

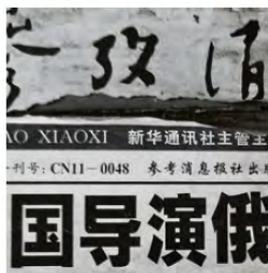
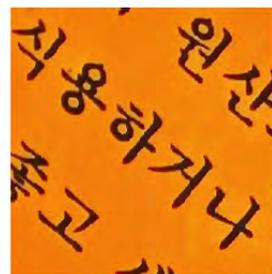
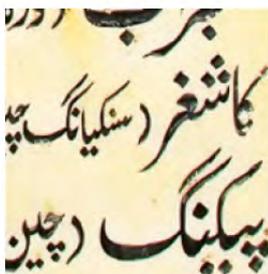
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BIENNIAL DGA CONFERENCE  
HOSTED BY AREA RUHR

## CONFERENCE BOOKLET

10 – 12 MARCH 2021

TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES –  
MULTI-LEVEL DYNAMICS OF IDENTITY FORMATION AND INSTITUTION BUILDING



# 1

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# 1

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# 2

## WILLKOMMEN WELCOME

### WILLKOMMEN

---

Wir begrüßen Sie herzlich zur ersten internationalen Online-Konferenz der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Asienkunde (DGA) und der Alliance for Research on East Asia (AREA) Ruhr zum Thema *Transnational Asian Studies – Multi-level Dynamics of Identity Formation and Institution Building*.

Wir freuen uns sehr, dass sich trotz der virtuellen Konferenzaustragung derart viele Interessentinnen und Interessenten gemeldet haben, so dass wir 18 Panels mit mindestens 65 einzelnen Vorträgen plus diverser Roundtables anbieten können!

Natürlich haben wir uns im Vorfeld viele Gedanken darüber gemacht, wie wir die Veranstaltung trotz des Pandemie-bedingten Online-Formates so gestalten können, dass wir Ihnen eine angenehme sowie produktive Konferenz ermöglichen können. Neben dem Besuch der Keynote Lectures und Panels möchten wir Ihnen gerne anbieten, sich in den Tee Salons in unserem Teehaus individuell zu verabreden. Im Vorfeld der Konferenz lassen wir Ihnen hierfür ein kleines Tee Set zukommen 😊.

Wir hoffen, dass wir mit diesen Tee Salons, dem virtuellen Begleitprogramm sowie unserem Quiz zu einer gelungenen Konferenz beitragen können! Wir freuen uns auf die gemeinsamen Tage!

Zudem möchten wir uns an dieser Stelle ganz herzlich bei SAP für die großzügige finanzielle Unterstützung unserer Veranstaltung bedanken!

Ihr Organisationsteam DGA AREA 2021

# 2

## WILLKOMMEN WELCOME

### WELCOME

---

We warmly welcome you to the first international online conference of the German Association for Asian Studies (DGA) and the Alliance for Research on East Asia (AREA) Ruhr on *Transnational Asian Studies – Multi-level Dynamics of Identity Formation and Institution Building*. We are very pleased to have reached so many scholars interested in our conference. We will offer 18 panels with at least 65 individual presentations plus various roundtables!

Considering the pandemic-induced online format, we have thought a lot in advance about how to organise this event in such a way that all participants feel welcome, while meeting our goal to provide a pleasant and productive conference. Therefore, we are happy to offer you the opportunity to meet each other individually in our tea rooms – in addition to talking to each other at the keynote lectures and conference panels. Thus, we sent you a little gift set for your teatime in advance ☺.

We hope these virtual tea rooms, our virtual accompanying programme, as well as our quiz will contribute to a successful conference! We look forward to spending these days together!

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank SAP for its generous financial support for the event!

Your Organising Team DGA AREA 2021

# 2

## WILLKOMMEN WELCOME

### DGA

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Asienkunde (DGA) ist eine wissenschaftliche Fachgesellschaft. Als eine der wichtigsten Plattformen für Dialog und Meinungsbildung zu Asien in Deutschland beschäftigt sie sich mit aktuellen Entwicklungen in der Region und deren Hintergründen. Die DGA versteht sich auch als Brücke zwischen Wissenschaft, Politik, Wirtschaft und Öffentlichkeit.

Seit ihrer Gründung im Jahr 1967 trägt die DGA der wachsenden globalen Bedeutung Asiens Rechnung. Sie vernetzt Asienwissenschaftler und relevante Disziplinen mit Asienswerpunkt. Die Gesellschaft fördert den Transfer von empirisch fundiertem Wissen aus der Asienforschung in die Öffentlichkeit sowie den Austausch zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis. Die DGA unterstützt den wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchs sowie die Forschung und Lehre zu Asien. Sie vertritt die Interessen der Asienwissenschaften und beteiligt sich an der Gestaltung der Wissenschaftsförderung in Deutschland.

Für weitere Informationen siehe: <http://asienforschung.de/about/mission-statement/>

---

The German Association for Asian Studies (DGA) is a scientific professional society. As one of the most important platforms for dialogue and opinion-forming on Asia in Germany, the DGA focuses on current developments in the region and their backgrounds. The DGA also sees itself as a bridge between science, politics, business and the public. Since its foundation in 1967, the DGA has reflected the growing global importance of Asia. It links scholars of Asian studies and relevant disciplines with a focus on Asia. The society promotes the transfer of empirically based knowledge from research on Asia to the public as well as the exchange between science and practice. The DGA supports young scholars as well as research and teaching on Asia. It represents the interests of Asian studies and participates in shaping the promotion of science in Germany.

For more information see: <http://asienforschung.de/about/mission-statement/>

# 2

## WILLKOMMEN WELCOME

### AREA RUHR

Die Alliance for Research on East Asia (AREA) Ruhr ist eine gemeinsame wissenschaftliche Forschungseinrichtung der Fakultät für Ostasienwissenschaften der Ruhr-Universität Bochum und des Instituts für Ostasienwissenschaften (IN-EAST) der Universität Duisburg-Essen innerhalb der Universitätsallianz Ruhr (UA Ruhr). Mit mehr als 20 Professoren, etwa 100 Wissenschaftlern und mehr als 1600 Studenten gehört AREA Ruhr im Bereich der Ostasienwissenschaften zu einem der größten Forschungs- und Lehrzentren Europas. Sie vereint ein breites Spektrum wissenschaftlicher Bereiche und Disziplinen, die von der historischen bis zur modernen Forschung, von der Linguistik bis zur Ökonomie, von der Religionswissenschaft bis zur Soziologie und Politikwissenschaft reichen. AREA Ruhr schafft damit ein einzigartiges interdisziplinäres Forschungs- und Lehrumfeld für das Studium Ostasiens. AREA Ruhr startete 2017 ein strukturiertes dreijähriges Promotionsprogramm zu *Transnational Institution Building and Transnational Identities in East Asia*, das vom Mercator Research Center Ruhr gefördert wird.

Für weitere Informationen siehe: [www.area-ruhr.de](http://www.area-ruhr.de)

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The Alliance for Research on East Asia (AREA) Ruhr is a joint research alliance of the Faculty of East Asian Studies, Ruhr University Bochum and the Institute of East Asian Studies (IN-EAST), University of Duisburg-Essen, within the greater University Alliance Ruhr (UA Ruhr). Facilitating collaborative research and teaching, with more than 20 professors, about 100 researchers and more than 1600 students, AREA Ruhr has become one of Europe's largest research and teaching hubs in the field of East Asian Studies. It brings together a wide range of scholarly fields and disciplines, ranging from historical to contemporary research, from linguistics to economics, from religious studies to sociology and political science. AREA Ruhr thus creates a unique interdisciplinary research and teaching environment for the study of East Asia. AREA Ruhr started a structured three-year doctoral program on *Transnational Institution*

# 2

## WILLKOMMEN WELCOME

*Building and Transnational Identities in East Asia* in 2017, which is funded by the Mercator Research Center Ruhr.

For more information see: [www.area-ruhr.de](http://www.area-ruhr.de)

# 3

## WIE DIE TEILNAHME FUNKTIONIERT HOW TO PARTICIPATE

### WIE DIE TEILNAHME FUNKTIONIERT

Am 10. März 2021 können Sie sich ab 13.50 Uhr MEZ im Zoom-Raum für die Auftaktveranstaltung einloggen. Am Donnerstag und Freitag, den 11. und 12. März, wird dies jeweils ab 07.45 Uhr MEZ für die Tages-Keynotes möglich sein. Bei allen anderen Panels können Sie sich ca. 10 Minuten vor dem offiziellen Beginn in den virtuellen Räumen einfinden. Folgen Sie dazu bitte dem jeweiligen Link, den Sie im passwortgeschützten Bereich auf der DGA-Konferenz-Homepage zu den Panels Ihrer Wahl vorfinden.

Sie werden zunächst in einen Warteraum geführt. Ein Mitglied des Organisationsteams wird Sie zur offiziellen Veranstaltung zulassen, nachdem er/sie überprüft hat, ob Sie sich für die Konferenz registriert haben. Daher bitten wir Sie, sich bei Zoom mit dem in Ihrer Anmeldung angegebenen Namen einzuloggen.

Bitte achten Sie darauf, dass beim Betreten der Zoom-Plattform Ihre Kamera aus und Ihr Mikrofon standardmäßig auf stumm geschaltet sind.

Die einzelnen Veranstaltungen können zur Dokumentation und Nachbereitung der Konferenz aufgezeichnet werden. Eine Aufnahme wird angekündigt und der Start für alle sichtbar angezeigt. Wenn eine Aufnahme für Sie auf keinen Fall in Frage kommt, haben Sie noch die Möglichkeit, das Panel bei Start der Aufzeichnung zu verlassen. Als passiver Teilnehmer bzw. passive Teilnehmerin eines Panels werden Sie in einer Aufnahme allerdings nicht in Erscheinung treten.

Natürlich zählen wir trotz des online-Formates auf Ihre aktive Teilnahme an der Konferenz! Daher möchten wir Sie bitten, während der Veranstaltung dem Panel Chair über die Chat-Funktion oder die Funktion „Hand heben“ Ihren Fragewunsch anzuzeigen.

# 3

## WIE DIE TEILNAHME FUNKTIONIERT HOW TO PARTICIPATE

Der Chair wird Sie zur gegebenen Zeit auffordern, Ihre Frage an die Vortragenden bzw. das Panel zu stellen. Alternativ können Sie Ihre Fragen über die Chat-Funktion als Text einreichen, sodass der Chair sie dem Panel vorlesen kann.

Bitte haben Sie Verständnis dafür, falls aus Zeitgründen nicht alle Fragen während der Sitzung gestellt und beantwortet werden können. Gerne laden wir Sie dazu ein, mit den gewünschten Gesprächspartnern nach Beendigung des Panels in unserem Teehaus weiter zu diskutieren!

Sie können sich im Vorfeld der Veranstaltung jederzeit unter dem folgenden Link mit Zoom und seinen Funktionen vertraut machen.

<https://support.zoom.us/hc/de>

### HOW TO PARTICIPATE

On March 10, 2021 you may log into the Zoom room for the opening session from 1.50 pm CET onwards. On Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12, 2021 you can log into the rooms for the daily keynote lectures at 07:45 am CET. For all other panels, the virtual rooms will open approximately 10 minutes before the official starting time. You can find the respective Zoom links for all panels in the password protected area on the DGA conference homepage.

Please note that you will be directed to a waiting room first. A member of the conference organising team will admit participants to the official event after verifying that your name is on the conference registration list. To support us in this confirmation process, please log into Zoom with the name you provided in your registration.

Please also ensure that your camera is switched off and your microphone is on mute by default when you enter the Zoom platform. Individual sessions might be recorded for internal use (conference documentation) or internal follow-up work. A recording

# 3

## WIE DIE TEILNAHME FUNKTIONIERT HOW TO PARTICIPATE

will always be announced prior to the actual recording. If you wish not to take part in any recording at all, you have the opportunity to leave the panel. However, you will not appear in the recording if you are only a passive participant in the panel.

Of course, we do encourage you to actively participate in the conference! You might send a short message (“I have a question.”) to the chair via the chat function or show your intention to pose a question by using the “raise hand” function in Zoom. The chair will then invite you to speak during discussion time. Alternatively, you may also send your question to the chair via the chat function. The chair will then read the question to the panelists and the audience.

Please bear with us in case there is not enough time during a session to pose and discuss all of your questions. We would like to encourage you to continue your conversation with your discussion partners by visiting our virtual tea house after the official panel is closed.

If you would like to get familiar with Zoom and all its different functions, please follow this link.

<https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us>

We look forward to welcoming you to our virtual Zoom room.

# 4

## TECHNISCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG TECHNICAL SUPPORT

### TECHNISCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG

In jedem einzelnen virtuellen Konferenzraum wird ein Mitglied des Organisationsteams anwesend sein, um einen möglichst reibungslosen Ablauf der Sitzungen zu ermöglichen. Bei allen technischen Problemen im Zusammenhang mit Ihrer Teilnahme an und während der Sitzung können Sie das Mitglied des Organisationsteams gerne ansprechen.

Sollten Sie Schwierigkeiten beim Betreten des Konferenzraums haben, können Sie das Organisationsteam über den hier geposteten Link um Unterstützung bitten:

<https://uni-due.zoom.us/j/92599364681>

Meeting-ID 925 9936 4681

Code 269859

Am 10. März ist dieser Support-Raum von 13.30 Uhr bis 16 Uhr, am 11. und 12. März 2021 für die Dauer der ganzen Konferenztage geöffnet.

Falls Sie uns dringend erreichen müssen, wenden Sie sich bitte per E-Mail oder Telefon an uns.



[2021@dga-conference.de](mailto:2021@dga-conference.de)



**DR. KERSTIN LUKNER**

**+49 (0)201 183-6465**

**GWENDOLIN KLEINE STEGEMANN**

**+49 (0)201 183-6449**

**DIRK BREMANN**

**+49 (0)201 183-6464**

# 4

## TECHNISCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Falls Sie noch keine Erfahrungen mit Zoom haben, empfehlen wir Ihnen dringend, sich im Vorfeld der Veranstaltung mit Zoom und seinen Funktionen vertraut zu machen. Nutzen Sie hierfür den folgenden Link: <https://support.zoom.us/hc/de>

Wir möchten allen Panel Mitwirkenden anraten, sich die **Zoom App** zu installieren, da manche Funktionen über den Browser nicht immer einwandfrei funktionieren. Zudem empfehlen wir allen Panel Mitwirkenden (oder zumindest jenen ohne Zoom-Erfahrung) dringend, sich vor der DGA Tagung einmal als Gruppe in Zoom für einen Test zu treffen, damit das Panel während der Konferenz reibungslos durchgeführt werden kann.

### Hinweis in eigener Sache:

Wir möchten darauf hinweisen, dass wir diese Konferenz aus dem Home Office vorbereitet haben und bestreiten werden – vermutlich genau wie Sie! Zuhause steht leider kein privater System-Administrator bereit, der uns im Notfall beistehen kann. Auch unsere Kinder im Vorschul- und Schulalter, die derzeit ganztägig im Lock-Down betreut werden müssen, sind dazu nicht in der Lage. Ein instabiles Internet kann bei jedem Teilnehmer und jeder Teilnehmerin auftreten, ohne dass wir Einfluss darauf nehmen könnten. Dennoch tun wir unser Bestes, um Pannen nach Möglichkeit zu vermeiden. Für Ihr Verständnis bedanken wir uns bereits im Voraus.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

A member of the conference organising team will be present in each Zoom meeting room to ensure that the sessions run smoothly. You can contact these team members for any technical problems related to your participation in the session.

If you have difficulties entering the Zoom conference rooms, please feel free to ask for assistance via the link posted here:

# 4

## TECHNISCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG TECHNICAL SUPPORT

<https://uni-due.zoom.us/j/92599364681>

Meeting-ID 925 9936 4681

Code 269859

On March 10 this help desk will be open from 1.30 to 4 pm. On the other two conference days it will be open all day. If you need to reach out on other channels, please contact us by email or phone.



[2021@dga-conference.de](mailto:2021@dga-conference.de)



**DR. KERSTIN LUKNER**

**+49 (0)201 183-6465**

**GWENDOLIN KLEINE STEGEMANN**

**+49 (0)201 183-6449**

**DIRK BREMANN**

**+49 (0)201 183-6464**

If you do not have any experience with Zoom, we strongly recommend that you familiarise yourself with Zoom and its functions before the conference. Use the following link for this purpose: <https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us>

We would like to encourage all active panel participants to install the **Zoom app** as some Zoom functions may not run smoothly when using Zoom via the browser. Also, we would like to urge all panelists (or at least those who have not used Zoom before) to meet in Zoom as a group prior to the DGA conference for a short test run. This is to ensure that your panel will run smoothly during the actual event.

### On our own account:

Please note that we have been preparing and will run this conference out of our home offices – most likely just like you! We do not have a private system administrator at home, who might help out in any technical emergency. In most cases, our children in preschool and elementary school, who need support and supervision during the long days in this lock down, also do not have the technical

# 4

## TECHNISCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG TECHNICAL SUPPORT

and IT skills to assist us. Your own internet connection at home might be weak during the conference days and unfortunately that is out of the conference organising team's control. Still, we will try our best to avoid any possible mishaps. Please bear with us in case they still occur.

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

### TEEHAUS / TEERAUM

---

Regenmüde  
umschließe ich die Teeschale mit beiden Händen  
und stille Schluck für Schluck  
meine Sehnsucht nach der Sonne  
Frieden  
(Gwendolin Kleine Stegemann, AREA Ruhr)

<https://uni-due.zoom.us/j/92599364681>

Meeting-ID 925 9936 4681

Code 269859

Wir hoffen, dass das Teehaus mit seinen einzelnen Tee-Salons während der Konferenz neben den Veranstaltungsräumen für die Panels besonders gut besucht sein wird.

Bitte kommen Sie in unser Teehaus, wann immer Sie eine Pause benötigen und dabei ein privates Gespräch mit einem Kollegen oder einer Konferenzteilnehmerin führen möchten.

Wenn Sie sich während der Konferenz gerne mit Kollegen und Kolleginnen im privaten Umfeld austauschen möchten, dann kontaktieren Sie diese Person während eines Panels über die private Chat-Funktion und verabreden Sie sich hier im Teehaus. Unser Teemeister wird Ihnen dann einen separaten Tee-Salon (Breakout Room) für Ihre Gespräche und Diskussionen zur Verfügung stellen.

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

Vergessen Sie nicht, Ihr „Little Gift Set“ zu Ihrer Teestunde mitzubringen.

Kommen Sie zu uns ins Teehaus; wir haben am 11. und 12. März 2021 von 9 bis 18 Uhr geöffnet!

„The room may be virtual, but the contact is real.”

### TEA HOUSE / TEA ROOM

Rain weary  
I clasp the tea bowl with both hands  
and sip by sip  
my longing for the sun  
Peace

(Gwendolin Kleine Stegemann, AREA Ruhr)

<https://uni-due.zoom.us/j/92599364681>

Meeting-ID 925 9936 4681

Code 269859

We hope that the tea house will be one of the liveliest rooms besides the virtual conference rooms where all the panels will take place.

Please visit our tea house whenever you need a break, would like to continue a discussion, or to have a private conversation with a colleague or another conference attendee you have just met.

If you meet someone at the conference you would like to further engage with, please contact that person via the private chat function in Zoom and arrange to meet here at the tea house. Our tea master will then provide you with a separate tea room

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

(breakout room) for your conversation or discussion in a closed setting. Don't forget to bring along your "little gift set" when you enjoy teatime.

Join us at the tea house; we are open from 9 am to 6 pm on March 11 and 12. The room may be virtual, but the contact is real.

### GEWINNE, GEWINNE, GEWINNE

Liebe Konferenzteilnehmer und -Teilnehmerinnen, mit folgendem Link gelangen Sie zunächst auf die AREA Homepage der DGA Konferenz:

<https://www.area-ruhr.de/virtual-area-dga-conference/>

Dort finden Sie den Zugang zu unserem **Konferenz Quiz**, der von Mittwoch, den 10. März, 13:00 Uhr bis Freitag, den 12. März, 12:00 Uhr mittags (Ortszeit) freigeschaltet sein wird.

Hier können Sie Ihr Wissen testen und spannende Fragen zu Asien sowie den Inhalten dieser Konferenz beantworten und mit etwas Glück einen von drei Preisen gewinnen:

Amazon Gutscheine über 50€, 30€ und 20€

(Leider unterstützen wir hiermit Herrn Bezos, aber die Gewinne sollten wegen des internationalen Konferenzpublikums auch international einlösbar sein. Wir bitten um Ihre Nachsicht!)

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

### PRIZES, PRIZES, PRIZES

---

Dear conference participants, the following link will first take you to the AREA homepage of the DGA conference:

<https://www.area-ruhr.de/virtual-area-dga-conference/>

There you will find the access to our **CONFERENCE QUIZ**, which will be open from Wednesday, 10 March, 13:00 until Friday, 12 March, 12:00 noon (CET).

Here you can test your knowledge on Asia and the contents of this conference. If you are lucky you might even win one of the following three prizes:

Amazon vouchers of 50€, 30€ and 20€.

(Admittedly, we are reluctant to support Mr. Bezos in the context of the conference, but due to the international audience the prizes have to be internationally redeemable as well. We ask for your understanding!)

### VIRTUELLE MUSEUMSRUNDGÄNGE

---

Wegen der Corona-Pandemie mussten und müssen weltweit Museen über mehrere Wochen hinweg schließen, ihre Veranstaltungen absagen und den Publikumsbetrieb einstellen. Auch das Museum DKM in Duisburg, in dem wir Sie gerne zum Auftakt dieser Veranstaltung begrüßt hätten (Museumsführung inklusive), hält seine Türen nach wie vor geschlossen. Allerdings

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

ist eine kreative digitale Museumslandschaft entstanden, über die der Kontakt in die Gesellschaft aufrechterhalten werden soll. Mit zahlreichen digitalen Angeboten wie virtuellen Ausstellungsrundgängen, digitalen Sammlungen, Podcasts, Online-Spielen und vielem mehr haben die Museen der Öffentlichkeit den Zugang zu ihren Inhalten (teilweise) bewahrt. Auch in der Pandemie sind und bleiben Museen Orte der Begegnung und Reflexion.

Wir hoffen, dass Sie sich an den folgenden asienbezogenen Museumsrundgängen erfreuen können, wenn Sie während der Konferenz eine kreative Pause brauchen.

**1. Tokyo Fuji Art Museum**

<https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/tokyo-fuji-art-museum?hl=en>

**2. The Palace Museum Beijing**

<https://en.dpm.org.cn/multimedia/virtual/>

**3. National Museum Bangkok**

<http://www.virtualmuseum.finearts.go.th/bangkoknationalmuseums/index.php/en/virtual-museum.html>

**4. M+. Hong Kong New Museum of Virtual Art**

<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/in/what-s-new/see-hong-kong-in-a-whole-new-way-with-virtual-tours.html>

**5. National Museum Jakarta**

<https://museumnasional.iheritage.id/>

(Auswahl der virtuellen Museumsrundgänge Dirk Bremann/AREA Ruhr)

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

Bitte beachten Sie, dass wir keinerlei Haftung für die Inhalte externer Links übernehmen. Für den Inhalt der verlinkten Seiten sind ausschließlich deren Betreiber verantwortlich.

### VIRTUAL MUSEUM TOURS

Due to the corona pandemic, museums worldwide have been closing their doors for several weeks or even months, cancelling events and public opening hours. The DKM museum in Duisburg, where we would have liked to welcome you with a guided tour to open our conference, is also currently shut down. Rising from this global situation, a highly creative digital museum landscape has emerged with the goal to maintain the bonds between museums and society. With numerous digital offerings, such as virtual exhibition tours, digital collections, podcasts, online games, and more, museums have (partly) preserved public access to their contents. In this time of crisis, museums continue to be venues to meet and reflect!

We hope you will enjoy the following Asia-related museum tours if you need an inspirational break during the conference.

**1. Tokyo Fuji Art Museum**

<https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/tokyo-fuji-art-museum?hl=en>

**2. The Palace Museum Beijing**

<https://en.dpm.org.cn/multimedia/virtual/>

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

### 3. National Museum Bangkok

<http://www.virtualmuseum.finearts.go.th/bangkoknationalmuseums/index.php/en/virtual-museum.html>

### 4. M+. Hong Kong New Museum of Virtual Art

<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/in/what-s-new/see-hong-kong-in-a-whole-new-way-with-virtual-tours.html>

### 5. National Museum Jakarta

<https://museumnasional.iheritage.id/>

(Selection of virtual museum tours Dirk Bremann/AREA Ruhr)

Please note we do not assume any liability for the content of external links. The operators of the linked pages are solely responsible for their content.

## ZU REISEN IST ZU LEBEN.

(HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN)

In Zeiten von Reisebeschränkungen und -Verboten mögen Ihre Reisen nach Asien in weite Ferne rücken. Dabei hätten man doch so gerne hier und da noch ein Interview geführt, ein Fieldwork Fellowship angenommen, ein Archiv besucht oder die eigenen Sprachkenntnisse aufgefrischt...

Mit einem sofortigen Flug in die Ferne können wir leider nicht aushelfen, aber wir hoffen, dass unser kleines Trostpflaster Ihr Gefallen findet.

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

### 1. Taiwan

<http://360virtualtourist.com/category/virtual-tours/taiwan/taipei/>

### 2. Hong Kong

<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/in/what-s-new/see-hong-kong-in-a-whole-new-way-with-virtual-tours.html>

### 3. Indonesia

<https://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/video-360?intcmp=Exitintent-360:360-GBEN:GB-EN:ExitIntent:Pop-Up:636>

(Auswahl der virtuellen Reiseziele Dirk Bremann/AREA Ruhr)

Bitte beachten Sie, dass wir keinerlei Haftung für die Inhalte externer Links übernehmen. Für den Inhalt der verlinkten Seiten sind ausschließlich deren Betreiber verantwortlich.

## **TO TRAVEL IS TO LIVE.** (HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN)

In times of travel restrictions and bans, the trip to Asia may be a long way off. And yet you would have loved to have conducted an interview here and there, accepted a fieldwork fellowship, visited an archive, or polished your language skills...

# 5

## BEGLEITPROGRAMM ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMME

Unfortunately, we cannot help out with an immediate flight to a faraway place, but we hope that you might find some comfort by following these links:

**1. Taiwan**

<http://360virtualtourist.com/category/virtual-tours/taiwan/taipei/>

**2. Hong Kong**

<https://www.discoverhongkong.com/in/what-s-new/see-hong-kong-in-a-whole-new-way-with-virtual-tours.html>

**3. Indonesia**

<https://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/video-360?intcmp=Exitintent-360:360-GBEN:GB-EN:ExitIntent:Pop-Up:636>

(Selection of virtual destinations Dirk Bremann/AREARuhr)

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# 6

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### SCHEDULE

Time	Wednesday, March 10
2:00 – 4:00 pm (CET)	<p><b>Conference Opening</b> Chair of DGA</p>
	<p><b>Welcome address Rector of the Ruhr University Bochum</b> Prof. Dr. Axel Schölmerich (Ruhr University Bochum)</p>
	<p><b>Welcome address Co-Directors of the AREA Ruhr</b> Prof. Dr. Christian Schwermann (OAW, Ruhr University Bochum) Prof. Dr. Markus Taube (IN-EAST, University of Duisburg-Essen)</p>
	<p><b>Welcome address speaker of the Graduate School AREA Ruhr #8; 5</b> Prof. Dr. Dr. Nele Noesselt (IN-EAST, University of Duisburg-Essen)</p>
<p>Panel discussion participants: Prof. Dr. Doris Fischer {Moderatorin} Prof. Dr. Susanne Brandtstädter Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell Prof. Dr. Jörg Plassen Prof. Karen Shire Ph.D.</p>	<p><b>Keynote speech and panel discussion</b> <b>Transnational Asian Studies: Implementing an Agenda for Our Times</b> Prof. Dr. Claudia Derichs (Institut für Asien- und Afrikawissenschaften, HU Berlin)</p>

Time	Thursday, March 11 –from dawn		
8:00 – 9:00 am	<b>Keynote speech</b> Transnational co-production of food safety in Asia Prof. Dr. Cornelia Reiher (Freie Universität Berlin)		
9:00 – 11:00 am	PANEL CODE 016A Part 1 <a href="#">Industrialization in Northeast Asia: A Long-Term Perspective, 1900 to Now</a> Organizer: Christine Moll-Murata, Flemming Christiansen	PANEL CODE 004A <a href="#">Civil Society in Identity-Formation and Institution-Building Processes in Asia</a> Organizer: Kamila Szczepanska, Anna Caspari, Anja Ketels	PANEL CODE 002A <a href="#">Transnational Economies, Digital Labor and Globalization: Exploring Chinese Entrepreneurs' Mobilities and Connections</a> Organizer: Beatrice Zani, TSENG, Yu-chin
11:00 am – 01:00 pm	PANEL CODE 016A Part 2 <a href="#">Industrialization in Northeast Asia: A Long-Term Perspective, 1900 to Now</a> Organizer: Christine Moll-Murata, Flemming Christiansen	PANEL CODE 015A <a href="#">Transnational Mobility in East Asia and beyond and its Institutional Actors</a> Organizer: Kwon, Jaok, Momoyo Hüstebeck END: 13:30	PANEL CODE 006SA  MIGRATED TO PANEL 013SA Friday 11 am - 1 pm

Time	Thursday, March 11 –till dusk		
2:00 – 4:00 pm	PANEL CODE 005K <a href="#">Defenders of Empire in Late Nineteenth Century East Asia: Qing-Chosŏn (清-朝鮮) Negotiated Sovereignty and De Facto Protectorate</a> Organizer: CHUN, Jihoon	PANEL CODE 011A <a href="#">Convergence with and Divergence from Eurocentric Regional Institutional Integration</a> Organizer: JOE, UnHye, Francis M. Cao	PANEL CODE 008J <a href="#">Transnational Migration and Contemporary Japan: Flows and Realities</a> Organizer: Aimi Muranaka, Huy Tran An
4:00 – 6:00 pm	PANEL CODE 007J <a href="#">Die“Manzhouguo-Identität“ – Akteure, Institutionen und Diskurse zur Schaffung einer transnationalen Identität für die Bewohner des Staates Manzhouguo (1932–45)</a> Organizer: Anke Scherer	PANEL CODE 003A <a href="#">Post-Imperium Identity Formation and Institution Building: Taiwan, Hong Kong and Central/Eastern Europe Compared</a> Organizer: Thomas Gold	PANEL CODE 012SA <a href="#">Transregional Connections across the Indian Ocean: Muslim Identities in Indonesia and Beyond</a> Organizer: Mirjam Lücking

# 6

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Friday, March 12 –from dawn			
8:00 – 9:00 am	<p align="center"><b>Keynote speech</b>            Researching and teaching 'peripheries' in transnational Asian Studies: The case of North Korea            Dr. Sabine Burghart            (University of Turku, Finland)</p>		
9:00 – 11:00 am	PANEL CODE 001A <a href="#">Populism in North- and Southeast Asia -In Search of a Phenomenon</a> Organizer: Axel Klein	PANEL CODE 014A <a href="#">Asienwissenschaften in der Relevanzfalle? Wege zu größerer gesellschaftlicher Wirksamkeit</a> (Roundtable) Organizer: Marina Rudyak, Bertram Lang	Panel Code 019NWG <a href="#">Young Scholars Group DGA!</a> Self-Introduction and upcoming activities
11:00 am – 01:00 pm	PANEL CODE 013SA <a href="#">Beyond national borders – Citizenship and belonging in Southeast Asia in the 21st Century</a> Organizer: Mirjam Le, Mandy Fox	PANEL CODE 017A <a href="#">Klimawandel, Pandemie, Autoritarismus, De-Globalisierung und Reaktionsmöglichkeiten der Regionalstudien</a> Roundtable Organizer: Markus Taube	

Friday, March 12 – till dusk			
2:00 – 4:00 pm	PANEL CODE 009A Part 1 <a href="#">Sustainable Urban Regions: Synthesizing Current Research Endeavours In East And South-East Asia</a> Organizer: Katharina Borgmann	PANEL CODE 010A Part 1 <a href="#">East Asian Futures: Past and Present</a> Organizer: Christine Moll-Murata	
4:00 – 6:00 pm	PANEL CODE 009A Part 2 <a href="#">Sustainable Urban Regions: Synthesizing Current Research Endeavours In East And South-East Asia</a> Organizer: Katharina Borgmann	PANEL CODE 010A <a href="#">East Asian Futures: Past and Present</a> Part 2 Organizer: Christine Moll Murata	PANEL CODE 018C <b>hosted by ACPS</b> <a href="#">Current developments (and challenges ahead) in the fields of Chinese political science</a> (Roundtable) Organizer: Gregory Moore, Nele Noesselt
6:00 – 6:30 pm	<b>CLOSING SESSION</b>		

# 7

## OVERVIEW KEYNOTE LECTURES & PANELS

### Keynote Lectures

#### Key 01

10.03.2021, 2.00-4.00 pm

Prof. Dr. Claudia Derichs (HU Berlin)

Transnational Asian Studies: Implementing an Agenda for Our Times

#### Key 02

11.03.2021, 8.00-9.00 am

Prof. Dr. Cornelia Reiher (FU Berlin)

Transnational co-production of food safety in Asia

#### Key 03

12.03.2021, 8.00-9.00 am

Dr. Sabine Burghart (University of Turku)

Researching and teaching 'peripheries' in transnational Asian Studies:  
The case of North Korea

# Panels

## Panel 001A

12.03.2021, 9.00-11.00 am

**POPULISM IN NORTH- AND SOUTHEAST ASIA  
– IN SEARCH OF A PHENOMENON**

Axel Klein

## Panel 002A

11.03.2021, 9.00-11.00 am

**TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIES, DIGITAL LABOR AND  
GLOBALIZATION:  
EXPLORING CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS' MOBILITIES AND  
CONNECTIONS**

Beatrice Zani & TSENG, Yu-chin

## Panel 003A

11.03.2021, 4.00-6.00 pm

**POST-IMPERIUM IDENTITY FORMATION AND INSTITUTION  
BUILDING: TAIWAN, HONGKONG AND CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE  
COMPARED**

Thomas Gold

## Panel 004A

11.03.2021, 9.00-11.00 am

**CIVIL SOCIETY IN IDENTITY FORMATION AND INSTITUTION  
BUILDING PROCESSES IN ASIA**

Kamila Szczepanska, Anna Caspari, Anja Ketels

## Panel 005K

11.03.2021, 2.00-4.00 pm

**DEFENDERS OF EMPIRE IN LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY EAST ASIA:  
CHING-CHOSON (清-朝鮮) NEGOTIATED SOVEREIGNTY AND DE  
FACTO PROTECTORATE**

CHUN, Jihoon

Panel 006SA

11.03.2021, 11.00 am – 1.00 pm

MIGRATED TO PANEL 013SA; Friday 12.03.2021; 11am - 1 pm

Panel 007J

11.03.2021, 4.00-6.00 pm

DIE “MANZHOUGUO-IDENTITÄT” – AKTEURE, INSTITUTIONEN UND DISKURSE ZUR SCHAFFUNG EINER TRANSNATIONALEN IDENTITÄT FÜR DIE BEWOHNER DES STAATES MANZHOUGUO (1932–1945)

Anke Scherer

Panel 008J

11.03.2021, 2.00-4.00 pm

TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION AND CONTEMPORARY JAPAN – FLOWS AND REALITIES

TRAN AN, Huy & MURANAKA; Aimi

Panel 009A

12.03.2021, 2.00-6.00 pm, double panel

SUSTAINABLE URBAN REGION: SYTHESIZING CURRENT RESEARCH ENDEAVOURS IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Katharina Borgmann

Panel 010A

12.03.2021, 2.00-6.00 pm, double panel

EAST ASIAN FUTURES; PAST AND PRESENT

Christine Moll-Murata

Panel 011A

11.03.2021, 2.00-4.00 pm

CONVERGENCE WITH AND DIVERGENCE FROM EUROCENTRIC REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

JOE, Un-hye & Francis M. Cao

**Panel 012SA**

11.03.2021, 4.00-6.00 pm

**TRANSREGIONAL CONNECTIONS ACROSS THE INDIAN OCEAN:  
MUSLIM IDENTITIES IN INDONESIA AND BEYOND**

Mirjam Lücking

**Panel 013SA**

12.03.2021, 11.00 am – 1.00 pm

**BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS – CITIZENSHIP AND BELONGING IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

Mirjam Le & Mandy Fox

**Panel 014A**

12.03.2021, 9.00-11.00 am

**ASIENWISSENSCHAFTEN IN DER RELEVANZFALLE? WEGE ZU  
GRÖßERER GESELLSCHAFTLICHER WIRKSAMKEIT (Roundtable)**

Marina Rudyak & Bertram Lang

**Panel 015A**

11.03.2021, 11.00 am – 1.30 pm

**TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY IN EAST ASIA AND BEYOND AND ITS  
INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS**

Momoyo Hüstebeck & KWON, Ja Ok

**Panel 016A**

11.03.2021, 9.00 am – 1.00 pm, double panel

**INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NORTH EAST ASIA: A LONG TERM  
PERSPECTIVE FROM 1900– NOW**

Flemming Christiansen & Christine Moll-Murata

**Panel 017A**

12.03.2021, 11.00 am – 1.00 pm

**KLIMAWANDEL, PANDEMIE, AUTORITARISMUS, DE-  
GLOBALISIERUNG UND REAKTIONSMÖGLICHKEITEN DER  
REGIONALSTUDIEN (Roundtable)**

Markus Taube

**Panel 018C**

**12.03.2021, 4.00-6.00 pm**

**CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS (AND CHALLENGES AHEAD) IN THE  
FIELDS OF CHINESE POLITICAL SCIENCE (Roundtable)**

**Gregory Moore & Nele Noesselt**

**Panel 019NWG**

**12.03.2021, 9.00-11.00 am**

**YOUNG SCHOLARS GROUP DGA!**

**-SELF-INTRODUCTION AND UPCOMING ACTIVITIES**

# 01 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: IMPLEMENTING AN AGENDA FOR OUR TIMES

### OPENING KEYNOTE LECTURE MARCH 10<sup>TH</sup>, 2021

Prof. Dr.  
Claudia Derichs  
(Institut für Asien- und  
Afrikawissenschaften,  
HU-Berlin)

### DISCUSSANTS

Prof. Dr. Doris  
Fischer  
(Moderator)  
Prof. Dr. Susanne  
Brandtstädter  
Prof. Dr. Matthias  
Middell  
Prof. Dr. Jörg Plassen  
Prof. Dr. Karen Shire

### ABSTRACT

Transnational, transregional, and cross-area studies are nowadays covering a significant space on the map of Area Studies. Their prominence is yet a rather recent phenomenon, given the decades of scholarship on regions and countries whose demarcation seemed to be carved in stone: Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Korean Studies, South Asian Studies, Southeast Asian, East Asian and Central Asian Studies mirror the perception of Asia and its scalar components. This segmentation is, until today, reflected in academic study programs, centres and departments in institutions of higher education. Implementing transnational and transregional studies is thus a task that requires stronger efforts than establishing a couple of new modules or putting together a fresh syllabus. The lecture reflects on what it means to conceptualize Transnational Asian Studies (TAS), what methodological challenges are to be met, and what role individual as well as collective scholarship may play in living up to TAS. It touches upon current discursive strands that articulate the demand for epistemic decolonization and a true commitment to the principle of “working with” rather than “working on” colleagues in and from Asia. It concludes with some nascent suggestions for a pro-active contribution of networks and associations such as DGA for the advancement of TAS in theory and practice.

# 01 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: IMPLEMENTING AN AGENDA FOR OUR TIMES

### SHORT BIO

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**Claudia Derichs**, PhD, is professor of Transregional Southeast Asian Studies at Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany. She has studied Japanese and Arabic in Bonn, Tokyo and Cairo and holds a PhD in Japanology (1994, University of Bonn, Germany). She is a member of various editorial boards, advisory boards, selection and evaluation committees, and was awarded a Heisenberg scholarship by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Her research covers political transition in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, as well as gender and development politics in Asia and the Middle East. She specializes in transregional studies and works towards new orientations in Area Studies.

**Doris Fischer** is an economist and sinologist with 30 years of experience in academic research, teaching and consultancy on China's economy. She has done extensive research on competition, regulation and industrial policies in various sectors focusing amongst others on the rationale of Chinese economic policies and resulting incentive structures of economic actors. *Her current research follows three larger topical areas: First, furthering the understanding of China's innovation system(s) and industrial policies; second, the role of entrepreneurship and local actors in China's transition to a new growth model; third, challenges arising from China's economic growth and the so-called Chinese model for other countries and global development.*

# 01 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: IMPLEMENTING AN AGENDA FOR OUR TIMES

Since 2012, Doris Fischer is Chair of China Business and Economics at the University of Würzburg. She has worked more than 10 years for the board of the German Association of Asian Studies and has been Chair of the board for the past two years. Starting from April 2021 she will be Vice President for International Affairs and Alumni of the University of Würzburg.

**Susanne Brandtstädter** is a China anthropologist with a particular interest in the social and morals world of a globalizing China. In 2000 she obtained a doctorate (Dr Phil) in Social Anthropology from the Free University Berlin. After two years as postdoctoral fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute for Social Anthropology (Halle/Saale), she started working as Lecturer in Chinese Anthropology at the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Manchester (UK). In 2006, she moved to the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Oslo, Norway where she became first Associate and later Full Professor. Since 2015 she is Chair in the Anthropology of Globalization at the University of Cologne. Her research and publications focus on kinship, gender and social life, on moral economies, justice struggles and new publics, as well as on values and moral change. My fieldwork has been in Taiwan and the PRC, and I have a new research interest in Global China's Eurasian presence.

**Matthias Middell**, Professor of Cultural History at Leipzig University and director of its Global and European Studies Institute as well as of the Leipzig Research Centre Global Dynamics. He has published the *Routledge Handbook of Transregional Studies* (London, 2018); *The Practice of Global History. European Perspectives* (London, 2019); *Africa's Global*

# 01 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: IMPLEMENTING AN AGENDA FOR OUR TIMES

1989 (Leipzig, 2020) and (with Nicole Deitelhoff and Olaf Groh-Samberg), *Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt. Ein interdisziplinärer Dialog* (Frankfurt, 2020).

**Jörg Plassen:** MA. in Chinese Studies, Korean Studies and Informatics, subsequently Dr. phil in Chinese Studies (2000 [2002]) at Hamburg University. From 1999 to 2008 researcher and later Junior professor at Ruhr-Universität Bochum. 2008–09 employee in the function of a university professor for Korean Studies at Hamburg University. Since 2009 professor of East Asian Religions at Ruhr-Universität Bochum.

Since completion of a thesis on Sanlun Buddhism at the University of Hamburg, his research has concentrated on early Korean Samnon and Hwaö̃m Buddhism in the East Asian context. Recently having completed a translation of Hyegyun's (n.d.) "Chojang jungga ui," on the backdrop of his long-term research on the influence of Silla Hwaö̃m on Tang dynasty Buddhism he is presently focusing on the integration of traditional philological and data science methods.

**Karen Shire** holds the Chair in Comparative Sociology and Japanese Society at the Institute of Sociology and the Institute of East Asian Studies at the University Duisburg-Essen. She is a faculty member in the AREA Ruhr Graduate School on Transnational Institution-Building and Transnational Identity, and in the International Max Planck Research School on the Social and Political Constitution of the Economy. Her research engages in inter-regional comparisons, gender regimes transformations, the emergence of transnational labour markets, and labour in welfare markets in Europe and East/South-East Asia. Her recent

# 01 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: IMPLEMENTING AN AGENDA FOR OUR TIMES

publications include *The Social Order of Transnational Migration Markets* (2020 in *Global Networks*), *The Origins and Transformation of Conservative Gender Regimes in Germany and Japan* (2020 in *Social Politics*), and “Transnational Research in Japan Studies – an Oxymoron?” (2020 in Reiher and Kottmann (eds.) *Studying Japan: Research Design, Field Work and Methods*, nomos Verlag).

# 02 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL CO-PRODUCTION OF FOOD SAFETY IN ASIA

**KEYNOTE  
LECTURE  
MARCH 11<sup>TH</sup>,  
2021**

Prof. Dr.  
Cornelia Reiher  
(Japanologie,  
FU-Berlin)

### ABSTRACT

Food is produced, traded and consumed across national borders. Transnational supply chains connect producers with consumers in (and beyond) Asia, but also contribute to the spread of food risks over great distances. In order to handle food risks, food safety governance by states, international organizations and nonstate actors seeks to influence food production and processing (in other countries) through food safety standards. But food safety issues such as genetically modified organisms (GMOs), pesticides or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) have also become prominent issues around which consumer advocates and farmers in Asia are mobilizing to protest food safety regulations and trade agreements. This presentation will analyze the transnational (co)production of knowledge about food safety in Asia from two perspectives: 1) the establishment, implementation and management of and debates about food safety standards in supply chains between Japan and countries in Southeast and East Asia and 2) transnational protest and advocacy for safe food in Asia in the context of negotiations of preferential trade agreements in Japan. With a focus on conceptual as well as methodological challenges of transnational research on food safety in Asia, I will discuss how research on transnational mobilities of food, knowledge, people and contested concepts like food safety can contribute to a better understanding of power relations in Asia.

# 02 KEY

## TRANSNATIONAL CO-PRODUCTION OF FOOD SAFETY IN ASIA

### SHORT BIO

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Cornelia Reiher is professor of Japanese Studies at Freie Universität Berlin and vice director of the Graduate School of East Asian Studies. Her main research interests include rural Japan, food studies, globalization and science and technology studies. Her recent publications include a special issue on fieldwork in Japan (2018), book chapters on transnational protest movement(s) in Asia (2019), and urban-rural migration in Japan (2020) and the methods handbook *Studying Japan: Handbook of research designs, fieldwork and methods* (2020, co-edited with Nora Kottmann).

# 03 KEY

## RESEARCHING AND TEACHING 'PERIPHERIES' IN TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: THE CASE OF NORTH KOREA

### KEYNOTE LECTURE MARCH 12<sup>TH</sup>, 2021

Dr. Sabine Burghart  
(Center for East Asian  
Studies (CEAS), University  
of Turku, Finland)

### ABSTRACT

North Korea's status as a periphery in transnational Asian studies is in stark contrast to the high level of international, especially Western, media attention to the country's leadership, its nuclear and missile programmes, and human rights – indisputably important issues of concern. It is notable, though not surprising, that studies on transnationalism involving North Korea are largely concerned with migration, illicit trade and smuggling, and international human rights advocacy networks. This presentation discusses challenges and limitations as well as opportunities for researching and teaching North Korea in the regional and global context. Particular attention will be paid to methods, data and ethical issues. The presentation advocates for more international collaboration to deepen our understanding of North Korea – a country that, at least during non-pandemic times, is more connected to the 'rest' of the world than many would assume.

### SHORT BIO

Sabine Burghart, PhD, is University Lecturer and Academic Director of the Master's Degree Programme in East Asian Studies at the University of Turku, Finland. Prior to joining the Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS) in Turku, she was lecturer and researcher at the Department of East Asian

# 03 KEY

## RESEARCHING AND TEACHING 'PERIPHERIES' IN TRANSNATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES: THE CASE OF NORTH KOREA

Studies of the University of Vienna. She holds a doctoral degree in East Asian economy and society. Her current research interests concern international aid and institutions in North Korea as well as South Korea's foreign aid initiatives in East Africa. In 2018 and 2019, she was awarded 'CEAS Teacher of the Year'. She spent more than five years of her professional career in Korea and facilitated various capacity building projects and three EU-DPRK economic workshops in North Korea.



**001A**

## **POPULISM IN NORTH- AND SOUTHEAST ASIA - IN SEARCH OF A PHENOMENON**

### **PANEL ORGANIZER**

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Axel Klein  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

### **CONTRIBUTORS**

---

Frédéric Krumbein  
(IEP-Institut für  
Europäische Politik)

Hannes Mosler  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

Andreas Ufen  
(GIGA Hamburg)

Axel Klein  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

### **ABSTRACT PANEL**

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While studies on populism have focused on polities in Europe, Latin America and the Anglo-Saxon region, democracies in North- and Southeast Asia have been much less the subject of pertinent research. For example, „The Oxford Handbook of Populism“ (2017) dedicates only a few lines on each Japan, South-Korea and Taiwan while Southeast Asia is dealt with in almost lexical brevity on two pages each on Joseph Estrada (Philippines), Thaksin Shinawatra (Thailand) and Prabowo Subianto (Indonesia), three politicians of which only Prabowo (as Minister of Defense) is still holding political office. A case could be made that the region is hardly included in populism studies because there are hardly any successful political actors and parties to be found that resemble the German Alternative für Deutschland, the Italian Lega Nord, the French Rassemblement National or politicians like Berlusconi, Trump, Chávez or Correa. Still, native scholars and journalists of the region identify and talk about populist politicians in their countries. Why do scholars in comparative political science take little notice of these cases?

This panel will offer answers to this question. In order to do so four presentations will take stock of (potentially) populist phenomena in the democracies of the region and how populism there is understood in public and academic

discourse. To which degree do those actors labelled as populists, their policies and rhetoric fit the “ideational” and the “political-strategic” concept of populism? And how significant is the country specific political culture as frame of reference for the labelling of political actors as populists? Based on answers to these questions a concluding discussion will address potential evidence for specific characteristics of a North- and/or Southeast Asian understanding of populism and also address the assumption that regional political culture may render democracies immune against populist parties.

### **FRÉDÉRIC KRUMBEIN: TAIWAN**

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Populism exists in Taiwan mainly as a political strategy, along the concept of the "maverick/outsider", who positions him/herself as a "voice of the people" against the elite. The presidential election in January 2020 was a case in point with the opposition candidate Han Guo-yu. During a referendum in 2018 about the introduction of same-sex marriage, opponents used populist strategies of mobilization claiming that the "will of the people" should be heard against that of the elite. However, populist movements in Taiwan lack a coherent ideology and neither of the two big parties in Taiwan can be characterized as populist.

### **HANNES MOSLER: SOUTH KOREA**

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The presentation on the Korean case focuses on the questions to what extent and how the ideational and the political-strategical phenomenon of populism manifest in public spaces, the mass media, and academic research. Based on theoretical conceptualizations from North American and European contexts the talk presents a critical appraisal of the existing Korean literature and a cursory analysis of reportage patterns, and discusses selected cases of alleged populist behaviour as a way of juxtaposing theory and practice. The presentation in particular attends to inquiries regarding the three themes of populism and democracy, populism and politicians, and populism and civil society.

### **ANDREAS UFEN: SOUTHEAST ASIA**

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The political science literature related to Southeast Asia refers to diverse definitions of populism. The debate is, thus, characterized by blatant misunderstandings. Yet, the concept can only be usefully employed if it is limited to a few cases. In this vein, I am referring to the “ideational approach” by Cas Mudde and distinguish it from rival concepts. Thaksin (Thailand), Duterte (Philippines) and Prabowo (Indonesia) can then be conceived of as populists in contrast to Estrada, Joko Widodo and certain variants of

political Islam. Moreover, subtypes can be formed depending on how the populist defines "elite", "people" and "general will" and how the relation between a populist primary concept and secondary ideologies is conceptualized.

### **AXEL KLEIN: JAPAN**

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Political science has identified a limited number of political actors in Japan as populists, but most of these categorizations have been contested. Taking stock of Japanese populists therefore produces heterogeneous results both in academic and mass media discourse. Based on the dominant two schools of populism research (ideational, political-strategic) this presentation will look at potential populists on the national and prefectural level, discuss the usefulness of the concept of "regional populism" and analyse the role political culture plays as a frame of reference for the adscription of the populist label.

# 002A

## TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIES, DIGITAL LABOUR AND GLOBALIZATION:

EXPLORING CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS' MOBILITIES AND CONNECTIONS

### PANEL ORGANIZER

Béatrice Zani  
(University of Tübingen,  
ENS Lyon)  
TSENG, Yu-chin  
(University of Tübingen)

### CHAIR

Antonella Ceccagno  
(University of Bologna)

### DISCUSSANTS

KWON, Jaok  
(University of Heidelberg)

Jamie Coates  
(University of Sheffield)

Iris Polyzou  
(French School of Athens)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

Globalization together with contemporary social, economic, and technological transformations have strongly intensified Chinese migrants' mobilities across and beyond Asia. The ramification and complexification of Chinese migratory paths have created novel opportunities for local and global interconnectedness, transnational social networks, and globalized commerce. In this respect, the growing use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and digital applications by migrants requires new scrutiny. Clearly, ICT represent an effective tool for migrants to keep in touch with their country of origin and with multi-sited networks. There's no doubt that ICT generate profound changes in the ways people on the move build bridges between what is 'here' and what is 'there' by the a. Yet, what catches our attention is the way these support the setting and development of entrepreneurial activities across transnational spaces.

In this panel, we investigate the novel link emerging between Chinese migrations, entrepreneurship, and ICT in the global world. We call into question long-established paradigms in migration studies to apprehend the intricacy and dynamism of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs' mobilities and commercial activities, produced and performed inside physical and digital spaces. Through a comparative approach, across and beyond Asian borders, we ascertain the necessity to

## CONTRIBUTORS

Beatrice Zani  
(University of Tübingen,  
ENS Lyon)

TSENG, Yu-chin  
(University of Tübingen)

LI, Yong  
(ENS Lyon)

LI, Zhipeng  
(University of Poitiers)

LING, Tang  
(University of Hongkong)

Claudia Astarita  
(IAO Lyon)

bring together different empirical research and case studies to capture the novelty and the complexity of such transnational mobilities and digitalized commercial activities. Challenging the traditional dichotomy 'country of origin and country of arrival', it urges to explore the multiple connections across space, borders, social networks and markets enabled by ICT, of which the application WeChat (微信), massively used by Chinese people, is illustrative. At the same time, transnational entrepreneurship and e-commerce cannot be simply associated to new forms of global interconnection. They call into question established taxonomies of 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' globalizations and suggest the emergence of new cosmopolitanisms. Broadly, they show the hybrid, syncretic and dynamic shape that globalization can take at the crossroads between mobilities, global economy and digital worlds. In this respect, the digitalization of labour and the transnationalisation of trading bring about the transgression of borders and contestation of markets, which also deserve attention. Thereby, the analysis must consider the presence of local and global social, economic and moral inequalities and hierarchies Chinese migrant entrepreneurs need to cope with within the different spaces invested by their mobilities. Such a scrutiny of social inequalities can be associated with individuals' repertoires of competences, imaginaries, and aspirations, which help to overstep structural constraints to mobilize resources to succeed both in migratory and entrepreneurial projects.

This pluri-disciplinary panel aims at proposing a cutting-edge reflection on the novel physical and digital, local and global entrepreneurial practices by Chinese migrant entrepreneurs.

This panel aims at promoting pluri-disciplinary reflection, debate but also at publishing. Based on conference papers, we intend to submit a special issue to an international peer-reviewed journal (our target may include: *The Journal of Current Chinese Affairs*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *The China Quarterly*).

### **BEATRICE ZANI & TSENG, YU-CHIN: DIGITAL MARKETS, MIGRATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CROSSED- PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE 'CONNECTED' ENTREPRENEURS BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE**

Drawing on ethnographic work in Italy (Milan) and Greece (Thessalonica), including over 50 biographical interviews with Chinese young (18-35 years old) migrant entrepreneurs, as well as participant observation of the entrepreneurship they develop, this paper investigates the link between mobility, digital platforms, entrepreneurship and globalization. In the digital age, in

Italy and in Greece, the entrepreneurial activities of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs are increasingly performed through digital platforms, of which WeChat is illustrative. Based on the multiple affiliations capitalized during pluri-migrations, and transnational social networks, Chinese migrant entrepreneurs become 'connected' and generate creative business at the crossroads between physical and digital worlds. Despite the differences in terms of social and economic regimes they are inscribed in the Italian and Greek contexts, the commercial trails of the products they commercialized between their country of origin and of arrival draw the contours of transnational, digitalized and networked commercial geographies of globalization. The low-value commodities (food provision, clothes, electronics, jewellery, etc.) commercialized are part of novel made-in-little, virtual global distribution chains. The study of the migratory biographies of Chinese 'connected' entrepreneurs, and the commercial geographies of the commodities illustrate the novel shapes that globalization can take. Such a conceptualization calls into question the traditional dichotomy between bottom-up and top-down globalization and helps to identify its hybrid and mutable forms.

**LI, ZHIPENG:  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE ETHNIC  
FOOD TRADE IN FRANCE: THE CASE OF  
“BELLEVILLE”**

Chinese immigration in France can be recognized in two distinct flows: a post-colonial emigration originating from the Southeast (from the former French Indochina: Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos) and an emigration generating directly from China, mainly (but not only) from the province of Zhejiang. These two flows have different migratory histories, even if the general scheme of their economic and social integration is similar. In Paris, the Chinese ethnic businesses are distributed in two ways: a broad dispersion all over the town and dense concentrations in some districts. This presentation focuses on these concentrations. The survey focuses on businesses and services. This research has been conducted in Belleville (where most of Wenzhou's businesses are concentrated) and in the Triangle de Choisy (where Chaozhou businesses are mainly located) in 2012. This paper will describe the current situation and compares it with the forms of economic activities during the 1980s. The analysis of the evolution of food retailers will illustrate the changing of business strategies regarding their ethnic visibility.

## LING, TANG: BURNING OUT IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN CHINA: E-COMMERCE, PLATFORM ECONOMY AND SOCIAL NETWORKING ECONOMY

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This paper elaborates on how businesswomen burn out, especially since the digital economy in China has increasingly drawn on emotions. Emotional capitalism is a concept proposed by Eva Illouz (Illouz, 2007) and developed by Han Byung-Chul (Han, 2017, pp. 41–49). On the one hand, emotions have tied people tighter to capitalism; on the other hand, through emotions, they find meanings beyond capitalism. In other words, the emotions have created values and meanings beyond cold economic transactions as well as a vicious cycle of self-exploitation. I address the dual characteristics of emotional capitalism in three sectors of digital economy: e-commerce, platform economy and social networking economy. Firstly, by comparing e-commerce platforms Amazon and Taobao, I show how sellers in China are required to engage more in aesthetic labour and emotional labour, and especially in constructing an emotional closeness with customers, in order to make the consuming experience fun and enjoyable. I worked for three years for the online platform-based educational company X. I use my experience to describe how the boundary between friend and customer/seller are

blurred in the platform economy. The porous boundary pushes both the seller and customer to do more “free” labour for each other, not only for the capitalistic review system, but also for shared value and possibly affect the relations that the seller and customer develop with each other. Arguably, what the customer and seller develop could be better understood with concepts derived from *guanxi* studies that include *renqing* (norms of interpersonal behaviours) and *ganqing* (affect). I end this paper with an analysis of social network marketing platforms that sees all social relations as potentially monetizable *guanxi*, enduring interpersonal relations consists of both instrumental and expressive aspects.

### **LI, YONG: THE E-COMMERCE OF INFANT MILK AMONG CHINESE MIGRANT WOMEN IN FRANCE: MORALITY, GENDER PERFORMANCE AND TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL TIES**

This paper examines the entrepreneurship of Chinese women in France who sell formula milk through WeChat to buyers in China to increase their personal income, a micro-trade that grew out of the growing need of Chinese consumers for safe baby foods after the melamine infant formula scandal of 2008 in China. It shows how gender helps to structure milk transactions and give a moral

dimension to the social ties formed between sellers in France and buyers in China, who are mostly young mothers confronted with feeding issues. Benefiting from the border-crossing mobility of French goods, the middle-class buyers in China can be partially free from concerns about food safety issues, whilst the sellers in France are content with the morality of assisting motherhood. Although the sellers and buyers might be strangers to each other in this transnational and moral market, friendship between them developed and flourished through the novelty of exchanging “foreign” and “local” experiences of motherhood in this globalized virtual space.

### **CLAUDIA ASTARITA: INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, DIGITAL WORLDS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL AWARENESS: A CASE STUDY BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF CHINESE STUDENTS IN FRANCE**

Globalization has triggered a remarkable growth in the number of international students enrolling in institutions outside their countries of citizenship. Students' experiences of transnational mobilities tend to have a deep and significant impact on their identities, on their views of themselves, their families and friendship

networks, their country of origin, their host country, and the world.

This paper explores the impact of transitional mobility from another perspective, the one of students' understanding and actual exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities in the host country. Grounded on a longitudinal study conducted among Chinese students based in France, this paper highlights if, how, and under which circumstances students' mobility is understood and exploited as a new source of economic opportunities, as well as the role played by real and digital Chinese communities already residing in the host country to push newcomers into new entrepreneurial paths and experiences. Also, the paper starts reflecting on the consequences of these entrepreneurial experiences in a host country on the same students that are expected to go back to the People's Republic of China after completing their studies in France.

# 003A

## POST-IMPERIUM IDENTITY FORMATION AND INSTITUTION BUILDING:

TAIWAN, HONGKONG AND CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE  
COMPARED

### PANEL ORGANIZER & CHAIR

Thomas Gold  
(University of California,  
Berkeley)

### DISCUSSANTS & CONTRIBUTORS

Felix Brender  
(London School of  
Economics and Political  
Science (LSE))

Tana Dluhosova  
(Oriental Institute, Czech  
Academy of Science)

Zlatko Šabič  
(University of Ljubljana,  
Slovenia)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

Taiwan and Hong Kong were both parts of larger empires and built new identities and institutions but their autonomy remains threatened by China, sparking resistance movements in those societies. The experience of post-imperium states in Central and Eastern Europe offers lessons in what challenges need to be faced and how they can be met.

The rise of China as a global power has also spawned resistance movements in the former colonies of Taiwan and Hong Kong respectively, societies that Beijing claims as its own. Activists in those societies have employed historical research, cultural expression, mass movements and external support to assert distinct identities separate from that of China, and build institutions to embody these identities. The core idea for the panel is that these activities are reminiscent of similar efforts in Central and Eastern Europe after the collapse of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR and Soviet bloc in the 1990s, and offer lessons for Hong Kong and Taiwan. The process of identity formation occurred simultaneously with building new democratic institutions to embody and express political change. The nations that emerged had also historically been part of earlier empires, so the processes of identity formation and institution building have a very long legacy.

Mirosław Michał Sadowski  
(McGill University,  
Canada (Poland)).

Research questions addressed in the papers include: how is a new comprehensive identity formed out by people of diverse ethnic, racial and linguistic backgrounds? How is this identity expressed in visual and performing arts, and in history museums? How do leading figures emerge who can impose their vision on the population, bringing together elites and masses? How do they deal with the non-democratic legacy of the past imperium? Is there authoritarian nostalgia? What role do external actors play in legitimizing and supporting – or obstructing – the new identity? Do societies learn from each other? How do institutions, such as education, law, religion and the bureaucracy adapt to and help legitimize (or obstruct) the new identity? How is new media used? Do elements from the old imperium try to subvert the process? Does democratization facilitate or delay change? How does geography have an impact? Has violence been part of the process? The individual research foci address social change in Taiwan and/or Hong Kong as well as Central/Eastern Europe.

### **FELIX BRENDER: SLEEPING DOGS WON'T LIE LONG --**

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Transitional Justice (TJ) mechanisms have been applied in a number of post-conflict spaces and commonly hailed by the academy as a – if not the – route to lasting positive peace in Galtung's taxonomy. Under the first Tsai

administration, Taiwan launched its own TJ programmes – chiefly its two main mechanisms, the Truth and Justice Commission (促進轉型正義委員會, TJC) and Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee (不當黨產處理委員會, CIPAS).

This paper opens with a brief review of extant scholarship. In its analysis, this paper approaches Taiwan's TJ efforts first through the lens of constructivist Peace Studies, asking if and how Taiwan's endeavours differ structurally and substantially from those seen e.g. in South Africa and former Warsaw Pact States, and how both the fact of such programmes and the specific features thereof impact Taiwanese identity building efforts. I go on to then show that the setup of the Taiwanese TJC and CIPAS responds to issues such efforts have earlier encountered elsewhere as well as academic critiques, and is thus much more likely to both uncover truths from the White Terror Period and produce justice for victims and their descendants. As such, Taiwanese TJ is located both within a domestic identity discourse on democracy as a key feature of Taiwanese identity (Harrison 2006) as well as an international discourse with Taiwan simultaneously reasserting its membership in an international imagined community of democracies (cf. Rowen and Rowen 2017), thus reifying and consolidating Taiwanese identity as a democratic, just nation both internally and externally. This paper hopes to contribute a new perspective to both Peace Studies, in which

Taiwanese TJ has been understudied, and area studies, especially Taiwan Studies – by providing a Peace and Conflict Studies perspective – and scholarship on Central European countries – for which a more detailed understanding could provide additional impetus and a blueprint for readdressing authoritarian pasts in other young democracies.

### **TANA DLUHOSOVA**

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The Central/Eastern European countries and Taiwan are being compared as representatives of the third wave of democratization, and many processes were indeed similar. But in terms of the elite trajectories, the situation is different. In a nutshell, in Czechoslovakia, political elites from the previous period turned into high profile businessmen and built on networks they had from the communist past. In Taiwan, this situation has not changed much across the 1980s divide. This paper seeks to understand the reasons for this divergence.

### **ZLATKO ŠABIČ**

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Three decades since the independence, Slovenia's foreign policy identity continues to be a work in progress, worryingly, because identity concerns begin to affect its decision-making. Many foreign policy

fluctuations in the past, such as separation from the Balkans, then returning to the Balkans, looking down on ex-Communist countries and then striving to be a country with Central European identity, are but some of the manifestations of this trend. The most recent example is the government's decision to join the Trump administration's "anti-Huawei bloc" which perhaps best portrays the gist of Slovenia's inability to formulate foreign policy based on foreign policy choices. The discussion seeks to understand the background of such decision-making and the impact it can have for Slovenia's foreign policy both in terms of transatlantic relations and relations with the East Asian region. to affect its decision-making. Many foreign policy fluctuations in the past, such as separation from the Balkans, then returning to the Balkans, looking down on ex-Communist countries and then striving to be a country with Central European identity, are but some of the manifestations of this trend. The most recent example is the government's decision to join the Trump administration's "anti-Huawei bloc" which perhaps best portrays the gist of Slovenia's inability to formulate foreign policy based on foreign policy choices. The discussion seeks to understand the background of such decision-making and the impact it can have for Slovenia's foreign policy both in terms of transatlantic relations and relations with the East Asian region.

**MIROSLAW MICHAL SADOWSKI: (OVER) 30  
AND 20 YEARS POST-TRANSITION: END OF  
THE PROCESS, REVOLUTION OR EVOLUTION  
OF THE SYSTEM? THE CASES OF POLAND  
AND HONG KONG**

2019 and 2017 marked thirty and twenty years since the transitions in Poland and Hong Kong, respectively. Over this long period of time, significant political changes took place both in the Central European country and the South-East Asian SAR, particularly in the second decade of the 21st century. Were these changes marking an end of the transitions, the result of revolutions, or steps in the evolution of the political systems?

The purpose of this paper is to analyse these changes in Poland and Hong Kong, with a special focus on law and collective memory, which have been crucial in both initiating as well as responding to the changes. In the first, introductory part of the paper, the author gives background of the 1989 transition in Poland and the 1997 transition in Hong Kong, focusing on the seemingly aligned vectors of these transformations: towards a democracy.



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The second part of the paper is devoted to the 2010s decade in Poland, with the author concentrating on the country's experience with illiberalism: the journey towards it, its implementation and what came after. In the third part of the paper the author turns toward the 2010s in Hong Kong, focusing on the omnipresent conflict that has engulfed the SAR since the 2014 Umbrella Revolution. In the fourth, final part of the paper the author compares and contrasts the recent experiences of the country and the SAR, venturing to classify them along the eponymous lines. Ultimately, he ponders the political future of Poland and Hong Kong.



# 004A

## CIVIL SOCIETY IN IDENTITY FORMATION AND INSTITUTION BUILDING PROCESSES IN ASIA

### PANEL ORGANIZER

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Kamila Szczepanska  
(University of Turku,  
Finland)

Anna Caspari  
(University of Bochum)

Anja Ketels  
(University of Münster)

### CHAIR

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David O'Brien  
(University of Bochum)

### DISCUSSANTS

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Katja Levy  
(University of Manchester,  
UK)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

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Over the last three decades, the profile and significance of civil society across Asia have risen, including in illiberal democracies and authoritarian states. Processes of identity-formation and institution-building are deeply interwoven with the engagement of civil society actors as either advocates or service providers on behalf of their governments.

Democratization, advancement of neoliberal economic solutions, increasingly vocal demands for political and environmental justice, rise of alternative identities and lifestyles, and acute socio-economic challenges are just a few factors driving the profile and significance of civil society across Asia. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are also increasingly involved in their governments' ambitious global development programs (e.g. Japan and South Korea's foreign aid, and China's Belt and Road Initiative), have expanded their engagement with global and regional governance institutions, and accelerated efforts to build transnational connections with relevant state and non-state stakeholders.

The multiple contributions of civil society actors to dynamics of identity formation and institution-building processes in Asia at domestic and international levels merit further attention. To explore the dual role of civil

Diana Schnelle  
(University of Bochum)

Bertram Lang  
(University of Frankfurt)

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

Anna Caspari  
(University of Bochum)

Kamila Szczepanska  
(University of Turku,  
Finland)

Anja Ketels  
(University of Münster)

society actors as advocates and service providers we invite contributions addressing the following questions:

How have civil society actors contributed to the process of identity formation and identity contestation in Asia? Recently, numerous Asian countries experienced the rise of identity-driven movements, such as indigenous, independence, or gender and sexuality related movements. It is therefore worthwhile exploring how the civil society actors behind these movements mobilize, interact, and eventually influence the formation of such identities, and what effects they have on society and policies. We encourage submissions that explore civil society actors' contribution to the process of formation and contestation of identities in the national and transnational context.

How have civil society actors been involved in institution building in Asia? Asian civil society actors increasingly contest existing national, regional, and global institutional orders, with their activism frequently focusing on promoting social, economic, environmental and political justice. In many instances, transnational collaborative advocacy networks are established to amplify civil society voices and lend support to common causes. Hence, we welcome critical submissions elucidating the role of civil society actors as agents of institutional change, and highlighting opportunities and challenges inherent in these processes. How have states engaged civil society actors in identity formation/contestation and institution building processes in Asia?

States frequently instrumentalize civil society actors to promote particular social and cultural identities or to construct specific domestic and transnational institutional frameworks. We therefore encourage perspectives on civil society actors as agents of norm representation, as ambassadors of their governments or as service providers in national or international governance mechanisms, and welcome contributions illuminating how states/governments/governmental agencies enlist civil society actors to pursue institutional and identity-related goals in Asia.

### **ANNA CASPARI: MANAGING CHINA'S CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE XI ERA: THE CASE OF LGBT ACTIVISM**

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Since the 1990s civil society activism in China has experienced an albeit heavily regulated boom period. At the same time the regime has reluctantly granted more basic rights to citizens who identify as LGBT, such as removing homosexuality from criminal codes and diagnosis manuals. This climate has allowed for LGBT civil society organizations to develop and engage in some limited activism at a time when the topic of LGBT identity formation is gaining more and more attention worldwide.

Since Xi Jinping's rise to power, however, the country has seen a crackdown on civil society unprecedented during the reform period. LGBT activism has been one of the main targets, resulting e.g. in the marginalization of LGBT related civil society organizations and heavy media censorship. A noteworthy example is the short-lived ban on LGBT related content on Sina Weibo, China's most popular microblogging website, which in 2018 announced to remove content related to homosexuality.

In sharp contrast the current "Action Plan" to fight the country's HIV/AIDS epidemic identifies MSM (men who have sex with men) as a risk group and explains in detail how "social organizations" (社会组织) are supposed to be employed to help with combatting the epidemic.

The presentation will therefore examine the CCP regime's strategy in dealing with LGBT related content and civil society activism.

By contrasting the two cases of media censorship such as the Sina Weibo "ban on homosexuality" with the government's apparent openness to work with civil society when it comes to fighting HIV/AIDS, the paper will outline not only the CCP regime's stance on LGBT related topics, but on civil society as a whole. The example of LGBT activism shows how the Xi regime has developed a sophisticated approach to civil society management that aims at keeping unwanted criticism in check while absorbing the resources of civil society organizations deemed useful.

The paper will trace the regime's strategy in relation to LGBT activism, including analyzing the relevant laws and regulations pertaining to LGBT relevant topics to offer insights into the political opportunity structure for LGBT activism in China. It argues that the CCP regime is not concerned with LGBT activism for ideological reasons, but that containing human rights activism plays a crucial role in its own survival strategy.

**KAMILA SZCZEPANSKA: THE CHALLENGE OF  
BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR  
COLLABORATION: DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION NETWORKING BETWEEN  
NORTH EAST ASIAN NGOS IN THE 21ST  
CENTURY**

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In the last three decades we have observed a gradual thickening of civil society networks and collaboration initiatives to address multiple humanitarian, development and environmental issues in Asia, including advocacy measures and contestation on regional and global governance forums. Nevertheless, despite this progress, there still remain conspicuous under-institutionalized spaces as far as links and exchanges between non-governmental actors are concerned. This has been the case of North East Asia.

The aim of the paper is to discuss how Japanese, South Korean, Chinese and Taiwanese NGOs have engaged in collaboration in the field of international development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and what were the outcomes of such cooperation. The paper explores what institutional channels have been created and/or utilized to facilitate contacts, and to foster dialogue and cooperation between NGOs from NEA in order to amplify civil society voices and lend support to common causes. To this end the paper explores the following three case studies. The first case analyses collaborative initiatives of NEA NGOs surrounding the implementation of new international norms and standards on aid effectiveness through the deliberative medium of the North-East Asian CSO Consultation Meeting for Development Effectiveness (2012 onwards). The second case investigates the presence and activities of NEA NGOs in the Asian Development Alliance (2013 onwards), a regional civil society network fostering international collaboration and coordination between national and sub-national development NGO/CSO platforms from South, Southeast and Northeast Asia. Last, it illuminates the manner and extent of NGO joint initiatives within the framework of the North East Asian Multistakeholder Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (2017 onwards).

Methodologically, the paper draws on global governance theories and research on civil society

networks. On the basis of its findings, the paper assesses efforts of NEA NGOs towards building a robust institutional framework to strengthen collaboration among them, and how they used other forums to enhance networking and propose joint initiatives on international development-related issues. The paper further appraises challenges for greater institutionalization of collaboration and networking among NGOs from NEA countries, and to what extent they managed to overcome antagonisms afflicting intergovernmental relationships.

### **ANJA KETELS: NGOS IN CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY: PROCESSES, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES BEHIND THE "GOING GLOBAL" OF CHINESE NGOS**

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In a globalized world, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are increasingly involved in the decisive issues of world politics. They are important providers of international development assistance, address global issues such as climate change or poverty, and fulfil diverse political roles in the international system, e.g. by getting involved in the United Nations. As NGOs are considered crucial for providing (democratic) legitimacy and for enhancing the effectiveness of global governance, many nation states readily include them in their international politics.

Chinese foreign relations are traditionally state-centred, however, in recent years, China demonstrates a more diversified and proactive foreign policy approach. In the domestic debate, this is mirrored in a growing discourse about the Chinese way to adapt its foreign policy strategy and engage in global governance, including considerations concerning the international engagement of Chinese NGOs.

In the last couple of years, Chinese NGOs have really started a process of “going global”, which is still in its infancy, but increasingly draws the attention of scholars and practitioners. Against this background, the paper aims at unravelling the newly emerged topic of the involvement of NGOs in China’s foreign policy. I draw on the research results of a mixed-methods study including an exploratory discourse analysis of the Chinese global governance discourse with special focus on NGOs and an explanatory embedded case study of Chinese NGOs’ “going global.” Based on an extensive analysis of Chinese documents as well as in-depth interviews with Chinese NGO representatives and experts, the paper therefore examines the Chinese perspective on why and how NGOs are involved in China’s foreign policy. The discourse analysis sheds light on the Chinese ambitions in global governance and how they involve NGOs, and the case study verifies and explains the results of the discourse analysis from the perspective of Chinese NGO actors. Taking International Relations (IR) research and particularly the concept of global governance within IR as a framework for understanding the involvement of NGOs, I find that Chinese NGOs actively support China’s



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engagement in global governance, which, however, differs in many ways from the global governance approach of “Western” countries.



## DEFENDERS OF EMPIRE IN LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY EAST ASIA:

CHING-CHOSŎN (清-朝鮮) NEGOTIATED SOVEREIGNTY AND DE FACTO PROTECTORATE

### PANEL ORGANIZER

CHUN, Jihoon  
(University of Bochum / AREA)

### CHAIR

Marc Matten  
(University of Erlangen-Nürnberg)

### DISCUSSANTS

SONG, Nianshen  
(University of Maryland, Baltimore)

YOO, Bada  
(Korea University)

### PANEL ABSTRACT

‘Uncivilized East Asian polities forced to open and embark on the road to nation-states upon external shock from superior Western civilization’ seems to have been a prominent lingering view on ‘premodern’ East Asia. This Eurocentric perspective, however, cannot duly grasp the historical subjectivity of nineteenth-century East Asia. Existing primary sources indicate that the Ching (清) and its “vassal” [屬邦] Chosŏn (朝鮮) can be seen as having attempted to absorb or appropriate the European legality of interstate relations and treaty-port system into Ching-Chosŏn’s own adaptation, not the other way around. Our understanding of East Asian ruling elites’ political subjectivity at the time could well be enhanced by looking at it as layered selective adjustments in historically institutionalized continuity, rather than botched inferior ‘response’ to successful superior ‘imposition’ in a kind of discontinuity. The relevance of the proposed topic would lie therein.

A guiding research question will be 1) how the Ching-Chosŏn government decision-makers’ perceptions were represented in official communications bilateral and those involving foreign powers as well as in their bilateral political discourses and performative practices. As case studies, the following more specific questions may be addressed: 2) how the Ching government represented its status over Chosŏn in its dealings with the British, American, Russian, and the Japanese imperialists;

## CONTRIBUTORS

HAN, Song-Yeol  
(Independent scholar)

CHUN, Jihoon  
(University of Bochum /  
AREA)

and 3) how Chosŏn government represented its own legal status externally amid the power struggles of involved state actors through the 1880s until 1895. Thereupon 4) the implications of such perceptions and representations for the East Asian interpolity order at the time may then be examined for a richer and more nuanced understanding.

In consideration of these questions, this panel's core ideas may well include the following: A central idea shall be 1) paying due attention to transnationality of the topic and themes to be discussed and applying transnational research methodology accordingly. Fresh eyes in a bid to overcome, wherever deemed necessary, Western-centrism and methodological nationalism obliging nation-state-centered approaches in linear teleological historiography as well as in most of International Relations discourses would facilitate anew our understanding of historical subjectivity of major political agents of nineteenth-century East Asia.

A second, hypothetical, idea is that 2) the critical bulk of historical developments of East Asian interpolity relations during the period can be framed and understood such that Ching-Chosŏn might possibly have constituted a (unofficial) (con-)federal overarching polity, where the Ching would set up a de-facto protectorate over Chosŏn mainly for "mutual security guarantee" and "combined diplomatic representation."

The historical polities, not of 'nation-states', within the Confucian imperial formations may have shared their "single negotiated sovereignty", not in its Western or 'modern' sense, among them under a grand political authority.

If we see that the East Asian interpolity order was not organized among equal-status sovereigns on a division of territories and if we conceive 'sovereignty' in East Asia as having been mutually constructivist and not been necessarily discrete or exclusive, even well after W. A. P. Martin's translation of 《萬國公法》 came, then, building on those central and hypothetical ideas above, 3) the concepts of negotiated sovereignty and protectorate may well be considered for alternative theoretical approaches to figure out the then East Asian interpolity order and its transformation coming up over the end of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the next.

### **HAN, SONG-YEOL: INFORMAL DIPLOMACY IN CHOSŎN KOREA: AN ASCENDING YOUNG MONARCH AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING FROM TRIBUTARY ENVOYS TO CHING**

This paper focuses on a new awareness of geopolitical changes that emerged in the Chosŏn court in the early 1870s, triggered by Kojong's (r. 1863–1907) ascendancy

as a full-fledged Confucian ruler. After proclaiming his direct rule in 1873, Kojong immediately began to show his leadership by initiating a radical shift in Chosŏn's foreign policy. By analyzing Kojong's audience with departing and returning tributary envoys and the envoys' written reports he read, this paper demonstrates Kojong's interest in external affairs was incremental. The gunboat diplomacy and economic penetration by Euro-American industrial powers required intelligence on changing geopolitical conditions and kindled a demand for diplomatic counterstrategies, and Kojong's strong interest in foreign intelligence transformed the way in which state and non-state actors in Chosŏn produced and circulated it. Unlike his father's adamant anti-foreign policy that significantly narrowed the scope of intelligence that envoys could report to Chosŏn, Kojong's strong demand for accurate and detailed foreign intelligence significantly expanded the depth of knowledge needed for him and his new cabinet to formulate alternative diplomatic strategies.

In pursuit of a more multifaceted understanding of diplomatic development, recent studies have emphasized the process of personal interactions and shared cultural and intellectual values as crucial elements that often determine the success of diplomatic activities. Chosŏn envoys would directly "converse" with Chinese officials via brush talk using shared Sinitic characters and syntax. For Chosŏn elites, brush talk was



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a crucial diplomatic component that obscured cultural and linguistic differences, thus promoting the appearance of harmony between the two separate political communities. Moreover, brush talk was a showcase for boasting their intellectual and cultural competency to embellish their rightful duty as the protectors of the realm of civility. The selection of tributary mission personnel often considered men of excellence in writing, regardless of their posts and ranks. Interpersonal and linguistic skills and envoys' abilities to adapt to the social world of their host country was crucial for success in diplomacy. As for the appointed envoys, it became necessary to fulfill their intelligence-gathering missions by any means, using the most capable men they could find inside and outside the Chosŏn court.

**CHUN, JIHOON: CHING-CHOSŎN [清-朝鮮]  
SUZERAIN-VASSALAGE SYSTEM AND DE  
FACTO PROTECTORATE DURING 1882–1895**

Scholars of East Asian interpolity relations are increasingly recognizing the intersections of political subjectivity in nineteenth-century East Asia with the webs of “protection” arrangements that constituted empires across European contexts. A dichotomy of Western ‘modern’ sovereign state system and East Asian

‘premodern’ suzerain-vassal relations does not stand up to actual world-historical developments. This study explores Ching-Chosŏn mutuality that gradually developed into, in the face of Euroamerican-Japanese encroachments, a de facto protectorate since the publication of 《萬國公法》 (1864), which cannot be duly grasped by a Eurocentric perspective to the effect that uncivilized East Asian polities were forced to embark on the road to nation-states upon external shock of superior Western civilization.

The Ching government’s decision in February 1881 to delegate the functions to manage Chosŏn’s foreign affairs and trade to the Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports (北洋大臣) and the Ching Minister to Japan (出使日本大臣), both under the auspices of the Zongli Yamen (總理衙門), while matters of tributes and ritual propriety remained in the hands of the Board of Rites (禮部), was a significant turning point, with Chosŏn being transformed, in terms of international law, into a Ching vassal. Noticeably, in November 1880, He Ruzhang (何如璋), the then Ching Minister to Japan, opined, citing 《萬國公法》, that the German Confederation, where constituent states were able to enter into treaty relations with foreign states, can be invoked in support of the Ching-Chosŏn case where the Ching government, as “upper state” (上國), should keep the latter’s government under the

former's suzerainty, while allowing it to have treaty relations with foreign nations. The Ching-Chosŏn political alliance, however, was neither strictly confederal nor completely federal: Chosŏn had not been fully sovereign – thus not strictly confederal – and the Ching state organs hardly exercised direct power over the people of Chosŏn – thus not completely federal.

Notwithstanding the equivocal nature of the alliance, Ching state actions throughout the 1880s until 1895 indeed embodied, while absorbing the treaty-port system into Ching-Chosŏn's own adaptation and not the other way around, mutually-constructed normative order sustained by a higher authority upper state despite the Chosŏn court's vacillating positions thereto. The Ching and Chosŏn, as “superior-sovereignty guardian” and “semi-sovereign recipient of protection”, respectively, may have operated under a grand negotiated sovereignty in quasi-(con-)federal constructs of Confucian imperial formation for mutual security guarantee and combined diplomatic representation.



**006SA**

**TRANSNATIONAL (ECOLOGICAL)  
KNOWLEDGE MOBILITIES AND CARRIERS IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA**

## **PANEL ORGANIZER**

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Patrick Keilbart  
(University of Passau)

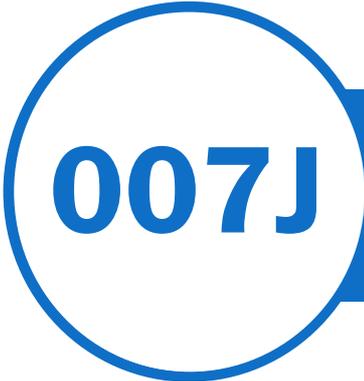
Friederike Trotier  
(University of Passau)

## **ABSTRACT PANEL**

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Please note that the content of this panel (006SA) has moved to panel 013SA.

In this context see the paper "Transnational mobilities and knowledge carriers in Southeast Asia: Debating knowledge, ideas, values and practices" by Friederike Trotier and Patrick Keilbart from the University of Passau.



**007J**

## **DIE “MANZHOUGUO-IDENTITÄT”**

**– AKTEURE, INSTITUTIONEN UND DISKURSE  
ZUR SCHAFFUNG EINER TRANSNATIONALEN IDENTITÄT FÜR  
DIE BEWOHNER DES STAATES MANZHOUGUO (1932 – 45)**

### **PANEL ORGANIZER**

---

Anke Scherer  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

### **CHAIR & DISCUSSANT**

---

Katja Schmidpott  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

### **CONTRIBUTORS**

---

Aline Dreher  
(University of Bochum)  
Anke Scherer  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)  
YUKAWA, Shiro  
(University of Bonn)

### **ABSTRACT PANEL**

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Der Ausbau des japanischen Einflusses in Nordostasien, der 1932 in die Gründung des Marionettenstaats Manzhouguo (Manshūkoku) und dessen anschließender Kontrolle bis zum Kriegsende 1945 durch die Kantō-Armee mündete, wurde auf Seiten der involvierten vor allem japanischen Akteure begleitet von Anstrengungen, eine „mandschurische Identität“ zu schaffen. Zwar gab es im kurzlebigen Staat Manzhouguo nie ein Gesetz zur Einführung und Regelung einer Manzhouguo-Staatsangehörigkeit, weshalb die japanischen Militärs, Bürokraten und andere Zivilisten, die das Land beherrschten, weiterhin die japanische Staatsangehörigkeit behielten und die restlichen Bewohner des Landes in Gruppen mit ethnischen Herkunftsbezeichnungen wie mandschurisch, chinesisch, mongolisch und koreanisch einteilten. Auf der Ebene von wissenschaftlichen Diskursen, medialen Repräsentationen und Bevölkerungspolitik wurde aber durchaus eine „Manzhouguo“-Identität entwickelt, die unter anderem auch das koloniale Projekt der japanischen Beherrschung des neuartigen Vielvölkerstaats rechtfertigen sollte.

Das Panel vereinigt deshalb unter der Fragestellung nach den Akteuren, Institutionen und Diskursen, die an der Schaffung einer transnationalen Identität für die Bewohner

von Manzhouguo beteiligt waren, Beispiele aus dem Bereich der Wissenschaft (Archäologie bzw. Ethnologie), Medien (Film) und Politik (Wohlfahrt bzw. Gemeinwohl), um zu zeigen, wie diese Identität im Einzelnen geschaffen werden und beschaffen sein sollte.

### **ALINE DREHER: JAPANISCHE KOLONIALARCHÄOLOGIE IN DER MANDSCHUREI – DIE SCHAFFUNG EINER „MANZHOUGUO-IDENTITÄT“ DURCH ARCHÄOLOGISCHE KONZEPTE?**

Ab den 1930er Jahren wurden die im archäologischen Diskurs bislang dominierenden rassentheoretischen Konzepte zur Herkunft und Verwandtschaft von Volksgruppen in Ostasien zunehmend durch kulturtheoretische Ansätze abgelöst. Grundsatz dieser aufkeimenden Theorien war die Annahme, dass sich nationale und transnationale Identitäten nicht rein auf „rassischen“ Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen begründen, sondern durch dynamische Prozesse – das heißt im archäologischen Verständnis vor allem durch kulturellen Austausch – geformt werden. Besonderen Anklang fanden diese Ansätze im Kontext der politischen Entwicklung in der Mandschurei, die zur Gründung des Marionettenstaates Manzhouguo führte, da diese, im Gegensatz zu den rassentheoretischen Konzepten, die Konstruktion einer „Manzhouguo-Identität“ zur

Legitimation des Vielvölkerstaates unter japanischer Vorherrschaft untermauerten. Diese Verbindung von Archäologie und kolonialer Politik kommt nicht nur in den Forschungsarbeiten einzelner Kolonialarchäologen wie etwa in denen von Yagi Sōzaburō (1866–1942) zum Ausdruck, sondern manifestierte sich ebenso in der Museumspolitik des Nationalmuseums von Manzhouguo (Manshūkoku kokuritsu chūō hakubutsukan), das als staatliche Institution die Aufgabe übernahm, eine „Manzhouguo-Identität“ in der Öffentlichkeit zu propagieren.

### **ANKE SCHERER: DIE „MANZHOUGUO-IDENTITÄT“ UND DER PLAN ZUR SCHAFFUNG EINER NEUEN OSTASIATISCHEN MODERNE**

In der zeitgenössischen Propaganda bemühte sich der Staat Manzhouguo darum, als Ort einer ostasiatischen Moderne zu erscheinen. Seine Bewohner sollten aus modernen Lebensverhältnissen und öffentlicher Ordnung eine gemeinsame transnationale Identität ableiten und sich besonders in den Städten als Repräsentant\*innen einer asiatischen Avantgarde fühlen. Dieser Vortrag untersucht in diesem Zusammenhang den Diskurs über Ordnung, Hygiene, Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt als Grundlage für ein

modernes „gutes Leben“, das ein wichtiger Teil der „Manzhouguo-Identität“ sein sollte.

### **YUKAWA, SHIRO: „MANZHOUGUO-IDENTITÄT“ IM UND DURCH FILM?**

Ausgehend von der Grundannahme, dass das filmische Medium mittels seiner (audio)visuellen Beschaffenheit verschiedene ethnische Gruppen propagandistisch am effizientesten hätte erreichen können, baute der Staat Manzhouguo eine Filmindustrie mit Verleih- und Kinonetzwerk auf und versuchte dort produzierte Filme möglichst allen Bewohnern im ganzen Land zu zeigen. In diesem Vortrag wird anhand von filmischen und schriftlichen Quellen gezeigt, wie Manzhouguo in solchen Filmen (re)präsentiert wurde, und untersucht, ob und in wie weit diese zur Etablierung einer nationalen Identität Manzhouguos bei ethnisch wie kulturell heterogenen Zuschauern beitrugen.

**PANEL ORGANIZER**

MURANAKA, Aimi  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen)

TRAN AN, Huy  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen /AREA)

**CHAIR &  
DISCUSSANT**

Ruth Achenbach  
(University of Frankfurt)

**CONTRIBUTORS**

Helena Hof  
(University of Zürich)

Li, Bin  
(FU Berlin)

**ABSTRACT PANEL**

The understandings of transnational migration flows and realities in contemporary Japan are relevant to the topic because transnational migration is characterized by multiple flows and realities shaped and experienced by different dynamics and actors, despite the country's known low-to-no immigration.

Despite Japan's reputation as one of the few Asian countries with low-to-no immigration, the number of migrants in the country has been rapidly increasing within the last decade. The total number of foreigners residing in Japan indeed scores new records year after year, making Japan a de-facto immigration country (Liu-Farrer 2020). Transnational migration in contemporary Japan is characterized by numerous flows and realities shaped and experienced by different factors and actors. The presentations in this panel aim to contribute both theoretically and empirically to the discussion and understandings of transnational migration flows and realities in contemporary Japan from an interdisciplinary perspective. First, it seeks to apprehend and make sense of the ways in which transnational migration flows to and from Japan are constituted, conditioned and facilitated. In particular, the panel explores multi-levelled channels, actors and mechanisms that funnel and structure transnational migration flows. In addition, it explores the impacts that such flows have on not only Japanese society but also places on the other side of the migration spectrum. Second, the panel portrays different migration

Eline Delmarcelle  
(Waseda University,  
Tokyo)

MURANAKA, Aimi  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen)

TRAN AN, Huy  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/ AREA)

realities of migrants in Japanese society, which has been witnessing acceleration in number of foreign residency yet staying ethno-centric. By investigating the lived experiences of different groups of migrants and their mobility geographies, the panel sheds light on the ways in which migrants' practices, identities, belongings and trajectories are constructed and negotiated. Such insights are crucial in providing a bottom-up approach to the understandings of not only the layered institutions and hierarchies that surround migrants' life in Japan, but also the nuances of contemporary transnational migration. In addition, the panel also aims to address how the Covid-19 pandemic has been affecting migrant groups in Japan, and the ways in which migrants and institutions have been coping with the challenges.

In general, by providing interdisciplinary perspectives that focus on transnational and cross-border mobilities, this panel seeks to not only provide nuanced insights into transnational migration issues in, from and to contemporary Japan, but also contribute to the bigger discussion on transnational migration in the Asian region as a whole.

### **HELENA HOF: THE GENDERED MIGRATION TRAJECTORIES OF EUROPEAN LABOUR MIGRANTS IN TOKYO**

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This paper examines the under-researched case of early career middle-class European migrants in Japan. European migrants – often subsumed under the category of Western (presumably white) migrants – have been portrayed in a number of ways in writings on Japan, including historical accounts on missionaries, writings on modernity and industrialization featuring oyatoi gaikokujin, corporate expatriates in business and management studies and more recently international students at Japanese university campuses. However, there is little recognition to date of college educated Europeans who, similar to migrants from surrounding Asian countries, enter the Japanese work force as new graduates and pursue a work life in Japan.

This longitudinal qualitative study demonstrates the interwoven geographical and socio-economic mobilities that capture the pathways of a newcomer cohort of middle-class Europeans in contemporary Japan. It draws attention to the case of early-career migrants who enter the country via diverse channels and mechanisms but end up forging a professional career in Tokyo's domestic and international companies. The study has followed 37 such European migrants in the crucial stage of their transitioning from being recent graduates and

dominantly independent migrants in young adulthood to the next life stage of mid-career employment, marriage and family. These migrants' pathways are diverse and multifaceted and challenge the notion of Europeans as guests or elite migrants in Japan. That said, the mid-to-long-term outcome of their migration trajectories are highly gendered, revealing some more and other less expected patterns.

The paper analyzes the complex dynamics and challenging intersections of several dimensions of these migrants' maturing as they maneuver life in Japanese society and Tokyo firms: Employment and career development, social relationships and family plans as well as the enduring weight of Otherness, epitomized by migrants' precarious legal status, are increasingly difficult to align. Yet, they are, to some extent, experienced differently by men and women and, coupled with structural factors specific to the context of globalizing Japan, affect the paths that are open to these Europeans in Japan or elsewhere.

### **LI, BIN: DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN “I’M A CHINESE” AND “I AM A CHINESE NEWCOMER IN JAPAN” - A DISCUSSION ON CHINESE IMMIGRANTS’ ETHNIC IDENTITY AND NATIONAL BELONGING**

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The identity construction of Chinese immigrants in Japan has been approached from varying views (Nagano, 1994; Guo, 1999; Bali, 2005; Tsuboya, 2008; Liu-Farrer, 2012). Nevertheless, challenges to the concept of “identity” have never stopped, since the concept tends to mean too much when understood in a strong sense or nothing because of its ambiguity (Brubaker and Cooper, 2000). In the field of migrant study, some scholars called for a clear differentiation between “belonging” and “identity” (Pfaff-Czarnecka, 2013; Röttger-Rössler, 2018; Bedorf, 2018). One of the most remarkable differences in concept is that belonging is inward-oriented, whereas identity is oriented from outside to inside (Pfaff-Czarnecka, 2011). In exploring the ethnic identity and belonging of the Chinese newcomer entrepreneurs in Japan, I found out that they used both “I am a Chinese newcomer in Japan” and “I am a Chinese” in their narratives, depending on the contexts and situations. The ethnic identity was stressed when the Chinese immigrants tended to differentiate themselves from either domestic Chinese or the older generations of Chinese immigrants in Japan (the Chinese immigrants arriving before 1978). In

contrast, they tended to stress the national belonging toward the homeland when indicating individual emotional attachments (such as nostalgic memories and attachments to family members). To this point, I argue that the Chinese newcomers' ethnic identity was based on the "others", whereas the national belonging started from the subjects as focal points. Moreover, the intertwined relationships between their business practices and achievements, and the home country also created a co-presence feeling, further strengthening the Chinese newcomer entrepreneurs' national belonging.

### **ELINE DELMARCELLE: RENOUNCING THE PAST, BECOMING "ONE OF THEM": NATURALIZED JAPANESE CITIZENS' NEGOTIATION OF THE SINGLE-CITIZENSHIP SYSTEM**

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Among the increasing number of foreigners migrating and settling in Japan, there is a small but growing group of immigrants who choose to take Japanese citizenship. Although the official requirements to be eligible for citizenship in Japan are similar to other developed countries (5 years of residency, no criminal record, to be of legal age...), Japan remains one of the nations that requires dual citizens to renounce one of their citizenships within two years of naturalizing. In this presentation, I aim to use the issue of the single citizenship obligation in Japan to introduce questions

about what it means to become Japanese not only legally, but also in terms of identity. This research is based on in-depth interviews with 13 residents who went through the Japanese naturalization procedure, and shows that applicants find different ways of negotiating and balancing legal requirements, securing livelihood, and making sense of their shifting identity. On the legal level, many renounce their former citizenships due to the insistence of the Ministry of Justice, but others assess risks and finally choose to keep them. On an emotional level, some regret the single citizenship obligation, and feel they have to renounce a part of their identity along with citizenship in order to become Japanese legally and to be accepted as such. On the contrary, others are proud of the commitment they made to the Japanese nation, and minimize their link to their country of birth. Ultimately, the angle of the single-citizenship obligation highlights the belief that one is either fully Japanese – on the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and legal levels, or is not at all. This point of view puts naturalized citizens in a peculiar position, as non-ethnic others who own Japanese citizenship. As we will see, the negotiation of this status begins even before applying for naturalization.

**MURANAKA, AIMI: SOURCING FOREIGN SKILLED LABOUR VIA CROSS-BORDER TRAINING: STUDY OF JAPANESE TEMPORARY STAFFING FIRMS' RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF VIETNAMESE IT-SKILLED WORKERS**

This paper explores how the Japanese private sector, temporary staffing firms (TSFs) in particular, has shaped the cross-border labour market for skilled foreign workers by developing their own educational divisions and programs in Japan and Vietnam. The foreign labour intake is expanding in various Japanese industries due to the dropping working population. To respond to this labour need, the Japanese government instituted a law to facilitate the entry of foreign workers in various labour-intensive sectors in 2018. However, the government maintains the reluctant attitude toward the introduction of an official migration policy, and the country is now regarded as a de-facto immigration country (Liu-Farrer, 2020). The Japanese private sector exercises a pivotal role in facilitating the supply of foreign skilled workforce, and the Japanese TSFs have been establishing their skilled labour supply through their own cross-border training. The literature of the international migration industry is limited to studies of the private broker's presence in student migration, transition from education

to work and preparation for the departure to a hosting society. However, this article fills the gap in the literature by investigating different stages of the migration from recruitment of foreign skilled workers to their eventual participation in the labour market. This study applies Grounded Theory and seeks to build a theory from collected data. The ethnographic multi-sited fieldwork was conducted from 2016 to 2017 in Japan and in Vietnam, and semi-structured interviews were undertaken with staffs of Japanese TSFs, staffs of Japanese firms employing Vietnamese workers and Vietnamese IT engineering workers. The findings of the study are summarized as follows: firstly, a consulting firm in Vietnam, run by a Japanese TSF, secures its labour supply by recruiting Vietnamese skilled candidates and providing them with language training. Secondly, the Japanese TSF also runs cross-border training, and this has been used to formulate “ideal” migrant workers for Japanese employers. Thirdly, the career of the Vietnamese skilled workers coming to Japan via this cross-border labour scheme heavily relies on the Japanese TSFs, and this dependence on the Japanese firms limit the Vietnamese migrants’ future career. The paper contributes to the strand of the international migration industry literature by highlighting the process of each transition phases in cross-border labour migration between two countries.

**TRAN AN, HUY: JAPANESE DO NOT LIKE  
VIETNAMESE MEN – NEGOTIATING  
SEXUALITIES AMONG MALE VIETNAMESE  
MIGRANTS IN JAPAN**

Transnational movements of people have been one of the most prominent forces in shaping contemporary sexualities. However, unlike migrants' economic and labour practices which have attracted a wide spectrum of academic interests, the sexual dimension of migration is still not receiving adequate attention in mainstream sociological migration research (Carrillo, 2017). Even though the feminization of migration within Asia in recent decades has drawn more attention to the female migrants' sexualities, such aspect in Asian migrant men's lived experiences are either taken for granted or understudied. Taking a closer look at the intersection of sexualities and transnational mobilities, this paper captures and conceptualizes the ways in which Vietnamese men negotiate their sexualities in terms of sexual behaviours, identities and desirabilities throughout transnational migration between Vietnam and Japan. Engaging with the concept of "sexual field" (Green, 2008), the paper shows that Vietnamese men are not considered as desirable within a Japanese sexual context, in which they are often made aware of the disadvantages of the Vietnamese passport. On the other hand, these men are considered as more sexually desirable within a Vietnamese materialistic society,

where migrant men are often associated with having good pecuniary power. It then examines the different strategies that male Vietnamese migrants utilize to negotiate their sexualities, and argues that such negotiations are transnational and curtailed by a combination of social class, ethnicity, capitals and the tangle of geographical, social and sexual mobility. Such consideration enlarges the meanings of not only migration as a whole, but also of migrants' identity as Vietnamese and what such identity entail in transnational contexts.

## PANEL ORGANIZER

Katharina Borgmann  
(Hafencity University  
Hamburg)

## CHAIRS & DISCUSSANTS

Lisa Reudenbach  
(Hafencity University  
Hamburg)

Anika Slawski  
(University of Applied  
Sciences Lübeck)

Katharina Borgmann  
(Hafencity University  
Hamburg)

## ABSTRACT PANEL

It is one of the most pressing issues across all disciplines and requires holistic approaches with cross-disciplinary perspectives and expertise.

The undersigned team from the Hafencity University Hamburg (HCU) and the Technische Hochschule Lübeck (THL) of the BMBF-funded research project 'Sustainable Urban Regions' is excited to present this double panel under the Title: "Sustainable Urban Regions: Synthesizing Current Research Endeavours In East And South-East Asia" for the 2021 edition of the biannual DGA conference (Duisburg/online).

The development of urban areas in emerging and developing countries has faced challenges in the recent years that stem from growing dynamism, complexity, and pressure to act. Areas such as decreasing living and environmental conditions, insufficient resilience, or poor controllability by decision-makers and institutions have re-iterated themselves as being problematic. These circumstances put civil and public actors in the position of necessity to offer intelligent, feasible strategies for improving local conditions, opening economic perspectives, and fitting cities and regions with sustainable processes and systems. The proposed double panel will be held in English and is conceptualized around the project Sustainable Urban Regions, which is designed to oversee and synthesize over a dozen individual projects across East and South-East Asia to produce added scientific value on the topics of regional and contextual approaches for sustainable

## CONTRIBUTORS

Frauke Kraas  
(University of Cologne)  
In coop. with  
Sophie Heinkel, Toe Aung,  
Tin Tin Kyi, Win Lei Mar,  
Win Maung, Christian  
Miller, Stefan Martini,  
Marlene Willkomm, Benni  
Thiebes, Jonas Stoffels, Zin  
Mar Than

Fabian Stolpe  
(Independent Institute for  
Environmental Issues –  
UfU)

Stefan Greiving  
(TU Dortmund)

Michael Waibel  
(University of Hamburg)

Matthias Falke  
(University of Bochum)

Harald Zepp  
(University of Bochum)

development of rural-urban regions. The expected contributions (of around ten to twelve presenters) in these two panels will discuss the transnational projects between German research institutions and local partners from China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand with a focus on bettering of ecological factors (emissions, energy, and resource efficiency) and improving the resilience of cities in South-East Asia, without sacrificing the social and economic dimensions of sustainability. Furthermore, the described project collection has the ambition to create impetus for a permanent implementation of the developed strategies today and in the future.

## **FRAUKE KRAAS & SOPHIE HEINKEL, TOE AUNG, TIN TIN KYI, WIN LEI MAR, WIN MAUNG, CHRISTIAN MILLER, STEFAN MARTINI, MARLENE WILLKOMM, BENNI THIEBES, JONAS STOFFELS, ZIN MAR THAN: MULTIPLE RISKS MANAGEMENT IN FAST GROWING MEGACITIES – IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC AND STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING COVID-19 IN YANGON, MYANMAR**

With more than five million inhabitants, megacity Yangon is the largest city of Myanmar. The country's capital until

Bernd Gutterer  
(Bremen Overseas  
Research and  
Development Association  
e.V.)

David Meschede  
(University of Cologne)

Oliver Assmann  
& Dieter Steinbach  
(AT-Verband –  
Association for the  
promotion of adapted,  
socially and  
environmentally  
compatible technologies,  
Stuttgart)

2005, it is today's leading economic hub and destination for tens of thousands of migrants. Since the country's opening policy after 2011, Yangon has been undergoing deep transformation processes; globalisation further accelerates urbanisation and industrialisation. International investors support building and manufacturing industries, targeting most of the country's largest industrial zones located in and around Yangon. Industrialisation, urbanisation and migration processes reinforce each other in a dynamic upward spiral.

Since early 2020, Myanmar is affected by the global Covid-19 pandemic. Government institutions, educational and private organization are obliged to work at home and have reduced working times. Private businesses were either completely closed (29%) or reduced operations and customers (48%) (Chau 2020), which is highly impacting the Myanmar economy and people's livelihoods. The impacts of the pandemic within different sectors, townships and population groups have been analysed and different strategies for combating COVID-19 investigated over time as part of an inter- and transdisciplinary joint German-Myanmar research project, funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Lessons learnt and policy recommendations are summarised and discussed against the background of improved multiple risks management in a fast-growing megacity.

**FABIAN STOLPE: GREEN CITY LAB HUẾ:  
STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF  
URBAN REGIONS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM  
THROUGH NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR  
HEAT ADAPTATION AND AIR QUALITY  
IMPROVEMENT**

The project GreenCityLabHuế aims to strengthen the climate resilience of the city of Hue (Thua Thien Hue Province, Central Vietnam) through nature-based solutions (NBS) with a focus on heat adaptation and air quality improvement. It will create a multidisciplinary research and experimental space to develop, test, visualise, discuss and implement ideas and concepts on the restoration and expansion of green-blue infrastructure (GBI), and thus for the promotion and implementation of NBS, in the urban area of Hue. In cooperation with stakeholders from science, politics, administration, and civil society, the international project consortium will generate joint knowledge for stakeholders and decision-makers on NBS, resulting in a city-wide vision – a strategy containing guiding principles and best-practice recommendations for a greener, more resilient, and sustainable urban development of Hue, including proposals for specific measures of GBI implementation.

By providing information and scenarios based on qualitative research, multilayer GIS modelling, impact assessment, and the Urban Learning Lab (ULL) approach via the Green City Lab Hue (GCLH), and the project website, the project will inspire stakeholders, and decision-makers in Hue and other Vietnamese cities to mainstream GBI development into their urban planning processes. Thereby, knowledge transfer, and participation of stakeholders and the public in scenario development and planning processes will create co-learning opportunities and build up capacities for co-creation among administration, science, and the public.

During its definition phase, the GreenCityLabHuế project compiled a typology on GBI elements and, based on this, first narratives and scenarios for GBI development in Hue, and conducted initial research on the current situation and preconditions for future developments of GBI in Hue, which were summarised in the project's status quo report. The R&D-phase will prioritise the revision of land-use change models, carry out an impact assessment, implement participatory co-design and co-learning processes combined with practical NBS showcases, and develop the Green City Vision Hue for future GBI development in the city. The integration of NBS and GBI into Hue's urban development will protect a wide range of ecosystem services, while strengthening the city's social and ecological resilience to the increasing effects of climate change. With its co-creation and co-learning approaches, the project will serve as a blueprint for inclusive and participatory urban planning,

that will inspire Vietnamese cities to take a greener and more inclusive path of urban development.

### **STEFAN GREIVING: LIRLAP - LINKING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE AND LAND- USE PLANNING: THE CASE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN HAZARD-PRONE AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES, THAILAND AND VIETNAM**

The past decades saw the Global South experiencing only a few locality-based resilience planning efforts which could have generated problem-solving practice models. While focusing on global city competition and urban economy efficiency, extremely marginalised urban poor have been often excluded from national planning agendas, including those in the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the enactment of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121), urban risk governance and risk-based land use planning to reduce inhabitants' socio-economic vulnerability and enhance community adaptive capacity for resilience have not gained wide efficacy. Metro Manila and its large proportion of inhabitants in disaster-prone informal settlements critically challenge resilience planning. Based on back-to-back workshops in 2018 and 2020, LIRLAP further advances and pursues its research agenda for the R&D phase, including five work packages:

WP 1 Risk trends and resettlement options with urban growth, WP 2 Resilient upgrading, WP 3 Resilient retreat, WP 4 Mainstreaming upgrading and retreat strategies, WP 5 Capacity building, and WP 6 Project coordination. As outreach programme, LIRLAP outputs are to be tested in Thailand and Vietnam.

The five WPs use the consortium's problem-solving expertise on: embedding the LIRLAP approach of relocation and upgrading in urban development with pilot projects in Metro Manila; co-producing climate-adapted upgrading and retreat with inhabitants to elevate livelihoods; mainstreaming locally viable strategies for up-grading and retreat and integrating resilience planning via stakeholder capacity building training and a joint PhD between Dortmund and SURP. LIRLAP integrates sustainable spatial development and risk management. With primacy of urban risk governance, the project seeks long-standing strategies on: sustaining re-settlement sites via urban livelihood strategies; balancing spatial structure of Metro Manila and its surrounding provinces as a chance to accommodate future resettlement; preparing for peripheral mid-size cities' growth; diverging urban growth into other regional metro-areas so as to augment growth absorption.

**MICHAEL WAIBEL: BUILD4PEOPLE:  
ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH  
SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATION**

In Cambodia, dynamic economic growth is leading to an urbanisation and construction boom with Phnom Penh as its epicentre. However, the new buildings and neighbourhoods are frequently not erected in a sustainable way and have direct and indirect negative environmental impacts that are externalised to the general public impacting urban quality of life. Issues of sustainability are rarely addressed by decision-makers in the construction sector, related ministries, city administrations, educational institutions or by building users.

The overall aim of the multi-disciplinary Build4People project (B4P) is to support and analyse a transformative shift in Phnom Penh's current business-as-usual urban development pathway towards a pathway with higher sustainability and liveability levels, with the building sector as the entrance point of our research. Urban transition scholars have recently highlighted that such a sustainable urban transformation creates not only technological, but also social, cultural, economic and political challenges. In order to improve understanding and address these challenges, B4P will combine societal and scientific problem-based analytical research with

transdisciplinary action research approaches with the aim to (i) understand possible transition pathways, barriers and drivers and to (ii) align support of transformational change in the behavioural, environmental, technical and policy dimensions. To achieve this, we facilitate collaborative planning workshops (e.g. Eco City Transition Lab), strategic niche management approaches (e.g. Sustainable Building Incubator), transitional management approaches (e.g. Sustainable Building Arena) and subsequent experimental implementation. All of these steps will generate actionable knowledge for local stakeholders and a basis for data-driven evidence-based decision-making. Finally, the application within action research processes shall also lead to (re-)integration of created knowledge and subsequent refinement of theory.

The integrating link of our scientific-conceptual, analytical and normative dimension is the urban quality of life, which we consider to be the general foundation for our people-driven approach. As part of our research, we will jointly conceptualize, measure, and model urban quality of life and consider its political dimension and relationship to sustainability.

We will finally co-design urban sustainability criteria and strategies based on an identified case study site at the urban-rural fringe of Phnom Penh. The transdisciplinary research process will be connected to (a) national-level policymaking processes through B4P's membership in the inter-ministerial sector Technical Working Groups on Green Buildings and Sustainable Cities, (b) transnational

initiatives through a regional technical roadmap as a localized part of UNEP's global road-mapping activities, and (c) the local start-up scene through the Sustainable Building Incubator. Our results will be further disseminated through tangible knowledge products such as a toolbox, a handbook or several exhibitions reaching out to different target groups via locally established multipliers.

### **MATTHIAS FALKE & HARALD ZEPP: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING IN SHANGHAI AND THE ROLE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES. INSIGHTS FROM THE BMBF RESEARCH PROJECT IMECOGIP**

Cities worldwide not only have to ensure access to basic services (water, food, housing, energy, security, recreation ...), to mitigate current environmental challenges (water, air, soil, and noise pollution), but also have to cope with geo-hazards, extreme events, and climate change impacts while facing pressure from growing populations in a globalized economy. Thus, there is an increasing reception of the Ecosystem Service (ES) framework in urban planning: Germany actively fosters Green Infrastructure (GI) introducing ES terminology on all levels of spatial planning. In China, the central government now streamlines an ES-based approach of environmental governance accompanied by major institutional reforms.

Despite the political mainstreaming of sustainable urban development, there are still substantial research gaps concerning the 'potential ecosystem services provided and the interaction between vegetation and urban metabolism' (WBGU 2016: 426). State of the Art research (Tomscha & Gergel 2016; Cord et al. 2017; Cortinovis & Geneletti 2018; Turkelboom et al. 2018) stresses the importance of multidisciplinary and integrated in-situ assessments on ES trade-offs including the biophysical constraints of landscapes, stakeholder relationships, opportunity costs for land-use change and the time lag of ES trade-offs. Studies addressing the science-policy interface revealed the need for more practice-oriented approaches, which pay attention to local geographies (Sutherland et al. 2018), governance cultures and institutional path dependencies (Kabisch 2015; Albert & von Haaren 2017; Lam & Conway 2018). Another obstacle identified in current urban GI-assessment and research is the lack of access to high-resolution land use data as well as the labor-intensive acquisition and processing of data (Grêt-Regamey et al. 2017; Roussel et al. 2017; Cortinovis & Geneletti 2019).

This presentation focuses on Shanghai and gives insights into our research design. Together with our Chinese research partners (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences; College of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture, Tongji University; Department of Sociology of Shanghai University), IMECOGIP develops an innovative and ready to use method to evaluate GI development in spatial planning. This includes a spatially explicit GIS-based toolbox to evaluate ES trade-offs for different urban development scenarios on a high-resolution scale (< 1 m). Our framework adapts to differing planning

cultures and considers national, regional, and local conditions. In cooperation with our partners from planning institutions, regional and local administrations, consulting agencies, and based on open data as well as on acquired data, we will shape the toolbox and adapt it to the needs of the intended users.

### **BERND GUTTERER: POLYCENTRIC APPROACHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN WATER RESOURCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA - A LOCALIZATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY GOALS OF AGENDA 2030 AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AT THE CITY/MUNICIPALITY LEVEL**

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Cities in Southeast Asia (SEA) are exceedingly diverse, ranging from hubs of the global economy to small market places in remote areas. Many secondary and tertiary cities and towns in SEA are experiencing rapid but quite often insufficiently planned and managed developments which result in major challenges: the sustainable protection of water resources; the mitigation of vulnerability to climate change and disaster risks; and the effective provision of water related public services for all the citizens. There is an increasing agreement among decision makers in the field of urban development, scholars and practitioners that classical models of urban planning and water related

infrastructure development alone cannot meet the development challenges of these cities. They no longer reflect the realities, needs and capacities of the cities. Current planning approaches and implementation schemes for these cities should be rethought. The management of urban water resources should be removed from a solely sector-focused approach and understood as a cross-cutting issue of overall urban development. Infrastructure development should rely on flexible, integrated and financially sustainable modular approaches that can adapt to the development and needs of the cities over time. New governance structures at city and neighbourhood level involving city administrations, communities, citizens, the private sector, civil society institutions and academia should allow a polycentric management of water resources. The respective comprehensive urban transformation may be guided by concepts such as “water-sensitive cities” or “water-wise cities”. Although multiple approaches, instruments and experiences for the development of water-sensitive cities are already available worldwide, these are either completely lacking for secondary and tertiary cities in the SEA region or only exist in isolated cases. This need is addressed by the practice-oriented, interdisciplinary research project "Polycentric approaches to the management of urban water resources in Southeast Asia." Cities, academic institutions and civil society organizations from Cambodia, Germany, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam are working together with the aim of developing approaches and instruments for the establishment of water-sensitive secondary and tertiary cities in the region. The paper will present the

approaches in their technical, economic, social, ecological and financial dimensions and discuss first results of the project.

### **DAVID MESCHEDE: HOPES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FEARS OF ECOLOGICAL DEVASTATION: INDONESIA'S NEW, "GREEN" CAPITAL AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE EAST KALIMANTAN HINTERLAND**

In August 2019, Indonesian president Joko Widodo announced his government's formal plan to move the republic's administrative capital from Jakarta in North-western Java to a new location in East Kalimantan. The new capital is planned to be situated in an area between the two cities of Samarinda and Balikpapan. Following a multi-year assessment process, the selection of East Kalimantan over its competitors was justified, among others, by the pre-existing good infrastructure thanks to the proximity to Samarinda and Balikpapan, as well as the general safety of East Kalimantan from natural disaster such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcano eruptions, compared to other regions of fire-ring nation Indonesia. Despite concerns raised by environmental activists and the media, the Indonesian government insists that the new capital will not cause further environmental destruction, instead touting the future city as Indonesia's new, "green" capital, claiming that it will actually revitalize the existing forest areas. East Kalimantan so far

has rarely been considered as central to Indonesia's cultural or economic makeup. The coastal oil industry has been a source of steady income for the province and the two aforementioned cities have become significant regional hubs, while rural life in many parts of the province has been transformed through extractive industries such as coal mining and logging, or the creation of cash cropping, such as palm oil plantations. Yet, large swathes of the rural East Kalimantan hinterland, home to some of the few remaining large tracts of intact rainforest on the island, have seen fairly little economic development. The promise of a soon-to-be realized capital city in their own home province provides the rural population with an entirely new perspective on future opportunities and may spur hopes and aspirations as yet unseen, as well as nurture additional fears of both continued environmental devastation as well as being left-out of the economic development. This paper aims to show that the promise of the new capital may have a significant effect on the future-planning and future-making activities in rural East Kalimantan. Equally affected are local decision makers on the district level, clamouring not to be left out from the expected economic development. In moving their capital to East Kalimantan, the Indonesian government has more to consider than technical challenges of construction and infrastructure but has to anticipate and accommodate the wider ramifications on the rest of the province.

**OLIVER ASSMANN & DIETER STEINBACH:  
EMPOWERING URBAN REGIONS FOR  
PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF  
SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE  
STRATEGIES – THE EMPLEMENT! PROJECT**

Before the end of this century, the majority of the world's population will live in cities. Human well-being in cities is based on complex networks of interconnected institutions, infrastructure, resources and information which often can hardly keep pace with the rapid urbanisation. The challenges arising from these dynamics and complexities are immense. There is already a current need not only to design strategies to improve living and environmental conditions, to strengthen resilience and to provide urban regions with sustainable processes and infrastructure systems, but also to implement them by means of appropriate measures. This applies especially also for Vietnam, where urbanisation is taking place particularly rapidly – also in comparison to other Southeast Asian countries. In order to meet the challenges resulting from this, such as resource scarcity, environmental degradation, declining biodiversity, emissions, etc., numerous very ambitious strategies, framework and master plans have already been developed, most of which are hardly feasible or affordable (Vietnam National Report 2016). However, with regard to practical implementation and the

prerequisites for this (technologies, financial resources, know-how, organisational structures, etc.), these usually remain unspecific.

The **emplement!** project aims to support urban regions in their implementation processes and to develop appropriate methods and instruments for this. Particularly in the project area in Central Vietnam, the city of Da Nang and the neighbouring province of Quang Nam, the administrations and relevant actors are to be empowered to transfer and implement their partly already existing strategies and plans into practical, efficient, sustainable and resilient measures. For this purpose, the necessary methods, capacity development measures, development concepts, programmes, etc. will be developed, provided and applied. Within the **emplement!** project very practical implementation activities (pilot projects) in four fields of action that are very important for the region (tourism, agriculture, industry, built environment) are also foreseen, which will be carried out together with local stakeholders. The pilot projects will be scientifically accompanied and analysed using the developed or adapted methods, taking into account the conceptual and technical as well as the trans-sectoral synergies between the four fields of action and in the city-regional context. Based on the results, a comprehensive, transferable methodology will be developed and provided for the application in further Asian cities and contexts.

## **PANEL ORGANIZER**

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Christine Moll-Murata  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

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Marion Eggert  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

Christian Schwermann  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

Christine Moll-Murata  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

Nele Noesselt  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/ AREA)

## **ABSTRACT PANEL**

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The multiple crises of the year 2020 have created a heightened awareness of uncertainty and risk. Societies, politics and economies have reached a turning point, and the range of changes is unpredictable. This panel offers insights into the conceptions of future in East Asia since the mid-nineteenth century up to the present, from the perspectives of religion and philosophy, economy, politics, urban planning, and technology.

Concepts of the future constitute important narratives of legitimation. Germany's, Europe's, and the world's future has already been shaped by interaction with East Asia to a substantial degree. To understand present visions of the future on a global scale as well as their historical origins, a strong focus on East Asia is indispensable. In this panel, specialists from the humanities and social sciences will join in an exploration of historical and contemporary East Asian conceptions of the future.

## **MARION EGGERT: KOREAN PROJECTIONS OF A CONFUCIAN FUTURE**

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This paper will discuss Korean expectations for the future of Confucianism from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, i.e. beginning in a period when some Confucian scholars were most curious about the advances of the West and also developed a distinct

Katja Schmidtpott  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

Markus Taube  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/ AREA)

Maria Faust  
(University of Leipzig/  
TU Chemnitz)

understanding and expectation of the times lying ahead. The presentation will look at imaginations, developed during this time, of a future of world civilization informed by Chinese culture in general or by Confucianism in particular, and at their reappearance in later eras.

**CHRISTIAN SCHWERMANN: FROM ECONOMIC MODERATION TO SUSTAINABILITY? MANAGING RESOURCES AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE IN ANCIENT CHINESE ECONOMIC THOUGHT. PAST AND PRESENT NARRATIVES**

This contribution will show that ideas on sustainability and preservation of resources can be found in early Chinese writings from the fourth century BC to the second AD. This type of future conceptions in ancient Chinese economic theory links up to the present. Even today, Chinese economic policies are referring to ancient heritage as a narrative of legitimation.

**CHRISTINE MOLL-MURATA: CONCEPTS OF FUTURE IN THE CHINESE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, LATE QING TO REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1900–1950**

In the course of the twentieth century, ideas of political participation, nationalism and egalitarianism evolved,

and the number of persons who expressed such ideas increased. Adherents and doubters of both liberalism and socialism looked to the future and started to combine the idea of an open time horizon to their particular ideological outlook, applying the terms *jianglai* and *weilai*. Their utopian and dystopian views were typically formulated in wishes and aspirations for the New Year.

### **NELE NOESSELT: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, LEADERSHIP CLAIMS AND POWER POLITICS IN CHINA**

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This paper looks at standardization of the emerging field of artificial intelligence (AI), especially smart city governance and the mushrooming sharing economy. Based on Chinese policy papers, legal regulations, as well as expert interviews conducted between 2015 and 2019, she sketches the transformation of big data governance in China and outlines the future global implications of China's AI 2035 dream.

### **KATJA SCHMIDTPOTT: JAPANESE FUTURES FOR EUROAMERICAN CITIES (1950S/60S)**

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Urbanism is one of the paradigmatic fields of future thought in terms of urban planning and the development of new technologies in infrastructure and construction, as

well as preservation and sustainability. Euroamerican cities had been regarded as models for Japan's urban future ever since the Meiji period. The unidirectional flow of architectural thought was reversed around 1960, when Japanese architects became accepted as part of the global avant-garde. For the first time, visionary and futuristic designs developed by a Non-Western group of architects began to influence architecture and urban design in the US and in Europe. The paper explores some of the reasons behind this shift in direction in the global dissemination of architectural and urban design models.

### **MARKUS TAUBE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CHALLENGING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS**

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This paper sets out from one of the decisive Chinese plans for economic advancement, the 2015 ten-year policy roadmap promoted by Prime Minister Li Keqiang, “Made in China 2025” (*Zhongguo zhizao 2025 nian*). This and other grand visions of the “two centennials” (2021 for the hundred-year anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Communist Party, and 2049 for the foundation of the People’s Republic of China), the fourteenth five-year plan (2021-2025) and the fifteen-year strategy “Vision 2035” are significant examples of present-day Chinese future conceptions. The paper discusses how these conceptions of the future are currently being challenged by the Sino-US “Thucydides constellation”, newly arising

fears of “over-dependence” arising from inter-regional specialisation and the danger of a separation of the global economy into two separate economic governance regimes and technology spheres.

**MARIA FAUST: WHAT HAPPENS TO FUTURE AS TRUST-BASED INTERACTING EXPERIENCE? EMPIRICAL RESULTS OF DIGITAL TEMPORAL CHANGE FROM GERMANY AND CHINA**

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This comparative approach suggests a structural equation model for quantitative empirical analysis of contemporary Chinese future perspectives. She will demonstrate a multivariate quantitative analysis of mediatized processes of temporal change on a societal level, contrasting German and Chinese cultural contexts, with temporal understanding as the dependent variable in a nine-dimensional construct of Western and Chinese notions. In a second step, she will elaborate on the sub-dimension future as ‘trust-based interacting experience and result of present positive behaviour’ and discuss how it is subject to change. Conceptualized as an emic Chinese time dimension, this will provide an alternative to Hofstede’s Long-Term-Oriented as temporal cultural dimension.

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## CONVERGENCE WITH AND DIVERGENCE FROM EUROCENTRIC REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

### PANEL ORGANIZER, CHAIR & DISCUSSANT

JOE, Un-hye  
(University of Jena)

Francis M. Cao  
(University of Frankfurt )

### CONTRIBUTORS

Wilhelmus van der Geest  
(Independent Advisor)

JOE, Un-hye  
(University of Jena)

Francis M. Cao  
(University of Frankfurt)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

The successful establishment of European integration, with the creation of the European Economic Community in 1957, was a source of inspiration to East Asia as it provided a precedent. However, its classic Eurocentric regionalism overlooked the very nature of regional integration: integration is “an organic process which translates a structural unity already existing in nuce in culture, economics and political consciousness for a long time into a definitive political form” (Walter Hallstein). Since the 1990s, a more holistic and multi-disciplinary understanding has been required in regionalism theories, and its exceptionalism has also had far-reaching consequences in terms of legal scholarship, taking into consideration the re-establishment of the contents of public power, citizenship, and fundamental rights for the supranational governance system.

This panel draws upon elements of both the classic Eurocentric frameworks and the models of new regionalism theory. Whereas Joe stresses the importance of applying three European integration principles – democracy, the rule of law, and human rights – to East Asia so as to direct it toward a convergence with the European legal community-building process, Cao will highlight the divergent dynamics of East Asian regionalism through the concepts of dystopian temporality and constitutional temporality, which could allow for coexistence and peaceful integration across

East Asia. Both presenters focus on both the conceptual and the practical aspects of legal science; however, while Joe deals with correct law (*richtiges Recht*) by primarily presenting European legal doctrine dimensions, Cao promotes themes regarding the process of the realization of law (*Prozess der Rechtsverwirklichung*), focusing on the legal sociological sphere.

### **WILHELMUS VAN DER GEEST: MULTILATERALISM VERSUS THE DILEMMA OF DYNAMIC MULTI- POLARITY**

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The scope of an Eurocentric international order was irrevocably diminished after World War II when decolonization became one of the core instruments of *Pax Americana*.

The reshaping of the international order emerging in the new Millennium implied that the European Union had become an actor with limited hard security dominance, trading primarily on its ability of projecting soft power using tools of persuasion and policy dialogue, cultural attraction, international trade and development assistance and foreign investment and transfer of technology.

Promoting institutional regionalism became the headline of Europe's Asia policy initiatives with South East Asia. The paper will examine the effectiveness and relevance

of this approach, when the US had started to actively project its dominance through using its trade and investment policy as a hard security bargain and rupturing the emerging consensus of 'open regionalism' for the Asia Pacific region.

### **JOE, UN-HYE: EAST ASIAN INTEGRATION LEGAL PRINCIPLES**

Whereas regional economic 'cooperation' involves confidence-based activities simply interacting to achieve common goals within an area, the process of 'integration' has as its main characteristic the abolition of discrimination. The latter's form is used synonymously with 'community-building,' which requires first, investment in trust-building and second, establishment of common values, or legally speaking, principles. Finally, these processes should be undergirded by the rule of law.

In 2019, ASEAN Plus Three concluded the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and is next expected to promote 'community-building,' similar to what the European Economic Community (EEC) created in 1957. Relative to the early EEC system, however, East Asian integration's legal system has been generally recognized as an insufficient legal structure. The reason

behind all this is that East Asia has failed to reach a consensus on 'principles' that can support the acceptance of essential rules and institutions to be shared across the region. In fact, researching principles has scarcely been the object of thorough integration research in East Asia.

In the European Union, the multiple interdependence of each sovereign state in the community had necessitated a minimum degree of homogeneity with regard to the legitimization and limits of state power. And this homogeneity requirement is expressed in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union with democracy, rule of law, and human rights. These fundamental principles were expressly laid down in the Preamble of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in 1950.

Of course, it is impossible to simply project a common European Union denominator of principles onto East Asia. Rather, a doctrine of East Asian principles must localize the content of the EU. However, the EU's concepts and insights have offered a systematic exposition of the most essential legal norms of a supranational organization's legal order. Since the enactment of the ECHR, its values have channelled and rationalized political and social conflicts by stipulating controversial questions fundamentally and have limited arbitrary governmental decisions through transparency

and coherence of the law. Its research, therefore, can lend primary methods to make an understanding of the whole legal system possible as an 'organic whole' and to develop a form of 'community-building' with East Asian identification.

Focusing on the judicial sphere, this paper first analyzes the European doctrine of integration principles and second, highlights its applicability to East Asia, according to both aspects of East Asian integration theories between classic Eurocentric frameworks and models of new regionalism theory.

### **FRANCIS M. CAO: NEVER AGAIN: DYSTOPIAN TEMPORALITY AS THE NORMATIVE CONDITION OF TRANSNATIONAL ASIA**

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Asia is the only region in the world that does not have a human rights court or commission that cover the region as a whole. Previous literature has pointed out that transnational Asia has been shaped in the absence of an overarching principle, such as human rights regime, which governs its formation and constitution. However, the introduction of temporality into constitutional studies indicates otherwise. Against the background, "temporality turn" emphasizes the processual feature

that conditions the emergence of transnational ordering in which production regimes thrive. Looking at the temporal formation of transnational Asia, this paper addresses the normative aspect of temporal formation that formulates societal constitutionalism operating beyond state. In Asian context, dystopian temporality is represented by the symbols, discourses and procedures that references the narrative of modern Asian history that is preoccupied with warfare, turmoil and underdevelopment.

By thematizing the temporality with "never again", the representation offers a transnational account of Asia that isolates the drive for economic prosperity from those nationalist narratives that at times dominates political and cultural spheres. The paper argues that the dystopian temporality potentialize a normative framework for an integrated Asia by conditioning the making of transnational order.

**PANEL ORGANIZER  
& CHAIR**

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Mirjam Lücking  
(Hebrew University of  
Jerusalem)

**DISCUSSANT**

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Claudia Derichs  
(HU Berlin)

**CONTRIBUTORS**

---

Silvia Ilonka Wolf  
(Berlin Graduate School  
Muslim Cultures and  
Societies)  
Ariff Hafizi  
(University of Hamburg)  
Amanda tho Seeth  
(L'ecole des Hautes Etudes  
en Science Sociales, Paris)

**ABSTRACT PANEL**

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This panel explores Indonesia's transregional connections across the Indian Ocean and their relevance for Muslim identity formations and local communities' positions in a globalized world.

Historical and contemporary border crossing activities among Southeast Asians concern spiritual as well as economic, and in some cases ideological motivations. They are relevant among ordinary believers, religious experts, politicians and entrepreneurs.

People in the Malay-Indonesian world have been and continue to be inspired by multifarious connections across the Indian Ocean, in the spheres of trade, education, pilgrimage but also exile and forced migration. These movements are especially meaningful for peoples' understanding of Muslim identities as members of global and local religious communities. In this context, the movement of people, goods, knowledge, ideas, and views is not a one-way flow but a complex circulation, challenging conventional perceptions of centre and periphery and the dynamics of nuanced and ambivalent ways defining fellow Muslims as 'cultural Others'.

This panel explores three examples of interactions between the Malay-Indonesian world (mainly today's

Indonesia) and regions bordering the Indian Ocean, namely South Africa, the Middle East (in particular Palestine), and the Arabian Peninsula. Each paper addresses specific ways of interaction and discusses what these interactions mean for the formation of Muslim identities, senses of belonging and images of Selves and Others, with global, regional and local reference points. Furthermore, the juxtaposition of the different examples seeks to facilitate a discussion on transregional knowledge exchange, the intertwinement of spiritual and economic activities and the creation of religious authority.

### **SILVIA ILONKA WOLF: LEARNING ISLAM ‘A LA GAZA’: PALESTINIAN SHEIKHS AND THEIR NEWLY ACQUIRED ROLE AS FIGURES OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY AMONG INDONESIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITIES**

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Religion has for many centuries served as a driving factor behind transnational mobility between Southeast Asia and the Middle East. As the birthplace of Islam, the Middle East is home to not only the major holy pilgrimage places but also to centuries-old centres of Islamic learning.

Traditionally, Southeast Asian Muslims who seek religious knowledge and training from Middle Eastern

sources have been mostly oriented toward Saudi Arabia and Egypt, including toward scholars from those countries. In recent years, however, a variety of Palestine-themed activities have emerged in Indonesia that co-opt Palestinian sheikhs as new figures of religious authority and educators. During the annual fasting month, the sheikhs tour around the archipelago as part of a Safari Ramadhan, giving seminars about Islam with an emphasis on the religious significance of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa mosque. They teach workshops with themes such as how to memorize the Qur'an using the 'Gaza method' and 'Qur'anic parenting', whereby Palestinian families serve as role models for the pious Muslim family. As native ambassadors of the Palestinian liberation struggle, the sheikhs also appear as VIP guests at charity concerts and other Palestine solidarity events. What do these activities and the prominent role of Palestinian Islamic scholars in these activities suggest about new forms of religious authority and knowledge exchange between Southeast Asia and the Middle East? This is the question that I address in this paper, which is based on my ethnographic fieldwork as well as online research of Palestine solidarity activities in Indonesia. I suggest that the prominence of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Indonesian society in general and among certain Indonesian Muslim communities in particular has led to a variety of Palestine-themed genres of activity which have

prompted 'Gaza' and its scholars as new resources of Islamic learning.

### **ARIFF HAFIZI: FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES TO CAPE COLONY: DIASPORIC LIVES AND THE CREATION OF A NEW MUSLIM SOCIETY AT THE EDGE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN**

Located at the southern tip of the African continent, Cape Colony (presently known as Cape Town) is the intersection for European ships travelling from Europe to Asia and vice versa. Under Dutch colonial rule, the settlement in the Cape had become increasingly important for the Dutch colonial empire, and was in constant need of more labour force. Between 1695–1807, hundreds of individuals from the Dutch East Indies (presently known as Indonesia) were exiled to the Cape. The institution of forced migration to the Cape was meant to serve two purposes: first, to meet the demand of labour force in the Cape and second, to reduce any opposition to the Dutch consolidation of power in the Dutch East Indies. Most of the colonial exiles from the Dutch East Indies were Muslim and had been attributed to the spread of Islam in South Africa. This paper, which is a work in progress, discusses an unintended consequence of the practice of banishment to the Cape, i.e. the creation

of a Muslim society. Through oral history, biographical fragments and textual production of these exiles, this paper attempts to piece together the diasporic lives of several prominent colonial exiles from the Dutch East Indies in the Cape and their legacy in the formulation of the Islamic identity, practices and norms in the Cape. More broadly, this paper explores the possibilities of engaging with the Malay diaspora community in the Cape in understanding the way in which historical trans-regional mobility shapes a socio-cultural identity and sense of belonging beyond a nation-state.

### **AMANDA THO SEETH: “THE INDONESIAN COSMOPOLITAN ISLAMIC INTELLECTUAL” REVISITED**

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This paper critically assesses the in literature widely referred-to – but blurry – idea of the “Indonesian cosmopolitan Islamic intellectual” (IcIi). It analyzes how the term has been used in different variations in the past and argues for a conceptual refinement of its meaning. Against the backdrop of a currently observable enlargement of the spectrum of the agency of IcIis in the global sphere, the paper proceeds to argue that a conceptual update is also necessary and suggests some new approaches and perspectives.

**PANEL ORGANIZER**

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Mirjam Le  
(University of Passau)

Mandy Fox  
(University of Passau)

**CHAIR**

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Mandy Fox  
(University of Passau)

**DISCUSSANT**

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Mirjam Le  
(University of Passau)

**ABSTRACT PANEL**

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In recent years, Southeast Asia, tensions between democratization and authoritarianism, social conflicts and nationalism, and thus questions of identity and belonging moved beyond the national framework. However, often academic research is still confined to national borders. Thus, we aim to start an academic discourse beyond the singular nations to understand questions of identity, belonging and citizenship in a broader regional frame.

In recent years, a growing crisis of legitimation in many Southeast Asian Countries is countered by increasing authoritarian governments and state repression. At the same time, the role of elites and their relationship with the heterogeneous middle classes puts processes of democratization into question. Ideas of citizenship become fields of intensive tension surrounding identity and belonging. This process is reinforced by the marginalization and exclusion of ethnic and social groups and an increasing inequality, which puts pressure on the social order. Within these dynamics, the media plays a double role as medium of expression but also of propaganda. Consequently, a diverse set of fields of conflicts emerges in which environmental protection, local and national identity, corruption and land rights are hot topics and used as tools of social mobilization. Social media further provides new means of engagement, mobilization but also political persecution. Furthermore, transnational networks of

### CONTRIBUTORS

Silvia Mayasari-Hoffert  
(University of Frankfurt)

Luzile Satur  
(University of Passau)

Melanie Hackenfort  
(University of Koblenz)

Rüdiger Korff.  
(University of Passau)

Friederike Trotier &  
Patrick Keilbart  
(University of Passau)

refugees, activists and workers further blur our understanding of identity, citizenship and nation.

In this conflicted political and social landscape, a new nationalism, often coupled with ethnic and religious ideologies emerges to promise solutions to a wide range of problems. At the same time, transnational movements and mobilities of ideas, people and goods – part of the globalized world – transcend simple national solutions to questions of identity of identity, citizenship and belong.

Therefore, as national borders become increasingly blurred and frontier spaces emerge, it becomes a necessity as researcher to move beyond old national boundaries and categories. The aim of this panel is thus to develop new frameworks of understanding for Southeast Asia as civil unrest, environmental problems and national security demand a cross-border approach.

**SILVIA MAYASARI-HOFFERT: ETHNIC  
TRAUMA IN INDONESIA: BRIDGING THE GAP  
THROUGH LITERATURE**

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Chinese minorities have been victimized in Indonesia and used as a scapegoat with regards to economic dissatisfaction under various governments in power since the colonial period. The most severe discrimination took place under the authoritarian New Order regime (1966-1998), whose legacy are still felt long after the end of the regime. The New Order administrations facilitated a few ethnic Chinese to become tycoons but at the same time discriminated the rest by banning Chinese language and traditions and portrayed them in a bad light. Systematically inculcated since 1966, the simmering anti-Chinese sentiments culminated in 1998, where, following an economic collapse, shops and houses owned by ethnic Chinese were ransacked and burnt, and the women were subjected to sexual violence. Unlike in 1974, however, the riots in 1998 resulted in the end of the regime despite the well-known gambit of diverting people's anger toward Chinese Indonesians. Only a privileged few could flee the country, heading to the neighbouring Singapore and Australia. Many of them never return to Indonesia and subsequently change their nationality. After the end of the regime, there was an impulse to

defuse the tensions between the ethnic majority and minority. As it is impossible to rewrite the country's history overnight, many writers in the early post-authoritarian period resorted to literature to discourage anti-Chinese sentiments. Generally depicting the tribulations of Chinese Indonesians, the novels attempt to trigger a critical attitude in assessing the suffering of others. They also received high publicity from the media. The first of such novels, *Ca Bau Kan*, was made into a theatrical film. Many literary texts from the early post-authoritarian days played part in encouraging people to question the New Order's long-held national-populist rhetoric. After being an initial trend, however, novels depicting Chinese Indonesians have been slowly ceased to receive high publicity. In the meantime, there has been a steady rise of renewed animosity toward Chinese Indonesians. In 2018, the novel *Chinese Whispers*, which revisits the anti-Chinese riots in 1998, received media mentions amidst the growing animosity – although not in the scale of *Ca Bau Kan*. *Chinese Whispers* was written by an Australian-based Chinese Indonesian who fled the country in 1998. By analysing the features in the literary texts which elicit empathy, this article aims to examine the concept of 'empathy' and its connections with traumatizing grievances which have yet to be resolved.

## **LUZILE SATUR: THE WAR ON DRUGS AND THE ROLE OF PUBLIC SPACE IN INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES**

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This research aims to analyse the legitimacy of the ferocious campaign on the eradication of large-scale and small-scale drug personalities in Indonesia and the Philippines being at the forefront of regional and global concern. It also investigates an emerging alternative grassroots strategy towards drug use problems by examining the role and usage of public space as space of humanization.

We need to understand the legitimatization of the ‘War on Drugs’, initiated by both Presidents Joko ‘Jokowi’ Widodo and Rodrigo ‘Digong’ Duterte, which will be analysed in a first step to develop a different approach towards reintegration of drug users into society. Widodo and Duterte share similar pattern of political success. Both became mayors of their hometown—Widodo from Surakarta/Solo and Duterte from Davao—before they were catapulted into the presidency in 2014 and 2016, respectively (Heydarian, 2017; Nugroho, 2014). Further, both presidents distance themselves from the political elites in their national capitals. Notwithstanding the alienation from national elites, both

executives won popular approval on the drug war from their local origins and nation states despite their tendency towards authoritarian rule or Herrschaft (Weber, 2009) including alleged human rights violations, summary executions, and political intimidation (Curato, 2017; Schaffar, 2018). Both hence utilize strategies of legitimation as populist method of endorsing the acts of violence of the state against the targeted drug personalities. By following the concept that legitimation is deciphered in discourse, this study will identify the strategic means of legitimation. It will then anchor on Giorgio Agamben's (1998) concept of 'homo sacer' which is translated and equated into Asian context as the 'big man' or 'father figure' who forcefully oversees the collectivist source of legitimacy. Duterte and Widodo emerge into state of exception being the 'big man' or 'father figure' in their respective nation states.

In a second step, this research studies an alternative strategy towards drug-users which neither legitimizes the violence nor approves the war on drugs but seeks to use public spaces in order to reduce the potential victims in extrajudicial executions. By combining the philosophies of Henri Lefebvre (1991) and Alain Touraine (2000), this study will elucidate that the core of perceived, lived, and conceived public spaces is 'the Subject'. Once the Subject utilizes the public sphere to

instill social action, social space is ultimately produced. The social Subjects partaking in democratic process is an alternative step towards re-humanization of potential objects i.e. homeless minors in extrajudicial executions. The Subjects take on the roles as tutors and artists in the reduction of dehumanized individuals in public spaces in the cities of Davao and Surakarta, amidst the violent operations against possession of abused substance. Thus, the Subjects utilize urban public spaces as venues of social transformation.

### **MELANIE HACKENFORT: PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE PHILIPPINES – THE EXAMPLE OF A SOCIAL HOUSING PROJECT IN CEBU**

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will follow soon

### **RÜDIGER KORFF: PATTERN OF STATE FORMATION AND CIVILIZATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

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Independence after colonialism meant to establish a state based on the same principles as the former colonial motherlands. As a result, the states followed

and enforced the existing world model of how a state should be organized. One important aspect of this world model was the existence/establishment of a Nation based on a collective consensus. Obviously, the process of nation building or of institutionalization of a nation as base for the nation state faced certain obstacles in Southeast Asia.

Furnivall speaks of plural societies. This meant that they were multi-cultural without a common consensus beyond the respective ethnic or cultural group. Within the colonial system, these minorities played specific roles. The migrant minorities were closely connected to the colonial economy and administration. One aspect of nation building was then to define the national culture, and/or main national ethnic group.

Besides specific relations to the colonial power of ethnic groups, certain classes were connected to colonialism. These were first of all those involved in the administration and those involved in export – import trade as well as plantations, mines etc. In this case even the workers were closely integrated into the colonial system.

Taking the issues of ethnic multi-culturalism and the involvement of groups in the colonial economy and administration together, it is not surprising that independence was not seen as something desired by all. Thus, after independence was achieved, conflicts

started. Furthermore, independence required a restructuring of the administration, as well as the economy away from the colonial orientations. Only where independence was a slow process, mainly in Malaya, these shifts were quite smooth. Elsewhere, the administration lost a lot of its former professionalism, as professionals were missing and the “fighters” had to be supplied with jobs. Similarly, the economy was weakened. The result was that the two main frames of the colonial plural societies: Market/Economy and legal system/administration did not function properly anymore. In such a situation of loss of social integration, unifying power could only result from the charisma of the political leader.

During the first phase of state formation after independence, mainly from the late 40<sup>th</sup> to the mid 60<sup>th</sup>, we have famous charismatic leaders like Sukarno, Ho Chi Minh, Pridi and Phibu, Prince Sihanouk etc. Myanmar is a special case, because Aung San, the charismatic leader was killed and persons with less charisma like U Nu and Newin took over power. In Malaysia due to the well working administration Charisma was less relevant. However, as a means for identification and personalization of political power and the state, the leaders like Lee Kuan Yew and Tunku Abdul Razak were “charismatized” by an efficient bureaucracy.

During the sixtieth, the initial competition between different groups to establish as elites, was ended and a figuration of Tycoon business, military/bureaucratic leaders and a few professionals and intellectuals formed the new elite. The members were interdependent that means the military/bureaucrats depended on business to gain financial resources, while the Tycoons depended on licences, monopolies etc. handed out by the bureaucrats. Both needed professionals and intellectuals, mainly to create ideologies of legitimation for the new elites and the state formed according to their interests. Basically, these elites are still the dominant power.

It is thus necessary to look at the state and state formation Southeast Asia through a Southeast Asian perspective. Whereas most theory building had a strong country focus, there can identified underling processes which connect the region.

## **FRIEDERIKE TROTIER & PATRICK KEILBART: TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITIES AND KNOWLEDGE CARRIERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: DEBATING KNOWLEDGE, IDEAS, VALUES AND PRACTICES**

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In the debate around the definition of Southeast Asia, mobility features high as a meaningful uniting signifier to describe its characteristic. With historical prominence of trade well before the colonial encounters, the borders of the Southeast Asian territories have been porous for people as well as ideas and knowledge. With regard to recent and ongoing developments in Southeast Asia, we intend to engage in the debate about *mobilities* as a framework to understand Southeast Asian lived relations, mobile actions and connectivities that transcend national boundaries. The focus on transnational knowledge mobilities and knowledge carriers provides a ground to potentially expand epistemological frames on questions of nation-states, borders and identities by looking at ways in which mobilities are producing and shaped by social relations and power structures. The reflections also take into account questions of immobility, failure of transfer and counter actions to permeable borders.

In processes of knowledge exchange and diffusion, transnational knowledge carriers (human and non-human, material and non-material) who mediate between different social systems and functions, play a central role. Following (feminist) political ecology, our conceptualization of knowledge carriers is based on the premise that humans are increasingly intertwined with *things*, meaning technological, cultural, and ecological networks, hybrid materialities, and non-human actors.

A case study on organic agriculture and religious-ecological values in the Southeast Asian “Growth Triangle” (Indonesia, Southern Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore) serves to illustrate possible implementations. We theorize religion as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs) as knowledge carriers. In the Southeast Asian Growth Triangle, different conceptions of and dealings with natural resources rely on religious identities and ideologies. Islamic environmentalism in Indonesia has become a role model for Muslims in Southeast Asia and beyond, and religion serves as a transnational knowledge carrier. ICTs and particularly digital media are an important tool to organise and communicate activism, including exchange and cooperation between Indonesian and other Islamic environmental activists in Southeast Asia. Facilitating cooperation while also shaping discourses and values, ICTs represent another distinctive transnational knowledge carrier. With this discussion of religion and ICTs in relation to knowledge,



**013SA**

**BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS – CITIZENSHIP AND  
BELONGING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

ideas, values and practices we intend to contribute to conceptualizing transnational mobilities in Southeast Asia.



014

A

**ASIENWISSENSCHAFTEN IN DER  
RELEVANZFALLE?  
WEGE ZU GRÖßERER GESELLSCHAFTLICHER  
WIRKSAMKEIT**

**PANEL  
ORGANIZER /  
MODERATORS**

Marina Rudyak  
(University of  
Heidelberg)

Bertram Lang  
(University of  
Frankfurt)

**DISCUSSANTS**

Sabrina Habich-  
Sobiegalla  
(FU Berlin)

Maximilian Mayer  
(University of Bonn)

Kristin Shi-Kupfer  
(University of Trier)

**ABSTRACT PANEL**

Das Panel knüpft an das „Plädoyer gegen Polarisierung“ des DGA-Vorstandes an und möchte eine Diskussionsplattform zu Wegen größerer gesellschaftlicher Wirksamkeit und Sichtbarkeit der Asienwissenschaften geben.

Wie in einem Brennglas hat die Corona Krise seit Anfang 2020 lange bestehende Probleme der Sozialwissenschaften im Allgemeinen und der Asienwissenschaften im Besonderen aufgezeigt, ihre Erkenntnisse und Argumente wirksam in gesellschaftliche Diskussionen und politische Entscheidungen einfließen zu lassen. Das „Plädoyer gegen Polarisierung“ des DGA-Vorstands benannte in diesem Kontext wichtige Probleme, allerdings ist es mit einer ‚Ermutigung der Öffentlichkeit‘, sich mehr für Asienwissenschaften zu interessieren, sicher nicht getan.

Das vorgeschlagene Panel soll einen Austausch darüber befördern, wie die akademischen Asienwissenschaften selbst – auf individueller, institutioneller und struktureller Ebene – dazu beitragen können, die gesellschaftliche Resonanz sozialwissenschaftlicher Erkenntnisse in europäischen Debatten und politischen Prozessen nachhaltig zu stärken und so Polarisierungstendenzen entgegenzuwirken. Dabei soll es weniger um Fragen

der klassischen Wissenschaftskommunikation gehen, die bereits von Universitäten professionell betreiben wird, sondern sich mit der gesellschaftspolitischen Relevanz von transdisziplinärem Wissenstransfer befassen. Hierzu gehört aus unserer Sicht ein breites Spektrum regelmäßigen, institutionalisierten Austauschs jenseits der universitären Fachwelt, das von Wissenschaftler\*innen nicht durch – in der eigenen Freizeit verfasste – Gastbeiträge in Zeitungen abgedeckt werden kann. Dies umfasst außeruniversitäre Vorträge und wissenschaftliche Beratungstätigkeiten, institutionalisierte Zusammenarbeit mit Bildungseinrichtungen und duale Karrierewege für Asienwissenschaftler\*innen ebenso wie Online-Kommunikation und Präsenz in sozialen Medien.

Dem transdisziplinärem Wissenstransfer stehen derzeit mehrere strukturelle Probleme im Wege, darunter eine fehlende Preprint-Kultur, in der vorläufige Forschungsergebnisse ganz selbstverständlich online der wissenschaftlichen Community vorgestellt und von dieser konstruktiv diskutiert werden; eine – insbesondere im Kontrast zu den USA – mangelnde transsektorale Durchlässigkeit zwischen wissenschaftlichen Karrieren und externer Politikberatung sowie geringe Anreize für Wissenschaftler\*innen, sich mit 'nicht-wissenschaftlichen' Publikationen in gesellschaftliche Debatten einzumischen. Andererseits sollten vor dem

Hintergrund der Relevanz von Asienwissenschaft kritisch hinterfragt werden, wie die wissenschaftliche Praxis und Themenauswahl selbst – insbesondere durch die Vergabe von Drittmitteln nach Kriterien direkter wirtschaftlicher oder politischer Verwertbarkeit – getrieben und verzerrt wird, ohne dass dies zwangsläufig zu einem besseren Verständnis asiatischer Gesellschaften beiträgt. Daher können sich Asienwissenschaftler\*innen nicht damit begnügen, ihre eigene Forschungsagenda nach tagespolitischen Kriterien auszurichten, sondern müssen auch Möglichkeiten finden, die gesellschaftliche Resonanz für ihre eigenen Forschungsthemen zu erhöhen und so wirksamer zu einem vielfältigeren Asienbild in Deutschland und Europa beizutragen.

Das Panel soll gleichberechtigt Raum für zwei Arten von Beiträgen bieten: Einerseits grundsätzlichen Überlegungen zur Wissenschaftspraxis, Forschungsprozessen, Möglichkeiten und Anreize zu transdisziplinärem Wissenstransfer, Fragen zu Qualitätsstandards und -sicherung für außerwissenschaftliche Publikationen etc. Andererseits wissenschaftlichen Beiträgen und Forschungsprojekten zu gesellschaftspolitischen Fragen in Asien, die innovative Wege zur Vermittlung und Anwendung ihrer Ergebnisse beschreiten.

Es handelt sich, laut Organisatoren, nicht um ein klassisches akademisches Panel. Daher ist auch das



**014**

**ASIENWISSENSCHAFTEN IN DER RELEVANZFALLE?  
WEGE ZU GRÖßERER GESELLSCHAFTLICHER  
WIRKSAMKEIT**

Format einer Fishbowl-Diskussion denkbar; dieses Format würde eine größere und dennoch fokussierte Diskussion ermöglichen. Die gesellschaftliche Rolle der Asienwissenschaften in der aktuellen Situation angesichts der zunehmenden Polarisierung bedarf einer angemessenen Plattform.

# 015A

## TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY IN EAST ASIA AND BEYOND AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS

### PANEL ORGANIZER

Momoyo Hüstebeck  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

KWON, Jaok  
(University of Heidelberg)

### CHAIR

Momoyo Hüstebeck  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

KWON, Jaok  
(University of Heidelberg)

### DISCUSSANT

Anja Senz  
(University of Heidelberg)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

This panel aims to discuss the diverse involvement of institutional actors in transnational mobility and the subsequent (un)expected consequences that influence migratory flows as well as the processes by which migrants integrate. Existing migration studies have focused on the individual level, such as the motivation for migration, settlement processes, identity-building processes, and the belonging experienced by migrants in their host society. At the institutional level, previous research has shed light on migration policy at all governmental levels. Despite the growing scholarly attention given to migration studies along with globalization and the increase in transnational mobility, the existing discussion has paid little attention to the complex interactions among various institutional actors that influence the lives of migrants. What are the specific interests and powers of the diverse institutional actors at the local and national levels? In particular, how does the involvement of institutional actors in migration policy impact the transnational mobility of labour migrants in and beyond East Asia? Moreover, why is it important to discuss the involvement of institutional actors in migration policy in the East Asian context? Through these research questions, this panel attempts to bridge the discussions on transnational mobility at the individual level and in terms of its institutional framework.

## CONTRIBUTORS

KWON, Jaok  
(University of Heidelberg)

Ruth Achenbach  
(University of Frankfurt)

Momoyo Hüstebeck  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/AREA)

Julia Marinaccio  
(University of Bergen)

JIN, Xiaoying  
(University of Heidelberg)

As part of the panel, Kwon will present research on the migration policy for the Korean youth at the central and local governmental levels with respect to transnational labour opportunities in the IT sector. She will address the dynamic interactions among institutional actors on the local and national levels concerning the enhancement of transnational mobility and the resultant birth of “global nomads” among the Korean youth at the transnational level. Achenbach will analyze the contradictory demands of Japanese migration policy on the one hand and of Japanese companies on the other, placing special emphasis on the agency of Chinese graduates in shaping their labour market outcomes in her presentation. Hüstebeck will focus in her presentation on the migrant policies of Japanese municipalities. She will also scrutinize the intergovernmental tensions concerning the integration of an increasing number of migrants despite the lack of a national migrant policy for low-skilled workers. Marinaccio will present her findings from a mixed-methods research design in which she explores the processes and actors underlying voter mobilization in the transnational spaces of overseas Taiwanese in Austria and the interests and motives that drive individuals to engage in or refrain from political participation, both in terms of voter mobilization and voting. Jin will present research on the institutional actors involved in integrating East Asian immigrants, specifically newly migrated Koreans in Germany, focusing on a prominent NGO, *The Federation of Koreans in Germany*, to re-evaluate the role of Korean

migrant integration within the German context over time.

### **KWON, JAOK: BIRTH OF GLOBAL NOMADS AMONG KOREAN YOUTH IN THE IT SECTOR: INTERACTIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS**

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The transnational mobility of the youth has become an important social marker for understanding the transition from youth to adulthood. For young people, transnational mobility is considered to be a means to enhance life chances through the accumulation of social and cultural capital. The transnational mobility of Koreans has accelerated since government restrictions on overseas travel were relaxed in 1989. In particular, because strong discourses on the global experience have dominated since the neoliberal Lee Myung-bak government (2008–2013), the transnational mobility of Korean youth has accelerated. Previous research on the mobile aspirations of youth in Korea has clarified how global experience has been praised in the Korean labour market and education sector (Abelmann et al. 2009). Meanwhile, it is still not clear how institutional actors are involved in the creation of the transnational mobility aspirations of the Korean youth, particularly regarding participation in the global labour market. This paper aims to analyze the background of the

context in which, as well as the processes by which, institutional actors at the local and national levels conceptualize the mobility aspirations of Korean youth towards participation in the global labour market, with a special focus on the IT sector. This paper investigates governmental policies on youth mobility in the IT sector, such as the definition of particular forms of knowledge as 'desired' skills, state-sponsored educational programs, and the subsidies offered by institutional actors from different levels. Based upon this examination, this paper raises critical questions regarding the increasing labour market uncertainties of the youth at the global level caused by the creation of 'global nomads'.

### **RUTH ACHENBACH: JAPANESE LABOR MARKETS DEMANDS VS. CAREER GOALS: THE CASE OF CHINESE GRADUATES IN JAPAN**

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Chinese graduates appear to be perfect candidates for solving many of Japan's problems, including a shrinking labour force, a demand for skilled workers, and problematic relations with its powerful neighbour to name but a few. These graduates bring a Japanese degree to the table and (oftentimes) experience working in Japan in lower-skilled sectors that taught them language and cultural skills that should ease the

transition into Japanese society and its high-skilled labour market. However, among international students, only approximately one-third find work in Japan after graduation, and even those who stay usually do not consider staying long term. There have been only a few studies on Chinese student migration (Liu-Farrer 2009) and on the role of institutions in international graduates' labour market outcomes in Japan (Liu-Farrer and Shire 2020). However, these perspectives have not yet been combined, leaving a research gap in the explanation of the labour market outcomes for the largest group of international students in Japan.

This presentation dissects the contradictory demands of the Japanese visa system, which asks for specific qualifications, and of Japanese companies, which require different skills from their employees. It argues that in order to explain the return rates and transnational labour market outcomes of Chinese graduates, both the actual restrictions imposed by institutions (and their interplay) as well as this group's understanding of those restrictions are key. This presentation is based mainly on qualitative data from interviews with Chinese graduates obtained in 2011/2012 and incorporates a perspective on the evolution of migrants' perceptions of said institutions over the course of their migration. It investigates the mismatch between political regulations for accessing the Japanese labour market on the one hand, labour market restrictions on the utilization of skills in Japan on the other hand, and migrants' strategies for bridging this gap.

**MOMOYO HÜSTEBECK: MIGRANT POLICIES  
OF JAPANESE MUNICIPALITIES: LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS FILLING THE NATIONAL  
VACUUM**

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The proportion of foreign residents in Japan (2.3% of the total population in 2019) has consistently been roughly a quarter less than that in Western OECD states. The limited immigration to Japan has commonly been explained by the reluctance of the national government to implement an immigration law for low-skilled workers.

Against the backdrop of this national legal and political vacuum, this paper analyses the integration initiatives of Japanese municipalities from 2006 until today. Moreover, it scrutinizes the intergovernmental tensions caused by a constantly increasing number of immigrants. This explicit research interest in the local perspective led to the following innovative research questions: How have Japanese municipalities coped with the national legal and political vacuum? Which migrant measures have local governments developed based on the existing national political and legal frameworks? What characteristics of intergovernmental relations can be identified through these migration policies?

By analyzing recent conceptual and empirical studies (Kibe 2014; Tokuda 2019; Kondô 2019), it is hypothesized that local governments have played an active role in integrating foreigners into Japanese society. In particular, cities which have gained experience with migrant workers have developed innovative political measures aimed at the social integration of foreigners in their community. However, local governments did not initially act on their own, but since 2006, they have acted on the initiatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication. Therefore, the local migrant policies in Japan cannot be assessed as a bottom-up policymaking process, in contrast to those in, for example, Germany.

### **JULIA MARINACCIO: DEALING WITH THE ABSENCE OF ABSENTEE VOTING: VOTER MOBILIZATION IN TRANSNATIONAL SPACES IN THE 2020 ELECTIONS IN TAIWAN**

Against the backdrop of mounting pressure from China and the months-long protests in Hong Kong, Taiwan's presidential and legislative elections in 2020 became a significant political event in Taiwan, drawing unusually broad international attention. The candidates, their campaigns, and the exit polls were ubiquitous in national and international media, turning Taiwan's elections into a question of national identity—and even

survival—which also resulted in high voter mobilization both in Taiwan and beyond its territorial borders. While there is abundant literature focusing on overseas policies and transnational governance, many fewer studies have explored how Taiwan’s population abroad shapes domestic politics. Moreover, there is a lacuna in research on voter mobilization and voting behaviour in overseas Taiwanese spaces. Drawing on theories of transnational political participation and a case study of overseas Taiwanese in Austria, this study explores the processes and actors underlying voter mobilization in transnational spaces and the interests and motives that drive individuals to engage in or refrain from political participation, in terms of both voter mobilization and voting. The findings of this research rely on data drawn from a mixed-methods design that includes a survey conducted among overseas Taiwanese in Austria, interviews, private conversations with associations and individuals, document analysis, and publicly available data in online forums and social media groups. This research aims to contribute to ongoing debates on migrant votes in the discipline of political science and to add new findings on the transnational experiences of Taiwanese to the field of overseas Chinese studies.

**JIN, XIAOYING: KOREAN MIGRANTS AND  
THE ENGAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL  
ACTORS FOR INTEGRATION IN GERMANY**

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People with a migrant background comprised 26% of the whole German population by 2019 (Brücker 2019). Having been positioned as a “model minority,” East Asian immigrants to Germany and their social integration has not been at the centre of the relevant discussions. However, along with the opening of the labour market to skilled workers from non-EU countries beginning in the 2000s, Germany has attracted numerous East Asian migrants. In particular, the increased ratio of Korean migrants is noteworthy. Concerning the social integration of Korean immigrants in Germany, previous research has clarified that job-based organizations and women’s organizations have played a primary role in the social integration of Korean immigrants who came to Germany as migrant workers in the 1960s and 1970s (Han 2017; Yang 2016).

This paper attempts to clarify the roles of institutional actors in integrating newly migrated Koreans by focusing on the Federation of Koreans in Germany. This organization was initially sponsored by the Korean government and has since developed into an umbrella organization representing Korean migrants in Germany since the mid-1970s. By analyzing the activities of this

nationwide organization, this paper aims to re-evaluate and analyze the roles of institutional actors in promoting the integration of Korean immigrants into Germany's society, particularly shedding light on the period beginning in the 2000s, when young Korean migrants began to join the German labour market. This paper argues that NGOs play a significant but limited role in integrating Koreans into German society. In contrast to older migrants, young Korean migrants have built their social networks via alternative forms. This finding is expected to fill the lacuna in research on institutional actors' impact on new East Asian immigrants' social integration processes.

## **SCHEDULE**

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11:00 – 11:05 Welcome

11:05 - 12:05 Presentations I: Labor Migration in North East Asia

“Birth of Global Nomads among Korean Youth in the IT Sector: Interactions of Institutional Actors at the Local and National Levels,” Dr. Jaok Kwon, Centre for East Asian Studies, Heidelberg University.

“Japanese Labor Markets Demands vs. Career Goals: The Case of Chinese Graduates in Japan,” Dr. Ruth Achenbach, The Interdisciplinary Centre for East Asian Studies, Goethe University.

**015A**

## **TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY IN EAST ASIA AND BEYOND**

“Migrant Policies of Japanese Municipalities: Local Governments Filling the National Vacuum,” Dr. Momoyo Hüstebeck, Institute of East Asian Studies, University of Duisburg-Essen.

12:05 - 12:15 Q & A

12:15 - 12:55 Presentations II: North East Asian Migration in Europe

“Dealing with the Absence of Absentee Voting: Voter Mobilization in Transnational Spaces in the 2020 Elections in Taiwan,” Dr. Julia Marinaccio, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Bergen.

“Korean Migrants and the Engagement of Institutional Actors for Integration in Germany,” Xiaoying Jin (M.A.), Centre for East Asian Studies, Heidelberg University.

12:55 - 13:05 Q & A

13:05 - 13:30 Discussion

# 016A

## INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA

A LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE 1900 – NOW

### PANEL ORGANIZER & CHAIRS

Christine Moll-Murata  
(University of Bochum/AREA)

Flemming Christiansen  
(University of Duisburg-Essen/AREA)

### CONTRIBUTORS & DISCUSSANTS

Flemming Christiansen  
(University of Duisburg-Essen/ AREA)

Katarzyna Golik  
(Polish Academy of Science)

### ABSTRACT PANEL

This panel conceptualizes the transformation of Northeast Asian traditional socioeconomic activities into a modern industry and the creation of fluid urban labour markets. It will explore emerging cross-border conditions of wealth creation from the early years of the twentieth century. Historically, important stimuli came from the example of Japanese industrialization, which informed Chinese, Mongolian, and Manchurian indigenous industrialization efforts. After the installation of the dependent state of Manchukuo in 1932, Japan also invested directly into the planning and establishment of industrial enterprises in the Chinese North-Eastern provinces and planned to do so in Inner Mongolia (Guisui) as well. Since the 1920s, the Republic of Mongolia was dominated by the Soviet Union and also experienced increasing industrialization. In the Chinese Northeastern Provinces, the industrial legacy after 1949 was a substantial basis of the Communist industrialization effort, while the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union helped new large industrial complexes like those in Baotou, Inner Mongolia, to emerge. The Chinese reforms starting in 1978 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 were important watersheds that opened up new avenues of industrial collaboration, investment, trade and the movement of people. More recently, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang became sites of agribusiness complexes of enormous dimensions, and China's ability and determination to invest in new

Christine Moll-Murata  
(University of Bochum/  
AREA)

TEH, Limin  
(University of Leiden)

Ines Stolpe  
(University of Bonn)

Erdene-Ochir  
(University of Bonn)

Bhavna Davé  
(School of African and  
Oriental Studies, London)

Anastasia Herber  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/ AREA)

infrastructure in North East Asia also draws the attention of Russia and Japan on the region. The Russian Far East, in turn, has become a target of industrialization and development oriented mainly towards the Chinese model.

Individual papers by scholars cooperating in the framework of the AREA Ruhr association and beyond present Northeast Asia's industrial dynamism and its wider qualitative meaning for global industrialization processes and the concomitant rising intensity of communication, trade, industry, and use of energy.

### **CHRISTINE MOLL-MURATA: INDUSTRIALIZATION OF INNER MONGOLIA IN THE PHASE OF MENGJIANG (1937–45)**

This paper explores the prerequisites for industrialization during a period when among the powers that strove for predominance in the entire region Japan was strongest and Mengjiang (part of present-day Inner Mongolia) formed a satrap state. It looks at the preconditions of industrialization, that is, infrastructure, electricity, communications, and finance, as they were presented in the Japanese literature of the period. Moreover, the side of the extraction of resources in agriculture, herding, and mining will be demonstrated and the presence of the Japanese state

and private enterprises in the cities are outlined. The literature, albeit coloured by its Japanese provenance, conveys a remarkable speed with which the Japanese enterprises and colonial institutions made their appearance in the region. The paper thus aims at adding and critically evaluating a facet of growth and impact that tends to be forgotten in the present Chinese discourse.

### **THE, LIMIN: GEOPOLITICS, COAL PRODUCTION, AND LABOR PROCESSES IN THE FUSHUN COALMINE, 1946–48**

This contribution portrays the critical period after the Japanese defeat, when Soviet troops occupied the region for the next seven months, denying entry to Nationalists troops. After the Soviet withdrawal in 1946, they took with them considerable amounts of industrial equipment, raw materials, and finished stock that they regarded as war reparations. This essay addresses this question by investigating how the removals impaired mining work and daily life in the coalmine and city of Fushun in Liaoning Province. It argues that the Soviet removals imposed greater constraints on the Nationalist state's capacity for governance than historians have acknowledged, and thus the standing view of the Nationalist party-state as ineffectual deserves reconsideration.

**FLEMMING CHRISTIANSEN: URBANIZATION  
IN CONTINENTAL NORTH-EAST ASIA**

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Flemming Christiansen considers the consequences of demographic change and urbanization processes in more recent history, after the Three Northern Provinces and Inner Mongolia were again firmly established as part of the People's Republic of China. Urbanization is closing the gap between rural and urban productivity, reaching the so-called "Lewis turning point," and the contentious household registration system that divided China for six decades is on its way out. In order to understand urbanization in its concrete manifestations it is imperative that we examine how labour, resources, social institutions and political visions intersect. The unprecedented scale, celerity and open-endedness of the urbanization momentum mandate a critical reappraisal of the institutions involved. The contribution will in particular reconceptualize the transformation of agriculture into a modern industry and creation of more fluid urban labour markets.

**KATARZYNA GOLIK: DEPENDENT  
DEVELOPMENT OF A POST-TRANSITION  
STATE – THE CASE OF MONGOLIA**

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This paper sets the focus on to the Republic of Mongolia since the 1990s. Mongolia's opening-up since the 1990s allowed the foreign actors to shape its economy, with Mongolia at the bottom of the supply chains. Particularly, the growing dependence on China provokes rising concerns of Mongolian public opinion. Structural power over the Mongolian economy influences the instability of the state in various areas. The aim of the paper is to underline an impact of the Sino-Mongolian economic relation on social, political and legal dynamics. Especially, as Mongolia is about to become a part of the Northern Economic Corridor, the bilateral relations become important for the regional connectivity projects. The question is: what will be the role of the Mongolian state in this initiative?

**INES STOLPE & TÜMEN-OCHIRYN ERDENE-  
OCHIR: NUTAG COUNCILS AS POST-  
SOCIALIST LIFELINES BETWEEN THE  
STEPPE AND THE METROPOLES IN  
MONGOLIA**

This is a study of connections of rural and urban spheres within and beyond Mongolia's borders. Nutag councils (NCs) are self-governed by people who feel committed to support their rural homeland after they had migrated from the countryside to province centres, cities or abroad. Initially established after socialism as an answer to the sudden disintegration of the countryside, they have become the most widespread yet – for outsiders – least visible features of the civil society landscape. Like a prism, their manifold activities provide key insights into distinctive structures of relevance, knowledge cultures and (socio-)logics of practice which are characteristic for modern Mongolia.

**BHAVNA DAVE: STRATEGIES FOR  
INFRASTRUCTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST  
– OLD ISSUES, NEW DEBATES**

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This paper demonstrates that policymakers in Moscow envision the Russian Far East as crucial for establishing itself as an Asia-Pacific power. This objective that requires enormous investment in the transport infrastructure, manufacturing, and agrarian sectors as well as in the development of its oil and gas and hydroelectrical potential. If the aim of Moscow during the Soviet period was to integrate its Far Eastern periphery closely with the European parts of the USSR, the objective of its strategic development now has a geopolitical and economic rationale.

**ANASTASIA HERBER: INDUSTRIALIZATION  
PATTERNS IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST AND  
CHINA**

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This contribution takes a closeup view of Russia's Far Eastern development. Starting with an analysis of the structural factors, such as remoteness of the region and lack of internal coherence, lack of infrastructure, and sparse population, which challenge Moscow's pursuit of development in the Far East, it then focusses on the different perspectives advocated by policymakers in Moscow and in the region. These factors result in the lack of cohesiveness, complicated further by the absence of the budgetary allocations for a comprehensive development programme. The paper will show how the implications of China's ever growing role in the commercial, agricultural and industrial sectors in the region affect Moscow's developmental objectives in the Far East.

## PANEL ORGANIZER

Markus Taube (University of Duisburg-Essen/ AREA)

## CHAIR

Markus Taube (University of Duisburg-Essen/ AREA)

## PANELISTS

Christoph Antweiler  
(University of Bonn)

Anna-Katharina Hornidge  
(Deutsches Institut für Ent-  
wicklungspolitik (DIE))

Carmen Meinert  
(University of Bochum/ERC  
Project Buddhist Road/  
AREA)

Karen Shire (University of  
Duisburg Essen/ AREA)

## ABSTRACT PANEL

Das Panel greift die aktuellen Herausforderungen für die Regionalstudien auf und diskutiert vor diesem Hintergrund deren Selbstverständnis, Rolle für Gesellschaft und Wissenschaft. Dabei wird auch erörtert, wie die Regionalstudien ihre Aufgaben in krisenbedingt schwierigen Arbeitsumfeldern erfüllen können.

Die Regionalstudien haben das Potenzial in Anbetracht der gegenwärtigen Krisen wichtige (Lösungs-)Impulse für Politik und Gesellschaft zu leisten, wie auch neue theoretische Beiträge in die wissenschaftliche Diskussion einzubringen. Gleichzeitig werden die Regionalstudien aber derzeit durch Reisebeschränkungen, illiberale Regime etc. in der Umsetzung ihrer Forschungsprogramme erheblich eingeschränkt und behindert. Das Panel strebt an, aus verschiedenen Teilbereichen der Regionalstudien heraus die gegenwärtigen Herausforderungen zu erfassen. Auf dieser Grundlage werden Erfahrungswerte zur Umsetzung regionalwissenschaftlicher Forschungsprogramme in adversen Umfeldern erörtert, erfolgreiche Strategien und Muster erarbeitet.

Das Panel wird durch kurze Impulsstatements der Pannellisten zu den verschiedenen Themenbereichen sowie der Spezifika der unterschiedlichen theoretisch-methodischen Zugänge und verschiedenen Regionen eingeleitet, danach auf dem Podium diskutiert, wobei Statements, Kommentare und Fragen der übrigen Teilnehmer einbezogen werden.



018

**CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS (AND CHALLENGES  
AHEAD) IN THE FIELDS OF CHINESE POLITICAL  
SCIENCE**

hosted by the ACPS (Association of Chinese  
Political Studies)

**PANEL ORGANIZER /  
CHAIR**

Nele Noesselt  
(University of Duisburg-  
Essen/ AREA Ruhr)

Gregory Moore  
(University of Nottingham,  
Ningbo, China)

**DISCUSSANTS**

Xi Chen  
(University of Texas, Rio  
Grande Valley)

James Paradise  
(Yonsei University, Seoul)

Yumin Sheng  
(Wayne State University,  
Detroit)

**ABSTRACT**

This roundtable discusses recent trends and challenges ahead in the fields of Chinese Political Science with a special focus on the US. What are recent hot topics in the fields of China Studies and East Asian Politics in the US? Which theories and methods dominate these debates and research approaches? How do researchers in the US cope with the travel restrictions caused by the global spread of the coronavirus? Are there any ideas (and best practice examples) how to substitute field research by virtual solutions?

How did the trade and currency war, as well as the 5G issue, between Washington and Peking impact on contemporary China Studies? Are there any signs that the outcome of the US presidential elections will open a new chapter of Sino-US relations ?

**SHORT BIO**

Dr. Dr. **Nele Noesselt** holds the Chair for Political Science with a special focus on China/ East Asia (W3) at the University of Duisburg-Essen (Germany). Since 2017, she is the speaker of the AREA Graduate School on Transnational East Asian Studies. In 2018, she got appointed to the

international advisory board of the book series *Bristol Studies in East Asian International Relations* (Bristol University Press). Her research focuses on governance issues in China as well as China's role in world affairs. Before joining the University of Duisburg-Essen, she worked as post-doc research fellow at the GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, where she also acted as speaker of the GIGA research team on Comparative Regionalism Studies.

Dr. **Gregory J. Moore** (Ph.D., University of Denver) is Professor of Global Studies and Politics at Colorado Christian University. He is President of the Association of Chinese Political Studies, a member of the (U.S.) National Committee on United States-China Relations, and was a fellow at the Foreign Policy Institute of Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, 2019-2020. In addition to many articles on international relations, he is the author of *Human Rights and US Policy Toward China from a Christian Perspective* (Crossroads Monograph Series on Faith and Public Policy, 1999), author/editor of *North Korean Nuclear Operationality: Regional Security and Non-Proliferation* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014), author of *Niebuhrian International Relations: The Ethics of Foreign Policymaking* (Oxford University Press, 2020), and *An International Relations Research Methods Toolkit* (forthcoming, Routledge, 2021), and has another book in the works on Sino-American relations.

Dr. **Xi Chen** (Ph.D.) is an associate professor in the Department of Political Science and Asian Studies Minor Program at the University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley (UTRGV). She specializes in International Politics with a focus on China. She obtained her Doctoral degree in Planning, Governance, and Globalization from Virginia Tech and M.A. in Applied Linguistics from China Foreign Affairs University. Dr. Chen's primary research and teaching interests include: Asian Politics, Chinese Politics, Media and Politics, Global Security, and International Relations. Her research has led to publications in both refereed journals and books. She is currently working on a book manuscript on Chinese media and politics.

Dr. **James F. Paradise** (Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles) is an assistant professor at Yonsei University in the Republic of Korea. He specializes in international political economy, with particular reference to China. Among his publications are "Power Through Participation: The Case of China and New Multilateral Development Banks" (*Korean Political Science Review*, 2017), "The Role of 'Parallel Institutions' in China's Growing Participation in Global Economic Governance" (*Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 2016), "The New Intellectual Property Rights Environment in China: Impact of WTO Membership and China's 'Innovation Society' Makeover" (*Asian Journal of Social Science*, 2013) and "China and International Harmony: The Role of Confucius Institutes in Bolstering Beijing's Soft Power" (*Asian Survey*, 2009). He is currently doing research on China's tourism statecraft, the U.S.-South

Korea alliance, and the institutionalization of Asian monetary cooperation.

Dr. **Yumin Sheng** (Ph.D., Yale University, 2005) is an associate professor of political science at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. His research interests are economic globalization and domestic politics, federalism and decentralization, regional political representation and resource redistribution, and civil-military relations under authoritarianism, with a focus on contemporary China. He is the author of *Economic Openness and Territorial Politics in China* (2010) and articles in *British Journal of Political Science*, *China Quarterly*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, and *Studies in Comparative International Development*.

## **PANEL ORGANIZER**

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The representatives of the Young Scholars Group of the German Association for Asian Studies

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(University of Bochum)

Silke R.G. Hasper  
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Anja Ketels  
(University of Münster)

Sophie Veauthier  
(University of Tübingen)

## **ABSTRACT PANEL**

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We want to invite all members of the Young Scholars Group as well as other interested attendees of the conference to join us for a live chat. As representatives we will update you on our current work including preparations for the upcoming conference and elections. There will be room for questions, input, and discussions. This is a room where you can meet other young scholars attending the conference and get into contact. In contrast to our usual on-site events, you will have to bring your own snacks/champagne, but we hope you come to get the latest YSG news, chat and mingle with us.