



IIAS Seminar
28-29 May 2015
Leiden, the Netherlands

Governance and Challenges in China's Peripheries and Ecology



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Governance and Challenges in China's Peripheries and Ecology

28 – 29 May 2015

**Gravensteen (room 111), Pieterskerkhof 6,
Leiden, the Netherlands**

Convenor

**Prof. Yuehtsen Juliette Chung, IIAS Visiting Professor, Taiwanese Chair
of Chinese Studies / National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan**

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PROGRAM

Thursday 28 May 2015

9.30 – 10.00

Registration and coffee

10.00 – 10.10

Words of Welcome

Willem Vogelsang, International Institute for Asian Studies, the Netherlands

10.10 – 10.20

Introduction to the Workshop

Yuehtsen Juliette Chung, IIAS Visiting Professor, Taiwanese Chair of Chinese Studies, the Netherlands / National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

10.20 – 11.50 Session 1: Politics of Ecology

Wind, Sun and Desert: How Climate Change Transforms a Peripheral City in Ganshu, China
Jenn hwan Wang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

From “Environment” to “Energy”: The Transformation of China’s Governance and Discourse of Climate Change

Liang-Yu Chen, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies (LIAS), the Netherlands

Chair: Frank N. Pieke, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

Discussant: Taru Salmenkari, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

11.50 – 13.30 Lunch

13.30 – 15.00 Session 2 Ecology, Network and Ethnic Borderlands

Ecological Nationalization in China’s Ethnic Borderlands

Kwai-Cheung Lo, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Diverse Player, Practice and Discourse of Recycling in Taiwan

Y.A. Olivia Dung, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

Chair: Kasia Cwiertka, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

Discussants: Elena Barabantseva and Kasia Cwiertka

15.00-15.30 Coffee break

15.30-17.00 Session 3 Borders and Governance

Intimate Borders: Ethnic Marriages and State Governance on the Sino-Vietnamese Border

Elena Barabantseva, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Constructing A Sovereign State: Xinjiang's Subnational Diplomacy under Yang Zengxin's Regime, 1912-1928

Hsiao-mei Chang, Institute of History, National Tsing-hua University, Taiwan

Chair and Discussant: Pál Nyiri, VU University Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Friday 29 May 2015

9.00 – 10.30 Session 4 Managing Manchukuo

Contesting Manchukuo as A Space/Place: The Art of Resistance and Japanese Thought Control during the Anti-Japanese War

Yuehtsen Juliette Chung, IIAS Visiting Professor, Taiwanese Chair of Chinese Studies, the Netherlands / National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Migration, International Politics, and Labor Management in Japanese-Controlled Fushun Coalmine, 1907-1932

Limin Teh, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

Chair and Discussant: Pralay Kanungo, IIAS / Leiden University, the Netherlands

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 – 13.00 Session 5 Politics of Place Making

From Frontier to Landscape: Reconstructing Bazi in pre-modern Southwest China

Fei Huang, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany

Contested Tibetan Landscapes in the work of Pema Tsedon

Anup Grewal, King's College London, United Kingdom

Chair: Jenn hwan Wang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Discussants: Jenn hwan Wang and Kwai-Cheung Lo

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00 – 15.30 Session 6 Borderlands and Border Crossing

Consolidating Yanbian: Transnational Soldiers in the Sino-Korean Border Region

Adam Cathcart, Leeds University, United Kingdom

Frontier Mail: the Expansion of the Chinese Post Office to the Borderlands in the Early Twentieth Century

Weipin Tsai, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom

Chair: Koen De Ceuster, Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

Discussants: Koen De Ceuster and Tak-Wing Ngo, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

15.30 – 16.00 Coffee Break

16.00 – 16.45 Roundtable Discussion and Concluding Remarks

ABSTRACTS

Wind, Sun and Desert: How Climate Change Transforms a Peripheral City in Ganshu, China

Jenn hwan Wang
National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Sheng-wen Tseng
Yu Da University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Cold wind, hot sun and arid desert are common natural sceneries of oases in the remote great northwest peripheral areas of China. For the past thousands years, the desperate natural causes has prevented those oases in and by the Gobi desert from developing their economies. But surprisingly, the global climate change in recent decades and related policy orientation in promoting alternative energies by the Chinese government has radically changed the fates of those oases. Many of them have turned into industrial cities in this new wave of searching for sun and wind energies.

The purpose of this paper is to use the example of the city of Jiu-quan (酒泉) in Ganshu province to analyze how a desert city turns the natural disadvantages of cold wind and hot sun into advantages, and convert itself into one of the most important sites that produces solar and wind energies in China. We found that local government of Jiu-quan city, and its lower level local governments such as Gua-zhou (瓜州), Dun-huang (敦煌) and Jin-ta (金塔) have been very actively responding to the central state's climate change policy in promoting industries of alternative energy in their territories. In consequence, those cities have become much prosperous than they had been before.

The existing literature in explaining local economic development has been mainly focused on local officials' economic activism, such as the local state corporatism thesis; and state officials' evaluation system that regards economic development as the priority. Those approaches can mainly explain the economic development of coastal areas based on land economies. The new local development phenomenon that is based on environment and climate change has somewhat differences but also similarities with the existing ones. We will adopt the "environmentally bundled economic interest" theme (Wang, et al., 2014), that is: local state responds to central state' environmental requirement by actively promotes local economy, to explain the above phenomenon of turning hot sun and cold wind into development resources.

The data we collected has been mainly generated from a two-week field trip to Jiu-quan, Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Guazhou and Jinta cities of Gansu province in July of 2014. About 25 people were interviewed, both in group and individual format. Those informants include local governmental officials, state-owned enterprises and private companies' managers and engineers, and academic experts.

From "Environment" to "Energy": The Transformation of China's Governance and Discourse of Climate Change

Liang-Yu Chen
Leiden University Institute for Area Studies (LIAS), the Netherlands

This paper provides an overview of the transformation of China's governance and official discourse on climate change. Among the fragmented bureaucratic apparatus, the NDRC

and the MOFA become the two influential bureaus that share the decision power, taking over of the MEP and the CMA, which were in charge of climate change related research and policies in previous decades. This paper also reveals that China mainly defines climate change as a development and energy issue. One can interpret the current China's climate change policies as a repackaging of existing energy, economic and environmental strategies. Instead of using "emission mitigation," which is usually adopted in climate change governance, the Chinese government tend to use terms like "energy-conservation and emission-reduction" and "energy efficiency improvement" as its key measures to address climate change.

Keywords: climate change, energy-conservation and emission-reduction, fragmented authoritarianism, energy policy, governance

Ecological Nationalization in China's Ethnic Borderlands

Kwai-Cheung Lo
Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This paper attempts to unravel the complex inter-relationship between ethnicity/nationality, geo-political economy and ecology in the process of China's nation-building. In general, nationalism could probably be considered symptomatically as an "environmental thinking" in the sense that it places great emphasis on 1) the environment as strong determinants conditioning its living beings and constituting a historical subject to claim the territorial sovereignty; 2) the survival of the fittest and the strongest in face of the limited, scarce resources for many humans and nation-states on Earth to compete; and 3) the vulgar notion of Darwinism (social Darwinism) under which some ethnic or national groups expand to the entire globe via a process of incorporation. There may not be any unified "Chinese" view of ecology in the pasts, but the environmental history of the Han-dominated Chinese nation (or empire) is evidently a continuing story of the simplification of biodiversity, peoples, and institutions into the sedentary agricultural-ecosystems. People's Republic of China, either in Maoist period or in post-socialist era, is committed to rapid industrialization and economic development in order to modernize the nation. China's utopian impulses and sheer statist intentions to enhance its power all rely on bringing in Han Chinese migrants, values, culture, and hardware of modernization to non-Han peripheries in order to consolidate and legitimize the sovereignty over the ethnic borderlands. The development process in China's peripheries manifests as synthetic forms of nation-state territorialization (accompanied with the incorporation of all ethnic groups into one singular Chinese nationality), conversion of natural landscape, and expansion of built environment (i.e. urbanization, which also serves as a significant symbol of national modernization). Chinese nation-building and self-defining at the borderlands is mediated and constructed through the environmental or ecological discourse. The state territorialization appears in the form of rescue mission on the ecologically threatened areas, and the state's development projects with environmental protection schemes in these regions have been creating new nationalized spaces to replace the ancestral places of origin of the ethnic groups who assert their rights based on "primitive" historical links between humanity and nature. While development with ecological policy in Tibet and the Southwest is represented as the state's grace to the local ethnic minorities, modernization and environmental rehabilitation in Xinjiang are seen as political strategy to defuse potential ethnic unrest and stamp out separatism. Although the ethnicity issue at the borderlands is seen as a historical stage to overcome in China's march towards a

strong nation state, the environmental implications of the statist model of Chinese expansion have generated the resurgence of ethnicity which can become pivotal in challenging the orbit of state power. The struggles to protect the natural world and the struggles for cultural survival serve as the foundation of the demand for autonomy by ethnic-ecological communities even though at the moment such assertions of self-governance would not be allowed in the hegemonic grip of the Chinese nation state. Ecological problems at the margins go beyond the national boundaries and cannot be segregated but instead interconnected with other issues and interests in transnational and global scales. Crises of nature may not only subvert the tendency to nationalize nature but also give rise to some environmentalist alliance with deterritorialized imaginations of identification. After all, our relations to nature are relations established by the constitutive role of human transformative action.

Diverse Player, Practice and Discourse of Recycling in Taiwan

Y.A. Olivia Dung

Leiden University Institute for Area Studies (LIAS), the Netherlands

This paper examines the intricate network of multiple players and related public discourses in Taiwan's recycling system. It sets out to present a sociological understanding of the practices of waste disposal and recycling. By focusing on the interplay between formal and 'informal' actors, the study illustrates the close collaboration between state official and recycling industry, which together have (re)structured Taiwan's recycling system into an institutionally regulated political economic framework for waste management.

Key words: recycling system, state, recycling industry, practice, discourse

Intimate Borders: Ethnic Marriages and State Governance on the Sino-Vietnamese Border

Elena Barabantseva

University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This paper examines the changing status of traditional ethnic marriages and new configurations of border governing practices in the particular context of the Sino-Vietnamese border in Guangxi Autonomous Region in China. The groups inhabiting the mountainous ranges of this ethnically diverse part of Southeast Asia evaded the reach of the state until the 1990s when China and Vietnam started increasingly tightening control of the newly marked land border. As the ambiguous space of overlapping ethnic networks has been giving way to a rigidly and clearly delimited Sino-Vietnamese borderland, the binary forms of classification started replacing earlier fluid identifications, and the room for diverse social and cultural expressions became restricted. This dynamic context sets the scene for border communities and their long-standing tradition of ethnic marriages straddling the borders of China and its southern neighbouring states. This paper discusses how the Sino-Vietnamese competing claims to state sovereignty, conflicting ethnic classification systems, political and economic contests erase the space for ethnic marriage legitimate status. Sino-Vietnamese border politics permeates the sphere of private, transforming the position of common ethnic marriage partners (*shishi hunyin*) to the status of illegal (*feifa*) migrants. Although ethnic marriage partners are invisible in the eyes of the local state, they play an important role

in the local labour and moral economy as mothers, carers, domestic workers, translators, guides, and manual workers. They are an anti-thesis to the state logic of sovereign territoriality, yet are important agents depending on and living off the border economy.

Constructing A Sovereign State: Xinjiang's Subnational Diplomacy under Yang Zengxin's Regime, 1912-1928

Hsiao-mei Chang

Institute of History, National Tsing-hua University, Taiwan

From 1912-1928, China underwent a period of acute political transformation, brought on by radical shifts in political thought and international relation. After the collapse of Manchu rule, the regional orders that engendered within Chinese emperorship were impeded by foreign forces. Consequently, the rulership of central government had been debilitated by its political convolution before the formation of modern nation state.

After the Revolution of 1911, the central government of Republic of China endeavored to establish its political control through diplomatic recognitions. Hence, the foreign affairs became the most significant political issues to the central level of the government as well as to the local level. However, due to the weakness of the central government, the regional and local governments relatively gained more freedom from action. The rise of political regionalism had become, obviously, a major political force before KMT government reunited China.

During the period of tensions between regions and nation in Republican China, the regional government in Xinjiang exhibited more autonomy than other provinces. When Yang Zengxin came to power after he defeated the rebels of Xinhai Revolutionaries in 1912, he was recognized by the central government as the new governor of Xinjiang. Throughout his terms in of Xinjiang, Yang strived to arrange foreign affairs on his own political agenda. Without much interference from the central government, Yang manipulated local public resource to solve frontier problems between China and Russia at a subnational level.

Despite political function of diplomats within diplomatic negotiations in Republican China has been previously and extensively investigated, the role of local power-holders is relatively unexplored. This research will focus on Yang Zengxin's vision of modern sovereign state, and his political maneuver of of intricate relationship between region and nation in the process of the formation of Chinese modern state.

Contesting Manchukuo as A Space/Place: The Art of Resistance and Japanese Thought Control during the Anti-Japanese War

Yuehtsen Juliette Chung

Taiwanese Chair of Chinese Studies, IIAS, the Netherlands

How did the Chinese youth in Northeast China resist the Japanese invasion? How did the Japanese secret service monitor these youth's cultural activities in Manchukuo? How did the Manchus view these activities in a situation where they saw the Republican government as their enemies and they were dominated by the Japanese? The different modes of spatial knowledge these historical actors have employed in narrating the borders of culture and geography have stretched our horizon of this conflict zone of time/space.

This paper explores the Chinese youth's anti-Japanese activities in Manchukuo, based on the materials donated by the renowned Chinese novelist Ji Gang (紀剛). Ji Gang participated in these activities under-cover as a medical student and recorded 99% of these activities in his well-received non-fiction book *Roaring Liao River* (Gungun liaohe 滾滾遼河). Special focus will be placed on the Japanese secret police's reports, donated by Ji Gang to the Tsing Hua University Library, that analyze the anti-Japanese content of Chinese literary works. These reports can be described as hidden transcripts in terms of James C. Scott's definition. However, Scott's work on domination and resistance is framed within the binary dichotomy of dominator/dominated. This paper will explore the multi-sided contention in Manchukuo involving interactions among the Japanese, Manchus, Han, Nationalists, and Communists through their literary writings.

Migration, International Politics, and Labor Management in Japanese-Controlled Fushun Coalmine, 1907-1932

Limin Teh

Leiden University Institute for Area Studies, the Netherlands

The prevalence and persistence of labor contractors in China's mining industry during the first half of the twentieth century is frequently attributed to foreign management's avoidance of directly managing Chinese laborers. However, in the Japanese-controlled Fushun Coalmine, Japanese management's reliance on labor contractors over four decades (1907-1945) represented expanding management's reach in labor management. In this article, I examine the period of Japanese control (1907-1932) during which Japanese mine managers resorted to bureaucratic means to control labor contractors. Using labor process theorists, particularly Richard Edwards, to read company archival documents, I argue that salient features of the Chinese labor market, namely Chinese migrant labor's mobility and international competition for Chinese labor, compelled Japanese managers' extension of control over labor contractors.

From Frontier to Landscape: Reconstructing Bazi in pre-modern Southwest China

Fei Huang

Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany

With its harsh and unwelcome terrain, almost all settlement in the Southwest has developed on bazi land. Bazi is a common term in Southwest China used to refer to the fertile and flat valleys in the interior of mountainous regions. As the only areas suitable for concentrated settlement, bazi form the centers of interactions between past and present, indigenous and foreign, where different groups compete for power and space in the Southwest. Literally translated as the "meeting of waters", Huize is one of the relatively larger bazi lands in northeastern Yunnan. After the hereditary native chieftain system had been abolished, a new walled city was built by the Qing government at Huize in 1700. Drawn by the flourishing copper mining business in eighteenth century northeastern Yunnan, increasing numbers of Han Chinese immigrants from other parts of China moved to this area. They engaged deeply with indigenous cultures and contributed to a series of political, economic and social transformations within the local society. A large low-lying marsh named "Verdant Sea" situated at the center of the Huize

bazi used to provide the indigenous people with fish and shrimp. Since 1728, the newly established Qing government started to dig canals to drain away the water of this marsh, in order to transform it into farmland and avoid the threat of flooding within the walled city. Through intensive archival research and contemporary ethnographic fieldwork, this paper argues how an imperial landscape has been established through the process of reconstruction from a “barbarian” low-lying marsh into a “fertile farmland” in eighteenth century Southwest China.

Contested Tibetan Landscapes in the work of Pema Tseden

Anup Grewal
King’s College London, United Kingdom

Pema Tseden is a Tibetan author, filmmaker and translator working in both Tibetan and Mandarin Chinese. He is a key figure in the contemporary “Tibetan Cultural Renaissance,” which has emerged in recent years as a dual language phenomenon within the People’s Republic of China. By using the recent films and fiction by Pema Tseden as a lens, this project asks: What are the circumstances that have shaped and produced the Tibetan Cultural Renaissance in the People’s Republic of China as a transcultural, transmedial and translinguistic phenomenon? Can we interpret this renaissance in relation to the concept of minority cultures as formulated in the period of postsocialist transition in the PRC, and/or as an instance of “minor culture” as formulated by Deleuze and Guatarri (1975;1986)? How can we understand the practices, locations and position of contemporary Sino-Tibetan cultural production in relation to other transnational minor cultural formations and expressions? In this paper, these questions will be discussed particularly in relation to the visual and aural inscriptions of urban and rural landscapes in the work of Pema Tseden, looking especially at the questions that his representations raise about the multiple cultural, ecological, and political economic imaginations of the land of contemporary Tibet.

Consolidating Yanbian: Transnational Soldiers in the Sino-Korean Border Region

Adam Cathcart
University of Leeds, School of History, United Kingdom

State-centered historical narratives by their nature generally avoid regional variation or ambiguous peripheries which tend to challenge the cohesiveness of national narratives or mythos. Northeast Asia case is not an exception to this rule, particularly in the case of historiographical and narrative division between Korea and China. Social and political relations on the Sino-Korean border are extensive and enduring, yet, Yonsei professor Michael Kim writes aptly that while the “entangled histories of Manchuria and Korea” continued after 1945, the desire or ability of any historian to write a combined history of the border space has faltered.

What will re-enable and re-activate this historiographical and narrative rupture in these borderlands? This paper holds that analysis of personal narratives might support reconfiguration of the theoretic or historiographic division and paralysis in what is now northeast China, between Japanese defeat and the hostilities of the Korean War. Examining newly sourced Chinese sources in its investigation of military transfers, mutual aid, and the individual stories of ethnic Koreans caught in national rupture between two civil wars, the paper analyses several different nodes where Sino-Korean

contact occurred (and continues to occur, albeit in a more regulated fashion) along the frontier. In particular the paper addresses cross-border ties between Yanbian (PRC) and North Hamgyong Province, North Korea. The paper argues for a greater transnational approach to North Korea's early history, moving beyond simple narratives of disconnection, asserting its continuing connectivity with China during this period and potentially offering a solution to this conceptual and historiographical rupture.

Frontier mail: the expansion of the Chinese Post Office to the borderlands in the early twentieth century

Weipin Tsai

Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom

A modern Chinese postal service was created in 1896, placed under the care of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. With limited experience, man-power and financial resources, the fledgling service was established quietly, concentrating its operations at the treaty ports and surrounding areas. The political climate changed after the Boxer Uprising, and a new wave of reform from the central to the provincial governments was accompanied by a fresh imperative on expansion.

In the meantime, several railway lines across north China were nearing completion, and the combination of rail transportation and use of steam-powered ships enabled a marked step-up in the speed of postal expansion to China's interior. Nevertheless, most areas of China were still unreachable by the railway, particularly the borderlands in the north, west and south.

Part of the solution to this problem lay in exploiting the pre-existing infrastructure of long-standing Chinese Military Postal Service (I-Zhan) and of foreign mail services. Expansion required extensive collaboration from the local military officials, as well as careful diplomacy in dealing with the owners of foreign postal services. This paper will give a broad account of how the Chinese Post Office negotiated its way through these difficulties, and finally came to establish services at the frontiers at the beginning of the twentieth century.

BIOGRAPHIES

Adam CATHCART is a lecturer in Chinese History at the University of Leeds in northern England. His research program falls into three main categories: China-North Korea relations, Sino-Japanese relations, and East-West Cultural Relations. His publications have drawn from the Chinese Foreign Ministry Archive (Beijing), the Bundesarchiv (Berlin), the Hoover Institution Archive, and from a large collection of captured North Korean documents in the U.S. National Archives. He is the editor-in-chief of the website Sino-NK as well as the Papers of the British Association of Korean Studies. He regularly does fieldwork in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, most recently via a competitive fellowship from the Academy of Korean Studies and awards from the Beyond the Korean War Project at the University of Cambridge.

Anup GREWAL is Lecturer in Chinese and Comparative Literature at King's College London in the UK. Her research interests include translational leftist and socialist cultural production (literature, journalism and film), women's cultural and political movements, 20th and 21st century documentary arts movements and their engagement with other forms of social and political activism, as well as the cultural history of labour migrants and minorities in the PRC. She is currently working on a book manuscript entitled "A Revolutionary Women's Culture: Rewriting femininity and Women's Experience in China, 1926-1949", while also being involved in a developing project with Professor Chris Berry and others on Tibetan literature and film in the contemporary PRC. Anup received her PhD in East Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago in March 2012. Before joining King's, she was a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Asian Modernities and Traditions Profile Area of Leiden University.

Elena BARABANTSEVA is Lecturer in Chinese International Relations at the University of Manchester. Her earlier research looked at how the formation of the Chinese nation-state was historically shaped through the state engagements with ethnically diverse populations and emigrants. This concern has informed her book on the role of overseas Chinese and ethnic minorities in the Chinese state's pursuit of modernisation-centered national project. She also researched how the ideas of linear progress and modernisation shape and limit Chinese national discourses and development policies. In her current research I explore the intersections of mobility, place, and ethnicity in the contexts of Manchester (UK), and a border area between China and Vietnam. She is one of the investigators on the China-Europe collaborative research project 'Immigration and the Transformation of Chinese Society' (2014-2017). Her articles appeared in the *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Modern China*, *Alternatives*, and other journals.

Chinese and ethnic minorities in the Chinese state's pursuit of modernisation-centered national project. She also researched how the ideas of linear progress and modernisation shape and limit Chinese national discourses and development policies. In her current research I explore the intersections of mobility, place, and ethnicity in the contexts of Manchester (UK), and a border area between China and Vietnam. She is one

of the investigators on the China-Europe collaborative research project 'Immigration and the Transformation of Chinese Society' (2014-2017). Her articles appeared in the *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Modern China*, *Alternatives*, and other journals.

Fei HUANG was appointed W1 Junior Professor for Chinese History and Society at the Institute of Chinese and Korean Studies of Tübingen University in 2014. She earned her PhD in Chinese Studies at Leiden University in 2012. Before she joined Tübingen, she worked as a Teaching Associate and Visiting Scholar in The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (2012-2013). Her research interests concentrate on landscape studies, material culture studies, historical anthropology, art history and cultural geography in late imperial China.

Hsiao-mei CHANG is a doctoral student of Institute of History in National Tsing-hua University, Taiwan. Over the past two years, she has worked on the transformation of Chinese political thought and political regionalism in Republican China.

Jenn-hwan WANG (Ph.D. sociology), Chair professor, Graduate Institute of Development Studies at National Chengchi University, Taiwan and currently vice president of the same university. Professor Wang is author or editor of 14 books written in Chinese and English, as well as numerous articles covering issues related to Taiwan's economic development, comparative studies on East Asian societies, technological innovation and recently China's development model. His recent publications include *The Limits of Fast Follower: Taiwan's Economic Transition and Innovation* (Taipei: Juliu Books, 2010), and an edited volume, *Border Crossing in Greater China: Production, Community and Identity* (Routledge, 2014) and mostly recently a related edited book *Does Guanxi Still Matter: Social Capital and Entrepreneurship in Greater China* (Routledge, forthcoming). His most recent research project is about environmental politics in China, investigating the development of wind, solar and hydro power electricity sectors under China's climate change policies. The most recent publication related to this area is *The paradox of small hydropower: local government and environmental governance in China*, to be published in *the Journal of Development Studies*.

Kwai-Cheung LO, Professor in the Department of Humanities and Creative Writing, and Director of Creative and Professional Writing Program at Hong Kong Baptist University, is a specialist in trans-Chinese cinemas and cultural studies. PhD in Comparative Literature at Stanford University, he is the author of *Excess and Masculinity in Asian Cultural Productions* (State University of New York Press, 2010), and *Chinese Face / Off: The Transnational Popular Culture of Hong Kong* (University of Illinois Press, 2005). His academic articles appear in *Camera Obscura*, *Cultural Studies*, *boundary 2*, *positions: east asia cultures critique*, *Postcolonial Studies*, *Modern Chinese Literature and Culture*, etc. Also a creative writer in Chinese language, his Chinese publications include short stories, poems, play scripts, cultural and literary criticisms. Currently he is working on a book project of ethnic minority cinema in China. His other ongoing project is about the histories and notions of Asianism, and some of the research output recently came out in

a Chinese-language anthology he edited, *Re-Sighting Asia: Deconstruction and Reinvention in the Global Era* (Chinese University Press, 2014).

Liang-Yu CHEN is a PhD student at Leiden University Institute for Area Studies (LIAS). He got his MA degree from Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University (NTU) in 2010, and joined Leiden in 2013. His PhD project attempts to examine the role of “experts” in China’s climate change governance, especially their characteristics that are embedded in the authoritarian context. His research interests include China’s environmental governance, climate change policies, and deliberative democracy theories and practices in Taiwan. With a preference of interpretive research approach, he is also working on the field of “interpretive policy analysis,” such as discourse analysis and narrative analysis.

Limin TEH, University Lecturer in Modern Chinese History at Leiden University, works on the social history of modern China, specifically, the history of Japanese colonial development in Northeast China, and the modernization of labor relations in Republican China. She recently completed her dissertation on Japanese management of Chinese labor in Fushun Coalmine at the University of Chicago. She is presently expanding her dissertation into a book manuscript that narrates the development of town and coalmine in Fushun as a story of competing Chinese and Japanese colonialisms.

Y.A. Olivia DUNG is a PhD student in Leiden University Institute for Area Studies (LIAS). She received her Research Master diploma in Sociology of Culture, Media and Arts, in the Faculty of Social Science (FSW) at Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands in 2012. In her PhD research, she explores recycling in Taiwan to see the forces and dynamics behind the contemporary practices and attitudes related to the disposal of waste. This research is being conducted as part of the Garbage Matters Project, an NWO (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research) funded project based at Leiden University. Her overall research interest is set to explore the historical origins as well as cultural and social implication of public discourse and everyday life.

Yuehtsen Juliette CHUNG, Ph.D. (1999, Chicago), Associate Professor of Chinese History at National Tsing Hua University in Taiwan and Visiting Chair of Chinese Studies at IIAS (2014-2015). Her works have an enduring interest in the issues of modern biopolitics and governance. With the focus on Chinese eugenics, she investigates the relationship between science and society through a historical comparative study of eugenics moments as they developed in both Japan and China from the 1890s to the 1940s. She has published a monograph *Struggle for National Survival: Eugenics in Sino-Japanese Contexts, 1896-1945* (Routledge, 2002) and several articles on Chinese eugenics in the 1950s, 60s and 90s. She is preparing a Chinese manuscript titled *Biopolitics and Chinese Eugenics in Transnational Perspectives*. Recently, she published an article (*Isis*, 2014, 105: 793-802) and argue that eugenics, race theory and Social Darwinism unfolded as *counterimperial* discourses as they were deployed as self-improvement to resist external imperial impositions and within internal cultural and political disputes. Currently, she is working on another project of the Quarantine Service of the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1873 to 1949. Related to this area of interest, she has published a book chapter on “Sovereignty and Imperial Hygiene: Japan and the 1919 Cholera Epidemic in East Asia”

collected in *The Decade of the Great War: Japan and the Wider World in the 1910s* (Brill, 2014). She is organizing a workshop “Governance and Challenges in China’s Peripheries and Ecology” sponsored by IAS and convened on May 28-29.

Weipin TSAI is a historian of modern China, focusing on processes of globalisation and localisation from the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. Her research interests are in cultural exchange and the institutional formations of Chinese modernity in a world context. Current research topics include the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, the Chinese Postal Service, modern Chinese cartography and Chinese journalism