. The Center also publishes materials of interest to industry, government, and the general public.

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Conference Information

- + REGISTRATION
- + SOCIAL EVENTS
- + VENUE
- + ACCOMMODATION
- + TRANSPORTATION
- + TOURS

Registration

All participants are requested to check in at the Registration Desk.

+ Registration Fee

Period \ Type			Early Bird (Jan. 1 ~ Apr. 1, 2009)	Regular (Apr. 2 ~ Jul. 1, 2009)	On-Site (Aug. 6 ~ 9, 2009)
Active Participant			\$200	\$250	\$330
Observer	Regular	Full Conference Package	\$230		
		Daily Package	\$60		
	Student	Full Conference Package	\$120		
		Daily Package	\$30		
ICAS Fellow			30% discount off applicable rate		

+ Registration Receipt

A receipt will be issued at the registration desk with the registration packets during the conference.

+ Registration Packets

Registration packets for advance registrants will be distributed at the registration desk. They contain a name tag, coupons for the conference and for any official gathering that you may have registered.

+ Name Tag

Participants are required to wear their name tag in the panel room, which are given upon registration.

+ Registration Hours

The registration desk will be open the following place and hours:

Operation Time	Place
16:00 ~ 18:00 (August 5, 2009 / Wednesday)	DCC (1F Lobby)
08:00 ~ 18:00 (August 6, 2009 / Thursday)	
08:00 ~ 18:00 (August 7, 2009 / Friday)	
07:30 ~ 16:00 (August 8, 2009 / Saturday)	
07:30 ~ 11:00 (August 9, 2009 / Sunday)	

Social Events

+ Opening Ceremony, ICAS Book Prize & Dinner

All participants are invited to attend the Opening Ceremony, ICAS Book Prize & Dinner to be held on Thursday, August 6, 2009 from 18:00 at the 201 (2F) of the DCC.

+ Book Launch new ICAS Publications

A Book launch new ICAS Publications will be held on Friday, August 7, 2009 from 17:15 at 301 (3F) of the DCC.

Venue



Daejeon Convention Center(DCC) is equipped with a lot of professional and convenient conference facilities: all technical devices, 2 restaurants, a business center, a convenient store, a flower shop and a tour agency. All equipment is state-of-the-art and will surely meet all participants of ICAS 6.

A lot of wonderful hotels, restaurants and stores are located closer to DCC within 10~20min. car distance

and diverse travel sources around DCC will make your visit to Korea more exciting and rewarding.

Accommodations



Accommodations

+ Note on the Hotel Reservation

- Deadline for hotel reservation is June 20, 2009.
- All rates are not subject to 10% service charge and 10% VAT.
- The hotel assignments will be made on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Free-shuttle bus service will be provided between hotels and the venue.
- The above room rates are based on USD. The exchange rates of foreign currencies are subject to change day by day.
- All Payments (Guest House) will be made when you check-in at the Daejeon Convention Center (August 6~9, 2009) or Hotel Spapia's reception desk (August 4~9, 2009) with Cash or Credit Cards.
- Guest House (B13) payment will be made in Korean Won only by cash or credit cards at the time of check-in.
- Guest House (B13) includes fully fitted kitchen.

+ Cancellation Policy

- Cancellation between 7 days and 4 days prior to arrival will be charged half of one night's stay.
- No-shows or late cancellations within 3 days of arrival will be charged with one night's stay.

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Transportation

+ Shuttle Bus

The organizing committee is prepared the shuttle bus for your convenience from Government Complex Daejeon to DCC and from each hotel to DCC during on August 5 ~9, 2009. Please refer to the timetable as below:

Commuter Bus (Each Hotel ↔ DCC)

1) Course A = Hotel Riviera(Yousung Hotel) - Chungnam National University's Dormitory - DCC

Date	Hotel Riviera	CNU's Dorm	DCC	DCC	CNU's Dorm	Hotel Riviera
August 6 (Thr.)	8:00	8:15	8:30	18:10	18:25	18:40
	8:50	9:05	9:20	20:30	8:45	21:00
August 7 (Fri.)	7:20	7:35	7:50	17:30	17:45	18:00
	8:10	8:25	8:40	19:15	19:35	19:50
August 8 (Sat.)	7:40	7:55	8:10	18:15	18:30	18:45
	8:40	8:55	9:10			
	DCC	-	ACTS	ACTS	CNU	Hotel Riviera
	18:20	-	18:40	21:30	21:50	21:55
August 9 (Sun.)	7:40	7:55	8:10	13:00	13:15	13:30
	8:40	8:55	9:10			
	DCC	-	Mt. Gyejok	Mt. Gyejok	CNU	Hotel Riviera
	13:00	-	14:00	18:00	19:00	19:05

2) Course B = Hotel Spapia - Moka Motel(Elysee, Best) - DCC

Date	Hotel Spapia	Moka Motel (Elysee, Best)	DCC	DCC	Moka Motel (Elysee, Best)	Hotel Spapia
August 6 (Thr.)	8:00	8:15	8:30	18:10	18:25	18:40
	8:50	09:05	9:20	20:30	8:45	21:00
August 7 (Fri.)	7:20	7:35	7:50	17:30	17:45	18:00
	8:10	8:25	8:40	19:15	19:35	19:50
August 8 (Sat.)	7:40	7:55	8:10	18:15	18:30	18:45
	8:40	8:55	9:10			
	DCC	-	ACTS	ACTS	CNU	Hotel Spapia
	18:20	-	18:40	21:30	21:50	21:55
August 9 (Sun.)	7:40	7:55	8:10	13:00	13:15	13:30
	8:40	8:55	9:10			
	DCC	-	Mt. Gyejok	Mt. Gyejok	CNU	Hotel Spapia
	13:00	-	14:00	18:00	19:00	19:05

Transportation

Shuttle Bus

Limousine Bus Stop (Government Complex Daejeon) ↔ DCC

Date	Bus Stop	DCC	CNU	Hotel Area
August 5 (Wed.)	9:00	9:10	9:25	9:30
~	10:00	10:10	10:25	10:30
August 8 (Sat.)	11:30	11:40	11:55	12:00
	13:00	13:10	13:25	13:30
	14:00	14:10	14:25	14:30
	15:00	15:10	15:25	15:30
	16:00	16:10	16:25	16:30
	17:00	17:10	17:25	17:30
	18:00	18:20	18:40	19:00

Date	Bus Stop	DCC	CNU	Hotel Area
August 9 (Sun.)	9:00	9:10	9:25	9:30
	10:00	10:10	10:25	10:30
	11:30	11:40	11:55	12:00
	13:00	13:10	13:25	13:30



Transportation

+ Daejeon → Incheon National Airport

1. DCC → Government Complex Daejeon (Int'l Airport Bus Limousine)

1) By Taxi

- Basic Taxi Fare: KRW 2,300
- It takes 10 minutes from ICAS 6 Hotel Area
(About KRW 4,000 - It can be changeable according to the traffic condition.)

2) By Shuttle Bus

2. Government Complex Daejeon → Incheon Int'l Airport

1) The Airport Bus Limousine timetable from Daejeon to Incheon Int'l Airport

- Fare: KRW 14,800 ~ 22,400
- The timetable can be changeable according to the traffic condition.

Daejeon → Incheon			
Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival
3:30	6:30	10:05	13:05
3:50	6:50	10:45	13:45
4:15	7:15	11:15	14:15
4:25	7:25	11:45	14:45
4:35	7:35	12:15	15:15
4:45	7:45	12:45	15:45
4:55	7:55	13:15	16:15
5:15	8:15	13:35	16:35
5:25	8:25	13:55	16:55
5:45	8:45	14:05	17:05
5:55	8:55	14:15	17:15
6:15	9:15	14:35	17:35
6:45	9:45	14:55	17:55
7:15	10:15	15:15	18:15
7:45	10:45	15:55	18:55
8:15	11:15	16:25	19:25
8:35	11:35	16:45	19:45
8:45	11:45	17:15	20:15
8:55	11:55	17:45	20:45
9:25	12:25	18:15	21:15
9:25	12:25	19:25	22:25

Tours

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Special Tour

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To make your stay in Korea more exciting, the Organizing Committee has prepared the following optional tour programs. Tour programs are subject to change upon the number of applicants.

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All registered persons and accompanying are cordially invited to this program!

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+ T1 Official Excursion

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ECO1 SUNYANG BAREFOOT IN FOREST



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- Date & Time: Sunday, August 9, 2009 / 14:00 ~ 17:00
- Place: Mt. Gyejok Jangdong Forest Resort
- Participation Fee: USD 30

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Detailed Schedule

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Time	Contents	Place
14:00 - 16:00	Barefoot Walking in Mt. Gyejok (5Km)	
	Loess Mud Experience	1Km from the Departure Spot
	Photo Gallery in the Forest	Alongside the Barefoot Walking
16:00 - 17:00	Forest Concert	Around Stage

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The barefoot festival, under the atmosphere full of phytoncide in the forest, is the only one in the world.

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Strolling on soft loess trails on barefoot without tight shoes.

The barefoot walking is effective for hypertension, insomnia and athlete's foot.

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Remove all your stress has been made from your daily life. The experience of the loess-mud is full of fun and smile. It is Mt.Gyejok path through the forest from the sky. Be together with a concert in the forest is on nature!

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Tours

The barefoot walking course is located in the middle of Mt. Geyjok covering with the best colour, yellow green.

Everyone can walk easily; no matter if you are male or female, young or old, under the atmosphere full of phytoncide in the forest walking course is the only one in Korea.

Mt.Geyjok walking course is chosen by Korea tourism organization as one of the best place in Daejeon. Here is the only place is held barefoot festival in the world.

Sunyang (president Woong Rae Cho) is good at Ecohealing ,the company philosophy, and hold The barefoot festival "ECO1 Sunyang Masai Marathon" ,the only one in the world every May in Mt. Geyjok.

More than 5,000 participants from about 40countries take part in this worldwide barefoot festival every year.

Also, another festival "Eco-healing Barefoot walking in the forest" is held every second Sunday.

Eco-healing program is the festival anyone can easily take part without reservation. While walking on loess trails through forests in Mt.Geyjok they can be with nature.

After this program, participants would be impressed by concert of the forest.

Eco-healing is a compound word stands for ecology and healing the company philosophy that means healing from nature.

+ T2 Daejeon City Tour

Daejeon City...

Located in the center of Korea, Daejeon is one of the largest cities. It is a major junction for train lines and expressways. Daejeon is a city of science and education with Daedeok Science Town and Daejeon Expo Park. Yuseong Hot Springs Resort and Daecheong Dam are the popular tourist attractions

The Daejeon City Tour covers not only Daejeon but also the tourist sites in the cultural zone of the Baekje Dynasty (B.C 18~660) and the Expo Science Park, where the 1994 Daejeon Expo was held. Groups of 20 people or more can organize their own tailored tour from a flexible selection of sites and times.



•Date & Time: [August 6~8, 2009 / One afternoon program](#)
[14:00~18:00]

•Place: [T2-1~T2-2](#)

•Participation Fee: USD 10

Category	Course	Cost
T2 - 1 Science Tour	Geological Museum Currency Museum - KAIST - A public relations officer of Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute Daejeon observatory - National Science Museum Advanced Science & Technology Center in Expo Science Park	USD 10
T2 - 2 Art Tour	National Heritage Center - Ungnolee Museum - Daejeon Museum of Art - Daejeon Culture and Arts Center - Treegarden in Daejeon	USD 10

Tours

•Regular Course Itinerary

One afternoon program (14:00~18:00), August 6~8, 2009.

•Departure Point: Daejeon Convention Center (DCC)

•Hours: Afternoon itinerary 4 hours

•Notes: Admission fee to tourist sites not included in the price

•Languages: English speaking guide on board (for groups of 20 or more)

+ T3 Technical Tour



•Date & Time: [August 6, 2009 / 16:00~17:00](#)

•Participation Fee: Free to all ICAS 6 Participants

ETRI is the largest government-funded ICT research institute in the nation established in 1976. Since its foundation, ETRI has been taking the pivotal role in Korea's advancement towards one of leading nations in ICT by creating economic spread worth more than KRW 104 trillion.

To date ETRI has succeeded in developing 'fully digital electronic switching system (TDX)' which opened the era of 1 phone per household, '4M, 16M, 64M, and 256M DRAM' which revolutionized the memory semiconductor industry, 'digital mobile telecommunication system (commercialized CDMA) technology' which became the foundation of the nation's mobile telecommunication infrastructure, 'digital multimedia broadcasting (Terrestrial DMB) technology' which realized a palm-sized portable TV, 'WiBro technology' for high-speed mobile internet, 'NoLA' technology which is the 4th generation wireless transmission system, and 'WiBro Evolution' among others. Furthermore, ETRI is creating new opportunities to overcome recent economic difficulties by developing novel green growth technologies through 'Green Growth and ICT Convergence' such as the 'transparent smart window' technology that enables free access to information anytime, anyplace, the 'digital multimedia content vending machine' technology for fast and convenient content downloading without time and place limitations, and 'children's growth prediction software' that can interpret a child's physiological development.

Remark

It will be assigned to early applied applicants on a "first come, first served basis" in the order in which the applications are received, and Time schedule is subject to change due to circumstances.

Tours

+ T4 Korean Movie Night

ICAS 6 organizing committee is organizing "Korean Movie Night" which will give the unique chances to experience the arts of major movie.



- Date & Time: [August 8, 2009 / 19:00 ~ 21:00](#)
- Participation Fee: Free to all ICAS 6 Participants

[Welcome To Dongmakgol](#)

Was selected in September 2005 to represent South Korea in the Best Foreign Film category at the 2006 Oscars. Although it was reportedly very well-received at the Academy screenings, it did not get nominated.

It has been assumed there is no village in either of the Koreas with the name "Dongmakgol". However, there is a small village near Jecheon, South Korea that is named Dongmakgol.

[Remark](#)

It will be assigned to early applied applicants on a "first come, first served basis" in the order in which the applications are received, and Time schedule is subject to change due to circumstances.

[Application for "Korean Movie Night"](#)

Participation can be limited by the situations and the order of application. Application for participation should be submitted by July 30, 2009

+ Important Notice!

1. Please will be made at the conference venue. Please visit Tour Desk.
2. All tour programs are subject to change.

Tours

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Optional Tours

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The tours ticket will be available at the Tour desk on August 6 ~ 9, 2009.

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Category	Date & time	Course	Cost (KRW)
F1 Geumsan		Cheongnamdae - Lunch - Geumsan Ginseng Market - Making the Ginseng Liquor (or Dig up the Ginseng)	60,000
F2 Seosan	August 6 ~ 8, (09:30 ~ 19:00)	Mud Skincare Center - Maaesamjonbulsang - Lunch- Lotus Garden & Ganwolam	70,000
F3 Jeonju	Departure: Hotel Spapia	Pungnammun - Jeondong Catholic Church - Lunch - Hanokmaeul (Makgeolli) - Experience (Ceramic Art)	80,000
F5 Buyeo		Busosanseong - Lunch - Tomb of king Muryeong_wang - Gongju National Museum - Experience Ceramic Art - Dinner	80,000
S1 Temple Stay	August 5 ~ 7, 1 Night 2 Days Departure: Hotel Spapia	Gapsa Temple Stay - Refer to Attached File	80,000
E1 Dooruchigi		Bean-curd & Vegetables with Hot Spice - Market	30,000
E2 Spicy Chicken Stew	August 5 ~ 8, (18:00 ~ 21:00)	Spicy Chicken Stew - Sauna (Korean Steam Room)	40,000
E3 Vegetarian	Departure:	Vegetarian Buffet - Sauna (Korean Steam Room)	40,000
E4 Chicken Soup	DCC	Bosintang, Samgyetang - Famous Hot Spring	45,000
E5 Hanjeongsik		Korean Table D'hOte, - Seeing the Night View	55,000

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+ Note on the Optional Tour Program

- Precondition of Tour = More than 15 persons per category.
- English Speaking Guide, Transportation, Lunch, Admission fees, Pick up Service are included
- All rates are subject to 10% service charge and 10% VAT.

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+ Cancellation Policy

- No-shows or cancellation of the day of departure will be charged for 10,000 KRW!

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GEUMSAN

F1

Cheongnamdae



The holiday villa of South Korean presidents overlooks Daecheong Lake. It was built by President Chun Doo-hwan in 1983. The gardens and lakeside setting are beautiful, but the villa is surprisingly modest. President Chun enjoyed skating on the pond, while President Roh Tae-woo liked the five-hole golf course. Beef was served to all the employees whenever he had a good round.

President Kim Young-sam disapproved of golf because of its association with corruption, and the golf course hasn't been used in recent years. President Kim Dae-jung planted the honeysuckle (the Korean word for it means 'overcoming hardship', which was his nickname) and built the thatched pavilion containing mementos from his hometown in Jeollanam-do. It's thanks to President Roh Moo-hyun that the residence was opened to the public in 2003. All of the villa and gardens are open to the public, and you can even peep into the presidential bedroom.

Geumsan



Geumsan is widely known as the largest ginseng market in Korea, holding 80% of the nation's ginseng trade. Along with its enormous ginseng industry, Geumsan is also rising as the largest herbal medicine market in the country. The Geumsan Ginseng & Herbal Medicine Market is a traditional market with a long-standing history, offering a variety of health products at its international

market, Susam Center, Ginseng Medicinal Market and shopping center. Products here are 20-50% cheaper than elsewhere. Merchants and consumers from all over the country gather at the Geumsan Market on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd and 27th of every month starting at 2am. The Geumsan Ginseng Town is a 9-story ginseng and herbal medicine department store situated within the Geumsan Ginseng & Herbal Medicine Market. It offers ginseng and herbal medicine at remarkably affordable prices.

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Tours +

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SEOSAN

F2

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Mud Skincare Center



Boryeong City has invented seven kinds of cosmetics including Mudpack near the Daecheon beach on July 1996. Boryeong Mud cosmetics have much far-infrared factors good for your body also have higher Germanium, Mineral and Bentonite contents than other countries. Boryeong Mud Festival has been held at Daecheon beach. Mud skincare center, located in Daecheon beach, make you refresh and comfort. You

can join various program, Mud sauna and Massage, Skincare, etc.

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Maesamjonbulsang



On a rock cliff in a valley of Mt. Unsan-myeon. Seosan, Chungnam, the Standing Buddha Reborn was sculptured hugely in the center, the standing image of Bodhisattva in The right side and the image in the left side. Usually wide known as a smile of the Baekje This is a representative work among the Buddhist image carved on rock cliff which were made after digging the rock a bit and sculpturing the statue and so putting up

the house in The front.

The image of standing Buddha on the lotus pedestal has a fleshy face, eyes like an apricot Pit, a shallow and large nose and a smiled mouth expressed. The shape of the face is Rounded and rich, which gives us the benign impression unique in the Buddha statue of the Baekje. The robe was treated not to show the shape of the robust body and has the fold with U-patterns expressed repeatedly. At the back of the head the round Halo-like nimbus has Lotus flowers inscribed in the center and flame patterns at the border.

This exceptional statue with the image engraved is guessed to express the principal Buddha and Maitreyabodhisattva introduced in the "Lotus Sutra". It is considered as a work Between the late 6th and the early 7th century judged from the heavy, dignified physique and The round clear-cut of the Principal Buddha statue, the refined sense of molding of Bodhisattva statue and the lively image shown in common.

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JEONJU

F3

Pungnammun



Pungnam gate symbolizing Jeonju was originally South gate among 4 gates of Jeonju castle and erected by Choi Yukeong, Jeonla governor in 1389 together with Jeonju castle. Treasure No. 308. South gate of the old Jeonju fortress. Believed to have been built in the 44th year of King Youngjo of the Joseon Dynasty (1768). Double pavilion with 8 layered roof, standing on Hongyemun Gate built on part of the fortress wall.

The 1st floor has 3 kan of length and width, while the 2nd floor has 3 kan of length, 1 kan of width. In the front and rear on the inside of the 1st floor, there are 4 old pillars, reaching to the 2nd floor, thereby also supporting as pillars on the 2nd floor.

This is not a usual arrangement of pillars in the Korean construction style of gate pavilions. Like a house with "Jusimpo," "Gongpo" is only on the pillars, but the overall structure follows the trend of a house with "Dapo." "Soesu" also follows the construction style of a house with "Dapo." The carvings of dragon head on the pillars and under the "Gongpo" in the middle of the front and back of the 1st floor are examples of decoration carvings which are characteristic of the late Chosun dynasty. (representation of old profile after the rebuilding in 1980) To Jeonju people Jeonju Pungnab gate is kind of symbol representing Jeonju. Seeing that Jeonju's representing citizen festival is Pungnab festival, the meaning of it well supposed. There is another nickname in Pungnab gate other than its unique name.

Writing of Honam's first castle is hanging on as it is the only existing gate of Jeonju castle. Centered with Pungnab gate, Jeonju Korean-style village and South market are connected.

Jeondong Catholic Church



Jeondong Catholic Church in entrance of Korean-style village is elegant and unsophisticated. Jeondong Catholic Church is established in the exact place that Pungnam gate was located when the first martyrs Yun Jichung and Gwan Sangyeon were excuted in Shihae persecution in 1791. Jeondong Catholic Church, which was built from 1907 to 1914, is the cradle of faith that preserving martyrdom place. It is said that the

church's cornerstone was erected with the stones from the rampart of Pungnam gate, the execution place, after destroying them. As the first Western style building in Honam province with Romanesque style, it became an attractive place with the cornerstone indicating martyrdom place and stained glasses with colors and paintings of martyrs Kwon Sangyeon, Yun Jichung and Yu Jungchul and Lee Sunyee couple.

JEONJU

F3

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Hanokmaeul

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Jeonju traditional Korean-style village representing Korea's traditional culture. Jeonju traditional Korean-style village is the landmark of millennium Jeonju's that most Korean style culture can be found. The clock of history goes counterclockwise once in Jeonju traditional Korean village. It's so antiquated to the extent that one can feel confused with what age they are in. Jeonju traditional Korean village that about 700 houses of

traditional Korean-style houses are grouped together is the only city traditional Korean-style gathering in nationwide, which is the largest size traditional Korean-style village located in Pungnab-dong area in Jeonju city. With important cultural assets and facilities including Keonggi hall, Omokdae, Hyanggyo scattered, Jeonju traditional Korean-style village is such an only unique cultural space in Jeonju.

That's the very Jeonju traditional Korean-style village where you can feel the beauty and idyllic elegance of old time's classical scholars of virtue.

Taste and experience of walking are around traditional Korean-style village which is the first place of touring Jeonju culture. Walking in the alleys where about 700 traditional houses are clustered together, unsophisticated scenes like eaves of roof and jar stands over the low fences muster nostalgia. Representing tourist attractions that Jeonju traditional Korean-style village is proud of are Jeonju traditional culture center that can watch and experience traditional culture performance like Pansori, dance, traditional wedding ceremony, Jeonju traditional Korean-style village's living experience hall which can experience Korean-style housing directly like ondol and main floored hall, and Jeonju craftworks exhibition hall that displays traditional objects of craftworks.

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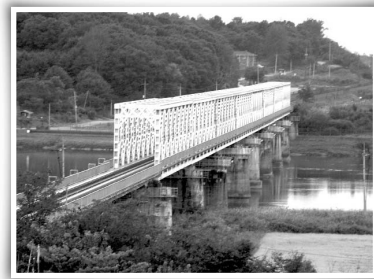
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DMZ

F4

This is a program to get on a shuttle to travel and observe from Imjin tour sights via Mt Dora station, the 3rd cavern, and Dora Tower to Tongil Village. It is a live educational place where we can long for a peaceful reunification in the closest to the borderline between South and North Korea that is the only divided country in the world, remembering that N Korea invaded S Korea with its military force.

Imjingak



Imjingak Tourist Sights are places which have indelibly written grief by the Korean War brought about on June 25, 1950 and subsequent conflicts between North and South Korea. They display a range of monuments to an old battlefield such as Imjin River region's monument and a monument to America's entry into the war; a memorial tower set up for the memory of 17 diplomatic envoys who died from bomb terror by N Korea while

they were worshipping at the national graveyard of Aung San, Myanmar in 1983; a tombstone to look back upon the memory of those who died from the accidental explosion in Kimpo international airport in 1987; and a train which used to run to Shineuiji, far end of the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula before Korea was divided into two, and which now stops (There used to be 2 parallel Imjin Steel Bridges here, but one of them was destroyed in the War and only its legs were left, which shows traces of the War without reserve.). Here is a platform to bow to the direction of N Korea, which is a place closer to N Korea and in which those, whose birthplace is N Korea, bow down to their parents and grandparents who are in N Korea when Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Day) or Seollal (Korean New Year's Day) comes or when they want to see their family. That is a place where pain fills the heart of those who desperately seek after their family whom they could not contact and whose fate they do not clearly know about. Each year 2.5 million foreign and domestic visitors come here, for here is reunification · security tourist sights, where we long for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula, recalling the pain of divided territory.

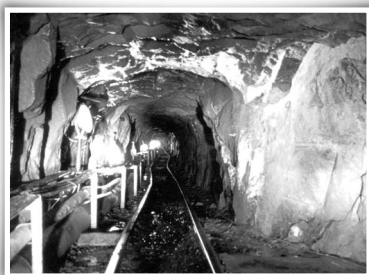
The 3rd Underground Tunnel

The 3rd underground tunnel, which was discovered by our forces in 1978, is 12km to Munsan and 52km to Seoul. It shows strikingly the threat of war and the sorrow of a divided country, since 30,000 armed forces can move through the 2mx2mx1635m tunnel every hour. Since May 31, 2002, it has been a place for visitors to see various things, as DMZ image room equipped with a shuttle elevator high-tech system, a symbolic model, rest rooms and a souvenir shop etc.

DMZ

F4

Dora Observatory



It was newly constructed alternatively by the closure of Songak Mountain OP, and it is an observatory located at the northern edge of South Korea, from where you can observe the living of North Korea. You can observe Songak Mountain in Gaeseong, the statue of Kim Il-Seong, Gijeong-dong, the outskirts of Gaeseong City, a train tunnel (Jangdan Station), and Geumamgol (collective farm) etc. through a telescope. There are

incidental facilities such as 500 observation seats, a VIP room, a situation room, and a parking lot (30~40 cars) in a 243 PY area, and it has been opened to civilians since January 1987.

It is located near to the 3rd underground tunnel and Dora Mountain Station, and it is so close to North Korea that it is possible to see Songak Mountain in Gaeseong and Gaeseong Industrial Complex as well as the movements of North Korean soldiers etc. There is an impressive sentence engraved at the top of the building which says 'The end of division, the beginning of unification'.

Dora Mountain Station

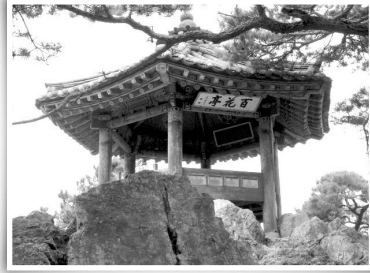


Dora Mountain Station is the northernmost end of South Korea which is 700m away from the southernmost tip of the DMZ. At Dora Mountain Station, which was globally spotlighted because of the visit by President Bush on Feb. 20, 2002, and which is uncompleted station of reconciliation between North and South Korea, a special worshipping train was operated across the Imjin River on Feb. 12, 2002 following the opening of Imjin River

Station in October 2001, 51 years after the railroad was blocked. The guidepost at Dora Mountain Station which indicates that there are 105km to Pyongyang and 56km to Seoul contains the hope and expectation that Korea will not be divided forever.

It only takes 5 minutes to get from 'Imjin River Station to Dora Mountain Station'. However, it took 52 years for the Gyeongui Line to be restored to Dora Station which was a civilian restricted area. Dora Mountain Station contains our dream to advance to China, Siberia and even Europe via Pyongyang. The design on the station building is the scene of shaking hands and a Yin-Yang symbol.

Busosanseong



This fortress, Busosanseong, is also called Sabiseong or Soburiseong because it was designed to protect Sabi, the capital of the Baekje Kingdom. Built in the 16th year of King Seong's reign (538) of Baekje, the fortress surrounds Mt. Busosan, hence the name. Some historians believe that the fortress was already there by the 22nd year of King Dongseongwang's reign (500), and reconstructed in the 6th year of King Muwang's reign

(605) into the form we see today. The sites of three main gates of the fortress are still there, and inside the fortress one can face a number of famous historic sites such as a military depot, Nakhwaam Cliff, Sabiru Pavilion, Yeongillu Pavilion and Goransa Temple. Historians believe that the Baekje kings and aristocracy used the fortress not just for military purposes but, in peaceful times, as a pleasure park.

As the last stronghold of the Baekje Kingdom during the Sabi Age, which was to end with the collapse of the kingdom itself, the fortress is a precious material for the study on the development of Korean fortresses.

Tomb of king Muryeong-wang



(Historical Relic No. 12) : Location : San 5, Geumsong-dong, Gongju city. It was found when drainage work was conducted to prevent water penetration into the Songsanri old tombs No. 5 and 6 in 1971 and excavated for the first time about 1,500 years after it was made. In particular, people were so excited because the tomb clearly recorded that the tomb was for King Muryeong and his wife. According to excavation, the tomb of King

Muryong looked like a small hill. Its diameter was about 20m and its height was 7.7m from the bottom. However, as times went by, it was seriously damaged. Then, it is estimated that the tomb was much bigger than it is now. The front side consists of a single room and the section is a long rectangular shape from south to north. There is a passage into a tomb in the middle.

The wall is vertical from the top to the bottom, that is, south to north. The east and west side is formed with arch ceiling with gradual curve. The inner side of the tomb is 4.2m from south to north and 2.72m from east to west. The height from the top to the bottom in the middle is 3.14m. The tomb burying King and his wife is built in the basic dimension without waste of space. On the walls, long bricks and small bricks are piled up in turn. Four long bricks are

BUYEO

F5

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TEMPLE STAY

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Day	Time	Contents	Remarks
Day 1	10:00	Departure	
	15:00 ~ 16:00	Registration and Orientation	
	16:00 ~ 17:00	Opening Ceremony	
	17:00 ~ 18:00	Dinner	Baru Gongyang (Buddhist meal with traditional bowls)
	19:00 ~ 20:00	Evening Ceremonial Service	Yebool
	20:00 ~ 21:00	Experience	Striking the Buddhist drum
	21:00 ~	Sleeping	
Day 2	03:30 ~ 04:00	Wake up	
	04:00 ~ 05:00	Pre-dawn Ceremonial Service	Yebool
	05:00 ~ 06:00	Walking meditation	Study of the Zen cult
	06:00 ~ 07:00	Breakfast	
	07:00 ~ 08:00	Community Work	Woolyeok
	08:00 ~ 09:00	Take a Walk	
	09:00 ~ 11:30	Experience	Making the rubbed copy
	11:30 ~ 12:00	Lunch	
	12:00 ~ 13:00	Cleaning & Rest	Write your Impressions
	13:00	Closing Ceremony	

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DOORUCHIGI

E1

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Tasting Dooruchigi(bean-curd), sightseeing the gulture-street and enjoying the shopping.

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SPICY CHICKEN STEW

E2

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Tasting spicy chicken stew and enjoying the Souna.(Korean steam room).

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VEGETARIAN

E3

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Tasting Korean vegetarian food and enjoying the Souna.(Korean steam room).

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CHICKEN SOUP

E4

Bosintang



Bosintang is a traditional South Korean soup that includes dog meat as its primary ingredient. The traditions entail that the meat comes from dogs specifically bred for consumption, but numerous investigations by journalists, broadcasters, and animal protectionists find several examples where other breeds have been used as ingredients. The soup is believed to provide additional virility,[1] to those who eat

it. The meat is boiled well together with many kinds of vegetables and seasoning for a long time. The taste is enhanced by the addition of garlic, ginger, Welsh onion, some kinds of herbs, perilla seed, and hot pepper.

Samgyetang



Samgyetang sometimes called chicken ginseng soup, is a Korean soup-based dish. It is basically a whole young chicken stuffed with glutinous rice and boiled in a broth of Korean ginseng, dried seeded jujube fruits, garlic, and ginger. Depending on the recipe, other medicinal herbs such as wolfberry (gugija), *Codonopsis pilosula* (dangsam), and *Angelica sinensis* (danggwi) may also be added. The dish's name literally means "ginseng

chicken soup."

Samgyetang is traditionally served in the summer for its supposed nutrients, which replaces those that are easily lost through excessive sweating and physical exertion during the hot summers in Korea. Many Koreans enjoy it especially at three days in summer, these days are called "Chobok", "Jungbok", "Malbok", days that Koreans believe to be the hottest and most sultry of the year.

Like chicken soup, which is thought to help common sicknesses in the West, samgyetang is held to be not only a cure for physical ailments but a preventer of sickness. Proteins, minerals and hormones from the whole chicken mixed with the beneficial properties of the ingredients combined in the dish makes it a revered culinary item in South Korea. Only whole uncut ingredients are used for the dish, as they preserve the maximum amount of nutrients.

Specialty restaurants common in Korea serve nothing but samgyetang, having gained local popularity through their special recipe for the dish which are often kept secret. The dish is usually accompanied by side dishes and, in some restaurants, a small complementary bottle of ginseng wine is included.

Tasting Korean table d'hôte, and seeing the night view of Mt. sikjang. (please take your camera)



General Information

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About Korea

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Tucked away in northeast Asia, Korea is a nation that boasts a fast growing economy and a lifestyle that brings together the old and the new. Once known simply as a quiet nation in the East, the peninsula now hardly sleeps as it pulsates with life and commerce. Numerous branch offices of international corporations and businesses can be found throughout the country as well as most western franchises. Despite all such enthusiasm for modernization and globalization, Koreans still greatly value their 5,000 years of history and the Confucian philosophy that has governed the lives of their ancestors. Many global events take place here annually.

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Location

Korea lays in the northeastern part of the Asian continent. It is located between 33 degrees and 43 degrees in Northern Latitude, and 125 degrees and 132 degrees in Eastern Longitude. China, Russia, and Japan are adjacent to Korea. Local time is nine hours ahead of GMT.

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Capital

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The capital of South Korea is Seoul. Seoul has been the capital city of Korea since 1392. This city is the heart of the Republic of Korea, home to 10 million of the nation's 48 million people. Seoul is located in the central region of the Korean peninsula. The wide and beautiful Han River flows through Seoul and serves as a lifeline for the heavily concentrated population. There are rich and satisfying variety of things to see and do for residents and visitors alike.

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Weather

Korea's climate is regarded as a continental climate from a temperate standpoint and a monsoon climate from a precipitation standpoint. The climate of Korea is characterized by four distinct seasons. Spring and autumn are rather short, summer is hot and humid, and winter is cold and dry with abundant snowfall. Temperatures differ widely from region to region within Korea, with the average being between 6°C (43°F) and 16°C (61°F). The average temperature in August, the hottest period of the year, ranges from 19°C (66°F) to 27°C (81°F).

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Language

Hangeul was invented in 1443, during the reign of King Sejong. It is composed of 10 vowels and 14 consonants. Hangeul has 11 compound vowels, 5 glottal sounds. The chart below represents the 24 Hangeul letters and their romanized equivalents. 'The Hunminjeongeum,' a historical document which provides instructions to educate people using Hangeul, is registered with UNESCO. UNESCO awards a 'King Sejong Literacy Prize,' every year in memory of the inventor of Hangeul.

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General Information

English	Korean	Korean Pronunciation
How are you?	안녕하세요?	Aan-nyeong-haseyo?
Thank you.	감사합니다.	Gamsa-haam-nida.
Yes.	예.	Ye.
No.	아니요.	Aniyo.
I am sorry.	미안합니다.	Meean-hamnida.
I enjoyed the meal.	잘 먹었습니다.	Jal mugut-sum-nida.
Please give me some more of this.	이것 더 주세요.	Yigut du juseyo.
The check, please.	계산서 주세요.	Gye-saansseo juseyo.
Do you take credit cards?	카드로 계산할 수 있습니까?	Card-ro gyesaan halsu yisum-neeka?
How much is it?	얼마입니까?	Ulma-eem-neeka?
It is _____ won.	_____ 원 입니다.	_____ won eem-needa.
5,000	오천	O-cheon
10,000	만	Maan
15,000	만오천	Maan-o-cheon
20,000	이만	Yi-maan
30,000	삼만	Saam-maan
Where is the rest room ?	화장실 어디입니까?	Hwa-jangsil udee-eem-nee ka?
Goodbye.	안녕히 계세요.	Aan-nyeonghee gyeseyo.

Business Hours

Business	Weekdays	Saturdays	Sundays and National Holidays
Banks	9 am ~ 4 pm	Closed	Closed
Government Offices and Organizations	9 am ~ 6 pm	Closed	Closed
Post Offices	9 am ~ 6 pm	Closed	Closed
Foreign Diplomatic Missions	Hours vary, please see the following link for more information: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade(English)	Closed	Closed
Department Stores	10:30 am ~ 8 pm	10:30 am ~ 8 pm	10:30 am ~8 pm *Typically one day a month (usually a Monday) department stores are closed to the public. However, closings will vary according to each store.

General Information



Electricity

In Korea, an outlet for 220 volt is most common. Overseas delegates bringing laptop computers and other electrical appliances are advised to check whether a transformer is required.

Tipping

Tipping is not customary in Korea. Service charges are included in your bill on the price of rooms, meals, and other services at hotels and elite restaurants. Sometimes, expensive restaurants and luxury hotels may add a service charge of 10%. Otherwise when they are especially pleased with the service they receive or when a taxi driver, for example, goes out of his or her way to help them. Thus, you do not necessarily have to prepare for extra charges since it will be included in the bill.

Insurance and Emergency

The organizing committee will not be responsible for medical expenses, accidents, losses or other unexpected occurrences. Participants are advised to arrange their own insurance that they regard necessary. Emergency call numbers are 112 for police and 119 for fire / rescue and hospital services.

Telephone Calls

+ Rent a Mobile Phone

By all means, yes. Cell-phone Rental Services are available at Incheon International Airport. This service must be ordered in advance. Online-Reservation is possible on www.Tour2Korea.com. For more information on cell-phone fees, rental locations and online reservations, please visit the below web site.

+ Public Phone

There are three types of public telephones in Korea: coin-operated telephones, card phones, and credit card phones. A local call costs 70 won (US\$0.06) for three minutes. Intercity calls cost considerably more. Coin phones return coins that are not charged, but do not return change for partially used 100 won coins. Card telephones can be used to make international

General Information

calls as well as local and intercity calls. Telephone cards come in 2,000, 3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 denominations and are on sale in shops close to telephone boxes and in banks. There are also credit card phones, which you can use with major credit cards.

***How to make a International Call in Korea:**

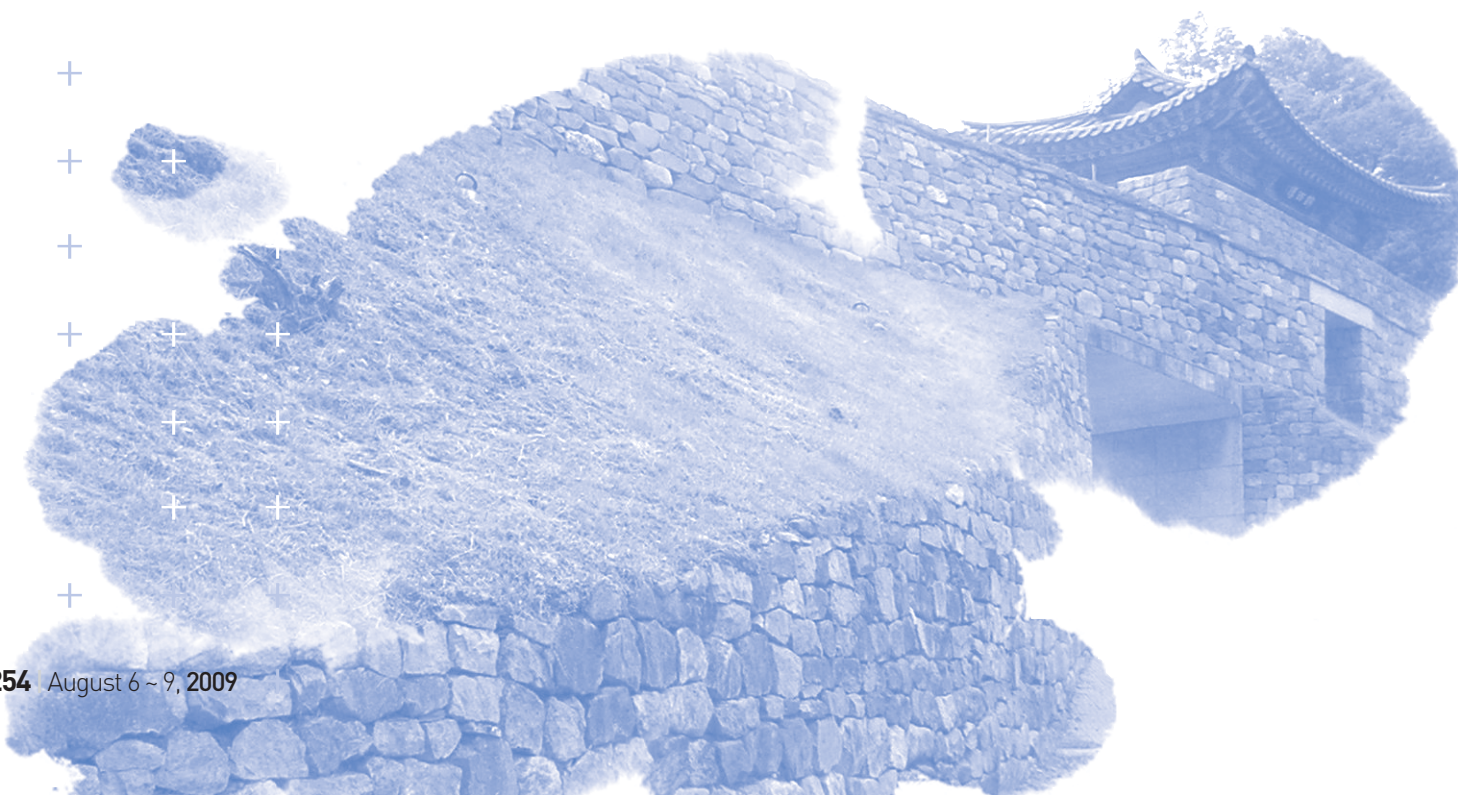
001 - [Country Code]- [Area Code] - [Telephone No.]

***How to make a call to Korea**

[International calling service number]+82-[Area Code]-[Telephone No.]

+ Korea Travel Phone 1330

When you need English assistance or travel information, just dial 1330, and a bilingual operator will offer you detailed information on tourist sites, transportation, restaurants, etc. If you want information about areas outside of Seoul, enter the area code of that region before pressing 1330.



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Daejeon City +

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Daejeon City It's Daejeon

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+ Colorful Summer Festival Performance



This Performance is held every year in Daejeon to promote citizen's culture life.

- Time: Aug. 5 (Wed.) ~ 12 (Wed.), 2009
Everyday at 8 P.M.
- Place: Daejeon Culture & Arts Center Amphitheater
- Contents: Concert, Musical etc.
 - 5th Lee Jung Sik Band & Pop's Band
 - 6th Funy Concert
 - 7th Kim Duk Soo Samulnori
(the Korean traditional percussion quartet)
 - 9th Korean singer
(Group Zoo, Lee Han chul)
 - 10th Musical 'Radio Star/Greece' etc.

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Colorful Summer Festival is going to be held During Aug. 5. 2009(THU) ~ Aug. 12. 2009 (WED)
at Daejeon Culture & Arts Center Amphitheater from 8p.m.
You can enjoy this festival every night during ICAS 6.

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+ HANA Green Concert

- Time: 8(Sat.), Aug, P.M. 7:30
- Place: Gapcheon, Daejeon
- Guest (Korean Singer) : SG Wannabe
InSuni
MC-Mong
Jang YunJung
DIA
- This concert is free.



Every year this concert is held for promoting Importance of Eco to the public

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+ Korean National Golf Championship

- Time: 8 (Sat.), Aug.
- Place: Daejeon Gapcheon Golf Park

Korean National Golf Championship will be held on Aug. 8 at Daejeon Gapcheon Golf Park Field located near the Doosan Bridge.



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Daejeon City

+ Brand Slogan



"It's Daejeon" is the brand slogan of Daejeon, developed as a means of implementing the city's management strategy in the face of the 21st Century, an era marked by the competition of images, going beyond the international competition era. This slogan was developed to build the image of Daejeon, centered on culture, economy and science, as a brand and to increase the awareness of the city by differentiating it

against other cities.

"It's Daejeon" is an exclamatory praise of Daejeon as the city with the highest quality of life. "It's" refers to the city where life is fun and rich, and it symbolizes a city of tradition and diverse cultures, and it is also the acronym for the futuristic city, centered on Science & Technology. Moreover, it symbolizes the hub of the latest science and technology. Daejeon's diverse geography, and humanity, economy, society and cultural assets are developed with the basic concept of the "Variety of Daejeon". The word mark of the brand slogan is a free and energetic font that expresses the image of the city in the future, and the city of diversity in a fun and trendy sense. This is an attempt to cast away an authoritative and conservative attitude, and to ensure that Daejeon can appeal as a friendly and fun place to the people in the world. Through the application of diverse colors, it is possible to gain a sensible communication effect with a soft and comfortable feel as in the case of blooming flowers. Overall, Daejeon is expressed as a nature-friendly city, a city of rich cultures, and the image of a future city that is paving the road of tomorrow.

+ Emblem



The green petal-like design symbolizes farmland, residential areas, and the Rose of Sharon. Within the symbol is the Chinese character (Dae), which is one of the characters that are used in writing the name of the city. It means greatness and represents the spirit of Daejeon which will overcome any future challenges. It also symbolizes the spirit and dream of Daejeon citizens, which is to make Daejeon the center of

transportation, administration, science, culture, and goods distribution of the nation.

Daejeon City

+ Natural Environment



The city is geographically located between 127° 33'21" and 127° 14'54" in the east longitude, and 36° 10'50" through 36° 29'47" in the north latitude. It is in the same latitude as Athens, Lisbon, and San Francisco.

The city is located in the center of South Korea: 167.3 km from Seoul, 294 km from Busan, and 169 km from Gwangju. It is also the gateway between Yeongnam province

and Honam province. It is an important place where traffic diverges into two major expressways, the Gyeongbu Expressway going to the east and the Honam Expressway to the west. It becomes the hub of national traffic both in name and reality, after the rapid transit railway started operation in April, 2004.

Daejeon is the fifth largest city among South Korea's top six cities, including Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Incheon, and Gwangju. Its population is 1,390,510 and it covers an area of 539.83 km² at the end of 2000. Comparing areas of the boroughs, Yuseong-gu is the largest borough of the city; the second is Dong-gu; the third is Seo-gu; the fourth is Daedeok-gu; and Jung-gu is the smallest.

+ Topography

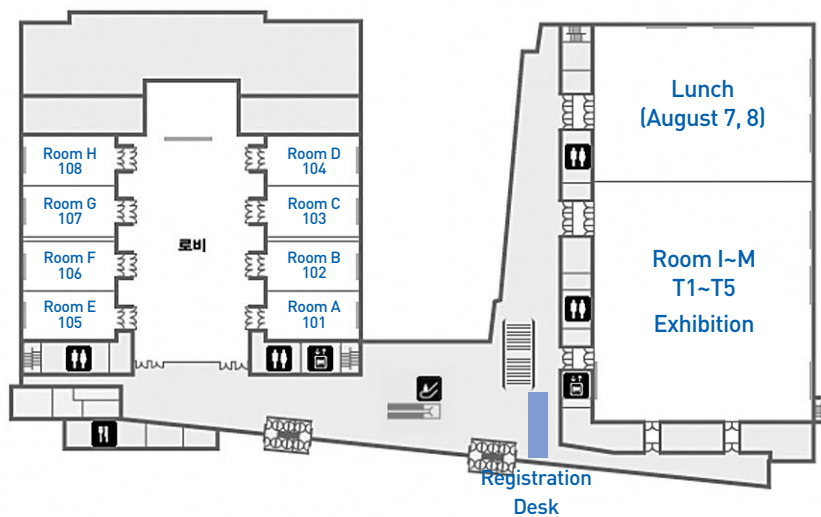


The city is surrounded by four mountains. These mountains are Gyeoryongsan (mountain), Gyejoksan (mountain), Sikjongsan (mountain), and Maninsan (mountain). The city is also located along three major rivers. They are the Gapcheon, Yudeungcheon, and Daejeoncheon. These rivers help form the basin for the city. The water for the city comes from these three rivers and many small branches of these rivers. All rivers run from south to north, and flow into Geumgang - one of the biggest rivers in South Korea. The city originally

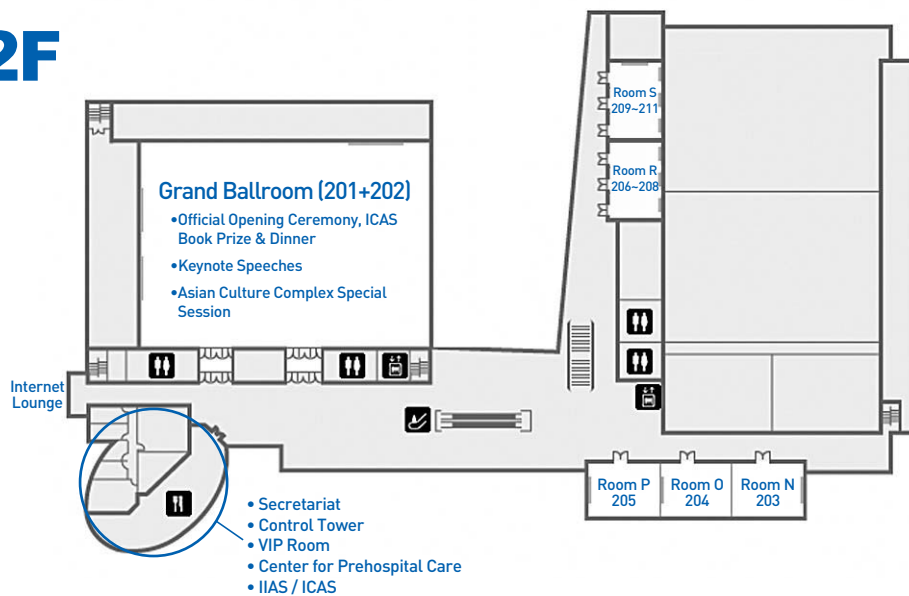
developed from farms and houses that were on the hillsides and the valleys between the four mountains and along the three rivers. The three rivers divide the city's five boroughs: Dong-gu and Daedeok-gu are located east of Daejeoncheon; Jung-gu is between Daejeoncheon and Yudeungcheon; Seo-gu is between Yudeungcheon and Gapcheon; and Yuseong-gu is west of Gapcheon.

Floor Plan

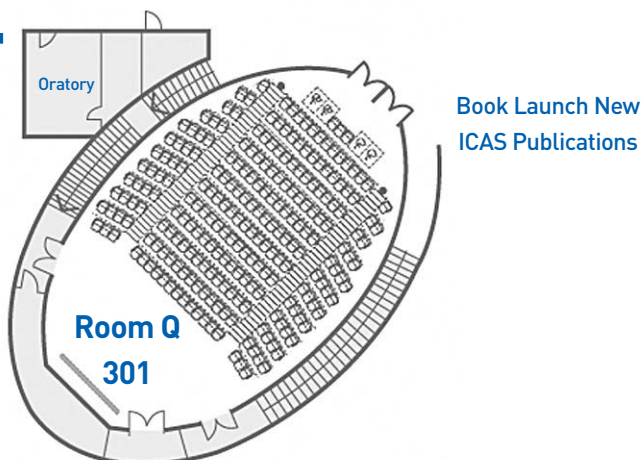
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도현중앙	031-542-3007	하송우리 사거리	

대	전	대	전
가수원점	042-546-3003	가수원 파출소 옆	
갈 마 점	042-536-3060	갈마 사거리	
개 봉 점	042-841-2999	개봉대입구 삼거리	
부 사 점	042-252-1300	충무체육관 사거리	
동 부 점	042-638-3233	동부네거리	
동사로점	042-242-5006	동사로 사거리	
문 화 점	042-221-1230	종대병원 옆	
신탄점	042-936-7337	현일병원 옆	
오 료 점	042-521-2002	오류사거리	
오 정 점	042-628-5005	오정 사거리	
유 문 점	042-521-1234	남성공원 사거리	
유 천 점	042-565-5998	하이마트 옆	
유 성 점	042-826-1003	월드컵경기장에서 동화사방향 500m	
인 동 점	042-283-5005	인동 사거리	
대 평 점	042-527-3003	타평오거리	
홍 도 점	042-635-4321	홍도육교 옆	

충	남	충	남
광 주 점	041-854-6006	신광주대교 사거리	
논 신 점	041-732-6007	논산 평생학습교로목인 맞은편	
당 진 점	041-356-8005	그린드호텔 사거리	
동산안점	041-523-7070	천안 삼거리	
부 여 점	041-837-5005	부여초동 사거리	
보 경 점	041-932-1234	보령 수천사거리 동진철물 옆	
북한안점	041-664-7007	메가마트에서 직진방향 200M	
서 신 점	041-668-1213	원혜동 협 공평점 맞은편	
아 신 점	041-547-6007	옥정교 사거리	
예 신 점	041-333-8008	주교 사거리	
원 성 점	041-566-3003	도로원점 사거리	
조지원점	041-866-1230	충북대리 시내쪽	
천안안산	041-573-9119	홍예에서 아산방향 500M	

충	북	충	북
남창주점	043-286-0909	분평사거리(BYC 맞은편)	
동창주점	043-296-3303	방사사거리	
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북대전점	043-647-8007	청진동 하이마트 사거리	
음 성 점	043-535-5777	음성 IC 앞	
제 천 점	043-645-2020	시련삼거리	
증 평 점	043-836-7999	충주 사거리	
성 주 점	043-272-4900	봉평 사거리	
청주대점	043-216-2020	방개교 직전쪽	
충북대점	043-274-2700	충대사거리 최병원 맞은편	
충주 점	043-652-7117	달천 사거리	
충주중앙	043-846-7775	삼원초교사거리	

경	북	경	북
군 신 점	063-445-8800	시외버스 터미널 옆	
남 원 점	063-626-9500	고송터미널 사거리	
남원주점	063-251-3334	롯데백화점 맞은편	
서군산점	063-486-2050	극동주유소 사거리	
원광대점	063-651-9009	신동사거리	
익 산 점	063-858-0302	상평화요사 사거리	
진 주 점	063-254-0999	원광대 한방병원 앞	
진주역점	063-247-3003	진주역에서 한신방향	
정 읍 점	063-531-0350	농소동 사거리	

광	주	광	주
광 양 점	061-761-5123	광양 로터리	
광 주 점	062-522-5006	일동오거리	
광주신수	062-262-4005	두원타운삼거리	
남광주점	062-673-1400	로터리 오거리 옆	
남순천점	061-743-1234	순천 까마루 앞	
동광주점	062-285-8558	동광주 IC 입구	
목 포 점	061-284-5685	광장주유소 사거리	
목포IC점	061-284-9876	석현 삼거리	
북광주점	062-956-0020	비야 IC 입구	
서광주점	062-956-7337	흑석 사거리	
순 천 점	061-722-8009	조례 사거리	
여 수 점	061-641-0980	한재 사거리	
강 경 점	061-683-0101	석정 사거리	

강	원	강	원
강 통 점	033-641-0333	시정에서 강릉역 방향	
남원주점	033-766-0700	단구 사거리	
남원천점	033-242-7770	이미트 사거리 우회전 방향	
동 해 점	033-522-3722	우회전 사거리	
속 초 점	033-635-9004	쌍대리 코너	
원 주 점	033-734-0009	단계 사거리	
춘 천 점	033-256-2020	소양2교 시내쪽	
대 남 점	033-647-5900	강릉포남동 4거리	

대	경	대	경
경 신 점	053-816-6996	영남대학교 오거리	
경신C점	053-856-9966	경신C에서 진랑공단방향 30m	
경 주 점	054-773-0302	팔우정 로터리	
계 경 대	053-581-6776	계경대 사거리	
구 마 점	054-461-9009	공단수출빌 로터리	
구미안점	054-473-6228	삼성전자 맞은편	
김 천 점	054-434-0801	신동 사거리	
남 구 미	054-485-9080	신림점·늘푸른APT 맞은편	
남대구점	053-552-3993	남대구 IC 앞	
달 서 점	053-633-1200	유천교 사거리	
동대구점	053-965-0650	동대구 IC 진입로 입구	
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안동중앙	054-655-6001	제일생명사거리 경찰서 방향	
암산대거리	053-653-7772	대명동 앞삼거리	
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영 천 점	054-333-4002	망정 삼거리	
왜 관 점	054-972-0055	왜관 IC 사거리	
죽 천 점	053-552-1155	칠곡광장에서 죽전사거리 방향	
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공 항 점	052-289-9222	공원에서 시내쪽 500m	
구 세IC점	051-514-8822	공정경찰서 건너편	
구 도 점	051-342-7887	부산정비교 입구	
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김 해 점	055-321-7799	동강해 IC 사거리	
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남진주점	055-762-7776	연일공업대학교 맞은편	
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사 천 점	055-653-9010	수석삼거리 사천 IC 방향 200M	
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마 신 점	055-241-1800	마신 이미지 건너편	
서 동 점	052-294-1354	신동에서 공평면 종자점 서삼거리	
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영신중앙	055-388-7070		
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타이어은행
타이어 O 뱅크
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TEL: +82-42-472-7462 / FAX: +82-42-472-7459

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