

**List of Abstracts by Last Name**

---

ABANES, Menandro S.  
Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines  
[mensab2004@yahoo.com](mailto:mensab2004@yahoo.com)

**Discourses of Stakeholders in a Mining Project in Rapu-Rapu, Albay**

People's Organizations (POs), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Academe, and the Catholic Church made a stand against the mining project of Lafayette Philippines, Inc. in Rapu-Rapu Island in Albay. The mining project was a flagship project of the Philippine government which had undergone the rigorous process of acquiring the necessary requirements under R.A. 7942 or the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. It was given the much-coveted Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Philippine government to proceed with its planned mining operation. The DENR was convinced that the project was socially acceptable to the locals which is a prerequisite for any mining project to commence.

The paper would look into the discourses of the stakeholders in the mining project in Albay. Apparently, there was a stark divide and opposition among stakeholders. What caused these divide and opposition among stakeholders?

Last year, two incidents of tailings spillage were reported in Rapu-Rapu causing fishkills, disruption of fishing activities, health problems, and loss of income around the Albay Gulf which affected both provinces of Albay and Sorsogon. The spillages caused an uproar of protests among various groups including the Catholic Church, POs, NGOs, and Academe. In response, the government suspended the operations of Lafayette and formed a fact-finding commission headed by a Catholic bishop to investigate the spillages. Despite the strong recommendations of the commission to immediately stop Lafayette operations and revoke its ECC, the government allowed a test-run of remedial measures put in place by Lafayette. It again reiterated that the mining industry is vital to the country's economic development.

Clearly, the two sides have been cast. On one side are the POs, NGOs, Academe, and the Catholic Church while the government and the mining industry players are on the other side. More than the salient mining issues, their opposition is marked by their differences in development principles. Both sides, however, invoke their stands for development's sake.

AFRIN, Sadia  
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden  
[sadiaurp96@yahoo.com](mailto:sadiaurp96@yahoo.com)

**Water Supply and Disasters – Effects and Counteractions: A Study of the South East Asian Tsunami, 2004**

The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, which had a magnitude of 9.3, triggered series of lethal tsunamis on December 26, 2004 that killed approximately 230000 people in 11 countries, making it the deadliest tsunami in recorded history. The tsunami following this earth quake had an overwhelming human and physical impact on the coastal area of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The number of deaths attributed to the tsunami continued to rise due to the onset of disease. The burden of disease can be attributed to unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Many sources of drinking water in the affected areas were unavailable or unusable following the tsunami which had a negative health impacts on the community. The aim of the study is to contribute to the body of knowledge to ensure better disaster management in the post disaster period. The objective of the study is to investigate the health impact of disaster on the community due to disrupted regular water supply system, and to minimise these negative health impacts on the community by suggesting alternative water supply provision to it. This study is a qualitative research based

on evolutionary method. An extensive literature review was conducted for this study. The data used in this study collected from secondary sources such as authentic internet sources, reports, journal and books. The results of the study provides an insight into the effects a natural disaster, in particular tsunami, have on water supply systems and the subsequent impact on the community, through using the South East Asian Tsunami as a case study. The study also provides technical solution for provision of safe drinking water to the affected community. The study shows that the disinfection methods of water purification is the safest and best accessible for use in difficult circumstances such as post disaster period. The study also recommends some preventive measures to ensure a minimal impacts on water supply system due to severe natural disaster. Finally, this study addresses how the case study of the South Asian Tsunami is applicable within the world wide context.

AHLGREN, Ingrid A.  
Stanford University, USA  
[ingrida@stanford.edu](mailto:ingrida@stanford.edu)

### **Cholera in the Marshall Islands: The Lure of the West and the Triggering of an Outbreak**

Ever since World War II, the Marshall Islands have been thrust into a global economy, forced to balance local identity with increasing dependence on the U.S. and the enticement of western technologies. Now more than ever, this balance is taking its toll on the people – economically, environmentally, and most tragically, on their health. In December 2000, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) reported its first known outbreak of cholera on the island of Ebeye in Kwajalein Atoll, which has become a center for this country's struggle with urbanization. Based on field research, this paper explores three facets of the conflict between tradition and modernity in the RMI as it pertains to the cholera outbreak and the islands' ongoing health crisis: 1) a shift in local demography encouraged by the enticement of a western lifestyle, 2) the degradation of traditional Marshallese leadership, and 3) the destruction of land and natural resources due to overpopulation. I surveyed households to ascertain water use habits and evaluated the quality of Ebeye's drinking water system by measuring coliform counts and chlorine levels. To assess the quality of the local marine waters, I measured nutrient concentrations (nitrate, phosphate, iron), total dissolved solids, turbidity, as well as chlorophyll and zooplankton concentrations. In addition, interviews, historical and statistical documents were used to understand trends in population movement and the role of local leadership. All of these data support my hypothesis that an explicit chain of events led to the eutrophication of lagoon waters, creating an optimal environment for *Vibrio cholerae*, the causative agent of cholera. In addition to forced relocation by the U.S., steady, relatively high-wage jobs on the military installation on neighboring Kwajalein island encouraged migration from outer atolls to Ebeye. Despite significant funds available from the U.S. for nuclear testing reparations and ongoing land rental, the local leadership – still clinging to traditional concepts of governance – failed to create infrastructure capable of sustaining this rapidly growing urban population. Power, water and sewage systems were left neglected, and in turn, the health of the Marshallese suffered. Long-term efforts to prevent further such disease outbreaks have since been lacking. Electricity and resources are increasingly unreliable, and degeneration of local leadership continues to prevent people from seeing any funding to bring about change. In 2006, Ebeye is once again on the verge of a large public health crisis, a continuing legacy of the RMI's struggle to balance tradition with modernity. This paper not only explores the historical factors precluding an outbreak, but also evaluates the current conditions on Ebeye, with implications for disease risk and future response actions.

AKAMINE, Yukari  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[ukade616@hotmail.com](mailto:ukade616@hotmail.com)

### **Modern Okinawan Resistance and the Voice for Self-Determination**

Do Okinawans have the right for the self-determination? Who is the sovereign over the land, sky, and ocean in Okinawa? Okinawa has never given up their struggles to acquire the fundamental "human rights"

that were disregarded and ignored from time to time under the name of “Japan-US peace treaty which caused colonial relationship of Okinawa with Japan under U.S. This study analyzes enormous Okinawans efforts for the struggle and their goals of getting their rights to have their self-determination.

1995 was special year for the people in Okinawa. The year 1995 can be considered as a transition period of modern Okinawan political history. For more than a half century U.S. military forces have been stationing in Okinawa to serve the national interest of both Japan and U.S. And Okinawan people’s human rights are disregarded and or ignored from time to time. When three American soldiers abducted and assaulted a 12-year-old Okinawan girl, “Okinawans’ anger to the American military presence exploded in the wake of the rape (Taira, 1997).” This resentment led not only to reconsider the military issue but also the relationship between Okinawa Prefectural Government and Japanese Central Government in Tokyo. More than a half a century, Okinawans have never given up demanding to both Japanese and U.S government to reduce or withdraw the American military bases from Okinawa, and simultaneously all these acts in the past and present have encouraged and strengthened Okinawans peoples’ determination in getting their goals.

Thus, since 1995, the various effective styles of the resistance and opposition to both Japanese central government: 1) asking for equal treatment of American soldiers under the Japanese Criminal law, 2) voting for referendum of issue concerning the presence of US military bases by Okinawan Prefecture and referendum for U.S military relocation issue in Nago city, 3) refusing by Governor to perform a delegated function by the national government to secure the required documents for the land lease for the U.S military use, 4) holding mass rallies demanding withdrawal of U.S. from Okinawa, 5) making the plan for establishment of basic law of Okinawan Autonomous State, 6) appealing Okinawa as Indigenous peoples in the Ryukyus to United Nation.

In this paper, I attempt to connect these resistance movements to the different ways of achieving Okinawa’s self-determination by categorizing and theorizing them into political structural models such as; 1) state-within-state, 2) nation-within-nation, 3) free association, and 4) independence models.

AKTER, Marufa

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

[maktermimi@gmail.com](mailto:maktermimi@gmail.com)

### **Gendered Dimension of Vulnerability: A Tribute to Unrecognized Role of Women**

The founding purpose of the United Nations was to promote peace and prosperity on the basis of fundamental Human Rights through out the world. ‘Equal rights of men and women’ has been included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But after sixty years since its inception, world’s supreme organization does not able to ensure equal rights to the people of the world. Still now, disparities are found in terms of power between men and women. Yet, women are identified as one of the most vulnerable sections in the world. They are vulnerable not only because of their sexuality and traditional views of patriarchal societies, but also because of their lack of access to resources and social power to confront vulnerability.

Mainly third world countries, like Bangladesh carried out the original pictures of vulnerability of women. Bangladesh is one of the signatories of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993. It is seen that about 47% of women in Bangladesh are being subject to different kinds of violence and mostly by men and dare male relations. This main objective of the paper is to focus on the issues like the societal structure, lack of resources, absence of freedom of expression, inadequacy of decision-making power of the women. All these aspects have stimulated vulnerability and facilitated unequal status between men and women. Therefore, the unequal status in terms of access to resource in the society results in women’s increased vulnerability to exploitation and violence. This paper mainly tries to conceptualize critically the concepts of valuation of women’s unpaid work in Bangladesh. As well as how the traditional structure of Bangladesh strongly contains patriarchal values, norms and traditions which defines the men’s role as primary bread winner of the family, whereas restricts women’s role as mothers, wives, daughters and primary care givers in the family without recognizing their other labor values ( household work, community work). Therefore, women, working inside the home, are remained valueless or unrecognized. So, there is a relation between access to resource (access to money) and vulnerability of women, which is directly linked with ‘valuation of women’s unpaid labour’ in the context of Bangladesh. This is because; money is the means of

exchange, and route to the accumulation of wealth and power. This concept has become contradictory with the original feature of the women's unpaid labour in Bangladesh.

This paper proposes a holistic approach in the context of Bangladesh which not only recognized women's reproductive role, but also the productive roles for the family, society as well as for the country, which is necessary for its economic development. It contextualizes issues of women, which can stimulate to suggest a proper gender planning. It is very much obvious that the social valuation of the labour effort rests on its monetary equivalence and proper recognition. Ultimately, social valuation of women gives them self-reliance; internal strength as well as greater bargaining power through which they can be able to overcome all the reasons of their vulnerability.

ALIAS, Anuar

University of Malaya, Malaysia

[anuar\\_a@um.edu.my](mailto:anuar_a@um.edu.my) ; [raunoor\\_a@yahoo.com](mailto:raunoor_a@yahoo.com)

### **An Acquisition of Orang Asli Native Land in Malaysia: Challenges in Quantifying Compensation**

The law in Malaysia has left many issues and concepts open for practical investigation and resolution when it comes to assessing the worth of property rights of *Orang Asli* (the Malay term for the indigenous peoples in Peninsular Malaysia). The specific details remain to be worked out between parties in negotiation. With regard to compensation to acquisition of Orang Asli native land, there is considerable uncertainty about the following critical issues: what are the Orang Asli land rights and interests that have been, or might be affected by an acquisition exercise by the state authority? what is the nature of the impact on Orang Asli land rights and interests? how is loss, impairment or extinguishment to be determined? who is entitled to compensation and on what basis? how to distribute the compensation for Orang Asli Reserves or Areas? how is the extent of compensation to be measured? is there need a legislation reform to address the problems? This paper investigates the challenges to the valuers in Malaysia to quantify compensation for acquisition of Orang Asli native land. Orang Asli have strong bonds to land and view the worth of land from various dimensions (spiritual, cultural, communal and economic) far beyond those of private registered land; hence, the concept of individual exclusive title is not tenable to the Orang Asli. Orang Asli land rights fall victim to political marginalisation, are poorly managed, and are not accorded the adequate protection. Valuers tend to be uncomfortable when it comes to assessing the worth of property rights of Orang Asli; this is because the conventional valuation approaches are limited in their ability to address the totality of the principles needed in the valuation of such lands. This study conducted literature reviews in attempts to explore the issues to payment of compensation for native title in other countries. A preliminary study was then carried out to prove these issues into local context. It is revealed that the challenges to payment of compensation for acquisition of Orang Asli native land are: valuation approaches; land rights; economic and non-economic compensation; legal framework and, negotiation of compensation. It is suggested that the compensation issue for Orang Asli native land should be the subject of legislation reform.

ALLEN, Nathan W.

University of British Columbia, Canada

[nallen@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:nallen@interchange.ubc.ca)

### **The Causes of Electoral Fragmentation in Indonesia**

Indonesia significantly reformed its electoral system between the 1999 and 2004 elections. Numerous province-sized electoral districts were divided into smaller parts thus reducing Indonesia's average district magnitude. Institutional theories argue that lowering district magnitude creates incentives for voters to vote for a smaller number of parties. This produces a less fragmented electoral vote and, consequently, a more consolidated party system. Contrary to theoretical expectations, however, the 2004 election produced a significantly more fragmented national party system. The paper uses data from Indonesia's two elections to show that reductions in magnitude did not lead to a less fragmented electoral vote at the district level.

Additionally, regression analysis shows that magnitude had no effect on the district level electoral vote in 2004. The paper does find evidence that electoral fragmentation is affected by key social variables such as the level of ethnic diversity and the relative strength of Islamic Modernism. It is argued that the general increase in the level of party fragmentation was caused in part by the introduction of direct presidential elections. Aspiring presidential candidates bypassed the established party system and introduced their own unrooted presidential vehicles in the legislative election. As well, voters used their ballots to express different preferences in the legislative and executive elections, supporting inclusive leaders that could guarantee national unity in the presidential election and smaller ideological or sectarian parties in the legislative contest.

AMORNTHUM, Somchai  
University of Hawaii Manoa, USA  
[amornthu@hawaii.edu](mailto:amornthu@hawaii.edu)

### **Changing Macroeconomic Relationships in Thailand: Effect of Financial Crisis**

In July 1997, Thailand announced the floating of its currency, baht, which generally marked the onset of the Asian financial crisis. Prior to the event, the baht had been pegged to a basket of currencies, mainly dominated by the U.S. dollar, since 1984. Although the baht was devalued from time to time, the exchange rate remained stable over a long period of time. The sudden change of the exchange rate regime in 1997 caused immediate and widespread effects on Thai economy. The exchange rate jumped from the pegged level of 25 baht per dollar to 50 baht per dollar within 6 months. The economic growth plunged from the average of 8% a year during the first half of 1990's to -1.6% in 1997Q3 and bottomed out in a year later at -13.9%. Following the floating of baht, Thailand received financial assistance from the IMF, which came with a strict guideline that requires the Bank of Thailand (BOT) to target the growth of money supply. The monetary targeting regime was adopted principally to stop the outflow of funds. After the IMF program, the BOT decided to switch to the inflation targeting regime in May 2000. The rationale was that the relationship between money and output became less stable, and the monetary targeting regime was not effective. Given these changes in Thai economy, we ask how the crisis has changed the relationships between macroeconomic variables in Thailand. We use a system-based cointegration method under an open-economy framework. The system is partial in the sense that it includes 5 endogenous and 3 exogenous variables. We find 3 "long-run" relationships between these variables during both pre-crisis and post-crisis periods. The three cointegrating vectors are identified as the IS relation, the money demand function, and the policy rule. Our estimates show that these relations have indeed changed over time. Domestic output seems to respond stronger to domestic interest rate after the crisis. We explain that the crisis may have changed households' perceptions about risks. Therefore, during the post-crisis periods the households take more advantage of interest rate increase whenever it happens. In the money market, it is clear that the income elasticity of money demand falls after the crisis. Apart from the changing households' perception about risks, the developments in financial market may also contribute to the decrease in the elasticity. The households now have more investment choices and may want to hold less money for every baht gained. The most obvious change occurs in the policy response function. Our estimated policy rules are consistent with the regimes adopted in each period. Before the crisis, the domestic interest rate responds mainly to changes in the exchange rate and the U.S. fed funds rate, but after the crisis it reacts mainly to the inflation. Understanding these changes is important for making economically sounded policy. The methodology used here can be adapted to other countries or the region as a whole to study the changes in macroeconomic relationships that occurred after the Asian financial crisis.

ANSORI, Mohammad Hasan  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[ansori@hawaii.edu](mailto:ansori@hawaii.edu)

### **Consumerism and the Emerging New Middle Class in Globalizing Indonesia**



Aceh, gaining a worldwide attention from the world leaders since the 2004 Tsunami, is a strongly religious region with a long record of bloody conflict. *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*/the GAM (the Free Aceh Movement), coming into being in 1976, is a primarily separatist movement that has its main goal the creation of *Republik Islam Aceh* (the Islamic Republic of Aceh). It is strongly argued by many scholars and even the Indonesian government that the Islamic tradition and tenets have triggered and sustained the Aceh conflict. That is, the Aceh conflict is a religion-based conflict. However, in this study, I will show their failure in identifying the underlying cause of the Aceh conflict and argue an opposite idea that the Aceh conflict is purely secular in nature. Religion has nothing to be framed as the causal factor of the Aceh conflict. In addition, I will examine the sources of their misconception in understanding the Aceh conflict. To uncover the secular nature of the Aceh conflict, micro level of analysis is deployed as the methodological strategy of this study, rather the macro one. The micro level of analysis strategy puts the Free Aceh Movement as the basis of analytical inquiry. Macro level analysis often failed to adequately examine the nature of the Aceh conflict, leading to place cultural, social and political factors as the causal factors of the Aceh conflict. Putting the Free Aceh Movement as the basis of investigation, I will examine the biography, statements and actions of the GAM key actors, and then their goal, ideology, composition and characteristic of their followers and later their alliances for support.

ANTOLIHAI, Lou A.  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[lantolihao@nus.edu.sg](mailto:lantolihao@nus.edu.sg)

### **The Governance of Culture: Festival Tourism, Power Dynamics, and Social Change in the Philippines**

The paper is about the politics of culture in the context of festival tourism. Particularly, it will look into the consequences of the state's promotion of the Pahiyas Festival (an annual celebration in Lucban, a town in northern Philippines) as a tourist attraction. The case shows how the use of a local religious celebration as a spectacle has transformed local celebration practices and their historical, social, and cultural context. The touristification of the Pahiyas Festival revealed that a new set of meanings, related to external political criteria, has been attached to the traditional religious event.

The celebration has long been known as the San Isidro Labrador Fiesta (a Catholic thanksgiving ritual in honor of the town's patron saint) until 1978 when it was changed to Pahiyas Festival as part of the national government's effort to promote the country as a premier tourist destination. During this year, the administration of the festival was also transferred from the local Catholic Church to the municipal government. Under the municipal government's control, the annual festival has developed a set of conventions and routines throughout the years. Every January, one of the first directives passed by the municipal council is the one establishing the Pahiyas Festival Executive Committee. This formalization of the festival marks the shift to the use of enacted policies and regulations instead of purely relying on traditional norms and practices. For instance, the festival committees were mostly comprised of designated municipal employees rather than local volunteers. Most preparations were done by paid workers rather than through cooperative work common during the pre-tourism period. Traditional knowledge is often eclipsed by the rationalities given by "experts" and professionals as shown in the appointment of one non-resident "consultant" to "help" the Pahiyas Festival Executive Committee. Finally, politicians and tourism officials were also given prominent roles in the festival programs. These government officials and bureaucrats who are mostly not from the municipality exercise more power on the event, excluding residents who generally have more concern and interest for the religious and cultural aspect of the festival.

This paper, which based on an ethnographic research, will give emphasis on process rather than on impact. Instead of merely dwelling on normative analysis to evaluate whether the impact of tourism on the festival is positive or negative, the proposed study will examine the processes wherein different agents are involved to pose their varying concerns and interests. As a cultural process, the festival shows how people reorganize their resources to cope with changing economic and social conditions. Moreover, the evolution of the festival not only illustrates the economic and social transformation of the community but more importantly provides a concrete context where the discourses of culture change, of the "modern" and the "traditional" perspectives are being negotiated.

ASLAM, Feriyal  
UCLA, USA  
[feriyalaslam@ucla.edu](mailto:feriyalaslam@ucla.edu)

**Partitioning Cultures: Change and Continuity in a South Indian Classical dance through the life-history of a Pakistani bharatanatyam teacher**

The paper explores the story of the life of a dance teacher Indu Mitha to explore tensions and contradictions between the collective memory of partition and the history of Pakistan since 1947 and the personal memories of individuals like Indu Mitha and many others in the educated middle class of Pakistan. Born in 1932 and brought up in India, Indu Mitha moved to Pakistan at the time of partition with her Muslim husband who was posted in the Pakistan Army. The paper looks at Indu Mitha's work at her institute Mazamun-e-Shauq in Islamabad using narratives of two generations; Indu Mitha and the parents of her students, and the students themselves, which conclude a nostalgia of the educated middle class and elite of a United past with India.

Using a theoretical framework of the Personal Narratives Group the paper attempts to create a more inclusive and a fuller human conception of the social reality (1989:3) of partition looking at 'Individual agency' in dance providing both the source of insight and the means of action which lead to social change' (1997:6). So the paper attempts to explore the holistic history of the cultural memory of the nation using the personal narratives of a Bharatanatyam teacher in Pakistan investigating a different layer of history through the cultural memory versus the written history as we find in our text books. Attempt is to view partition of 'United India' into India and Pakistan to see events and the outcomes of war and the traumas experienced as not as singular or fixed in meaning but as contested meaning which are continually being transformed. Questions of perceptions about this dance form in particular throw light on sensitive issues of Indian identity as distinct from Pakistan's identity, and how perceptions impact the status of this art form in Pakistan. So this exploration into the politics of memory seen in the backdrop of different historical moments through Indu Mitha's life and work, offer a unique opportunity to look into shifting socio-political positions and the politics of memory as Bharatanatyam becomes contested within context of war, partition of the "Indian sub-Continent", nationalist's movements in India and 'Islamization' of Pakistan as a result of agendas of political leadership.

BI, Liang-liang  
Tsinghua University, P.R. China  
[bl04@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:bl04@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn) ; [biliangliang@gmail.com](mailto:biliangliang@gmail.com)

**The Study on trans-jurisdictional water pollution management and cooperation pattern of river basin in China: Take water pollution management and cooperation mechanism between Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province for example**

China's water pollution drainage is the top one in the world. Besides natural reason, the deteriorate tendency mostly caused by contrived administration structure. The regions situated downriver are always at disadvantage in programming water resource, prevention and cure water pollution. Moreover, low efficiency even inefficacy in trans-jurisdictional water pollution management by local governments, always result to the environment deterioration along with economic development, plenty of contradictions between people living along up and down river, as well as potential hidden trouble in social stabilization. However, an approved reform of trans-jurisdictional water pollution management pattern of river basins in China has not existed yet. This paper is trying to discuss the reform of the pattern based on the example of water pollution management and cooperation mechanism between Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province.

Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province has established an efficient mechanism in trans-jurisdictional water pollution management since 2001 which firstly harmonized the water resource and environment contradiction successfully between different provinces in China. Whether this pattern has the universality and use for reference to other provinces in China? Whether there's any limitation in this pattern? According to "the Multiple-Streams Framework" (by John Kingdon, 1995) theory and comparative social research measures, this paper summarize the specialty and universality by analyzing policy process evolvement of

management and cooperation in trans-jurisdictional water pollution between two provinces, then compare with the successful experience in trans-boundary affairs view of global river basin administration-structure, conclude the trans-jurisdictional water pollution management pattern of river basins in China.

In order to summarize the specialty and universality in the policy process of management and cooperation mechanism in trans-jurisdictional water pollution issue between Zhejiang and Jiangsu Provinces, “the Multiple-Streams Framework” analysis is employed, which discussed that policies are the result of the streams of problems, solutions, and politics. The paper also discusses the reform literature theories of river basins management in and out of China, and compare with the management pattern and regulation of successful case in global river basin management mechanism such as Colorado River Compact of US, Canadian River Compact etc.

The study shows that trans-jurisdictional water pollution management pattern of river basin in China now is still based on the central-local government structure and department inner-system which could be called “double-leading-management mechanism”, however, the tendency shows that it’s groping for multi-management patterns in order to suit to the specialties of different river basins. The general finding is that the uniform river basins administration-structure mechanism in China should be adopted when considering water resource protection and environment integrative management, meanwhile, building the bureau of river basins and water resource protection as national institution endowed with multiple powers in water pollution prevention and controlling system which is unlimited by local governments, implementing concerted and uniform management in the river basins among regions by strengthen the active communication and efficient corresponding among the district governments in face of trans-boundary river basins are all necessary.

BOULAY, Axelle

Australian National University, Australia

[axelle.boulay@gmail.com](mailto:axelle.boulay@gmail.com)

### **Integration of smallholders into industrial global forestry - A systems analysis from a community development point of view in the Asia-Pacific**

Increasing emphasis on participatory approaches, along with changes in policies and legislation and the rising demand for wood and wood products have enhanced the involvement of small farmers in managing forest and tree resources. A growing number of farmers and other smallholders are playing an important role in the management of woodlots and, in several countries, small farms managed under various systems, have become important sources of wood supplies. Traditionally, most of the wood produced from farms was primarily for subsistence consumption and only a small proportion was traded or processed. Currently, the situation is changing and increasing numbers of small farmers are taking advantage of market opportunities, supplying wood raw materials to industries and catering to the growing urban demand. This evolution opens up a whole range of possible cooperation between smallholders and forest industry.

A serious setback in research today is that most of the existing evaluations tend to be focused on specific aspects of forest plantations from a narrow disciplinary and reductionist perspective. Researchers from different fields focus only on those assessments that are interesting to their research fields, for example economists do cost-benefit analyses of forestry projects compared to alternative systems, study markets’ potential via commodity and competitive analysis, or look at incentive arrangements.

There is an opportunity to create and apply a systems analysis of the viability of smallholder forest plantations in the Asia-Pacific. The challenge here is to flexibly combine and recombine a range of disciplinary techniques and explore criteria for combinations that are likely to be needed across a range of contexts. The unique aspect of this approach is that it would focus on the emergent properties of smallholder tree-growing which tend to be critical in decision making. A key aspect of the research would be to enhance participatory engagement processes for rapidly and efficiently engaging communities, industries and governments in the assessment of proposed new or expanded smallholder tree planting activities.

The issue of the viability of smallholder planted forests could therefore be broken down into different questions for at least three major groups of stakeholders:



- Smallholders: How would (more/new/different/etc) smallholder tree growing affect the viability of their livelihood? Why would they want to engage in smallholder tree growing in cooperation with an industry?
- Industry: How would smallholder tree growing affect the viability of their business? To what extent is industry likely to participate in smallholder tree growing?
- Governments: Should policy be altered to modify/influence the viability of smallholder tree growing, and what will the social, environmental and economic consequences be?

The problem is that the decisions involved in any major new smallholder forestry investment need to tackle all these issues simultaneously in a highly iterative, integrated and interrelated way. What needs to be considered is how the larger objectives of smallholder tree growers and industry are fulfilled through growing trees by smallholders and how tree growing compares with other alternatives to fulfill the objectives. Success of tree growing by smallholders will depend on convergence of the strategies.

BRISTOW, Alexander  
Oxford University, UK  
[alexander.bristow@politics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:alexander.bristow@politics.ox.ac.uk)

**Is the 'Koizumi Doctrine' the only game in town? Has the decline of the left in Japan removed serious impediments and alternatives to the normalization of Japan's military posture?**

Commentators seem unsure whether Japan's military posture since the end of the Cold War is best characterized as displaying continuity or change. On the one hand, significant changes have been made to capabilities and deployment conditions of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF); but on the other hand, after a period of self-reflection in the 1990s, Japan seems resolved to prioritize its security partnership with the United States above alternative frameworks. Following a period of turbulent coalition governments and short-lived exclusion from power in the 1990s, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) seems to have reestablished its position as the dominant party in Japanese politics. With renewed political confidence has come a crystallization of long-term Japanese security policy around two objectives: the incremental 'normalization' of how Japan's military is composed and used, and the tightening of security ties with the United States. This approach, which may tentatively be called the 'Koizumi Doctrine', has achieved a degree of partisan consensus beyond the LDP, and may prove to be as significant to Japan's security policy after the Cold War as the Yoshida Doctrine was during. This paper assesses what factors enabled the emergence of the Koizumi Doctrine and whether this doctrine is challenged by serious political alternatives that may prevent it becoming the only game in town. Commentators often stress the lack of discernible long-term strategy in Japan's foreign policy, emphasizing the importance of a bureaucracy reactive to foreign pressure, especially from the United States. Accordingly, when deciding the appropriate level of analysis to understand Japan's security policy, the composition of Japan's legislature is often overlooked in order to concentrate on the structure of the bureaucracy and the international system. This paper challenges the legitimacy of this approach, and argues that the precipitous decline of the left in Japan's legislature in the 1990s has had two critical ramifications: allowing the passage of legislation that changed Japan's military posture; and removing an alternative vision of Japan's security policy, one which challenged the efficacy of force and the wisdom and legality of the Mutual Security Treaty with the United States. This paper considers the decline of the left in Japan in three sections: the historical role of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) in preventing legislation that would revise the wording or interpretation of Article 9 of the 1946 Constitution; the significance of the JSP dropping their historical objections to the constitutional legality of the SDF and Mutual Security Treaty; and an assessment of the coherence and importance of current alternatives to the Koizumi Doctrine offered by the left. Analysis contrasts public opinion data with the electoral success of parties and key policymakers to judge whether the decline of left-wing pacifism reflects a shift in grassroots popular norms. This paper concludes that with the left lacking political power or coherent alternatives, public opinion appears to be aligning with the political dominance of the Koizumi Doctrine, a trend that will have significant ramifications for any future East Asian security framework.

BRODIE, D. MacLean  
East West Center, University of Hawai'i, USA

[dmbrodie@aplp.eastwestcenter.org](mailto:dmbrodie@aplp.eastwestcenter.org)

### **Housing Urban Power: Migrants, Urban Villagers, and the Expression of Housing Needs in China**

This paper will address the power dynamic of the housing situation in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and China's other large and developing metropolitan areas. This dynamic is viewed through the multiple expressions of housing forms, the formation of shantytowns, unregistered developments, and sub markets within urban areas. This paper will focus primarily on the expression and development of shantytowns. The parties to the shantytown dynamic are the state planning bureau, the migrant communities that populate these areas, and most importantly I argue, the villagers, or peri-urban residents, on whose land these settlements are built, and who are the driving force behind these developments. I argue that the current Chinese state planning process undercuts the natural emergence of a market in housing that the state is unable and unwilling to supply, and it is the intermediate village groups and residents that have stepped in to fill market failures in urban development.

Despite the change in urban residence permits and the elimination of the household registration system, current policies towards housing access and urban shantytowns means that disadvantaged migrant groups are being kept out of the city through the application of economic and social pressure. I will show that the role of the state is best kept to that of a facilitator; where the state mediates and shapes pressures for social and economic change, rather than obstructing their expression. Careful analysis of trends and shifts in public perception and the market, combine with social observation to reveal a market that is reflective of social needs. These needs, and the shantytown market, contain within them a source of power in the city. The state as an organisation would be wise to read the needs of this market, especially where it intersects with the needs of marginalized citizens. The housing market and residents in developed urban areas, despite attempts to control and regulate them, will continue to exert their own power and form on the city. Fighting these expressions of power has done little, and will continue to do little to contribute to an effective urban form. The position of this paper does not advocate a complete expression of this sub market, but neither does it support a complete state program, instead, understanding and working together with these powers offers an efficient third way.

BRUTZER, Nina V.

University of Washington, USA

[nbrutzer@u.washington.edu](mailto:nbrutzer@u.washington.edu)

### **Transparency in SARS Legislation: The Chinese reporting system for Health Emergencies**

The SARS, or severe acute respiratory syndrome, epidemic was one of the most dangerous health crises of our times. By June 12, 2003, there were a total of 5,327 probable SARS cases reported, with 343 deaths in 26 provinces of China. The disease showed the extensive interdependence between public health and economic health of China, its immediate neighbors, and its global impact. This paper discusses to what extent the SARS legislation enacted by the State Council created transparency or incentives to effectively combat the disease. This paper's methodology is an analysis of three different pieces of legislation on SARS and a case study of the reporting system for health emergencies. My case study particularly examines local health officials and their personal incentive structure for reporting SARS cases to the center. I examine the structural factors inhibiting and contributing to swift detection and close monitoring during a public health emergency such as SARS or Avian Flu. Furthermore, I relate the transparency discussion to Lieberthal's fragmented Authoritarianism Model and inquire into the bureaucratic ability of the regulatory state to manage crises. After initially stalling and prevaricating, the Chinese government managed to control SARS before it became a global catastrophe, an accomplishment that required political will and national mobilization. Recent warnings from the World Health Organization and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regarding Avian flu make it clear that the potential for global health emergencies and pandemics is not limited to SARS. I argue that while lawmakers clearly responded to international pressure and worked with WHO to fight SARS, the domestic reporting system stipulated under current law lacks transparency and incentives for public health personnel to report cases. Finally, this article explores how the reporting system could be strengthened in the future.

BURCHEVSKYY, Aleksey M.  
University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA  
[burcha19@yahoo.com](mailto:burcha19@yahoo.com)

### **Conflict over Qoliquoli Bill in Fiji: The US model of State Office of Dispute Resolution as a Possible Solution**

The Quoliquoli Bill, currently pending in Fiji Parliament, will transfer the proprietary rights of *qoliquoli* areas (beaches, waterfronts, and traditional coastal fishing areas) from the State directly to the local communities who are the *qoliquoli* owners. The bill is acclaimed by its authors as the only one of its sort in the entire Commonwealth. However, it resulted in the strong protests from the hotel owners all over the archipelago. This paper seeks to study the applicability of the State Offices of Dispute Resolution model used in the USA to the Fiji environment as the most sufficient way to manage the conflict described above. The paper starts with an analysis of the disagreements that arose between the local *qoliquoli* owners, on one side and the owners of at least 43 resorts on the other. The government, who has been supporting *qoliquoli* owners since 1999, provided them with the exceptional rights to permit any use of the waterfront and fishing areas for commercial interests in exchange for certain financial compensation from businesses. The resort owners, who are the main commercial users of the *qoliquoli*, are willing to pay the compensation but are concerned about the procedures introduced by the Bill. They believe that the requirement to obtain the permission to use waterfronts from at least three organizations (Native Land Trust Board, over 50 % of *qoliquoli* owners and the Qoliquoli Commission) creates a fertile field for the corruption and bureaucracy and may leave many of them out of the business.

In the second part of my paper I would suggest and recommend the adoption of the US model of state Offices of Dispute Resolution in tackling this conflict between hoteliers and the permissive agencies in Fiji *qoliquoli* areas. Although I am Ukrainian, my association with the Massachusetts Office of Dispute Resolution (MODR), has made me more familiar with this system used in resolving conflicts of this nature in the USA. The MODR system is an efficient and cost effective model, strengthened by its ability to train and manage the local network of the committed community mediators while employing only one small central office.

This paper advocates for the broader involvement of state into the *qoliquoli* conflict as a neutral third party rather than a prescriptive authority. Such policies will secure the rights of indigenous landowners, granted by Qoliquoli Bill, but at the same time will remove the burden of compensation negotiations from the resort owners.

The paper gives actual estimations of the resources and policies needed for such a model in order to start effective dispute resolution work within 4 month since implementation. It will also assess the impact of the MODR model on the Fiji government's policies with regards to business and security in the region.

This dispute is quite important, as it obviously undermines the future development of tourism, a fast growing sources of revenue for the country. Therefore effective dispute resolution mechanisms became a necessary part of the ongoing legislative draft in order to avoid open political disagreements or even economical confrontation in future.

BYUN, Young Hwan  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[waldener21@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:waldener21@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **A Study of Deliberation Forums in Korean Society: Kyungcheong Forum in Yonsei University and Shinchon Agora Movement**

In Korean society, even though national procedural democratization has developed, still substantial democratization is on the way to work. Most of communities and groups in Korean society need to develop democratic civic culture and democratic decision-making procedure. Under this circumstance, deliberative democracy is suggested as an alternative way to achieve democratic legitimacy in decision-making and also to build democratic civic culture.

On one hand, preceding studies on deliberative democracy in Korea was performed in theoretical aspect on national level, but in that deliberative democracy rooted on civic culture and grassroots civil society, it's crucial to examine this on local community and social institution level with practical cases. On the other hand precedent researches on deliberative democracy concentrated on its usefulness to reconcile social conflict or to participate in political decision making process. This approach necessarily takes agenda-centric and issue-centric analysis on deliberative forums and overlooks social and political background structures on which deliberative forums should be rooted. Civil educational aspects of deliberative forums are also passed over.

This study is focusing on deliberation forum cases in Korea, 'Kyungcheong Forum', which is a deliberation forum in Yonsei university and 'Shinchon-Minhoe(Shinchon Agora Movement)', which is a deliberation forum movement intending to be *Agora* in Shinchon, that is a local community around Yonsei University. This paper will analyze these two cases in relation to model of deliberative democracy. This analysis would be a meaningful work to view prospects of deliberative democracy in Korea. Compared to Rawls's and Harbermas's deliberation framework, Kyugncheong Forum and Shinchon-Minhoe have morphologic similarities with them, and also have differences in social, political structures on which deliberation model founded. In this analysis three aspects of deliberative forum will be lighted. The first one is practical dilemmas of deliberative forums. The second one is an aspect of deliberation body's role and the last one is democratic education with deliberative forum.

In Korean society, public deliberation practically needs deliberation body to take active roles because of lacking civil culture. Kyungcheong Forum and Shinchon-Minhoe cases show key roles for deliberation body to succeed; those roles are to spark and organize public discussion and to enhance communicative networks in community. To build that network is significant in the light of providing democratic civil society continuous reproductive ground by reproducing citizen and public discourse.

CARLSON, Joana R.  
Florida State University, USA  
[muzalevsky@hotmail.com](mailto:muzalevsky@hotmail.com)

### **Journalists in the Crosshairs: Manipulating Sino-U.S. Relations through Newsmaking during and after the Chinese Revolution**

Recent discussion on foreign relations and foreign policy has prompted scholars to examine previously neglected individuals and their impact on the formation of foreign policy. The use of "horizontal diplomacy," or interpersonal relations between citizens of different nations, has been useful in examining the subaltern side of diplomacy. Of particular importance to this paper are the ways in which Chinese and American journalists utilized relationships in their countries and abroad to influence public opinion on Sino-U.S. relations from the late 1940s through the early 1970s. An examination of their relationships and the influence their work had on readers and policymakers adds an important dimension to current discussions of popular diplomacy and the importance of travel to the development of international relations. This paper will incorporate previously unexamined documents from archives in the United States, China, and Hong Kong, including legislation, diaries, correspondence, and public opinion polls in order to present a nuanced case of reporters' influence on foreign relations. I will examine the influence of the legal and illicit journalistic expeditions, government responses to newsmakers' work, and public reaction, both in China and the United States. Most importantly, this paper will argue that the "horizontal diplomacy" that existed between fellow journalists and exhibited by their readers contributed to formal bilateral relations between the U.S. and China.

CHAN, Jeffrey Parkming  
University of Washington, USA  
[jeffpmchan@gmail.com](mailto:jeffpmchan@gmail.com)

### **Yang Du: Patriot or Opportunist?**

Yang Du, a Qing official, advocate for constitutional monarchy, Nationalist member, Communist spy, and official Communist member, navigated an intricate maze in dealing with the economic, political, and social transition from the local and national level. At face value, this brief summary of Yang Du exemplifies a life as a collaborator. However, what is a collaborator and how does one qualify as a collaborator? Likewise, what are an opportunist and patriot? Hidden under these labels are many possibilities. Yang Du's diary and journal illuminate the life of a collaborator, who attempts to work out his strong, and often, ambiguous, feeling about his country under crisis. This paper questions why very little English literature concerns Yang Du, when Yang Du is a very pivotal person who helped shaped contemporary China. I explore this "gap" in Chinese revolutionary history and why it has been unnoticed in the Western hegemonic writing of history.

Drawing primarily on Yang Du's diary, this paper explains how Yang Du created a space to intermingle and eventually join with factions on opposing ends of a political spectrum. Yang Du's vision will be explored and questions why he had a different intellectual trajectory compared to his contemporaries. Many intellectuals were at the threshold of awakening to consciousness. Was he a pragmatist, who was not concerned with the means of attaining the ends? What was the end-product of his vision? Or was he simply fed-up with the existing political and social structure?

Monarchy, republican, and constitutional monarchy forms of government are oligarchies- political system governed by few people. Did Yang Du accept the existing political structure in hopes for reforming within the system? Is it possible to be intellectually content in fast changing times?

Benedict Anderson's *Imagined Community* illuminates Yang Du's objectives. An "Imagined Community" states that a nation is socially constructed and ultimately imagined by the people who perceive themselves as part of that group. Yang Du's goal throughout his career was focused on creating an effective and strong nation-state. However, the crux of the argument is that Republican China never achieved legitimacy from its residents since it was a state without a nation. Yang Du was an inveterate reformist who believed that democracy, China's political destiny, could be reached only through a process of guided evolution. Therefore, while his opposition to revolution as a method of change was intransigent, his objection to republicanism was conditional. Republicanism was undesirable only when it was invoked without due preparation. I conclude by analyzing how figures like Yang Du contributed to the dissolution of Republican China.

CHAN, Jason Li-Hsi  
University of Washington- Seattle, USA  
[chanlh@u.washington.edu](mailto:chanlh@u.washington.edu)

### **Imparting Knowledge: Chinese Language Transmission to Second Generation Children as a Negotiation of Globalization**

The child is a mirror of projections of social hopes for and against the spatio-temporal synchronization that increasingly envelopes our world, I hope to understand the internalized forces of globalization that inform language usage and language transmission from first generation Chinese immigrants to their children in the Seattle area. Studies on the globalizing forces that have come to dominate so many aspects of child rearing have mainly focused on the cultural knowledge that is imparted. I suggest that language transmission, as a part of that cultural knowledge base, will yield a focal point for evidence of forces leading to and fighting against participation in a global community.

Language as a tool of communication reflects multiple levels of interaction, especially within the family. The decision of a parent to teach or withhold his/her language, and the choice of the child to accept or decline knowledge of the parents' native language is shaped by these socio-economic, politico-historical, and cultural factors. This paper aims to gain a preliminary look at the parents' perspective on the decisions that ultimately lead either to language transmission or withholding of linguistic knowledge. Issues pertaining to the factors of child acceptance or denial of the knowledge will also be approached, albeit from the perspective of the parent.

This initial look at first generation transmission of the cultural knowledge encoded in linguistic terms rests on the existence of a single, currently dominating, globalizing force. Through interviews with first generation immigrants with children born in the United States, I will attempt to locate these globalizing forces that affect the decision to extend or withhold linguistic knowledge. However, there is



reason to believe that within these individual cases, one will be able to locate alternative/opposing forces to globalization that may be overlooked in broader studies. I hope that in locating these forces, we can begin to have a better understanding of how globalization is not all-consuming, but one player amongst other alternative/subaltern views that were never, as some may hope or believe, completely relinquished to oblivion.

CHANG, Pei-Chia  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[pcchang@hawaii.edu](mailto:pcchang@hawaii.edu)

### **Online Relationship Management System for Frequent Travelers**

In the age of globalization, people travel a lot for business or entertainment purposes. Thanks to the techniques of information retrieval, searching localized information is much easier than ever for frequent travelers. Cultural shock can be minimized through preparation and education. As a result, doing Internet research is an efficient way to achieve localization. Furthermore, due to the portability of digital media, most travelers use it to access data regardless of locality. Sharing digital data on the Internet is common and Blog is a way to do so. Travelers can bring their global views into the local community through Blogging. In addition to serving the role as a digital archive, Blog also maintains the connection between friends wherever they are. This is essential for frequent travelers since they have less physical contacts with friends.

However, friendships fade away overtime. Having a link to friends' Blog on one's website doesn't mean he or she is tied to them in real life. It is awareness that is the key in maintaining friendships. This is one of the purposes for people to use Really Simple Syndication (RSS) to synchronize their friends' Blog. Nevertheless, what users need is a comprehensive system that helps to quantize the bond of friendship. Such an automatic system can detect a loose tie, strengthen existing ties and even establish a new tie in one's friendship circle. Moreover, there shall be a mechanism helping to map the virtual tie into reality.

This paper uses interview as a pilot study to investigate user requirement for an online relationship management system (ORMS) major for frequent travelers. The study found that increased awareness of friends' behaviors increases the interaction between friends, especially for those frequent travelers. Besides, it also reveals that people are interested more in talking to a friend's friend than to a total stranger in a new environment. Trust is a key ingredient in establishing the connection. On the other hand, as we all know, people's interests change with time. Topics of mutual interest reignite lost passion in a current friendship. Therefore, the rationale of the ORMS is to match like minded people through friends and maintain the friendship through temporal and locational awareness. Literatures in communities of practice, dynamic social network analysis and human computer interaction are reviewed. Features supported from the literatures are designed as the system structure. Besides, data mining techniques such as latent semantic indexing, sequential mining and log analysis are proposed as a technical solution to cover the implementation details of the ORMS. The idea of using data mining in ORMS is to create a customized web crawler in performing people-based crawling as opposed to traditional content-based crawling like Google. Finally, information filtering algorithms are employed for result representation. The framework of an ideal ORMS is proposed as the conclusion of the paper.

CHANG, Haehyun  
Yonsei University, Korea  
[terese7@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:terese7@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Study on contingent work in Korea in the view of 'Exclusion'**

The purpose of this study is to observe the issues of the contingent work in Korea especially after the economic crisis in 1997. Since the late 20th century, Korea has experienced 'globalization' too, like the countries around the world including East Asian countries that were called 'dragons' with amazing economic performance. In the wave of globalization, Korea has had a new labor and employment relationship and it brought a large scale of contingent work.

This study shows the contingent work is not a temporary matter but structural one. The structure of production in the late century, Fordism, is the result of industrial society that is featured by mass production and uniformity of goods. But the post-industrial society has witnessed the collapse of the production structure and consumption of none uniform goods.

Especially in Korea, these kinds of changes are showed with the contingent work with insecurity of employment and it slowly becomes inequality and 'social exclusion'. To solve this issues, we need to build a new academic paradigm breaking out the former labor and employment relationship in the industrial society based on Fordism and to hypothesize this new structure of production being able to apply to the political sector to say nothing of the academic sector.

The term of 'social exclusion' was originally used in Europe to replace new forms of poverty and social problems caused from the failure of full employment, the core feature of the welfare state. Like European countries, Korean society sees new trends of the employment form and it is showed with an insecurity of employment, especially with the form of contingent or irregular work.

Moreover these kinds of problems are complicated ones including contingent workers' overall social relationship and social costs Korea should pay. That is to say these are not the simple ones like low wages and material lack. In this complicated aspects of the contingent work, this study finds the need of using the term, 'social exclusion'. The term of 'exclusion' gives us a useful viewpoint to observe the problems as consistent and structural ones.

To accomplish the purpose, this study employs two methods. One is the comparison, the other is the coefficient. The former is a comparison to two or three countries especially in Europe and Latin America. The latter is presented to measure the social exclusion of the contingent workers in Korea. This coefficient is made through several indexes including exclusion from the state, corporations and the organized labor.

Through this analysis, this study shows that changes in the post-industrial society brought the new relationship in the labor and employment so that the new relationship is showed with the form of the contingent work especially in Korea. And the problems of the contingent work are not temporary matters but structural ones through the coefficient in this study.

CHANG, Ching-Yu (Louisa)  
University of Florida, USA  
[cychang06@gmail.com](mailto:cychang06@gmail.com) ; [cychang@ufl.edu](mailto:cychang@ufl.edu)

### **Everyday Japan”: Embracing and Consuming Japanese Cultures in Contemporary Taiwan—Case Study of Fashion and Beauty**

The wave of globalization has impacted many Asian countries and Taiwan is not an exception. Yet Japan still maintains a powerful influence over contemporary Taiwanese society, especially in terms of culture. The previous literature on this topic suggests that Taiwan has been influenced by Japan in different fields such as history, literatures, politics and media; and the discussions of this influence can be seen from the standpoint of a macro-dimension – such as a matter of East-Asian security – to a micro-phenomenon such as the “cosplay” activities among younger subcultures. In this paper I approach this influence through a sociological lens, specifically from the perspective of cultural consumption. I examine aspects of fashion, beauty standards and lifestyle in today's Taiwanese society as illustrations of how Japanese culture is being embraced and emulated by Taiwanese culture. My research methodology is media content analysis and I mainly focus on advertisements, magazines and articles in newspapers to identify related Japanese products in these selected dimensions. I argue that in contemporary Taiwan, Japan has become a symbol that many aspire to follow. Japanese culture has been ascribed a certain kind of symbolic stature among many Taiwanese and this has carried forward into their view of Japanese cultural practices, products, and styles. Selling Japanese products can be seen in this sense as actually selling Japanese culture. My position is that when Taiwanese people consume products from Japanese brands or products that are not made in Japan but have been given the appearance of being Japanese, they not only consume the products themselves but also Japanese cultures and its symbolic meanings. Countless examples of this form of cultural consumption can

be found in different aspects of Taiwanese everyday life and my examination of these three aspects reveal only the tip of the iceberg.

CHANG, Ching-Yu (Louisa)  
University of Florida, USA  
[cychang06@gmail.com](mailto:cychang06@gmail.com) ; [cychang@ufl.edu](mailto:cychang@ufl.edu)

### **Modernity or Tradition? Examining Contemporary Asian Femininity in a Female-dominated Occupation: Case Study of Taiwanese Female Flight Attendants**

In many Asian countries, employment as a flight attendant is still regarded as a glamorous occupation. Young females often need to compete with hundreds or thousands of others who have same desire in acquiring this position in airlines companies. A flight attendant, especially in the Asian context, often is seen as beautiful, elegant, caring, considerate; in a word, feminine. From the sociological perspective of the intersection between gender and work, previous Western literature addresses that femininity is especially emphasized in female-dominated jobs. Yet our understanding of female-dominated occupations in the Asian context is still limited. This paper examines whether a female-dominated occupation as flight attendant in a contemporary East-Asian context corresponds with previous discussions on gender and work in Western literatures. If so, in what way is femininity constructed, emphasized and displayed among flight attendants when they are at work, and how this advances our understandings of contemporary Asian femininity. This paper is based on a qualitative research project researcher initiated to explore lived experiences of Taiwanese female flight attendants who work for Taiwan-based international airlines. Researcher utilized ethnographic research methodology in data collection. Participant observations were done on different occasions such as the moments flight attendants reporting for on-duty or off-duty in cabin crew center before or after flights; during in-flight service periods as well as during flight attendants' layovers outside Taiwan. In addition, thirty semi-structured interviews were conducted with female Taiwanese flight attendants. Finally company employment handbooks, materials and airlines advertisement were also collected to be analysed. In patriarchal Asian societies, traditional Asian femininity is characterized by graceful, submissive, reserved or demure traits; Taiwanese female flight attendants are required to project image corresponding with tradition when at work regardless of their real personality. Moreover, previous literature discusses that female-dominated jobs have lower skilled or educational requirements and pay less salary. Yet on the contrary, to become a qualified flight attendant in Taiwan, females should achieve the educational level at least to Associate degree and also be equipped with knowledge of multiple languages, basic nursing skills as well as capabilities for creating a comfortable atmosphere when interacting with passengers on board. On the other hand since flight attendants acquire high salary and benefit from frequent international travels in terms of its occupational characteristics, females engaging in this job are often financially and mentally independent, out-spoken, confident and open-minded. These aptitudes could be found among many nowadays career women in Asian countries and together they contribute modern Asian femininity. However since such modern femininity conflicts with expectations on flight attendants' obedient images, females have to conform to the "appropriate femininity" when at work. Although contemporary Asian females embrace and redefine modern femininity, in a female-dominated occupation as flight attendant, females are still expected to exhibit traditional model of Asian femininity.

CHAPAGAIN, Neel Kamal  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA  
[chapaga2@uwm.edu](mailto:chapaga2@uwm.edu)

### **People – Environment interaction in Upper Mustang, Nepal: Some Observations on 'Continuity and Change' in Built Environment**

This paper deals with the process of change in built environment when a virtually isolated region is exposed to external contacts. Upper Mustang and similar other regions in the Himalayas of Nepal are gradually entering into a transition phase from long being remote, isolated region to developing, accessible

regions. Transportation and communication links, tourism, various programs launched by governmental and non-governmental agencies facilitate the introduction of new cultural and technical systems and thus trigger an interaction between the existing old system and the new. Though there are various other aspects to it, the impact of such interaction on vernacular architecture and traditions is the subject of this paper. The paper is based on author's personal observations and some professional engagement in the region (particularly Upper Mustang).

Culture and Vernacular Architecture have intertwining relationship and is evident in the architectural traditions that are developed through generations, for a defined geographical and cultural group. Many regions in the Himalayas – particularly regions that are in the rain-shadow zone of the Himalayas (in Nepal and India) have developed a typical 'architectural practice' that draws heavily up on the most extensively available natural resource – the earth. Such traditions have developed in response to the culture, climate, and economy of the region. Important point here is to remember that such living cultures are not static, but a system and process which is continuously changing and adapting itself in the changing society and time. However, there might be some concerns regarding the equilibrium of the system when either the 'change' takes place rapidly, or if the cultural system fails to adapt itself to the changing environment. In case of Mustang, as various development activities are being launched in these regions and as people are experiencing more cross-cultural interactions, the traditional equation of culture, available resources, and building traditions are now influenced by these new factors – the new forces in the people-environment relationship - which have been dormant in past. The procedural hypothesis of the paper is: to understand the process of people's attitude towards their dwellings/houses/built environment, it is important to understand the existing as well as new forces that are active in shaping the people-environment relationship. It is this relationship in the environmental context that gives clues about the nature and future of built environment in particular geographic region. This study, by its nature, seems relevant to many other cases dealing with the issue of 'continuity and change' in the Asia Pacific region.

CHEN, Min  
State University of New York at Albany, USA  
[mc245149@albany.edu](mailto:mc245149@albany.edu)

### **Economic Opening and Domestic Market Integration: Evidence from Transitional China**

The effect of economic opening on domestic market is still an interesting issue open for empirical study. Wondering whether international integration leads to greater domestic integration or not, in this paper, we construct an index of interregional market segmentation based on regional RPI of consumer goods. With the index as dependent variable, we use Chinese provincial panel data from 1985-2001 to study the effects of employment pressure, government consumption, interregional technology gaps, and geographic distance on interregional market segmentation, with special emphasis on the effect of the opening. We find that when the opening is at its initial stage, it strengthens market segmentation, but further opening enhances domestic market integration. Besides this, we also observe that employment pressure and government consumption deteriorates market segmentation.

CHEN, Fang  
Missouri State University, USA  
[Chen757@missouristate.edu](mailto:Chen757@missouristate.edu)

### **Reflection on English Teaching and Learning in China**

In the last quarter century, English language education has been accorded great importance in China, and proficiency in English has been widely regarded as a national as well as personal asset. Because of the prominence attached to English and the escalating demands for English proficiency, huge national and individual efforts and resources have been invested in English language education. There are now more teachers and learners of English as a foreign language in China than in any other country. The teaching of English as a foreign language in China has become a nationwide endeavor pursued at all academic levels, from kindergarten to university. Impressive progress has been made in English language education since

China embarked on the journey of reform and opening-up in the 1980s. However, a host of issues deserve serious attention and careful deliberation in terms of effective teaching and learning English as a foreign language. Traditional teaching and learning methods are put into a real test when Chinese students go abroad to study in an English-speaking country.

By surveying 40 Chinese students currently studying at an American university about their experiences in using English, this study was designed to find out what problems existed in English language education in China and what measures could be taken to improve the current practice in order to better meet the needs of international communication and academic exchange. The results of the study will provide suggestions to both English teachers and learners in China. Moreover, the results of the survey will also be helpful to those Chinese students who are currently studying overseas and who are planning to study overseas regarding how to improve their English to better accommodate the needs of living and studying in an English-speaking country.

This is a descriptive study. The major part of this study is a questionnaire survey on 40 Chinese students currently studying at Missouri State University. The survey questions were developed to capture the participants' perceptions on English language education they had received in China, their personal efforts in learning English, as well as their experience with using English in America. In order to collect more in-depth qualitative data, two of the participants were selected for a further face-to-face interview about their personal experience in studying and using English.

The results of the study indicate that the current English language education in China is effective in developing the cognitive/academic language proficiency (CALP) of the students; however, the basic interactive communication skills (BICS) are overlooked to some extent in both the teaching and learning process. The grammar-translation teaching approach and audio-lingual approach predominant in most English classrooms in China should be supplemented with the more learner-centered and communicative-based English instruction.

CHEN, Liang-Chih  
University of California, Berkeley, USA  
[l\\_c\\_chen@berkeley.edu](mailto:l_c_chen@berkeley.edu)

### **The Governance of Intra- and Extra-cluster Linkages in the Upgrading of Industrial Clusters- The Case of Machine Tool Industry in Taiwan**

Although not as well-known as Taiwan's information technology (IT) industry, Taiwan's machine tool industry, mainly composed of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) clustered in central Taiwan, has successfully made Taiwan the world's 4<sup>th</sup> largest exporter and 5<sup>th</sup> largest producer in machine tool industry in 2005. In 1969, its total production was only \$9 million. By 2005, that figure amounted to US \$3.3 billion, a more than 300-fold increase. The experience of Taiwan's machine tool industry corroborates the studies of industrial districts and clusters carried out since 1980s, documenting how clustering enhances industrial growth and competitiveness. Having continued to grow and remain competitive through upgrading, Taiwan's machine tool industry also serves as a good case for studying the dynamics of upgrading of clusters in industrializing countries. This study is based on fieldwork in Taiwan in 2005 that employed primarily qualitative methods by conducting 60 cases of in-depth interviews across a broad range of machine tool cluster participants, including decisionmakers of machine tool firms, suppliers, research institutes, industrial associations and government agencies, along with plant visits. This paper argues that the dominant explanations and studies on industrial upgrading of clusters in developing countries focusing mainly on the ability of export-oriented clusters to accumulate and upgrade technological capabilities via manufacturing for global buyers and integrating into the global production networks (GPN) controlled by major firms in advanced countries— i.e., the OEM (original equipment manufacture)-ODM (own-design manufacture)-OBM (own-brand manufacture) arrangements—are insufficient to account for the development and upgrading trajectories of Taiwan's machine tool industry, firms within which continue to be able to produce machines under their own brand names for sales worldwide. The results show that in the thick institutional environment of cluster, Taiwanese machine tool firms are capable of reconfiguring themselves and their production networks in line with the changing competitive conditions. Yet it is the cluster participants' endeavors to actively establish extra-cluster linkages to channel external knowledge that contribute critically to the upgrading capability of machine tool industry. This finding confirms the



literature emphasizing the importance of building external linkages for sustaining competitiveness of clusters in developing countries. However, unlike other Taiwan's successful industries, such as the IT, garment, or footwear industry, which are exposed to regular external knowledge inputs through the GPN supported by global leading firms, the task of building effective external-linkages in the machine tool cluster requires especially diligent efforts on the part of local SMEs. In certain cases, they even have to deliberately ward off the possible obstruction from advanced machine tool manufacturers in the process. This paper investigates how cluster participants manage to establish and govern extra-cluster linkages worldwide and to mobilize intra-cluster resources in their pursuit of upgrading. Besides, the role of the states is discussed. In contrast to the literature contending the limited capacity and passive role of the state in the current globalized economy, this paper shows the state in Taiwan has been able to adapt to the changing environment and adjust its policies conducive to the upgrading of machine tool cluster.

CHENG, Chuan-ju  
University of Washington, USA  
[chuanju@u.washington.edu](mailto:chuanju@u.washington.edu)

### **A Road to Autonomy—a Case Study of Taiwan's Indigenous Peoples**

In early 2005, the Congress of Taiwan passed the “Indigenous Peoples Fundamental Act”(IPFA), it is the first time in the history of Taiwan that the indigenous peoples rights (self-government, hunting rights...etc.) are crystallized through legislation...

For the past four hundred years, the indigenous peoples of Taiwan have been dominated by several different regimes: from the Netherlands (1624-1662), Cheng's Kingdom (1662-1683), Chin Dynasty (1683-1895), Japanese colonization (1895-1945) to the Republic of China (Taiwan)(1945-present). The rights and legal status have been altered in many ways. For a very long time, Taiwan's indigenous peoples have been considered nothing more than barbarians; not until 1999 when Presidential Chen signed the agreement of “A New Partnership Between the Indigenous Peoples and the Government of Taiwan” with the Indigenous groups did the government of Taiwan, for the first time in the history, officially recognize Taiwan's indigenous peoples as another nation (quazi Nation to Nation). After three years of negotiation, the Congress finally passed the “Indigenous Peoples Fundamental Act”(□□□□□□□□).

This Act not only crystallizes the national fundamental policy which is revealed in the Article 10 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of Republic of China, which demonstrates a new epochal for the indigenous peoples of Taiwan, but also shows the transition of the political system of Taiwan—from monism to pluralism.

How did it happen? Why are Taiwan's indigenes fighting for self-governance? Aren't the rights protected by Taiwan's government? What were the courses of the grass-root movement of Taiwan's indigenes? Will the indigenous peoples have better life after the enactment of this Act? These are the questions I'd like to answer in this paper.

To answer these questions, I'll go through the literature on the subject. The reading materials includes books, thesis, periodicals, news and speeches. These materials will mostly collected from the Taiwan's libraries and through the internet. Furthermore, I'll also interview important leaders of Taiwan's indigenous grass-root movement, to give a direct view from the core leaders.

In Summary, the enactment of the “IPFA” was one of the results of Taiwan's democratic movements since the 80s. It is also an inevitable result of Taiwan's indigenous grass-root movement for the past 30 years. However, there are more need-to-be-resolves problems ahead, for the IPFA does not provide efficient provisions to protect the inherent sovereignty of the indigenous peoples.

CHERGOSKY, Ross S.  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[chergosk@hawaii.edu](mailto:chergosk@hawaii.edu)

### **The Dragon's Flight Across the Waves”: Contemporary Chinese Criminal Organizations**

China has a long history of political organizations and “secret societies”, most notably the Triad organization, that have evolved into a network of loosely affiliated criminal organizations that operate worldwide, and in such various illicit industries as human, drug, and arms trafficking, and prostitution. On the national scale, these organizations are involved in piracy, kidnapping, official corruption, and have crept into legal businesses. Traditionally, these types of organizations evolve to fill administrative voids left by government institutions. These voids were largely eliminated during the periods of strict party control from 1949-1979, but with the loosening of government controls on commerce and other institutions, there has been a corresponding rapid expansion of criminal organizations. This paper seeks to examine the implications of further government decentralization on criminal organizations in China, using the expansion of the Russian Mafia in the years after the fall of the Soviet Union as a guide. It also seeks to identify China as a net exporter of criminal organizations by analyzing the relationship between traditional Triad societies, and Triad societies that exist in cities around the world and participate in the international drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering industries. This is accomplished through a brief historical review of traditional Chinese organizations and their development into the criminal Triad organizations such as the Shanghai Green Gang & elements of Chang Kai-Shek’s KMT armies that fled into Burma following the defeat of the Nationalist Chinese in 1949, as well as a review of contemporary trends in market liberalization, which have led to an increase in the power and resources of criminal organizations within China.

CHO, Hyungjin  
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea  
[hjcho76@naver.com](mailto:hjcho76@naver.com)

### **Does Chinese Nationalism Become less Pragmatic, more Dangerous?: Chinese Nationalism and Its Foreign Policy, from the Belgrade Bombing in 1999 to the Anti-Japan Demonstrations in 2005**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of Chinese nationalism in its foreign policy by analyzing following cases: the NATO's bombing of Chinese embassy in Belgrade in 1999, the collision of an American spy plane with a Chinese fighter jet in 2001, and the anti-Japan demonstrations in 2005 against Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. China's surging nationalism is the core ground of 'China threat' theory. It is told that nationalist sentiment yearning to redeem the humiliation of the past makes China seeking to replace the U.S. as the dominant power in Asia(Bernstein and Munro 1997). Many scholars studying Chinese politics, however, dissent from the opinion, insisting that Chinese nationalism is pragmatic and instrumental. It implies that Chinese nationalism doesn't has its own value and purpose, but is just a rhetoric or a means used by Chinese authorities for achieving other goals such as economic performance and political unity. Thus, Chinese nationalism is nonconfrontational and more reactive than proactive in international affairs(Suisheng Zhao 2004), i.e. 'defensive nationalism'(David Shambaugh 1996). This assessment seems to be valid in the cases in 1999 and 2001, when popular nationalist sentiment had to be restrained to get the WTO accession and keep U.S.-China relations peaceful. Yet, when we look at China's behavior in relations with Japan after the anti-Japan demonstration in 2005, it is suspectable that there may be a few changes in Chinese nationalism. China seems to deteriorate bilateral relations deliberately, different from previous pragmatic approaches. For instances, in May 2005, China's Vice Premier, Wu Yi committed diplomatic discourtesy that she returned to China a few hours earlier, one-sidedly canceling a scheduled meeting with Japan's Prime Minister, Koizumi. This year, in spite of Japan's continual requests, China denied all the summits with Japan. Does China have "new thinking" on Japan(Peter Hays Gries 2005), recalling the humiliation of the past? Or does it just caused by the difference between U.S.-China relations and Sino-Japanese relations? But China kept its temper in two territorial disputes with Japan over the Diaoyu Islands in 1990 and 1996 for its economic performance(Downs and Saunders 1999). Or does Chinese nationalism become really 'nationalistic'? Comparing the case in 2005 with other previous cases, this study shows that Chinese nationalism is still pragmatic and instrumental, represented by trade-off between economic performance and nationalism. It also reveals that a few changes of China's attitude toward Japan result from the reversion of Sino-Japanese economic relations and the rise of China's status in East Asia. But Chinese nationalism isn't less dangerous. Owing to the very pragmatism it can be more dangerous. Ultimately, the current stalemate between China and Japan may be continuing not for aggressive Chinese nationalism, but for Chinese economic development and its pragmatism.

CHO, Eun Young  
Seoul National University, South Korea  
[violin81@hotmail.com](mailto:violin81@hotmail.com) ; [elen5@snu.ac.kr](mailto:elen5@snu.ac.kr)

### **Is North Korea really irrational? -Analyzing the reason for its commitment to nuclear programs**

The purpose of this study is to analyze the recent North Korean nuclear testing on the basis of Jervis's "Perception and Misperception" theory. As is well known, the recent North Korean nuclear testing brought a new phase in international relations among East Asian countries. Most previous studies approached this issue mainly from a U.S. perspective. These studies emphasize the irrationality of North Korea treating North Korea as a "rogue" state. Such an approach, however, prevents us from understanding North Korea as it is. To criticize such an US-dominated perspective, this study purposes to examine the issue from a North Korean perspective.

For this purpose, I will analyze *Rodong Sinmun*, an official newspaper issued by the North Korea's Labor Party, which is the only available material that shows the North Korea's perception of the world. I will also analyze official remarks of North Korean high officials in the past, which I think show North Korea's lively and raw reaction toward each event. The analysis will help us understand why North Korea decided to have a nuclear test by showing North Korea's threat perception. Criticizing the US-dominated view which is popular among Western scholars, this study will provide an alternative explanation by approaching the issue from a North Korean perspective.

CHOI, Jeongho  
Yonsei University, South Korea  
[tonyblair78@hanmail.net](mailto:tonyblair78@hanmail.net)

### **Phan Voi Chau and the Dong-Du Movement in Vietnam**

This paper is to analyze peace in Southeast Asia historically. Most of all, this study focuses on the Vietnam's national resistance during the colonial ages. Why Vietnam? The explanation of Vietnam's historical importance can be found, though it is partial, in its geographical position; Vietnam have a similar historical experience with Korea. Vietnam lies at the southern border of China, within the region of the term Southeast Asia that has come into general usage since 19th century. The conquest of the French on Vietnam was signed in 1862, which permitted the French to rule directly over Vietnam as a colony. After the following treaties with China during 1884-1885 which China relinquished her tributary rights, the name of Vietnam was officially abolished. Phan voi Chau, however, began to organize bands of Vietnamese youths against the French since 1900.

Phan Voi Chau(潘佩珠, 1867-1940) was born in 1867 in Central Vietnam's Nghe An Province. Phan Voi Chau joined the anti-french resistance movement led by Phan Dinh Phung at the age of 19. With a number of his classmates he organized a combatant group called 'Si Tu Can Vuong' to carry out guerrilla warfare against the French. Lacking supplies and arms, however, the organization was soon doomed and the young patriot had to return to his studies. Phan Voi Chau passed his traditional 'Bacalauet' exam at the age of 33. He had no aspirations for an official career, rather soon began to travel throughout the central provinces of the country to organize fellow scholars into a coherent movement to oppose the feudal court and its protector, the French colonial regime.

With the help of secret organization in 1905 Phan Voi Chau slipped out to Japan and had the opportunity to meet prominent political figures of China and Japan. He was convinced that Japan was destined to play a decisive role in ousting the white men from Asia. His visit to Japan made him convince that Vietnam's modernization did not require a political revolution; and that a reformed monarchy could make the same miracles for Vietnam that the Meiji emperors had worked for Japan. To inform foreign countries on the plight of Vietnam under the French colonialist ruling Phan Voi Chou wrote a book, *History of Dominated Vietnam*(Viet Nam Vong Quoc Su, 越南亡國史).

Staying in Japan, Phan Voi Chau authored many pamphlets that were secretly introduced to Vietnam; they encouraged the youths to go to abroad to prepare for the liberation of their homeland. It resulted in the famous nation-wide campaign known as the "Go East Movement(Phong Trao Dong Du, 東游運動)" which caused lots of headaches for the French rulers. In 1908 the Vietnamese organization saw the light on Japanese lesson, having task for the training of political and military leaders for the movement of revolution at home. In March 1909, the Japanese government suddenly ordered the extradition of all Vietnamese resident. Phan Voi Chau and his comrades were forced to flee to China. Finally, this movement failed, yet it became the roots of Nationalism and Communism.

CHOI, Soo Oun  
Seoul National University, Korea  
[orchid3@snu.ac.kr](mailto:orchid3@snu.ac.kr)

### **Revisiting the VOC (Varieties of Capitalism) theory: innovation and dynamics of capitalism in Asia**

Whether there are inherent disparities in performing national political economies has long been a fundamental topic in the field of comparative political economy. To answer this question, varieties of capitalism (VOC) theory has introduced the concepts of liberal market economies (LME) and coordinated market economies (CME). According to the theory, countries can be categorized into LME and CME based on political-economic institutional structure. One of characteristics distinguishing LME and CME is whether the country copes with technological innovation radically or incrementally. Radical innovation tends to take place in LME, while CME tends to confront technological challenge with incremental innovation. To support its central claims, VOC theory empirically examines patent data for US and Germany and finds that LME such as US takes more radical innovation while CME such as Germany takes more incremental innovation.

However, VOC theory has at least two problems when applied to Asian countries. First, it fails to generalize its claims with limiting empirical evidence only to the case of US and Germany. In order to be robust enough, it needs to be supported by further empirical evidence on more countries. Second, it dichotomizes countries into LME vs. CME and does not allow transformation between two categories or within each category. To increase robustness, VOC theory needs to consider dynamic as well as static aspects of capitalism.

This paper intends to empirically examine the validity of VOC theory's claims using extended data on Asian countries. Specifically, this paper considers the above problems and tests robustness of VOC theory to the change of countries and to the change of period covered. For the purpose, the paper increases number of countries in Asia and proxy variables for innovation. Also, countries will be categorized into more than two groups so that transformation process of a country can be more easily traced over time. Extended empirical studies using richer data should be accomplished to enhance evaluating the plausibility of VOC theory.

CHONG, Soo Yuen  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[g0500694@nus.edu.sg](mailto:g0500694@nus.edu.sg) ; [azurecsy@singnet.com.sg](mailto:azurecsy@singnet.com.sg)

### **Hub-and-Spokes Systems of Free Trade Agreements: A CGE Analysis Using GTAP**

The proliferation of free trade agreements (FTAs) amidst the stagnation of multilateralism through the WTO platform in the recent years has led to overlapping free trade zones that create multiple hub-and-spokes configurations throughout the world. Many countries including the United States of America, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Australia in the Asia-Pacific region are no exception to this phenomenon. Being avid subscribers to FTAs, these countries have become trade hubs to their partners, which are in turn relegated to spokes status. We hypothesize that the array of overlapping FTAs generates additional welfare gains to the hub on top of those that emanate from a singular FTA as a result of indirect arbitrage opportunities that cause excess trade through the hub country. Conversely, spoke countries will lose.

We test our hypothesis using the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) computable general equilibrium (CGE) model developed by Purdue University, Indiana, USA. In this context, we examine the welfare impact of a triangular trade relationship between the US, Singapore and Japan facilitated by the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA), the USA-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA), and a hypothetical USA-Japan Free Trade Agreement (USJFTA). The inclusion of the latter trade pact provides a means to determine if a hub-and-spoke system would be more desirable than a threesome free trade zone that follows if a spoke-spoke FTA is subsequently established. We also extend our analysis to incorporate “super-hub” effects that recognize the spoke countries (USA and Japan) as hubs in other systems. In line with WTO regulations, every FTA leads to complete tariff elimination in our analysis. The stakeholders whose welfare changes are examined include the hub (Singapore), the spokes countries and the world at large.

Our experiment reveals that the hub country gains significantly and this result proves robust under alternative market structures and production technologies (scale economies), the attendance of services trade liberalization and “super-hub” effects, as well as, variations in key behavioral parameters. We also found that the hub-and-spoke system is a better trade environment for the hub compared to the threesome free trade zone. However, the spoke countries have strong economic incentives to form a spoke-spoke FTA in order to neutralize the detrimental effects arising from the hub-and-spokes configuration. One major implication is that every country will actively pursue FTAs to achieve and maintain hub status, while those relegated to spokes status will establish trade pacts with each other. This persistent race for FTAs can ultimately lead to global free trade independent of the efforts by the WTO.

CHOWDHURY, Navil Mansur  
International University of Japan, Japan  
[navil@iuj.ac.jp](mailto:navil@iuj.ac.jp)

### **An empirical analysis of selected factors effecting corruption in the Asia-Pacific region**

Despite endorsing an anti-corruption plan for the Asia-Pacific, the governments of the region are burdened by endemic corruption that hampers governance in the region. The World Bank (WB) estimates that the cost of corruption worldwide amounts to \$80 billion a year. A significant amount of that cost is borne by the Asia-Pacific region.

Corruption remains a highly emotive issue subject to normative judgments which cannot serve as a foundation to logically argue on the urgency of curtailing corruption.

In this paper we look at the effect of selected factors on the degree of corruption across 29 countries of the Asia-Pacific region over the years 1984-2005. The primary objective is to mainly verify the prior academic work that links openness, as defined by the ratio of volume of international trade to a country's GDP, with a reduction in corruption (Kruger, 1974 and Toretz, 2005).

The other objective is to bear out the second most accepted idea that associates a rise in per capita GDP with a reduction in corruption. This was observed by Mauro (1995) who found a strong relationship between per capita income and an average of indices of red tape, inefficient judiciary, and corruption. In addition, Easterly (1999) used several indicators, including degree of corruption, to show how quality of life across nations is positively associated with per capita income.

The possible relation between corruption and other factors such as the population density of a country, its military expenditure and amount of arable land are also examined. The overall aim is to examine the individual significance of chosen independent variables on corruption index i.e. degree of corruption.

In order to construct an empirically valid model to measure the degree of corruption across countries, an ordered probit model is used. Such models are suited to the use of dependent variables that are discrete and inherently ordered into categories. The uses of models of qualitative choice provide a means to explore the interesting aspects of qualitative behavior such as corruption. Zaviona and McElvey (1975) had used such a model to analyze congressional voting on the Medicare bill in 1965. Granger causality tests are employed to establish causality between the dependent and independent variables with an effort at reducing the omitted variable and reverse causality problem. Lag variables are used to account for the endogeneity problem. The method used to solve the model is the Maximum-likelihood approach. The data related to corruption was mainly derived from the ICRG (International country risk guide) dataset. This is the most reliable and largest dataset on corruption compiled by a private firm, the International country risk guide



(ICRG).

The empirical results are inconclusive on the relationship between openness and corruption but point to a more significant relationship between the degree of corruption and per capita GDP. The degree of corruption also seems to have a strong positive link with the population density of a country, its military expenditure and amount of arable land available.

CHOWDHURY, Navil Mansur  
International University of Japan, Japan  
[navil@iuj.ac.jp](mailto:navil@iuj.ac.jp)

### **An overview of the effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions: A case study on Bangladesh experience**

Corruption has been identified as one of the biggest lags in the developmental efforts in LDCs (Less developing countries). It has been a widely researched issue in the last decade with the World Bank taking the lead. International financial institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank have tied their aid allocation to increased efforts at reducing corruption in recipient countries.

This form of external pressure has led to many countries unveiling new legislation to fight corruption with provisions for anti-corruption institutions in the form of commissions and ombudsman's offices.

This paper will argue that most of these recent measures are futile as they have been made in response to external demands rather than as a response to domestic constituents. Even if the measures at times are aimed to assure the people of the nation, they are belatedly half-hearted and serve as convenient eyewash. Another reason for their abject failure or perceived failure is their lack of universal applicability. However, most policy makers have copied the more successful models of Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) or Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB). The replication of these institutions with limited changes to suit local needs have not yielded the results that the original organizations had.

The paper will study the existing models of anti-corruption institutions around the world in the beginning and evaluate their results. It will examine the factors responsible for their success or failure. We next examine the case of a Bangladesh as a case study. Bangladesh's position as the most corrupt country for the last five years at a stretch in the Transparency International Bureau (TIB) survey is an unenviable one. In response to external and domestic demands, the government has established an independent anti-corruption commission. However, the commission has been ineffectual from the start leading to the World Bank calling it "a joke".

The paper will ascertain whether Bangladesh really needed another body to curb corruption given the existence of existing bodies such as the Bureau of anti-corruption (BAC), office of the Auditor general and parliamentary committees to oversee them. This is of essence as the establishment of additional institutions requires allocation of already scarce resources. The argument will be to upgrade existing mechanisms and bodies to fight corruption rather than spreading resources thinly over different agencies and crippling them for resources.

We find that the replication of commissions or agencies is counter-productive as they divert attention from the real problem of curbing corruption. They allow governments to put off difficult reforms that will hurt vested interest groups. They however do not address the real reasons behind rent seeking activities.

CHOZIN, Muhammad  
Ohio University, USA  
[mc240405@ohio.edu](mailto:mc240405@ohio.edu) ; [bintangsejati@yahoo.com](mailto:bintangsejati@yahoo.com)

### **Recovering Economy after Crisis: A Comparison between Malaysia and Indonesia**

In the era before economic crisis in 1997, Indonesia and Malaysia had similar economic policies which were dependent on foreign direct investment. Therefore, both countries had been in high risk. Among those countries that have been suffered by the economic crisis, Indonesia has been the most victimized. On other hand, Malaysia was not suffered as much and has recovered its economy quickly.

After the crisis in 1997, Indonesia accepted loans from IMF (International Monetary Fund). By doing some IMF's prescriptions, Indonesia has been trapped in heavy debt and has no independence in economy. Therefore, Indonesia did not do well in economic recovery. In contrast, Malaysia refused IMF's programs. Malaysia did not trust in IMF, and prefer to recover its economy by itself. Due to this policy, finally, Malaysia could achieve better recovery than Indonesia.

This paper will give some comparisons and analysis between Indonesia and Malaysia in order to examine their recovery in economy after crisis. A study from literatures and data provided by some international and national institutions will support this paper.

CHULUUNBAATAR, Ijilmurun  
International University of Japan, Japan  
[ijlee\\_mn@iuj.ac.jp](mailto:ijlee_mn@iuj.ac.jp)

### **Sino-Japanese Relations under the Koizumi Cabinet and Its implications to East Asian stability**

The Prime Minister Koizumi's foreign policy actions not only created tensions between China and Japan but also generated strong reaction from the countries in the region. Every step Japan has taken has, such as Yasukuni Shrine Visits by the Prime minister, Self-Defense Force to Iraq, efforts to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council, reinforced criticism from the Chinese government. This paper seeks to examine in detail Prime Minister Koizumi's China policy to determine why and how those policies have evolved. The paper argues that the Koizumi cabinet's diplomatic and security policy toward China was non-reformist, adhering to the American interest and global strategy without considering the possibility of cooperating with China to create an environment for regional peace and stability. The Koizumi cabinet, following a realist approach, pursued an assertive foreign policy to strengthen its role on international arena.

The paper aims to determine how certain key factors in complex domestic and external balance influenced Koizumi's China policy. Both domestic factors and international system are taken into account to look at Japan's China policy. Historical and political approach has also been used to clarify the continuation and change in Japan's China policy under the Koizumi cabinet.

First, the research study analyzes Japan-US relationship under the Koizumi Cabinet and its implications for political and security issues in East Asia. Since the postwar era, Japan's diplomatic and military policies have been intertwined in the US-Japan alliance through the Security Treaty System. The history of the U.S.-Japan alliance demonstrates that the Koizumi-Bush relationship and changes in the U.S. global and regional strategy have played a crucial role in influencing Japanese approaches to China.

Second, the analysis focuses on the relationship between Japanese foreign policy and domestic political situation. Domestic politics is crucial in analyzing Japan's foreign policy. It is necessary to look at factional politics within Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and its stance toward China. A wide variety of people are directly and indirectly involved in the making of government decisions in Japan. It will also be imperative to examine the interaction among other domestic actors who can influence Japan's foreign policy.

The conclusion sums up that the Koizumi cabinet's diplomatic and security policy toward China has limited the possibility of regional cooperation and even has created regional tensions and suspicions. The U.S. pressure and domestic political situation have been constantly interacting and reinforcing each other in complex ways and no single factor can be regarded as having been of overwhelming importance in making Japanese foreign policy toward China.

CORENDEA, Cosmin I.  
Saint Thomas University, Miami, Florida, USA  
[cosmin.corendea@lyfe.ro](mailto:cosmin.corendea@lyfe.ro)

### **Human Security in the Pacific: the environmental and economic refugees of the Sinking Islands**

“People whose livelihoods and survival depend on lands are swelling the ranks of environmental and economic refugees who are testing the already stretched resources of towns and cities across the developing world.” (UN Secretary General, June 5, 2006)

The complex problem of the sinking islands represents a relatively controversial and new aspect of the most important environmental issue in the world modern history: the global warming. The imminent disappearance of several entire islands nations due to the rising sea level that are in turn, a result of global warming, in principal, is also supported by an international passive action concerning the life of the Pacific islanders with severe consequences, as ecological disasters and civilizations collapse.

This paper aims to analyse the case of sinking islands as a scientific demonstrated fact from the **environmental** point of view, particularly focused on the global warming as the main cause of the problem. With quality and academic support the paper will also legally thrash out the **refugee aspect** of the problem, as the main human effect. The international impact of the problem will be naturally corroborated with the international **human rights** law and the related supporting documents and conclusively offering legal solutions to this global cutting edge problem.

Hereby, the present paper shall extract its innovative component from the research and analyse of the issue itself, supported by developed action- oriented case studies on specific Pacific islands, contributing *inter alia* with an academic insight in the field of human rights.

The Global warming conduct to rising waters, including the Pacific islands which are covered by ocean every year, millimeter by millimeter. Several Pacific islands (e.g.: Maldives) are already fighting with human rights violations due to the sinking process and humanitarian problems (e.g.: Micronesia). The neighboring countries, particularly the developed societies (e.g.: New Zealand, Australia) are also facing the refugees’ tide, which is affecting directly the labour market and creates severe social inclusion issues. More, historical and cultural inheritance (e.g.: Polynesian) might disappear together with the land itself and by assimilation of the ancestors representatives (e.g.: indigenous peoples) by the new western host societies.

Under International Human Rights Law, there are several aspects to be discussed, as the right to self-identity of the Pacific Islands’ population, as well as a new interpretation under the international law of the Pacific people’s right to national identity, along with all the rights of a defined state. Their social rights, political, religious and most of all, cultural will be directly affected by the new host societies, if the respective new adoption countries will ever consider their initial rights, lost without their will.

The primary objective of the paper is to evaluate the problem of the sinking Pacific islands, supported by research and policies analysis, aiming the **global aspect of the issue**, its international concern and the eventual international comprehensive plans of action, described by the conclusions and recommendations.

DAVID, Andrew S.  
University of Texas at Austin, USA  
[adavid@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:adavid@mail.utexas.edu)

### **Public Policy Responses to Globalization and Economic Change in Rural Japan**

Rural communities in Japan are facing the same challenges as small communities in postindustrial countries such as the United States. Global economic pressures, the bursting of the bubble and industrial transformation have had an impact on industries and employment in rural Japan. Communities have implemented a number of policies to respond to these changes but the types of responses have varied in timing and approach, resulting in a significant difference in the types of jobs created and the impact on the wider community.

Literature on economic change and public policy in rural Japan is limited. A few authors have addressed technology policy in rural prefectures and significant attention has been devoted to agricultural policy at the local and national level. One of the most prominent writers on agricultural policy, Aurelia George Mulgan, argues that while globalization led to pressure to eliminate agricultural protection, the political importance of rural communities and the entrenched power of the bureaucracy have led to continued strong support for agriculture. Yet few people, even in rural Japan, are still engaged in agriculture and understanding the rural economy requires understanding rural areas more generally.

This paper demonstrates the changes that have taken place in rural communities by compiling census and survey data and material from other primary sources. Regional development policies designed to respond

to these changes are examined at both the local and national level. At the local level detailed case studies of Kochi and Iwate prefectures are conducted. These prefectures are analyzed through a review of secondary literature, an examination of government documents and publications, a review of primary sources such as newspapers, and a series of interviews that were conducted with local leaders.

Rural communities have pursued strategies such as promoting tourism, trying to attract service sector industries (e.g. call centers), promoting high-tech industries and offering incentives to attract manufacturing industries. These efforts have had mixed success. While Kochi is home to a Casio facility, for example, efforts to promote high-tech industries and research and development have not led to a rapid influx of new companies. Even when communities have been able to create new sources of employment, the new jobs are often low paying service sector jobs. Rural communities in Japan are still struggling to find successful ways of responding to the international changes of the last twenty years and to make sure globalization does not leave their communities behind.

DOPTA, Dekyi K.  
University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA  
[deji@hawaii.edu](mailto:deji@hawaii.edu)

### **Does Boarding School System Improve High School Education Among Tibetans?--A Case Study of the "Inland China Tibetan Schools" (NEIDI XIZANG BAN)**

For twenty-one years, there is an educational project has been operated in several cities and provinces of inland China. This educational project is called "Inland China Tibetan Schools (ICTS)" (NEIDI XIZANG BAN). Thousands of Tibetan children have left their families and been sent to inland China each year since 1985 for "qualified education." These children were all around of twelve years of age. Most of them spend around eleven years in inland China to complete their education---one year to learn the Chinese language; three years for junior high school; three years for senior high school, and four years for college (the period for college is not formally included in the ICTS project). Within the eleven years, most of them went back to their homes only twice ---once after they finished the first four years of study; and again when they finished their three years of senior high school. Both the local government--- the government of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR)--and the central government---the government of People's Republic of China--have spent a large amount of money on this educational project. The funds allocated by governments to the local schools of TAR, especially on the junior high schools did not increase as rapidly as for the ICTS project. All of the Tibetan children who are involved in this project were selected by taking an extremely strict entry exam just after they finish primary school. They are publicly regarded as "elite" students. Naturally, and unfortunately, the majority of students who remained in Tibet are considered to be not smart enough to receive this "highly qualified education" in inland China. By reviewing the history of the project and evaluating the project participants' response to the project, this paper estimates the ICTS project from three aspects. Firstly, this paper analyzes the evident psychologically negative effects on these children that are caused by separation from their original cultural background and families for such a long time at such a young age, and proves the significance and importance of the family to children for their growth and choice of identity. Secondly, this paper then argues that the ICTS education project is making social inequality by overtly separating young children in to two categories---"elite" students and "inferior" students. Moreover, it explores the inappropriate allocation of funds within the Tibetan education system by demonstrating the poor situation of high schools, especially junior high schools, in TAR. The paper concludes with the suggestion: Cut the junior high school period from the ICTS project and reallocate the funds for the junior high school period of the ICTS to strengthen the junior high school in TAR.

DORO, Monalinda E.  
Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines  
[monalind28@yahoo.com](mailto:monalind28@yahoo.com)

### **Transcending Traditional Role: Meranao Women as Pacifiers and Mediators of Family Feud in a Muslim Community in the Philippines**

Literature on the participation of Meranao women in resolving conflicts has virtually received limited attention from the researchers. Studies on conflict resolution among Meranao are also focused on the roles of men. Researchers have not yet explored the role of Meranao women in conflict resolution. Thus, this paper documents the role of female Meranao (pronounced *Me-ra'now*) of Lanao, on the island of Mindanao, Philippines. In one type of violent conflicts called *rido* (family or clan feud), women are able to handle more effectively and apply culturally acceptable solutions to end disputes in their own way and time, without resorting to use of legal methods to settle lethal differences. To most Meranao *rido* means violence and other forms of physical conflict. Interestingly, they consider it as a response, rather than an initiation, to violence. It is an act of vengeance carried out by members of a Meranao family or clan to settle differences that have led to a dispute between two individuals, families or kinship group as a result of: a) the hurt inflicted to the members of the whole family, b) fistfights, c) women molestation, d) land disputes, e) political rivalries, f) accidental physical injuries, or g) incidence of murder.

Traditionally, Meranao women are perceived as initiators of conflict but the *Darangen*, the Meranao epic says that *baes* (female traditional title-holders) are great mediators of family feuds and they have had active participation in ending a feud at the initial stage of the conflict up to the final stage of resolving feuds. This paper will discuss indigenous peacemaking practices of Meranao based on the *taritib ago igma* (consensus and precedent). This type of law is applied to family feuds since the Shari'ah court in the Philippines does not cover criminal cases such as homicide or murder.

The case-study-descriptive method will be used to demonstrate the unique and various strategies of indigenous way of resolving feuds among Meranao women.

The paper concludes that much can be learned from the role of women as pacifiers and mediators. For instance, the local government units at all levels (provincial, municipal and barangay level) can tap women as pacifiers of feuds as they are proven to have effectively resolved feuds through their natural attributes as soft-spoken and can easily transform a harsh statement into supple and patient ones. Added to that, their role in the sultanate system as *bae a labi* (highest noble rank as counterpart of the sultan), proved them to have been great mediators since time immemorial.

DURAND, Olivier E. L.

University of Montreal / Canada Chair of Asian Research, Canada

[oli.durand@gmail.com](mailto:oli.durand@gmail.com)

### **Organic Agriculture in Rice: When Japan is inspired by traditional South-East Asian Duck-Rice farming**

Rice is the largest crop in Asia, it procures a livelihood and food for billions of people. The 'Green Revolution' in the mid-twentieth century, based on the use of high-yielding varieties of rice, water management, fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, has permitted an increased yield to feed a population growth to match. With time, the decades of inappropriate use of agro-chemicals has resulted in agronomic failure (pollution of water, soil salinization...) and health hazards. Also small farm holders don't have access to these technologies and remain in poverty.

To face Green Revolution problems, with a society more and more aware of sustainable environmental and social issues in agriculture, different rice growing methods have emerged. One of the most popular methods, adapted from traditional south-eastern Asia (Mekong delta) is the duck-rice system. It consists of integrating ducks into paddies, to fertilize with their feces, as weed control, reduce methane gas emission, and increase farmers livelihood through selling ducks. Introduced and developed in Japan by Furuno in 1988, this method has been instituted by many Japanese organic farmers and spread in Asia by NGOs (local, regional and international) and cooperation agencies. Also the paddy-rice system proposes an interesting alternative for small farmers groups due to its potential to increase employment, family income and food security, while contributing to protection of the environment.

But during the Avian Influenza crisis in 2004, free-grazing ducks were pointed out by scientists as a critical factor in bird flu persistence and spread, while some wondered about the victimization of ducks. Some regulations were to cull all ducks and poultry in areas where the virus was identified. This happened in rural communities where ducks occupy an important social and economic role.

The purpose of this research is to underline the effects of the Avian Influenza crisis on farmers that used paddy-duck system in different socio-economical realities, with a focus on Japan (developed) versus



Thailand (in development). The effects of crisis regulation on poultry diversity, village organization, and the relationship between animals and humans will be presented. Methodology consists of an agroanthropological approach that combines the agronomic analysis of duck-rice production reinforced by human socio-cultural investigation. This cross approach applied 2 years after the crisis demonstrates some of the gains and losses for farmers and their view of the crisis time. In general this study inquires into limits on scientific knowledge in times of crisis and resulting emergency policies.

EINI ZINAB, Hassan  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[eini@hawaii.edu](mailto:eini@hawaii.edu)

### **The impact of son preference and child mortality on parity progression in Iran-2000**

This paper inquires the impact of child mortality and son preference on parity progression in Iran. Parity refers to the number of children ever born by a woman, and parity progression refers to progression from a specific parity to the next parity. Parity progression ratio (PPR) is the fraction of women who progress from a specific parity to the next parity. Progression from first to second, second to third and third to fourth child are considered in this study.

Life event history analysis has been used to assess the impact of son preference and child mortality on progression ratio of each of the transitions. The link function used in multivariate life table analysis is Complementary Log-Log model, developed by Robert Retherford et al. Multiple classification analysis (MCA) technique has been used to calculate unadjusted and adjusted predicted probability of progression from first, second and third birth to the next birth. Unadjusted values are calculated from a model with single predictor and adjusted values are taken from a model in which controls for a bunch of other predictor variables. Mean and median closed birth interval also could be calculated from the life tables of each transition.

The application is made to Iran's DHS survey, conducted in October, 2000 for a five year period analysis. The predictor variables are urban/rural residence, education and standard of living index (SLI) as a measure of socioeconomic characteristics, sex composition of living children and child mortality.

The results of the analysis indicate that the impact of child mortality is more visible on progression in early transitions (i.e. first to second birth) and sex composition of living children has highest impact on later transitions (third to fourth child). In other words, when couples lose their first child, they try to replace the lost child soon, but they do not rush in replacing a lost child when they have more kids (i.e. 3 kids). Instead when the couples have no son on early parities they do not rush to have the next birth, but they rush to have the fourth child when none of previous births is son.

ERNADA, Eko  
The Australian National University, Australia  
[eko.ernada@anu.edu.au](mailto:eko.ernada@anu.edu.au) ; [eko\\_ernad@hotmail.com](mailto:eko_ernad@hotmail.com)

### **Islam and Human Rights in Indonesia after Suharto, with reference to Religious Freedom and Minority Rights**

Although Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country, Muslim in this country has been very well known as tolerance and inclusive society. Therefore religious life is relatively in harmony condition. However, since Suharto resignation and the country have suffered from chronic instability on various fronts, the religious life has been also disrupted. Inter-religious conflicts have exploded, especially between Muslim and Christian communities. Moreover, disagreements within religious community have also turned into violent, for instance the case of *ahmadiyah* within Muslim and some degree in Christian community.

This paper will explore the issues of Islam and human rights in Indonesia referring to religious freedom and minority rights after Suharto resignation. It will draw upon wide-ranging print and electronic media reports as well as secondary scholarship. Particular attention of this paper will be on the plurality of Muslim voices toward issue of compatibility between Islam and human rights which is extended to issue of religious freedom and minority rights. Moreover, this paper might draw any ingredients which contribute to

inharmonic of religious life in this country. Furthermore, this paper attempts to describe the role of Indonesian Muslim in reshaping state regulation on religious life.

This paper concludes that the diverse voices of Muslim in Indonesia on the issue of compatibility between Islam and human rights with reference to religious freedom and minority rights, along with state interest have contribute to instability of religious harmony in Indonesia. Further Muslims interest which dominates political debate in the country might also fuel to disharmony of religious life in recent time.

FOLLAND, Michael D.  
University of Washington, USA  
[mfolland@u.washington.edu](mailto:mfolland@u.washington.edu)

### **Eco-towns: A Case Study of Japan's Domestic Environmental Policy**

Although Japan's involvement in formulating international environmental policy by hosting the Kyoto Protocol conventions has allowed it to portray itself as a leader of environmental efforts, a case study of Japan's domestic environmental policy reveals that, despite claims to promote environmental sustainability, economic goals continue to take precedence over environmental goals. Since 1997, the Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry (METI) has offered subsidies to 25 cities to implement approved Eco-town plans which undertake projects promoting environmental industry—namely recycling. Eco-towns differ from conventional METI-funded public work projects which had a reputation for ignoring environmental concerns because, officially, a central goal of Eco-towns is environmental sustainability. In addition, METI has recognized the importance of civil society in the implementation of the Eco-town project. In 2004, METI made an important change to the criteria used for reviewing Eco-town plans—the Eco-town plan must include a strategy on how to get citizens and non-profit organizations (NPOs) involved in software projects to implement institutional/organizational projects that also contribute to the implementation of a sound material-cycle society such as regional information projects. The large numbers of NPOs and citizens who participate in Eco-town activities would lead one to believe that Japan's civil society is getting stronger. However, this case study of Eco-towns argues that the local governments are able to use civil society groups to promote their own economic goals disguised in language that hails “environmental sustainability”—a concept that attracts the attention of environmentally conscious NPOs and citizens. While the local government invites civil society groups and citizens to voice their opinions on the planning and implementation of the Eco-town project, the local government tends to ignore those suggestions which could make the Eco-town more effective in achieving environmental goals. Methodology used to survey the 25 Eco-towns includes questionnaires sent to METI, the local governments of Eco-towns and NPOs who have participated in the planning or implementation of the Eco-town, as well as documents related to the Eco-town published by these three actors. This paper investigates the following questions. How much participation is there among NPOs and citizens in the actual planning as well as the implementation of the Eco-town? How do the visions of what the Eco-town should be differ between the local government and civil society? Why is there more citizen participation in some cities than others? How do Eco-towns with high levels of citizen participation differ from those Eco-towns with less citizen participation? This paper concludes that Eco-town cities with the highest levels of civil society participation tend to be the most successful—defined in terms of percentage of increased recycled garbage, increased employment and economic revival. Therefore, we can expect that the government will continue to devise ways to incorporate civil society into its future environmental policy as a way of achieving economic goals.

FURUTO, Linda H.  
University of California, Los Angeles, USA  
[lindafuruto@post.harvard.edu](mailto:lindafuruto@post.harvard.edu)

### **Mathematics Education Policy and Factors of Diversity in Japan and the U.S.**

Many of the studies of Japan's modern schooling are concerned with the role that education has played in the society's modernization and economic development. The study of educational policy formation and

implementation in conditions of rapid social change is illuminating, not only because it highlights the relationship between the priorities of policy and how these work themselves out in practice (or fail to do so), but also because it frequently comments on the appropriateness of educational priorities inscribed in policy agendas. While the post-World War II system of Japanese schooling has provided valuable ingredients for economic success and social stability, these have been accompanied by unfavorable and inequitable developments in quality. I compare Japanese with U.S. policies to resolve common problems, and investigate the political and societal policy responses to globalization forces with respect to gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic factors of diversity. Mathematics education is used as a standard benchmark to measure academic achievement, and discuss educational policies. This research is a cooperative project between the University of Tokyo, Waseda University, and UCLA based on mixed method approaches at elementary schools in both countries.

GANDHI, Miloni Mukesh  
University of California at Los Angeles, USA  
[Miloni@gmail.com](mailto:Miloni@gmail.com)

### **So what are you? and Where do you really come from? Navigating Bi-cultural Identity in the Context of Study Abroad**

The forces of globalization coupled with large strides in technological development have made it possible to think of the world as our backyard. With 'time-space compression' (Castells, 1997, p. 434), travel is a much friendlier notion, and people are challenged with the idea of global citizenship and multiple identities. These multiple identities often stem from increased immigration to countries such as the United States creating a higher level of multi-culturalism and biculturalism. With this increased diversity in the national population, there are new challenges for many of its citizens such as coming to terms with hyphenated. Increasingly within the college and university curriculum in the U.S., there is a greater emphasis on study abroad as a means for learning first hand the skills necessary to function in an era of globalization. While there has been frequent discussion of study abroad as a way to widen horizons and become more culturally aware, there are still many avenues that have not been adequately studied. One such avenue is the effect of study abroad on identity development in heritage learners. Heritage learners are students who choose to study abroad on the country of their ethnic origin. As more and more students in the United States find themselves navigating through the 'borderlands' of two cultures, many have turned to studying abroad in the country of their ethnic origin as a means to help reconcile some of the issues bicultural individuals face. This paper aims to answer the following questions: 1) To what extent are the experiences of different groups of Asian-American heritage learners similar or different? 2) How does the study abroad experience affect identity development in Asian-American?

Using identity theory as a foundation, there is insurmountable psychological importance in understanding one's ethnic identity and the fact that ethnic identity plays a critical role in the concept of self (Phinney, 1990). When dealing with hyphenated Americans who must navigate through both the mainstream American culture, and the culture of their ancestry, the question evolves into whether individuals must choose between two conflicting identities or can establish a bicultural ethnic identity (Phinney, 1990; Huang & Yeh 1996; Lee 2002). Phinney's 1990 chart of comparing different identity theories proves to be an excellent illustrative representation of the major ethnic identity development stages. While each of these theorists provides a strong model for ethnic identity development, for my purposes, I will draw from Cross (Black identity development), Kim (Asian American identity development), and Phinney (identity development that moves beyond specific ethnic groups). Charles Horton Cooley's concept of the 'looking-glass self' (Cooley 1933, p.121) is also important when deconstructing notions of the self and other.

Using a qualitative framework based primarily on interviews, results have shown that the study abroad experience challenges Asian-Americans to rethink their notions of what is self and other and is a critical turning point in ethnic self identification. Results have also shown that study abroad is an integral part in internationalizing education in the United States to better accommodate dynamic multicultural student populations.

GEDAL, Amy

University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Public Health, USA  
[amygedal@email.unc.edu](mailto:amygedal@email.unc.edu)

### **The Role of the Chinese Universities in Civil Society Development: A Case Study**

Introduction: Profound transitions are currently taking place in Chinese society. The economy is growing at an unprecedented rate; the political atmosphere is allowing for more individual freedoms, yet the government is reducing direct services to Chinese citizens. These changes are providing a unique opportunity for the development of civil society.

Discussion of Chinese civil society has traditionally centered on the development of officially registered civil society organizations (CSO's) and overlooked the potential of informal CSO's (ICSO's). This is because ICSO's are not as common or well documented and are generally perceived as inferior. But since ICSO's are able to develop outside the complex and restrictive legal requirements necessary for official registration, they have great potential to engage an increasingly socially aware Chinese population.

Currently in China, civil participation primarily occurs through centralized, government-sponsored organizations. As a result, Chinese citizens are largely inexperienced with the idea of establishing informal organizations and have difficulty envisioning their development. In recent years, Chinese universities have begun allowing independent clubs to develop under their auspices with little regulation. This opportunity coupled with the great human capital available on campuses make Chinese universities an ideal environment for ICSO development.

Method: Using a volunteer club implemented in January 2006 by five Northeastern University students in Shenyang, China as a case study, this paper will consider the potential for developing ICSO's at Chinese universities. An evaluation of this club's implementation process, successes, and failures will be used to illustrate the challenges and advantages of university-based ICSO's. The results of the evaluation will then be used to make recommendations for enhancing ICSO development within the Chinese university system.

Results: During the implementation process, the volunteer club encountered many obstacles including a lack of support from school authorities, an underdeveloped volunteer infrastructure, and a social stigma felt by volunteers. Fortunately, the concentration of optimistic students at the university enabled the club to overcome these challenges and become a success.

The volunteer club now provides opportunities for university students to work regularly at several community-based organizations serving vulnerable children. The club benefits not only those directly involved but also the community at large. Student volunteers gain practical skills while grappling with ideas of social responsibility and contributing to China's "harmonious society." The community benefits from changes in social norms and the additional support provided to local service organizations.

Discussion: This case study illustrates the great potential university-based ICSO's have for contributing to the development of Chinese civil society. By providing direct services to those in need and instilling ethical values in the younger generation, they effect both the short and long-term development of civil society. However, this is just one example and many questions remain, for example: In a society where deviating from the norm is discouraged, who will be the visionaries and what incentives will be needed to inspire young leaders to establish ICSO's? While university-based ICSO's show great promise, without more support and encouragement, their future remains uncertain.

GOH, Shuzhen  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[g0600300@nus.edu.sg](mailto:g0600300@nus.edu.sg)

### **Love, Sex & In-between: Middle-class Women in Singapore**

Women's dramatic economic and social mobilization has been characteristic of the last century. The increasingly autonomous upper middle-class career woman has in many societies, become characterized as problematic. This paper attempts to piece together the puzzle of increasing Singaporean female autonomy. It is this research's aim to do a cultural analysis of how Singapore's new upper middle class women construct and negotiate their notions of *romance, love and sex*, and how these affect and reflect on the way in which their lives are constructed. It will enable us to have a better understanding of different social trends – the breakdown of the institutionalized notions of family and marriage; an evolutionary change in

social mores, values and beliefs; the negotiation of private and public spheres with the advent of advanced economic development. This paper utilizes exiting literature, and information derived from participant observation and in-depth interviews with 12 such newly independent women. Adopting a Bourdieusian approach, it attempts to try to understand the negotiations and dynamics involved in the careful construction of these women's lived realities in comparison to the theoretical and common concepts held. This paper contends that there appears to be unspoken and unseen double standards intricately built into the "man"-made structures and institutions of society that still favor the men. These biases result in a different set of standards used for judging women. In negotiating these different standards (within their positions in the work system), (1) love and romance have been allocated into the realm of leisure. Romance has long been identified as a middle-class luxury. The financial independence of these women allows them the ability to be more picky and demanding with regards to their romantic expectations. This paper, therefore argues that with the increasing importance placed on something as intangible, ambiguous and fleeting as "romance", the more difficult it is for these women to find someone that they find adequate. This paper also proposes that (2) sex has become an arbitrator of sorts between their fantasy realm of romantic love and the realities of their everyday life. There has been some anxiety with regards to the uncoupling of sex from marriage. The concern that is shown towards these women and their rejection of marriage and family is largely to do with their new freedom and sexuality. Without the institutional controls that family places on their sexual activities; and without their continued dependence on marriage for their economic survival, the new woman becomes difficult to control within well-defined institutional boundaries. This paper, however, argues that sex has actually taken on a new dimension and become an important aspect of the modern women's relationship. The lack of formal courtship rituals has left more grey areas in modern relationships. Sex has thus, evolved to become a tool to negotiate these greyer and less well-defined areas, and should not be taken lightly or simply dismissed as promiscuity.

GOHRAM Khan

Balochistan University of Information Technology & Management sciences, Pakistan

[gohram@hotmail.com](mailto:gohram@hotmail.com)

### **Bioaccumulation Detection and Comparison of heavy metals in Fresh water vegetables with waste water vegetables of Quetta city**

This study was done on the local agricultural water supply and vegetables of Quetta. The farmers here use waste water from the main drain of the city 'Habib Nala' to grow vegetables. The water from the drain and their vegetables were screened by atomic absorption for different heavy metals and compared with the fresh water and fresh water vegetables, the heavy metals which were tested are listed below.

Lead, copper, chromium, cadmium, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc, arsenic and aluminum selected because of their dangerous effects on the biological system. The vegetables include spinach, cauliflower, onion, pumpkin, tomato, salad, mint, eggplant, green chillis and coriander. The result in ug/g in farming vegetables by waste water were. Fe < Zn < Cr < Mn < Cu < Cd < Pb. Fe (3.04-15.31), Zn (0.49-3.11), Cr (0.23-0.49), Mn (0.19-0.49), Cu (0.14-0.49), Cd (0.05-0.38), Pb (0.0025-0.42), Ni (0.08-0.24), Ar (nil), Al (0.005-0.095).

The results from fresh water vegetables were Fe (3.1-7.04), Zn (0.04-1.05), Mn (0.04-1.05), Cr (nil), Cu (nil), Cd (nil), and Pb (nil). The result showed much difference between fresh water vegetables concentration and waste water concentration of heavy metals this difference can lead to more exposure to the toxicity which becomes the part of the system, leading higher and higher bioaccumulation. This can lead to serious effects because non-essential and harmful substances may either be stored or are reacted upon by the enzyme systems; it depends upon the exposure and uptake rate of these elements. Due to the process of bioaccumulation the metals seem to pile up in the system as they go through the food chain. Theoretically speaking, plants being the producers will have the lowest concentration of heavy metals, while consumers will have more increasing concentrations. Research needs to be done to prove this fact. But if the results from the waste water vegetables are considered, it clearly implicates that the heavy metals would be high in any animal grazing on these vegetables. If the grazing animal is man, or he is the secondary consumer of an animal grazing on these plants then these metals could seriously affect his health. Although we need to investigate the levels of people from areas where irrigation is based on waste water but some things do point toward the fact. For example, it's a known fact that people living in high



altitude like Quetta have a high level of hemoglobin due to low partial pressure of oxygen in the environment. But when I did a survey in the local areas of Quetta, I found out that many people were affected by anemia. Most of these were idiopathic without any thing being wrong, which points us towards the environment and food being the most important aspect. I think we need to investigate these things in more detail but the results that I got do point toward these effects. Not only anemia but recently the occurrence of cancer specially one effecting the stem cells of blood has increased in the localities of this city.

GONDO, Chie  
Ritsumeikan University, Japan  
[psg01996@sps.ritsumei.ac.jp](mailto:psg01996@sps.ritsumei.ac.jp)

### **From Demise to Revive: Preserving the Japanese Movie Culture in Hawaii**

The purpose of this paper is to examine why the Japanese Movie culture in Hawaii has shifted from being active to its disappearance through the works of the Japanese film distribution company, Nichibei Kinema. Preserving the Japanese culture is one of the key issues in the Japanese American community. There is a lot of culture and history in the Japanese American community, but the Japanese culture is being constantly lost. What we are concerned in this paper is the kind of factors that explain the disappearance of the Japanese American culture in Hawaii. Japanese movies were a major recreation/entertainment activity for Japanese Americans in Hawaii from the 1920s to the 1970s. In the plantation era, whenever Japanese immigrants saw Japanese movies, they used to feel some nostalgia about their home country, and it took their mind off their worries. Many Japanese immigrants went to the Japanese movie theatres until the 1970s. It was one of the most popular forms of media entertainment for Japanese Americans in Hawaii. Japanese movie represented a strong formal relationship, in terms of media distribution, between the Japanese and the Japanese Americans in Hawaii until the 1970s.

Nichibei Kinema was one of the well-known Japanese movie distribution company in Hawaii. Muneo Kimura, an Issei Japanese immigrant ran this company in Honolulu. Nichibei Kinema can boast of three main achievements: the revival of the Japanese movies after the war, lively film exchanges between Japan and Hawaii, and the promotion of location shooting for Japanese film in Hawaii. There were five to ten theaters showing Japanese movies in Honolulu from the 1920s to the 1970s. The Japanese movie theatres were located mostly in the Aala district, the most lively community space for the Japanese in Hawaii. During the Pacific war, Japanese films were confiscated and the Japanese film distribution business was suspended. However, after the Pacific War, Nichibei Kinema reinitiated film exchanges, and brought back from California their films had been confiscated by the FBI. The movie business fully recovered in the 1950s. Nichibei Kinema also supported and promoted location shooting for Japanese films. This is one of the reasons why Hawaii is the most popular foreign tourist destination for the Japanese. Nichibei Kinema's first priority of business was to provide entertainment for the Japanese American Community in Hawaii. Their theatres were opened in the Aala, the center of the entertainment district for the Hawaiian Japanese. However, in the 1960s, Aala was demolished through the city redevelopment. This urban environmental change brought about rapid disappearance of the entertainment district for the Japanese community. The Japanese movie culture in Hawaii lives in the memory of Japanese Americans as a kind of cultural history. I think it can be found through in the collection of photographs, maps, and oral histories. This would help with the preservation of the Japanese American culture in Hawaii.

GUNDOGDU, Ahmet S.  
International University of Japan, Japan  
[gundogdu@iuj.ac.jp](mailto:gundogdu@iuj.ac.jp)

### **The Impact of ASEAN Trade Facilitation Effort on its Members: A Gravity Approach**

The relationship among human development, income growth, trade flows and trade facilitation is simple in economic theory. Trade facilitation efforts increase trade flows and income growth is greater with more cross border trade. ASEAN member states have been reducing trade barriers, especially in terms of tariff

barriers, as documented and scheduled in the AFTA Common Effective Preferential Tariffs (CEPT). Since members acknowledge that the impact of reducing import tariff on bilateral trade is limited, also trade facilitation measures, such as the implementation of WTO Valuation System (WVA) and the harmonization of custom procedures were introduced. These measures are aimed to reduce transaction cost and enhance trade efficiency. The actual impact of trade facilitation measures on the bilateral trade among ASEAN countries, however, is little known. In this paper, a popular formulation for statistical analyses of bilateral trade flows, namely the gravity model is used so as to uncover the impact of trade facilitation measures on bilateral trade flows among ASEAN members. Our model employs the specification of the exporter-specific fixed-effects developed in Otsuki, Wilson and Sewadeh (2001a, 2001b). In the specification used here, a country's imports from a partner country depends on the size of the countries' economies, per capita GDP, the physical distance between them, AHS tariff imposed on imports and several dummy variables for capturing additional characteristics as well as time dummy variables. Country dummies are also introduced to discern heterogeneity bias. Two datasets are introduced. One includes aggregate annual trade volume among China, South Korea, Japan, USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam from 1988 to 2004. In addition to tariff on imports, an ASEAN AFTA dummy variable is added to the model in order to assess the significance of trade facilitation efforts among the members. The other dataset, from 1997 to 2004, includes annual trade volume disintegrated to two digit levels for HS33, HS34, HS85 and HS90 product categories. The Mutual Recognition Agreements, which cover cosmetics (HS33) and electrical and electronic equipments (HS85), came into practice after 2002 among ASEAN members. The MRAs mutually recognize and accept some or all aspects of one another's conformity assessment results, such as test reports and certificate of compliance. A dummy variable for MRA is embedded to the model. Since diffusion effect for MRAs is another interest of this paper, the model is modified accordingly. Employing these two datasets, the empirical evidences in this paper show significance of trade facilitation measures among ASEAN members on trade flows. The impact of MRA on cosmetics is significant while it is not so for electrical and electronic equipments. The impact of MRA on trade flows, at the beginning, is found to be in increasing return, and then it turns to be in diminishing return.

HAHM, Hyeon-ho  
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea  
[what99@snu.ac.kr](mailto:what99@snu.ac.kr)

### **The Politics of Korean Trade Policy: The Case of the Korea-Chile FTA**

This study purposes to analyze domestic political dynamics regarding the Korea-Chile FTA established in 2004. In attempting to explain the pattern of conflicts among various actors and their behaviors that greatly influenced the overall process of the FTA negotiation and its ratification, this study first critically review the previous approaches of the trade policy with the inclusion of ideational factors and the role of political entrepreneurs, and then compare the explanatory power of them. This analysis will show the relative explanatory power of each approach varies according to the political context of the case, contradicting the previous approach centered on economic interest and institution.

According to recent research on foreign economic policy, the outcome of decision making process depends on the interaction between "the players" and "the rules." As for the players, while many researchers pay attention to organized interest groups, their political strength and efficacy to influence the outcome is determined by the degree of their preference, the level of organization, and the size of the groups. On the other hand, actors behave in the context of opportunity and constraint that the institution provides. While many researchers emphasize the political institution determines the political behaviors of the actors and consequently the policy outcomes, the effects of various institutional elements including regime type (democratic or authoritarian regime), party system (ex. two-party or multi-party) and party discipline (strong or weak), electoral institution (majoritarian or proportional) should be noted.

Such modification provides the better explanation of how the Korea-Chile FTA is concluded despite strong and consistent influence of anti-FTA groups. However, comprehensive understanding of the political phenomena involved in the process requires other two explanatory factors. Especially, the most crucial factors to determine the conclusion of the FTA negotiation and its ratification are the consensus on the trade policy among the government actors, ideological similarity between two major parties, the

government's side-payment for the loser group and the political leadership of President. In this regards, it is necessary to analyze the ideational factors and the role of political entrepreneurs to fully explain the pattern of domestic politics surrounding the FTA.

This study will contradict Gourevitch(1977)'s test result of comparing main approaches in explaining four countries' trade policies in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as recent research trend. This study will also suggest theoretical and practical implications for effective and democratic way to pursue trade policy, contradicting the conventional "insulation policy."

To do this, I rely on the data collected by in-depth interviews and document analysis. The interviewees are political actors who played major roles in the negotiation and ratification process of the Korea-Chile FTA (government officials, lawmakers, leaders of interest groups, and journalists). I also analyze government official documents and the Korean National Assembly reports.

HARIYADI, Bambang  
University of Hawaii, USA  
[bambang@hawaii.edu](mailto:bambang@hawaii.edu)

### **Cinnamon Agroforests: Protecting or Threatening the Park**

Serampas is a group of indigenous people who occupy pristine forest enclaves within the tropical rainforest of Kerinci Seblat National Park Sumatra, Indonesia. The group has developed adaptive strategies to address the natural challenges they face by maintaining a level of harmony with the given environment. This research attempts to reveal the changes of traditional natural resource management practice in the community of Serampas over time. I employed multi disciplinary approach to address the research objective including participant observation, focus group discussion, in-depth interview, and vegetation analysis. The local customary system (adat) guides the natural resources management and keeps the sustainable practice of natural resources exploitation over time. However, a series of internal and external influences gradually weaken the adat and concomitantly change the traditional practices of natural resources management. Villagers have incorporated cinnamon into their traditional practice of shifting cultivation. This advanced shifting cultivation system not only changes the local farming system but also transforms the socio-cultural order and reshape the local landscape as well.

HIGGINS, Katherine Connell  
University of Hawaii, USA  
[khiggins@hawaii.edu](mailto:khiggins@hawaii.edu)

### **Peau kula: The change in art**

The appreciation of contemporary Pacific arts requires an approach as unique as the images and expressions emerging and intriguing the local and international art world. The Oceania Centre for Arts and Culture in Suva, Fiji is producing contemporary art that moves globally but is rooted in the customs and cultures of Oceania; thus I will propose a unique approach when appreciating and interpreting their work based on the artist rather than western standards of art appreciation, which include a focus on composition, form, line, color choice, and technical skill as set by Western standards.

There are layered dimensions in the imagery and forms flowing out of Oceania and flourishing amidst international artists, yet this art is diminished if qualified within western standards of art criticism and critique. While 'art for art's sake' is a standard notion of western arts it is a foreign concept in the Pacific where aesthetic objects, historically, had functional value. And I argue that 'art for art's sake' is not the initial, or primary, motive for artists, such as those at the Oceania Centre; therefore to adequately appreciate the complexity of the imagery we must consider the importance of the presence of the artist and the relationships that inspire such creativity. Consequential aspects that may be complimentary or oppositional to those local influences are the contemporary issues such as globalization, environmental issues, political tensions, and loss or weakening of indigenous language, customs, and knowledge.

To grasp contemporary Pacific arts one must begin with the artist because the process of creation offers a dimension that the product may not. These artists are informed by the creations of their ancestors, ancestors

who did not have a lone word for art. The artisans of the past reflected, represented, and adapted elements of their environment with aesthetic styling. Some of these creations were major undertakings that fostered relationships in a collective effort that resulted in the perpetuation of particular knowledge in the younger generations; for example, the Papua New Guinean *malanggan*, which is produced only to be destroyed, highlights the importance of process over product.

I will emphasize the importance of process in the creation of aesthetic objects (which I refer to as art) as a method of passing on knowledge and assuring the persistence of customs which will be adapted and regenerated in each subsequent generation. I will incorporate reflections of long-established systems of creativity in Oceania as I offer my own reflections on the syncretism in art emerging out of the Oceania Centre for Arts and Culture. By examining the processes of art through a focus on the artist, I aim to reveal a network of meaning, a flowing system, that reflects the cultural motivations, expectations, knowledge, and implications integrated in contemporary Pacific arts which in turn offer an exceptional comprehension that is not achieved through Western standards of critique. Western critique being focused on the elements generally learned through an academic or practical training in artistic design and technique as dictated by the Euro-American academy.

HO, Sana  
Michigan State University, USA  
[hosana@msu.edu](mailto:hosana@msu.edu)

## **520: From anti-globalization movements to symbolic capital in Taiwan**

### **1) Statement**

This paper examines the issues of anti-globalization movements in Taiwan, 1987~1993. I will analyze the development and transformation of an important symbol '520' of the social reforms in Taiwan. '520' is the date in 1988 for the first violent conflict in a peasant protest movement against globalization, mainly for the U.S., WTO and GATT. After the leaders were arrested, the date became an important date to hold important social movements every year. For the first time in Taiwan history, the chief political oppositional party won the election and was inaugurated on 520, 2000. Thus, this important symbol transferred from anti-globalization to a political symbolic capital. After 520 in 2000, there is no more social movement hold on this date.

After examining the development and transformation of this important symbol, I will turn to discuss the characteristics of the anti-globalization movements in Taiwan. The main argument will focus on why there is no large-scale anti-globalization movement in Taiwan right now. As the voice of anti-globalization becomes louder and louder in the other parts of the world, it seems to disappear in Taiwan although other civil movements still continue to develop in the political arena.

Can we place these Taiwanese anti-globalization movements into the context of the forms and successes/trajectories of (contemporaneous and later) such movements elsewhere in Asia, or beyond? What might the similarities and/or divergences tell us?

### **2) Justification**

This paper talks about an important issue which is not discussed so far, that is, the development and 'vanishment' of peasant resistance in the unequal and exploitative globalization in Taiwan. Any movement that's "disappeared" from the scene (or gone dormant) has important lessons to offer to other movements—what not to do, what they should have done, how they might have framed their messages differently to gain public support, etc.

One question is to what extent these Taiwanese activists—coming well before the main body of anti-globalization protests—did or didn't see themselves as linked to broader transnational movements, and did/didn't forge transnational linkages. These movements seem to be a precursor to the main thrust of anti-globalization protests since the late 1990s—what does this tell us? Why did Taiwan not experience a later resurgence of movements against free trade when other nations did?

### **3) Approach**

In this paper I will combine both of the approaches of Political Economy and Political and Economical Anthropology. The issue of globalization and its main institutions such as WTO, GATT is frequently discussed in the approach of Political Economy. From the approach of Political and Economical

Anthropology, we can understand why there would be or would not be a resistance in different cultural contexts and regions.

I will look into the “new transnational social movements” literatures as well. There are a lot of writings since the 1999 Seattle WTO protests about the broader “anti-globalization” and/or “global justice” movement (some call it the “movement of movements”)

#### 4) *Methods*

- ☐ Documents: historical documents such as newspaper, magazines
- ☐ Journal articles, books
- ☐ Website resources

HONG, Yu

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

[yuhong@uiuc.edu](mailto:yuhong@uiuc.edu)

### **ICT4D in the Chinese Developmental Context--Direction and Character of ICT Development in China**

As dependency theory poignantly argues, global development is structured on hierarchical divisions of labor s and potentially generates in peripheral countries new dependency for new financial and technological inputs. In the era of increasingly integrated transnational economic development, without critical thinking and planning of global participation, local interests at various scales run the risk of being curtailed. In this situation of double bind for developing countries, it is important to analyze practiced developmental policy in the global South. On the one hand, national development is constantly situated within and conditioned by global fluxes. On the other hand, developing countries also negotiate their way within larger constraints.

This paper strives to put information and communication technologies (ICT) development in China within the perspective of development studies, as a way of exemplifying a development trajectory at the crossroads of global and local forces. As a leading strategic sector, ICT development in China epitomizes a development package with distinctive South characteristics. This paper argues 1) China’s development policy reflects the wisdom of the East Asia model of development that is characterized by a cautious and strategic participation in global economy; 2) even this strategic global participation has generated uneven and mixed consequences in the national ICT sector. This paper provides an analysis of the direction and character of China’s ICT development by synthesizing data from trade journals, news reports, government publications and secondary sources.

This paper shows that in the globalization paradigm, the Chinese state actively pursues a nationalist ICT development. Putting the nationalist developmental strategy into its specific historical context, this paper argues that given China’s status as the potentially largest and most important ICT consumer market for global ICT manufacturers, the nationalist strategy is historically feasible, because the state is able to maneuver amidst the fierce competition among transnational players. Internally, the state forms working partnerships with domestic enterprises and uses its monopolistic ownership of the end-user service sector to protect domestic market. Externally, the state adopts a selective FDI policy to facilitate technology transfer and to optimize and upgrade the ICT production structure. So I argue that to understand the character and direction of ICT development in China and even beyond, it is important to take into account the state as a field of policies and social relations, as the state is a major force in shaping the contour of localized global economy. Moreover, I reiterate that as the Chinese national development is defined within globalization, developing globally competitive ICT manufacturing capacities is a crucial issue in China’s globalization strategy.

HOSSAIN, MD Zakir

Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

[zakir9913@yahoo.com](mailto:zakir9913@yahoo.com)

### **Good Governance in Urban Basic Service Delivering Process of Bangladesh: A Case for Khulna City Corporation Area**



The performance of metropolitan management depends on the nature and structure of good governance. Development planning policies require an effective implementation for better results, and the effective implementation can be ensured through good governance of metropolitan areas. In Bangladesh, the existing urban development administration is not capable to deal with urban problems. It has been argued that the present institutional framework and capacities of institutions in urban sector are the major constraints against urban development. Without achieving good governance, urban bodies can not able to provide better service to their clients. For this, the present study tried to evaluate the existing governance of Khulna City Corporation area and evaluation of governance includes evaluation of the performance of organizations in delivering urban basic services at Khulna City Corporation area. It also gave a plan to formulate some effective strategies for improving the service delivering condition of Khulna City Corporation and that ensures good governance at Municipal level. The research followed an interwoven approach of different methods to work out. Several data collection techniques as questionnaire survey, secondary data collection and key informants interview were applied. For questionnaire survey sampling technique would adopt focusing the representation of every class of people from every single ward of Khulna City Corporation. To analyze the data the study would adopt different statistical technique supported by the software SPSS. A wide range of consumers (86.60% of the total) found no change in service efficiency of the city corporation over time from the near past. Two respondents of every three were found unsatisfied (65.2% of the total) with the activities of the corporation. More than half (52.7%) of the respondents were found unsatisfied with their public representatives. The study reveals that more than two-third of the citizens (69.7% of the total) is not satisfied with the services provided by KCC. The residential citizens of Khulna city demanded prevention of water logging in a very loud voice (86.83%) followed by better road network (61.71%) and free footpath (61%). While the urbanities of industrial and commercial areas demanded loudly for better water supply (57.25%) followed by better sanitary and drainage facilities. To avail these services, most of citizens inclined to pay additional taxes. It is clear that the citizens are not satisfied with the activities of service delivering agencies. City Corporation is the prime organization and it has a lot of problems in the service delivering process and they are- lack of coordination between standing committees, lack of transparency and accountability, resource constraints and lack of inclusiveness and responsiveness. Expect City Corporation, there are about twenty organizations for delivering urban basic services and the involvement of twenty organizations to determine the growth of Khulna generates functional overlap and problem of co-ordination. The multiplicity of institutions results in plurality in the planning and development approach and this plurality give the uncoordinated efforts which creates many problems than to solve it. Along with, functional overlapping, the organizations have no control and coordination on their activities. Without achievement of good governance at the municipal level, the problems can't be solved. For this, the study gives some guidelines to achieve good governance at the municipal level and provide their implementation mechanism. The given strategies mainly focus on assessment and monitoring, access to information and public participation, promoting ethics, professionalism and integrity and institutional reforms.

HUANG, Tianyuan  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[tianyuan@hawaii.edu](mailto:tianyuan@hawaii.edu)

### **A New “Made in China”: Confucian Institute and Its Implications for the US-China Relations and the Asia-Pacific Community**

**Background:** Among numerous China's exports to the world, the Confucian Institute is brand new. If Confucius was still alive, he might sigh with emotion for his fall and rise during the past several decades. Thirty-two years ago, he was criticized and denounced by “red guards” in Mao's China. Nowadays, however, Beijing plans to set up 100 Confucian Institutes to educate foreigners in Chinese language and traditional culture. The first Confucian Institute was set up in Seoul, Korea in 2004. By March 2006, there had been 29 Confucian Institutes in Asia-Pacific countries. The University of Hawaii signed agreement with China to set up Confucian Institute together on June 28, 2006. Though it is truly difficult to associate such a polite and erudite scholar with China's expansion of its hard power, some people like Harvard professor Joseph Nye view the Confucian Institute as a symbol of China's expansion of its soft power,

which might be used to exclude the USA from Asia and the Pacific. It seems that China's expansion of its soft power may lead to the "Clash of Civilizations" across the Pacific Ocean. **Abstract:** In this article, the author tries to analyze the essence of Confucianism and demonstrate that the Confucian Institute means more peace and harmony for this region and even the world from four perspectives of international relations theory. First, the Confucian Institute means that China is *domestically* saying goodbye to Mao's struggle-oriented ideology. While seeking modernity, Chinese elites are rediscovering its traditional Confucianism which cherishes harmony and order. Such an ideological change corresponds to China's adjustment of its foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific countries including the USA in recent years. Second, Confucianism prefers the co-existence and co-prosperity of diversified cultures. From the perspective of Alexander Wendt's *constructivism*, China is preventing the US-China relationship from becoming the "Lockean" or "Hobbesian" culture by cultural exchanges and seems to use Confucian Institutes to construct a "Kantian" culture in Asia and the Pacific. The Confucian Institute represents an ideally shared value deeply held by many Chinese elites that China should rise peacefully and become a "responsible stakeholder" with self-restraint in the international system led by the USA. It is more unlikely for China to choose an Asian "Monroe Doctrine" to exclude USA from Asia. Third, even if China expands its soft power in this way, it has to be further economically and politically globalized. An isolated China can not attract others. Furthering interdependence between China and the world will be obviously conducive to China's reform. From the *liberal* lens, China's globalization plus might bring more opportunities for the progress of US-China relations. Finally, China is selling Confucian Institutes, rather than building aircraft carriers. No matter how strong, soft power is not hard but soft. The Confucian Institute itself can not exclude USA's influence from Asia. From the perspective of *realism*, it is better for USA to let China spend its increasing foreign exchange reserve on its soft power rather than hard power.

HUMMEL, Dianna R.  
Hawaii Pacific University, USA  
[di910@aol.com](mailto:di910@aol.com)

### **Reshaping the East**

The alliance structure in North East Asia is bilateral and cold war orientated. In the last several years this alliance structure has started to change coinciding with regional and global developments and issues. Such issues would include the rise of China, the rise of nationalism, economic interdependence, and diverging security perceptions.

Using case study mythology this paper will explore the changes and adaptation alliances have undergone within the last ten years. Specifically, the alliances between Russia/ China ROK/U.S. and Japan/U.S. are used. The objective of the paper is to ask and answer the questions: what drives the alliances in NEA? How are changes in the region reshaping long standing alliances? How, or is, change bringing about new alliances? And how are old alliances adjusting to the new environment?

It is expected that this paper will show that no one factor, such as security or economics, contributes to the changing alliances structure in NEA. Rather it is a combination of several factors as seen from an emerging post-cold war view from the countries involved. Also, it is expected to show how as perceptions in the region change, or don't change, alliances once thought unbreakable are coming under new pressures and are changing from a security based to more political/economic basis.

HUR, Jae Young  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[jyounghur@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:jyounghur@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **The northern trilateral relationship of DPRK, China, and Russia in 2000s**

It is well known that the intimate relationships among DPRK, China, and Russia during the Cold War has not been the same since the end of the Cold War. However, with the bipolar structure created by the obvious conflicting two sides - the U.S. and Russia - transferring into a complex multi-polar structure created around regional or allied blocs of interests, the three countries have once again tightened up their

relationships from the 21st century.

This paper focuses on the relationship of DPRK, China, and Russia in 2000s. The choice of the topic was based on the reason that the northern trilateral relationship not only is the issue of DPRK, China and Russia whose interests are directly related but also affects Republic of Korea and Japan with the issue of unification, and geographical interests. Moreover, the intricate relations involving military issues with the U.S. is also relevant.

Above all, the diplomatic policies of Republic of Korea were chosen as the topic of study as its framework can be greatly influenced by the changes in Northern trilateral relations. Therefore, consideration on the relationship during the Cold War of the DPRK-China-Russia trilateral relations is the main framework of this paper. Furthermore, the study on what affects six-party talks on DPRK's launching of missiles and food aid has will be done in parallel.

This study will be carried out as having the local news reports of China and Russia as the framework, along with related academic papers. Through analysis of main events, considerations will be made on how Northern trilateral relations have maintained with its ups and downs. During the Cold War, when the three countries were thought to have been on good terms, the leader of the Soviet Union did not visit DPRK. The Russian President, Putin's visit to Pyongyang and Kim Jong-il's visit to Moscow in 2001, however, provide a good basis in viewing the renewing DPRK-Russia relations. Moreover, the fact that Kim Jong-il has visited China three times since 2000 and Chinese leaders Jang ZeMin and Hu Jin Tao each visited Pyongyang once will help explain the improvement of the northern trilateral relations.

Lastly, this study will derive a correlation between Northern trilateral relations and DPRK-U.S relations centered on the DPRK's nuclear crisis and economic sanction since 2000. The conclusion will make prospects on how the Northern trilateral relations and DPRK-U.S. relations will develop. As a countermeasure for the nuclear crisis, DPRK actively sought for restoration of relationships with China and Russia in 2004, while confronting U.S. Moreover in 2006, the UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution on DPRK's launching of missiles. Taking all these into account, the correlation between the trilateral relations and DPRK-U.S relations will be drawn. The previous studies are confined by the date of publication, the events dealt with or relations of states, but this study has significance in that it examines the rapidly changing relations of the U.S, China, Russia and DPRK through six party talks.

HUYNH, Mai Phuong  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[mphuynh@hawaii.edu](mailto:mphuynh@hawaii.edu)

### **Values education in Vietnam**

Contemporary scholars view schooling as the chief way to advance modernization and social mobility. Schools are seen as universally uniform because of a prevalent belief in a historical commonality. Education is then seen as the primary instrument for molding individuals both locally, and as global citizens sharing a uniform moral code.

Conversely, common sense tells us that what might be appropriate to one people may not be suitable for another. Hence different moral values and beliefs result in different behaviors and cultural variation. Following this premise, this paper examines the moral values impacting Vietnamese culture and education in the context of a Socialist nation, as the State attempt to accommodate current education reform that would allow the people to better-prepare to benefit from globalization trends.

The focus is on Chinese and Indian values that informed Vietnamese culture for over 2000 years, as articulated through Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, three moral philosophies retained in traditional seamless commonality.

The paper follows descriptive and comparative approaches probing the effects of each philosophy on public perceptions of education and knowledge; follows a historical approach of each philosophy in the Vietnamese cultural context; portrays actual situations of moral education in the elementary (K-12) setting; and explores the contrasting relationship between schools and embedded moral values.

This effort considers Eastern values as related to moral education while suggesting how to address the need for modernizing change.

ISLAM, Mohammad Mainul  
Peking University, P. R. China  
[mainulbdcn@gmail.com](mailto:mainulbdcn@gmail.com); [mainul@pku.edu.cn](mailto:mainul@pku.edu.cn)

### **Mortality and Epidemiological Transition in Bangladesh: The Experiences and Lessons to Developing Countries in the New Millennium**

Mortality and epidemiological transitions have been the unique worldwide historical events which continue to unfold. In broader sense mortality and epidemiological transitions signify each other where transitions do not necessarily initiate transition of fertility. This transition can be viewed from the demographic, social, medical, economic, and cultural standpoints. Improved nutrition, levels of income, living standards, public health, social organization and scientific advancements are more significant here. The interpretations explaining the transition have promoted much debate but it can be argued that developing countries are sharing the transitions more significantly in this present century. Therefore, from theoretical perspectives this paper makes an attempt to measure the stages of 'Demographic and Epidemiological Transition Theory' in Bangladesh- the 7<sup>th</sup> largest populous and mostly densely populated country in the world treating as a developing country in South Asia which is now entering well into the third phase of demographic transition and in the epidemiological transition where the place is taking in between the age of degenerative and man made diseases followed by the transitional variant of delayed model. It is also important to note that several stages of transition are overlapping here. To extent the transition descriptive methods are widely used to comprehend the transitions in both mortality and morbidity. For better comprehending mortality transition in Bangladesh *Time Series Status* of selected mortality (Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under 5 Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Life expectancy at Birth) and other demographic indicators between 1974 to 2005 have been used. But data were not well enough to measure the epidemiological transition exactly here. For epidemiological transition referring few studies and a primary study which is a mix of quantitative (surveyed 385 Households of 5211 in 10 villages) and qualitative (Focus Group Discussion), in-depth interview, etc) methods have also been used to extent the morbidity and other related information over times at grassroots level as well as in overall Bangladesh. The study indicates that the changing pattern of diseases observed over recent years, from acute infectious and deficiency diseases to the chronic non-communicable diseases, is a continuous process of transformation with some diseases disappearing and others appearing or reappearing. It is important to note that although infectious diseases are still an important public health concern but non-communicable diseases are also coming to the forefront as causes of illness and death, especially in developing countries where it is used to be possible to control many communicable diseases. Finally in this respect this paper makes an attempt-to explore, comprehend and re-assess mortality and its development through studying the patterns, levels and trends over time and the patterns of morbidity and the causes of death in Bangladesh aiming to identify the changes, challenges and upcoming threats to achieve the social progress and stability in a whole in this new millennium for taking appropriate measures where other developing countries can take the lessons.

JAIN, Mehul  
National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India  
[mehuljain19@gmail.com](mailto:mehuljain19@gmail.com)

### **Wastewater recycling and reuse in Tropical conditions**

Communities across the world face water supply challenges due to increasing demand, drought, depletion and contamination of ground water or because of dependence on a single source of supply. The problem becomes more complex considering that sanitation in urban world has meant building flush toilets and then linking them to sewer systems. The problem which India faces is that, even though the population has risen sharply, the amount of fresh water available for such transportation is dwindling. This paper focuses on providing a viable solution for wastewater treatment so as to ease the burden on the centralized sewage treatment plants (STP s). This has been proposed by a method of onsite treatment and reuse of the municipal sewage on a university campus in India. The reuse advocated confers to the USEPA standard for reuse. By means of this study it was concluded that even though setting up such a system may involve

considerable investment but it's a system that requires less maintenance which can account for nearly 80% of the water consumption.

JEONG, Ji-hoon  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[jjh@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:jjh@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **The Role of Human Networks in a Multilateral Confidence Building Process: the Implications of the CSCE/OSCE for Northeast Asia after North Korea's Nuke Test**

Europe could build CSCE/OSCE with human networks from both NATO and WTO. WTO originally initiated security dialogues to make member state of NATO recognize Soviet border line at the time. When it comes to Northeast Asia in last twelve years, it was not the case. This paper tries to analyze European experiences of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE, later developed an Organization—the OSCE) and compare them to recent Northeast Asian. Despite the continuous attempts to ease nuclear tension in Northeast Asia such as the Six-party Talks, North Korea conducted a nuclear test on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2006. Some of analysts pointed out lack of confidence among the six countries as a major cause. They also pointed out that North Korea, which is notorious for being an “incorrigible” and closed country, is a main problem. The member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warszawa Treaty Organization (WTO), however, had not trusted each other either, but they overcame “the iron curtain” and succeed to make the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in 1975. How come Europe could build a multilateral confidence in the Cold War era?

This paper argues that human networks in Europe are major factors to bring and strengthen the CSCE/OSCE. This paper takes human networks as attempts within NATO and WTO to make and maintain regular security dialogue with their counterparts. Human networks were composed of two parts: attempts by (1) governmental decision-makers and (2) experts who made intellectual activities advocating arms control between NATO and WTO. These Human networks in Europe shaped common ideas, which made member states of NATO and WTO consider their counterparts responsible partners to cooperate with. This multilateral confidence have driven forward the CSCE/OSCE and made it an irreversible security regime in Europe. To make the argument clear, this paper takes a constructivist stance as a contending framework, which treats international institutions as a product of shared ideas by their member states.

Human networks among six participants of the Talks do not run well. Kim Jong Ill's will to negotiate with U.S. now is far smaller than Mikhail S. Gorbachov at the time. George W. Bush's priority on North Korea doesn't seem higher than Richard M. Nixon's on Soviet Union. It blocked the way to have conversation among decision-makers from two countries. There is no single expert arguing officially that it needs to have security talk with its counterparts and make sure the guarantee of the super power on its survival. It keeps North Korea from examining negotiation in Six-party Talks as a considerable option to choose.

JEONG RYUN, Lee  
Yonsei University, Korea  
[jyvjy1218@naver.com](mailto:jyvjy1218@naver.com)

### **Analysis of Southeast Asian countries' reactions to the Japan's Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere: focusing on Myanmar case**

The main question of this essay is as follows: “Why some leaders of countries under the Japanese occupation accepted the concept of Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere?”

This article aims at widening the viewpoints in the discussions of Japan's greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Currently, there are many approaches to this theme in diverse ways, mainly focusing on Japan's point of view. However, for a proper analysis of Japan's ideology, we should consider the related countries' reactions. In this article, the main issue will be Southeast Asia's reactions to the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere focusing on the leader in Myanmar.

The greater Asia co-prosperity sphere affected many developments during 1940-1945, and during the time Southeast Asia countries were under Japanese Occupation. Until now, the studies of Southeast Asia under



Japanese occupation were divided in two different standpoints: 'Interruption & Continuity'. These different words for characterizing Japanese Occupation time came from the different analysis of cause of growing nationalism.

Some Scholars said that Japan's greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere's duration had a positive effect on the Myanmar people in terms of nationalism, and as so, it could support that Japanese idea's ideal type. In Myanmar, Ba Maw became Head of State under Japanese Occupation. His "grit and courage" in resisting Japanese occupation show us the distinguishing model. He was one meaningful character in a Southeast Asia Country and this essay will take his literature work for analyzing reactions of the Southeast Countries.

This essay will first reassess the current studies of the Japan's greater East Asia co-prosperity Sphere especially noticing the Japanese southward advance. Moreover, we'll try to arrange main argument of appraisal of the time under Japanese occupation in Southeast Asia countries. Second, we will discuss Southeast Asian people's perception about Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere by analyzing Ba Maw's writing (*Breakthrough in Burma: Memoirs of a Revolution, 1939-1945*) and his political actions. Finally, I want to emphasize the interesting aspect of Japan's idea that persuades many leaders in Asia and influences many people's nationalism. The ideal and reality of Japan's ideology was very different and emphasizing the big difference was main stream of explanation until now. However it was not only one side action, but includes receiver's reactions. We see people under Japanese occupation have also take advantages of the ideology.

The same or similar reactions existed in other Asia-Pacific Countries when they are under Japanese occupation. This kind of common historical experiences will give us many implications for the new era of regionalism.

JIANG, Xiaojuan

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

[xiaojuanj@gmail.com](mailto:xiaojuanj@gmail.com)

### **To rebel or to revel? The case study on "15 minutes flash mobs" on anti-Chen Shuibian campaign**

On 5<sup>th</sup> October 2006, there was a "15 minutes flash mobs" on anti-Chen Shuibian in Taiwan. This activity was initiated by anti-Chen campaign leaders through TV news. This is the first time of conducting a democratic movement through flash mob (inexplicable mob) in Taiwan, also in greater China. And this is the quite special way to gather flash mobs through TV news, not through the internet or mobile phone as usual. I got my research idea from this case. Now flash mob is very popular in the Chinese youth. Is it only for fun, for expression? Or is it a potential group of pushing democratization? Is it more difficult for government to control the public activities? And I also try to find the relationship between flash mobs and Chinese youth culture.

The methodologies of this paper include the case study on "15 minutes flash mobs" on anti-Chen Shuibian campaign and the interview of online groups.

Mobile communications and pervasive computing technologies, together with social contracts, are already beginning to change the way people meet, work, shop, and even participate in the democratic activities. Flash mobs gather together through effective networks of internet and mobile phone, or even through interpersonal communication. Through the interview of online group "smart mob" this paper exposes the way how they build the networks, such like sending message in the snowball way, brief notice on bbs, or putting scrip into personal mailboxes and etc. The dynamics of making vanity community come into the real social life are diverse. To express their own ideas and share the meaning is on the first place in male mobs' responses. To get some personal experiences of the new media world is the top one in female mobs' responses. Almost 47% percent of flash mobs consider this as one part of cyber cultures and fashions.

"15 minutes flash mobs" is quite special. The political leaders promulgated the information through the platform of mass media. In a sense, flash mob here is only the disguise of public assembly. The public assembly looks more like a revel through this funny, fashioned and unusual way. But compared with the traditional public assembly, "15 minutes flash mobs" is with some cyber characteristics. We can describe it as the emergent, hidden, unorganized and unpredictable one. It is not a casual issue in Taiwan, actually it closely related with Taiwan's media, politics and civil society.

And thinking about it in Chinese social context, it maybe provides more possibilities of expressing of public opinions (In mainland China, there is no forbiddance or limitation of flash mob until now). The

majority of flash mobs in china is the urban youth, who are maybe internet engineers, SOHO workers, liberal writers and online businessmen. The potential of democratization was born by the combination of liberal values and new media technologies.

JING, Shen  
Shanghai University, R.P. China  
[softmilkcandy@126.com](mailto:softmilkcandy@126.com) ; [shujsh@hotmail.com](mailto:shujsh@hotmail.com)

### **Classic dilemmas and new challenges: An anthropology study on Oirats in China**

The Oirat is a small nomadic tribe affiliated to the Mongolian nationality, one of the 55 ethnic minorities in China. The Oirat tribe, with a population of about 140,000, leads a nomadic way of life in northwest China. Over the years, these nomads have faced increasing challenges to their traditional way of life and culture.

The Oirats are much closer, culturally, to other nomadic groups that live with them than to the Han Chinese. In fact, they have adapted many of the customs of the Kazakh and Tibetan cultures. This is evident by research that has concluded that the Chinese Oirats are on their way to losing their identity and unique customs. However, the Oirats, like other minority nationalities in China, are losing their battle to maintain their sense of ethnic identity.

The Chinese Oirats have been fighting for their classic dilemmas for almost 300 years, including the continuous interaction with Chinese society and other minority communities. Today, they face new challenges like China's economic transformation and globalization. My research questions are (1) to what extent does the Kazakh and Tibetan cultures influence the Oirats? (2) What is the impact of globalization on their culture and ethnic identity? (3) How do the Oirats perceive themselves in the new China?

Focusing on the vicissitudes of their customs, folklore, and daily life from 1949 to 2004, this study re-examines the identity of the Chinese Oirats through a conventional cultural anthropology field study in western Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Qinghai. The researcher collected and tape-recorded about 100 folklores from the senior members of the Oirat tribe with the average age above seventy years old. These folklores have mirrored the different level of the influence of other cultures toward the Oirat culture at different historical periods. Also, the folklores are very valuable because they have never been officially documented and could potentially disappear as the old folklore singers pass away. In addition, a semi-structured interview has been conducted among the Oirats that were randomly selected from the different age groups in order to gather a more complete picture regarding their perception of their own culture and identity, in this new ever-changing environment.

Results from this study conclude that although China has the largest Oirat population in East Asia, they are the most endangered minority group in China in terms of the culture and their ethnic identity. This calls for more policy intervention and professional attention in the field of the conservation of culture, language, and identity of China's ethnic minority groups, particularly the Oirats Mongolian tribe, which has faced both classic dilemmas and new challenges.

JING, Shen  
Shanghai University, P. R. China  
[softmilkcandy@126.com](mailto:softmilkcandy@126.com) ; [shujsh@hotmail.com](mailto:shujsh@hotmail.com)

### **From Panic to Rationalism: The Evolution of AIDS/HIV Reporting in Chinese Primary Newspapers**

The reports on AIDS in the mass media play a very important role in AIDS prevention and control. Even though profound socioeconomic changes are underway in China, there are no alternatives to the primary newspapers until now. The reports on AIDS in these primary media outlets influence public opinion profoundly. The active research [Li Xiguang *et al*, *Stratagem Research on AIDS Report in China, Proceeding of the Sociology and AIDS Prevention and Control in China*, Beijing, 2003] shows that the news on AIDS is mainly reported around December 1<sup>st</sup> "World AIDS Day" in China. In this paper, the author addresses the following issues: what is the current situation of the AIDS/HIV report in the mainland China primary media? What is its trend? In which way can we improve it?

Two methods were applied in this research: sample survey and case study. In the survey, the author chose some typical newspapers from more than 2000 newspapers in China. First the newspapers selected must be primary papers with a large circulation. Second they must represent the different geography of China for the study of AIDS/HIV. Based on these two standards, four newspapers were chosen: the *People's Daily*, the largest daily newspaper in China; the *Chinese Youth Daily*, a comprehensive newspaper with a good reputation among the youth of China; the *Southern Weekend*, a famous newspaper renowned for its profound reports; and the *Dahe daily*, a comprehensive daily newspaper in inland Henan province which is of the second highest prevalence of AIDS/HIV in China. The researchers reviewed the AIDS/HIV reports on the first two newspapers between November 16 and December 15 in each year from 1988 to 2005. The similar survey on the *Dahe Daily* was from 1997 to 2005. The survey on the *Southern Weekend* was from 1990 to 2005 on each issue.

The case studies focused on two AIDS/HIV related events reporting in these newspapers. One of them studied the reports relating to the event of the HIV needle-stick rumors in Tianjin in 2001. The other studied the reports referring to the marriage of a HIV positive female in Beijing in November 2002.

In conclusion, since the first World AIDS Day started in 1988, mainland Chinese primary media gradually increased coverage of the AIDS issue, and the distribution of the number of pages tends to be reasonable after 2001. More reported contents are from a macroscopic view instead of a microscopic view. However, there are rare dynamic reports, and the news is mostly accumulated from the official issuers. In addition, the leader's speech reports, which are very important in discussing the AIDS issues in China, are far from enough. Although the misguidance in the primary media is decreasing, this paper calls for the government to pay more attention to the reports on AIDS issues and the media to have more profound feature reports from first-hand sources in the future.

JONES, Michael E.  
Indiana University, USA  
[mejones@indiana.edu](mailto:mejones@indiana.edu)

### **Thailand and Globalization: Reform Utilities – Culture, Education, Engaged Spirituality, and Social Movements**

#### Research

The social movement in Thailand that I am investigating is distinguished by the establishment of alternative education, foundations, and networks linked to socio-political and spiritual advocacies. This social movement views state educational reform/decentralization as an incoherent, hegemonic impulse and has countered it with the development of alternative schools and advocating home-school as an alternative to public schooling. The growing numbers of alternative schools represent the resistance to perceived threats to deeply-imbedded cultural values posed by both decentralization and globalization. The state's primary goals of decentralization are to redistribute the administration of the public good and to improve the quality of education in order to remain globally competitive. Many Thais, however, need to be assured of adequate incentive to embrace the conditional empowerment of decentralization. To a large segment of Thai society, a reasoned resistance is necessary to deflect the intrusion of immoral cultural change caused by inadequate reform. The educational social movement represents this reasoned response and symbolizes many Thai's lack of confidence in the state to deliver an equitable, coherent public good.

The four primary research questions are:

1. What social, cultural, political, and spiritual values inform alternative education activists in Thailand?
2. What has been the impact of alternative schools and home-schooling on decentralization and reform in Thailand?
3. What are the historic and cultural contexts of reform movements in Thailand?
4. What (if anything) is distinctly "Thai" about Thai decentralization and reform?

#### Methodology

I am conducting a qualitative research in Thailand, gathering data through extensive interviews of home-schoolers, alternative educators, Ministry of Education officials; observations at schools; in-depth literature research; and immersing into ethnographic case studies at two alternative education sites. To answer my primary research questions, I will investigate three strains of educational reform: the alternative education

movement, historical reforms related to globalization, culture, spirituality, and education; and the Ministry of Education's reform policy-making.

#### Theory

My research will be informed by several theoretical frameworks, including: globalization and its relationship to decentralization, education policy-making related to reform in developing country contexts; culture as social movement; culture as education; communities of practice; and alternative conceptions of pedagogy and learning. Key literature will come from Western, Thai, and international resources.

#### Summation

This research represents a discourse expressing contributions in humanistic terms:

- Identifies historical relationships and inter-related affects between globalization and educational reform in Thailand.
- Provides explanations of how alternative education resists national/international hegemony and illustrates the political implications of democracy as a grassroots process starting with education.
- Examines home-schooling in Thailand as part of a social movement that conveys a perceptual change about how learning occurs, what it means to be educated, and the opportunities this affords.
- Examines some effects of western education on Thai "indigenous" learning patterns.
- Proposes skills students need to learn to live in a *globalized* future-world.
- Reflects on Buddhism as a state tool and a means of resistance to the state;
- Defines spirituality and clarifies how it may influence educational reform and promote public good.

JOSHI, Devin K.

University of Washington, USA

[daowen@u.washington.edu](mailto:daowen@u.washington.edu)

### **Structural Adjustment, Good Governance, and Human Development in India: The Cases of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu from 1980 to 2005**

This paper seeks to explain why the Indian state of Tamil Nadu has performed better on comprehensive development indicators like the Human Development Index than the economically prospering state of Gujarat over the last three decades. As the two states started at approximately the same levels of human development in 1980, the comparison of these two states presents an anomaly because according to neo-liberalism one would expect strong economic growth and investment as in Gujarat to spill over into other (i.e. social and ecological) aspects of development. By contrast, however, the relatively less advanced state (in economic terms) of Tamil Nadu has performed better. My analysis suggests that good governance in terms of the allocation of public finances, bureaucratic efficiency, and the implementation of innovative development policies in compulsory education and maternal and child health explains why Tamil Nadu has performed better than Gujarat. This conclusion is based upon comparative historical process tracing and statistical analysis based on documentary research and several months of field interviews recently conducted in India in affiliation with the Gujarat Institute of Development Research in Ahmedabad and the Madras School of Economics in Chennai.

KARIMOV, Aziz A.

Westminster International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

[akarimov@wiut.uz](mailto:akarimov@wiut.uz) ; [azizkarimov@yahoo.com](mailto:azizkarimov@yahoo.com)

### **The Influence of Trading Partners to the Economic Growth in East Asia**

The objective of the study is to empirically examine to what extent trading partners influence economic growth in East Asia. In particular, how the relative income level and the growth rate of country's trading partners, after controlling for other growth determinants, affect the domestic growth rate. There is an econometric study by Arora and Vamvakidis (2004), where this issue is addressed for a sample of European countries. Thus, I will conduct an analysis extended for East Asian Economies case and incorporate a different approach in data construction. The motivation is simple: economic growth is an essential issue for all East Asian Countries. Thus, it is of interest to investigate how trading partners of

these economies influence their economic performance. In light of recent regional integration processes among countries in Asia, this research becomes quite substantial and timely. Such a study might serve as support for national governments in designing trade policies in general, and specifically in determining main trading partners, including through integration processes.

It is first essential to give precise specification of the model. My growth regression has the following form:

$$(\text{Real GDP per capita growth})_{it} = c_i + gX_{it} + bX_{it} * D_i + u_{it},$$

For country  $i=1, \dots, n$

The dependent variable is per capita real GDP growth rate;  $c_i$  is the matrix of constant terms for each country  $i$ ;  $g$  and  $b$  are the matrices of parameters to be estimated and  $u_{it}$  is the error term.  $X_{it}$  is the matrix of independent variables,  $D_i$  the dummy variable for transition economies. The composite term  $X_{it} * D_i$  is introduced for the purpose of separating the effect of  $X_{it}$  on dependent variable for transition economies. Thus, the sum of parameters  $(g+b)$  is the effect on transition economies, whereas  $g$  alone shows the effect of  $X_{it}$  on non-transition countries. The sum  $(g+b)$  is of primary interest in my research work. Such model specification is advantageous in two respects: It allows drawing conclusions specifically for transition economies and it is also comparable to the study by Arora and Vamvakidis (2004) through the  $g$  matrix of parameters.

My initial results show positive growth effect and positive relative income effect. Positive growth effect implies that trading with faster growing countries is beneficial for domestic growth. Positive relative income effect predicts that developed economy benefits from trading with a relatively poorer country. The latter effect is in contradiction with what Arora and Vamvakidis (2004) find, namely the negative relative income effect. The possible reason for this puzzling finding could be the fact that Arora and Vamvakidis use export weights for constructing trade – weighted average growth rates and income levels in their analysis, whereas I use bilateral trade weights (average of exports and imports). Thus, my data accounts for both export and import effects. Import effect here implies the effect of import – weighted primary – interest variables on growth, and export effect – export – weighted variables. However, these effects are inseparable in my analysis due to unavailability of separate data. Therefore, hypothetically import effect might outweigh export effect, and the overall relative income effect turns positive, if import effect is assumed to be positive.

KARKI, Purna Bahadur B.

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

[purna73@hotmail.com](mailto:purna73@hotmail.com)

### **Rise of Maoist Group and Traditional aspect Nepali Society**

It's been more than a decade of development dismantling insurgency in Nepal and it has shown few signs of instant peace. The so-called Peoples' war has till now claimed the lives of more than 12,000 people (including the children and women) and thousands more casualties apart from the destruction of vital infrastructures. The Maoist Party-an isolated faction of the Communist Party of Nepal has since its origination vowed to pass verdict to the long-ignored and deprived people of Nepal. Maoist insurgency has been rooted deeply especially in the rural areas that constitute the major part of the country. The Maoist Party forced the women and the children into the party. The party started the peoples' war by uniting the isolated youth of the rural mid western region of the nation and now boasts of capturing most of the parts of the country. Since the announcement of the state of emergency, the military has been mobilized to check the rebellion. The clashes between the Maoist insurgents and the Nepal army took the life of many innocent civilians. This war proved provocative to the insurgents, which took the insurgency to a new height. Later, the Maoists started looting and destroying the public property and killing the political figures. With the increased acts of violations, the daily lives of the people were greatly influenced which could be observed directly by the frequent boycott of the economy driving activities. This civil war has pushed the country's development process backward by more than a decade and made life miserably out of security. The people are living a fearful life and the country is totally paralyzed from within. But, how did we come to this undesirable stage of life? Were there the milestones in the history inciting this insurgency? The paper attempts to outline the root cause for the insurgency in Nepal. It makes government responsible for the ongoing war. The people living in the rural parts of the country have been ignored and deprived of basic



necessities of life. Besides, the Maoists have taken the social stigma that has forced the minorities to live in shame and poverty as a strong stance for the war. Because of all these disparities in the law, the Maoists have since then sought to throw the monarch to the republic state. The paper begins by providing a brief history of the Nepali insurgency and its rise to existence and develops by stating the root causes that could have induced the origination of the insurgency. The paper concludes by providing the possible solutions for the war. As a whole the document stresses the need of peaceful majors for the cease-fire.

KELLY, Jaime A.  
University of Washington, USA  
[jaimek2@u.washington.edu](mailto:jaimek2@u.washington.edu)

### **Prospects and Potentials: The Advocacy Efforts of Unions and NGOs for the Labor Rights of Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia**

Over the past two decades, dynamics entitled the ‘feminization of labor’ and the ‘feminization of migration’ have altered nations, communities, and families across Asia. One expression of these changes is in the growing presence of paid, migrant domestic workers in relatively affluent households across Asia. Statistics show that approximately one in five households in Hong Kong (Sim 2003), one in seven households in Singapore (Yeoh et. al. 2004) and one in twenty-four households in Malaysia employ a foreign domestic worker. Despite efforts on the part of host governments to suppress demand for these services, paid domestic worker now appears to be an enduring aspect of their economies, ensuring a continuing reliance on the immigration of foreign women. Unfortunately, the conditions of employment for the majority of these workers can be exploitative. As their circumstances gain saliency, workers and civil society actors have intensified efforts to secure fair and reasonable working conditions. The two most recognized channels for advocating for migrant domestic workers rights are trade unions and pro-labor non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This paper explores the comparative efficacy of these two organizational forms in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaysia. In doing so, the objective is not only to investigate the most appropriate means of securing the labor rights of migrant domestic workers, but also to engage in debates regarding the positioning of civil society groups in present-day Asian communities.

To complete this paper, I have conducted a survey of the secondary, English-language literature on migrant domestic workers in various Asian contexts and I also engaged in the academic literature on civil society organizations, unions, and feminist theory. Therefore, this discussion begins with a brief description of the vulnerabilities faced by female migrant domestic workers employed in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Malaysia. In the second section, methods for organizing Asian, female, migrant domestic workers are discussed. After outlining reasons why traditional union activities have not often met the needs of these workers, the paper highlights the work of NGOs in organizing domestic workers for labor rights. This paper concludes that in the existing labor climate in Asia, and with the current nature of civil society involvement, the promise for change lies with NGOs. Presently, trade unions do have a role to play in labor advocacy in this area, but primarily in collaboration with established NGOs. However, in the long-term, there are doubts as to whether NGOs will be the best avenue for fundamental, global achievements in labor rights. If one posits that trends in the global economy will eventually provide an opening for more far-reaching change, we should avail ourselves of the approaches unions offer in conjunction with new organizational forms derived from the growing vibrancy of Asian civil society groups.

KENNEDY, Charlotte C.  
The Australian National University, Australia  
[kennedycharlotte@hotmail.com](mailto:kennedycharlotte@hotmail.com)

### **Bilateral Thinking: Explaining the Rise of Bilateral FTAs in the Asia Pacific Region**

In the past five years the glacial pace of the World Trade Organization has stood in stark contrast to the rapid proliferation of bilateral or preferential trade accords. The failure of international and regional institutions and the wavering political support for the multilateral trade system have seen many states respond by adopting a set of more aggressive and discriminatory trade policies. Subsequently, there has

been a change in the global trading environment that has produced what many have termed a 'spaghetti bowl' of proliferating preferential trade accords. Nowhere has this 'spaghetti bowl' effect been more evident than in the Asia Pacific region.

While, the growth of bilateralism is a world wide trend, the shift in patterns of global trade diplomacy is most significant in the Asia Pacific due to the fact that regional actors had traditionally been resistant to discriminatory based trade policies and committed to the notion of 'open regionalism'. The literature addressing the growth of bilateralism in the Asia-Pacific region has generally attributed it either to a set of long term structural causes such as failures of multilateral institutions, security based incentives or shifts in domestic political preferences. However, Richard Baldwin's 'domino theory of regionalism', can provide a good explanation for the rise of bilateralism in the region. This theory posits that countries are driven to enter into bilateral FTAs as a direct response to the rise in discriminatory trade arrangements themselves. The logic follows that the impact of trade and investment diversion on excluded countries creates new incentives to pursue similar arrangements. The fear of exclusion from major markets seems to be an integral dimension in explaining the rapid proliferation of FTAs in the Asia Pacific region.

This conference paper will seek to analyse these important changes in patterns of regional trade diplomacy. It will focus upon how explanations about defensive economic considerations, either real or perceived, can account for the rapid take up of preferential based policies in the region. It will also look at how political and strategic relationships are an important determinant of partner selection. As such, this paper will illustrate that while the self perpetuating dynamics of FTAs can help explain why these sub-optimal agreements are being rapidly adopted, security based arguments explain the nature and patterns of bilateral FTA formation. Therefore, this paper will illustrate that both economic and geo-political factors need to be incorporated into an explanation of the rise of FTAs in the Asia Pacific.

It will conclude by looking at the implications of this rapidly evolving trend in the region for both rising powers and developing states and assess how the self perpetuating trend of bilateralism can be addressed to draw regional actors back into the framework of multilateralism and non-discriminatory trade policies.

KHATIWADA, Rita

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

[rtkhatiwada@yahoo.com](mailto:rtkhatiwada@yahoo.com)

### **Emergence of Grassroots Organizations and Their Role in Social Development and Cultural Transformation in Nepal**

Major grassroots institutions in Nepal include Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which are taking part in development activities and serving as key players for political and socio-cultural transformations. After 1990, such organizations have mushroomed and were further reinforced by homegrown conflict in 1996. The objective of this paper is to analyze the contributions of the grassroots organizations in changing the society in general. Specific objectives include evaluation of the role of NGOs in peacebuilding and conflict management, assessment of the contribution of CBOs in development activities, and finally analyze the role of various groups in empowering women, particularly the widows. The study was initiated with literature review followed by questionnaire survey, field visits, and interviews with the key stakeholders in selected districts of Nepal. The available data, reports and documents were also analyzed to investigate the trends and the facts to support the argument. Theoretical framework of the study included Lederach's theory of pyramid structure in peacebuilding. Using this theory, an analysis was carried out to find how grassroots organizations could change the society for sustainable peace at community level. The research has also evaluated the strength of this bottom-up approach in capacity building, empowering the local people and breaking the age-old traditions, which particularly marginalized and deprived the widows, and uplifting the rural lives in general. More than 15,000 registered NGOs are working on three major sectors namely: community development (55%), youth service (19%) and women service (10%). These NGOs were found to be involved in village development, informal education and awareness raising activities. The data from the Ministry of Forestry showed that 14,305 Community Forestry User Groups comprised of 1.6 million households in 67 districts cater 1.2 million hectares of the community forestry. Similarly, CBOs were also found influential in rural water supply projects. A total of 1,280 water user committees, comprising 30% female members, were found to cater 133,316 rural households. The study also found that these organizations have raised the social capital

in their project areas. Surprisingly, the areas with lower social capital had higher number of casualties and or internally displaced people as of the conflict between the Maoists rebels and the government troops. Grassroots institutions were found to play a major role not only in minimizing the humanitarian crisis but also in cultural transformation. For instance, traditional practices in Nepalese society forbid women to wear red dress other accessories after the death of their husband. In recent years, NGOs and CBOs organising public gatherings provided these things to the widows which has boosted their morale. Because of the decade old war and the absence of government institutions in many rural areas, grassroots organizations have become the only serving institutions in local communities. Their contributions in social development and cultural transformation have played a vital role in changing the societies. Thus, the study concluded that grassroots organizations should be further strengthened in the future.

KIM, June Mee  
Harvard University Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, USA  
[jkim@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:jkim@fas.harvard.edu)

### **Summer 1988: When Korea Wooed the World How Korean Representations of Modernity Attracted the Gaze of the Rest and Solidified an Iconography and Ideology of Modern Korean Culture**

Before, during, and after the Seoul XXIV Olympiad, the Korean government and society united in creating an attractive and modern face to the city and to their culture. At the beginning, imagining Korea as a site for the Summer Olympic Games and persuading the Olympic committee to honor Seoul with rights to host involved infrastructure, funding, feasibility, safety, relocation, and communications systems as well as artistry, disciplining culture, and sanitizing sociality. It also involved consensus-building between the government and the people. During the games, power and effort were deployed to maintain the modern façade, to bring the image of a country that had ‘made it’ into homes around the world. Years of planning and literal as well as figurative choreography bore witness to Korea’s modernity. And after the Olympics, through commemoration and spin, the Olympic experience and the imagery of that experience became a source of pride, developmental momentum, and first-world status.

The purpose of my paper is to examine the Olympic experience as a text in the Geertzian tradition and situate the experience in an historical trajectory. The XXIV Olympiad was a singular event which was embedded in currents of geopolitics, domestic politics, social and cultural change. It is my argument that Korean representations of modernity and the selfreification of culture that were borne from the Olympic process were dialectically related. Certain aspects of Korean culture and society were illuminated and praised while other aspects were hidden, marginalized and devalued. All aspects became codified and informed a hegemonic narrative of what it meant to be modern in Korea and what socio-cultural violence was required to create a Korea worthy of first world status. The core of my analysis will be close-reading and interpretation of the texts and images generated from the official and scholarly publications before, during and after the Olympic Games of 1988. Aspiration figures significantly in modes of life on a macro as well as microlevel. The Olympic Games are an exercise in aspiration, a highly public spectacle of human drama, a way of venting national frustrations within the safe confines of sport and athletics, like Geertz’s Balinese cockfight. But as the Games are consumed, a host country must make their society and culture palatable for the duration of the games and at the first to have their bid accepted.

The transformation of the socio-cultural practices and subjectivities into iconography and ideology is often hard to decipher and track. And yet this process of transformation and entrenchment is crucial to understanding how culture is perpetuated and inculcated. The Olympic Games provides the space in which we can see the accelerated transformation of cultures to Culture, to see how ideals are raised to the highest social standard, to recognize why a generation is captivated by the same aspiration.

KIM, Hee Chul  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[kim0728@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:kim0728@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **China’s rise and peace in East Asia: in terms of power transition theory**

Since Deng Xiaoping emerged in 1978, China's economy has been growing so fast. Recently, Chinese leadership has kept on emphasizing its peaceful rise, but almost all Asian states and the United States are seriously concerned about the political and economic impact caused by China's rapid economic growth. Aware of this, China is not even using the expression of "peaceful rise" any more but employing the term of "peaceful development" for the purpose of reassuring Asia and the United States. On this issue, however, the debate on China's peaceful rise and threat has center-staged both in the academia and policy world. If China continues to grow dramatically over decades like today and finally its economic power overtakes that of the United States, this situation will lead to the clash of the two titans? To give an answer to this burning issue, I will apply power transition theory to China's rise as it purports to explain how a fast-growing power will behave to the dominant power(or hegemon).

In terms of power transition theory, major war is more likely when the faster a challenging nation's internal(by economic growth) and external(by alliance formation) capability overtakes those of the dominant nation and the higher the level of dissatisfaction(disagreement of policy) of a challenging nation with the existing international order supported by the dominant nation.

Therefore, in order to constrain China's confrontational foreign policy toward United States in the future, power transition theory would imply preventing China from catching up with United States and / or keeping China satisfied with the existing international order. These are the two main factors for maintaining stabilization in the region of East Asia in view of power transition theory. In conclusion, I will suggest how to prevent China's external capability from catching up with that of the United States is almost all major Asian countries'(such as Russia, India, and Australia, needless to say Korea, Taiwan, and Japan) joining military forces with the United States to the extent of virtual alliance, and also how to keep China satisfied with the existing international order is joint leadership of the United States and China on the global issue.

KIM, Min Wook  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[mwook0806@hanmail.net](mailto:mwook0806@hanmail.net)

### **The Conflict Displacement in the Process of Democratic Consolidation in South Korea and the Role of Party System**

It is generally been said that democratization leads to the displacement in terms of social issues and ideologies, which enhances the reconstruction of existing political spaces. Since the civil protest against the military regime in 1987, South Korea has tried to improve and consolidate its democracy. However, the Korean society had to witness the transformation of electoral cleavage from the democratic vs. authoritarian conflict to the regional confrontation between the South-East(Youngnam) and the South-West(Honam) regions. Being dominated by regionalism, the Korean party systems were not capable of reflecting various social interests into political process and became parochial and inflexible to voters' needs. In a broader sense, this means that social conflict in Korea is hampered by zero-sum style cleavage structure which is useful to explain the Korean politics before 'democratization' in 1987. This explanation can also be interpreted that ideological displacement toward non-zero-sum style cleavage related to specific socioeconomic issues and subsequent changes of electoral politics should be an indispensable stepping stone for the consolidation of democracy in Korea.

The 16th National Assembly Election in 2000 was the critical one since the very first regime change between the ruling party and the opposition party took place and the possibility that social cleavage related to socioeconomic issues can substitute partly the existing regional cleavage was relatively high due to the influence of financial crisis in late 90's. The result of the election, however, could not meet any expectations. Still, the political cleavage structure which determined political thoughts of Korean electorates depended mainly on non-policy factors such as characters and regions. In order to achieve the substantial democracy, it is essential that the interests of civil society should be embedded into political process.

These are main questions this paper aims to find answers.

First, this paper summarizes the political economic traits of the Korean regionalism based on recent literature. By doing so, the parochial aspect of regionalism can be proved to be attributable to the failure of party politics in Korea.

Second, with application of the spatial theory, this paper recovers the ideological map of the Korean electoral politics, places the regionalism on horizontal axis, and tries to find what explains distributions of voters in vertical dimension. The empirical findings suggest that issues of socioeconomic polarization can be a potential for displacing predominant regionalism.

Lastly, this paper examines the implication of a new cleavage to the current party system in Korea. If a newly-found cleavage becomes a primary source of political competition, the party system should embrace voices of various social interests which were largely neglected from the regional rivalry and make them the core of political game.

The survey data on the 16th National Assembly Election in 2000 and the 17th National Assembly Election in 2004 conducted by the Korean Electoral Studies Association and the Korean Social Science Data Center will be used for empirical analysis.

KIM, Seokwon

Yonsei University, Republic of Korea

[sectarian@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:sectarian@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Geopolitics of Syngman Rhee: The Korean Peninsula as confrontation place of international politic**

“Why do we need a geopolitical sense for peace and prosperity of East-Asia?” and “How can it help unification and stability of the Korean Peninsula?” To answer these questions, this research focuses on the historical legacy of the first president of Republic of Korea, Syngman Rhee’s geopolitical perspective. As a leader of independence movement and national foundation, he had a firm geopolitical mind. While previous studies have been limited in terms of their scope of analysis by focusing only on Syngman Rhee’s diplomatic policy line and foundation of Korean-American alliance, this study investigates Syngman Rhee’s diplomatic activities in a broader geopolitical context. The objective of this study is analyzing the geopolitics of Syngman Rhee from his writings and political activity. This study can be contributed to this two aspects: 1) Macroscopic analysis of his diplomatic activity 2) To contribute toward setting direction of Korean geopolitics.

The geopolitics of Syngman Rhee is to be classified into four periods. His geopolitical recognition and strategy developed with historical upheaval. First period is an era of Independence Association activity and imprisonment. In *The Spirit of Independence* he mentioned the overview about a world-wide geography and summarized the situation of international politics. Especially his longing about American value and the system mentioned in this book and his religious repentance had influence on his geopolitics. Second period is an era of being awarded a Dr. in Princeton Univ. and leading the independence movement was based on the Diplomatic policy line. At this period, he developed his own geopolitics passing by Paris Peace Conference(1919), Washington Conference(1922). He escaped from the one sided eulogy to the U.S. and insisted that the independence of the Korean Peninsula is linked directly with international justice. Third period is an era of Asian-Pacific War(1941). Through *Japan Inside out*, he oppose “The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere(GECPS)” and he urged that U. S. should count with Japan. He equated the struggles of Chinese and Korean against GEACPS with the struggles of Great Britain against Nazi. Fourth period is before and after Korean War. At this time, he challenged American East-Asia policy through suggesting the Pacific Alliance and insisting Northward Unification. He provided the Korean Peninsula at the confrontation place where the idea and value of liberal democracy collided against communism directly.

The geopolitics of Syngman Rhee is summarized with these conclusion. First, he granted the Korean Peninsula geopolitical meaning in the sight of international politic dimension for independence and Unification of Korea. Through discourses - "National Self-Determination" and "Democracy vs Totalitarianism", he emphasized Korean Peninsula as confrontation place of international politic to escape from geographical dwarfness to itself. Secondly, the geopolitics of Syngman, Rhee was profoundly related to Christian Nation Builder. He explained geopolitical value not economical - military but ideological.

KIM, Hyomin

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

[kim17@uiuc.edu](mailto:kim17@uiuc.edu)



## **Foods Becoming Drugs with Knowledge**

Recent health news about dietary practices and food equate 'healthy' with 'natural' and 'technology-mediated' with 'risk': such narrative connections are made particularly often in the ongoing controversy over Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) and foods considered as "organic." However, another type of media discourse on food is also observed, which can be called as media coverage of natural foods 'visualized' by bio-technoscience. Such health news articles typically introduce biomedical scientists' arguments that experts have *found* the compound which *makes* certain natural food (e.g, broccoli, pomegranate or breast milk) healthy; and subsequently constructs the base on which lay consumers share the bio-technoscientific vision when choosing natural foods for their health.

As visualizing bio-technoscience penetrates into consumers' choice of natural foods through media texts and images, the boundaries between natural/artificial, lay/expert, (technoscientific) knowledge-production/consumption are re-constructed. Such construction is discursive, yet not purely ideological. Media coverage of a healthy component found in the food science lab not only claims an 'objective' status of scientific knowledge; but also works to make it connected to consumers' desires and practices within capitalism. This *productive* character of natural-bioscientific network is related to Michel Foucault's notion of regime, Nikolas Rose's somatic individualities and the emerging bio-technoscientific entrepreneurial network in the Asian knowledge-economy discussed by Aihwa Ong.

East Asia is mentioned as the place where the scientific-natural-healthy food market is most active by articles written from marketing viewpoint. To provide more sociologically-oriented analyses on scientific-natural-healthy foods developed in East Asia, I analyze "Germinated Brown Rice (*Bal-ah Hyeon-mi* in Korean, below GBR)," which became popular in Korea since around 2000. Brown rice has been traditionally consumed in East Asia. A new finding about brown rice in 1990s is that "germinating" brown rice increases Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (GABA), one of major neurotransmitters in human brains. The process of germination is simple. Yet the practices to visualize GABA in brown rice after germination and GABA's action in human bodies are highly technology-mediated. Based on the method of textual analysis, I examine Korean news, ads, professional research articles by food scientists and biomedical scientists, consumers' blog articles written on GBR and their inter-connection. The analytic focus is on exploring the performative practices and narratives which construct a particular hybrid of 'nature' and 'science' in GBR.

This paper makes two contributions to the current discussion over the new relation of nature, culture, identities and biotechnoscience. First, I thematise how the course of nature-culture reconstruction goes through the transformation of *nonhumans* (food, technoscience, nature) as well as of human conducts and reflections; second, I show how the female rice consumers' identities as meal preparers becomes enculturized by a new kind of rice, technoscience, media, online communities and the reconstructed nature-culture-technoscience. By demonstrating the practical and semiotic *work* interactively done by and on humans and nonhumans to constitute GBR as a natural-scientific-healthy food, I conclude that the whole 'package' of nature-science-health-market-domesticity in Korea is not a finished project but a naturalizing narrative which conceals its still-existing heterogeneity.

KIM, Su Jung  
Korea University, S. Korea  
[crys9@korea.ac.kr](mailto:crys9@korea.ac.kr)

## **Realizing Self-identity through Disobeying: A case study of modern Korean Buddhist nun, Kim Iryŏp**

Although it seems that the theory of Simone de Beauvoir (1908~1986) is an outdated in the issue of Gender, her frame, "born and made" is still valid in the study of Gender. As Beauvoir says, the Second Sex, women are not born, but made, it is difficult to deviate from historical and cultural context. From this point of views, this paper aims to focus, Kim Iryŏp (1896~1971), who was known as a representative Korean Buddhist Nun, and a formal active feminist movement leader in early modern Korea, examining how she recognized Buddhism in terms of modernity in Korean historical and cultural context.

Discussions of the ideas of Buddhist intellectuals in the early modern period have drawn no serious concerns in Buddhist Studies in Korea. Moreover, the issue of Gender is almost disregarded by Buddhist scholars in Korea. It is mainly because that not so many people were interested in this area, and there are few materials to research. Thus, although Kim Iryŏp has been widely known as a leading Buddhist figure,

there is almost no Buddhist academic analysis, except several Korean Literature criticisms on her poetry, essays, and novels that she published before joining the monastery. Thereby, it is necessary to investigate her articles about Buddhism, and to find out how she recognized Buddhism in terms of modernity.

Other than any period in Korean Buddhist history, early modern period was outstanding time to Buddhist intellectuals, after a long persecution of Josŏn Period. In the research of Buddhist intellectuals, as a case study, the research of Kim Iryŏp is interesting in that not only she is both a woman intellectual and a Buddhist nun, but also she shows radical changes and dramatic irony through her life. As a whole, discussion of Kim Iryŏp's Buddhism, firstly, gives a chance to understand her role as an important Buddhist woman and a feminist movement leader figure in early modern Korea. Secondly, through investigating of Kim Iryŏp's Buddhism, we could understand how Buddhist women responded to modernity, and sought their self-identity.

This paper will unfold in three parts. The first section investigates important moments in the Kim Iryŏp's life, including the most drastic event, her joining Buddhist monastery. Second section will discuss how she perceived Buddhism in terms of self-identity. The third section will conclude with the ideal of Buddhist women and her limitation in the early modern Korean society.

KIM, Su Youn

Hanyang Graduate School of International Studies, Republic of Korea

[suyounhygis@gmail.com](mailto:suyounhygis@gmail.com)

### **South Korea, North Korea and the America: Long-term policy toward DPRK?**

On October 9, one of the "axis of evil" countries finally conducted its first nuclear test. Desperate North Korea may be planning for the second test despite the stringent UN sanctions. This paper analyzes the current stance of Korea and the U.S. policy toward North Korea and the divergence over the North Korea threat. The paper assumes that the U.S. policy on Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has been generally assuming the potential collapse of the regime. While some experts mentioned the U.S. has not been ready for coexistence with North Korea and simply cannot have any long-term policy. Although some scholars suggest that South Korea has spoiled North Korea by conducting "sunshine policy" and conducting inter-Korean economic cooperation. On the other hand, China has played a critical role in leveraging members of six-party talk and after the first nuclear test of North Korea it has cooperated with the U.S. ever more. At the same time, Japan has been vocal imposing on stronger sanctions toward North Korea and a new leader has a passion for his citizens abducted by North Korea. However, South Korea has not been able to escape from the image of the shrimp among whales in Northeast Asia. Even after the first nuclear test, ROK government has not proclaimed its halt of continuing inter-Korean economic projects. To understand why ROK has shown so little response to international pressure, especially from the U.S., I focus on ROK and the U.S. current policies toward North Korea as an application of the theory of coercive diplomacy. I find that South Korea sees North not only as a threat but also a community bound together by common fate. In addition, before DPRK's first nuclear test, people in Korea tend to believe North Korea issues mean an internal rather than international. An engagement policy obtained bipolar opinion inside of Korea. The paper concludes with suggestions for a more harmonized approach between the future leaders of ROK and the U.S.

KOLDUNOVA, Ekaterina Valerievna

Moscow State Institute of International Relations, the MFA of Russia (MGIMO-University), Russia

[cartolina@yandex.ru](mailto:cartolina@yandex.ru) ; [vostok@mgimo.ru](mailto:vostok@mgimo.ru)

### **Regional Transformations in the Asia-Pacific: Conceptual Approaches to the Analysis of the Main System Parameters**

For the past decades it has become evident that regional political, economic and security processes in the Asia-Pacific are gaining momentum. Regional level differs from global and national ones. It has its own logic of evolution and transformation. Due to its specific features regional level nowadays is more actively

forming new spaces of world politics. Regions per se are not static and their transformations can significantly influence both national states and the modern system of international relations.

The objectives of the paper are to analyze the main regional transformations in the Asia-Pacific region and their implications for security and international relations both within the region and beyond.

The methodology of the research is based on the system analysis. It means that the Asia-Pacific region is considered to be a specific open dynamic system and its transformations are viewed like system transformations. Within this framework the paper singles out the main structural parameters of the Asia-Pacific region and focuses on their characteristics and examines the transformation of these parameters from the point of view of regional continuity and change. The structural regional parameters considered are regional composition, regional leadership/counterleadership, regional equilibrium/disequilibrium, regional security (the correlation between "old" and "new" threats), regional integration/disintegration.

The paper also presents the main Russian and foreign theories and conceptual approaches to the analysis of regions, their structure and regional transformations (to name few: the concept of Greater East Asia by A.D. Bogaturov, the theory of multivector equilibrium by A.D. Voskressenski, theory of regional security complexes by B. Buzan and O. Weaver, O. Ieda's theory of mega and meza areas).

The paper presumes that currently the Asia-Pacific region witnesses a system transformation. Under the influence of global and regional processes it is integrating both in positive sense (widening economic opportunities, growing intraregional trade and so on) and negative sense. New threats to security rapidly spread throughout the region (network terrorism, organized crime, ecological threats as a consequence of rapid economic growth, biological threats, threats posed by so-called "failed states"). A regional system transformation leads to the forming of a region of Greater East Asia with at least two subregions: Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia. Disequilibrium and presence of an apparent regional leader (China), which may claim for global leadership in the future, characterize this region. Non-traditional threats and new breakout of "old" threats (for example, the Korean problem) become the results of the regional transformations. Both Russia and the United States as members of the Asia-Pacific space should take into consideration all these processes while working out their foreign policy in order to be able to form a cooperative model of interaction in the Asia-Pacific and minimize the impact of "old" and "new" threats in the region.

KOO, Sejin

Seoul National University, South Korea

[kiki4643@snu.ac.kr](mailto:kiki4643@snu.ac.kr)

### **The National Leader Goes Public in Democratized Korea: An Institutional Analysis of the Rising Public Presidency**

In the wake of the country's democratization in 1987, bargaining presidency has been often posited as a prerequisite condition for the consolidation of Korean democracy. In recent Korean politics, however, the visible breakdown of "imperial presidency" has not led to the emergence of bargaining presidency which works in a rather institutionalized political setting. Instead, Korean politics witnesses the rise of a presidency directly appealing to the public. The study seeks to explain the president's political style of going public in terms of institutional changes that have occurred since the Kim Young-sam administration.

There exists a prevailing tendency that President Roh Moo-hyun's controversial political style of going public has been attributed to his idiosyncrasy and criticized from a normative perspective. But such a personalizing or normative approach to presidential political style fails to grasp structural dimensions lying behind the rising public presidency. Presidential power configurations have remained intact under the constitution of 1987. Notwithstanding this, there have been considerable changes in informal political resources available to the president. The reduction of traditional resources has led the president to discover and develop a new kind of resources for presidential leadership.

The institutional factors which have been conducive to changes in presidential political resources are as follows. First, the power of imperial presidency based on hierarchical control of the press and the president's party has drastically dwindled with the ascendancy of President Roh Moo-hyun, though the imperial presidency of the authoritarian past might have kept some vestige before the inauguration of President Roh even in the current democratic era. Second, due to reform in presidential candidate selection procedure, outsider politicians popular among the public have advantage over party-based ones in winning the candidacy. Third, the 'routinization of divided government' has intensified partisan conflict. Both sides

frequently resort to going-public strategies aimed at favorable positions in the next election. Fourth, technological advances as well have effectively penetrated into politics and encouraged the president to go public. Television and internet are supplanting the established press as space and media for presidential communication with the public.

Having argued that presidential political style of going public has not simply resulted from the president's personal idiosyncrasy but from major institutional changes, the study further delves into three categories of going public records, such as televised address, press meeting, and overseas travel, regarding three consecutive Presidents Kim Young-sam, Kim Dea-jung, and Roh Moo-hyun. The analysis has sought to find any changing pattern of these presidential activities across time. The result shows that televised address and political travel(overseas) have significantly and consistently increased in their frequency, while the frequency of press meeting has overall decreased. Televised address and overseas travel provide the president with opportunities for standing in front of the public and appealing directly to the public. On the other hand, the effect of press meeting depends heavily on the conveyance and interpretation of presidential message by the press. Thus press meeting concerns the president's relationship with the press much more than with the public.

Given the structural conditions for presidential politics, the strategy of going public has now become institutionalized or a significant part of the president's daily exercise of leadership. Consequently, it is of tremendous importance, in the unique context of Korean politics, to seek more systematic understanding about how presidential strategy of going public strategy affects the National Assembly, political parties, the press, public opinion, and the presidency itself, and also about the ways in which such presidential strategy structures or changes the decision making process of public policies.

KRATTIGER, Angela S.  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, USA  
[angelask@hawaii.edu](mailto:angelask@hawaii.edu)

### **Empire Makeover: The Kabul Beauty School**

During the mid-1990s, under Taliban control, Afghan beauty salons were outlawed and forced to go underground. They served as community centers where Afghan women could gather and socialize, however, the Taliban perceived them to be prostitution fronts. In October of 2001, the U.S. invaded Afghanistan for the purposes of eliminating the Taliban and liberating the Afghan women and children who had suffered under the oppressive regime. By the end of 2001, the U.S. victoriously declared that the women and children were free.

In 2002, the Kabul Beauty School was created by seventy-four-year-old Mary MacMakin, an American woman who had been living in Afghanistan for nearly forty years. With the help of Vogue magazine and American cosmetic manufacturers like L'Oreal, Clairol, Paul Mitchell, Estée Lauder and Revlon—who donated not only money, but products, and sent American salon professionals to teach classes—the beauty school was opened and their goal was to “provide women in Afghanistan with access to a comprehensive vocational training program that teaches both the Art and Commerce of beauty.” This paper investigates the creation of the Kabul Beauty School in the context of America's involvement in Afghanistan after 9/11 and its proclaimed desire to help liberate and empower Afghan women.

Many people around the world were first introduced to the beauty school via the 2004 film, *The Beauty Academy of Kabul*, which was widely-acclaimed. Rather than focusing on the film, the director's intentions, or its consumption, my paper instead explores the creation of the school and the characters involved in its development. The Kabul Beauty School has been spotlighted on *National Public Radio*, in magazines such as *Vogue* and *Salon*, and also newspapers such as the *New York Times*, *Seattle Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Independent*. These sources provide crucial interviews with American women involved in the school and there are also many online blogs created by the women themselves where they are free to speak about the project from their own perspective. I examine these sources as tools for understanding the complex reasons American women are participating in the project and what their goals and teaching philosophies are. This is important because the Kabul Beauty School is an entirely American-manufactured endeavor and it sees the pursuit of beauty as a tool of democracy and nation-building within America's “War on Terror.”

Two major theoretical frameworks are embedded in my paper—Edward Said’s theory of Orientalism and Transnational/Third World feminist theory. The American women that I examine embody very Orientalist ideas of the Middle East. They refer to Afghanistan as “exotic,” “romantic,” wild, and are overwhelmed with the feeling of “belonging.” The American women also fall into the trap of using themes of liberation to justify the First World’s imperialist foreign policy and depict Third World women as victims of patriarchy. Feminist scholar Inderpal Grewal says, “In claiming gender persecution in the Third World as justification of political intervention, women end up furthering the interests of the First World. Establishing the United States as a unified nation free of violence against women—apart from domestic violence and rape—is part of the geopolitical establishment of First World power structures and American nationalism.”

While these women are certainly well-intentioned, their modes of empowerment, nonetheless, carry Western notions of beauty, hygiene, sanitation, capitalism, corporate sponsorship, and advertising, as well as specific gender roles. They also neglect to question their status as occupiers and the level of security they are privileged to receive in Kabul. They also overlook the instability and violence outside of Kabul, and the continued American occupation of Afghanistan.

KUNG, Wen-Hsiang  
Indiana University-Bloomington, USA  
[wkung@indiana.edu](mailto:wkung@indiana.edu)

### **A Study of approaches of the Clean Air Act to regulate air pollution-- To Achieve Better Control in Taiwan**

#### **Objective:**

As a consequence of economic and industrial development, environmental problems, particularly air pollution, are getting more serious today. Learning how to promote the development of the economy and industry, while preventing the deterioration of the quality of the air in the globalized society, is a huge challenge in front of us. “In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it”. (*Principle 4 of the Rio Declaration 1992.*)

Moreover, the problem not only affects our generation, but also remains a threat to the future generation. Therefore, selecting an effective and workable approach which can harmonize the economic and environmental needs is a crucial issue.

The main purpose of this thesis is to use U.S. experience to help Taiwan to achieve better air pollution control, especially as Taiwan is standing the crossroad for considering next step to protect the environment.

#### **Methodology:**

I will analyze and examine the existing law and legal system of the U.S. and Taiwan and try to tackle the legal cultural difference carefully.

I will discuss air pollution control in Taiwan, including the background of economic and politics development, and Taiwan’s environmental policy and law. Also, I will present the dilemma Taiwan is encountering in environmental protection.

Further, I will summarize the current situation of U.S.’s environmental law. I will evaluate advantages and disadvantages of each different approach to control air pollution, and discuss what kind of issues each approach is facing. Moreover, I will propose an optimal legal model to coordinate these approaches.

Finally, I will try to present how the U.S. ideas might be included into Taiwan’s legal system, based on Taiwan’s own legal culture, which will advance the air pollution control in Taiwan.

#### **Conclusion:**

In addition to advancing awareness on and knowledge of environmental protection to the public, the most useful and direct way to protect the environment from air pollution is to regulate those pollution sources and control their emissions. The basic measures are the command-and-control approach and the economic incentive system. Both have their own benefits and drawbacks.

The flexible market-based program is expected to be a model for pollution control efforts in the United States and other countries. According to EPA’s report, using Economic Incentives to control air pollution is successful in U.S. Even in international level, many countries, and many international agreements (*e.g., the Kyoto Protocol*), would like to adopt U.S. experience to control and resolve their own air pollution.



However, because of Taiwan's unique legal and political culture, the command-and-control standards will be easier to enforce and implement. Moreover, the requisites of the trading program are complicated, expensive, and might be infeasible to Taiwan.

Hence, the Taiwanese government should be cautious when taking its next step in order to achieve double wins of economic and environmental sustainable development.

Finally, expanding that concept of the trading to nations lacking the rule of law and firm property right, and with little environmental experience, could invite chaos. Therefore, Taiwan's experience will be a good lesson for those countries in the Asia Pacific.

KWON, Sung Joo  
Yonsei University, South Korea  
[yh103@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:yh103@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **The Origin and Process of Exclusive Nationalism in North East Asia - Focusing on the Interaction between 'Two-Level Game' and 'Rally Round the Flag'**

This paper deals with the origin and process of exclusive nationalism, which I see as an impediment to construct the regional unification in North East Asia(NEA). Although 3 main members of NEA, South Korea, Japan and China, have emphasize for constructing regional integration as in Europe, it seems remotely possible at this juncture. This paper starts with the focusing on following question, "Why exclusive nationalism in NEA has not been gone nevertheless through several generations so far?" and indicates the mutual exclusive nationalism among NEA nations as the answer of that question.

To explain why this paper consider the mutual exclusive nationalism as the biggest obstacle, this paper shows the interaction between 'Two-Level Game' and 'Rally Round the Flag' theories which are frequently used in explaining diplomatic policy.

If there are two nations in complicate relations, such as historical, territorial or security conflict, the nation's 'Rally Round the Flag' policy should give the other nation's leader two opportunities. The first opportunity means that leader could use it for assuring governmental approval rate by blaming and reacting critically about opposite nation's action. The second means that leader uses it to broaden the 'win-set' in diplomatic choice relying on fore-cited high approval rating.

According to above analysis, we can make a hypothesis that if the domestic approval rating about the government or national policy is declining and the leader judge that the domestic political profit produced by using public hostility against opposite nation is bigger than the diplomatic interest by establishing friendship with opposite nation, the relationship between both nations would be likely to become worse. This paper shows that the exclusive nationalism among NEA nations is extending through process of those interactions' vicious circle.

To prove above hypothesis and how interaction between two theories effects to exclusive nationalism, this paper looks at Korea and Japan, especially in their history issues. As one of the case between two nations, this paper shows how different the Korean side's reaction, against such a Japanese worship at Yasukuni War Shrine or distorting history, depends on Korean domestic political situation. Then, I would draw how this primary research could be generalizable to the other cases.

KWON, Nahye  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[buzz337@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:buzz337@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Cultural Identities and Lived Experience of North-Korean Diasporas in South Korea**

This thesis is a research on the diverse identities of North Korean migrants who became university students in South Korea and the significance of their life experiences as diasporas. With a rapid increase of North Korean migrants entering South Korea since mid-1990s, they were regarded to construct a new wave called the "the rush of North Korean Defector." In the past, such 'defectors' were only recognized as political dissidents, and their identities confined to be interpreted in ideological terms. In post mid-1990s, the

aggravated famine and economic crisis in North Korea has recast the light on the North Korean defectors, as “refugees.”

However, there has been a recent surge of North Koreans leaving their home country driven by personal motivations. Attaining information on South Korea long before leaving the North, North Korean immigrants are fully aware and desirous of the resources and opportunities that await them once migrating to South Korea. Accordingly, this thesis seeks to stipulate the term ‘North Korean migrants’ under the concept of diasporas. They are also motivated relocate to a different society to change their life circumstances. To prove this, personal experiences of young North Korean migrants relocating and resettling in South Korea will be analyzed as well as their reshaped and varying identities. This research was conducted via in-depth interviews with young North Korean migrants preparing for or already enrolled in universities in Seoul, South Korea.

Consequently, this thesis offers a comprehensive overview on whether the social prejudices have been instituted into public policy associated with North Korean migrants. In the young North Korean migrants’ strive for educational and social change and their struggles in dating and marriage, there is also an inevitable sharing of common problems that overarching generations. Hard as the North Korean migrants might apply themselves personally, however, there appears to be a limit for them. Therefore, an analysis of the identities and lives of these North Korean college students should go beyond their mere “incorporation” into the South Korean society. Rather this thesis is a critical ‘cultural commentary’ on the South Korean society. Furthermore, it is also an attempt to rid of the simplistic perspective toward North Korean migrants as well as an attempt to build a more holistic public policy on the issue.

LEE, Hyo Won  
Yonsei University, South Korea  
[lovehyo@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:lovehyo@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Resolving the Disputes on International Intellectual Property Rights: The Role and Limitation of International Regimes**

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the actual process of resolving intellectual property right disputes among nations. International regimes such as WTO and WIPO are built to play a significant role in solving intellectual property right problems between countries. However, there exist limitations of international regimes in resolving the international intellectual property right disputes, since the interests of various international actors from individuals to MNCs are deeply engaged within each disputes. For instance, most of the international norms and rules that are included in the regimes are constructed by advanced countries as United States regarding mostly their own benefits, making dissatisfactions underdeveloped countries. Thus this research focus on the interest and power relations among actors that influence the resolving process of international intellectual property right disputes more than the role of international regimes.

This paper will first discuss the main factors that cause intellectual property right disputes among nations. In “Intellectual Property Rights” Christopher May and Susan Sell claimed that the main cause of the disputes are the different perspectives on intellectual property rights between the countries. Many developed countries emphasize the importance of individual rights for any properties; on the other hand, developing countries consider intellectual property as significance of public goods which can develop economic conditions of many undeveloped countries. May and Sell proposed the role of international regimes in solving this dispute. Robert Keohane also emphasized the importance of international regimes in solving problems among countries. However, in reality, international regimes have several limitations in resolving disputes related to intellectual property rights. Robert Gilpin and Susan Strange claimed the limitations of international regimes since the regimes cannot exclude power relations among nation actors. Susan Strange insisted that most of the core international regimes are operated on the side of United States’ interests. Focusing more on the limits of international regimes, this paper provide evidences of failure of regimes in solving international property right disputes. Exhibiting the cases of disputes among developed country and developing country such as United States and China or United States and Korea, it can display the actual process of resolving international intellectual property right disputes which show the limitations of WTO and WIPO.

In conclusion, focusing on limitations of international regimes, this research elaborate the actual process of solving international intellectual property right disputes, especially between developed and developing nations. Regimes can provide guidelines in resolving conflicts among countries; however, it will important to guarantee the fairness of regime rules.

LEE, Sang-Keun  
Yonsei University, Korea  
[kuhnlee@hanmail.net](mailto:kuhnlee@hanmail.net)

### **Religious Traditions and Political Culture in North Korea**

North Korean regime is known as one of the most anti-religious one. Even though North Korea has established some churches and reopened some Buddhist temples since the early 1980s, it is believed that North Koreans can not have or attend religious meetings without permission of the Party. Ironically, some Western and South Korean scholars assert that the political culture of North Korea includes obvious religious characteristics. They believe that North Koreans worship Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il not as mere national leaders but as a sort of gods. They also believe that some elements of North Korea's various religious traditions are absorbed into the Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il cult.

This presentation is prepared for explaining the relationship between North Korea's religious traditions and its political culture. This presentation has two main purposes: the first is to explain how North Korea's religious traditions affected North Korea's political culture; the second is to show how religious elements are mobilized by North Korean party-state for reinforcing the legitimacy of the regime.

This presentation is mainly based on three sources: the analysis of North Korean books on Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il; North Korean newspaper and magazine articles deifying Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il; reports from North Korean defectors on deification of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

I believe that this presentation will clarify the following:

First, the most important difference between the idolization of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and that of other communist leaders is not the magnitude or duration but the absorption of the idolization doctrines into the official ideology. The doctrine of idolization of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il became the essential parts of North Korean official ideology, the Juche ideology.

Second, as a result of the absorption of the Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il cult into Juche ideology, this ideology became a sort of religious doctrine.

Third, even though only Confucianism was spotlighted by North Korea specialists, shamanism and Christianity are important elements in North Korean ideology and political culture. Christianity particularly played an important role in establishing Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il cult. Because of the monotheistic characteristics of Christianity, Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il cult absorbed various elements of Christianity in terms of doctrine and religious practice.

Last, North Korean party-state intentionally utilized various religious elements for reinforcing the legitimacy of the regime despite its overt oppression of religions. Until now, this strategy seems to be successful.

LEE, Tsong-han  
Harvard University, USA  
[thlee@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:thlee@fas.harvard.edu)

### **Li Tao (1115-1184)'s Historiography – A Relational Government Based on the Delegation of authority**

China is famous for keeping compiling historical works without interruption for more than two thousand years. Why did historical knowledge matter? What was its function? With the understanding that the answers may have changed with time, this paper takes Li Tao, a literatus in the early Southern Song (1127-1276), as an example to examine the nature of historical knowledge in the second half of 12<sup>th</sup> century, and how it inherited the legacy of the historical study of the previous dynasty (Northern Song, 960-1126) and

modified it in response to the changed historical and social context of its time, especially when the Southern Song encountered the threat of the Jurchens.

Li Tao devoted his whole life to compile a history of the Northern Song, *Long Draft of the Continued Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government*, 520 chapters in total in the modern edition. This paper aims to analyze its narrative structure to see how Li Tao organized historical sources to construct his own historical narrative and make arguments. Because of the extraordinary length of the work, this paper selects two specific historical events, and examines the way Li Tao narrated and analyzed them. By adopting an approach of in-depth textual analysis, this paper examines both the arguments and the underlying assumptions of Li Tao's historiography.

This paper argues that Li Tao's work was not simply a collection of historical sources; rather, it has a clear position and arguments. Objectivity did not mean neutrality, and his work demonstrates that the two do not necessarily mean the same thing. Recognizing that government played the essential role in ordering the world, Li Tao's work was an analysis of the operations of the political power. He argues that since the government was composed by individuals, it was the relations among the individuals in the government should be the focus of the study. He further argued that only through delegation of authority that the government could function properly. In short, his historical study was an inquiry of how to maintain a dynamic proper power operations in the government. His approach inherited the Northern Song historiography, but he also adjusted it in response to the changed historical and social context of his time.

LEE, Jiyoung

Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

[jiyounglee0210@gmail.com](mailto:jiyounglee0210@gmail.com)

### **Anti-American sentiments in South Korea; Case study of the recent anti-American movements in South Korea**

Recently the worldwide anti-Americanism runs broader *and* deeper than ever before and in fact it is getting worse. Anti-Americanism has been latent in many countries for quite a long time, and there are many reasons for that. The United States' decision to go to war in Iraq without the approval of the United Nations Security Council could be the recent reason for the feeling against President Bush or the United States as a whole. South Korea also cannot be free itself from this phenomenon. Nevertheless, Korean anti-American sentiment is a little different from that of others. The reason is that Korean anti-Americanism is originated by not only those foreign policy things mentioned earlier, but also unusual historical, political and economical reasons caused by over fifty year relationship between Korea and the United States. That is why we should pay attention to the recent anti-American movements in Korea and be concerned about it more deeply and carefully.

Anti-Americanism in Korea is not a newly rising phenomenon, but become more actively and publicly. In 'A Study of South Korean Attitudes toward the U.S.' report published in March, 2004, Norman D. Levin who is one of the political scientists of Rand Corporation mentioned that recent anti-Americanism in South Korea reflects huge changes in internal and external political and economical situation of South Korea. Based on his arguments, I divide those reasons into three catalysts which explode latent anti-American nature in Korea. Those are demographic changes, democratization & economic achievement and security norm changes. In addition, through the paper, I am going to review the literatures related to anti-Americanism and try to analyze the recent situation in Korea by examining several anti-American movements. I would like to deal with expressions of anti-American sentiment among Koreans as objective as possible by dividing it into five types with cases for each group: 1) deep skepticism; '*anti-Patriot missile movements in Gwangju*', 2) hope for balanced and equalized alliance; '*the people's action for reform of the unjust Korea-US SOFA*', 3) daily conflict with U.S. forces; '*Mae-Hwang Ri*' & '*Two middle school girls' case*', 4) trapped in the past; '*Nogunri Massacre case*' and 5) emotionally driven anti-Americanism; '*Anton Ohno*' & '*Korea-US Free Trade Agreement(FTA)*' case.

The purpose of writing this paper is not to argue whether an anti-American movement in Korea is reasonable or not. I hope that many people who have held a biased view in anti-American sentiments among Koreans can have a chance to know and understand the recent Korean anti-American movements correctly and objectively. This paper concludes with suggestions for both Korea and the United States that would not only allow the two countries to know each other properly with the right information rather than

having an unwarranted prejudice at first, but also help maintaining and solidifying the future alliance between Korea and the United States.

LI, Chun-fu  
Yonsei University  
[lichf30@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:lichf30@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **The Northeast Asian International Order and Nationalism**

The international order in Northeast Asia is in transition due to the changing dynamics between the nations in this region, such as the rise of China, Japan's movement for normalization, North Korean nuclear crisis, and the U.S.' uncertain positions for these events. Japan's Dokdo provocation, the Sino-Japanese dispute over Tiao-yu-tai(Senkaku) Islands, the Russo-Japanese dispute over Kuril Islands, and the "war of memories" concerning the past affairs are repeating and repeating. This order of division, conflict, and confrontation in the Northeast region is originated from the fact that the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which was concluded just after the end of the World War II and set the current international order, is neither harmonious nor peaceful. This treaty not only hindered the rebuilding of a sound postwar relationship between the nations in this region, but also made the relations dotted with tension, confrontation, and conflict even after the end of the Cold War, by forming an unsuitable foundation for the East Asian international relations. This study tries to clarify that the origin of the current instability in the East Asian international order is the imperfectness and non-functioning of the San Francisco Peace Treaty as a peace treaty, and to analyze the historical origin of the confrontational and discordant East Asian order and the role of the U.S. in setting the direction of the East Asian regional order in the future, considering that the U.S. has some responsibility to solve the problem in that it took the leadership role in the conclusion of the treaty.

In addition, periodical tensions, confrontation, and conflict in the Northeast Asian region are caused by the security dilemma between the nations, and this security dilemma stems from nationalism, which is based on distrust against other states. Currently, in East Asia, the Cold War order surrounding the Korean Peninsula, which was formed under the leadership of the U.S. after World War II, still remains, and national borders or territorial boundaries of the states are not greatly different from the San Francisco Treaty stipulation. The latent structure of Sino-Japanese confrontation(the dispute over the Tiao-yu-tai(Senkaku) Islands and the competition for regional hegemony) and Korea-Japan conflicts over history and territory(problems concerning Dokdo, history textbook., and Yasukuni Shrine) are typical examples which demonstrate that exclusive and aggressive nationalism is working in Korea, China, and Japan. These three nations all are aiming to build a modern state grounded on national unification and national solidarity and are not free from the modern nationalism expressed by territorial and historical disputes. Such closed nationalism is reproducing confrontation, conflict, and the vicious circle of memories in the East Asian regional order.

As a western concept, nationalism was introduced into East Asia with the invasion of Western Europe and was accepted during the process of nation-state building. Compared with the spontaneous and endogenous nation-state building of Western Europe, that of East Asia is characterized by strong resistance and national consciousness aroused by the invasion of Western Europe. Because nationalism is a double-edged sword, which has both positive and negative aspects, this study attempts to bring out the positive and minimize the negative aspect. Especially, East Asian nations still failing to complete the modern state building which aims at national unity and solidarity should not overlook the positive side of nationalism. Nevertheless, East Asia seems to move toward not open but closed nationalism, and this pattern creates the order of confrontation, conflict and vicious circle of memories in this region. Therefore, an in-depth analysis on the East Asian nationalism is urgently needed, focusing on the introduction and development, the strengthening mechanism after the Cold War, and the conflict causing process of nationalism in each state. Before the introduction of nationalism, East Asian perceptions were all based on Sino-centrism. Therefore, a systematic study and in-depth analysis on Chinese nationalism could be the foundation for the study on Korean and Japanese nationalism.

LIGHTNER, Sara B.  
University of Hawaii, USA



[sara\\_melsisi@yahoo.com](mailto:sara_melsisi@yahoo.com)

### **Ples Blong Olgeta Sista: Ni-Vanuatu Catholic Sisters Navigating Places and Spaces**

On 13 March, 1898, two French Sisters of *Tiers-Ordre Régulière de Marie* (TORM) and two New Caledonian Sisters of *Petites Filles de Marie*, went ashore at the Catholic mission station at Lamap, Malakula, thus introducing Catholic sisterhood to the New Hebrides. In the early 1900s, *les Petites Filles de Marie* (which then became *les Filles de Marie*), an order of indigenous sisters, was organised in the New Hebrides. For nearly one hundred years, Ni-Vanuatu Catholic sisters have been living and working in Catholic communities in their own islands, and in the islands of their New Caledonian neighbors. A number of Ni-Vanuatu Catholic women have even joined other orders and worked overseas as missionary sisters in other Catholic communities. What drives and encourages Ni-Vanuatu Catholic women to become sisters, and how does this decision shape their lives in ways that are different from other Catholic Ni-Vanuatu women? Why, when the number of Catholic sisters in some parts of the world is decreasing, do Ni-Vanuatu women continue to join the sisterhood? Individual stories of some of Vanuatu's Catholic Sisters will inform these questions concerning their unique role within the places and spaces of contemporary Vanuatu.

The history of Catholicism in Vanuatu is one that has remained a series of partial stories, even though the pages of written text number in the thousands. A sentence here and an inference there within the dominant dialogue suggest that something else lies beneath the surface, within the crevices of history, just waiting to emerge. Depending upon the method by which this half-history is sliced, integral components are left behind. It is important to acknowledge and celebrate the contributions of the women who have been instrumental in the fabric of the lives of Vanuatu's Catholic population. Ni-Vanuatu Catholic sisters have deftly navigated the places and spaces within their families and home villages, the missions in which they live and work, and the religious community of priests, brothers, catechists, and various groups and organizations, in order to contribute to what has become a distinct Ni-Vanuatu Catholicism. In many cases, these women have been active agents in their pursuit of involvement in religious life, carving out for themselves a significant position. The goal of *Ples Blong Olgeta Sista* is to highlight the stories of Ni-Vanuatu women who have given so much to their communities, women whose amazing narratives contribute much to the story of Catholicism in Vanuatu.

LIM, Soyoung  
Yonsei University, South Korea  
[bestpopcorn@empal.com](mailto:bestpopcorn@empal.com)

### **Limitations and Causes of the 9.19 Joint Statement on the Constructing Process of the Korean Peninsula Peace Regime - Focusing on the Systematic Level of the Multilateralism and the Perception of the Peace**

Although the 9.19 Joint Statement issued September 19<sup>th</sup> 2005 by the six party talks in Beijing was not basically designed to build a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula, it could be noted that it showed the will to construct a peace regime through the denuclearizing of the Korean Peninsula. Because the priority of the construction the Korean Peninsula Peace Regime has been placed on the North Korean Nuclear problem, this statement reaffirmed that the peaceful manner to solve the nuclear problem could have significant meaning on the eventual construction of the peace regime.

However, although there were meaningful aspects, there are some limitations. For example, this statement does not mention the general negotiating principles of the talks and contains very ambiguous words. The peacefully issued statement was a result of conversation and agreement, but as pointed out above it would be limited because each nation of the six party talks have different interests and they clash from time to time.

Therefore the main purpose of this paper is not only to analyze the limitations of the 9.19 Joint Statement but to consider the causes of the limitations. This article points out two reasons about why the Joint Statement does not operate and fulfill the agreement on a sound basis. One is the different of perceptions about peace on Korean Peninsula and the other is the systemized level on multilateralism. First, according to Ruggie, multilateralism in the security field would better operate when participants expect to gain

collective and long-term advantages. And the basic factor for operation, according to Chung-in Moon, can not only be the common and shared identity and similar economic development. But since the countries of North East Asia share very little common interests, the level of the multilateralism seems low. Second, by Galtung, the concept of peace is consists of 'negative' peace and 'positive' peace. The 'negative' peace means that there is just no war or no violence. On the other hand 'positive' peace includes the exchange and cooperation as well as no war. Therefore the participants' perception level about the peace on Korean Peninsula could be explained by Galtung's ideas. Not only United States but most participants seem to stress the 'negative' about the peace on Korean Peninsula.

To verify this, first of all this paper analyzes the 9.19 Joint Statement and gather raw data from the mass media. And to get more specific knowledge about theories, concepts and histories refers to various books.

Overall, according to focusing on the systematic level of the multilateralism and the perception of the peace the research shows that the 9.19 Joint Statement have limitation and analyzes the causes. But it does not mean that the statement is meaningless. Because the 9.19 Joint Statement is the first official document which states clearly about the peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. This statement will become the guideline or boundary the participants in what to do. Therefore, this paper's ultimately purpose is to recognize the limitation, overcome the present stalemate and make an effort to trust each other for constructing the peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.

LITAU, Jennifer

Australian National University, Australia

[jennifer.litau@anu.edu.au](mailto:jennifer.litau@anu.edu.au)

### **Livelihood analyses of internal migration in Papua New Guinea**

This paper argues that internal migration, which is dominated by 'rural' migration and migrants, in Papua New Guinea (PNG), is best conceptualised within the livelihood framework of Frank Ellis (2000). The focus in this paper on rural to rural and rural to peri-urban migration is important because these types of migrants dominate in the domestic scene of migration. These types of migrants may be incorrectly labeled as 'labour migrants' as a result. The livelihood framework permits appropriate explanations that include interactions between factors and processes of both macro and micro level in nature. Seen as a livelihood diversification process, migration is a process through which migrants negotiate livelihood options in terms of their access or claim to resources and social relations. The livelihood activities and outcomes that migrants realise, access or conduct also depend upon the impact of institutions, organisations and regional disparities in development. This framework defines five categories of resources necessary for migrants to access in order to maintain a diversified livelihood. These are natural (land, trees, water), physical (natural resources transformed through economic production or tools and machinery), financial (stocks of income and saving), human (levels of health and education) and social (networks and associations) resources. This paper sees internal migration in PNG as a livelihood process through which migrants, drawing on both the past and present ways and values, create, strengthen or realise new and existing networks and relationships between peoples, and origin and destination places. But a process that is shaped and shapes and links, in new yet old, beneficial and problematic ways, peoples, places, socio-cultural, institutional or structural systems with the migrants whose pursuit is that of a satisfactory livelihood.

Multi-methods have been employed to study internal migration and migrant livelihoods. Macro methods include SPSS cross tabulations of migration and social data from Papua New Guinea's latest census 2000. Published information about internal migration since the first census of 1966 is also being consulted. Fieldwork in 2005 in Papua New Guinea employed mostly micro level methods. A household questionnaire survey of 100 households (migrants and non migrants) was conducted in 15 villages/squatter settlements of Morobe and Eastern Highlands Provinces. Life histories were collected of an average of two adults in surveyed household to gauge migration history and livelihood diversification process of individuals. Observations and field notes were recorded of activities and mobility. Rapid rural appraisals were undertaken to gauge the impact of migration on communities and migrant livelihoods. Interviews too were conducted with gatekeepers and locals not included in the survey. At this point only macro level data is analysed but micro level data is not fully analysed as yet.

This is a preliminary summary of some major findings. Macro patterns are, as a livelihood and social process of change, migration opens the door to new ways of living and benefits or new problems, as much

as it connects peoples and places and is influenced by institutions, structures in society and is assisted by regional disparities in development. Access to resources may be direct or indirect and is mediated by road and other modes of transportation as well as the strength of relationships between migrants, households and communities at both origin and destination. But the livelihood activities and outcomes migrants realise are not entirely economic in nature. Outcomes underscore the important role of money in migrant livelihood pursuits. Outcomes also reinforce the importance of networks and relationships that operate at individual, household and community level as sustainable systems of livelihood support. Throughout the life course of people, as life histories show, people use networks and relationships, as they undertake multiple moves, much of which are committed to fulfilling personal aspirations or ambitions in sports, education, marriage or casual work. Individuals migrate to fulfill also community obligations as in their participation in regional or national religious programs. These moves are short-term and result in a return to the village. For those who settle in a village destination, the main reasons are marriage and the acquisition of land or rights to tenure. Migrant households who settle in squatter settlements cite strong deterrents of fear such as sorcery or witchcraft but more incentives to stay mediated by easy access to markets. Within the livelihood framework and using multi-methods, internal migration might be understood in ways that appropriately inform policy.

LU, Yu  
University of Wyoming, USA  
[ylu@uwyo.edu](mailto:ylu@uwyo.edu)

### **Willingness to Communicate between Chinese and Americans in cross-cultural communication and Relating Factors**

With the process of globalization, people have more opportunities and reasons to travel around the world and thus more opportunity to communicate with people from other countries. In this case, cross-cultural communication is becoming more and more important. Among the popular purposes of going abroad, study is the one gaining the most concern. Statistics indicates that, U.S is the country that accepts most of the international students, and China outputs most of the international students. By the year 2006, international students consists 3.7% of American population, and among all the international students in U.S, Chinese consists 10.5% of the population. People go to China for study as well. In 2005, in China, there were 140,000 international students from all over the world, and 9.73% of them were from America. Thus, it is even more significant to study cross-cultural communication among Chinese and Americans. While cross-cultural communication is widely spread, problems and hardship in communication situation is becoming obvious and significant. For international students in a foreign country, cultural differences, language competence, and other psychological factors all play a role affecting their willingness to communication, and thus, their personal relationships with local people, even their comfort in daily life. **Objectives** This study aimed to discover the differences of the levels of willingness to communicate between Americans and Chinese, and the relating factors. By looking into the dynamic among Chinese and Americans, we can expect to establish a more effective way of conversation between Chinese and Americans to improve the communication condition, and to achieve a better understanding in their cross-cultural communication. **Method** The study is consisted of two investigations. The first qualitative investigation interviewed 20 Chinese and 20 American students in University of Wyoming to determine their level of willingness to communicate. The reported variables affecting the subjects' willingness to communicate were also recorded. The second quantitative investigation sent out questionnaires concerning different variables to both Chinese and Americans in China and US to collect the data. **Result** All participants expressed their willingness to communicate in cross-cultural communication. Motivation, communication apprehension, cultural differences, negative evaluation, cultural expectation, language competence were reported to be the most important factors affecting the willingness to communicate between Chinese and Americans. The second investigation is under data collection process, and it will be done by the end of 2006. According to returned 70 questionnaires, generally, Americans rate their language competence higher, and are more willing to communicate than Chinese are. However, the communication apprehension level is not different between Chinese and Americans.

LU, Mark  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[g0600669@nus.edu.sg](mailto:g0600669@nus.edu.sg)

### **Postcolonial Anxieties in Singapore: Analysing the Portrayal of Balinese Women in Local Art**

Literary theorists discuss the pervasive dichotomy of the Self/Other, apparent across various epistemological categories such as gender, race, class and religion. Among other things, they discuss this as a projection of the Self's fears and desires onto the Other as a means of concretising and thereby mitigating these anxieties. The Self thus constructs its identity based on perceived differences with its Other. This paper suggests an intersection between the Othering of the Orient and women, in which the Orient is cast as the feminine, traditional Other against the masculine, Occidental Self tied to modernity. This is seen from the way Western cultural discourses, especially those of art and literature, traditionally used women as a metaphor for the Orient. As a result, postcolonial and feminist art often saw a dismantling and rewriting of European historical and fictional record.

It is therefore curious to note that in post-independent Singapore art, the Balinese woman was and is not only still a major muse in locally produced works, but she continues to be portrayed through a gaze that is akin to that of the colonial male. Using a quasi-psychoanalytical framework and other relevant fields of enquiry, this paper analyses various key local paintings of Balinese women and shows how the consumption of such images is a result of (i) Singapore's unique history as a (post)colonial nation; and (ii) the way in which the Balinese woman serves as a site for the projection and mitigation of Singapore's postcolonial anxieties for both the artist and viewer through the effect of doubling.

With regards to (i), I argue that Singapore presents itself as a unique study in postcolonial Asia because, unlike other countries, it is arguably a creation of colonialism; that is, there was no pre-existing culture or form of government before it was founded in 1819 – or at least, none that were entrenched enough to survive during and after British rule. Thus, local art did not aim at rejecting Western modes of artistic expression, but strove instead to integrate both Western and Eastern schools in order to create a representative Singaporean style. However, the inherent contradictions in ideologies and perceptions of the Orient gives rise to tensions that are manifest in the paintings themselves.

Having established this premise, the paper then proceeds to examine how, through the process of reflection and symmetry, the Balinese woman becomes the double of the colonial male viewer which erases any difference the Self claims to have over the Other. The simultaneous masking and unmasking of these postcolonial anxieties, as well as the Balinese woman being both the realisation and mitigation of these anxieties is analogous to the perceived difference that separates the Self from its Other as being both its repressed fear and desire.

This paper will conclude by showing how the Othering of the Oriental female in art therefore stems from a deep-rooted fear of being viewed by the modern (western) world as traditional, feminine and Oriental; as well as the repressed desire to embrace this same view of itself.

LYNCH, Kathleen H.  
Cornell University, USA  
[khlynch@post.harvard.edu](mailto:khlynch@post.harvard.edu)

### **From Treetop Schools to Digital Classrooms: Distance Learning and E-Education in Southeast Asia**

Distance learning has been identified by the World Bank and UNDP as a potentially valuable tool in meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Southeast Asia, since according to the Bank distance learning can provide “new and innovative means to bring educational opportunities,” “especially for those who have historically been excluded, such as populations in rural areas, women facing social barriers, and students with disabilities.” While there are some established and successful examples of the use of distance learning in higher education in Southeast Asia, there has been relatively less research on promoting distance education at the primary and secondary schools levels. However, given the directive of the second Millennium Development Goal to “ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling,” recently increasing attention has been given to the potential role that distance education could play in attaining universal educational access at all levels. This paper will survey the state of the field of

ICTs for development in distance education at the primary, secondary and higher education levels in Southeast Asia, and discuss future directions for these.

Three general approaches to the uses of multimedia broadcasting in education will be discussed: (1) Direct classroom teaching; (2) School broadcasting; and (3) General education programming.

Recent case studies from ICT in distance education projects in Southeast Asia will be presented for each approach. For the direct classroom teaching approach, for example, Indonesia's "Packet A" program, the only large-scale attempt to provide distance primary education to children who lack access to primary school, will be discussed. In the field of school broadcasting, numerous institutions of higher education in Southeast Asia have successfully piloted online versions of degree programs, and other fully online "e-universities" have emerged, allowing students who have faced traditional barriers to higher education to obtain vocational training and degrees online. In Malaysia, for example, the government launched a distance-learning program known as Multimedia Technology Enhancement Operations (METEOR), a consortium of eleven public universities providing online courses to approximately 20,000 students nationwide. The trajectory of the growth of these online institutions will be analyzed, and their potential future impacts considered.

The emerging field of Internet-enhanced distance learning for primary education will be given particular attention, with analysis of new research and case studies from UNESCO, the World Bank, and other institutions. The vision of community telecenters as potentially creating "virtual" schools for students in Southeast Asia who lack access to classrooms will be considered. Case studies from Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Southeast Asian Islamic schools will be considered.

#### Conclusions and Future Directions

The report of UNESCO's E-9 initiative on distance education in the nine high-population countries calls for increased research into existing programs in order to assess their potential for expansion at a larger scale. Consideration will be made of the challenges to e-educational development in Southeast Asia, including the costs of computer infrastructure. Strategies to address such challenges will be discussed, and potential future directions for digital and e-learning technologies in Southeast Asia will be assessed.

MAFTUHIN, Arif

University of Washington, USA

[maftuhin@u.washington.edu](mailto:maftuhin@u.washington.edu)

#### **Creating Islamic Identity: Separatism and Religion in Aceh and Mindanao**

Most of works on violent conflicts tend to begin with an assumption that ethnicity, religiosity, and nationality have to do with the sources of the conflicts. Because the way the studies see the conflicts, they are then called "ethno-nationalist conflict" studies. In this way, conflicts in the Middle East are "Arab-Israeli conflict" or "Arab-Palestinian Conflict", the conflict in the Balkan "Muslim-Christian Conflict", the conflict in Rwanda "Hutu-Tutsi Conflict", etc.

This genre of study also tends to attribute religion to separatist movement when the separatists use religious rhetoric in their struggle for freedom, such as "Muslim rebellion in the Philippines" or "Muslim separatist in Aceh". But, is that the case?

My paper argues that we might actually look them in a different way. Instead of looking at ethnicity and religion as the fault lines of a conflict, I argue for analyzing them as byproduct of a power (political or economic) conflict.

Using a comparative-historical analysis, my paper examines the origin of violent conflicts in Aceh (Indonesia) and Mindanao (the Philippines). In both cases, religious symbol is so striking that leads us to think that they are religious conflicts. My goal in this paper is to find whether religion was really the source of those conflicts.

My paper concludes that religious identity, in the name of which the separatist movements fight for their cause, is recently invented. Muslim Mindanao even accepted voluntarily the US colonial rule along with other Filipino in the north. There was also obvious unity within the Philippines in the early days of independence when Muslim and non-Muslim Filipino used to live together in peace. It was also the case in Aceh. Aceh was not only integral part of Indonesia; it was indeed the only symbol of Indonesian independence when other parts of the country were re-occupied by the Dutch. In those days, they really had



a chance to be an independent state if they had had such an idea. They fought for Indonesia and sent their fighter to help Medan instead.

In both cases, the Islamic identity was reinvented and reinforced later on when political or economic problems, found no peaceful way to solve.

My study is not arguing that identities, such as nationality, ethnicity, and religion, do not matter. It just argues that those are not always the case. And to solve those conflicts, economic and political analysis may be more helpful.

MANGINSELA, Elsie P.  
University of Hawaii, USA  
[Elsje@hawaii.edu](mailto:Elsje@hawaii.edu)

### **Transit Oriented Development: Toward Community Benefit Agreement for Kakaako-Ala Moana Neighborhood**

Communities around Honolulu are currently expecting changes due to City and County's plan to build a mass transit system from Kapolei to the University of Hawaii. Along with the plan, the office of mayor has called out for transit oriented development (TOD), a type of infrastructure and economic revitalization around the transit hub. The concept has gained popularity in the United States as alternative toward vehicle based urban expansion that was characterized by low density residential area on the city periphery. The later type of development, in turn, encourages more dependency on private vehicle and increases the need to provide more transportation infrastructure. In contrast, transit oriented development required the development of mass transit system that serves as the main means of transportation for a significant portion of the society. It is also reorienting development toward the inner city by encouraging higher density, mixed used, and an integrated vehicle-bicycle-pedestrian system.

To push for a TOD, the office of the mayor is proposing for incentives schemes and changes in zoning regulations to drive as much commercial and construction activity along the transport route. Literatures on urban development has pointed out that this process of inner city gentrification potentially results in the pushing away of the low income and other vulnerable portion of the resident that have traditionally stay in the core area.

To ensure that local residents actually benefit from the TOD, a legally binding, community oriented agreement document has come into popularity in the last few years. The document is termed Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) and derives its legitimacy from the argument that since public projects utilize tax payers' money, community is entitled to benefit from it. Several CBAs have been signed by developers and the respective community such as community benefit agreement on the restructuring of LAX airport in Los Angeles.

In devising a CBA, several considerations should be put in place to ensure a meaningful community improvement. For the purpose of this paper, CBA will be approached from the asset building concept that emphasize the need to build community's financial capacity and livelihood bases to deal with incoming changes. This is as opposed to CBAs that merely fix the existing infrastructure or provide new ones. Kakaako-Ala Moana neighborhood in Honolulu is chosen as the study case to provide a well grounded, contextualized application of the concepts. The profile of the neighborhood is assessed and recommendations for the type of agreements to be pursued are given. Methodology employed is literature review on the conceptualization of asset building approach, case studies on CBAs around the country and statistical analysis on the profile of the community. The objective of the paper is to produce conceptual and practical guidelines in preparing Kakaako-Ala Moana community to benefit from City and County's proposal to have a transit oriented development.

MANLAGÑIT, Maria Chelo V.  
University of Hawaii Manoa, USA  
[mcm@hawaii.edu](mailto:mcm@hawaii.edu)

### **Evaluating the Efficiency of the Philippine Commercial Banking System: An Analysis Incorporating Risk Measures**

After a considerable number of occurrences of banking crises in both developed and developing countries in the last decades and its associated large fiscal cost, there is a need to re-evaluate the efficiency of the banking system and the existing regulations on banking supervision. Despite the substantial effects of risks associated with banks' operations on the performance of the banking system, extant literature has paid little attention to the relationship between efficiency and risk and thus, a natural research extension is to focus on both the efficiency and risk of the banking system particularly in developing countries.

The main objective of the study is to investigate empirically the overall performance of the Philippine commercial banking system in terms of its cost and profit efficiencies by integrating the risk factors involved in bank operations. Following Laeven (1999), a measure of excessive loan growth will be used as a proxy for bank risk taking. Using bank level data from balance sheets and income statements of commercial banks from 1990-2005, the general hypothesis of the paper is that efficiency and risk-taking are negatively related. This relationship is built upon the premise that more efficient banks incur lower costs and higher profitability with lower risk taking. In conjunction to the traditional efficiency measures, e.g. financial ratios used to assess the performance of the banks, this study, which will use stochastic frontier approach, further aims to augment and validate the results of existing studies. More specifically, the research questions are: *first*, to what extent are the commercial banks in the Philippines efficient?; and *second*, how do risk factors affect the efficiency of the commercial banks? Acknowledging bank diversity, the paper, then, will look at the differences in excessive risk-taking behaviors among banks using the results from efficiency estimation.

MARWAT, Khurshid Ahmad Khan

John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA

[Khurshid\\_Marwat@ksg07.harvard.edu](mailto:Khurshid_Marwat@ksg07.harvard.edu)

### **Politics of River Water Distribution in Pakistan--The Public Policy Dilemmas**

The absence and implementation of a fair and equitable system of "river water distribution" in Pakistan brings into sharp focus the public policy dilemmas related to the usage and storage of "shared water resources" within a developing country. Historically rivers have always been a source of conflict in this region. As such India and Pakistan, whose combined population is approximately 1.2 billion, have locked their horns several times in the battle field to settle the fate of the strategic valley of Jammu and Kashmir (a source of their several rivers) and it is evident that any peaceful future of this region will be dominated by the politics of water. Pakistan, being predominantly agrarian, has almost half of its population either entirely or partially dependent on its river systems for its economic and water needs. "Indus River" with its total length of 2900-3200 Kilometers runs through its entire length and most of Pakistan's major cities have been raised along its banks. However, the problem is that many tributaries of Indus flow across the national and provincial borders. When the snow melts in the Himalayas, or during the monsoon, there is too much water, and frequent floods. At other times there is too little water available, and intense competition for it arises either between these countries, or between upstream and downstream provinces/regions of Pakistan. Thus the suspected commandeering behavior of an upper riparian region (whether it's a country or a province) or the incompetence of a Central Government to settle such issue, has the hidden potential to spark a serious secessionist movement in a Federation like Pakistan.

In this paper, we will first analyze the whole issue from different perspectives such as political, economic, social, cultural, human rights and environmental. Afterwards we will assess the Pakistan's policy response thus far to this highly charged problem and suggest certain corrective policy measures after further analyzing the view point of different stakeholders. In this particular case though what is politically comprehensible is the diverse stance of different regional political parties but what raises serious concerns is the lack of a consensus among several national stream political parties. Apparently this "no compromise" scenario is a direct result of different ethnicities being forced to remain loyal to their regional groups, for the sole fear that they may be singled out as traitors. Thus we also seek an answer to the question that what is and who has a justifiable claim upon these waters. While exploring different political options such as holding of an impartial and an internationally monitored national referendum on this whole issue, the paper in the end identifies different politically feasible locations for building relatively small storage facilities then constructing a mega dam on a highly controversial site. The paper also recommends constituting a

national reconciliatory body comprising representatives of all stakeholders instead of restricting it to the existent bureaucratic setup. The entire policy recommendations are based on a distribution formula worked out on the basis of empirical data for the last decade.

MATSUTANI, Motokazu  
Harvard University, USA  
[matsutan@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:matsutan@fas.harvard.edu)

### **Kagawa Toyohiko and the Japanese Christian Reaction to the US Occupation**

Kagawa Toyohiko is a well known Christian social reformer in the pre-war Japan. However, his role during the U.S. occupation has been little studied, despite the fact that the U.S. Department of State had paid close attention to Kagawa throughout the war as a future leader of post-war Japan, whom they thought would promote democracy based on Christian ideals and help eradicate militarism.

While focusing on Kagawa, this paper explores the interaction between the Japanese Christians and the Occupation in the early stages, and probes the political implications. By doing so, it attempts to shed new light on the Occupation; previous studies have, in general, treated religion and politics separately. Particularly in the case of Japan, where, as John Dower describes it, the victors were entrenched in the “exoticism” of “total control over a pagan, ‘Oriental’ society” through “Christian mission” and “colonial conceit,” the amalgamation of politics and religion seems inevitable. Thus, it is not only to enhance our analytical perspective but also to grasp an essential aspect of the Occupation that we examine the interaction between politics and religion.

In the following analysis, I would like to start by briefly explaining how Kagawa came to have such wide appeal in the US and was consequently ranked so high in post-war plans for Japan. I will summarize his activities and thought before and during the war. Then, I will discuss how Kagawa and other Christian leaders reacted to the defeat and the Occupation. Finally, I will analyze the political roles they played and explore the implications for post-war Japanese political development.

McDOUGALL, Janna  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA  
[janna.mcdougall@gmail.com](mailto:janna.mcdougall@gmail.com)

### **Determinants of Family Planning Service Delivery among Post-Abortion Care and Termination of Pregnancy Patients in the Kingdom of Cambodia**

**Background:** With a maternal mortality ratio of 437 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, Cambodia is one of the most dangerous places for women to bear children in East Asia. Unsafe abortion is estimated to account for 13% of maternal mortality. While elective termination of pregnancy has been available in Cambodia since 1997, many women are still receiving unsafe abortions or trying to induce them on their own, thus endangering their lives. Critically, only 18.8% of women of reproductive age in Cambodia are using a modern contraceptive method to prevent unintended pregnancy, and 29.7% of reproductive age women have an unmet need for family planning.

**Objectives:** To explore factors affecting the provision of post-abortion contraception to women seeking termination of pregnancy (TOP) and post-abortion care (PAC) in Cambodian public hospitals and health centers.

**Methods:** A baseline study of facility preparedness was combined with a prospective study of PAC and TOP cases in 100% of Cambodia’s obstetric and delivery hospitals (n=71) and a sample of the country’s estimated 1022 health centers (n=118). Data were collected on facility preparedness and on all induced abortion requests and terminations, incomplete, missed, inevitable, complete and septic abortion cases during a 3-week period (n=933). A sub-sample of 621 women who reported not wanting to become pregnant within the next few months was included in this analysis. Weighted data was analyzed for bivariate and multivariate associations.

**Results:** Over half (56.7%) of women presented for PAC while 43.3% presented for TOP. Just over one quarter (27.0%) of patients accepted contraceptives at the conclusion of care. Patient age (<25, 25-29 and

35-39) was positively and significantly associated with accepting contraceptives ( $p=0.035$ ) at the bivariate level, as was receiving information about contraceptives ( $p<0.001$ ), presenting for PAC ( $p=0.005$ ), seeking care in a province which either, for the majority of cases, treated TOP and referred PAC patients or treated PAC and referred TOP ( $p=0.03$ ) and the facility providing birth spacing services in the same location as elective abortion service ( $p=0.04$ ). Seeking care in a province that treated the majority of its PAC and TOP cases was significantly negatively associated with accepting contraceptives ( $p=0.05$ ). In the multivariate analysis, receiving information on contraceptives ( $AOR=10.4$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and presenting for PAC ( $AOR=3.5$ ,  $p=0.003$ ) were significantly associated with the outcome.

**Conclusion:** The majority of women presenting for abortion related services in Cambodia who do not want to become pregnant are not receiving contraception after resolution of their pregnancies. Return to menses is often immediate after abortion, and leaving the facility without the capacity to control their own fertility puts women at risk of another unwanted pregnancy and potentially, unsafe abortion. It is critical that Cambodia continue to improve its PAC and TOP services, as well as contraceptive counseling and choice within that system, to ensure that Cambodian women are not endangering their health to avoid childbearing. All women should be offered post-abortion contraceptive counseling and provided, if they wish, a range of contraceptive options to stop or space childbearing and protect themselves from STIs.

MEDRANO, Anthony David  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[amedrano@hawaii.edu](mailto:amedrano@hawaii.edu)

### **Gun-handling and...the Fundamentals of Being a Teacher in Southern Thailand**

On July 6, 2005, the International Herald Tribune (IHT) reported a story that both frames and informs my inquiry into the politics of education and 'national' belonging in the Muslim minority region of Thailand. This story, like my study, draws into focus the contested landscape of state schooling in southern Malay-Muslim society. Against the backdrop of ongoing violence toward the Thai state school system in the southernmost provinces, it was reported in the IHT that Duangporn Visinchai, the state school principal at Baan Trang in Narathiwat province, openly subscribes to carrying her government-issued handgun everywhere, including the inside of her little schoolhouse. She received her gun-handling skills at a public primary school turned weapons training ground in Narathiwat, Thailand.

In critically thinking about the emergence of Ms. Duangporn as a military-trained gun handler, one must ask: how did the Thai state school (of which Ms. Duangporn is a part and represents) in Narathiwat province reach this end? How did state education in the Muslim minority region of Thailand, the region that includes Narathiwat province, get to this point? Likewise, is the violence in the south a form of resistance, if so, resistance to what?

As an attempt to answer these questions and thus develop a greater understanding of the predicament in southern Thailand, one might turn to relevant political, security, and academic circles. However, a dominant trend in the literature since September 11, 2001 has been to understand and represent the violence toward the Thai state (school system) as emergent signs of local jihadism or the effects of a growing regional terror network. Therefore, in contrast to post-9/11 studies on 'conflict and terrorism' in southern Thailand, this paper provides an alternative view to the unfolding situation.

Based on preliminary fieldwork in 2006, this study examines the violence toward state schooling from a cultural-historical perspective. From this vantage point, the heritage of the state school is explored and analyzed in the contexts of nation building and modernity in Thailand. Thus, there are three parts to this paper. First, it reviews the current literature on violence in Southern Thailand, paying particular attention to how representations of the conflict have changed in light of emerging geopolitical developments and transformations. Second, it moves to a discussion regarding the 'origins' and formative life of the state school in southern Malay-Muslim society. Third, by drawing on works by Arjun Appadurai and Achille Mbembe, it concludes with a suggestion as to how a cultural-historical perspective might improve our understanding of violence in the modern world, and thus better inform our policies regarding education in Muslim Southeast Asia.

MENDOZA, Diana Junio

University of the Philippines, Philippines  
[dmendoza@ateneo.edu](mailto:dmendoza@ateneo.edu)

### **Feminist Interventions in Legislative Policymaking: The Case of the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004**

The paper is an attempt to understand the policy impact of feminist interventions in legislative policymaking. Using the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act (Anti-VAWC Act) of 2004 as the main empirical basis, the paper takes a step back to examine the policymaking process by looking at the different policy and issue frames used by feminist and women advocacy groups and lawmakers to mobilize support and justify the passage of the law. First, it examines how violence against women was defined and portrayed by the different policy players in order to identify the different frames that were used. Particular focus would be on the competing interpretations on the nature and extent of violence and the attribution of policy responsibility for its causes and solutions. Second, it analyzes the discursive strategies and processes used by women advocacy groups and lawmakers to support these frames. Lastly, the paper evaluates the extent to which the women's frames and discursive strategies and processes influenced both the process and outcome of legislation.

The Anti-VAWC Act provides an interesting policy case. After almost two decades of bringing violence against women to the fore of public discussion by feminist and women's groups in the Philippines, the law was finally approved in 2004. Moreover, an examination of the discourses on the Anti-VAWC Act presents a number of competing frames not only between the women's groups and the members of the Philippine Congress but also within the women's movement itself.

The frame analytic perspective provides the conceptual/theoretical framework of the paper. While the framework has been applied most extensively to the substantive study of social movements and collective action, the framing concept is found to have analytic utility to understanding the character and impact of feminist interventions in policymaking. It provides an opportunity to understand better how women's issues get placed into the public discourse and onto the political and legislative agenda of Congress; why certain policy players or groups are more influential or strategically placed than others in influencing the policy process and outputs; and why certain issues or some people's interest never reach formal levels of decision-making like legislative policymaking.

The paper concludes with theoretical and research implications.

MENON, Mrinalini V.  
University of British Columbia, Canada  
[mvmenon@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:mvmenon@interchange.ubc.ca)

### **Making Multilateralism Matter: Theorizing Chinese Security Cooperation in the 'New Great Game'**

This paper explores the factors shaping the Chinese decision to pursue a multilateral strategy for security cooperation in Central Asia through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in the context of bilateral ties between the US and its Central Asia neighbours. Most scholarly conceptualizations of rising powers in IR theory are rooted in considerations of how best the global hegemon might 'manage', 'contain', or 'accommodate' the rising state. Theorists ignore, however, the ways in which the rising power views the dynamics of its interaction with and within the international system.

Chinese efforts at security cooperation in the early 1990s were characterized as hesitant, incremental, and primarily reactive to policies of its partner states. Recently, however, the Chinese have exhibited a growing sophistication in security cooperation in their proactive, consultative, and agenda-setting involvement in multilateral security institutions. Such behaviour has raised fascinating theoretical questions regarding the strategic choices of rising powers.

What is more interesting about Chinese security cooperation in Central Asia is that it has continued to pursue the mitigation of security concerns through *multilateral* means. It has been said that the Chinese are involved in developing what might be viewed as a unique approach to building and behaving within multilateral institutions, a kind of "multilateralism with Chinese characteristics". This raises the question of whether multilateral institutions merely provide a means for rising powers to achieve their material interests, or whether they engage in security cooperation as a response to international norms. In



addressing this question, I look at both material and ideational factors shaping Chinese statecraft within multilateral institutions.

I find that contrary to observed Chinese behaviour in regional organizations, the concept of multilateral cooperation is anathema to Chinese strategic thinking which privileges a Sino-centric worldview and a hierarchical international order. In this context, I show that China's multilateral choice of the SCO is based on a strategy to gain legitimacy as the 'responsible' rising power and to support the Chinese-articulated concept of 'Peaceful Development' within the global order. The paper also considers how the Chinese aim to balance US military and oil interests in Central Asia through the SCO. Finally, from a policy perspective, this paper assesses the ways in which the institutional form of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) can provide China with a means to create and sustain a military-strategic space for itself in the region. In providing both a theoretical and material analysis of this phenomenon, this paper fills the lacuna in the literature on Chinese security cooperation by examining the interesting and unique phenomenon of China's orchestration of the SCO.

MIRONENKO, Dmitry  
Harvard University, USA  
[dmironen@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:dmironen@fas.harvard.edu)

### **Kim Jong Il's "Animation Revolution"**

The history of North Korean animation goes back to early post-Korean war (1950-1953) years. Since the mid-1950s animated feature production has not only increased, but also significantly changed its style and content and even evolved into a lucrative international enterprise, which is not unimportant for the country faced with economic hardships for more than a decade now. Producing roughly 20-plus animated feature films every year beginning in 1985 when it was founded, North Korea's April 26 Children's Film Production House is probably the world's largest studio with a staff of more than 1,500. It was about the same time that the state-run production company began to produce cartoons for European studios, and recently this cooperation has risen manifold resulting in subcontracted work even for America's Disney Studios, including such films as *Lion King* and *Pocahontas*.

Although the technical skills and artistic talent of North Korean animators have been widely recognized, at least in the international filmmaking circles, the rich legacy of North Korean animation produced for the domestic market has long been dismissed as unsuitable for Western audiences owing, primarily, to its allegedly ideological thrust and tendentiousness. Often this assumption was extended by analogy from the perceived character of socialist cinema, in general. As a result, North Korean animation has been cast into an international vacuum.

In this paper, I do not intend to argue that animation, and North Korean animation in particular, is devoid of any ideology per se. In fact, I will show by introducing the earlier discourse of film theoreticians that the very nature of motion pictures is always to a certain extent ideological. However, through a close reading of programmatic articles on cartoon production published in the North Korean film journals from 1986 to 1997 and analysis of exemplary animated feature films, I hope to show that despite the stated goals of *juche*ization, promotion of the party line and fostering of a new type of a communist man, the dominant ideology has, in fact, been largely traditional in essence.

I will attempt to look at the theoretical premises and practice of North Korean animated filmmaking from the vantage point of the traditional Neo-Confucian philosophy which was an official ideology of the Choson Korea (1392-1910). I also hope to demonstrate that North Korean animation has likewise embraced some ideas of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Practical Learning (*Sirhak*) school, as well as incorporated the influences of modernity. I will suggest that we think of the messages in some North Korean cartoons which we would otherwise tend to regard as embodying allegedly communist ideology, such as the uncompromising struggle against class enemies, in terms of the orthodoxy vs. heterodoxy dichotomous framework of Korean Confucian mentality.

My analysis intends to illuminate that the largely ignored North Korean animation has in reality achieved a high caliber of artistic merit, educational value and philosophical depth. It is precisely the canons of North Korean animated filmmaking that are responsible for its widely commended artistic excellence. In conclusion, I go further to suggest that North Korean cartoons have a far-reaching effect beyond instilling

the ideas of Confucian propriety into the North Korean children. They also offer an escape to viewers of all ages from the press of the state ideological machine.

MURG, Bradley Jensen  
University of Washington, USA  
[jensen.murg@gmail.com](mailto:jensen.murg@gmail.com)

### **Establishing Continuity and Path Dependence in Economic Reform: The Soviet Coup as Critical Juncture in Modern Chinese Politics**

The path of economic reform in the People's Republic of China (PRC) in recent years has been one of consistent, incremental change. However, this was not the case in the 1980s and early 1990s when the introduction of western-style market reforms had given rise to significant divisions in China's top leadership and a general sense of uncertainty as to which economic path China would take. This paper asks the question: What precipitated the eventual continuity of economic reforms in the PRC? More specifically, what was the critical juncture which shifted Chinese politics to a new equilibrium and, subsequently, economic reform to a new path dependence?

To answer these questions, I employ recent developments in institutional analysis. Specifically, I apply Weingast's recent conception of a microfoundational basis for the historical institutionalist concept of critical juncture. Weingast purports that four crucial elements must exist in order for a critical juncture to occur: (i) a new idea; (ii) an event which moves the idea past a critical probability threshold; (iii) a raising of the stakes (i.e., an increase in opportunity costs of not acting on the new idea) by a political entrepreneur supportive of it; and (iv) discontinuous change. In this particular case, the new idea is that of western market reforms which is brought forward in the 1980s and supported by a set of political entrepreneurs within the central leadership. The August 1991 Soviet coup is the event which pushes the event past a critical threshold, and the stakes are raised through the growth of a pervasive fear among the top leadership of the rise of a Chinese Boris Yeltsin. Finally, a discontinuous change occurs in the form of the abandonment of state socialism, exemplified by Deng Xiaoping's southern tour, the concomitant establishment of a new equilibrium in Chinese politics, and path dependent economic reform. Ultimately, the new continuity in economic reform policies is explained by a massive discontinuity in 1991.

This paper thereby provides important empirical support for the fruitfulness of a continuing synthesis of rational choice and historical institutionalism while illustrating the utility of institutionalist analysis in the study of Chinese political economy. More importantly, the determination of the critical juncture is a crucial step in moving forward an institutionalist research program of contemporary Chinese politics. Specifically, by establishing that the Soviet Coup served as critical juncture and establishing the sequencing of events surrounding the shift to a new equilibrium, analytical traction is gained for the research of such questions as changing bases of state legitimation, the rise of state-led pragmatic nationalism, the maintenance of citizen consent and compliance, etc.

MUTTAQIN, Farid  
Ohio University, Athens, USA  
[faridmoe@yahoo.com](mailto:faridmoe@yahoo.com)

### **Observing the Islamic Theological Context: Contemporary Indonesian Muslim Feminist Agendas toward Recognition of Gay and Lesbian Rights**

The Muslim feminists in Indonesia have an important position among the efforts to uphold gay/ lesbian rights. Nowadays, some groups such as GAYa Nusantara, Koalisi Pelangi, and Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia, who promotes gay rights in Indonesia focus on the internal empowerment among gay communities and still abandon the problem of theology and religion. It is hard for the "secular groups" to deal with the controversial issue of homosexuality in the country in where Islamic religious belief plays the significant roles for the society. The Muslim feminists are needed to observe the Islamic theological context as a theological foundation of homosexual recognition. This is important under two reasons. Firstly, the majority of Indonesians are Muslims which their religiosity has huge influence to Indonesian life.

Secondly, theological reason which strictly prohibits homosexual as we can see from the textual interpretation toward some verses of the Koran on homosexuality is one of the biggest difficulties to recognize gay rights. To observe the theological context, we have to understand the socio-cultural situations when the verses were revealed. In this regard, the restriction to mimic the previous traditions of Greek and the influence of the patriarchal Arabic society colored the establishment of the stereotypical verses and the early Muslim interpretations that surround Muslim's views in Indonesia. While the Greek society was very permissive to same-sex relationship, Islam prohibited its early believers to imitate that custom and strongly encourage them to develop their own sexual identity. Meanwhile, the patriarchal Arabic tradition that encouraged the superiority of masculinity influenced the early Islamic view on gender and sexuality and its importance in the development of the early Muslim society that needed masculinity values for the jihad. Under this view, it is important to begin the recognition of homosexual rights in Indonesia by observing the theological context and reinterpreting the verses of the Koran. Therefore, contemporary Indonesian Muslim feminists have very crucial position toward these efforts.

MYADAR, Orhon  
University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA  
[orhon@hawaii.edu](mailto:orhon@hawaii.edu)

### **Myth of Fenceless Land: Politics of Land in Mongolia in colonial and postcolonial contexts**

Images of Mongolian are commonly associated with a 'promised land of endless space' (Bruun 2006:vii) or a 'land of no fences' (Storey: 2001) - populated sparsely by free-roaming nomads. This rhetoric of fenceless land is found everywhere from public policy dialogues to tourist brochures. The gloss of nomadic lifestyle serves as a façade to this understanding and feeds the perception that pastoralists in Mongolia have enjoyed barely any political restriction over their herding land. The visual of open space and the panorama of miles of boundless vista smokescreens the visible and invisible boundaries restricting the free-willing movement of "nomads" in Mongolia.

This article exposes these boundaries through genealogical analysis of Mongolian land trajectory as Mongolian society has evolved over time from Manchu colonial dominion in seventeenth century to the present day - from the colonial feudalism and Buddhist patrimonialism that dominated pre-revolutionary Mongolia, to the Soviet modernist experiment and then to a post-nineties 'transitional' state aimed at market liberalism. Such genealogical analysis will provide a comprehensive look at the impact of multi-stranded historical processes of state intervention in managing land.

Drawing on a wide array of sources, from academic texts to popular art, media, 'official' sources and narratives of herders, officials and bureaucrats, the article examines how land has been 'fenced' both visibly and invisibly through various means over the course of modern Mongolian history and demonstrates that the notion of fenceless land in Mongolia has long been a mere myth.

MYUNG, Suk Young  
Yonsei University, Korea  
[bestmyung@gmail.com](mailto:bestmyung@gmail.com)

### **Differing views of Korea and US on the research of North Korea's Diplomacy**

North Korea admitted enriched uranium development in October 2002, second North Korea nuclear crisis makes hot issue in the world. Six-Party had conference several times, however it isn't progressing with anything particular. Then, North Korea had an official announcement that they have carried out a nuclear test, it raises tension on the whole of North East Asia. To cope with the situation, U.S. takes pressure position connects with UN, Japan also China that was friendly nation with North Korea requests discontinue nuclear testing.

In this situation, U.S. that position of continued clip North Korea's wings and South Korea government that position of continued sunshine policy have discrepancy position. North Korea nuclear problem has national security problems which North East Asia until now. It is lacking to new alternative plan through critical

study and analysis about North Korea's diplomacy. Changing of North Korea's position has influenced on North East Asia security at this point in time.

Trying to critical study will be significant for U.S. and South Korea those diplomacy about North Korea . This study is works with North Korea diplomacy problem thesis on "International Administration Journal" for South Korea and U.S. in 2000 to 2006.

An introduction have taking this opportunity and dealing with scope and method about this study. The first chapter of the main discourse introduce generalization analysis what used diplomacy since. The third chapter is analyzed into analysis level, analysis model, the original text study, finding a solution major on five journals of South Korea and "International Administration Journal" (Int'l Security, Survival, Asian Survey, Foreign Policy, Washington Quarterly) of U.S. Through these analysis, we can classify that study tendency of South Korea and U.S. about North Korea and then analyzes the problem. The forth chapter what is different a point of view N.K diplomacy from with U.S. and South Korea and then, infers had meaning. The last conclusion, it is introduced to value and gravity for solution North Korea problem with arranging before contents.

Through this study, I hope to evaluate usefulness of foreign policy of U.S and South Korea, and find that linking the foreign policy gap on North Korea between U.S and Korea is needed. It is purpose to solve North Korea problem by mutual cooperation.

NAKAMURA, Mami  
Univerity of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[maminaka@hawaii.edu](mailto:maminaka@hawaii.edu)

### **International Migration and the Development of Japanese Civil Society: The Case of Japanese-Brazilians and Hamamatsu City**

Many Asian countries have begun importing labor as their economies have developed. In Japan, the foreign labor force grew significantly after the state immigration policy was amended in 1990. This policy change, in conjunction with the country's globalization over the ensuing decade, has resulted in a rapidly-growing Japanese-Brazilian population in Japan. As a result, Japan is finally experiencing a transformation from relative social homogeneity to multiculturalism and the Japanese are facing the challenge of embracing the foreign nationals within their communities. This research investigates the ways in which civil society has emerged and developed as a result of Japan's changing immigration policy and the subsequent civil response to migrant newcomers.

In my research, I examine how Japanese civil society has risen to meet the challenge of an influx of Brazilian workers into Hamamatsu City, location of the largest Japanese-Brazilian community in Japan during the past fifteen years. I show how the settlement of foreign workers there has generated improvements in civic awareness and responsibility among the people and local government of Hamamatsu City, and I demonstrate how national government policy has been challenged as a result. In doing so, I attempt to answer the following questions: what types of organizations did Japanese residents establish to support foreign residents, and what motivated their establishment? How and where were civic awareness and responsibility increased? What kinds of discourses were used to motivate, educate and organize supporting groups? In what ways did the local government cooperate or challenge the national government or other local governments?

As the number of long-term foreign workers and their families continues to grow, integration issues will become more and more challenging, especially in the areas of greatest foreign concentration. In the absence of national support, residents and local governments have struggled to support migrant workers as they have settled into Japanese society. Civil society has stepped up to fill the gap between national policy and social reality, in order to develop the necessary support for migrants at the local level. This paper should provide an interesting and necessary look at the ways in which civil society has risen to the challenge of foreign migration in Japan.

NEM SINGH, Jewellord Tolentino  
Lund University, Sweden  
[jtnemsingh@gmail.com](mailto:jtnemsingh@gmail.com)

## **The Role of the Military in a Consolidating Philippine Democracy, 1986-2002**

While Philippine democracy has had three presidential elections, it remains unclear whether democracy has been consolidated or not. The military has reasserted its role in politics especially in the post 2001 period where questions of political legitimacy remain unresolved. The 'season of coup' that plagued the Aquino administration and cost the economy to miss the Japanese capital inflow during the late 1980s is arguably recurring in the Arroyo administration. This paper attempts to map out the pattern of Philippine civil-military relations in a democratizing context and determine the factors that affect the levels of military participation in politics. Reviewing the literature of civil-military relations and democratization, the paper argues that political legitimacy, economic development and (civilian) institutional capacity shape the prospects of maintaining democratic civilian control. The study draws on the common and divergent experiences between the Aquino and Arroyo administrations while explaining the impact of high level military participation in politics. It finds that civilian government must assert its political legitimacy to govern democratically while implementing economic and political reforms delivering the needed services to prevent the growing class-based division in Philippine society. The reforms being implemented, either the economic reforms or the security sector reform, remain to be the key in fully consolidating democracy because these are mechanisms of social control to strengthen the state and its institutions, and one of the most effective way to press the military to return to the barracks.

NETTING, Lara J.  
Princeton University, USA  
[lnetting@princeton.edu](mailto:lnetting@princeton.edu)

## **A valuable book, a spurious book: the shifting worth of Noted Porcelains in modern China**

Noted Porcelains of Successive Dynasties □□□□□□□□, edited by John Ferguson and Guo Baochang, is a beautiful, puzzling book. The 1931 publication is a bilingual edition of an illustrated catalog of porcelains attributed to the famous Ming dynasty connoisseur, Xiang Yuanbian. Xiang's catalog had been previously translated by the British collector Stephen Bushell, but Ferguson and Guo presented an improved version, crafting Noted Porcelains out of luxury materials and annotating the text extensively. Ironically, this impressive publication prompted Western scholars to look more closely at the original manuscript. Xiang's album was shown to be a forgery and Noted Porcelains fell into a degree of disgrace. John Ferguson, a longtime American resident of China, and Guo Baochang□□□ were both respected members of Peking art collecting circles, and had served together in the 1920s on the committee of specialists evaluating the former Imperial art collection in Peking. My paper will explore the reasons why Guo and Ferguson found Xiang's manuscript worthy of expensive publication when contemporary scholars swiftly recognized the text as a forgery.

Skillfully bound in Chinese style, and containing brilliantly colored images, Noted Porcelains is an exceptionally high quality example of Republican-era printing. My paper will first consider this privately published book as an aesthetically pleasing material object, as the editors evidently meant it to be. In particular, I will discuss the combination of traditional Chinese materials with lithographic printing, in the context of contemporary Chinese art publications in China and the West.

Xiang's catalog, my paper will suggest, provided a perfect frame for Chinese porcelain as Guo and Ferguson wished to present it: the product of the ancient culture and the Imperial kilns of China, porcelain had been appreciated by discerning Chinese connoisseurs in the past and could be best interpreted by Peking scholars in the present. By way of their elegant book, the editors associated the appreciation of porcelain with the tradition of refined Ming connoisseurship. At the same time, they relied on their newly acquired knowledge of the Imperial porcelain collection to revise the historical and technical information contained in Xiang's manuscript and Bushell's translation. Noted Porcelains was intended for an audience of international collectors, and through it Ferguson and Guo aimed to reclaim for those in China the ultimate authority to define Chinese porcelain.

The story of Xiang's album did not end in the early twentieth century. In 2005, a copy of Noted Porcelains sold at auction in China for nearly seventy thousand yuan. In conclusion, my paper will propose that as collectors struggle to define themselves and their own collections in this time of dynamic market and



cultural change in China, they seek a connection with the connoisseurs of past eras – now not only Xiang Yuanbian of the Ming, but also Guo Baochang of the Republican period.

NEYAZI, Taberez Ahmed  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[taberez.neyazi@nus.edu.sg](mailto:taberez.neyazi@nus.edu.sg)

### **Reclaiming the Self: Hindi Media and the Changing Public Sphere in Contemporary North India**

The proposed research looks into changes taking place in the Hindi public sphere owing to the increasing ascendancy of the Hindi media in the late 1980s and 1990s which has accompanied the process of globalisation and some of these developments have warranted the need to re-examine the concepts of 'global', 'national', 'regional' and 'local' in the public sphere. Thus the research seeks to explore how the notions of 'global' and 'local' are being reconstructed through the media, especially Hindi newspapers and what are the underlying social factors that are causing such a reconfiguration. The place of national as elitist in the regional or local discourse has been very well reflected by Stahlberg (2004) through an ethnography of a Hindi daily based in Lucknow. The convergence and mutual dependencies between local and global mediated through regional media has provided opportunity to the readers to surpass the national and become part of the global modernity.

Therefore, the research attempts to analyse how regional media and newspapers can act as a means of cultural production and modernity. This is important as the notion of modernity in India has been largely interwoven with English language which helped the English language media to attain ascendancy in discursive as well as institutional spaces while the Hindi media was relegated as less serious and more rhetorical. The paper argues that the continuing significance of English language in India after decolonisation was the result of colonisation of mind which, instead of creating an autonomous subjectivity and providing scope for reflexive self-interpretation of historical experiences, created dependent, uncritical and non-reflexive public sphere devoid of critical dispensation. However, the ascendancy of the Hindi media in the public sphere since the late 1980s has helped in instilling a sense of confidence among the Hindi publics which eventually facilitated in reclaiming the self. Thus the paper argues that the project of modernity has been appropriated by the rising Hindi media who are engaged in reproducing it in its own indigenous language, thus granting it greater legitimacy and wider acceptability.

In order to empirically substantiate my hypothesis the proposed research undertakes case studies of Dainik Bhaskar and Dainik Jagran, the top two leading Hindi dailies in India. The growth and success of these two Hindi dailies since the 1980s and the commanding position attained by them vis-à-vis English newspapers reflects the changing nature of the public sphere in north India.

NGUYEN, Ha Ngoc  
College of Education, University of Hawaii, USA  
[ngocha\\_ed@yahoo.com](mailto:ngocha_ed@yahoo.com) ; [nguyenhn@hawaii.edu](mailto:nguyenhn@hawaii.edu)

### **An Investigation into Peer coaching as a Professional Development Model for High School EFL Teachers Implementing the Communicative Approach in English as a Foreign Language in a central province in Vietnam**

This study examines whether Peer coaching is a viable and beneficial teacher development model in order for EFL teachers to effectively implement the Communicative Approach in high schools in Vietnam. In reality, because of the increasing demand of using language for communicative competence, communicative teaching approaches have been implemented in English language teaching and learning in Vietnam since the late 1990s. Many workshops and training on communicative teaching strategies for EFL teachers have been held throughout Vietnam. However, a growing body of studies has shown that as presently delivered these workshops are not really effective and adequate. They have mostly focused on providing theory and giving a few demonstrations. Collaboration and follow-up activities in school or coaching have been overlooked. It is this missing component that is main obstacle for high school teachers of English to effectively transfer into practice what they learned in training sessions.

The literature shows that Peer coaching, which typically involves two or more colleagues collaboratively working and pooling so as to improve their professional lives, is an effective teacher development model to fix the missing mentioned. Studies assert that this model enables teachers to expand pedagogical knowledge and to successfully transfer their training from the lecture room to the classroom.

This study investigates high school EFL teachers' perceptions through both survey and selected interview concerning communicative teaching approaches and professional development. While this is a small study, its importance lies in exploring alternative professional development strategies to improve the current EFL teacher development practice in Vietnam. Survey data positively indicate that all participants are inspired and willing to participate in Peer coaching model for professional development. Hopefully, if appropriately implemented, peer coaching will bring four benefits to EFL teachers in high schools in Vietnam: (1) help efficiently transfer into practice communicative teaching skills and strategies that they learn in workshops, (2) enhance the quality of teaching and ultimately improve student learning outcomes, (3) improve ongoing teacher learning in school, and (4) build and maintain a trusting and supportive working environment and consequently promote collaborative and collegial relationships among teachers in schools.

NGUYEN, Cham Thi Phuong

Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University, USA

[tpnguyen@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:tpnguyen@fas.harvard.edu) ; [ngphuongcham@yahoo.com](mailto:ngphuongcham@yahoo.com)

### **Vietnamese Commune in Wanwei (Guangxi, China): Continuity and Culture Changes**

There is a community with about 4062 Vietnamese people in Wanwei village (Giang Ping district, Dong Xing city, Guangxi province, China). Wanwei lies in the Tonkin Gulf sharing sea, river and land border with Mong Cai (Quang Ninh, Vietnam). As early as the 16th century, Vietnamese fishermen from Do Son, Hai Phong city in the northern Vietnam came and settled down here in Wanwei. More people from different coastal and in-land areas in Vietnam immigrated to Wanwei then after.

Using participant observation, indepth interview, and group discussion methods, among them, appreciate highly stories of specific person, their life story and rite experiences/and or practice, the author focuses on the process of preservation, adaptation, and changing culture of Vietnamese commune in Wanwei through the rites that they practice in their life such as marriage rite, traditional festival.

Because the rite marriage and traditional festival in Wanwei have a distinction of cultural hybridity so now the local leaders, researchers, and villagers concern in them much. In one side, this concern is very good for protect the traditional culture elements. But in the other side, this concern also make that culture elements change quicker and these changes are following the diversify directions.

Discription the rite marriage and traditional festival of Vietnamese people in Wanwei in comparison with that the same rites of Vietnamese people inside of Vietnam and Chinese people in Wanwei, the author will examine the continuity, the maintenance traditional Vietnamese culture, and the process of change, adaptation and creation culture of Vietnamese people in Wanwei.

Besides, to understand more clear about the process of adaptation and changing culture in Wanwei, the author also connect the rites of Vietnamese here to the context of economic, political, and social form of border area between Vietnam and China. From that, there are many issues that the author pay attention such as basic ethnic class, definition border line, economic developing quickly of Wanwei in fifteen recently years (from a poor coastal village become a rich village with per capita income is highest in the ethnic minority villages og Guangxi).

For conclusion, the author disscuss on four remarkable points in the process of adaptation and changing culture in Wanwei: a) Preservation trend the traditional culture values. b) Recontruaction and creation traditional culture. c) Cultural peservation and integration process happen at the same time and mixing together. d) Strong impact of economic and politic context on cultural preservation and integration process.

Lastly, the author have some suggestions for the policy of development and collaboration economy and culture in Vietnam-China boder area, and the prospects of researching on the cultural change of Vietnamese people in China or in other countries.

NGUYEN, Quang D.

University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA

[quangn@hawaii.edu](mailto:quangn@hawaii.edu)

### **Social Preferences in Vietnam: Insights from Field Experiments**

Social preference in a transitional economy like Vietnam is a matter of great interest. In this study we make an attempt to answer the following questions: 1. Does relative wealth affect individual preferences for fairness, altruism, and reciprocity? 2. Do pro-social norms develop both in inequitable and equitable societies? We study whether inequality and relative wealth affect social preferences by conducting field experiments in Vietnam.

In equitable societies, it is likely that help given today will be reciprocated in the future. In contrast, in inequitable societies, today's wealthier household is more likely to be tomorrow's wealthier household as well. Thus, they may never need to ask for help from neighbors. It is reasonable to believe that wealth distributions affect social references, especially reciprocity. Also the fact that people in the North have spent much more time living under a strictly communist regime than those in the South make it reasonable to believe that social preferences are of different between the two.

We select communities with different levels of inequality and overall wealth from over 700 communities surveyed under the 2002 living standard survey. We conduct ultimatum, dictator and trust games with individuals who were interviewed under the survey. We investigate whether individual's relative wealth and the overall wealth distribution within the community (as well as other items in the 2002 survey) affect expressed social preferences.

NGUYEN, Chinh Ba  
The University of Melbourne, Australia  
[chinhn@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:chinhn@unimelb.edu.au)

### **From place to place through space: An investigation of Asian prospective international students' perceptions of Australian higher education system online**

It is widely acknowledged that Australia is a major destination for international education, totaling \$9.5b revenue in 2006 (Marginson, 2006). 78% of international students in Australia are from Asia (Australian, 2005). A third of Australia's 240,000 international students are located offshore (Marginson, 2006). As more and more international students pursue international education in Australia, there is a need to investigate how these Asian international students perceive the universities' identities made on the universities' websites, which have become dominant sources of information direct from the universities. This paper is to investigate Asian prospective international students' perceptions of Australian higher education system online.

With the characteristic of such 'disembodied environment' as the Internet (Mann and Stewart, 2000, p. 210), it is argued that the Internet may help identity to emerge. Pauwels (2005, pp. 605-606) contends that "identity construction, impression management and conscious self-presentation are common practice in every communicative situation". The paper follows Pauwels (2005) suggestion that further studies are needed to fill the gap and attempts to examine the issues from the world of audiences of websites, ie. the international students, a point that has been missed in much of the literature on the international student experience in Australia.

Using Gee (1999, 2005) model of discourse analysis techniques and Bonny Norton's (2000) concept of 'imagined communities', I analyze the interview transcripts of 50 first year Asian international students who are currently studying in universities in Victoria, Australia. Students were group interviewed and asked to work individually or in group to discuss their perceptions of Australian higher education identity on the AEI website (Australian Education International) as well as those of three universities in the state of Victoria, Australia, which represent three main groups of Australian universities: the Group of Eight, Australian Technology Network of Universities, and the Innovative Research Universities.

The discussion reveals that Asian international students, a batch of increasingly technology savvy groups, invest their time to 'shop' and construct virtual experience of their prospective educational destinations. The analysis also highlights the Australian higher education online identity associating with opportunities and challenges for prospective students. It also points out three main types of Australian universities'

virtual identities. The study provides implications for Australian higher education as a system, its universities and regional counterparts at times when students go online.

NGUYEN, Lam T.

University of Amsterdam, Vietnam

[lamnt63@yahoo.com](mailto:lamnt63@yahoo.com) ; [tranlampolicy@fpt.vn](mailto:tranlampolicy@fpt.vn)

### **The Dilemma or Development in Vietnam : Experience from the Northern Mountains Region**

Under globalization, livelihood has become increasingly multidimensional, with an increased rearrangement of tactics using various capitals (natural, physical, human, financial, social, cultural) in different locations. To maximize access to these capitals and reduce chronic poverty, poor people in developing countries tend to diversify their economic activities and interact more with their rich fellows. For the montagnards in the Northern Mountain Region of Vietnam (NMR), the transformations in the traditional agricultural and trading patterns over the last century have led to a greater contact with lowland lifestyles and values. The intricate interactions of tribal economies with the world outside are considered as linkages across space reflected in the flows of people, goods, services, money, and ideas between urban and mountainous areas. Depending on the context and ability, these processes will produce losers and winners. In this paper I use livelihood analysis to construct the development process in the NMR over the last 120 years, based on ethnographic data collected during 2003-2005 and many other sources (published and unpublished reports, studies, field notes, folk idioms, and observations). The focus of the analysis is Hmong group but some comparison with the Tay group will also be described. This paper shows how the development in Vietnam, and particularly in the NMR, is structured and changed under the centripetal and centrifugal forces of national and transnational integration and globalization. The paper is structured in terms of three broad sessions: a) To describes the complex relationship between migration and livelihood in the NMR during the last 120 years; b) To analyze the social context of changing religion among the Hmong, focusing on the recent conversion to Protestantism among this group; c) To describe and analyze how major infectious diseases affect the NMR (risk conditions, social distribution of disease, social response) in the context of changing socio-political and ecological conditions.

NGUYEN, Nam Duong

Australian Defence Force Academy, Australia

[nam-duong.nguyen@adfa.edu.au](mailto:nam-duong.nguyen@adfa.edu.au) ; [nam-duong@hotmail.com](mailto:nam-duong@hotmail.com)

### **APEC and the Evolving Asia-Pacific Community**

“Community building” has become a fashionable but contested concept in the Asia-Pacific region today. Since the late-1990s, various approaches to community building have been tabled by regional leaders, scholars and peoples in their continued search for regional cooperation and prosperity. Regional mechanisms, which represent a top-down approach, are most preferred, reflecting the political will of regional governments to construct a regional identity among them. The ASEAN Community and the East Asian Community are notable examples. However, one of the many disadvantages of these mechanisms is that they tend to exclude some of the key players in the Asia-Pacific, especially the United States.

At a glance, APEC represents a promising mechanism because it is the only region-wide forum with an annual summit meeting. The idea to create an Asia Pacific Economic Community has already been initiated since the early days of APEC. However, the economic, political and cultural characteristics of APEC member economies are so diverse that it would be difficult for them to arrive at a common denominator or reach a common goal. In fact, each member economy has different national objectives when participating in APEC. So, the question is whether we can construct an APEC-based regional community, and if yes, what should be the appropriate agenda for constructing such a community?

This paper seeks to address the above research questions by first defining the meaning of an “APEC community” (and whether we can change from the small “c” to the big “C”) and then assessing APEC through different theoretical paradigms of regional community construction. It will demonstrate that a regional community based on the APEC model is not only feasible but also the most relevant model for this

diverse region today. It will also introduce a tentative agenda (or a “plan of action”) for regional actors to “imagine” and “realize” such an ambitious regional enterprise. An “economic constructivist” approach would be relied on as the main tool for this theoretical exercise.

NGUYEN, Tuan T.  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA  
[nguyent@email.unc.edu](mailto:nguyent@email.unc.edu)

**Nutrition dynamics in Vietnam: effects of rapid socio-economic growth Authors: Nguyen T. Tuan, Pham D. Tuong, and Barry M. Popkin**

Vietnam’s dramatic economic changes have led to considerable poverty reduction concomitant with increased economic inequity. This study examines how these rapid socioeconomic status (SES) changes have affected body mass index (BMI) patterns and the nutrition status of the Vietnamese population. The analysis was based on nationally representative surveys conducted in Vietnam in 1992 and 2002. To assess nutrition status, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2000 BMI growth charts were used for children aged 2-17.9 y while World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off points were used for adults. Minimal changes are seen in the prevalence of overweight (1.4% and 1.8% in the 1992 and 2002 surveys, respectively) and underweight (32.1% and 33.5%, respectively) among 2 to 17.9 year-olds. In contrast, among 18 to 65 year-olds, the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased (from 2.0% to 5.2%) and underweight declined (from 32.6% to 24.8%) between the two surveys, respectively. Urban residents experienced larger reductions in underweight and increases in overweight and obesity than rural residents. Analysis of BMI levels for the 15<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 85<sup>th</sup> percentiles, by age, shows a trend of increasing BMI that was higher among adults, females, and urban residents. The results show that, in this context of rapid socio-economic growth, the prevalence of overweight is increasing while the prevalence of under-nutrition is still high. Those who were affected by changes are adult, female, and urban residents.

NGUYEN, Hong Nhung  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan  
[glomitas@gmail.com](mailto:glomitas@gmail.com)

**The Politics of War Memory: Vietnam War Memories and the Vietnam-American reconciliation process**

Memory refers to recollection of personal past experiences. However, memory works forward as well as backward; the past is shaped by the future as much as the future is shaped by the past. The politics of memory reflects that. The struggles in post-war Vietnamese society over the losses and trauma of the war can consider another war-and-reconstruct process. My paper seeks to explore the connotation of memory and examine their value when constructing a view of the past toward healing.

In company with the term narrative, I want to present the three stories focus on the human dimensions of war. These stories are different from the more familiar narratives of the war: the first one is the diary of a Vietnamese woman doctor who was killed in the course of battle and which has just recently become popular in Vietnam after it was returned by a former American soldier – “The diary of Dang Thuy Tram”; another is the novel “Sorrow of War” written by a Vietnamese war novelist, Bao Ninh, talking about the haunted memories of war losses; and the third is an awarded documentary film made by a Vietnamese director about American veterans’ returning to Vietnam 30 years after war – “The sound of the violin in My Lai”.

Recognizing and giving voice to one’s suffering is necessary stage in moving past that suffering. The honest of Dang's diaries create new awareness for the soldier who returned the diary, for many Vietnamese and Americans today. It promotes healing, because the wounds from the war are still greatly unhealed.

The novel of Bao Ninh does not assign evil just to the Americans, but the war itself. The novel include descriptions of the horrors of American warfare but also about the underlying forgiveness which is like an underlying Buddhism, a kind of quiet compassion that refuses to tell the story of the war in the language of right/wrong, our side/the other side.



The third narrative is about the film “Sound of violin in My Lai” which creates healing through awareness. Talking about Mike Boehm, a Vietnam veteran and now is president of the My Lai Peace Park Project where he has been creating two peace parks in My Lai to honor war victims and offer hope for the future. Mike played the violin in the movie expresses his sorrow and inspiration of Vietnamese forgiveness and understanding. The effect in reconciliation for both side come naturally as the My Lai Peace Park is so symbolic. In the middle of the place where it happened the massacre 30 years ago there is now a green monument of peace.

Three narratives create new levels of awareness about war in general, which in turn promote reconciliation on all sides. Since Vietnam and the U.S. reestablished relations with each other, Vietnam society is changing dramatically in both economic and political terms. However, there are still various issues left over by the past. The key to overcome the differences is dialogue and SHARED with each other nonetheless.

NGUYEN QUY, Nghi  
University Lumière Lyon 2, France  
[lhnnghi@hotmail.com](mailto:lhnnghi@hotmail.com)

### **Continuity and Discontinuity in craft production development in Vietnam: an analyses on transformation of a ceramic industrial district**

Craft production actually plays an important role in rural industrialization and poverty reduction in Vietnam. Since the official reform in 1986, and notably the application of decision 132/2000/QĐ-TTg on preferential treatment policies for production in rural area, craft production achieved its new considerable development with many new established and restored craft villages. Results of the latest survey jointly conducted by JICA and MARD showed a number 2017 craft villages in Vietnam, creating job for more than 11 million labors. Turnover in exportation has been significantly increased from 367 million USD in 2001 to 450 million USD in 2004 (wooden products are excluded). Products of craft villages are now present in market of more than 100 countries and territories. Besides permanent labors, household workshops and enterprises this kind of industrial district are able to create jobs for seasonable labor with an average of 8-10 labor/workshop. More importantly, income from craft production is always higher than that of agricultural activities, resulting in the rate of poor households is significantly lower than other agricultural area.

This paper is a partial result of a study in Batrang (a northern ceramic production center) on the issue of ‘social reconfiguration of production in industrial district in Vietnam’. This is a qualitative research, using in-depth interview as key method in gathering data. The sample size is 60 covering representatives of all social actors implying in district development. Participants almost come from household workshops, enterprise, cooperative, local authority and professional association. As we all know, Batrang has a long history of development (at least since late of 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century). That why, in this paper, we argue that the actual model of development in Batrang constitutes a hybrid one, overlapping between traditional and modern. It means that although many new established figurations, production this industrial district keep at some point their traditional characters. The new configurations of Batrang can be explained in the introduction of new production logic; transition from household enterprise to SMEs; emergence of institutional actors; involvement of international customers... while traditional norms, habits in production manifest always their presence, including the informality in inter-firms relation; predominance of social capital; labor training and recruitment; inertia of enterprises in facing new context of competition... We tend to use this paper to revitalize the theory of industrial district and Eliasian sociology on configuration.

NOLDE, Lance  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[lnolde@hawaii.edu](mailto:lnolde@hawaii.edu)

### **On the Margins of Nationhood: Continuity and Change within the Orang Laut of Indonesia**

Building on the ethnographic and historical studies of R.H. Barnes and Cynthia Chou, and operating within the larger context of the problematics of nationhood, national development, and the creation of a “national identity,” this paper focuses on the dynamics of continuity and change as experienced by two groups of

Orang Laut (sea nomads) within the Indonesian State. While both groups are for the most part similar in tradition and culture, their encounters with global modernizing processes and the integrative forces of the nation-state are mostly divergent.

The Orang Suku Laut groups in the Riau-Lingga islands have been marginalized by mainstream Indonesian society and made the focus of government directed acculturation and “development” projects. Regarded as subordinate groups or backward microsocieties, the Orang Suku Laut of the region are viewed by the State as impediments to the progress of national development who must be made to conform to the idealized, or imagined, “national identity,” as delineated in the Indonesian constitution of 1945. As a result of these government projects, in addition to increasing global and local demands placed on the environment which they depend on for survival, change has been thrust upon the Orang Suku Laut peoples of the Riau-Lingga archipelago. These relatively new pressures have elicited a variety of responses within the Orang Suku Laut communities of the area, some electing to adapt in the manner demanded by the Indonesian government and others fighting to retain their traditional way of life.

Conversely, the Orang Laut groups of Lamalera and Lamakera, on the islands of Lembata and Solor in the Nusa Tenggara Timur province of Indonesia, have had a somewhat different experience with modernity and have felt little pressure to conform to the national ideal. Their relatively remote location, in addition to their less nomadic lifestyle, has situated them in a more tolerant relationship with the national government and inland populations. However, while the pressures may not come from government-sponsored projects aimed at integration, change has nonetheless reached the people of Lamalera and Lamakera in ways that threaten the long-term survival of their traditional way of life. In the last sixty years, increasing pressure on their fisheries and coastal resources, in addition to the allure of new markets and opportunities in the inland cities and on other islands, have produced change within the culture and lifestyle of the Orang Laut in the province.

By examining the historical encounters of these two groups with the changes produced in the post-colonial era of Indonesian development and nation-building, this paper seeks to identify the problematic nature of a fashioned “national identity,” and in doing so, ascertain the impacts of such totalizing projects on indigenous groups within the archipelago. Utilizing both primary and secondary sources, this paper briefly traces the history of these Orang Laut groups from their once distinguished positions in the Indo-Malay polities of the 16th century to their current predicament, focusing most intently on the post-independence period in which issues of economic, political, demographic, environmental, cultural, and social transition are more observable.

OCTAVIANI, Mega

King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand

[gorgeous\\_egha@yahoo.com](mailto:gorgeous_egha@yahoo.com)

### **The “Stop and Go” Mode of Public Transport (Angkot) and Its Influence to the Road-Side Air Quality (Case Study: Northern Bandung Indonesia)**

Transport sector is the main source of air pollution in the city. Nowadays number of vehicles keeps counting which in turn will increase the vehicle's emission rate and therefore will decrease the road-side air quality. In the case of Bandung city, there is already evidence showing that traffic emissions from private and public-transport vehicles are the main cause of air pollution. Moreover, in reverse with the rate of average vehicle population, road capacity is not suffice for the current car population, while large proportion of cars were produced in 1980s and also are poorly maintained, emissions are even worsen consequently. But, things should be concerned is the driving modes of public transport in Bandung (also known as Angkot) itself. Angkots can be stopped anywhere at anytime along the route to pick up or drop off passengers. This “stop and go” behavior will cause traffic congestion and obstruction of traffic flow; furthermore as car emissions are speed-related, these suggest higher emissions due to idle and low-speed, not only from Angkots but also from vehicles that travels behind the Angkots. The research aim's to investigate the effects of public-transport user's behaviour on urban driving modes and its impacts on air quality. The study use questionnaire method to obtain information on the current habit of Angkot users and operators as well as their level of awareness. This survey confirmed that people are not fully aware regarding Angkots can become a significant emission source of air pollution due to its higher number and the well-known “stop and go” behavior. Analysis result also confirmed that existing driving mode is not

related with driver's age, background education, daily income, or their knowledge about air pollution and regulation. An importance factor set their habit is caused by the route which has to be traveled every day; since there is variety of land use and width along the routes, so that they assume that it eventually influences the "stop and go" behavior.

OISHI, Sachiko  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[oishisac@hawaii.edu](mailto:oishisac@hawaii.edu)

### **How can English teachers improve the student's writing by introducing contrastive rhetoric?**

In this paper, I would like to present what contrastive rhetoric is and how English teachers can introduce it in their writing class with careful examination. Contrastive rhetoric (CR) is a field of study which was initiated by Robert Kaplan in 1966. He suggests that each language has its own writing convention and that English nonnative students bring their native languages' writing styles when writing in English. In fact, English teachers are sometimes able to identify the nationality of a student just by reading that student's writing. In the traditional CR, the researchers have tried to categorize culturally specific logic or thought patterns and paragraph structures in English essays written by nonnative English writers according to the student's cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

However, the traditional CR has been criticized for the following points: 1) It reproduces a fixed view of cultural difference and overlooks plurality within language groups; 2) it ignores individual difference such as the learners' writing ability of their native tongue; 3) It marginalizes English nonnative learners and especially non-Western cultures by reinforcing the superiority of English. The last point is especially problematic because English teachers tend to reinforce the cultural deficit view by explicitly teaching that English rhetoric is superior to the students' native languages'. It could end up stigmatizing the learners' languages and cultures. Even though it is important to know the difference of writing convention among languages, teachers should be careful of introducing CR and keep critical view toward traditional CR. They should also acknowledge new and different ways of writing by English nonnative writers rather than spotting them as inappropriate or lacking putting them into the mold of native English writers.

As the objectives, I would like to introduce the overall history and theories of CR by presenting two kinds of sample writing by native and nonnative writers of English and how these two pieces of writing were assessed by raters. After analyzing the different writing styles, I will articulate some possible approaches to teaching CR. At the same time, I will raise the issues of traditional CR and address how carefully teachers should introduce CR in their classroom so that the students will not stigmatize their own native languages. The paper concludes with pedagogical suggestions based on the interview to some teachers who actually teaches CR. I will report the benefits and challenges of teaching CR and explore the ways to improve the students' writing while respecting their original languages and cultures.

PANG, Carolyn  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[g0600293@nus.edu.sg](mailto:g0600293@nus.edu.sg) ; [onmyoudo@gmail.com](mailto:onmyoudo@gmail.com)

### **Balancing an Identity: The Study of Seimei Shrine**

Research on religions in Japan has focused mainly on Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity with other minor religions defined under the broad category of folk religion. As current research has not adequately addressed the issue of minor religions in Japan, my interests lie in examining how these minor religions construct their identity against mainstream ideas of religion in contemporary society. I focused on Onmyōdō and examined how this little studied Japanese system of beliefs presents itself in modern-day Japan.

Onmyōdō (陰陽道) is a religious belief that was particularly influential during the Heian period. It derived from the Taoism of China and employs the use of the Theory of the Five Elements. This system of beliefs requires a strict observance of certain rites and taboos, and revolves around the use of astrology, augury, astronomy and incantations to foretell disasters and counter misfortune. The rising popularity of Onmyōdō

since early 1990s in Japanese popular culture such as literary books, movies, dramas, video and internet games, manga, and anime, has created a new interest in this enigmatic practice, an interest that has spread to overseas countries of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore and resulted in a series of Japanese scholarly publications, documentaries and exhibitions held in Kyoto and Osaka. The Seimei Shrine which practices Onmyōdō set up a website in tune with the boom of the religion in popular culture.

I combined a close analysis of the Seimei Shrine website with my own ethnographic experiences to analyze how the shrine constructed its religious identity as it attempted to differentiate Onmyōdō from prevalent imaginations of this religion in popular culture. From the website, I identified several strategic measures employed by Seimei Shrine in its identity construction. The shrine reconstructed its image as a modern religion that is relevant in contemporary society and engaged in domestic and foreign cultural exchange while taking care to distance itself from magical elements that are commonly associated with Onmyōdō. It also appealed to traditions by emphasizing its strong links to the Japanese imperial family and downplaying the foreign origins of its religion. The Seimei Shrine's construction of itself as polytheistic and sharing Shinto roots followed mainstream Japanese conception of religion. However, the attempts to fit into contemporary society and integrate into Shintoism raises the question of Onmyōdō losing its distinctive nature and risking the possibility of being further subsumed under the dominant religions. The Seimei Shrine's attempts at identity construction provide an illuminating insight into the minor religions' efforts to re-assert themselves in modern Japan.

PAPPA, Tim  
Ohio University, Center for International Studies, USA  
[tspappa@hotmail.com](mailto:tspappa@hotmail.com)

### **Monotonous Muslims: Proffering Progressive Messages Among Indonesian Pesantren Communities**

Several progressive-minded senior Indonesian Muslim figures (*kyai*) in West Java in early 2006 regularly spoke and wrote of inclusive, universal Muslim precepts to communities of Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*) and nearby locals. I observed among an informal group of non-familial, somewhat acquainted *kyai* a particular monotony of missionizing progressive Muslim ideas to ordinary Muslim audiences; such *kyai* seemed member to a loose confederation of autonomous and co-opting *pesantren* and affiliated Muslim figures, but without any apparent formal organizational objectives but recurrent communication of progressive Muslim messages. Perhaps such repetition was intended to simulate among everyday Indonesian Muslims a mini-*pesantren* of sorts, exhausting explanation of base Qur'anic messages, then teaching a progressive reinterpretation; or along normative tendencies to graduate financial resources, individual acclaim, or to stir less obtuse communal Muslim discourse, to nuance ideological deviation among many Indonesian Muslim groups, to realign 'Indonesian Islam'.

Based on nine months of touring and living among Javanese *pesantren* communities from September 2005 to May 2006, but particularly a period observing first-hand Kyai Haji (KH) Maman Imanulhaq Faqieh of *Pondok Pesantren Al-Mizan* among a small network of progressive-minded West Java *kyai*, I will attempt to position 'progressive Indonesian Muslims', then detail thematically and visually several communicative habits and methods of such senior Muslim figures and try to contextualize various motivations.

PAREETH, Sajid  
University Of Applied Sciences, Stuttgart, Germany  
[spareeth@gmail.com](mailto:spareeth@gmail.com)

### **Forest fragmentation in protected areas: An assessment using Remote sensing and Land cover change detection**

Conflicts between people-inclusive approaches and strict protectionist approaches to biodiversity conservation have grown in recent years. In India, the protected area network has been employed for several decades for biodiversity and habitat conservation, with different areas being assigned varying degrees of protection depending on whether traditional users were allowed access to specific products, severely restricted or excluded altogether. This research analyses land cover change and forest

fragmentation in two protected areas in northern Bengal, and evaluates the differences in spatial patterns of forest cover change, and the biophysical and human processes driving these changes. We focus on two regions - Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, and Baikunthapur Reserve Forest in northern West Bengal, India. These areas fall under different management regimes, with Mahananda strictly protected by guns, guards and electric fences – while Baikunthapur RF has fewer restrictions imposed on people.

We use Remote sensing Classification of the Landsat sensor images, dated November 1990 and December 2001 to develop the landcover maps of this area. The classified images then combined to provide a single categorical change image in which each pixel gives the information of landcover for both the dates. Landcover metrics were calculated from the change image to understand the Patterns and processes of the landcover change.

Preliminary results derived from the metrics indicate that despite the high degree of protection offered to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, this area is undergoing forest fragmentation, clearing and degradation. The factors affecting this change are complex and vary from socioeconomic to ecological to political. The high demand on forest resources in this area can be largely attributed to the presence of high value commercially attractive tree species in this forest. The fragmented nature of deforestation raises further questions. Detailed interviews with forest communities surrounding the park and in-depth discussions with foresters and managers are being used to develop an understanding of the change happening in these protected areas. Given the intensity of the current debate on participatory vs. exclusivist approaches to park management, globally as well as in India, studies such as these are crucial to assist us in devising more effective approaches to management.

PARK, Miyung

University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

[miyungp@gmail.com](mailto:miyungp@gmail.com)

### **Korean Heritage Language Policy in Hawaii's High Schools**

Other than the policy on Native American languages, there are very few policies in the U.S. that deal with the maintenance and development of languages other than English (Christian, 1999). The general attitude of the U.S. toward maintenance of heritage languages (HLs) is negative and supports rapid assimilation into English (Duesen-Scholl, 2003; Huebner, 1999). For these reasons, the effort to maintain and develop HLs has been attributed to the resources and desires of HL communities (Wiley, 2003). Hawai'i is the model place to implement Korean HL instruction in the K-12 system due to its large Korean community and multicultural diversity. It has the ninth largest population of Korean in the U.S., and between 1990 and 2000, the number of the foreign-born population from Korea increased by 30 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

The purpose of this paper is to provide suggestions for national and state policy action in implementing effective Korean HL programs in Hawaii's high schools. In order to do this, in this study, I examine the needs of Korean HL students and the challenges of implementing Korean HL instruction. Data were collected via questionnaires and personal interviews. The Questionnaires were distributed to 42 Korean-American high school students in Hawaii to elicit information about their foreign language study background and their attitudes toward HL study. The Interviews were conducted with two foreign language teachers to explore the challenges for implementing Korean HL instruction in their high schools.

Although one of the crucial needs of HL students is to develop literacy skills in their HL (Wang & Green, 2003), the questionnaire results reveal that a more significant need of Korean HL students is to develop their ethnic identity and cultural awareness. 69 percent of the participants mentioned that they would take Korean language courses if it is offered in their school because they would like "to learn about life of [their] ancestors" and "to understand and learn the language and culture of [their] parents". In spite of the fact that Korean language is crucial in Korean HL students' life, interview findings indicate that there is no high school offering Korean language due to the following challenges: minority language parents' lack of influence on educational decision-making and the mainstream group's negative attitudes toward minority languages.

In light of these findings, I argue that a policy for the implementation of Korean HL programs in Hawaii's high schools is desperately needed to help HL students establish their bilingual/bicultural identity and to cultivate much-needed competent Korean language professionals in the U.S. Based on this study, I propose



the following suggestions for a Korean HL policy: (1) developing a well-articulated model program at a pilot school, (2) establishing Korean HL teacher training programs at the university level, and (3) building positive public relations and promoting community awareness of this critical-need language. Ultimately, implementing well-organized Korean HL instruction will provide educational and professional opportunities for HL students, facilitate world affairs and relations, create a strong economy, and promote linguistic and cultural diversity in the U.S.

PARK, Seungbin  
Yonsei University, Republic of Korea  
[bini@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:bini@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Japan and China Rivalry in Building an Asian Community**

Since the economic crisis hit East Asia in 1997, East Asian states have begun to make efforts to build an East Asian community. In 1997 the Northeast Asian states of Korea, Japan, and China joined the ASEAN meeting and created ASEAN+3 framework. These thirteen countries decided to establish an East Asian Vision Group(EAVG) in 1998 and an East Asian Study Group(EASG) in 2001. With the two reports of these groups, the region has shown a steady development of regional integration. As states began to accept FTA as a useful approach for Asian regionalism, many scholars take an optimistic view regarding the future of East Asian regionalism. Such prospect is based on the assumption that bilateral FTAs would be connected directly with multilateral FTAs and then eventually form an East Asian Community like European Union(EU). However, we need to raise the following questions; Indeed FTA approaches in East Asia play a consequential role in constructing a community and therefore result in a complete integration? Why Korea has decided to conclude FTAs with Chile and U.S.? This study begins with these questions and aims to investigate Japan's FTA policies in light of neorealism. In particular it tries to explain what stimulate Japan to design a proposal of extended EAFTA in terms of national interests and power relations in relation to the China factor. Japan has not assumed a clear-cut attitude in course of regionalism. Once in a while Japanese government was active in ASEAN+3 process, at the same time reluctant to take part in institutionalization of regional cooperation. In particular Japan has shown an ambivalent attitude toward China, that is a mixture of cooperative relationships and highly fierce competitions.

This article argues that such conflicting aspects are derived from the speed of the Chinese economic growth. It seems to offer Japan two incentives such as to take advantage of Chinese growth and check its political impacts. Above all it is believed that Japan has a strong tendency to give more weight to the latter, for the Chinese unexpected economic development might eventually threaten Japan's existing influences in East Asia. So Japan has made a contribution toward building a regional community on one hand and tried to assume a leading role in constructing it and designing in favor of its own interests on the other hand.

This study suggests that Japan's ambiguous attitudes and politically elaborated considerations are easily found on FTA policies between Japan and China. In case China has decided to conclude FTA with ASEAN states, then Japan has made every effort to offset it by FTA policies(ASEAN+China FTA, ASEAN+Japan FTA and Singapore+Japan FTA, etc.). Recently such competitive and reactive actions had been taken at East Asian Summit in 2005, Japan's proposal of extension EAFTA including Australia, New Zealand and India or so called ASEAN+6. As mentioned, since FTA in East Asia has substantial importance more than the existing studies think, it is of necessity to evaluate Japan's new proposal in other way. Firstly, FTA is regarded as one of the most crucial strategies to maximize one's interests. Secondly, whether which countries would be included or excluded in great powers' FTA is subtly linked with the scope of membership in East Asia regionalism. So the more a country has succeeded in winning states over the one's side, the easier in shaping a community in favor of itself. Moreover, FTA is considered as a short cut to realize one's goals without a considerable subjugation to a regional bloc in East Asia. Accordingly this paper argues that Japan seeks to gain a leverage against China and eventually tries to establish a strong power position in East Asia by adding three extra-regional countries to ASEAN+3 process.

PARK, Taeyong  
Yonsei University, South Korea

[pty99@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:pty99@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Change of Civil society sector's Participation in Policy making process: Viewing on the Revision process of Korea's Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act**

Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act, a competition law of Korea, was enacted in December of 1980, and took effect in April of the next year. The Act was implemented for two main purposes. First purpose was to improve efficiency in Korean economic performance by restraining unfair trade and promoting competition among economic actors. Second purpose was to regulate Korean Chaebols, Korean special conglomerates, by restraining the companies' concentrated economic power, which is the particular feature in Korean competition law. The former seems to pursue economic liberalization, while the latter to pursue economic democratization.

Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act has been revised several times, since it was established, and the process of revisions was influenced by political, economic, and social claims that aim the two purposes. There have been sharp conflicts of opinion, in particular, on the second purpose between Fair Trade Commission, an institute which formulates and administers competition policies, and handles antitrust cases, claiming restraints on Chaebols and the Chaebols strongly resisting against the policies and movements. In addition to the relation between the commission and Chaebols, civil societal actors and groups begin to raise their voice on the issue and influence the policy decision making from the middle of 1990's in Korea. Civil groups, aiming economic democratization, assert that competition law and policies have to lessen concentrated economic power on Chaebols.

This paper is to analyze change of the policy decision making resulted from participation of the civil society sector including individuals and civil groups in Korea. To do this, this paper is to examine the role of civil sector and the tripartite relation among the government(state), Chaebols(market) and civil sector(society) in the process of revision of Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act, deviating from a perspective on the relation between the government and Chaebols.

In this paper, two processes of revision of the act, which are a revision process before the government of Daejung Kim and that after the government would be compared. The difference between the two periods would be examined through newspapers and materials of civil groups, especially, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy and Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice. And in this paper, governance and network theories would be compared and appropriated for searching a proper frame of the analysis for this study.

PARK, Ja-won  
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea  
[jawonie@snu.ac.kr](mailto:jawonie@snu.ac.kr)

### **Will it be possible to achieve the Regional Governance in East Asia?**

The International System used to be analyzed at three levels – unit, relations and structure. The states having exclusive sovereignty make interaction with each other in the anarchy and so, Kenneth Waltz had focused on the structure and defined it as a matter of the distribution of Power. In such a system, each state seeks the relative gains and spirals into the competition for power and wealth.

But since the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially since the end of the cold war, the modern sense of the international system has changed in its three levels all together. Now each level can be transformed respectively into the weakness of the state sovereignty, the globalization and the unipolarity. And all these changes are taking place globally from all parts of the world converging into the regime transformation shape.

Under the global circumstances like these, East Asia International System is also changing quickly and distinctively. In East Asia, actually the three levels of analysis are ambiguous and overlapped each other. Hegemonic state U.S. included in the Asia-Pacific is playing a critical role in this area International System and sticking to the maintenance of the status quo as a unipolar hegemon. On the other hand, significant actor units as South Korea, China and Japan are pursuing the 'rich state, strong army' colored vaguely by nationalism. Furthermore, there's a strong tension over North Korea's nuclear weapon program. Then aren't there by all means any method to disentangle such complicated matters?

This paper examines whether the achievement of the Regional Cooperation in East Asia is possible and explores how the Multilateral Cooperative Security System – even if not the Security Community just established in Europe – can be institutionalized as a peaceful means of jumping over the distinctiveness of the East Asia and throwing open the door to the coexistence order in this area. And through the concrete groping for the effective International Politics strategies standing on the Security Cooperation, the peaceful solution to the North Korea's nuclear tension will be found.

PARK, Seung Ho  
Seoul National University, South Korea  
[shpark1004kr@yahoo.co.kr](mailto:shpark1004kr@yahoo.co.kr)

### **The ROK-U.S. Alliance Security Dilemma: A South Korean Perspective**

The objective of this study is to analyze the dynamics of the ROK-U.S. alliance from a Korean perspective on the basis of the 'abandonment and entrapment' theory. According to the Mutual Defense Treaty, which was agreed in 1954 and then has lasted so far, the US Forces in Korea(USFK) has played a pivotal role as a trip wire in deterring the North Korea's invasion. The ROK-U.S. bilateral relations, however, seem to be changing in recent years. As is well known, Korea's Roh administration is pursuing a structural change in the alliance through regaining the independent wartime operational control by 2012. On the basis of the 'abandonment and entrapment' theory, this study purposes to analyze the dynamics of this change in the ROK-U.S. alliance. For the analysis, this study will compare two distinctive cases, Park Jung Hee regime in the Cold War and Rho Moo Hyun one in the Post-Cold War, and show that Park regime's alliance policy toward the U.S. was based upon abandonment fears and Roh regime's policy was based upon entrapment fears.

Most previous studies on the ROK-U.S. alliance have focused on analyzing the U.S. policy and its affect on the ROK-U.S. alliance. In this regard, the South Korean preference was regarded as a given by the US policies of the East Asia, which means that the South Korea's preference was not considered as a dynamic factor of the ROK-U.S. alliance. In addition, these approaches usually have been limited to explain the dynamics of the ROK-U.S. alliance including the continuity and change at the same time. So, this theoretical paper analyzing the dynamics of the alliance from a South Korean perspective will be available to describe the changing phenomena of the current ROK-U.S. alliance.

According to the 'abandonment and entrapment' theory, in asymmetric alliance, the smaller ally is apt to be abandoned by the other ally and so doesn't mind to taking the risks of entrapment for guaranteeing the strong commitment of an ally partner. On the other hand, the smaller ally who becomes stronger than before is likely to avoid the entrapment policy so far as not to aggravate the alliance relations seriously. That is, to resolve the alliance dilemma, smaller ally should have to choose the strategic choice through the costs and benefits trade-off. And the magnitude of security dilemma is determined by 5 factors: (1) the relative dependence on the alliance; (2) the degree of strategic interest; (3) the degree of explicitness in the alliance agreement; (4) the degree of shared common interests; (5) the current strategy options. So, this study focuses on analyzing these determinants to explain the continuity and change of the ROK-U.S. Alliance.

As the result of examination, firstly, this paper shows that the President Park's government had chosen the entrapment strategy to avoid the abandonment of the United States because of much dependence on the alliance and high strategic interests caused by sustaining the alliance. Secondly, this study reveals that the President Roh's regime purses the restrained entrapment avoidance policy because of the composite determinants, such as relatively low dependence caused by the economic growth and the current strategy options regarding the South and North Korea economic cooperation.

PARNINI, Syeda  
University of Tsukuba, Japan  
[parnini23@gmail.com](mailto:parnini23@gmail.com)

### **The Changing Role of Donors in Poverty Reduction and Good Governance: Bangladesh as a Case Study**

This paper will examine the changing role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other related donors in Bangladesh, and what impact these have had on aid, development and poverty reduction strategies through good governance conditionality. The World Bank with the IMF leads much of the behavior of donor community and these two institutions together are the most influential source of advice on all development-related issues for Bangladesh. Consequently their strategies, approach and programmes have a critical impact on the development effectiveness of aid in Bangladesh. Therefore, by using classical realist approach we will also discuss the basis of their advice and good governance conditionalities and explore whether financial flows from these donor organizations have achieved their stated objectives of poverty reduction through governance conditionality in Bangladesh or not.

PEEL, Robert D.  
University of Hawai'i Manoa, USA  
[rpeel@hawaii.edu](mailto:rpeel@hawaii.edu)

### **Establishing the University of Hawaii as the Headquarters of the International Association of Sustainable Development Researchers & Practitioners to Position the Mānoa Campus as the World's Top Ranking Educational Institute**

For the global society to embrace the concept of sustainable development, a major overhaul of the education system is required. Interdisciplinary interaction; systems thinking; public participation; traditional knowledge; empowerment of minorities, youth, and women; have been declared the hallmarks of inducing sustainable development behavior. Thus many initiatives are being driven under the banner of sustainability to obtain profile or funding. There appears to be no strong central, assessment, or enforcement agency to ensure sustainable development education and initiatives are being conducted in a coordinated, professional, and ethical manner. Many universities are moving towards interdisciplinary studies, offering peace and sustainable development studies, and expanding research networking capabilities, but appear to be moving slowly to implement practices that promote systems thinking. The East West Center is responding with its *International Forum for Education 2020* initiative.

Two groups that may have not been accounted for in the quest for an empowering education to implement sustainable development behavior are the baby-boomers, who are now a large demographic wave of professionals who are on the verge of retirement. Their accumulated multi-disciplinary experiences, drawn into the class room environment, have the potential to induce a dramatic impact to the evolution of education. It is this demographic anomaly that has been credited with the "expansion of individual freedom". The second group of adults, which includes some of the baby boomers, also extends to a younger generation that has done well financially and has become passionate towards ecological and social issues. The "culture creative" group is the fastest growing sector in America. These two groups would have a natural attraction to the tropical environment and intrigue of Hawai'i, if there was an option to replace the career with an alternative purpose. Also, building on University of Hawai'i's established east-west interaction, this western thinking fused with the eastern influence will stimulate further innovation. These factors position Hawai'i as having the potential of leading the educational transformation towards sustainable development.

There are many sustainability initiatives occurring on campus, which could bridge the way to establish the University of Hawai'i as the headquarters of the *International Association of Sustainable Development Researchers & Practitioners*. This research initiative explores the possibility of such a venture by conducting interviews with educational and sustainable development experts and using the World Wide Web to search for other organizations with similar goals.

PHOTIJAK, Sakunpan  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[Photijak@yahoo.com](mailto:Photijak@yahoo.com) ; [sakunpan@hawaii.edu](mailto:sakunpan@hawaii.edu)

### **Learning Thai Colonialism and Nationalism History: A Construction of Perceptions and Relationships between Thailand and Laos**

Throughout Thailand's history successive governments have attempted to consolidate the country and maintain her independence, as well as construct a national identity. These historical attempts have indirectly affected the ways in which Thai people today view themselves and other people in neighboring countries. Although Thailand is said to be the only country in Southeast Asia that has never experienced colonization, it has in effect adopted a "colonial" view of peoples seen as "less Thai."

This paper focuses on the interactions between Thai colonialism and Thai nationalism, and exemplifies the consequences of Thai colonialism and nationalism towards Laos, a country seen as both a neighbor and a Thai colony. Investigating past Thai colonialism and nationalism will contribute to a greater understanding of how the Thais identify themselves and others, vis-à-vis how her neighbors regard the Thai.

Over the span of Thai history, we can see how Thailand constructed herself and has interacted with neighboring kingdoms. In order to build up her political solidarity, Siam (the Thai kingdom in the past) was a traditional colonizer of the Lao kingdoms. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Thailand adjusted her policy to follow that of more powerful countries, with the result that Thailand was kept away from colonial experiences. In addition, in an effort to form the new Thai nation-state, Thailand continuously implanted nationalistic sentiments coupled with ideas of modernization and civilization into the Thai mind. All of these experiences have reinforced a sense of superiority over neighboring countries in general and over Laos in particular. More importantly, writing and studying Thai history emerged at the same time as the construction of Thai nationalism. This way, Thai national history has inevitably engendered negative views of neighboring countries among Thai learners. This argument would imply that writing and learning history with a colonial and nationalistic bias has taken "history" up a misleading and even dangerous path.

PONJAERT, Frederik G.A.A.

Institute for European Studies (IEE) at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium

[Frederik.Ponjaert@ulb.ac.be](mailto:Frederik.Ponjaert@ulb.ac.be)

### **Tipping the Balance within the Asia-Pacific: A neo-institutionalist view of the changing balances within the Asia Pacific born from the re-emergence of a specifically East-Asian regionalism**

This paper aims to better understand the nature and the range of the various regional institutions emerging in the Asia Pacific since the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. Since 1945, Asia has witnessed crucial changes resulting mainly from two concomitant developments: on the one hand an increasing political emancipation and on the other exponential economic development. The emergence of Asia as one of the engines of the world economy and the simultaneous strengthening of its regional political actors are both rooted in profound regional transformations as well as deep enduring structural factors. In light of the existing tensions between continuity and change in the Asia Pacific region the theoretical perspectives suggested by neo-institutionalism seem particularly apt to capture fundamental evolutions in Asia. However, contrary to the European experience, regional advancements in the Asian Pacific were not accompanied by any significant formal institutionalization. Following the ASEAN example, Asia seems to have preferred more flexible structures of co-operation. Yet if one opts for a broad definition of institutions, such as the one put forward by sociological institutionalism, regional institutions are manifold in the Asia Pacific region. Sociological institutionalism implies that institutions are not only defined as formal entities but as all recurring social interactions that establish accepted modes of action and favour the respect of defined standards in the hope of reducing the costs and the risks associated with prolonged collaboration. Our study object is thus defined as the network of institutional arrangements which have structured the emergence of regional and trans-regional co-operation in the Asia Pacific.

This analysis therefore tries to identify structural processes and conjectural experiences which have contributed to the emergence of specific forms of regionalism in the Asia Pacific. The key question is how the various forms of institutionalized cooperation have interacted, and how this has led to the emergence of specific regional complexes. The central hypothesis at the heart of this paper is that the convergence of certain structural regional institutional developments and the simultaneous conjectural weakening of other competing regional logics have forged a specific and strengthening East-Asia regionalism within the Asia Pacific. The East Asian region therefore increasingly appears as the dominant regime with coherent and recurring structures and identifiable specificities. This distinctive East-Asia regionalism has in turn



contributed to the reorganization of the Asia-Pacific scene by supporting the emergence of specific regional complexes. In order to check this assumption we will evaluate the nature and the socio-political roots of the various forms of regionalism in the Asia Pacific by analyzing their various components. Initially, we will endeavour to expose the neo-institutionalist framework on which our analysis will rest. Thus the paper will describe the systemic changes which have generated increasing complex interdependence in the Asia Pacific as well as the main forms of regional integration one has observed since 1945. Subsequently, we will evaluate the relative impact of the various cooperative dynamics observed within the Asia Pacific by analyzing their three main components: their cognitive dimension, their socio-economic dimension and their geo-strategic dimension.

POOLE, Avery  
University of British Columbia, Canada  
[averyp@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:averyp@interchange.ubc.ca)

### **Cooperation in Contention: The Evolution of ASEAN Norms**

This paper explores the dynamics of interstate cooperation within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Since the 1997 Asian economic crisis, enthusiasm for ASEAN's model of regional cooperation has waned. Critics have questioned its efficacy and legitimacy, arguing it is merely a façade constructed by self-interested states. They refute the notion that it is a 'security community', given member states' apparent lack of compliance with ASEAN norms. However, such criticism is flawed, as it tends to rely on the notion that ASEAN's normative context is static. In contrast, this paper demonstrates the ongoing evolution of ASEAN's norms, focusing on the case study of Burma's membership. ASEAN has grappled with how to encourage political reform in Burma given the norm of non-interference, which requires refraining from public criticism. Recently, however, the founding member states appear increasingly willing to criticise Burma's repressive military regime. Such behaviour is incongruent with non-interference, but does not necessarily demonstrate ASEAN's lack of credibility or effectiveness; rather, it indicates a reinterpretation of its norms. Member states exhibit an enhanced concern with ASEAN's image that may indicate an emerging 'collective identity' and community-building process.

PRAWINDARTI, Lianita  
University of Trento, Italy  
[trullianita@yahoo.it](mailto:trullianita@yahoo.it) ; [l.prawindarti@sis.unitn.it](mailto:l.prawindarti@sis.unitn.it)

### **Explaining change and continuity in the Southeast Asian security regionalism: A Study on the ASEAN Security Community**

#### **1. Background/Objective:**

The state of the art of regionalism in the post-Cold War era has demonstrated that regionalism as a long standing feature in international relations has been changing over time. In the aftermath of the Cold War, regionalism has been attached with the issue of globalization. Parallel with the discussion on the linkages between regionalism and globalization, the conception of security had undergone a massive transformation. The traditional view of security with its strong emphasis on state security has shifted to a broader perspective. This debate over the concept of security has also provoked a broader discourse on regional security cooperation.

This study focuses on the correlation between regionalism and security in seeking explanation on how the change in the conception of security also leads to the change in the conception of regionalism. Analyzing regionalism through a security lens or as Alagappa defines as security regionalism is important since most of current security regionalism projects are not new in term of organization. Those which exist now are mostly just old organizations that have re-born in function and approach. Therefore, this study demonstrates how in Southeast Asian security regionalism, ASEAN, a regional organization which was born during the Cold War, is reborn in function and approach as the result of some events take place in the region since the end of the Cold War.

#### **2. Methodology/Case Study:**

The case study of the ASEAN Security Community (ASC) shows the continuity and change of Southeast Asian security regionalism pattern. This study starts with a standpoint that since its inception in 1967 until the early years of the 1990s, ASEAN already constituted a security community. However, the Indochinese enlargement in the second half of the 1990s, followed by some cataclysmic events – the Asian financial crisis and 9/11 – have triggered ASEAN to design a new political and security blueprint to preserve and expand its status a security community. From a theoretical point of view, this paper applies the concept of security community with an aim to analyze the relevance and limitation of this concept in the case of Southeast Asia. From an empirical point of view, this paper examines some main features on the ASC Plan of Action as the new blueprint of ASEAN's security regionalism and develops some arguments whether the main features of the ASC Plan of Action is relevant with the concept of security community. After all, security community for ASEAN is a means rather than an end point.

### 3. Results:

A closer reading to the ASC Plan of Action is giving a better idea how ASEAN wants to maintain its status as a security community as well as to embrace upon some new elements which will strengthen its significance as a security community. One important feature that the ASC reveals is a new linkage in the Southeast Asian security regionalism, namely the nexus between security and democracy. However, a question remains: Is defining Southeast Asia as a security community a conceptual delusion?

PRIYADARSHINI, Anamika and Lance Jason Russum  
University at Buffalo, USA  
[lerussum@adelphia.net](mailto:lerussum@adelphia.net)

### **India: The Invisible Hands of the Market**

Our project will postulate that India could emerge as the paradigm for democracy. As India emerges as the representative possibility for an enduring “sovereign, socialist, secular democracy,” the country finds itself at the center of a conundrum, one that threatens the economic stability of this promising democracy. While the achievements of the Indian economy stand as examples of market potentialities within a democracy, these achievements have also exposed India to national instability if the market cannot continue to protect itself from late capitalist decentralization.

First, our paper will articulate the threats to Indian democracy as the “invisible hands” of late capitalism and the commodification of ethnicity through religious fundamentalism. These spectral hands are threatening to suffocate the life out of the economic vitality of India. Through an economic archeology of Indian history, we will explore the results of welfare and liberal modes of late capitalism and their effects on the market. Subsequently, by examining religious fundamentalism, our paper will demonstrate that this phenomenon is a necessary device of late capitalism to alienate the citizens of India through an ethnic split that will cause a depreciation of secularization within Indian economic culture.

In conclusion, through a psychoanalytic analysis, the paper will disclose how these ghostly hands are manifesting their invisibility as Žižekian “irreals” within the symbolic reality of the Indian market. Our analysis will illustrate that any attempts at discovering the “kernel” of a democratic “Real” in India must come through resisting globalization by defending the market from late capitalism and religious fanaticism. In an attempt to pursue this “Real” of a secular democratic market, India must initially situate its economic self within a sustainable market independent of any US “virtual” foreign policy regarding the implementation of ‘free market.’ Secondly, it must understand religious fundamentalism as it functions symbolically within globalized late capitalism. For India to escape the invisible hands on the market, it must [re]situate itself within the democratic “void” after the western constructs of capitalism and religious intolerance have self-destructed. These ‘surreal’ fantasies of fundamentalist global capitalism and religious ideology must be withstood if India is going to structure a “sovereign, socialist, secular democratic” economy that is unconstrained by the sorcerer-like abilities to materialize these invisible hands to haunt the country in its resistance to the uni-polarizational schemes of US imperialism.

PUYOK, Arnold  
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia  
[arnold\\_chris@yahoo.com](mailto:arnold_chris@yahoo.com)

### **The Rise of Sabah United Party and Kadazandusun Politics, 1985-1986**

The Sabah United Party (or in its Malay acronym -- PBS – Parti Bersatu Sabah) is the only former ruling political party that has survived in the Eastern Malaysian state of Sabah in the post Mahathir era. It is mainly backed by the largest ethnic group in Sabah – the Kadazandusun and led by their “*Huguan Siou*” (Paramount Leader), Joseph Pairin Kitingan, since its inception in April 1985. This paper is part of my on-going doctoral thesis entitled tentatively “The Rise and Fall of Sabah United Party and Kadazandusun Politics, 1985-2004”. In this paper, I wish to analyse some of the contributing factors that led to PBS’ rise by looking at them in the larger context of Malaysian politics which is influenced mainly by ethnic and religious considerations. This analysis will look into the early rise of Pairin Kitingan and his role in forming PBS. I will also analyse two crucial elections – one conducted in April 1985 and the other 15 months later – in order to see the extent to which the new party was able to mobilise its electoral strength derived from the diverse Sabah population. I argue that the early rise of PBS and Pairin was contributed by both political and cultural factors. The political factor involved the sudden, if not dramatic, swing of the Chinese and Kadazandusun votes from the former ruling party, BERJAYA, to PBS while the cultural factor was attributed to Pairin’s elevation as *Huguan Siou* of the Kadazandusun community after a “leadership vacuum” resulted from the death of the first *Huguan Siou*, Donald Stephens.

RA, Hee-Ryang (Stephen)  
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, USA  
[heeryang@hawaii.edu](mailto:heeryang@hawaii.edu)

### **Financial Market Volatility and International Reserve Holding Behavior: A Case study for Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand**

This study investigates the effects of financial market volatility on the international reserve holding behavior of four Asian countries—Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand—which experienced the financial crisis in 1997. We model the financial market volatility and estimate its effects on reserve dynamics, reserve accumulation and finally reserve volatility. We estimate for two periods—pre- and post-crisis—and perform a structural break test to examine the change in the effects on reserve holding behavior. The empirical results in general support a structural change in reserve holding behavior after the crisis. This is consistent with precautionary motive for reserve holdings after the crisis.

RAMAYANDI, Arief  
Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University, Australia  
[arief.ramayandi@anu.edu.au](mailto:arief.ramayandi@anu.edu.au)

### **Approximating Monetary Policy in the ASEAN-5 Countries**

Empirical studies on the process of monetary policy making in a number of advanced economies have shown that simple policy reaction function (PRF) performs well in explaining the setting of monetary policy. This paper examines an application of a simple PRF in an attempt to broaden the understanding of monetary policy making processes in five developing ASEAN countries (namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore). The simple PRF postulates that a monetary policy stance is mainly determined by output gap and deviation of inflation from its target. Part of the literature also argues that in the case of a small open economy (that characterizes the sample countries in this paper); changes in an exchange rate should also be an explicit determinant of monetary policy. The paper applies a GMM technique to estimate the PRF for these countries using quarterly data from 1990 to 2004. As found to be the case in the more advanced economies, a simple PRF is also found to perform well in explaining the setting of monetary policy in these countries. The findings uncover the main drivers behind the conduct of monetary policy and provide a relatively consistent explanation about the monetary policy episodes in the sample economies. It suggests that monetary policy has reacted generally and reliably to expected inflation and tended to stabilize fluctuations in inflation and output in these five economies. In the Philippines,

however, the authorities appear to have put weight of the output gap than expected inflation in shaping monetary policy stance. In the case of Indonesia, there is a significant difference in monetary policy behavior before and after the financial crisis that appears related to the shift in the foreign exchange regime.

REGALADO, Ayn Grace L.  
University of the Philippines, Philippines  
[ayn.regalado@gmail.com](mailto:ayn.regalado@gmail.com) ; [alregalado@up.edu.ph](mailto:alregalado@up.edu.ph)

### **Who Gets Involved in Rural Local Organizations: A Profile of Poor People Involved in Local Community Organizations in the Philippines**

In the absence of sufficient individual material assets and human capabilities, the capability to organize themselves for collective action is the poor people's best asset to be better agents for themselves. Poor people's organizations provide an opportunity for the poor to mobilize and accumulate material and human capital, facilitate information sharing, allow collective action and even enhance efficiency and even sustainability of physical and human capital. In spite of this, the potential of people's organizations as an engine of development remains untapped. Development interventions conventionally focus on providing physical capital or individual capacity building. Fewer investments are made to build local organizational capacity and to strengthen local organizations.

To achieve its development objectives of empowering local communities, improving local governance and reducing poverty, the Philippines' KALAHI-CIDSS project realized the need to invest in building or strengthening local organizations to enhance effectiveness of the project. Appropriate capability-building interventions should target a "typical" member of a local organization.

Using logistical regression analysis, this paper attempts to link individual characteristics such as gender, age, educational attainment, and industry of work to local organization membership. What is the most likely profile of a member of a local organization? Results show that in poor rural communities in the Philippines, males between the ages of 40-79, who barely completed high school and are engaged in farming, trade or finance, are most likely to be members of organizations.

RIOUX, Yu  
University of Colorado at Boulder, USA  
[yluo@colorado.edu](mailto:yluo@colorado.edu)

### **Coping with SARS: Grassroots Governance, Popular Media Outlets and Humor**

The SARS epidemic breakout in China in the Spring of 2003 has posed a series of issues regarding governance and crisis management. How did the individual live through the SARS epidemic? How did people cope with public medical emergencies at the basic level? What role did urban and rural grassroots organizations and the Internet play in waging "the war without smoke?"

Based on ethnographic work of 2003, this essay examines how official governance, grassroots governance, and personal anxiety are negotiated in daily lives via popular media outlets including the Internet in the form of popular interpretations, perceptions, and humor. Rather than focusing on the global, the essay observes the local and the individual against the national background. The essay illustrates how urban and rural grassroots organizations (governmental or nongovernmental) have handled the SARS epidemic with Chinese characteristics. These organizations, including work-units, schools, streets, residential complex, and villages, have played a pivotal role in coping with public medical emergencies at the lowest level. Urban communities set up gate watches and villagers set up blocks at the village entrances. These measures taken by primary institutions have complimented governmental governance including road blocks and checkpoints set up on borders of provinces and in public spaces such as railroad and bus stations, airports, and department stores.

Qualitative field research indicates that public and private venues including Internet chat-rooms, e-mails, BBS, and cell phone messages, were used to exchange information and ease anxiety. Humor, and even rumors to a certain extent, was manipulated as a means of channeling anxiety and in seeking personal well-being and community integrity in a time of peculiarity. In a certain sense, the Internet has helped promote

political transparency from the bottom up. Absolute freedom of speech was practiced through various popular media (primarily the Internet) since TV is largely government controlled in China. Discussions on the Internet involving personal sanitation, food safety, and wildlife protection may have affected conventional cultural notions and the way the food industry has conducted business.

ROMPHOYEN, Suphansa  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan  
[su.suphansa@gmail.com](mailto:su.suphansa@gmail.com)

### **Thailand & Peace Operations: Looking towards Motivation and Cost-Benefit of the Participation**

Since the end of Cold War, the world has been changed dramatically. Most of violent conflicts occurred in many parts of the world are intra-state conflicts mainly related to ethnics, religion, and the breakdown of law and order within states. To cope with the changing circumstances, traditional peacekeeping has been transformed to “peace operation” which includes wider missions to ensure peace. Due to the fact that the United Nations does not have its own armed force, UN peacekeeping forces are drawn from member states’ voluntary contributions.

There are many reasons why states may choose to participate in UN peacekeeping operations. Some states are motivated to participate in a particular peacekeeping operation because the conflicts it addresses affect their national interests or security. Some states participate because they want to improve their reputation or national image. In some cases, states participate out of humanitarian concerns. Beyond many people’s imagination, however, it is said that financial interests motivate certain developing countries to participate in UN peacekeeping operation as they can gain a large amount of money from the UN in return.

The main objectives of this paper are to discuss the motivation for Thailand to participate in peace operations, as well as analyze costs and benefits of the participation. The paper discusses four cases that Thailand sent the peace support teams to participation in multinational operations; Cambodia, East Timor, Iraq, and Burundi. The study is based primarily upon the analysis of secondary document and interview military personnel in Thailand. The peacekeeping doctrine and realist perspective will be used as theoretical framework. To analyze costs and benefits of the participation, the methodology used are decision-making and cost-benefit analysis.

The study reaches the conclusion that financial matter doesn’t motivate Thailand to participation in peace operations. The main reason why Thailand participates in peacekeeping is to represent itself as a good member of the United Nations. Thailand is always taking serious in consider whether to dispatch the troops to the multinational operations. It includes the assessment of costs and benefits in many dimensions; political, economic, diplomatic, military, and social. While Thailand prefer to participate in the operations authorized by the United Nations to avoid some possible costs (e.g. social cost in case of support the United States’ operation in Iraq), sometimes Thailand had to join the operations outside the United Nations’ framework especially when those operations were led by the United States. The final conclusion for this study is that the analysis of costs and benefit of the participation reveals the result in accordance with the motivation indicated in the first place. Moreover, this study shows that there has been the continuity of Thai foreign policy. In other word, the current Thai foreign policy towards the peace operations reflects some nature of Thai foreign policy used since the period of colony through the period of Cold War, and current days.

SELINASWATI,  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

### **A Paradox of Women’s Lives in Matrilineal Society and Muslim Patriarchy in West Sumatra, Indonesia**

This paper examines changes of *Minangkabau* women’s lives in West Sumatra, Indonesia from the early twentieth century to the twenty first century. *Minangkabau* is an ethnic group in West Sumatra Province with matrilineal tradition. This matrilineal is a system in the maternal line would inherit ancestral lands and matrilineal titles from the grandmother to the mother and her female descendant. Thus, the tradition



provides more opportunities for women in terms of property ownership, land heritage and non-household activities. This allows women to have enough bargaining position because they have property and control over their own social identity. It is argued that bargaining position create independent women and their privileges (Agarwal, 1994). Yet, the Islamic patriarchy is also common in this society since almost 98% of population is Muslim. The *Minangkabau* society accepted Islamic law as a part of their custom since the nineteenth century which the confrontation between religious leaders group (*ulama*) and informal leaders in *Minangkabau* in 1821-1837, named 'Paderi War' happened. The reconciliation of culture and religion incorporated both Islamic teaching and other cultural aspects.

However, the growth of the *Minangkabau* society with mix matrilineal and patriarchal system, economic development and Indonesian government public policies affected woman's lives of matrilineal tradition. Women's bargaining power had declined and they became dependent on men. By using gender relation analysis, observation and online research, this paper looks at the changes in women's bargaining position, their autonomy and wellbeing. The result shows that the paradoxical dual existence of matrilineal tradition and Islam patriarchy within the same society is limiting women's live in West Sumatra in terms of their non-domestic life. The mixture of ideas between Islamic rules and matrilineal custom affect the ways of thinking of people in *Minangkabau* society. For instance, the majority of Indonesian decision makers in government, religion and other formal institution have patriarchal background that produces public policy without consideration of women in public sectors. The male views on women's role in the *Minangkabau* society are combination of interpretation of matrilineal system and patriarchal mindset. It can be seen when men allow women to be active outside but the most important is complete their domestic tasks first. It intend to women have double burden and describe inequality gender relations. The development process needs lands to construct buildings, market and house. For some financial reason, the clan in *Minangkabau* society sells the land and women as the owner of the land heritage lost their asset. It shows women's live in development diminish their role in public sphere and affect their bargaining power. Thus, it is important to preserve of women's bargaining position and wellbeing in the *Minangkabau* society. It can be reached by bridging the gender gap in development program through changing government and people's mindset who still trapped by patriarchal society idea, by raising gender awareness through training the policy makers.

SEPARA, Fredrick Garcia  
Arellano University School of Law, Philippines  
[fgsepara@yahoo.com](mailto:fgsepara@yahoo.com)

### **The Role of Real Estate Associations on Philippine Government Housing Policies, Programs And Projects: An Evaluation**

This study deals mainly with the evaluation of Real Estate Association's (REAs) participation on Philippine Government housing initiatives that aims at the objective of providing decent houses for the underprivileged and homeless citizens. It will review different policies and programs they have collaborated with and assess the value of their participation. The study will also deal with the issues and controversies that behest the housing sector especially those that involve the REAs.

The study reviews past policies and programs from the start of the Aquino administration up to the Macapagal-Arroyo regime. It will also try to root out the continuing housing crisis especially on the thrust and nature of the advocacies of these REAs on government. The researcher mainly conducted interviews with the heads of the private sectors and the government housing agencies, as well as acquiring the necessary public documents and other reports related herein.

The study is divided into Four chapters. Chapter 1 is an introduction of the paper, which illustrates the researcher's objectives and the reason why such study should be undertaken. It also presents the theoretical framework that will be used and other significant discussions leading to the importance of this paper.

Chapter 2 presents the two main bodies that are involved in housing—the government and the private sector, notably the REAs. The discussion will lead to the government's need for expertise of the private sector and which resulted in the connotation that the government housing sector is a business oriented sector. The proceeding discussion will also trace the key REA collaborated initiatives and tries to explain why such schemes failed to serve its purpose. It also tries to answer if they have any influence on government housing contracts.

Chapter 3 reveals the different issues and controversies that involve REAs and divulges to an explanation as to why such problems happen. It will also explain the nature and thrust of what they are trying to lobby for and other ventures taken by them.

Lastly in Chapter 4, the researcher's observation and evaluation, based on the given data, will be presented and a conclusion will be given on what their role really is. The researcher found out that the REAs are ineffective partners of the government. Such stems from the nature of their advocacies, which promotes a profit-oriented environment through housing. Since they are business entities, they will support policies and programs that will get them easy access to housing contracts, development loans, guarantees and access to lands from the government. With such access, they would prefer to go to high earning medium and open housing which yields them profits. As a result, low-income earning citizens and the underprivileged are left behind.

SHARMA, Pritee

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

[pritee\\_sharma@iitb.ac.in](mailto:pritee_sharma@iitb.ac.in)

### **Agricultural Productivity in India: Role of Institutional and Environmental Factors**

India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world during last few years with a growth of 8.1 percent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the financial year 2005-06 (Government of India). This increase in growth in GDP has been largely contributed by the services sector alone. The services sector of the country, however, employs only 23 percent of the total workforce of the nation. On the other hand, the large proportion of more than 60 percent of the economy's workforce is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. On the contrary, agriculture and allied sector contributes a meager 22 percent to the country's GDP. This high dependence of rural workers on agriculture for employment indicates the significance of enhancing agricultural productivity levels and growth to achieve overall rural development. Under this pretext, the measurement of agricultural productivity growth in India gains extreme importance. Agricultural productivity measurement research is not new to the Indian context. Subsequent to the advent of Green Revolution technologies during the early 1960s many researchers have undertaken agricultural productivity estimation studies. These studies have been largely based on partial productivity measures. Wherein the estimation method firstly includes all the conventional inputs like land, labour, fertilizers, irrigation, tractors etc., and then the residual is explained in terms of other factors like input quality, infrastructure availability, research & development (R&D), etc. Various researchers have used a variety of partial productivity measures, for example, production functions, meta-production functions, and index numbers. Nevertheless, more recent research works in India, as in other countries across the globe, have dwelt upon total factor productivity (TFP) measures like the parametric stochastic frontier approach and non-parametric data envelopment analysis. The present paper proposes to use stochastic frontier approach and the conceptual framework underlying the Malmquist TFP index for comparative analysis of agricultural productivity performance across different states in India. The seventeen major crop producing states of the country, which comprise dissimilar resource qualities/constraints and have different institutional setups, will be included in the analysis. The analysis will cover a time period of 1972-73 to 2002-03. In addition to the traditional inputs, the study will examine the role of environmental factors by including geographical factors, human capital, and macroeconomic factors. To explain the impact of institutional factors the analysis will take into account measures of land inequality and proxies for urban biases in public and private expenditure.

SHEKANG, Nimagesang

University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

[nimagesa@hawaii.edu](mailto:nimagesa@hawaii.edu) ; [nima\\_kalsang@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:nima_kalsang@yahoo.com.cn)

### **Developing Libraries in Tibet for the Purpose of Preserving Tibetan Culture**

On July 1, 2006 the Qinghai-Tibet Sky Train made its inaugural run from inland China to the Tibet Autonomous Region. The Chinese government heralded the Sky Train as a marvel of modern engineering.

However, in Tibet there were mixed reactions. Some believe the train will help develop Tibet's economy by improving access to goods and services. Others worry that it will lead to an increase in social problems, namely the further erosion of indigenous Tibetan culture.

Tibet seems to be on the verge of great change and this can be a scary prospect for any community. However, it is important to note that change does not always have to work against tradition. One prime example can be found in the institution of the library. In Tibet's libraries there is a unique opportunity to use new ideas, practices, and technologies from the field of information science to preserve and strengthen Tibet's cultural heritage.

The development of libraries in Tibet has been closely tied to the movement of history, economics, politics, and culture. Since ancient times, monasteries have served important religious, cultural, and educational functions, among which has been the collection and preservation of Tibetan manuscripts and documents. From 1951, when the Tibetan government and Chinese Communist Party signed the Seventeen Point Agreement, this tradition was greatly impacted. Since the 1950s the number of active Tibetan monasteries has dropped from 6,200 to 550, and according to one scholar, around 60 percent of the Tibetan written record was lost as a result of the Cultural Revolution.

At the same time indigenous collections have been declining, there has been an increase in Chinese reading materials. From the mid-1950s the Chinese Communist Party has worked to build new libraries or government reading rooms. Understandably, with the increase in the Chinese population in Tibet and with the Chinese government encouraging Tibetans to learn Chinese for school and work, the amount of Chinese literature in Tibet has increased substantially over the years. Today's libraries collect both Chinese and Tibetan materials, with Chinese materials in many cases outnumbering the Tibetan materials.

Under present conditions there is a danger that Tibetan literary heritage will soon be completely overshadowed. This fate, however, can be offset through the development of the Tibetan library. Developing preservation programs and building partnerships with monasteries are two ways in which libraries can help protect Tibetan documents and manuscripts. Libraries can also help make Tibetan documents more accessible to people by cataloging and through digitization. Moreover, libraries can bring an awareness of Tibetan history and literature, and reconnect a new generation with their culture through library programs.

Today, librarianship in Tibet is still in the process of developing. While a Masters in Library and Information Science is the new standard for librarians in America, only 5 percent of librarians in Tibet have undergraduate degrees in Library and Information Science; most enter the library with no professional experience. Education and cooperative partnerships will be the key to the future development of libraries in Tibet.

SHIN, Eun Suh

Yonsei University, Republic of Korea

[ess00728@hanmail.net](mailto:ess00728@hanmail.net) ; [es\\_shin7@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:es_shin7@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Who and How Exploited Nationalism?: A Comparative Analysis of the Presidential Leadership of Park Jung-hee and Roh Moo-hyun**

#### Problems/Objective

According to neo-institutionalism, different regime types cause different political results. However, different political cultures also produce different political results, even under the same system. James Barber argued that national decision-making is related to the behavioral nature of a president. Therefore, despite institutional differences, similar political outcomes can occur.

All of the presidents of South Korea have exploited nationalism to mobilize their people. Many researchers have focused on the relationship between presidential leadership and nationalism before 1987, year in which democratization began. However, as Sang-bok Ha pointed out, few researchers have studied the relationship between presidential leadership and nationalism after 1987; there is no comparative study of democratic and non-democratic presidential leadership.

Authoritarian President Park Jung-hee whose administration predated 1987 and the current democratic President Roh Moo-hyun both exploited nationalism in similar ways and for the same reasons, often creating diplomatic problems despite the differences in the governing systems and political backgrounds. This study will compare President Park's authoritarian regime and President Roh's democratic one. It will

demonstrate that each president exploited nationalism and then compare the nature of nationalism as well as its political backgrounds. Further, the study will examine nationalism in Korean politics.

#### Methodology

This study will adopt *the political power approach at comparative points*. *The political power approach* examines the ability of a president to influence people based on personal leadership rather than institutionalized power. As a political actor, the president's power is based on the voluntary consent of people. This study examines the concept that presidents exploit nationalism as a means of mobilizing people. On the other hand, as a way to study presidential leadership, *the comparative method* suggests following categories to compare periods objectively: political system and power structure, the contextual surroundings around political figures, and characteristics of presidents. Regime type, the characteristics of both the regime and the opposition, foreign relations, and president's will to reform are indicators. The economic situation is also researched for this study in addition. To study the presidential use of nationalism in each period, this study will refer to these categories. The scholarly literature, presidential discourses, books and national projects will be consulted.

#### Expected Thesis Resolution

First, the research will seek evidence that nationalism has been used to justify and strengthen presidential leadership before and after 1987. Each presidential period defined the nation differently, but both periods had a similar emphasis on blood, history, and economic changes.

Second, the research will conclude that each period represents a different political background in the nature of regime - 'non-democracy vs. democracy' and 'conservative right wing vs. neutral left wing' - as well as the characteristics of the opposite to the regime, foreign relations, and economic situation. This implies that political use of nationalism has nothing to do with democratization.

Last, because of Korean political culture the two regimes exploited nationalism despite their different institutional settings. Korean nationalism has had determinative power to justify ideologies and this will be explained by theoretical approaches to the third world nationalism including Chatterjee's study after a review of the western concept of "blood vs. political" nationalism.

SHIN, Mira

Yonsei University, Korea

[smlsk@yahoo.co.kr](mailto:smlsk@yahoo.co.kr)

#### **A study on the nature of Japan's foreign policy in the 1990's: The formation process of an Asian multi-national body**

There have been many studies on the nature of Japanese foreign policy process by the scholars of Japanese study. They have mainly concentrated on the relations of Japan with developed countries, especially the U. S.

In this study, I will investigate the nature of the Japanese foreign policy toward Asia in relation to the formation of Asian multi-national entities.

This study's discussion will include not only the policy process of the multi-national bodies which are restricted to the Asian region, but also ones that include the multi-national cooperative bodies that Asian countries played major role in the establishment of them - such as the Asian-European Summit Meeting, ASEAN, ASEAN+3 Summit Meeting, and the Asian Regional Forum.

This study will examine the process of Japanese foreign policy-making in terms both of domestic and international aspects. First, in the domestic aspects, the policy-making is considered as a result of interactions among such various policy actors as Prime Ministers(Hosokawa Morihiro and Hasimoto Ryutarou) , cabinet members (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Ministry of Finance), and interest groups.

Second, in the international aspects, the study will concentrate on the following: What kind of roles Japan has played in the context of Asian political and economic situation, especially the Asian economic crisis; how well the Japanese roles have been accepted by other Asian countries; and, how Japan has reacted toward the reaction by the Asian countries toward the Japanese roles.

On the basis of the Japanese foreign policy process, this study will try to extract major factors that govern international relations in Asia.

For the above purpose, this study will analyze 1990's documents that are concerned with the Asian multi-national entities, and if possible, interview people in Japan who are involved in the policy process.

SHIUE, Ivy  
National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan  
[g39407007@ym.edu.tw](mailto:g39407007@ym.edu.tw)

### **Public Attitudes toward Taiwan's Re-entry to WHO**

#### Objective

To understand public attitudes toward Taiwan government's efforts on international health with international cooperation and to evaluate how the general public is aware of this kind of issue and whether they agree to re-enter World Health Organization

#### Method

This study is a telephone survey research. A computerized-assisted telephone interview (random digit dialing) was used to survey the general public living in Taiwan with the sample size of roughly 1000. Target respondents were selected by random sampling. Thirteen main questions were asked pertaining to personal characteristics, perceptions, attitudes toward Taiwan's re-entry to World Health Organization (WHO).

#### Result

The survey results showed that only 1% knew the exact times of Taiwan re-applying to WHO as Observer whereas 86.6% knew that Taiwan has applied to WHO many times without answering the exact times of applying until 2006. With regard to the attitudes to re-enter WHO, 76.9% held the view that Taiwan should be more active than ever to re-apply in the future. If Taiwan still can not re-enter to WHO, 57.4% think that Taiwan government should increase international health works. However, if Taiwan can not participate World Health Assembly (WHA), 88.5% think that Taiwan government should increase international cooperation works.

#### Conclusion

It is apparently that the promotion on health policy and its influence through the media on citizens may not be enough. After the event of the 10<sup>th</sup> time of pursuing applying to WHA as Observer, few people in Taiwan are aware. It is high time that we educated our people on international issues and emerged the national civil power to voice out. However, citizens are still positive on the government's foreign policy as the trends directed continuously in the civil society for Taiwan to re-join and to share.

SOHN, Han-Byeol  
Seoul National University, South Korea  
[shb0422@hotmail.com](mailto:shb0422@hotmail.com)

### **The President's Personal Inclination and Foreign Policy Making**

The purpose of this study is to show that the president plays a significant role in foreign decision making. For this purpose I compare Korea's foreign policies toward Japan between the two presidential periods, presidents Kim Young-Sam and Kim Dae-Jung.

In the dominant International Relation theory, different explanatory approaches to foreign policy suggest at least four causal implications to the study of foreign policy change: foreign policy changes result from shifts in (1) the structural constraints of the international system, (2) mutual interdependence and institutional arrangement, (3) mutual constructed perceptions and historical antagonism, and (4) domestic political alignments and political actors.

On one hand, Neorealists drive their causal claims from international systemic characteristics. Their theoretical assumption is that a state's policy is reflective of changes in the international systemic factors and of changes in state's relative gain. According to them, China's threatening attitude and U.S. engagement policy within the area have reinforcing effects on Korea's overall tendencies toward Japan. This theory has widened the perspective for understanding the relations between Korea and Japan. However neorealists cannot go beyond systemic changes when explaining foreign policies.



Criticizing neorealism, on the other hand, neoliberals point out the increasing complexity of economic interdependence, democratization waves, and transnational interactions as causes of state's decision making. According to this view, changes in Korea's foreign policy toward Japan have resulted from its economic interdependence or the consolidation of democracy. Thus, Korea tends to be more cooperative throughout time. Despite this theory can describe the outcomes of critical changes in history, yet it cannot explain the causal factors.

The third perspective, constructivists argue that domestic shared values and perceptions are the most decisive factors in domestic decision making process. They present the historical antagonism, especially during the Japanese occupation of Korea (1910-45), as cause of Korea's foreign policy toward Japan. But they also argue that generations change leads to cooperation. However, their explanations are static and cannot explain changes in foreign policy history.

To complement the three perspectives mentioned above, I point out the president's role among the domestic factor as the most significant factor in state's foreign policy. Especially analyst who lays stress on the domestic actor or institution, criticize why state with similar external constraint and system often act differently. Liberalists argue that the foreign policy reflects state's internal factors, such as political types of government, partisan politics, or political and economic ideology.

In sum, this paper explores the presidents' role in foreign policy by examining the collection of two presidents' address and reminiscences, and compares their characteristics deduced by their addresses with the Korea's foreign policy toward Japan during they are in office. This study can also test the veracity of causal mechanisms that provide the linkage between Korea's foreign policy toward Japan and international system and domestic antagonism toward Japan.

SONG, Byung-Kwon  
Seoul National University, South Korea  
[swth1@snu.ac.kr](mailto:swth1@snu.ac.kr)

### **Explaining the rise of partisan voting in Korea's local elections**

Since 1995, partisan voting in Korea's local elections has become more significant. This trend is an intriguing puzzle, because the political parties in Korea have long been considered hampering development of local politics.

In solving this puzzle, three approaches on voting behavior are worth noting: First, sociopsychological view which explains voting behavior in terms of voters' party attachment, or party identification; Second, economic view which assumes voters to do issue-voting; Third, cognitive psychological view which postulates voters' bounded rationality and assumes voters to rely on cues to get information they need. Based on these three approaches, this study will suggest and test three hypotheses explaining the rise of partisan voting in Korea's local elections.

First hypothesis posits that as political parties in Korea become more institutionalized, more voters become attached to the parties. Therefore, Korean voters' increased party identification would become more salient determinant in vote choice. Second hypothesis is based on retrospective voting. Unlike in the United States, where congressional and local elections are held on the same day, in Korea, these elections take place on separate years. So, local elections in Korea can be viewed as referendum for the government in off-year election in the U.S. This implies that just after inaugural stage of newly elected-president more Koreans become disenchanted by the government and more voters are likely to punish national-level incumbent party on local elections day. Third hypothesis tests if extensive information seeking is needed for such a low-involvement election as local election, political parties' role as 'information shortcut' becomes more prominent. Introduced in 1995 and have taken place quadrennially, local elections in Korea have undergone several institutional changes: increase in the number of public offices to be elected and introduction of proportional representation system. Having ballots resembling America's 'long ballot,' increasing number of Korean voters would rely on parties to get information they need. To test these hypotheses, this study will rely on survey data on Korea's local, congressional and presidential elections, collected by KSDC (Korean Social science Data Center) in 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006.

This study's potential contribution can be measured in two ways. First, in Korean context, it could shed some light on parties' proper role in Korea's local elections, which has been the focus of debate when it comes to whether or not political parties should be allowed to nominate their candidates for local elections.

Second, as a general matter of voting behavior, this study would provide comparative perspective on the ways and degree to which political parties determine vote choice.

SONG, Houbing  
The University of Texas at El Paso, USA  
[hsong@utep.edu](mailto:hsong@utep.edu)

### **Challenges and Solutions to China's Urban Transportation Problems**

This paper tackles China's urban transportation problems. Firstly, we analyze the reasons and challenges to these problems. With rapid development of China's economy, motor vehicle ownership in many cities of China is increasing rapidly, which has caused serious traffic congestion and will worsen in the future. At the same time, the increase in emissions has caused serious air pollution to the urban environment. Next we present the similarities and differences between urban transportation problems of China and those of western countries. China is a developing country. Mixed traffic is a typical phenomenon in many cities of China. Associated with mixed traffic conditions in China, driver behavior of China is very different from that of developed countries. These substantial differences mean that some solutions which succeeded in western countries are unlikely to be deployed directly in China. Constraints on the availability of land and financial resources along with intense political and environmental concern have made building new roads and widening existing roads infeasible. Then we give two potential solutions to traffic congestion and related problems in China. One solution is the development and deployment of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). ITS have the potential to improve traffic conditions and reduce travel delays by facilitating better utilization of available capacity. The success of ITS relies on the availability of timely and accurate estimates of prevailing and emerging traffic conditions. As such, there is a strong need for a "traffic prediction system." We developed DynaCHINA (Dynamic Consistent Hybrid Information based on Network Assignment) which is a real time traffic prediction system specially-built for China. It models mixed traffic flow and special driver behavior. DynaCHINA can predict a traffic bottleneck and then direct traffic to other routes to mitigate congestion and provide faster, more efficient routes. DynaCHINA provides this guidance in real time, addressing potential congestion situations before they develop into serious traffic jams. Laboratory evaluation results had shown the potential of DynaCHINA for real-time application. Initial field deployments are being conducted in Beijing, Jinan and Guangzhou. The other solution is developing high-quality transit. Bus rapid transit (BRT) is a relatively new public transportation mode which operate at close to subway speed, but at 1/10 subway construction and operation costs. BRT system has many advantages: lower capital and operating costs; shorter construction period; higher speed and reliability; customer friendly; environmental friendly and low energy consumption; better security; transit-supportive land development; fully utilize the existing operation management. Based on the above analysis, ITS and BRT are the best choices to solve China's urban transportation problems and other related problems. These will help China's sustainable development.

SONG, Kyung-ho  
Yonsei University, South Korea  
[ecopower@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:ecopower@yonsei.ac.kr)

### **Just War, Exceptional Violence for the Global Justice and Perpetual Peace?**

The main question of the paper is this: "Is war justifiable by applying specific values like Human Rights and even if it has particular limits?" Many philosophers and theorists have been arguing about this question, and many of them emphasize the concept of 'just war' for self-defense and human rights. I think this concept of just war provides an alternative view of international politics unlike realism and idealism. There had been many wars in the name of justice or peace, and it is too now as we see. It is true that persisting global justice or perpetual peace sometimes makes things worse as we see in recent global cases. But it is also clear that we can't help pursuing shared concept of justice and peace, because, without any value-sharing we never get perpetual peace like Kant said "the end of all hostilities".

The concept of 'Just War' consists of self-defense and intervention with strict moral judgment. First, 'Self-defense' is the most powerful standard for that judgment. It is common from Grotius, Hobbes, Kant to Rawls, Walzer. It means that states, nations, political communities, any unities which share common life, have their own exclusive rights and so, non-intervention principle should be secured in global society. Second, human rights are also considered as another powerful reason. In historical view, there have been some kinds of universality or universal values for perpetual peace like humanity, Christianity, so on. And this pursuing of peace through expansion of universality, in other word intervention, bases on moral judgment too. Consequently the concept of just war has duplicated moral standards of judgment and we have to decide which is more proper for the peace or should find out alternative.

With this analysis, I'll argue just war should be judged by shared ideas, not any universal values. For this, I should clarify differences between shared ideas and universal values. I don't know what it is exactly yet because I'm on research, but I can give an outline. In short, I think main difference of two is not about agreement through bargaining, it's about tolerance and recognition. For this I'll refer to Kant(*Perpetual Peace*), Rawls(*the Law of Peoples*) and Walzer(*Just and Unjust Wars*). Walzer's arguments will be important materials like *On Toleration*(1997), *Arguing about War*(2004) and many of his articles.

STAUNTON, Dirk P.

Research School of Asian and Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Australia

[staunton.dp@gmail.com](mailto:staunton.dp@gmail.com)

### **APEC and Environmentally Sustainable Development – a Marriage of Necessity**

#### **Objectives:**

This paper investigates the role of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in promoting sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. It poses the question why it is that environmentally sustainable development (ESD) measures have not been more widely adopted in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **Methodology:**

I collected primary and secondary source information allowing an analysis of the environmental policies of member states of APEC. I limited the analysis to member states in the northeast and southeast Asian region and included the United States and Australia, as these nations play a significant role in the region and have much to offer in terms of contributing resources to ESD.

#### **Theory:**

I adopt a constructivist approach, in that my fundamental approach to reality is that the 'truth' in any period is the result of an ongoing negotiation and reevaluation of and between individuals. These assumptions inform my analysis in that I am interested in describing the ways in which institutions such as APEC can shape regional outcomes.

#### **Summary of conclusions:**

This paper argues that the nations of the Asia-Pacific region need the assistance of a supranational organization to provide the coordination and direction needed for successful ESD implementation. The paper concludes that the only organization capable of providing this level of coordination is APEC. This is because nations have failed to implement ESD programs individually; APEC carries credibility as an economic body with a sustainable development focus; and it is the only regional body that includes both powerful states such as the US and Japan and states most in need of environmental assistance, such as China and Indonesia. However, there are significant organizational problems within APEC that must be addressed in order for APEC to effectively promote ESD in the region. The paper addresses these concerns and provides recommendations on what APEC needs to do in order to effectively promote ESD policies in the Asia-Pacific region.

STEWART, Hamish M.

University of British Columbia, Canada

[hstew2@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:hstew2@interchange.ubc.ca)

### **Public Intellectuals and Social Control in Modern China**

This paper will examine the role of public intellectuals in exercising social control at two periods in China's history. I will contrast the relationship of public intellectuals with the state and society during the 1950s with the situation that has developed in Chinese academia since Deng Xiaoping's Southern Tour in 1992. Specifically, this paper will delineate ways that channels of communication between intellectuals and their audiences have changed as a result of political liberalization and in what ways the dialogues have changed. I will attempt to answer to what extent commercialization of academic work has undermined intellectuals' relationship with the political and social establishments in contemporary China.

I believe that comparing the public intellectuals' impact on Chinese social cohesion during these two periods is useful in predicting future trends in the constantly evolving relationship between academia and the public. The discourse of public intellectuals in the 1950s and 1990s had important yet different impacts in the area of social control; in the 1990s, a number of alternative views to the official ideology emerged within the Chinese intellectual community including liberalism, the New Left, nationalism, neo-Maoism. Yet these new public alternatives all in some way pay homage to the official preoccupation with the degree of social control considered necessary to govern China.

SUPARTINI, Ninik  
Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
[niniksmahar@yahoo.com](mailto:niniksmahar@yahoo.com)

### **Mental Health Capacity Building After 2006 Yogyakarta Earthquake**

The 27th May 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake has cost approximately 6,000 lives and destroyed 140,000 homes including health facilities. With hundreds thousands of families rendered homeless and limited access to adequate basic services it was overseen that there would be heightening of vulnerability among survivors which might result in the increase of mental health problems. It was, therefore, vital to ensure that not only was there accurate detection and/or diagnosis but there should also be sustained comprehensive provision of mental health care.

One of the World Health Organization's (WHO) post natural disaster strategies is to reinforce the national authorities' ability to provide health services (primary care, referral, and public health services, including mental health and psychosocial assistance) to the largest possible proportion of the population.

IOM, at the request of, and in collaboration with, the Ministry of Health's Directorate for Mental Health (MH) Services, WHO, the Provincial Health and District Health Offices of Yogyakarta and Central Java, and Gadjah Mada University has provided a 3-pronged technical assistance with the objectives of (1) strengthening the capacity of psychiatrists, primary health center (Puskesmas)-based doctors and nurses on mental health and psychosocial services in the disaster-affected areas, (2) enhancing the existing mental health referral system, and (3) raising awareness among community leaders which consist of village, women, and religious leaders on mental health and psychosocial issues.

The course materials include early detection of MH problems in the community, management/treatment of illness, and basic counseling.

The study is a participatory research where the researcher, who is also IOM's Mental Health Liaison, involves deeply in every stage of this Mental Health Capacity Building program.

Results: 20 psychiatrists, 115 GPs and nurses, and 222 community leaders were trained with 80% psychiatrists, 97% GPs & nurses, and 89% community leaders stated that the training met their expectation. After the training, 66% psychiatrists, 76% GPs and nurses, and 78% Community leaders planned to apply what they learnt in their Puskesmas/community. 17% psychiatrists, 22 % GPs and nurses planned to give training to other parties, while 15% Community Leaders planned to promote mental health awareness. The training also gave new perspectives to the Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University to revise their curriculum from hospital-based to community-based practice instead. The on-going evaluation and follow up visits suggest the needs for system revision in reporting and case management at Primary Health Centers.

Now that the people's interest in mental health and psychosocial concerns is already stimulated, it is recommended that the existing government agencies continue more of these training courses to increase population's awareness to deal with the mental health and psychosocial issues, provide mental health services to those affected by the disaster, prevent further mental health problems, and promote health as a whole in general. It is also expected that they will follow up the program with necessary revisions in

medical curriculum and in the system of reporting as well as in case management for better services and health promotion.

TA, Trang X.  
University of Washington, USA  
[tta@u.washington.edu](mailto:tta@u.washington.edu)

### **Mundane Life at Risk: Market Remedies for Toxic Living**

The promotion of health-consciousness in contemporary China involves, like elsewhere around the world, an entire industry concerned with the care of the self from private health clubs, massage and beauty centers, nutritionally-enriched foodstuffs, over-the-counter and prescription pharmaceuticals, health-related print media, and pop psychology and medical books. This is a growing phenomenon set within an environment of inadequate health care coverage and uneven distribution of medical care and medicines. It can be argued that the promotion of health-consciousness is a part of a greater repertoire of self-management that espouses increasing levels of self-discipline and individual responsibility as the government rolls back social welfare provisions. As the transition to a market economy proceeds, individual Chinese citizens must negotiate between decreasing access to affordable healthcare and the proliferation of commodities promising health, fitness, and beauty that are offered in the marketplace. The increasing disparity between the emergent middle class and urban poor and migrant workers in the midst of expanding consumer choice reveals the contradictory agenda of economic development and the cost to human health. As income disparities grow in China, one determinate of class distinction is the ability to maintain one's bodily welfare in light of the rollback of social welfare provisions. Health is a critical component to the production of emerging middle-class identity in China, that is, health practices serve as a means to differentiate oneself from "the masses," in particular, the flood of migrant workers coming into the cities who represent the disenfranchisement of a vast majority of the Chinese citizenry. This self-awareness about one's body and the care increasingly lavished on it marks one as distinct from the unregulated bodies that flow into the cities in search of employment. The production and marketing of commodities to enhance sexual stamina, maintain a youthful appearance, and stay lean are emblematic of emergent bodily practices tied to a particular form of health-consciousness that binds the citizen as consumer to a market logic in such a manner that the citizen increasingly turns to the market to find and satisfy needs and desires. Health-consciousness in this mode becomes a constitutive element in the cultivation of an "enterprising self" that has become a central rubric of modern life in China. This paper is based on ethnographic research and materials gathered from various print and media sources during fieldwork conducted in 2006.

TADJOEDDIN, Zulfan  
Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands  
[ecd0421@iss.nl](mailto:ecd0421@iss.nl)

### **Between Curse and Bless: Natural Resources, Conflict and Development in Indonesia**

Several contested channeling mechanisms have been found and debated by scholars on how resource dependence/abundance may lead to poor economic performance. Internal violent/armed conflict is one of them. In fact, other channeling mechanisms are also give effects on conflict and in turn they are altogether results in bad macro economic outcome. Literature refers this as resource curse hypothesis. Among developing countries endowed with significant natural resources (oil, gas, other mining, etc.), Indonesia is regarded as one of few countries that can avoid resource curse. However, the past one decade of the country's development history had been marked by a significant eruption of different sorts of internal violent conflict. Civil war is only one of them. Others, which are equally important, are ethno-communal violence, popular justice/vigilantism, or just simply group brawls, etc. The period is also when the country start to embrace its democratic transition of government and polity.

Unlike in many African countries, where resource curse are highly feasible, the role that potentially played by the presence of natural resources in conflicts in Indonesia is less viable and, so far, relatively understudied. This paper is aimed at examining this, namely (i) to examining to what extent the current



discourses on resource conflict (in international literature) relevant for Indonesia and (ii) to examining how (and to what extent) natural resource has factorized different types of conflict in Indonesia. The paper will very much rely on literature study by utilizing the richness of international literature on natural resource-conflict nexus and fragmented narratives/case studies available in *Bahasa* (Indonesian language) produced by Indonesian academics (universities, research institutes, etc), local NGOs, etc.

The following two approaches are in order: (i) macro and indirect impacts of resources on centre-regional and ethno-communal conflicts, and (ii) micro and direct impact of natural resource availability on conflicts between communities located near the (often) point source resources and extracting company (often the state is on the company side). The study is just started and its preliminary results should be available by January 2007.

TAN, Jean  
Australian National University, Canberra  
[ockraz@yahoo.com](mailto:ockraz@yahoo.com)

### **The US Policy of Strategic Ambiguity in the Taiwan Strait: Robert Ross versus Kenneth Lieberthal**

This paper seeks to contribute an international relations theoretical perspective towards the discussion of the US policy of strategic ambiguity in the Taiwan Strait. Strategic ambiguity is the long-standing US dual deterrence policy toward the security issue in the Taiwan Strait. It was derived from the three Sino-US Joint Communiques and the Taiwan Relations Act in the 1970s and 1980s, and is the fundamental policy of the US towards both China and Taiwan. The subtext of the strategic ambiguity policy is that both sides of the Taiwan Strait will not take the risk of war given the unclear US attitude of involvement, which will facilitate peacekeeping and maintenance in the Taiwan Strait area and the whole Asia-Pacific region as well. This paper will look at two opposing views towards the continuity of the strategic ambiguity policy. They are put forward by Robert Ross and Kenneth Lieberthal in their respective articles, "The Stability of Deterrence in the Taiwan Strait" and "Preventing a War over Taiwan". Ross proposes that the US should not abandon its policy of strategic ambiguity regarding intervention in a mainland-Taiwan conflict, citing the reason that abandoning the present ambiguity would not enhance deterrence or stability but would impose a cost on the US. Thus, in an insecure world, the US deterrent posture in the Taiwan Strait is an unusually secure one. On the other hand, Lieberthal's proposed negotiation of an interim agreement for stability across the Taiwan Strait arises from the view that the traditional US stance of dual deterrence and dual reassurance cannot guarantee that the situation will not deteriorate. I will compare the views of Ross and Lieberthal, assessing which one has a sounder understanding of the geo-politics across the Taiwan Strait and the uneven distribution of military capabilities across the US, China and Taiwan. Both of these are geo-strategic factors constituting the balancing of US interests in both China and Taiwan, while maintaining credibility, peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific. In turn, I will state that Ross' view stems from a neo-realist perspective while Lieberthal's view stems from a constructivist perspective. I will conclude by making a case in favour of Ross' view that the policy of strategic ambiguity should be maintained, and I will discuss the advantages of using a neo-realist approach in thinking about conflict prevention in the Taiwan Strait.

TANAKA, Kiyoyasu  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[kiyoyasu@hawaii.edu](mailto:kiyoyasu@hawaii.edu)

### **The Relative Importance of Horizontal versus Vertical FDI Evidence from Japanese and US Multinational Firms**

In the 1990s, we have observed a large increase in FDI flows into the developing countries and Asian countries such as China have been important destinations for such FDI activity. Despite the recent trends in multinational enterprise (MNE) activity, previous empirical work on FDI tends to provide strong support for the horizontal FDI model, where FDI activity is predicted to occur dominantly between similar countries in sizes and relative factor endowments. In contrast, there is only weak evidence for the vertical

FDI model, where the MNEs residing in skilled-labor rich countries make direct investment in unskilled-labor abundant countries. Thus, we empirically investigate the relative importance of horizontal and vertical FDI activity using a panel dataset on foreign affiliate sales of Japanese and US multinational firms in 50 host countries from 1989-2002.

Our empirical strategies closely follow Markusen and Maskus (2002). They construct a general equilibrium model of the multinational enterprise that incorporates both horizontal and vertical motives of FDI. The empirical specification is derived from simulation results of the model that predicts multinational activity as a function of country characteristics such as the country size, differences in the country size and relative factor endowments, and investment and trade costs.

Our empirical investigation yields a number of results on the relative importance of horizontal and vertical FDI. Among these findings are that Japanese and US multinational firms appear to follow different motives in their FDI decisions. Japanese affiliate activity tends to follow predictions of the vertical model and US affiliates tend to be consistent with the horizontal model. For example, larger GDP difference in the home and host countries decreases US affiliate sales but increases Japanese affiliate sales. The US MNEs are seeking skilled labor in the host country while Japanese FDI appears to seek unskilled-labor relative to skilled labor in the host country. Higher host trade costs increase US affiliate sales but decrease Japanese affiliate production. Investment costs in the recipient country discourage US affiliate activity but do not inhibit Japanese direct investment. These findings suggest that early empirical studies almost exclusively using US MNE data might underestimate the relative importance of vertical FDI.

THIRY, Martin R.  
University of Hawaii, USA  
[thiry@hawaii.edu](mailto:thiry@hawaii.edu)

### **Owen Lattimore, Joseph McCarthy, and the Intersection of Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy**

Owen Lattimore was one of America's most renowned experts on China and Central Asia. Born to peripatetic parents, he spent the vast majority of his life in Asia, mastering Mandarin as well as the Russian and Mongolian languages. His area expertise was reflected in his writing and in his stewardship as editor of the Institute of Pacific Relations' publication *Pacific Affairs*. He brought a view to pre and post World War II US-Asia relations that was learned, nuanced, and balanced. His writings were not pro-Soviet, rather they reflected the complexity of the situation in China at that time. He worked for the United States government during and after the war, but remained always a detached professional, ever willing to present the situation in Asia in general, and in China specifically, as he observed it and not as he wished it to be.

Joseph McCarthy was the junior Senator from the state of Wisconsin. He was not learned in any sort of Asian history, politics, or general area studies but he did feel sufficiently informed to determine that Owen Lattimore was the top Soviet agent in the United States and that Lattimore was chiefly responsible for Communist success in China. Under the rubric of the investigation into the Institute of Pacific Relations, also known as the McCarran hearings, Lattimore defended himself against the charges that McCarthy continued to make against him in public and the press. In the back and forth between these two men competing visions of China vis a vis the United States can be observed. What is most compelling is the way in which McCarthy's simplified and fantastic view of China came to be privileged an equal footing with that of Lattimore's learned view in the arena of domestic politics, and that, subsequently, McCarthy's view came to dominate while Lattimore's was dismissed even though McCarthy himself was no longer a dominant figure.

The transference of the success of a simplified view of the China question in domestic politics would come to have dramatic implications in US foreign policy, particularly in the case of Vietnam where a Manichean view of Vietnamese Communist ambitions would lead to a US attempt to impose utopian visions on to that country. In the case of Owen Lattimore and Joseph McCarthy we can see that the exigencies of domestic politics can have vast reverberations in foreign policy and that such views in practice can lead to the imposition of utopian schemes to the detriment of all.

TOMIC, Robert S.  
University of Nis, Serbia

### **The Precautionary Principle – importance of Asia Pacific cases**

The precautionary principle is a new recent principle in international (environmental) law. It has evolved from being “soft law” “aspiration” goal to an authoritative norm, recognized by governments and international organizations and has been worked as a guiding principles able to influence the substance having possible irreversible effects on the environment. The emergency of this principle in international environmental law policy has been one of the most remarkable developments of the last decade. It has generated a great deal of interests and controversy among the legal as well as scientific community. There is still disagreement between decision-makers about the precise definition of the principle, its content and how it should be applied.

The basic aim of the precautionary principle is that the action to protect the environment may be required before scientific proof of harm has been provided. In that way the principle is distinguished from preventive approach. This principle provides studies before action and put the burden on those who would undertake new development or use of environmental resources. It requires from those who want to undertake new developments to engage in scientific studies to determine the effects of their initiatives.

In this paper I will first deal with precautionary principle as such (**what is precautionary principle**) and comment on its legal status (**legal status of precautionary principle**, it appears in almost all the international instruments related to environmental protection). After that I will focus on **its reflections in two recent International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea cases - ITLOS cases settled in Asia**. The cases are the Southern Bluefin Tuna case, and the Land Reclamation case. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Cases concern the dispute between Japan on one side and New Zealand and Australia on the other side, about whether the Japan's unilateral experimental fishing programme (EFP) breaches the obligation to conserve and manage southern bluefin tuna (SBT) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

“Case concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore in and around the Straits of Johor” was brought before International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea by Malaysia with request for provisional measures until constitution of an arbitral tribunal under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The dispute was caused because of land reclamation activities which were carried out by Singapore within its territorial waters in and around Straits of Johor in such way as to produce major changes to the whole coastal configuration and to close off large areas of sea. Also, I may present The MOX Plant Case such “European case” (Ireland against United Kingdom), just because of comparison. At the end Conclusion considering the legal status of the precautionary principle and the practice of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS).

TSAI, Chih-Wei

University of Washington School of Law, USA

[awimona@u.washington.edu](mailto:awimona@u.washington.edu)

### **A New Indigenous Rights Development: Self-Determination as the New Path for Indigenous Peoples**

Self-determination is a continuing developing principle in the international law whose content and significance vary at different times. In the international law context, there is no firm agreement on what constitutes the indigenous self-determination. However, this does not negate or diminish the importance of self-determination as an overarching objective for many indigenous peoples in Taiwan and around the world. During his second presidential campaign, R.O.C. President Chen pronounces that the government will structure its relation with indigenous peoples on the “nation to nation” or “nation within a nation” basis. After being reelected for the second term, President Chen surprised the indigenous peoples with an announcement that he would put an exclusive chapter for the indigenous peoples in the purported new constitution in 2007. A guiding principle embedded in the idea of “nation to nation” articulates strongly with the legal principle enshrined in the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People that all indigenous peoples have the right of self-determination, defined as the right to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural development within existing states. In other words, it has been adopted as governmental policy to emphasize the impact of international law and the international legal arena on the

R.O.C. legal and political framework, particularly the effects of international law and legal norms on indigenous right to self-government.

Because of the limited interpretation of self-determination, the right of indigenous peoples is about protection with a State. Under current international law and State's practices, indigenous peoples do not have the right of external self-determination. Normative approach to the enjoyment of self-determination has difficulty to the application of indigenous peoples on two grounds – the definition of “peoples” and the conflict with the state sovereignty. What is required for indigenous peoples is a legal framework which has the necessary sensibility to international law developments and which can provide the “very delicate balancing of interests” when considering the right of self-determination.

Indigenous peoples' right of self-government has become a prominent issue in Taiwan over the past decade. While attention focused on constitution reform in the late 1990s, the agenda in recent years has shifted toward policy and legislative changes. Important policy developments include central government's allegations on the establishment of New Partnership with Indigenous Peoples and the structure of Nation to Nation. Further, significant legislative achievement was seen in the enactment of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law in 2005.

The affirmation of self-determination as a norm within human rights framework establishes a strong foundation for aboriginal right of self-government within international law. The research methodology comprises the analysis of literature review regarding the topic and the application of the analysis to the case study. The analysis is two-fold. One takes the formalist approach of aboriginal inherent sovereignty to argue that indigenous peoples have an inherent right of self-government. Modern legal doctrine firmly establishes aboriginal rights over their lands as a matter of international law. Further, this research uses realist approach of human rights discourse to the realization of aboriginal self-government right within the legal framework of Taiwan.

TSENG, Hsun-Hui  
University of Washington, Seattle  
[hui1022@u.washington.edu](mailto:hui1022@u.washington.edu)

### **The Transnational Marriage Market in Taiwan**

In the past decade Taiwan has seen a booming business in brokering foreign brides from Southeast Asia, mainly Vietnam, and China to Taiwanese men. A relatively recent development which began in 2002, is the importation of brides from Eastern Europe, mainly from Ukraine and Russia. This new direction challenged the stereotypical images of transnational matchmaking marriages in Taiwan society. For example, Eastern European women are never represented as poor or as opportunists who use marriage as a strategy for a better life. Rather, they are very often promoted for their sexy appearance, high educational level, and language skills that are believed to be helpful in improving the quality of Taiwanese population of the next generation. Moreover, they are thought to be the target for upper-middle class men, and are not expected to play the traditional role of housewife as Asian wives are.

Using a feminist approach, in this paper I will examine the interplay of gender, class and race in the transnational marriage market in Taiwan. Main questions will be asked following the leads: (1) how foreign women's bodies are racialized, sexualized and commodified according to their geographic origins; (2) how economic relations become intertwined with ideas of romantic love embodied in the business of transnational brokering marriage in the context of consumer capitalism; and (3) how men and women's motivations and desires for transnational marriages are triggered economically and non-economically. Methods of this study include 1) participant observation in the process of matchmaking by taking part in marriage tours arranged by marriage agencies to Vietnam, China, and Ukraine; 2) text Analysis, such as advertisements on websites of marriage agencies, publications by female immigrant associations and women's advocates, official documents, news and editorials in the newspapers and magazines and on TV; and 3) interviews, including women's advocates, government officials, males and females seeking spouses through brokering, and marriage brokering companies.

This study will use anthropological theories such as women's agency in migration, the relationship among romantic love, race/ethnicity, and class, and commodification of marriages and women, to discuss the current marriage migration in Asia. It will provide a complementary perspective to current research that

focuses on the flow from Asia to the Western world. The ways in which these dynamics play out in Taiwan will help us challenge widely held assumptions that only socio-economically marginalized men seek foreign brides and that women in the transnational marriage markets are vulnerable to human trafficking. Results of this study will: first, provide voices of foreign brides that were frequently omitted in earlier research; second, provide evidence against the assumption that only lower-class men would seek foreign brides; and last, serve to break the stereotypes of immigrants in hope of reducing potential racial conflicts in current Taiwan.

TU, Hsiu-Ling

National Chengchi University, College of International Affairs, Taiwan

[lynn@alumni.nccu.edu.tw](mailto:lynn@alumni.nccu.edu.tw)

### **World Hegemony Contention? A Game-Theoretic Analysis on the Future of the United States-China Strategic Bilateral Relations**

The shape of present-day international politics has been transformed from the “Bipolar System” in the Cold War era, to the “One Super Power with Multi-Powers.” Entering into the 21st century, China’s (PRC) rapid economic growth in the 1990s has attracted the world attention and has caused quite a stir. The principal objective of this research is to look at how the rise of China is affecting the American hegemony. Specifically, in light of the uncertainties associated with further rise of China, to build a strategic framework of the future Sino-American international relations.

Over the past two decades’ economic reforms, China’s political rise is now a central preoccupation of the international community. Some argue that China is an aggressive country seeking hegemony. The rising of China via the beautiful economic development and the huge market make the “China threat theory” flood among the international society constantly. Facing other countries’ suspicions, the PRC’s reactions sail from “*dili zhizu, heping gongchu* (獨立自主、和平共處)” (to main independence and coexist peacefully) during the Deng-Jiang era to “*heping jueqi* (和平崛起)” (to rise peacefully) of the Wen-Hu administration, and to the current “*heping waijiao* (和平外交)” (the pacifism). The PRC continues to sterilize these worries of international community by propagating that PRC’s emergence will not move towards seeking hegemony. On another plane, PRC enthusiastically shows the “true poor side of China” to alleviate global society’s concerns. Alternatively speaking, PRC’s foreign policy is inclined to challenge the American supremacy and has no intention to dominate the world.

On the other hand, in order to safeguard its access to energy resources and raw materials, PRC actively embark on seeking commercial allies in the Middle East and Latin America. China’ growing interest with numerous states in the region presumptively ensues conflicting interests and rivalries with the United States. Added to that, PRC’s increasingly power to Asia, to a certain degree, has become a growing threat to US security and interest in the Pacific. This leads to the question “can and how the USA live with the fact of a strong and prosperous China expanding its role in Asia and the world?”

Being the World Super Power, how USA understand PRC’s transformative policy, from “*heping jueqi* (和平崛起)” to “*heping waijiao* (和平外交)”, seems to be still in dispute. Some realist scholars argue pessimistically that the war is unavoidable, while some liberal optimists think China will become more liberal and democratic. Furthermore, they foresee that PRC and USA will make progress together and safeguard the world peace. Exposing these various approaches to the international diplomatic framework, with the changed perception of China, it appears that the China policy in the Bush’s administration has swung within two strategic frameworks, i.e. one is “Cooperation” and the other is “Hedging”.

Given the complexity of the issue, this research will take an in depth approach to review the Sino-American relations. Further, within the framework of reasonable choice, the research aims to apply dynamic game of incomplete information model to explicate and project future developments of the Sino-American relations.



TUAN, Ha A.  
The Australian National University, Australia  
[tuanhaanh@yahoo.com](mailto:tuanhaanh@yahoo.com)

### **Attaching economic issues to realism: Sino-US relations revisited**

Economic interdependence between China and the US is unprecedented since the end of the Cold War, especially after China's accession to the WTO in 2001. In 2005, China is the third largest market of US products and the fourth US trading partner. In the same year, the US becomes China's biggest trading partner the fifth largest foreign investor in China.

Sino-US economic interdependence does not limit in direct trade and investment. There is a great number of Chinese doing business in the US. These people will have great influence in policy option of both two states. China and the US are also influenced by developments in other parts of the world such as in Middle East. The two countries share concerns about the stability of energy suppliers and oil price. Moreover, China is desperately in need of US technology to maintain and further speed up its economic development. Economic interdependence between China and the US is at the centre of realist-liberal debate. While liberals believe that it is a motive for cooperation, realists see interdependence as a source of conflict. The two sides hold different viewpoints on the rationality of states. It is hence unconvincing to employ one to counter the other. Policy proposal of "conengagement" which means the combination of containment and engagement is the best demonstration of the compromise between the two camps of thought.

This paper introduces an alternative approach called "econo-realism" in explaining the behaviour of China and the US in the time of economic interdependence. While realist perspective is still dominant in both policy makers circle and the world of international relations specialists, economic interdependence becomes increasingly inevitable. This approach hence attempts to attach economic issues to the camp of realism. Econo-realism essentially is the serious study on economic issues under realist perspective. It raises the question of the new balancing between economic objectives and traditional concern of security in international relations. Although this proposal does not discard basic assumptions of realism, the outcome is the rejection of traditional belief of this camp of thought that economic interdependence would lead to conflict. Other perspectives such as trade expectation theory are also included in the discussion.

As Chinese and US economies are increasingly interdependent, the econo-realist perspective applies. Moreover, China's capability is far behind that of the US, its raising does not challenge the balance of power in the near future as pessimistic realists expect. Behaviours of China and the US in two most vital cases of (1) US bombing to Chinese embassy in Belgrade in 1999 and (2) the Sino-US crash of reconnaissance in Hainan airspace in 2001 together with empirical experiences of relationship between China and the US have corroborate the argument.

UEHARA, Kozue  
Univeristy of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[kozueu@hawaii.edu](mailto:kozueu@hawaii.edu)

### **Indigeneity in Social movement in Okinawa**

Do Okinawans have the right for the self-determination? Who is the sovereign over the land, sky, and ocean in Okinawa? Okinawa has never given up their struggles to acquire the fundamental "human rights" that were disregarded and ignored from time to time under the name of "Japan-US peace treaty which caused colonial relationship of Okinawa with Japan under U.S. This study analyzes enormous Okinawans efforts for the struggle and their goals of getting their rights to have their self-determination.

1995 was special year for the people in Okinawa. The year 1995 can be considered as a transition period of modern Okinawan political history. For more than a half century U.S. military forces have been stationing in Okinawa to serve the national interest of both Japan and U.S. And Okinawan people's human rights are disregarded and or ignored from time to time. When three American soldiers abducted and assaulted a 12-year-old Okinawan girl, "Okinawans' anger to the American military presence exploded in the wake of the rape (Taira, 1997)." This resentment led not only to reconsider the military issue but also the relationship

between Okinawa Prefectural Government and Japanese Central Government in Tokyo. More than a half a century, Okinawans have never given up demanding to both Japanese and U.S government to reduce or withdraw the American military bases from Okinawa, and simultaneously all these acts in the past and present have encouraged and strengthened Okinawans peoples' determination in getting their goals.

Thus, since 1995, the various effective styles of the resistance and opposition to both Japanese central government: 1) asking for equal treatment of American soldiers under the Japanese Criminal law, 2) voting for referendum of issue concerning the presence of US military bases by Okinawan Prefecture and referendum for U.S military relocation issue in Nago city, 3) refusing by Governor to perform a delegated function by the national government to secure the required documents for the land lease for the U.S military use, 4) holding mass rallies demanding withdrawal of U.S. from Okinawa, 5) making the plan for establishment of basic law of Okinawan Autonomous State, 6) appealing Okinawa as Indigenous peoples in the Ryukyus to United Nation.

In this paper, I attempt to connect these resistance movements to the different ways of achieving Okinawa's self-determination by categorizing and theorizing them into political structural models such as; 1) state-within-state, 2) nation-within-nation, 3) free association, and 4) independence models.

UM, Yoojin  
Yonsei University, Seoul, KOREA  
[yoojinum@hotmail.com](mailto:yoojinum@hotmail.com)

### **Multicultural Citizenship in the Era of Globalization: A Case Study on the Homogeneous Korean Society**

Globalization has indeed brought tremendous changes to our lives, where not only currencies and goods turn around the globe but also people come and go from far and close distances. This phenomenon of migration has not only created new forms of societies and multicultural citizenships, but also challenges the indigenous cultures and societies of a country. In the case of Korea, where the historical monoculture and uni-blood race was the symbol and pride of the nation, the cultural, educational, and economical exchanges including migration of foreigners has been a threat to the existing homogeneous society. The deep-rooted uni-race ideology in the Korean society has heightened discrimination towards the biracial Koreans since the 1950s, but this situation is further challenged as the number of biracial Koreans is on the increase leading to social unrest. With globalization, Korea's international marriage has been on the rise and exceeds ten percent of all marriages in Korea today. This trend is speculated to exceed one million couples within ten years to produce an even greater number of second generation interracial Koreans. Also, there is an increasing population of 'Korsians', Korean Asians born from foreign workers and Korean women, or Korean fathers in rural areas and Asian mothers. This population has tremendously increased since the 1990s and if this trend continues it would be fairly large in the future. A social transition has taken place in Korea with the recent media attention on the United States Super Bowl hero Hines Ward. For the first time ever, the Korean government and the society has expressed interest and concern to the discriminated biracial Koreans. Does this mean that there is a change in perception towards the biracial Koreans? Is the society now ready to adapt and welcome them without discrimination? This paper examines the changes in perception of the Korean society towards the biracial Koreans through in-depth interviews, surveys covering across-generations, and governmental initiatives and policy implementations, which will help explore the forthcoming multinational and multicultural Korea in the future. The results in general indicate that globalization has somewhat affected the deeply rooted stereotype of the Korean perceptions towards biracial Koreans. However, if the minorities continue to face issues of discrimination on the basis of physical, racial, political, economic, social and religious characteristics, it may come back and haunt the Korean society in the form of social conflict someday if no actions are taken, leading to issues of reverse migration and regional conflicts in the future

UMAM, Saiful  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[saiful@hawaii.edu](mailto:saiful@hawaii.edu)

## **From Islamization to Treatment of Drug Addiction: the Roles of Naqshbandi Sufi Order in Indonesia**

There is no question that the basic role of Naqshbandi as one of the Sufi orders is to provide path ways for Muslims in seeking a direct communion with God (Trimingham, 1971). However the history of Naqshbandi shows that it also involves in social and political life of Muslim community (Algar, 1977). Originating in Bukhara, Central Asia, in the late fourteenth century, Naqshbandi is one of the most widespread Sufi orders in the Muslim world. It is popular not only in its birthplace but also in Turkey, Arab, South and Southeast Asia. One important feature of this order is its conformity with and its observance of the *Shari'ah* (Islamic law) or the orthodoxy of Islam.

This paper tries to discuss how the Naqshbandi order came to and spread in Indonesia as well as what social and political roles that it has played in the archipelago. Different branches of Naqshbandi have major function in introducing Islam to native people, anti-colonial movements, establishment of the *pesantren*'s tradition, and treatment of drug addiction. Naqshbandi Sufi shaykhs played crucial tasks in Islamizing Sakai people, an isolated tribe in Raiu, north-eastern part of Sumatra. The other shaykhs were involved in instigating a revolt against the Dutch in Banten, West Java, in the 1880s. Tradition of *pesantren* which is regarded as a sub-culture of the Javanese is developed upon values of Naqshbandi teachings. A center of Naqshbandi in Tasikmalaya, West Java, is widely known as place for curing drug addicted youths.

The paper argues that, despite these roles may be classified as minor aspects of the Sufi order (Trimingham 1971: 130), they are nonetheless causes for Muslims to join the order. Hence, they should not be undervalued. The paper also argues that the history of Naqshbandi in Indonesia confirms its peculiar feature as one that does not contradict with and even strengthen the *Shari'ah*. This conclusion refutes Trimingham's opinion that popular Sufism in Indonesia is "speculative mysticism."

VAN KOORY, John R.

Australian National University, Australia

[john.van.koory@anu.edu.au](mailto:john.van.koory@anu.edu.au)

## **The Lasting Kuril Islands Dispute: Consequences for Russo-Japanese Relations**

More than 60 years after the end of World War II, there exists no formal peace treaty between Japan and Russia because of a lingering territorial dispute over several of the Kuril Islands north of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union seized the islands in mid-1945, notably after Stalin obtained the approval to do so from both Roosevelt and Churchill at the Yalta Conference. Successive Russian leaderships have at best been reluctant to negotiate any sort of handover of the islands to Japan. Tokyo, meanwhile, has claimed different degrees of sovereignty ever since the loss and now maintains that all four disputed islands in the Kuril archipelago – Kunashiri, Etorufu, Shikotan and the Habomais – are part of its 'Northern Territories.' The on-going dispute has been a source of diplomatic uncertainty between Moscow and Tokyo, a barrier to trade and mutual development strategies, and has fostered domestic political conflict in both countries. As the Russian economy strengthens, particularly in light of high crude oil prices, and Vladimir Putin's government retains legitimacy and power, it seems more unlikely than ever that a Russian concession on the Kurils would be possible. In relation to this fact, Japan is losing the leverage it may have once had to press for progress on the territory dispute.

Beyond an irritating historical problem, as it is generally seen in Russia, and more than a political and personal matter within Japan, the Kuril Islands dispute reveals the lost potential benefits that cooperation between the two countries might have yielded had they resolved their differences. Tokyo now harps on the significance of treaties reached in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, a Joint Declaration made in 1956, and a public statement issued by leaders Yeltsin and Hosokawa in October 1993. In turn, Moscow eschews the historical argument and focuses on the status of the islands under international law, which offers a convenient codification of sovereign rights over natural resources and economic activity. Meanwhile, the Kurils have for decades harbored rich and undeveloped precious metals deposits, offered substantial domestic fishing prospects, and potential sites for defense posts looking out into the Pacific (recent actions indicate that the Putin administration now seeks to invest billions in a development program for the Kurils). The two countries have pursued policies of confrontation over the status quo, while neglecting the potential mutual benefits that could be created through linking Japanese capital and technology with Russia's immense

natural resources – a combination which could create substantial projects for joint exploration and development.

This paper adopts the economic theory of ‘opportunity cost’ to explain actual opportunities lost during the diplomatic struggle over the status of the Kurils – that is, that the cost of conserving the traditionally hostile status quo has been to forego the substantial modern benefits which could have (and could still be) sought. It argues that while public figures in both countries exploit the inherent political capital in this type of territorial dispute, tangible socio-economic progress could be made which could serve to negate the ill-will now permeating the debate.

VOGLER, Pia M.

University of Oxford, United Kingdom

[pia.vogler@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:pia.vogler@qeh.ox.ac.uk)

### **(Re-)negotiating Social Values within a Continuum of Displacement: Livelihood Strategies of Forced Migrant Youth at the Thai-Burma Border**

The presence of Burmese forced migrants in and around refugee camps at the Thai-Burma border is one of the longest protracted refugee situations worldwide. Yet, in contrast to refugee situations in other parts of the world, anthropological research focusing on the Burmese in Thailand is scarce.

Based on anthropological fieldwork in Mae Hong Son (Northern Thailand), this paper examines livelihood strategies of refugee and forced migrant youth in and around a Karenni refugee camp.

On the one hand, young people in this setting are exposed to Western aid-agencies, volunteers, researchers and their respective discourses on issues such as development, gender equality and human rights. On the other hand, the wisdom of these ideologies seem to be challenged by senior Karenni leaders, who try to maintain a “traditional” order of Karenni society. Against this backdrop, this paper explores how the livelihood provision of Karenni youth involves (re) negotiations of community values and social roles in order to satisfy different authorities and the value systems they embody.

Research results presented in this paper stem from anthropological fieldwork conducted during January and February 2006. I explored Karenni youth’s livelihood strategies through the application of traditional ethnographic methods, namely participant observation, formal and informal interviews, as well as the collection of ethnographic material. In addition to that, I used academic literature and humanitarian research reports as secondary sources.

The paper is structured as follows: I start out with a brief account on the organization of the refugee camp that served as social setting for this research as well as an introduction on major stakeholders operating within and around the camp (e.g. Karenni senior leadership and aid-agencies).

The second part of the paper consists of a presentation and discussion of Karenni youth’s livelihood strategies discerned during fieldwork and how these activities challenge and/or reinforce “traditional” social values and roles.

I conclude by arguing that Karenni youth’s choices of livelihood provision have to be understood within a continuum of displacement; not all livelihood strategies are necessarily a response to conditions of life in exile in Thailand. In fact, some appear to be a continuation of practices that have already been exercised in Burma. Furthermore, Karenni refugee youths are not simply caught up between two competing poles of authority representing “Karenni tradition” and “Western modernization.” Instead, this research suggests that youth make their own strategic use of aid agencies and traditional leadership in order to ameliorate their livelihood provision.

WAN, Chang Da

National University of Singapore, Singapore

[wanchangda@nus.edu.sg](mailto:wanchangda@nus.edu.sg)

### **Repeal of Rent Control: Does Theory Matches Reality?**

Economics theory considers rent control as a form of inefficiency and distortion to the economy as a result of government intervention. It argues that rent control causes housing deterioration and abandonment of

buildings which leads to decay and gradually destroys the city. However, the reality seems to differ from the theoretical framework in the case of Malaysia. The repeal Rent Control Act 1966 in Malaysia since January 2000 has caused rent in 'pre-war' buildings, built before 1948, to increase tremendously and redistributed the population of the rent-controlled area. Georgetown, the capital of the state of Penang, was most affected in Malaysia as it has the largest number of pre-war shop-houses. The escalating rent of pre-war buildings has forced large portion of Georgetown's population to relocate to suburban areas, thus drastically reducing the population residing in Georgetown.

**Objective:** This paper examines the changes in the demographics; studying the effect of population changes, social welfare and business competitiveness in Georgetown, six years after the Rent Control Act was repealed. It further seeks to explain the negative consequences of Georgetown losing its heritage value due to the abolition of the rent control.

**Methodology:** To meet the study's objective comprehensively, a sample survey was conducted to determine the changes in rent and property value after the abolition of the Rent Control Act. A change in rent and property value was used as an indicator in explaining improvement or deterioration of welfare in the community and the commercial competitiveness of Georgetown. In addition, the enrolment rate of primary schools in Georgetown further explains the population changes within the city due to the unavailability of Georgetown's population data.

**Result:** Since the repeal of the Rent Control Act, population residing in Georgetown has reduced significantly. The overall value of property and rent in the heritage city has also increased. A significant trend could be observed, whereby the population residing in Georgetown had moved into new suburban areas, leaving the city with only commercial function. Furthermore, there was also increasing trend of demolition of pre-war buildings and increased in dilapidated buildings within Georgetown.

**Conclusion:** The demographics changes in Georgetown due to the repeal of Rent Control Act do not seem to match the rationale and economic theory supporting the abolition of rent control. Economics theory indicated that rent control causes deterioration in housing standards and increased the demand for housing. However, the opposite was observed in Georgetown. Furthermore, without the rent control, the preservation of heritage of Georgetown became more challenging, as the value of redevelopment becomes greater than the heritage value of pre-war buildings. Cultural and community heritage was also seriously undermined by the declination of population in the heritage city. Due to the challenges facing the heritage city, proper and effective governance becomes more important as to ensure that Georgetown continues to further development yet maintaining its heritage uniqueness as it seeks enlistment in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

WANG, Yong  
University of Chicago, USA  
[wangyong@uchicago.edu](mailto:wangyong@uchicago.edu)

### **Optimal Dynamic Adjustment of Barrier to Learning Externality**

Institutions are the fundamental causes of the long-run economic growth. However, the institution is typically assumed as exogenously determined and static in the standard economic growth literature. This paper proposes a formal theoretical economic model to explain how the institution can be endogenously changed in a dynamic less-developed economy and how this institutional adjustment affects its economic growth. We hope that the normative economic analysis carried in this model could be helpful for our understanding of the economic transitions and reforms in many less developed economies such as China, Russian, and other Eastern European countries. In this recursive model, the artificial Ramsey central government of the developing economy tries to maximize the total welfare of the society by optimally adjusting down the institutional barrier to learning externality in human capital in two different scenarios: complete and incomplete international credit markets. To this end, we characterize the optimal institutional adjustment scheme and see how this would affect the growth experience of this economy. Our analysis mainly focuses on the deterministic learning with or without conditional foreign aid. A full characterization is obtained when only one adjustment is allowed, and partial characterization is provided for multiple adjustments with different budget constraints. One main finding is that shock therapy is proved optimal in some situations while piecemeal reform is better in other cases, depending mainly on the initial economic conditions and the adjustment cost function. This model also highlights the role of the foreign aid and the



completeness of the international credit market in the endogenous institutional change process. (The more complete paper can be found by googling the internet.)

WANG, Liang  
The George Washington University, USA  
[liangw@gwu.edu](mailto:liangw@gwu.edu)

### **Understanding Greenpeace Campaigns in China: Empowerment and Mobilization**

This study investigates how international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) conduct advocacy campaigns in China by a case study on Greenpeace- China. The research questions of this study are two fold: how INGOs campaign in China and why some of their campaigns can be successful.

Different from the Boomerang Model in the existing literature, this study proposes a preliminary Empowerment and Mobilization Model in explaining how INGOs campaign in China. While the Boomerang Model identifies a pattern in which domestic NGOs bypass their state authorities and exert international pressure on the norm-violating state to comply with international norms, this study examines how INGOs campaign within a domestic structure by empowering the state and simultaneously mobilizing domestic social forces. The proposed model attempts to conceptualize a different style of INGO campaigns within the framework of a unique state-INGO-society triangle in the Chinese context.

The existing literature puts a good deal of emphasis on domestic structure variables in explicating campaign outcomes in different countries. Yet, this study holds that applying the structural variables at the state level alone cannot explain the variant campaign outcomes in a single country context. The domestic structural variables can be identified around issue areas at the sub-state level. Another problem of the domestic structure approach is that it tends to underestimate the role of INGOs as an agent of change in the domestic context. To overcome these shortcomings, this study adopts an approach that combines the merits of both structure-oriented and agent-centered methods in explaining INGO campaign outcomes in China. Two propositions advanced in this study are: first, INGOs through their campaign operations are able to maneuver the structural variables around the campaign issue area at the sub-state level; second, INGOs' campaign outcomes depend on whether they can create a favorable political and social setting around the campaign issue.

This study uses the in-depth case study method to test the validity of the preliminary model and the two propositions it advances. The two Greenpeace-China campaigns selected for this study, the campaign against Asia Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. (APP)'s illegal logging and the wind energy campaign, provide detailed accounts of campaign strategies and the dynamics in the state-INGO-society triangular relations. The empirical cases show that, if INGOs take proper campaign strategies, they can empower the government with information, knowledge and moral persuasions to make their campaigns successful. In the meanwhile, it is also important for them to mobilize the society with ideas and capacity-building measures to exert social pressure on the campaign targets. The interactions between Greenpeace-China and the state and society therefore conform to the proposed Empowerment and Mobilization Model and validate the two propositions advanced in this study. This study proves that the structural approach applied at the sub-state level is essential in explaining the different campaign outcomes in China. Meanwhile, INGOs' ability to affect the micro-level structure around the campaign issue and turn it in their favor is also significant for their campaign success.

WANG, Huihui  
Xi'an Jiaotong University, China  
[hwx029@stu.xjtu.edu.cn](mailto:hwx029@stu.xjtu.edu.cn) ; [hwxgter@gmail.com](mailto:hwxgter@gmail.com)

### **The Renaissance of the Silk Road: China's Western Development Strategy and its Impact**

The Silk Road, a road of civilization, friendship, trade and cultural tourism, consisted of dozens of unpaved trade routes connecting Asia and India with Europe and the Mediterranean. In China, the Silk Road from Xi'an to Kashi, covers the most areas of west regions. Throughout the Middle Ages it served as the primary conduit for contact China with the West. However, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Silk Road almost

disappeared on the world trade stage due to the backward development of western regions in China. China's western region was undeveloped due to its local characters such as sparse population, cultural diversity and multiethnic group as well as China's uneven growth pattern. In 1990s, the problem of regional disparity became worse, deepening the divide between eastern coastal region and western interior region. The increasing regional gap is a threat, not only to economical growth, but also to social equity and political stability. When ethnic, religious or linguistic issues are combined with economic disparity, the results can be explosive. The concern for widening regional disparity induced the Chinese central government to launch the Western Development Strategy in 2000 to accelerate economic growth and speed-up the development of the country's western region. The United Nations also launched Silk Road Regional Programme in 2000. Both strategies will help promote the renaissance of the Silk Road to some extent. In this paper, we firstly give a brief analysis of the roots of the regional disparity. The main reasons of faster growth in China's eastern coastal area, and thus for the rise in income disparity between eastern and western regions, are the rapid increases in foreign trade and foreign investment resulting from not only the government's coastal development strategy but also inherent advantages of the eastern coastal area. Next we introduce the Western Development Strategy and investigate its impact on social economic development in the region. The strategy is a kind of "big push" that has initiated construction of infrastructure and projects to exploit abundant natural resources. We provide many examples and pictures about the changes resulted from the strategy. Then we analyze the relationship between development and other issues, such as economic growth, foreign direct investment and market integration and discuss the role of foreign investment and impact of multinational enterprises on economic development. Finally, we analyze the opportunities and challenges facing the region and make some recommendations. The Strategy has focused on the injection of large amounts of capital, but fiscal constraints make this strategy unsustainable. China's government should allow mobility of the labor force across regions to play a bigger role in narrowing down the income regional disparity. In summary, the Western Development Strategy will narrow down disparity gap, promote harmonic and sustainable development of the whole country and realize the renaissance of the Silk Road.

WANG, Su-ching  
University of Washington, USA  
[scwang@u.washington.edu](mailto:scwang@u.washington.edu)

### **Taiwan: Ilha Formosa**

At the birth pangs of delivering a democratic society and at the crossroad of transforming "the island's de facto independence into de jure statehood" (Jonathan Manthorpe, Forbidden Nation 258), Taiwan is now a "global political hot spot" whose national and ethnic identities have "unwelcome implications for the PRC's national identity and ethnic politics" (Melissa J. Brown, Is Taiwan Chinese? 2). After thirteen unsuccessful attempts to gain admission to the United Nations since 1993, Taiwan and its people have been urged by the diplomatic impasse to seek international recognition through other means.

By closely examining a 10-minute official tourist advertising of Taiwan, "Ilha Formosa" (2005, European and American version), this paper proposes that what Taiwan tries to sell in the commercial is not only the old-time tourist attractions but also an emergent national identity. "Ilha Formosa" is the former name of Taiwan. In 1544, when the first Western ship passed by and "discovered" the island, a Dutch navigator on a Portuguese ship exclaimed "Ilha Formosa" (the beautiful island) and thus named the island for the next four centuries. Highlighting the colonial legacy, the commercial further turns various colonial imprints on the island into tourist attractions: The Alishan Railroad (originally built by Japanese colonizers to transport valuable lumber) and the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall (constructed by the KMT government to celebrate the spirit of a "national hero"). The colonial imprints now become local attractions and "Taiwanese."

Drawing on Frantz Fanon's studies of the correlations between political struggle and national culture, the paper mainly explores the following questions: In the political struggle for sovereignty and nationhood, how does Taiwan represent its national culture to the Western eyes and, most importantly, differentiate it from the overarching "Chinese culture"? How does Taiwan reconstruct its national identity through the mass media? Or, in Rey Chow's words, what is Taiwan's "to-be-looked-at-ness"—"the visibility that once

defined the ‘object’ status of the ethnographized culture and that now become a predominant aspect of that culture’s self-representation” (*Primitive Passions* 180)?

By means of juxtaposing the images of puppets and temples with that of high-tech products and skyscrapers, the commercial promotes the idea that Taiwanese people remember their past and live in the present. They cherish both their tradition and modernity. Consequently, the paper argues that the tourist advertising should be read as Taiwan’s another attempt to put itself back into the global history and the world map as a distinct nation and a competent member of the international communities.

WANG, Gang  
Michigan State University, USA  
[wanggan4@msu.edu](mailto:wanggan4@msu.edu)

### **Bureaucratic Corruption, Democracy, and Judicial Independence**

Corruption, as governments’ activities in which public officials use powers delegated to them by the public to further their own economic interests at the expense of the common good, has become the lead topic of debate among all major international development agencies. In this paper, I explained how bureaucratic corruption happens and why officials in some countries misuse public office for private gain more frequently and for larger payoffs than officials in others by using a resource allocation model under information asymmetry conditions. The empirical tests provide enough evidence to support the theoretical models and hypotheses I propose in this paper. That is, bureaucratic corruption is a product of a certain society with specific economic and political structures, and modern government increases the temptation for bureaucrats to misuse funds and exercise discretion in the awarding of contracts. Democracy, as a soft constraint institutional arrangement, is not efficient to prevent bureaucratic corruption. To fight corruption successfully, the judiciary, however, as an institutional arrangement to resist bureaucratic corruption, has to be independent from the government.

WANG, Yu  
Duke University, USA  
[yw11@duke.edu](mailto:yw11@duke.edu)

### **World Heritage in China: Saving Stomach or Saving Face?**

In the past ten years, more than twenty sites in China have been added to UNESCO’s World Heritage List. This growing World-Heritage “fever” has transformed the lives of people living in these sites. In particular, the growth of World Heritage sites has not only occurred alongside but has also fueled the rapid tourism expansion in China over the last two decades, particularly in the ethnic border regions. However, UNESCO’s award of “World Heritage” has been a mixed blessing. While it brings much needed tourism revenue to the Chinese central and local governments, this increased tourist traffic also contributes to the destruction of protected sites. Based on an ethnographic account of the tourism development, ethnicity construction, and heritage protection on a potential World Cultural Heritage Site in Yunnan Province (southwest China), my paper investigates the politics of world heritage in relation to tourism development in contemporary China, and particularly the way in which intergovernmental organizations (such as UNESCO) have become key players in the politics of development in countries like China moving from a planned socialist economy to a market economy.

Recognizing China’s tourism boom since the mid 1980s, many scholars have argued that the desire to generate tourism revenue, especially in China’s ethnic border regions, must be written into any account of China’s rapid economic development. However, few of these scholars have linked the tourism development to the emerging role of UNESCO in today’s China. For example, under UNESCO’s world-heritage protection system, the problem of “stomach” (*dupi*: hunger/poverty) and that of “face” (*lianpi*: reputation/prestige) have become two major issues that perplex the local officials in making development policies. Today, while the tourism expansion is increasingly seen as damaging China’s multinational “face”—namely its cultural and natural heritage, local governments are subjected to a grueling struggle between “saving stomach” and “saving face”. The paper draws on my fieldwork in Honghe’s terraced-

landscape area, a poverty-stricken eco-ethnic region (southwest China) waiting for UNESCO's inscription as a World Cultural Heritage Site. Focusing on Honghe Prefecture Government's aspirations and actions for promoting tourism, this paper tries to call attention to the local officials' ambivalent voices central to Honghe's local development. Here, I argue that the internal desire for development and the external force of conservationism have greatly intensified the struggle between "saving stomach" and "saving face" for local governments like Honghe. In a world where no local development can truly elude the global gaze and where poverty will not disappear any time soon, the tussle between "stomach" and "face" seems to keep haunting both local and global authorities in China's development and conservation.

WANG, Shanshan

China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)/ Asia Pacific Leadership Program at East-West Center, USA

[athenadanny@aplp.eastwestcenter.org](mailto:athenadanny@aplp.eastwestcenter.org)

### **A Study of the Debate on China's Foreign Policy Adjustment in the post Cold War Era**

China's rise draws great attention of the world in recent years and most of the studies of China's diplomacy focus on the analysis of the behaviors of the government while a systematic study of domestic debate on China's foreign policy per se has rarely been touched upon.

"Keeping low profile and binding one's times" put up by former Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping became the banner of China's foreign policy right after the end of the Cold War. With the rapid development of international politics and the rise of China economically in the post Cold War era, China's foreign policy underwent great adjustments. China is getting more and more proactive in international affairs and started to be actively involved in international organizations and taking good use of the current norms of international mechanism in its own interest, which seems to be contradictory to the official guideline the Communist Party insist in its foreign policy making process.

"Continue to keep low profile" or "peaceful rises"? The debate on China's foreign policy adjustment is undergoing in China's academic circle and provides a good perspective to study the trend of future development of China's foreign policy. This study is based on the papers written by major Chinese scholars published by major academic journals in China, such as *World Economics and Politics*, *American Studies Quarterly*, *Foreign Affairs Review* etc. With Professor Ye Zicheng, from Beijing University as a representative, the radicals call for dramatic changes in China's foreign policy and argue that China should emphasize the "great power mentality" (daguo xintai) instead of bearing the burden of "victim mentality". On the other hand, with Qu Xing, from China Foreign Affairs University as a representative, the conservatives insist that China should not seek "high profile" in world affairs and "binding one's time" still applies in future China's foreign policy making.

Will China be a "revisionist" of the current US-led world order and the international regimes? Is the coming conflict between the rising China and US—the current hegemony unavoidable? A brief conclusion of this article is that in the short run China will most probably be biding with current world mechanisms and optimize them to its maximized interest, while in the long run, China will pose more challenges to the status quo of world order with its foreign policy adjustment. Sino-US relations will remain key issue and mutual trust is greatly valued.

Content analysis will be the main methodology this article applies in collecting the thoughts on both sides of the debate and analyzing their impact on present and future China's foreign policy making.

WILLIAMS, Erin Elizabeth

University of British Columbia, Canada

[ewilliam@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:ewilliam@interchange.ubc.ca)

### **Ethnic Boundary Maintenance in Reform-Era China**

Modern state-building has often involved the incorporation of peripheral peoples who are ethnically distinct from the state's dominant group. Some of these peripheral groups succumb by assimilating, while others contest the legitimacy of the state's claim and violently resist integration. Others are able to reach some sort of *modus vivendi* by negotiating the extent of their autonomy and self-governance. Why some groups

follow one path and not another, however, seems not to have a very straightforward relationship with initial political, cultural, or economic conditions. What explains this variation?

In this paper I utilize Fredrik Barth's (1969) assertion that ethnic relations are not determined by any objective cultural or socio-economic differentiae, but rather by the nature of the boundary erected between them. I am particularly interested in understanding how China's three 'homeland' minorities – Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Inner Mongolians – have or have not maintained ethnic boundaries between themselves and the dominant Han Chinese. cursory empirical observations suggest that the former two have retained a sense of ethno-political distinction, whereas the Inner Mongolians have undergone a process of assimilation. The latter assertion is based on increased Chinese language use by ethnic Mongolians. Is this really the case, however? Is linguistic assimilation really a straightforward indicator of inter-ethnic boundaries dissipating? Will a more thorough and sophisticated examination yield a more nuanced picture? My comparison will proceed on two levels. First, I will utilize existing studies of other multi-ethnic states such as the Soviet Union/Russia, Indonesia, and Spain in order to generate a workable framework for understanding how ethnic minorities maintain (or fail to maintain) boundaries between themselves and the dominant state. How do general macro-level changes such as economic growth and reform, technological advances, and limited relaxations in the political environment facilitate the creation of new boundary-enforcing mechanisms and negate others? Second, I will narrow my focus to two changes particular to the Chinese context. The first is Han migration to minority areas. Han migration to Inner Mongolia has considerably outpaced that to Tibet or Xinjiang. This type of migration is typically thought to be an aggravating factor in ethnic relations, so why has this not resulted in greater inter-ethnic conflict in Inner Mongolia? The second change is greater interaction with ethnic kin outside China. This is generally assumed to infuse ethnic identities with emotive content, but increased interaction between Inner Mongolians and their ethnic kin in the Mongolian Republic seems to have not played this role. What explains these two paradoxes?

I will base my conclusions on theories on 'frame alignment' - namely, that ethnic elites in these three minority areas have had varying success with respect to 'packaging' these macro-level and Chinese-specific changes. In particular, in Inner Mongolia, the greater socio-economic success of the Han, and the comparatively dismal economic and political performance of ethnic kin in Outer Mongolia, has complicated the framing process. On balance, has this resulted in a weakened ethnic boundary? How does this compare with boundary maintenance efforts in the other two minority areas?

WU, Xiangning (Sunny)  
University of Birmingham, U.K.  
[xiangningwu@gmail.com](mailto:xiangningwu@gmail.com)

### **How Changes in ICT Industry Shape East Asian Economic Regionalism—From China's Perspective**

One of major problems faced by East Asia is a mixture of complicated economic and political relations, especially drastic competition based on similar economic development model. This paper is seeking to explore how upgrading ICT industry in East Asia impacts on East Asian economic regionalism in terms of regional production network, while diversified and complicated cultural, political and economic situation still continue.

Compared with stories of other two continents, East Asian economic regionalism is found on a different track, which is characterized by continuously upgrading industry through a regional production network—'flying-geese' paradigm.

Without doubt, 'flying-geese' paradigm has been called in question because of the rise of China and the changes in global production network, which is resulted from technology advances, particularly information and telecommunication revolution. Such a revolution leads to the appearance of Wintelism, which results in proceeding to 'vertical specialization' and the 'reintegration of geographically dispersed specialized supply bases' into multilayered 'global networks of networks'. To take an objective view of a situation, nowadays East Asian economy is developing under the effects of coexistence of 'flying-geese' paradigm and 'Wintelism'.

Backed by 'flying-geese paradigm' and 'Wintelism', this paper takes China as an empirical case study. During past a few decades, rapid increasing trade and upward foreign investment significantly present China's eminence in East Asia. As a country with a gigantic market and cheap labour resources plus



potential R&D power, more and more international businesses enter into China, while other East Asian countries confront crucial realities of shrinking job markets and decreasing investment inflows; consequently, those countries' industry upgrading processes lie on the edge of stagnancy, being lack of capital and depending on low value-added trade on low-end products. More negative responses on economic regionalism flush for fear of being more peripheral.

Some experts and scholars thus call on East Asia should be on the alert of rise of China with surprisingly mushrooming economy, which has been named as the danger of rise of China. Such literature based on zero-sum game is not a very insightful approach. It is just ex parte without looking into the whole picture in the long run. Before judgements can be made, international trade and investment linkages should be traced, and China's national ICT development strategy should be analyzed.

Based on original research, by examining China's ICT industry related trade and investment with East Asian countries and with countries outside East Asia, besides, other East Asian countries' ICT related trade and investment with countries outside East Asia, through critically analyzing China's national ICT development strategies, this paper will draw a conclusion that China is a part of regional production network and its strengthening ICT industry creates new opportunities for all East Asian countries to further upgrade their ICT industries, simultaneously, distinguishes a path to future East Asian economic regionalism. Analogically, any country is only a part of regional production network (broadly global production network). Such upgrading processes occurring in any country would drive the whole region production network to upgrade, further promoting regional economic regionalism.

WU, Heqi

Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

[wuhq01@mail.kiz.ac.cn](mailto:wuhq01@mail.kiz.ac.cn)

### **Alpine Wetland Management According to Habitat Selection by Black-necked Cranes: the case of western China**

The Conflict between natural resources conservation and local economic development is a global issue. In western China, the unique alpine wetland is the only habitat of many endangered species, such as Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*). However, the harshness environmental conditions cause the extreme poverty of the local residents as well. Black-necked crane (BNC), an endangered species which has been listed in the latest IUCN red-list as a vulnerable species, is seriously threatened by the local people's activities both in breeding and wintering habitats. In Dashanbao marsh, Yunnan province, and Ruogai marsh, Sichun province, farming and livestock are major income resources for local residents. However, wetlands, farmlands and grasslands are also significant habitats of black-necked cranes. The expanding of farming lands due to low agricultural productivities and population increasing causes the shrinking of crane habitats. Although the activities of hunting the cranes and destroying the marshes are forbidden by the central and local governments, and fund has been set to promote the recovering of the wetlands, some of the crane conservation and wetland management policies are inappropriate because of the lack of basic ecological information on Black-necked Cranes. The research explores the Black-necked crane habitat use and availability analyses with the Chi-square test. From April, 2003 to March, 2005, Field surveys have been conducted on Ruogai marshes in Sichuan Province and Dashanbao National Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province to collect the data about cranes' habitat selection and use in different seasons at different places. Results showed BNC preferred wetlands during the whole of the breeding season, and they avoided grassland and arid grassland throughout the summer. However major livestock and tourism activity occurred near lakesides (< 400 m). The disturbance from livestock and people restricts the activities of most breeding cranes (with colts) within limited area very close to the lakeside (< 100 m), and most non-breeding cranes were recorded in <100 m and >400 m areas. When the disturbance was eliminated, both breeding and non-breeding cranes moved further away from the lake (>100 m). In Dashanbao Reserve, cranes also showed selection for wetland areas (shallow water and swamp areas) throughout the winter (shallow water areas in late winter were an exception). Farmland was the major feeding habitat throughout the winter, except when grassland was preferred by cranes during the late winter. No cranes used forest for feeding or roosting site. Obviously, anthropologic activities cause significantly adverse impacts of cranes feeding activities in breeding area. Moreover, the reforestation policy for recovering the forest vegetation is inappropriate for cranes and their habitats conservation. With the cranes habitat selection study, a buffer

zone around lakes (> 400 m to lakeside) where no farming and activities should be demarcated to benefit crane breeding activities. Furthermore, another important implication of this study is to provide decision makers the information that reasonably reforestation areas design should be highly considered within the wetlands based on crane habitat selection.

YAN, Xiaojun  
Harvard University, USA  
[yan2@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:yan2@fas.harvard.edu)

### **Emerging Leaders in the Chinese Countryside**

How have ongoing market-oriented economic reforms influenced the politics of China? Has the transition to a market economy strengthened China's authoritarian regime or is it generating political pressures for democratization? Conventional social science wisdom holds that the transformation of political leadership is a crucial indicator of more fundamental socio-political transitions. Based on my 12-month fieldwork in Northern China, this paper examines the silent transformation of village leadership in that region under the market reforms. The purpose is to show how economic reforms introduced new political forces, elite power bases and norms into China's local leadership and why the Communist Party, although ideologically resistant to that change, nevertheless ended up giving its blessing to the take-over of village leadership by local entrepreneurs, business owners, creditors, brokers and the like. With considerable personal wealth as well as the readiness to help their local communities financially, these former political outcasts are now gradually forming a new ruling class, which even the Communist Party is eager to assimilate into its own structure. The power bases, methods of governance and policy preferences of these emergent leaders differ significantly from that of the traditional communist politicians. Challenging the conclusions of both the "market transition" and the "local corporatism" approaches, this paper rejects the oversimplification of rural politics in China as a zero-sum power struggle between "old party cadres" and "newly-emerged entrepreneurs". Instead, the paper focuses on the links between these two groups. It argues that, in the reform era, local officials in China simultaneously face the challenge of serious financial hardships caused by budgetary reforms at the central level and a cadre evaluation system heavily based on local socio-economic performance. In order to meet the expectations of an increasingly populist and development oriented Party-state, local cadres are forced to collaborate with these rising leaders in order to locate alternative financial resources, pacify social tension, provide public services and promote economic development. The cadres rely on the "new leaders" to provide meaningful leadership at the village level; while the latter need the former to provide patronage in the *nomenklatura* system, which in turn consolidates their own power base in the local communities.

YUEN, Shu Min  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
[ichigo\\_sm@yahoo.com.sg](mailto:ichigo_sm@yahoo.com.sg)

### **Kusanagi Tsuyoshi/Chonangang—Overcoming Monoethnicity, Embracing Transnationalism in Contemporary Japan**

With the rise in economic power of several Newly Industrialized Economies in Asia, Japan embarked on a project to "return to Asia" in the 1990s, in an attempt to (re)construct its national identity (Iwabuchi, 2004). Transnational cultural and media flows in Asia also play a role in shaping the national imagery of Japan vis-à-vis other Asian countries. It is in this context of shifting identities and cultural mixing that I would like to discuss the performances of Kusanagi Tsuyoshi/Chonangang.

Kusanagi Tsuyoshi belongs to the pop-idol group SMAP, which has dominated the pop-idol scene in Japan with their pretty boy-next-door image since their debut in 1991. In 2002, Kusanagi debuted as Chonangang, his Korean persona, and penetrated into the Korean pop scene. Chonangang also made his appearances in SMAP's Summer Tour Concerts from 2002.

In this paper, I shall conduct a close-text analysis of the performances of Kusanagi Tsuyoshi/Chonangang in SMAP's concerts from 2002—2006, to find out how Kusanagi, by playing with Korean and Japanese

identities in his performances, transcends national boundaries to construct a transnational identity while proposing for a multicultural Japan.

In the 2002 and 2003 concerts, the performance of Koreanness forms a central component of Chonangang's act in his solo segments. However, I argue that Chonangang's portrayal of Koreanness is quasi-Koreanness, an ideal Koreanness that is constructed from the perspective of many Japanese, who view foreigners as a threat to the (widely believed) homogeneity of the Japanese race.

On the other hand, the excessive, exaggerated performance of Chonangang closely resembles that of the clown. According to Vilsoni Hereniko (Hereniko, 1999), clowning functions as a form of transgression, and through the mockery of authority, puts forward commentary or criticism of the hegemonic orders. Following Hereniko, I delineate that Chonangang's performances can be interpreted as a parody of the Japanese construct of a foreign 'other' in an attempt to mock the Japanese' xenophobic reactions towards foreigners. In addition, through the device of doubling and juxtaposition of cultural sameness and differences, there seems to be a suggestion of the possibility of co-existence between Japanese and the ethnic minorities, thus projecting for a multicultural Japan.

While a clear distinction between the Japanese and Korean personae of Kusanagi can be observed in the solo performances of Kusanagi Tsuyoshi in SMAP's concerts following Chonangang's debut, the boundary between the two personae is increasingly becoming blurred in the last two concert tours. In the 2005 and 2006 concerts, Kusanagi performs his solo segments as what I coin, Chonan Tsuyoshi—the fusion of Japanese Kusanagi Tsuyoshi and Korean Chonangang. The melding of two star texts into one; Kusanagi existing as a Korean and a Japanese at once, seems to symbolize Kusanagi Tsuyoshi's success in constructing a transnational identity.

Set against the backdrop of Japan's "return to Asia" project and Chonangang's interview with South Korean President, No Mu Hyun upon his visit to Japan in 2003, the performances of Kusanagi Tsuyoshi (as well as Chonangang) has overt significance as it is Kusanagi's fluidity between identities that enables him to cross (political/national) borders and serves as a bridge between Korea and Japan.

YULINAWATI, Hernani  
University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA  
[hernani@hawaii.edu](mailto:hernani@hawaii.edu)

## **FROM BLOK M TO KOTA: EXPERIENCING JAKARTA CITY THROUGH TRANSJAKARTA BUSWAY**

Transportation networks have important role in shaping the city and everyday life of its citizens. The toll road networks development in Jakarta since early 1980s had increased people's mobility, but nowadays is unavoidable traffic congestion that burdening the society. Moreover, this toll roads development seems encouraging private car ownership rather than improving public transportation. Although public transportation plays a major role in enabling people's mobility in Jakarta, about 50 per cent of total motorized trips (ITDP, 2003), its provision is inadequate in terms of both fleet size and service quality. After a long history of formulating adequate modern mass transit for Jakarta, finally in mid January 2004, Jakarta opened Asia's first fully closed, Bogota-style bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor which called TransJakarta Busway. Many experts believe that Jakarta has the opportunity to build the best BRT system in the world (ITDP, 2003). It is also hoped that this BRT system will transform Jakarta into more livable city. This paper attempts to assess the challenge and opportunity created by TransJakarta Busway for Jakarta's urban environment and tourism with focus on the Phase I of TransJakarta Busway that connecting Blok M Bus Terminal (South Jakarta) to Kota Railway Station (North Jakarta) of 12.9 km length. The assessment is descriptive qualitative based on the literature review of TransJakarta's planning and evaluation reports compared to the author's personal experience riding TransJakarta Busway during the field observation in July 2006. In summary, TransJakarta Busway has successfully gained ridership, almost 10 per cent of private car users and motorcycle riders alter to busway. The most challenging issue for the sustainability of TransJakarta Busway is the establishment of professional independent management institution to complete the entire phases of the system and to keep a promise of world class services. Therefore, there will be a greater opportunity for improving Jakarta's air quality, revitalization of Chinatown and Kota, and urban tourism development.

ZHANG, Lu  
The Johns Hopkins University, USA  
[lzhang30@jhu.edu](mailto:lzhang30@jhu.edu)

### **Myth and Realities of the Labor Supplies in the Era of Globalization: A Comparative Analysis of China and South Africa**

A recurrent theme in the globalization literature is that jobs and investment are being increasingly funneled away from wealthy and middle-income countries towards countries that boast large reserves of cheap labor, in particular, China. It is often argued that the failure of middle-income countries like South Africa, Mexico and Colombia to benefit from globalization rests on the inability of these countries to compete with China's low wages. While popular, this argument doesn't stand up to empirical scrutiny.

This paper will address the fallacy of cheap labor arguments, and examine the continuing relevance of Marxist theories of primitive accumulation, through a comparison of China and South Africa. It will first examine the case of China, a country considered by many to be the greatest success story in the era of globalization. China's growth trajectory took off as it began opening up its economy and participating in export-oriented industrialization. It was able to escape the disastrous effects of structural adjustment felt by countries in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa by avoiding Western banks and following a gradual policy of privatization and trade liberalization. Another key difference between China and South Africa is the continuing presence in China of a large peasantry only partially separated from the means of producing its subsistence. South Africa, by contrast, has one of the longest histories of capitalist development on the African continent, and its labor force has long been fully proletarianized. Especially after the liquidation of the apartheid regime, it has been a most faithful follower of the precepts of 'ideological globalization' (Chase-Dunn, 1999). By comparing the developmental trajectories of these two countries, this paper sheds light on the historical roots of competitive advantage and disadvantage in economic development and at the same time challenge contemporary neo-liberal prescriptions for development.

Furthermore, the theories of industrial reserve army as an explanation for developmental success and failure raise important questions about the role of primitive accumulation in economic development. It is commonly assumed that since the success of Western capitalism lay in the historical dispossession of peasants from their land, the existence of a large reservoir of low-producing agricultural labor with access to the means of producing its subsistence is thereby a handicap for economic development. (Brenner, 1981) Yet, we see in the case of South Africa, that the dispossession of peasants from their land, along with their exclusion from entrepreneurial opportunities and confinement to reserves, contributed in the long run to developmental failure and economic crisis. China, on the other hand, strengthened its peasantry, which, in addition to the social institutions implemented by the Communists (housing, schools, health care), laid the groundwork for later developmental success.

These observations highlight the need for a re-evaluation of long-standing assumptions about development. The paper argues that while accumulation by dispossession (primitive accumulation) might have been crucial to capitalist development in earlier periods, under present conditions it appears bad not just for the dispossessed but also for the long-term prospects of national development. In conclusion, four main points on a country's sustainable development under the era of globalization are made by summing up the contrasting features of the southern African and the East Asian developmental experiences.

ZHANG, Chenjian  
Shanghai University, China  
[chenjianzhang@gmail.com](mailto:chenjianzhang@gmail.com)

### **The Evolution of Private Entrepreneurial Generations and Individuals during the Institutional Transformation (Chinese context: Since 1978)**

The transition from a socialist system to a market economy profoundly changed the institutional settings and opportunity structures in which life course agency was embedded. This study is a sociological attempt to combine institutional transformation analysis (North, 1981; Zelizer, 1978) and the life-course (Elder, 1994, 1999), probing into a certain group of people—private entrepreneurs in China during the transitional period.

Objective:

By studying private entrepreneurs in China, the author tries to obtain deep insight into the relations between large-scale institutional transformation and the micro-scale self-agency and strategies of actors, for these new emerging entrepreneurs are confronted with and act within various opportunities and constraints during the market oriented transformation. After literature review and defining the key concepts, the author tries to focus the study on two questions:

Which impacts did the Institutional transformation have on private entrepreneurs and how?

How did private entrepreneurs construct their life courses and achieve their business goals during the institutional transformation?

Method:

A flexible integration or pooling of evidence from standardized-quantitative and narrative-qualitative sources about private entrepreneurs provides insights into the pathways and outcomes in life-course transitions. In this study, I employ both quantitative (historical data, official reports) and qualitative (interview, reports, autobiography) research methods. The information and data about the private entrepreneurs were collected to reflect the interaction between the institutional environment and entrepreneurs.

Result:

1) Institutional transformation had impacts on private entrepreneurs in several institutional related aspects—government policy, market regulation, and social environment. Some historical events, such as the creation of the socialist state, the Cultural Revolution, and the Post-Mao Reforms had a great influence on private entrepreneurs' life courses.

2) Entrepreneurial generations experienced an evolution and innovation of their strategies (in comparison with the entrepreneurial cohorts). Private entrepreneurs were categorized into five entrepreneurial generations: entrepreneurs born in 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The entrepreneurs shared some commonalities among their generations. Furthermore, Entrepreneurial cohorts constructed their own life courses through actions and strategies they took within the opportunities and constraints of history and social circumstances.

3) Entrepreneurial individuals experienced evolutions of their own strategies (comparison of certain entrepreneur individuals during the different transitional period). The life course of entrepreneurial individuals was embedded in and shaped by the historical times and places they experienced over their lifetime. Thus, over an individual entrepreneur's lifetime, he/she took different strategies and those strategies were more sophisticated and adaptable.

Discussion:

1) The combination of different dimensions and data analysis in understanding the transitional process. The study is combination of large-scale institutional transformation framework and the micro-scale self-agency analysis. I also employ the standardized-quantitative and narrative-qualitative data approach to get insight into this process.

2) The ecological evolution of entrepreneurial individual as the evolution of entrepreneurial generations. Older entrepreneurial generation (born in 1940s and 1950s) evolved its own strategies and possesses some of the strategic characteristics of the younger entrepreneurial generation (born in 1960s, 1970s). The comparison between the strategies of the older generation and younger generation still needs to be further studied.

ZHANG, Qiang

University of Kentucky, USA

[qiang.zhang@uky.edu](mailto:qiang.zhang@uky.edu)

**The Impacts of China's Entry into the WTO and China's currency appreciation on U.S. Commodity Exports: The Case of Soybeans**

Soybean, being a land-intensive product, is a major imported product for China. China's import tariffs for soybeans were lowered to 3% and import quotas were eliminated in 2000 for its WTO entry. Since 2005, the modest appreciation of China's currency has translated into comparatively lower prices for foreign farm produce for Chinese consumers. There has been much analysis of the potential impact of China's membership of the WTO and its currency appreciation on trade but these studies are based on ex ante



analysis, and they lack quantitative analysis of this impact using the import demand functions for individual commodity. **Objective:** This study is to evaluate the impacts of China's entry into the WTO and its currency appreciation on the U.S. commodity exports through an ex post analysis using the case of soybeans. The ex post analysis is based on a partial adjustment model of China's import demand function. Diagnostic tests for time series properties of the variables and Chow and CUSUM tests for structure changes in import demand will be employed in this study. Furthermore, decomposition of the China's importing demand for soybeans on every explanatory variable and tariff reform will be applied based on Heien and Wessells' analyses (1988). The effect of China's currency appreciation will be analyzed following the same method. Brazil is the most important competitor for the U.S. in the world soybeans market. Analyses of bilateral data of Brazilian soybean exports to China with the same procedures mentioned above are employed as comparisons with the U.S. **Method and Data:** A partial adjustment model is an appropriate framework in empirical work to evaluate the dynamic response of policy changes and estimate the speed of adjustment of a certain variable in econometric analysis. For the U.S. model, the partial adjustment model is

$$Q_t^{us} = \lambda\beta_0 + \lambda\beta_1 e P_t^{us} + \lambda\beta_2 e P_t^{br} + \lambda\beta_3 Y_t + \lambda\beta_4 C_t + \lambda\beta_5 D + \lambda\beta_6 T + (1 - \lambda)Q_{t-1}.$$

Where  $P_t^{us}$  and  $P_t^{br}$  represent the U.S. and Brazilian prices of the soybean exports measured in U.S. dollars, and  $e$  is the exchange rate between the U.S. and China. It is reasonable to assume transactions are denominated in U.S. dollars in most grain trade.  $C$  accounts for the ocean shipping cost.  $Y$  represents per capita income in China,  $D$  accounts for seasonality, and  $T$  represents the time trend.  $\lambda$  is the partial adjustment factor. Monthly data from January 1996 to the current month will be employed in this study. **Expected Results and Discussion:** It is expected that the time series properties will exhibit a structural break in 2000 for the U.S. and Brazilian models due to the reduction in tariffs for China's soybean imports. Furthermore, we can see actual impacts of China's membership of the WTO and its currency appreciation on these two countries' soybean exports. From a public policy perspective, the results can be used to develop strategies to further develop the Chinese market and keep a favorable U.S. market share. Similar ex post methods can be used to analyze the impacts of China's entry into the WTO and its currency appreciation on trade for other individual commodities.

ZHANG, Leiping  
National university of Singapore, Singapore  
[g0305800@nus.edu.sg](mailto:g0305800@nus.edu.sg)

### Dieu Doan An Event and the Sino Vietnamese relationship during the 1830s

Between the area of Vietnam and China lies a common geographical border. During the nineteenth century, numerous border disputes took place along the Sino Vietnamese border land as a result of the ambiguous administrative decisions made by the two administrations. Small issues easily became major issues that would provoke friction between the areas and result in acts of violence.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the Dieu Doan An Event of the Minh Menh period and study other Sino Vietnamese border conflicts relevant to this event during the 1830s. The paper also aims to analyze the degree to which Sino Vietnamese border affairs influenced the evolution of Sino Vietnamese relationship during the nineteenth century.

Result and conclusion:

The Dieu Doan An Event was a significant event in the Sino Vietnamese relationship during the nineteenth century. While Nguyen Vietnam continued to maintain a cautious approach to Sino suzerainty, the Dieu Doan An Event shows how the Nguyen Vietnam strengthened itself as an independent country from the time of start of the Nguyen dynasty.

The case study of Dieu Doan An starts can be traced to the location of Fengshou Village. Fengshou Village belongs to Mengsuo area of Jianshui County, China. Nguyen Vietnam also set the prefecture near the Fengshou Village. In 1831, a Vietnamese barbarian chief, whose name was Dieu Doan An, arrived at Fengshou Village. He imposed a tax levy without gaining any official approval from Qing government. To complicate issues, Chinese officials in Jianshui County also entered another area near Fengshou Village, Chieu Tan area in Hung Hoa province, Vietnam, to catch the suspicious people either without diplomatic

negotiation or approval from the Nguyen Vietnam government. The presence of the Chinese officials in Nguyen Vietnam led to Vietnamese taking hostile action against China and an escalation into violence. After this event, many events of Sino Vietnamese friction and conflict continued.

ZHANG, Xi  
University of Pittsburgh, USA  
[xiz30@pitt.edu](mailto:xiz30@pitt.edu)

### **Trade Globalization, Internal Migration, and Regional Income Inequality in China: A Longitudinal Study**

In recent years, more and more attention has been focused on the widespread and increasing income inequality in China. Many scholars have noted that globalization could help to explain the rising inequality in China. It may be true that globalization, unevenly concentrated in coastal urban areas, leads to uneven development at both intra-regional and inter-regional levels, and the uneven development in turn leads to more regional inequality than without the effect of globalization. However, these scholars ignore that globalization also leads to human capital reallocation through both inland-to-coast migration and rural-to-urban migration, which act as a force of convergence in neoclassical theories. This study is concerned with the potential inequality reducing role of migration. In particular, when China is becoming more and more globalized, areas (especially urban areas) closer to the outside world would have more opportunities to attract in-migrants from other areas of the country or the region. And the migration flows would potentially reduce the increasing inequality, which has been partly caused by globalization as the existing literature notes. In other words, I attempt to decompose the effect of globalization on inequality into two parts: the divergence effect and the convergence effect through a potential intermediating variable – migration, in which the second part is the focus of this study. The data I use for this study come from two major sources. Specifically, migration data come from 11 volumes (1992-2003) of the *China National Population Statistics by County* edited by the China Public Security Bureau; data for globalization, inequality and other control variables come from the *Comprehensive Statistical Data and Materialism 50 Years of New China* edited by the China State Statistics Bureau (SSB) (1999). This study adopts Fixed-Effects (FE) model to estimate the effect of globalization on internal migration and the effect of internal migration on regional inequality. In particular, a set of province dummy variables are included in the regression model as a one-way ANOVA test. Superior to OLS model, FE model takes into account the individual characteristics of each province, or the unit-specific effect. Also, I use the Geographic Information System (GIS) in this study. I take advantage of GIS to describe patterns in globalization, migration and inequality across provinces, and visualize the relationship between geographic areas and their socioeconomic attributes (e.g. globalization level, intra-provincial migration, inter-provincial migration, intra-provincial inequality, inter-provincial inequality). Two major findings are: 1) Globalization is a significant and positive predictor of migration at both intra-regional migration and inter-regional levels. After using a province's geographic proximity to two biggest trading seaports in China (Hong Kong and Shanghai) as an instrument in the model to solve the potential endogeneity between trade globalization and labor migration, the results remain the same. 2) Migration is a significant and negative predictor of inequality at both intra-regional and inter-regional levels, which is consistent with my early predictions.