

CONFERENCE ON

INTER-ASIAN CONNECTIONS II: SINGAPORE

December 8-10, 2010



WELCOME

It is with great pleasure and sense of anticipation that we welcome you as participants in the conference on **Inter-Asian Connections II: Singapore**. The first conference with this theme was held in Dubai, UAE in 2008 and opened new frontiers of “Inter-Asian” research by bringing together scholars from the Middle East, South Asia, Russia/Eurasia, Southeast Asia and East Asia to discuss the histories and futures of Asia. Through the exciting themes presented at this second conference in Singapore, we fully expect to continue exploring new dimensions of the varied connections and continuums that crisscross the Asian expanse, connecting its many parts with one another and with the globe. We thank the Workshop Directors for their hard work in conceptualizing their themes and helping us attract a wide variety of excellent paper contributions.

The Singapore conference is significant in that it establishes the “Inter-Asian Connections” conference as a series, with the full intention to turn it into a regular event to be held every two years. Thus, plans are already underway for the third conference to be held in Hong Kong in Spring 2012. The goal and the hope is that these conferences will become a prime venue for the intersection of research agendas and the networking of researchers to begin developing new paradigms for the better understanding of Asian pasts, presents, futures and global connections.

Furthermore, the Singapore conference is the product of a true collaboration with three main partners (National University of Singapore, Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Hong Kong, and Social Science Research Council) and several supporting institutions, as detailed in the Acknowledgements section. We look forward to further expanding the network of institutions participating in this conference series and thus laying the infrastructure for the continued interaction and flows of people and ideas between many institutions. We hope that these partnerships will soon enable us to organize inter-conference activities for linking research, training and teaching on Inter-Asian themes as well as the development of collaborative research groups.

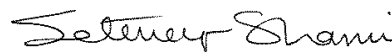
So, welcome to Singapore and to the National University of Singapore. We hope that you will enjoy and profit from all the activities of the conference.



Prasenjit Duara
National University of Singapore



Helen Siu
Hong Kong Institute for the
Humanities and Social Sciences,
The University of Hong Kong



Seteney Shami
Social Science Research Council



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Prasenjit Duara would like to thank the Deputy President of Research and Technology, Barry Halliwell for his unstinting support and advice regarding this initiative as well as NUS staff, Brenda Lim, Alyson Rozells, and Valerie Yeo. NUS faculty contributing their brains, time and money include Michael Hudson, Lily Kong, Tim Bunnell, Robbie Goh, Michael Feener, Chua Beng Huat, and Goh Beng Lan.

Helen Siu would like to thank Jim Scott, K. Sivaramakrishnan, William Kelly, and Deborah Davis of Yale University for years of intellectual companionship in making multidisciplinary "Asian Connections." She also thanks the Vice-Chancellors of the University of Hong Kong, Cheng Yiu-Chung and Tsui Lap-Chee, for crucial financial support in a decade of development of the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences. She is most appreciative of Richard Wong, Paul Tam, John Malpas of the University of Hong Kong, and the Institute's executive committee, donors, and friends for their faith in its unconventional academic agenda and for providing institutional guidance. A special thanks to the Institute's staff, Jascha Yu and Emily Ip, for thoughtful planning and logistics.

Seteney Shami would like to thank SSRC President, Craig Calhoun for his enthusiastic support of this initiative as well as Executive Director, Mary McDonnell for her advice and guidance throughout the organizing process. A special thanks to Holly Danzeisen and Shabana Shahabuddin for organizational and substantive support, and to SSRC Communication staff Kate Northern, Graphic Designer, Alyson Metzger, Editor, and Paul Price, Editorial Director, for their invaluable assistance. Finally, a note of gratitude to Srirupa Roy, who has fully participated in shaping this initiative from its beginning.

All three Organizing Partners acknowledge with gratitude the additional financial support provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, the Ford Foundation's Beijing and Cairo Offices, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research's continued contribution toward participant travel.



ORGANIZING PARTNERS

The Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS)

Division in the Office of the Deputy President (Research and Technology)

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)

Website: <http://www.nus.edu.sg/dpr/hss/index.htm>

The HSS office seeks to oversee and co-ordinate the many research projects undertaken at the university in HSS (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences) and allied areas such Business, Law, Public Policy, Design and Environment and Social Computing as well as in the various research institutes (RICs) at NUS such as Asia Research Institute (ARI), East Asian Institute (EAI), Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Middle East Institute (MEI) and the recently established Global Asia Institute (GAI). HSS research in NUS research is certainly not limited to Asia. But given the extensiveness of Asian research conducted in the university, the strategic thrust of HSS is to co-ordinate research on different parts of Asia in NUS to maximize its impact.

The HSS office administers and supervises the research funding process at NUS for Academic Research Fund (ARF) and HSS research projects, faculty research fellowships, and reading groups, among others. The website also lists the events and conferences sponsored or co-sponsored by the HSS office.

As HSS develops web-capacities, the goal is to provide a cross-referenced web-links to identify and locate researchers and research areas that could benefit others within the university and in the wider research community. Apart from individual researchers, HSS will also identify the different cross-faculty and inter-disciplinary research groups, clusters and projects that have developed both formally and informally in the university.

A second goal is to publicize the research process and, where permissible, the results and resources that have emerged from these endeavours. These include conference and workshop schedules and programs as well as available lectures and working papers. HSS would also like to make available, whenever possible, the collaborative efforts and results of research conducted by NUS researchers with partners across the globe.

Finally, in the long-run HSS aims to create a set of web archives that will house the research materials of many projects that have been collected for the study of Asia. In this way we also hope to promote and enhance collaborative research in the humanities and social sciences.

ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ARI)

Website: <http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg>

ARI was established as a university-level institute in July 2001 as one of the strategic initiatives of the National University of Singapore (NUS). It aims to provide a world-class focus and resource for research on the Asian region, located at one of its communication hubs. ARI engages the social sciences broadly defined, and especially interdisciplinary frontiers between and beyond disciplines. Through frequent provision of short-term research appointments it seeks to be a place of encounters between the region and the world. Within NUS it works particularly with the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, Business, Law and Design, the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and the other Asia research institutes to support conferences, lectures, and graduate study at the highest level.

Home to a strong team of full-time researchers, the ARI provides support for doctoral and postdoctoral research, conferences, workshops, seminars, and study groups. It welcomes visiting scholars who wish to conduct their research on Asia in Singapore, and encourages collaboration with other Asian research institutes worldwide.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Website: <http://www.hku.hk/>

The University of Hong Kong was established in 1911 with a mission to attract and nurture outstanding scholars from around the world through excellence and innovation in teaching and learning, research and knowledge exchange, contributing to the advancement of society and the development of leaders through a global presence, regional significance and engagement with the rest of China. It has ten faculties in Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Medicines, and Engineering disciplines. In 2010, it has 11,589 undergraduates and 11,550 postgraduates, among which 29% are international students. There are 992 professorial staff members with over 55% recruited overseas.

Reaching its centenary, the University is embarking on a new strategic development to switch its undergraduate degree programs from three to four years. The construction of a Centennial Campus is close to completion to accommodate a greatly enhanced university community, and a curriculum reform and staff expansion plan is under way. As a comprehensive university, the University is able to support a diverse range of research interests. The quality of its work enables it to attract more research funding than any other university in Hong Kong.

The University received world recognition in its teaching and research. In 2010, it is ranked Number 1 in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) Asian University Ranking, and Number 23 in The Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking.

HONG KONG INSTITUTE FOR THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Website: <http://www.hku.hk/ihss/>

The Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences was established in 2001 at the University of Hong Kong. It has a mission to promote innovative, multi-disciplinary work in the humanities and social sciences by supporting diverse platforms for a critical community of scholars to share experiences across the globe. It organizes field-oriented and team-based research programs by means of lecture series, advanced summer workshops, research clusters, conferences, and academic publications. Its outreach programs and commissioned projects connect with policy and business professionals.

The Institute has nurtured a generation of young scholars in China and Hong Kong who are eager to cross disciplinary and institutional boundaries. It has leveraged key academic partners such as Sun Yat-sen University, Beijing Normal University, East China Normal University, Fudan University, Tsinghua University and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Since 2007, the Institute has broadened its agenda to explore China's global engagements and a dynamic Asia. While deepening existing comparative regional studies of China, the Institute is developing new strategic alliances in the United States, Europe, Singapore, India, and the Middle East. Key partners include Yale University, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, National Singapore University, and the Social Science Research Council. The Institute's "Asian Connections" agenda includes multi-year research clusters centering on historical trading empires and contemporary finance flows, urban ecologies in Asia's mega-cities, colonial medicine and global public health, indigenous charities across cultures, and Chinese-African diasporas. More research clusters are being generated.

The Institute is blessed by the commitment and hard work of students, staff, and colleagues, and the generous support of public and private funds. In future, the Institute hopes to develop joint graduate teaching programs across the faculties and schools, and to attract more visiting researchers to the region. It continues to use critical thinking in humanistic and social science research to promote innovative academic dialogue, to enrich open, civil policy debates, and to inform an educated public on relevant issues in the Asian region.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Website: <http://www.ssrc.org/>

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) is an independent nonprofit organization devoted to the advancement of social science research and scholarship. Founded in New York City in 1923 as the world's first national coordinating body of the social sciences, it is today an international resource for interdisciplinary, innovative public social science. The Council has a mission to lead innovation in the social sciences, build interdisciplinary and international networks, mobilize knowledge on important public issues, and educate and train the next generation of social science researchers. The SSRC pursues its mission by awarding fellowships and grants, convening workshops and conferences, participating in research consortia, sponsoring scholarly exchanges, organizing summer training institutes, and producing print and online publications.

Under the leadership of Craig Calhoun (1999-present), the SSRC has focused on global security and cooperation, knowledge institutions, migration, and renewing the public as its four thematic areas, with close to twenty major programs within these areas. The SSRC works on regional and inter-regional projects as well as varied topics include American human development, digital media and learning, international migration, media reform, the privatization of risk, religion and international affairs, and the challenges posed by HIV/AIDS in Russia, Africa and around the world. The SSRC also offers several prestigious fellowships for researchers doing promising work in the social sciences and related disciplines. The largest fellowship program, the International Dissertation Research Fellowships (IDRF), funds graduate students for research in all parts of the globe.

The SSRC is guided by the belief that justice, prosperity, and democracy all require better understanding of complex social, cultural, economic, and political processes and is committed to the idea that social science can produce necessary knowledge—necessary for citizens to understand their societies and necessary for policy makers to decide on crucial questions.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conference Programme	1
Conference Agenda	5
Plenary and Keynote Speaker Bios	11
Organizing Partner Bios	13
List of Conference Workshops	15
<i>Workshop Abstracts and Bios</i>	
▪ How Asia Became Territorial	17
▪ Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia	25
▪ Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia	33
▪ Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital	41
▪ Reproduction Mobility in Asia	51
Conference Venue Information	57
Floor Map of Venue	58
Local Information	59
Index of Workshop Participants	61



	WEDNESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2010				
9:00 – 9:30 AM	REGISTRATION & RECEPTION (AUDITORIUM, LEVEL 2)				
9:30 – 10:00 AM	OPENING & WELCOME REMARKS (AUDITORIUM, LEVEL 2)				
	Prasenjit Duara Chairperson, National University of Singapore				
10:00 – 11:45 AM	PLENARY I: ASIAN CONNECTIONS: THEMES AND ISSUES				
	Seteney Shami Chairperson, Social Science Research Council, USA				
	Workshop Directors				
12:00 – 1:45 PM	LUNCH & WELCOME ADDRESSES (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)				
	Tommy Koh Ambassador-At-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore and Special Adviser, Institute of Policy Studies, National University of Singapore Tan Eng Chye Deputy President (Academic Affairs) and Provost, National University of Singapore				
2:00 – 5:30 PM	WORKSHOP MEETING 1				
	Room T203 Level 2	Room L303 Level 3	Room L401 Level 4	Room T301 Level 3	Room L503 Level 5
	WORKSHOP How Asia Became Territorial	WORKSHOP Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia	WORKSHOP Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia	WORKSHOP Regional Knowledge Hubs In Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital	WORKSHOP Reproduction Mobility in Asia
	Itty Abraham University of Texas at Austin, USA	Kenneth Dean McGill University, Canada	Engseng Ho Duke University, USA	V.V. Krishna Jawaharlal Nehru University, India	Xiang Biao University of Oxford, UK
	See Seng Tan Nanyang Technological University, Singapore		Lakshmi Subramanian Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India	Tim Turpin University of Western Sydney, Australia	Mika Toyota National University of Singapore
3:30 – 4:00	TEA BREAK (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)				
5:45 PM	BUS TRANSFER (LOBBY, LEVEL 1) FREE & EASY PROGRAMME				
6:00 PM	OPTIONAL BUS TRANSFER 1		OPTIONAL BUS TRANSFER 2		OPTIONAL BUS TRANSFER 3
	CHINATOWN		LITTLE INDIA		HOLIDAY INN ATRIUM HOTEL
	Dinner will be on your own. Kindly arrange for your own transport back to hotel.				

	THURSDAY, 9 DECEMBER 2010				
9:00 – 1:00 PM	WORKSHOP MEETING 2				
	Room T203 Level 2	Room L303 Level 3	Room L401 Level 4	Room T301 Level 3	Room L503 Level 5
	WORKSHOP How Asia Became Territorial	WORKSHOP Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia	WORKSHOP Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia	WORKSHOP Regional Knowledge Hubs In Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital	WORKSHOP Reproduction Mobility in Asia
<i>11:00 – 11:30</i>	TEA BREAK (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)				
1:00 – 2:00 PM	LUNCH (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)				
2:00 – 6:00 PM	WORKSHOP MEETING 3				
	Room T203 Level 2	Room L303 Level 3	Room L401 Level 4	Room T301 Level 3	Room L503 Level 5
	WORKSHOP How Asia Became Territorial	WORKSHOP Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia	WORKSHOP Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia	WORKSHOP Regional Knowledge Hubs In Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital	WORKSHOP Reproduction Mobility in Asia
<i>3:30 – 4:00</i>	TEA BREAK (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)				
6:15 PM	BUS TRANSFER TO DINNER VENUE (LOBBY, LEVEL 1)				
6:30 – 9:00 PM	INDIVIDUAL WORKSHOP DINNERS				
9:00 PM	BUS TRANSFER BACK TO HOTEL				

	FRIDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2010
8:30 – 9:00 AM	REGISTRATION & RECEPTION (AUDITORIUM, LEVEL 2)
9:00 – 11:00 AM	PLENARY II ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND ACADEMIC INTERACTION AMONG SCHOLARS IN ASIA
	Chairperson: Chua Beng Huat , National University of Singapore
	Paul H. Kratoska Managing Director, NUS Press Michael Duckworth Publisher, Hong Kong University Press
11:00 – 11:30 AM	TEA BREAK
11:30 – 12:45 PM	PLENARY III: IN CELEBRATION OF PROFESSOR WANG GUNGWU'S 80TH BIRTHDAY CHINA AND CHINESENESS: CIVILIZATION AS HISTORICAL STOREHOUSE
	Chairperson: Prasenjit Duara , National University of Singapore
	Philip A. Kuhn Francis Lee Higginson Professor of History and of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Emeritus Professor, Harvard University, USA
12:45 – 1:45 PM	LUNCH (NEXUS, LEVEL 6)
1:45 - 3:00 PM	PLENARY IV: KEYNOTE ADDRESS 'POOR THEORY' AND ASIAN CULTURAL PRACTICES
	Chairperson: Prasenjit Duara , National University of Singapore
	Ackbar Abbas Professor, Comparative Literature, University of California, Irvine, USA
3:00 - 3:30 PM	TEA BREAK
3:30-5:30 PM	PLENARY V ASIAN CONNECTIONS: CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE AGENDAS
	Chairperson: Srirupa Roy , University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA
	Workshop Directors
5:30-6:00 PM	CLOSING REMARKS
	Helen Siu Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong and Yale University, USA Seteney Shami Social Science Research Council, USA
6:15 PM	BUS TRANSFER TO DINNER VENUE (LOBBY, LEVEL 1)
6:30 PM	CLOSING DINNER (FOR INVITED GUESTS ONLY)
9:00 PM	BUS TRANSFER BACK TO HOTEL



DAY 1 AGENDA - WEDNESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2010

9:00 – 9:30 **REGISTRATION & RECEPTION** (Auditorium, Level 2)

9:30 – 10:00 **OPENING REMARKS** (Auditorium, Level 2)

Open to NUS pre-registered attendees

Prasenjit Duara, *National University of Singapore*

Seteney Shami, *Social Science Research Council*

10:00 – 11:45 **PLENARY I: ASIAN CONNECTIONS: THEMES AND ISSUES** (Auditorium, Level 2)

Open to NUS pre-registered attendees

Workshop Directors introduce the themes addressed by their workshops as well as the range of issues and geographies covered by the individual papers in each workshop.

How Asia Became Territorial

Itty Abraham, *University of Texas at Austin, USA*

See Seng Tan, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Kenneth Dean, *McGill University, Canada*

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Engseng Ho, *Duke University, USA*

Lakshmi Subramanian, *Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India*

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

V.V. Krishna, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Tim Turpin, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Mika Toyota, *National University of Singapore*

Xiang Biao, *University of Oxford, UK*

Chairperson: Seteney Shami, *Social Science Research Council, USA*

12:00 – 1:45 **WELCOME LUNCH** (Nexus, Level 6)

Addresses by:

Tommy Koh

*Ambassador-At-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore and Special Advisor,
Institute of Policy Studies, National University of Singapore*

Tan Eng Chye

Deputy President (Academic Affairs) and Provost, National University of Singapore

DAY 1 AGENDA - WEDNESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2010

2:00 – 5:30 **WORKSHOP MEETINGS** (various locations)

Each workshop meets in closed sessions and begins with a conceptual overview presented by the workshop director(s), followed by presentations of papers and general discussion.

How Asia Became Territorial

Room T203, Level 2, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Room L303, Level 3, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Room L401, Level 4, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

Room T301, Level 3, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Room L503, Level 5, Lee Kong Chian Wing

3:30 – 4:00 Tea Break (Nexus, Level 6)

5:45 Bus Transfer (Lobby, Level 1)
Free and Easy Programme
Optional excursions or return to hotel

DAY 2 AGENDA - THURSDAY, 9 DECEMBER 2010

9:00 – 1:00 WORKSHOP MEETINGS

How Asia Became Territorial

Room T203, Level 2, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Room L303, Level 3, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Room L401, Level 4, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

Room T301, Level 3, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Room L503, Level 5, Lee Kong Chian Wing

11:00 – 11:30 Tea Break (Nexus, Level 6)

1:00 – 2:00 Lunch (Nexus, Level 6)

2:00 – 6:00 WORKSHOP MEETINGS

How Asia Became Territorial

Room T203, Level 2, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Room L303, Level 3, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Room L401, Level 4, Lee Kong Chian Wing

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

Room T301, Level 3, Tan Chin Tuan Wing

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Room L503, Level 5, Lee Kong Chian Wing

3:30 – 4:00 Tea Break (Nexus, Level 6)

6:15 Bus Transfer to Workshop Group Dinners (Lobby, Level 1)

DAY 3 AGENDA - FRIDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2010

All events open to general public, pre-registration required (Auditorium, Level 2)

8:30 – 9:00 Registration for general public

9:00 – 11:00 **PLENARY II: ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND ACADEMIC INTERACTION AMONG SCHOLARS IN ASIA**

Paul H. Kratoska, *Managing Director, NUS Press*

Michael Duckworth, *Publisher, Hong Kong University Press*

The shift from print to electronic media in teaching and research is bringing major changes to the way academic material is published and distributed. These processes are affecting scholarly work throughout Asia, but adoption is uneven because the range of electronic materials produced in some Asian languages is limited, and not all Asian universities have the financial resources to shift to electronic materials. The session will present a preliminary survey of the use of electronic materials for research and teaching in East and Southeast Asia, and will consider the extent to which scholars in Asia use publications originating in other Asian countries, the role of the English language in scholarship originating in Asia and the state of scholarly publishing within Asia. Various points for discussion will be raised, including whether the shift to electronic media creates a Western bias, in view of the fact that the digital resources available for teaching are often produced in English and originate with scholars in the West, and that many of the gatekeepers involved in academic publishing (acquisitions editors, journal editors and referees) operate within Western paradigms.

Chairperson: Chua Beng Huat, *National University of Singapore*

11:00 – 11:30 Tea Break (Auditorium, Level 2)

11:30 – 12:45 **PLENARY III: *In Celebration of Professor Wang Gungwu's 80th Birthday*
"CHINA AND CHINESENESS: CIVILIZATION AS HISTORICAL STOREHOUSE"**

Philip A. Kuhn, *The Francis Lee Higginson Professor of History and of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Emeritus, Harvard University, USA*

As the pre-eminent historian and scholar of Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, Professor Wang Gungwu has charted many ways in which Chinese civilization has responded to the multiple challenges and prospects in the region, and by extension to the world at large. The lecture by Professor Philip A. Kuhn pays tribute to Prof Wang by reprising and appraising these responses.

"Civilization" is an appropriate framework for studying a population that has existed -- historically -- as long as China's has. When such a human aggregate finds itself challenged by new problems and opportunities, it has at its disposal a storehouse of symbolic knowledge from which to draw inspiration, identify limits, and sense dangers. Reaching back into this storehouse, however, seldom results in direct imitation or borrowing. Instead, stored elements of culture are inevitably modified to fit new situations, often without their sponsors' awareness. In this presentation, I will suggest several examples of civilizational borrowing, along with the modifications (or self-deceits) necessary to fit the borrowed material to its new environment.

Chairperson: Prasenjit Duara, *National University of Singapore*

12:45 – 1:45 Lunch (Nexus, Level 6)

DAY 3 AGENDA - FRIDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2010

1:45 – 3:00 **PLENARY IV: Keynote Address - “‘POOR THEORY’ AND ASIAN CULTURAL PRACTICES”**

Ackbar Abbas, *Professor, Comparative Literature, University of California, Irvine*

‘Poor Theory’ is not the rejection of theory for ‘direct action’; nor is it simply the use of theory in defense of the poor and under-privileged. It starts with a perception of the inadequation, even incommensurability, of theory to practice; but instead of lamenting the inadequation, it looks for ways of arbitrating the incommensurable. This is where ‘poor theory’ speaks to the concerns of ‘Inter-Asian Connections’. As recent economic and cultural developments have suggested, ‘Asia’ today is the name for a space where ‘progressive’ and ‘retrograde’ are fused and confused, where ‘anachronisms’ are the order of the day, where the margins are no longer safely located on the margins, but have migrated elsewhere: a space where the local and specific have become dislocated. This paper will try to think through, with ‘poor theory’, the relation between such dislocated spaces and cultural practices like cinema, architecture, performances, and theory itself.

Chairperson: Prasenjit Duara, *National University of Singapore*

3:00 – 3:30 Tea Break (Auditorium, Level 2)

3:30 – 5:30 **PLENARY V: ASIAN CONNECTIONS: CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE AGENDAS**

Workshop Directors will summarize the main lines of discussion pursued within their workshop and their plans for future research and scholarly collaboration

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Mika Toyota, *National University of Singapore*

Xiang Biao, *University of Oxford, UK*

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

V.V. Krishna, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Tim Turpin, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Engseng Ho, *Duke University, USA*

Lakshmi Subramanian, *Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India*

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Kenneth Dean, *McGill University, Canada*

How Asia Became Territorial

Itty Abraham, *University of Texas at Austin, USA*

See Seng Tan, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Chairperson: Srirupa Roy, *University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA*

5:30 – 6:00 **CLOSING REMARKS**

Helen Siu, *Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong and Yale University, USA*

Seteney Shami, *Social Science Research Council*

6:15 Bus Transfer (Lobby, Level 1)

6:30 – 8:30 **CLOSING DINNER (for Invited Guests only)**



PLENARY AND KEYNOTE SPEAKER BIOS

Ackbar ABBAS is Professor of Comparative Literature at University of California, Irvine. He has published on modern Chinese painting, Baudrillard and Benjamin, film theory and postmodernism. His current research interests focus on Chinese cities and cinemas, design, spatial histories, the political economy of the fake, and 'poor theory'. His best known book is *Hong Kong-Culture and the Politics of Disappearance*, published in 1997 by the University of Minnesota Press.

CHUA Beng Huat, a Singaporean, obtained his Ph.D. from York University in Toronto, Canada. He has held visiting professorships at universities in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Germany, Australia and the United States. During his recent Distinguished Visiting Scholar Fellowship at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in the U.S. he delivered the Inaugural Lecture of the Carolina Asia Center. Chua has published widely in urban planning and public housing, comparative politics in Southeast Asia and the emerging consumerism across Asia. His publications include: *Communitarian Ideology and Democracy in Singapore* (London and New York: Routledge, 1995), *Political Legitimacy and Housing: Stakeholding in Singapore* (London and New York: Routledge, 1997), *Life is Not Complete without Shopping* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 2003), and *Communitarian Politics in Asia* (London and New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004).

Michael DUCKWORTH is Publisher of Hong Kong University Press, which produces more than 60 new titles annually in English and in Chinese in a wide range of subject areas including humanities, social sciences, law, education, and medicine. Prior to joining HKU Press in 2008, he served as Executive Editor of University of Washington Press for six years, following seven years there as Acquisitions Editor responsible for Asian studies and Asian American studies among several other subject area portfolios. During this period, UW Press earned a number of prestigious prizes for books in Asian art and architecture, and American ethnic studies. He received a B.A. in History and Literature of modern China from Reed College, and Master's degrees in Journalism and International Affairs from Columbia University in the U.S. From 1990-94, he worked as a reporter and editor at The Wall Street Journal in New York and The Asian Wall Street Journal in Hong Kong.

Tommy KOH is currently Ambassador-at-Large at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Director, Institute of Policy Studies. Ambassador Koh received a First Class Honors degree in Law from the University of Singapore, a Master's degree in Law from Harvard University and a post-graduate Diploma in Criminology from Cambridge University. In 1984, Ambassador Koh was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University. He was Dean of the Law Faculty of the National University of Singapore from 1971-1974 and was appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General as his Special Envoy to lead a mission to the Russian Federation, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in 1993. He has been a member of three WTO dispute resolution panels, two of which as chairman. He was also a visiting professor at Stanford University in 1995 and the first Executive Director of the Asia Europe Foundation from 1997-2000. Ambassador Koh was Singapore's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York from 1968 to 1971 (concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Canada) and again from 1974 to 1984 (concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Canada and Ambassador to Mexico). He was Ambassador to the United States of America from 1984 to 1990 and President of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea from 1980 to 1982. Ambassador Koh was also Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Main Committee of the UN Conference on Environment and Development from 1990 to 1992. He is the author of three books: *The U.S. and East Asia: Conflict and Cooperation*; *The Quest for World Order*; and *Asia and Europe*.

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ORGANIZING PARTNER BIOS

Prasenjit DUARA is Raffles Professor of the Humanities and Director of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences at the National University of Singapore and emeritus professor of History at the University of Chicago. He is the author of several books on Chinese and East Asian history including *Culture, Power and the State: Rural North China, 1900-1942* (Stanford 1988), which won the Fairbank Prize of the AHA and the Levenson Prize of the AAS. His other books are *Sovereignty and Authenticity: Manchukuo and the East Asian Modern* (Rowman and Littlefield 2003), *Rescuing History from the Nation* (U Chicago 1995), *The Global and the Regional in China's Nation-Formation*, (Routledge 2009) and an edited volume on Decolonization (Routledge, 2004). Duara's work has been widely translated into Chinese, Korean and Japanese. He has also contributed to volumes on historiography and historical thought including "Transnationalism and the Challenge to National Histories," in *Re-thinking American History in a Global Age*, ed. Thomas Bender (U California, 2002). At present he is working on *Transcendence in a Secular World: Religion and Modernity in the non-Abrahamic traditions of Asia* and *Hong Kong during the Cold War*. His latest essay publication, "Asia Redux: Conceptualizing a Region for our Times," can be found in the November 2010 issue of the *Journal of Asian Studies*. http://journals.cambridge.org/repo_A79UNji6

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Seteney SHAMI is an anthropologist from Jordan with degrees from the American University in Beirut (B.A.) and the University of California, Berkeley (M.A., Ph.D.). After teaching at Yarmouk University and establishing the first graduate department of anthropology in Jordan, she moved in 1996 to the regional office of the Population Council in Cairo as director of the Middle East Awards in Population and the Social Sciences (MEAwards). In 1999 she joined the Social Science Research Council as Program Director for the Middle East and North Africa and Eurasia Programs and currently leads the InterAsia Initiative at the Council. She has also been a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Georgetown University, University of Chicago, Stockholm University and the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study. Her research interests center around issues of identity, nationalism and globalization as well as urban cultures and politics. She has conducted fieldwork in Jordan, Turkey and the North Caucasus. Recent publications include "Amman is not a City: Middle Eastern Cities in Question" In A. Cinar and T. Bender, eds., *Locating the City*, University of Minnesota Press (2007), "'Aqalliyya/Minority in Modern Egyptian Discourse" In C. Gluck and A. Tsing, eds., *Words in Motion: Towards a Global Lexicon*, Duke University Press (2009) and an edited volume entitled *Publics, Politics and Participation: Locating the Public Sphere in the Middle East and North Africa* (SSRC Books 2009).

Helen F. SIU, Ph.D Stanford, is a professor of anthropology, and former Chair of the Council on East Asian Studies, at Yale University. Her teaching interests are political and historical anthropology, urban and global culture change. Since the 1970s, she has conducted fieldwork in South China, exploring the nature of the socialist state, the refashioning of identities through rituals, festivals, and commerce. Lately, she explores the rural-urban divide in China, cross-border dynamics in Hong Kong, historical and contemporary Asian connections. She served on the University Grants Committee (1992-2001) and the Research Grant's Council (1996-2001) in Hong Kong, for which she received the Bronze Bauhinia Star. In the U.S. she has served on the Committee for Advanced Study in China and the National Screening Committee for Fulbright awards in the U.S. In 2001, she established the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Hong Kong and has served as honorary director. Her monograph and co-edited volumes include *Mao's Harvest: Voices of China's New Generation* (Oxford 1983, co-editor Zelda Stern); *Furrows: Peasants, Intellectuals and the State* (Stanford 1990); *Down to Earth: The Territorial Bond in South China* (Stanford 1995, co-editor David Faure); *Agents and Victims in South China: Accomplices in Rural Revolution* (Yale 1989); *Empire at the Margins: Culture, Ethnicity and Frontier in Early Modern China* (California 2006, co-editors Pamela K. Crossley and Donald Sutton); *SARS: Reception and Interpretation in Three Chinese Cities* (Routledge 2007, co-editor Deborah Davis); *Hong Kong Mobile: Making a Global Population* (Hong Kong U 2008, co-editor Agnes Ku); *Merchants' Daughters: Women, Commerce and regional Culture in South China* (Hong Kong U 2010).

Holly DANZEISEN is Projects Manager at the SSRC. She works with a number of programs at the Council, including an ongoing research study focused on national resource centers and the production of knowledge on world regions on U.S. campuses, and the Eurasia Program. She received her B.A. in political science from Wellesley College in the United States.

Emily IP serves as the Associate Director (Administration), Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong. Hong Kong holds an M. Phil. in historical geography and started her career in 1997 as a museum curator, and had received formal training in museology. She has assisted in the planning of a number of new museums in Hong Kong, including the Hong Kong Museum of History, Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence and Sun Yat-sen Museum. In 2002, she became a heritage officer at the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Hong Kong Government. In this capacity, she learnt the international standards and principles in heritage preservation, and was involved in the declaration of monuments and negotiation with land developers on premises with heritage values. She also led a team to study 1,000 historical buildings in Hong Kong, and to build up a GIS archive for public access. She joined the University of Hong Kong in 2007 and became the chief administrator of the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences. She works with the honorary director to oversee the daily operation of the Institute, including finance, human resource, reporting and public relations. She leads a small team to organize the Institute's activities such as conferences, lectures and seminars, and other outreach and public programs.

Shabana SHAHABUDDIN joined the SSRC in September 2006 and is Senior Program Assistant to the Middle East and North Africa Program and Academia in the Public Sphere Grants (APSG) Program. She earned her B.A. in African and Middle Eastern Studies from Williams College in the United States.

Jascha YU received his Ph.D. in History from Fudan University, Shanghai. His research generally concerns Contemporary German Philosophy, and Chinese Intellectual History from Late Qing to May Fourth period. Worked at the Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, before joining the Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong, in 2002, currently serves in the capacity of Associate Director (Research).

CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

How Asia Became Territorial

Workshop directors:

- Itty Abraham, *University of Texas at Austin, USA*
- See Seng Tan, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Workshop director:

- Kenneth Dean, *McGill University, Canada*

Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

Workshop directors:

- Engseng Ho, *Duke University, USA*
- Lakshmi Subramanian, *Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India*

Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia: The Social Sciences and Humanities in Science and Technology Human Capital

Workshop directors:

- V.V. Krishna, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*
- Tim Turpin, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Reproduction Mobility in Asia

Workshop directors:

- Mika Toyota, *National University of Singapore*
- Xiang Biao, *University of Oxford, UK*



How Asia Became Territorial

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From Pakistan to Japan, Asian populations are outraged by the perceived loss of territory to another state. They have learned to believe that this loss of territory is equivalent to a loss of state-ness, and hence, a loss of international identity. As a result, territorial disputes have become the pre-eminent flashpoints of inter-state conflict in Asia. The core issue, as we see it, is the assumed and self-reinforcing identity between a state and its territory. Once this understanding of geo-political authority and legitimacy becomes a hegemonic norm, it is easy to see how the rest follows. How did these sets of relations become so powerful as to erase other, prior and possible, relations of state and territory that have existed in Asia?

Understanding how Asia came to be territorial must pass through history, historiography, conquest, colonization, legitimacy, legality, nations, nationalism, boundaries and borders. From these territorial travels will come new understandings of citizen and subject, national and foreign, insider and outsider, member and stranger, sojourner and exile. These understanding will illuminate, by virtue of their distance from its putative geo-historical origins in early modern Europe, how the modern international system came to be built around the presumptions and predations of a singular authority claiming a monopoly of violence within fixed territorial limits. Understanding the complexity of inter-state territorial disputes, in other words, offers a unique and practical insight into the heart of modern state power. Untangling and making sense of the dense historical, ideological, and political relations that make state-and-territory a foundational condition of modern international relations is the objective of this proposed workshop.

Itty Abraham is Associate Professor of Government and Asian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin in the U.S. and former director of the UT South Asia Institute. He has held appointments at the East-West Center Washington, George Washington University, Stanford University, and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), where he was program director for South Asia, Southeast Asia, and, Global Security and Cooperation, from 1992-2005. He received his bachelor's degree in economics at Loyola College, Madras, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Abraham is the author of *The Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy and the Postcolonial State*, editor of the *South Asian Cultures of the Bomb: Atomic Publics and the State in India and Pakistan*, co-editor of *Illicit Flows and Criminal Things: States, Borders and the other side of Globalization*, and, *Political Violence in South and Southeast Asia*, as well as numerous scholarly articles, book chapters, and, research reports. He has received grants from the National Science Foundation, Ford, Rockefeller, and Wenner-Gren Foundations, the Open Society Institute Burma Project, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.

See Seng Tan is Associate Professor at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. He is also Head of Research for the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, a constitutive element of the RSIS. He previously directed the Multilateralism and Regionalism Program and was Deputy Head of Graduate Studies at RSIS. In 2009 he was Visiting Research Associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (Asia). He received his B.A. (Honours, First Class) and M.A. from the University of Manitoba, and his Ph.D. from Arizona State University. He is the author of *The Role of Knowledge Communities in Constructing Asia-Pacific Security*, editor of the 4-volume *Regionalism in Asia*, and co-editor of (with Amitav Acharya) *Bandung Revisited: The Legacy of the 1955 Asian-African Conference for International Order*, *Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation: National Interests and Regional Order*, and (with Kumar Ramakrishna) *After Bali: The Threat of Terrorism in Southeast Asia*, as well as numerous peer-reviewed scholarly articles, book chapters, and research reports. He has consulted for international agencies (Asian Development Bank, ASEAN Secretariat, etc) and the Singapore Government.

Workshop Paper Abstracts & Author Bios

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“Regional Governmentalities or Territorialization with/out Boundaries”

Several significant works on China or India adopt the concept of governmentality, which underscores its capacity to inform comparative state-society relations under authoritarian, colonial or postcolonial regimes and allied theoretical perspectives. Such work has predictably examined spatial contexts of state-society relations, and especially questions of modern state formation and citizenship. But under what conditions is the spatial context or geography of governmentality a process of territorialization? What are the junctures between state projects with territorializing interests and the labor and capital relations of the local state? To recalibrate the focus of inquiry, this paper examines governmentality and territorialization at the regional scale, the meso-scale of subnational economic regions, city-regions or megacities, and transboundary regions where labor and capital mobility and state-society relations merge and reconfigure, and where political economic interests, social change and ongoing territorial processes do not settle easily within political boundaries. The analysis addresses problems in the literature on territorialization, and emerging empirical realities, including the practical end to ‘zoning’ in China and dynamics of city-region development. The argument draws on scholarship in history, geography, cultural studies and social theory to realign understandings of territorialization and state governing powers at different spatial scales. The empirical analysis addresses regional mobility issues, the formation of mega-metropolitan regions through ‘urban homogenization’, *tongchenghua*, and related dynamics in the Pearl River delta transboundary region. Ultimately, the argument seeks to propose a preliminary explanation for the role of the state in reproducing regionality on the margins, including in China’s special administrative (Hong Kong and Macao) and autonomous regions (Tibet and Xinjiang).

Carolyn Cartier is Professor of Human Geography and China Studies at the University of Technology, Sydney. She works on urban and regional change in contemporary China and has contributed to the literature on world cities, regionality, urban culture, state spatial practices, and changing paradigms in China Studies. Current research interests include urban redevelopment, cultural political economy, and the role of the state in the urban process and regional formation. She is the author of *Globalizing South China* (2001) and the co-editor of *The Chinese Diaspora: Place, Space, Mobility and Identity* (2003) and has published over 40 refereed journal articles and book chapters. She has held several fellowships and visiting professorships, including a Fulbright Fellowship in Hong Kong during 2005-06. Forthcoming monographs are *China’s Regional Worlds* and *Sudden Culture: Urban Redevelopment and a Politics of Aesthetics*, and an edited collection, *The New Chinese Empire: Regionality and the Development of the State*. Originally from the San Francisco Bay Area, Cartier was trained in Geography at the University of California, Berkeley (A.B., M.A., Ph.D.). Before joining the Australian academy in 2009, she was Associate Professor of Geography and East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Southern California.

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Lenore Lyons (*in absentia*), Research Professor in Asian Studies at the University of Western Australia
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“Sovereignty, territory and citizenship: The production of subaltern cosmopolitans in Indonesia’s maritime borderlands”

The association of citizenship with territory has always been tenuous in Indonesia, as indeed it is in other Southeast Asian nations. The Riau Islands, which form a maritime borderland between Singapore and Indonesia, are an important case in point. Although the modern border was inherited from regional colonial powers, the relationship between sovereignty, territory and citizenship did not become established until the 1970s. And as quickly as it was created, the border was undermined by a series of state-led investment initiatives, which generated a series of interconnected and overlapping symbolic and material borders that restrict mobility not only *across* the Singapore-

Indonesia border, but within the borderlands itself. At the same time, Riau islanders became engaged in the process marking out the boundaries of their new provincial territory, having successfully broken away from mainland Riau and proclaimed a separate province. Regional autonomy, under which many state functions were devolved to the municipal and shire level, has further complicated the relationship between provincial and local levels of governance, although the Riau Islands' strategic location has meant that provincial officials have maintained more power than in most other provinces. In concert with the presence of significant numbers of transients in the islands, these inter-related practices of bordering and governance also play a strong role in shaping local notions of citizenship and nationality, giving birth to communities of immobile transnationals on the Indonesian side of the border.

This paper explores the multi-layered relationship between sovereignty and territoriality that define this archipelagic province and its implications for the production of citizens at the periphery of the nation-state. In it, we argue that in their haste to inscribe the power of global capital upon the Singapore-Indonesia borderlands, many contemporary scholars have overlooked the continued salience of more traditional forms of cross-border influence on the Indonesian nation-state's relationship to its territory and its subjects. The paper suggests that the complex construction of space through the multi-layered bordering processes that have characterised this region have not only presented a indisputable challenge to territorially-based models of national sovereignty, but have given birth to communities of immobile transnationals characterised by subaltern forms of cosmopolitan knowing born of the competing spheres of political, cultural and economic influence of Indonesia and Singapore.

Michele Ford chairs the Department of Indonesian Studies at the University of Sydney. Her research focuses on the organized labour, labour migration and labour transnationalism in Southeast Asia, and on the Indonesia-Singapore borderlands. Ford is author of *Workers and Intellectuals: NGOs, Trade Unions and the Indonesian Labour Movement* (NUS/Hawaii/KITLV 2009). She is co-editor of *Women and Work in Indonesia* and *Women and Labour Organizing in Asia: Diversity, Autonomy and Activism* (both Routledge 2008), and of *Indonesia Beyond the Water's Edge: Managing an Archipelagic State* (ISEAS 2009).

Lenore Lyons is Research Professor in Asian Studies at the University of Western Australia. The leading scholar on the feminist movement in Singapore, her book, *A State of Ambivalence: The Feminist Movement in Singapore* (Brill Academic Publishers, Leiden), was published in 2004. Lyons recently completed a major study of citizenship, identity and sovereignty in the Riau Islands (with Michele Ford) and is currently working on activism in support of female domestic workers in Malaysia and Singapore. Her work has appeared in a number of edited collections as well as journals including *Women's Studies Quarterly*, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Asian Studies Review*, *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, and *Citizenship Studies*.

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Hitomi Koyama (*in absentia*), Ph.D. candidate, The John Hopkins University

"Continental Drifts: Imperial Cartography, Sovereignty, and Postcolonial Conflicts"

This essay explores the constitution of continents and their institutional and normative moorings are implicated in territorial disputes around the world – and not merely in Asia – where the exigencies of domestic, national, and international life do not easily accommodate their base international morality, law, and politics. This is particularly the case in the postcolonial entities of Africa and Asia. There, the assumption of continents and related states and nations fatefully encrusted dubious modern identities and political forms (particularly sovereignty) as modes of signification of public and private life and therefore ethics – including responsibility to self and others. The paper that we propose invites a re-examination of the intellectual, political, and moral foundations of the international system in conjunction with postcolonial territorial conflicts and the political and legal contentions upon which they are based. It is based on an historical account and a critique of the theoretical and normative foundations of territoriality and sovereignty as well as an exploration of their institutional mutations as focal point of domestic violence and inter-state postcolonial conflicts. The essay will be framed by the regimes of sovereignty, power, modes of recognition, and the political economies relating to the Strait of Malacca. The proposal spans the period of the seizure of the strait by Portugal in the 15th century through the 16th-century dispute between Spain and the

Netherlands featuring Grotius, to the present claims of rites of passage as essential ingredients of both security and global flows. These events serve to highlight the intellectual, political, and moral foundations of the modern international system as integral to much of today's postcolonial territorial disputes. While we do not intend derision or cynicism, we fear that the present territorial conflicts will endure until such time when both knowledge and policy produce new institutions and norms of governance, sovereignty, and therefore new modes of access to the material and symbolic resources of life.

Siba N'Zatioula Grovogui is professor of international relations theory and law at The Johns Hopkins University in the U.S. He is the author of *Sovereigns, Quasi-Sovereigns, and Africans* (University of Minnesota Press, 1996) and *Beyond Eurocentrism and Anarchy* (Palgrave, April 2006, forthcoming). Grovogui is currently complementing two manuscripts: the first on the genealogy of order, entitled *Future Anterior: The International, Past and Present*, and the second on the meaning of the "human" in human rights traditions under the rubric of *Otherwise Human: The Institutes and Institutions of Human Rights*. Grovogui is also conducting an NSF-funded research on the rule of law in the context of the Chad Oil and Pipeline Project.

Hitomi Koyama is a graduate student at The Johns Hopkins University in the U.S. completing a dissertation entitled "The History Question: Japan, Memory, and Postcolonial Spaces."

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"How Asia Ended Extraterritoriality"

This paper examines nineteenth century sovereignty from the perspective of non-Western states (Japan, China, Thailand, Iran, and the Ottoman Empire). Specifically, this paper focuses on the rise and demise of nineteenth century British extraterritorial empire in order to explore construction of nineteenth century sovereignty within the context of Western colonial encounter with the non-Western states that remained formally independent. It argues that the consolidation of British extraterritoriality, first emerged in the Ottoman Empire after the abolition of the Levant Company, was related to changing conceptions of law and sovereignty in the first half of the nineteenth century. Extraterritoriality created much resentment in non-Western states that developed several strategies to end this foreign legal intrusion. In response to the Asian states' pleas for the abolition of extraterritoriality, Western states demanded the institutionalization of a positive legal order as a condition for the abolition of extraterritoriality. They required that non-Western states have legal codes and adequate court structures embedded within state hierarchy to apply the codes. These requirements shaped Asian legal reforms like that of Meiji legal reforms, Republican Turkey's legal transformation under Atatürk, and the Guomindang's legal reorganization in China. The struggle around and negotiations about extraterritoriality became a catalyst for Asian states to institutionalize legal foundations of sovereign territoriality and became an important process in defining the parameters and prerogatives of the nineteenth century sovereignty.

Turan Kayaoglu (Ph.D., University of Washington, Seattle, 2005) is a professor in the Department of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences at the University of Washington, Tacoma in the U.S. He specializes in international relations with an emphasis on the development and function of sovereignty, religion and politics in international organizations. He is the author of *Legal Imperialism: Sovereignty and Extraterritoriality* (Cambridge University Press, 2010), which examines the important role of nineteenth-century Western extraterritorial courts in non-Western states. Professor Kayaoglu has also published articles in the *International Studies Quarterly* and *International Studies Review* and several book chapters. Currently, he is working on a book manuscript, "Islam, Liberalism, and International Society" which examines the activities of Muslim groups and Islamic organizations in the United Nations. Kayaoglu teaches courses in international relations, international human rights, and religion and politics.

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“ASIA IS A WOMAN”: Episteme and Territorialization

Why is it that questions of gender and power do not arise analytically? Postcolonial feminists can raise case upon case of gender’s intersections with race in rationalizing a particular regime of rule, whether recognized as “territorialization,” specifically, or “governance,” generally. But why is it that even postcolonial scholars, who examine these issues from a subaltern perspective, may highlight the racial elements of these processes but overlook the gender ones, especially when one defines the other? To address this apparent paradox, this paper focuses on Thongchai Winichakul’s *Siam Mapped* (1994), a pioneering study of how “Thai-ness” became reframed in terms of the European Other through cartographical representations, yet with a curious silence on the cultural link that enabled this conversion in the first place: patriarchy. My analysis draws on culture as a method. It contextualizes knowledge-production by placing it within a porous, dynamic yet resilient web of episteme. It reflects and sustains three main processes: structural contrapuntality, mutual illumination, and inter-subjectivities. Because Winichakul does not consider these sources of context in his analysis, I conclude, he cannot account for race and gender in *Siam Mapped*.

L. H. M. Ling (Ph.D., MIT) is an Associate Professor in the Graduate Program in International Affairs (GPIA) at The New School in New York City. Her research agenda focuses on developing a post-Western, post-Westphalian understanding of and approach to International Relations/World Politics. Dr. Ling is the author of three books: *Democratizing International Relations: Culture as Method* (Routledge, forthcoming), *Transforming World Politics: From Empire to Multiple Worlds* (Routledge, 2009, co-authored with Anna M. Agathangelou, York University), and *Postcolonial International Relations: Conquest and Desire between Asia and the West* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2002). Additionally, Dr. Ling is developing a textbook, *Learning World Politics: A Journey through Global Traditions, Volume I: Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam*, for advanced undergraduates and entry-level graduate students. From 2008-2010, Dr. Ling was a Faculty Fellow with the India China Institute (ICI) at The New School. She is working on a manuscript with other ICI Fellows titled, *Rethinking Borders and Security, India and China: New Connections for Ancient Geographies*. Dr. Ling’s articles have appeared in various journals and anthologies.

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“Uneven Development, Spatial Inequity, and Territorial Politics: Remapping 1905 in Bengal and Assam”

Asia’s territorialization is a complicated process with a long history that is still unfolding. Its modern phase began with a burst of globalization, *circa* 1870-1914, and now includes a second burst, since 1970. The modernity of the long twentieth century appears in its dramatic spatial expansion and intensification of institutional capacities to organize market economies. Empires produced a first globalization but nations produced a new territorial frame for globalizing capitalism, which constantly strains and routinely bursts the seams of its territorial apparatus.

In 1905, a bursting of the imperial seams launched the construction of a national territorial order for capitalism in South Asia, when the Indian National Congress fought to reunite Bengal in opposition to an imperial partition of the province. Nationalists won their struggle, rallied around *swadeshi* (“our own country”) economic nationalism, which raised the boundaries of Indian national territory against the depredations of imperialism.

This nationalist territorialism also naturalized uneven development and spatial inequity in India, where investors flocked to Calcutta and depended upon assets flowing cheaply into the city from landed estates all over in Bengal. The new 1905 imperial design disfavored Calcutta by favoring investors in lowland eastern Bengal and mountainous Assam. The reunification of Bengal thus invisibly asserted Calcutta’s supremacy, enforced territorial subordination in eastern Bengal, marginalized Assam, and helped to foster the alienation of people in regions embraced by the 1905 province from Indian national territorialism.

Looking across the century since 1905, we find uneven development and spatial inequality continuously inflecting opposition to Indian territorialism in these same regions. That opposition produced the independent state of Bangladesh. It sustains rebellions in Northeast India, where struggles for autonomy have become more violent recently with increasing spatial inequality under the new globalization.

David Ludden is Professor of Political Economy and Globalization in the History Department at New York University. He first worked in South Asia as a public health intern, in 1968. In graduate school, he migrated into studies of Tamil literature and economic and social history. He received his Ph.D. in History in 1978 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he served on the faculty from 1981 until 2007. He moved to NYU in 2007. He has chaired South Asia programs at Penn, the Social Science Research Council, and CIES Fulbright. He served as President of the Association for Asian Studies. Focusing first on southern India and then on Bangladesh and northeast India, his research explores economic development and globalization in the very long term. He is particularly interested in the spatial history of capitalism in Asia. His current book project is called *Imperial Modernity: Spatial Histories of Global Inequity*, on the reproduction and transformation of imperial forms of power under globalization.

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“The Cultural Politics of Lines: Performing Sovereignty in the Greater South China/ Eastern Sea”

My project explores the role maps and other graphic representations of “territory” play in shaping transnational debates over which states have legitimate claim to what parts of the Greater South China Sea and the resources it contains. Particular attention is focused on foreign policy practices that help territorialize three overlapping, yet distinct concepts: “national sovereignty,” “national security,” and “national identity.”¹ To better understand the dynamics shaping how these concepts are differently territorialized, my project directs long-overdue attention to the knowledge practices of “outside” experts, such as academics, lawyers, technical professionals, journalists, and pundits, who regularly participate in and comment upon different aspects of the territorial disputes for domestic and/or foreign audiences. Some of these “outside” experts are widely recognized as such, whereas others are self-proclaimed. Regardless, all of them seek to affect the formulation and implementation of official policies related to the territorial disputes as well as shape public opinions on their outcomes in a region of the world where such input is often suppressed as a threat to the state itself. Due to the complexity of these territorial claims, my research is largely restricted to Sino-Vietnamese disputes concerning the Gulf of Tonkin, the Paracel Archipelago, the Spratly Archipelago, and Viet Nam’s Extended Continental Shelf. Since the lines superimposed on these maps also index different moments in time, close attention to how others interpret their legitimacy sheds light on three inter-related issues: 1) the geopolitical consequences of extending land-based forms of sovereignty and sovereign rights on a graduated basis into maritime ones; 2) the impact these boundary-making processes have had upon the ongoing “normalization” of Sino-Vietnamese relations; and 3) the role digital communications play in shaping the terms of these debates, especially among Vietnamese, both at home as well as abroad. This paper, which is part of this broader project, outlines how lines draw these arguments together.

Ken MacLean holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. Currently, he is an Assistant Professor of International Development and Social Change at Clark University in the United States. This paper builds on earlier publications, which include: “The Collected Works of the Communist Party: The Possibilities and Limits of Official Representations of Actually Existing Government,” *Journal of Vietnamese Studies* 5.2 (2010):195-207 and “In Search of Kilometer Zero: Digital Archives, Technological Revisionism, and the Sino-Vietnamese Border,” *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 50.4 (2008): 862-894. MacLean also carried out research on extractive industries, state-sponsored violence, and humanitarian assistance in eastern Burma. See “Sovereignty after the Entrepreneurial Turn: Mosaics of Control, Commodified Spaces, and Regulated Violence in Contemporary Burma,” in *Taking Southeast Asia to Market: Commodities, Nature, and People in a Neoliberal Age*, eds., Nancy Peluso and Joe Nevins, pp. 140-157 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2008); “Spaces of Extraction: Actually Existing Governance

¹ Merje Kus and James Agnew, “Theorizing the State Geographically: Sovereignty, Subjectivity, Territoriality,” in K. Cox, J. Robinson, and M. Low (eds.), *The Handbook of Political Geography* (London: Sage, 2008), 117-132. On statecraft as an assemblage of practices, see M. Coleman, “A Geopolitics of Engagement: Neoliberalism, the War on Terrorism, and the Reconfiguration of U.S. Immigration Enforcement,” *Geopolitics* 2007 (12):609.

along the Riverine Networks of Nyaunglebin District,” in *Myanmar: the State, Community and the Environment*, eds. Monique Skidmore and Trevor Wilson, pp. 246-267 (Canberra: Asia-Pacific Press, Australian National University, 2007).

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“Utopias of ‘One Asia’: Visual Portrayals of ‘Asia’ in the Age of Nationalism”

The territorialisation of Asia is often regarded as a process that, along ‘Western’ standards, aimed at and subsequently attained the creation of nation states where national and state borders more or less coincide. This nationalization of territory in Asia – the claim over certain lands and waters in the name of a nation or state – undoubtedly constitutes an important aspect of the modern history of Asia. Both in history and today, however, there are also forces at work that have challenged the fragmentation of Asia along these national divisions. Instead, they have appealed to the commonality, solidarity, and unity of Asians – and that of Asia.

While in recent years scholarship has taught us much about the construction of such visions of Asian unity in modern politico-intellectual discourse (e.g. Yamamuro 2001, Lee 2003, Wang 2004, Saaler/Koschmann 2007), the visual representation of Asian unity including its demarcation from other supra-national regions (Europe, America, etc) as well as its transcendence of the borders of nation states has remained obscure. The “rhetoric of images” (Mitchell 2005), however, contributed much to the territorialisation of Asia because it reached further into society beyond the elite level. In addition, as “symbolic speech” (Anderson 1990), visual communication through maps and cartoons had to be much more explicit and suggestive of clear-cut divisions where written politico-intellectual discourse could remain vague and abstract.

Focusing on Japanese and Chinese maps and political cartoons from the early to mid-20th century, my paper proposes to explore the visual discourse on Asian commonality and unity that – at a high time of nationalism – visually challenged the prevailing discourse of territory, state sovereignty, and the nationalization of political and cultural life in (East) Asia.

Torsten Weber is a Research Associate in the research project “Asianisms in the 20th Century: ‘Asia’ and the (Re)Definition of Spaces, Identities, and Power Structures” funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) at Jacobs University Bremen, Germany. He previously held teaching and research positions at Leiden University and Heidelberg University. He is currently completing his Ph.D. dissertation on Asianism discourse in inter-war Japan. He is also working on a monograph on history politics, East Asian integration, and identity formation since 1990. He holds an M.A. in Chinese Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) and a postgraduate diploma in Japanese Studies from Tübingen University. His publications include “Under the banner of Asianism: transnational dimensions of Japanese Asianism discourse, 1912-26”, in M. Frey & N. Spakowski (eds.), *Asianisms since the 19th Century*, special issue of *Comparativ* 18:6 (2008): 34-52 [in German], “From Versailles to Shanghai: Pan-Asianist legacies of the Paris Peace Conference and the failure of Asianism ‘from below’”, in *Asia after Versailles*, U. M. Zachmann (ed.), London: Routledge (forthcoming), and a number of articles and translations in S. Saaler & C. Szpilman (eds.), *Pan-Asianism: A Documentary History, Volume 2, 1920–Present*, Boulder: Rowman & Littlefield (in print).



Inter-Asian Temple and Trust Networks Within and Out of Southeast Asia

Kenneth Dean

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Charles Tilly defined trust networks as: “major, long-term, collective enterprises at risk to the malfeasance of others”. They are “commitment maintaining” connections expressed in “common languages, secret lore, distinctive communication lines”. They take the forms of “shared religion or ethnicity, trading ties, work-generated solidarities, communities of taste.” Commitment is reproduced by “birth within households or person to person enlistment.” The papers in this panel explore a wide variety of trust networks operating in and out of Southeast Asia from interdisciplinary perspectives (legal and business studies, anthropology, history, religious studies). The papers explore 1) the historical evolution of trust networks, the degree and nature of 2) network-state and 3) network-society linkages across the Southeast Asian region. These networks are explored thematically, by exploring the survival of informal networks as instances of legal pluralism, and by examining the uses of networks for identity formation or transformation of identities under changing political conditions. Underlying issues of the impact of religion on forms and uses of capitalism are also explored.

Kenneth Dean is James McGill Professor and Drs. Richard Charles and Esther Yewpick Lee Chair of Chinese Cultural Studies in the Department of East Asian Studies of McGill University in Canada. Dean is the author of several books on Daoism and Chinese popular religion, including *Ritual Alliances of the Putian Plains: Vol. 1: Historical Introduction to the Return of the Gods*, Vol. 2: *A survey of village temples and ritual activities*, Leiden: Brill, 2010 (with Zheng Zhenman); *Epigraphical Materials on the History of Religion in Fujian: The Quanzhou region*, 3 vols., Fuzhou: 2004 (with Zheng Zhenman); *Lord of the Three in One: The spread of a cult in Southeast China*, Princeton: 1998; *Epigraphical Materials on the History of Religion in Fujian: The Xinghua region*, Fuzhou: 1995 (with Zheng Zhenman); *Taoist Ritual and Popular Cults of Southeast China*, Princeton: 1993; and *First and Last Emperors: The Absolute State and the Body of the Despot* (with Brian Massumi), Autonomedia, New York: 1992. *Bored in Heaven* (2010), an 80 minute documentary film on ritual celebrations around Chinese New Years in Putian, Fujian is his first film.

Workshop Paper Abstracts & Author Bios

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“Between Ancestor and Ghost: Grand Universal Salvation Rituals (Wan Yuan sheng Hui) in South East Asia”

Besides the annually celebrated ancestral worships at halls, graves sweeping at tombs (Spring and Autumn) and the salvation ritual for the wandering ghost during the Hungry Ghost festival in the lunar seventh moon, the Cantonese Chinese in Singapore and Penang organized irregularly a Grand Universal Salvation Ritual (the Wan Yuan Sheng Hui, literally means “gathering with bondage of 10 thousand spirits” or the Ritual hereafter) for both ancestors and wandering ghosts. This paper attempts to study the Ritual organized by the Guangdong and Tingzhou Association in Penang and the Kwong Wai Siew Peck San Theng in Singapore. We shall explore the history of the Ritual and its development in the former British Straits Settlements, the practice and interpretation of the Ritual by the Associations in different periods of time. We shall analyse the Rituals’ social and economic functions and ask why it is necessary for the Associations to organize the Rituals and why the Ritual is appealing to the Cantonese Chinese in Southeast Asia when there are various periodic rituals dedicated to the death. We attempt to argue that the Ritual is not only to generate funding, fulfilling its social and political functions, it is designed as a ritual charity to solve the overseas Chinese ritual dilemma.

Chi-cheung Choi is a professor in the History Department at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He received his doctoral degree from the University of Tokyo. He has published on Chinese festivals and popular religion, family and

lineage, and business history. His major publications include *Jiao: Festival and Local Communities in Hong Kong* (Hong Kong: Joint Publishing Co. 2000); "Stepping out? Women in the Chaoshan Emigrant Communities, 1850-1950" in Siu, Helen F. (ed.) *Merchants' Daughters: Women, Commerce, and Regional Culture in South China*, (Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2010) and "Kinship and business: paternal and maternal kin in the Chaozhou Chinese family firms" *Business History* 40(1): 26-49.

Jean DeBernardi, Professor of Anthropology, University of Alberta
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"Spirit Mediums, Local History, and Daoist Networks"

As residents in a modern city-state and major commercial hub, many Singaporeans are educated, well-traveled cosmopolitans. Daoism is sometimes stereotyped as a religion of less-educated, less mobile "heartlanders," but many Singaporean Daoists take full advantage of technologies of travel and communication to maintain wide network relationships.

In recent decades, many Singaporean priests and spirit mediums have developed close relationships with Daoists in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. When China opened to travel, some led their devotees on trips to their ancestral communities, but they also led their followers to the major pilgrimage sites associated with veneration of popular deities.

One of Singapore's oldest temples—Wak Hai Cheng Bio (1826)—is dedicated to Xuantian Shangdi—the Emperor of the Dark Heavens—who is also popular with contemporary spirit medium temples, including those associated with the Nine Emperor Gods tradition. When Wudang Mountains' Abbott, Wang Guangde, sought to develop international linkages, Singaporeans were among the first to visit Wudang Mountain and make donations for its restoration. Today, many Singaporean Daoist priests and spirit mediums regard Wudang Shan and its Quanzhen Daoist order as a major source for their own ritual practices. A flow of books, videos, and Internet resources reinforces Wudang Mountain's image as a center for contemporary Daoism.

This paper will investigate the recent explosive growth of Daoist networks through case studies of two Singaporean spirit medium temples that take Xuantian Shangdi as their patron deity. The spirit mediums at Lingyun Dian and Xuanjiang Dian frequently have led their devotees on pilgrimages to China, and Xuanjiang Dian makes extensive use of the Internet to promote this small temple. Both temples employ modern technologies and their connection to a prestigious center for contemporary Daoism to promote and defend local traditions that Chinese and Singaporean elites have criticized as superstitious and backward.

Jean DeBernardi is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alberta. She received her training as a cultural anthropologist at Stanford University, Oxford University, and the University of Chicago and has been teaching in Canada since 1991. Her recent research explored the modernization of Daoism, focusing on religious and cultural pilgrimage to the Daoist temple complex at Wudang Mountain, South-central China. She has conducted extensive ethnographic research on Chinese popular religion in Malaysia and Singapore and recent publications include *Rites of Belonging: Memory, Modernity and Identity in a Malaysian Chinese Community* (Stanford University Press, 2004) and *The Way that Lives in the Heart: Chinese Popular Religion and Spirit Mediums in Penang, Malaysia* (Stanford University Press, 2006). She recently received a research grant from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for a new research project on "Tea Culture and Commerce in Contemporary China," and plans to start research in Fujian Province in February 2011.

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“Buddhism and its Trust Networks between Taiwan, Malaysia, and the United States”

This paper examines the role of local networks in Malaysia in facilitating the expansion of a Taiwanese Buddhist movement in Southeast Asia. The development in Malaysia parallels the history of the United States division through local Buddhist networks.

Originating in Taiwan in the 1960s, the Buddhist Tzu Chi (*Ciji*) Foundation is a lay Buddhist humanitarian movement under the monastic leadership of the Venerable Cheng Yen (*Zhengyan*), a three-time nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize. The movement claims six million members in over 100 countries. The Malacca branch is one of 126 establishments of Tzu Chi among twenty-eight countries worldwide. In fact, the Malaysian division is among the most resourceful in terms of manpower, closely following the United States division. The Malacca branch, established in 1992, was the first and the head of what are now fourteen offices (in 2010) in central and southern Malay Peninsula and East Malaysia, and additional two in Singapore. Most important, except for the leaders and founders who are entrepreneur migrants from Taiwan, the Malacca branch operates on a nearly 100% local constituency, and engages community residents at various levels of welfare-delivery activities.

How did a Taiwanese Buddhist movement find and forge networks for volunteer mobilization in Malaysia? The development of Tzu Chi in Malacca illustrates the possibility of turning transnational capital flow into religious missionaries, by tapping into local Buddhist networks, and finally forming a transnational pilgrimage route to the charismatic center in Taiwan.

This paper will analyze how a Taiwanese Buddhist faith-based organization made and transformed inter-Asian networks. The analysis will draw upon fieldwork in Malacca in 1999, 2004, 2006 and 2008. The combination of transnational and local Buddhist networks suggests the dynamics of differentiation and merger among “para-temple” networks over time and across space.

C. Julia Huang is Associate Professor of Anthropology at National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan. She had been a junior fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna, a senior fellow at Harvard’s Center for the Study of World Religions, a visiting scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and an affiliated scholar at the International Institute for Asia Studies in the Netherlands. She is currently a visiting senior research fellow at Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. Her research interests include religion, culture and globalization. She has conducted fieldwork on religion in Taiwan and among the Chinese in Malaysia and the United States, and on transnational marriage in southern Vietnam. Huang has published 17 articles in edited volumes and refereed journals, including *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Ethnology*, *Nova Religio*, and *positions*. Her book, *Charisma and Compassion: Cheng Yen and the Buddhist Tzu Chi Movement* (Harvard University Press, 2009), examines the development and organization of a transnational Buddhist non-governmental organization (NGO) that originated in Taiwan. She is currently working on the manuscript of her second book, an ethnography of engaged religions among the Chinese in Malacca, Malaysia.

Hui Kian Kwee, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Toronto
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“Sanction through Divinity: the Chinese Council (*gongtang*) and Guanyinting Temple in Batavia, 1780s-1870s”

The *qahal*, *jamatkhana*, and *panchayat* have been central in regulating affairs within the Jewish, Ismaili and Chettiar communities respectively. Headed by communal elders, these institutions relied on religious sanctions to administer their individual communities. While their governance extended to all spheres of life, a crucial aspect has been the resolution of commercial disputes among the merchants in the community from as early as the seventeenth century up to the 1930s. Some scholars argue that these semi-religious institutions serve as symbolic capital for these trade diasporas, enabling them to expand their mercantile activities away from their home base to foreign dominions in Europe, North and East Africa, as well as Southeast Asia (Rudner 1994, Dobbin 1996, Hundert 2004, Bourdieu 1977).

As one of the major trading communities in Southeast Asia, did the Chinese develop similar institutions? This paper analyses the archives of the Chinese Council (*gongtang*) of Batavia, Dutch sources, and Chinese epigraphic materials to see how far the *gongtang* was similar to the Jewish, Ismaili and Chettiar institutions in its management of the Chinese community in the port-town, especially disputes in trade partnership and commercial matters from the late-eighteenth to late-nineteenth century. This paper argues that, to adjudicate disagreements among the Chinese, the *gongtang* relied heavily on religious sanctions through the Guanyinting temple. As the Council suffered a reduction in its administrative powers towards the end of the nineteenth century, this paper also discusses why that was the case and how far the Guanyinting temple was affected in the shifting socio-economic circumstances. Where materials are permitting, the paper also examines how far other Chinese communities in Southeast Asia also possessed similar institutions and underwent similar demise; and analyses the role of Chinese temples in the history of Chinese economic activities in the region.

Hui Kian Kwee is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Toronto, Canada, where she is also affiliated with the Centre for Diaspora and Transnational Studies. She obtained her B.A. and M.A. from the National University of Singapore, and Ph.D. from Leiden University. Kwee has been a postdoctoral fellow at Asia Research Institute, visiting fellow at National University of Singapore, and research fellow at the Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV). She has examined various themes relating to history of political economy, colonialism, capitalism; and Chinese mercantile families, migration and economic activities. Her most recent projects explore the cultural-religious strategies of Chinese diasporic entrepreneurship and integrate studies of South China and Southeast Asia.

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“Flying Money: Legal Pluralism, the Cash Waqf and the Tong”

Deploying the theory of legal pluralism (De Souza Santos 1995; Woodman 1998; Yilmaz 2005), this paper seeks to explain how local legal and financial institutions, such as the Islamic Cash *Waqf* and the Chinese *Tong* have existed often in colonial and postcolonial contexts outside and beyond formal law and its jurisdictions. In particular, Cash *Waqf* of Muslim communities in Thailand, as well as the Chinese *Tongs*, were important for capital accumulation and accompanied by a range of financial instruments for value transfer. They flourished in a context permitting substantive legal reinterpretations, not only on the basis of *Shari’a*, Chinese Customary and informal law, but also British colonial law. This legal discursive environment, in its turn, influenced and shaped the local, translocal and global financial networks of patronage, trust, faith and kinship.

First, the concept of legal pluralism is introduced, with a discussion as to the nature of both ‘shallow’ and ‘deep’ legal pluralism. The idea of ‘global’ legal pluralism is considered, particularly, through particular reference to the *hawala*, as to whether this is a ‘new’ phenomenon or has older roots. Second, the legal and economic mechanism of the Muslim *waqf* is explored, specifically with respect to the cash *waqf* and debates about its legitimacy within *Shari’a* law. This lays the ground for the third section of the paper which considers the history and development of the cash *waqf* and other Islamic legal and economic instruments within the Muslim communities of Thailand. The connections between religious resurgence and the emergence of new, globalised and neo-liberal economics are captured through this study of the cash *waqf*.

However, a key element in this process and a focus of this paper, as indicated above, is the complex, often overlapping, official and unofficial norms, of the *Shari’a*, customary and civil (state) laws, shaping and determining activities with respect to this vital legal and economic mechanism. In order to bring the specificities of legal pluralism in relation to the Thai experience more clearly to the surface, in the final section of this paper, a comparison will be drawn between the Islamic cash endowment in Thailand and the family lineage trust (*Tong*) amongst Chinese communities.

Hilary Lim teaches Land Law and Equity and Trusts at the University of East London. Her research interests lie with land rights, law and post-colonialism. Between 2005 and 2008 she jointly led a major research project for UN-HABITAT on Islamic and other dimensions of land and property rights in the Muslim world. Relevant publications include: (2006) *Land, Law and Islam* (London: Zed Press) (with S. Sait); (2007) 'Accidental Islamic Feminism: dialogical approaches to Muslim women's inheritance rights' in H. Lim and A. Bottomley (eds) *Feminist Perspectives on Land Law* (Routledge-Cavendish) (with S. Sait); (2009) 'Muslim Economic Initiatives: Global Finance and Local Projects' in R. Phillips (ed) *Muslims in the West: Spaces of Hope* (London: Zed Books) (with J. Pollard and R. Brown); (2010) 'Bridging the Legal Abyss: Hawala and the Waqf?' in J. Pollard, C. McEwan and A. Hughes (eds) *Postcolonial Economies: Rethinking Material Lives* (London: Zed Books)

Raj Brown is Emeritus Professor in International Business, Royal Holloway College, London. She is the author of *The Indian Minority and Political Change in Malaya, 1945-1957*, *Capital and Entrepreneurship in South East Asia*, *Chinese Big Business and the Wealth of Asian Nations* and *The Rise of the Corporate Economy in South East Asia* as well as numerous scholarly articles in journals and edited books.

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"Roots, Ruptures, and Renovations: Transnational and Homeland Ties Between Caodai Temples in Cambodia and Vietnam"

On November 28, 2006, a group of Vietnamese Caodai dignitaries and cadres arrived at the Caodai temple in Phnom Penh to receive the tomb of the Head Spirit Medium Pham Cong Tac and transfer it to Toa Thanh Tay Ninh, the "Holy See" of the syncretistic Caodai religion in Vietnam. Despite Vietnamese government infiltration and control over the religious center since 1975, Caodaists in Cambodia remained loyal to Toa Thanh Tay Ninh. They believed that the Holy See was acting in accordance with the wishes of Pham Cong Tac, who wrote in his will that he wished to return to his homeland only when it was "free, peaceful, and united." Meanwhile, they turned a blind eye to co-religionists in the U.S. who were organizing demonstrations and protests against the event, including a delegation visit to King Norodom Sihamoni.

The paper examines how an immigrant religious congregation rebuilds broken networks with its religious center in the homeland after decades of disconnection. It addresses four inter-related questions: (1) How is the Caodai temple in Cambodia motivated to re-align with the Toa Thanh Tay Ninh, the Caodai Holy See, in Vietnam? (2) How does it foster forms of collaborations and negotiate with conflicts? (3) How does it shape this homeland orientation within the contexts of Vietnam-Cambodia regional politics and transnational ties with Caodaists in the U.S.? (4) What are the implications of this homeland tie on the identity formation of Caodaists in Cambodia?

The paper analyzes fieldwork data recently collected over a period of more than a year in the U.S., Vietnam, and Cambodia. Three themes will be developed: (1) the significance of cross-border inter-temple networks for exposing and traversing asymmetries of power (i.e. between migrants and non-migrants, relations among nation-states, etc); (2) the influence of inter-temple relations on democratizing religious practices under the forces of economic globalization; and (3) the impact of transnational exchanges between religious temples on the reformulation of new notions of cultural or religious citizenship within the nation-state, specifically for coalescing de-territorialized identity-based claims around ethnicity and diasporic configurations.

Thien-Huong Ninh is a doctoral candidate in Sociology at the University of Southern California in the U.S. Her dissertation examines how immigrants of different religions reconstitute the meanings of ethnicity when they create transnational ties with co-religionists. It compares Vietnamese immigrants following two religious traditions with contrasting ethnic compositions among practitioners – Catholicism (ethnically heterogeneous) and Caodaism (ethnically homogeneous as Vietnamese). The research traces how Vietnamese immigrants in each religious group negotiate with the general ethnic make-up of their religious communities in order to construct transnational networks linking ethnic co-religionists in the U.S., Cambodia, and Vietnam. Ninh has completed fieldwork in the U.S. (8 months) and Vietnam (5 months). She is currently based in Cambodia for fieldwork until March 2011. Her dissertation research has received financial support from the National Science Foundation, the Center for Khmer

Studies, and the Sociology Department and the Center for Religion and Civic Culture at the University of Southern California. For the 2010-2011 academic year she is affiliated with the Center for Khmer Studies as a Ph.D. Research Fellow. She majored in Southeast Asia, Asian American Studies, and History as an undergraduate student at UCLA, is fluent in Vietnamese and is currently in the second year of Khmer language study.

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“Gompa: Tibetan Buddhist Monastery and Manangi Trade Networks in South and Southeast Asia”

This paper explores the role of Tibetan Buddhist monasteries in Nepal in fostering the Manangi diasporic community’s trade and kinship networks across South and Southeast Asia. It considers religious rituals in the home community in Nepal and at pilgrimage sites in India, as well as secular cultural activities such as gambling festivals and clan reunions organized along the lines of kinship. These secular rituals create trust networks that overlap and complement the networks fostered through religious institution. Manangis are Nepalis of Tibetan ethnic origin-- a minority in Nepal. Abroad where they trade, many Manangi men marry local women and become a part of local communities. Their cross-cultural marriages create families and kinship networks across ethnicities, cultures, and nation-states. At home in Nepal, Manangis organize religious and secular rituals, which not only serve as nodes for recognizing kin, renewing social relations, fulfilling social obligations, and sharing resources, but also pool capital—the profit from trade. But before such accumulated funds are spent on social and religious projects, they are first circulated as loans within the community. Such a process of capital accumulation in the Manangi community offers alternative perspectives for thinking about capitalism. In Weber’s *Protestant Ethic*, individuals work hard to create individual savings, which can be reinvested in future economic activities. In the Manangi community, individuals compete to give to others lavishly through social and religious rituals, after which these *individual expenditures* become *collective savings*, available to various members of the community. By recognizing cultural forces that motivate capital accumulation and shape capital production, this paper also opens a space for thinking about other forms of capitalism.

Prista Ratanapruck is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia in the U.S. She received her Ph.D. in anthropology at Harvard in 2008. Born and raised in Thailand, she also taught anthropology at Chiangmai University, Thailand, during 2000-2004. As a cultural anthropologist with a background in economics, she is interested in the relationships between economy and society - the various ways in which humans organize social institutions to meet their material, social, and spiritual needs, both individually and collectively. Her research examines the continuity of long-distance trade by the Manangis, Nepalis of Tibetan ethnic origin, who used to trade between Tibet and India.

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“Buddhist Temple Networks Across the Indian Ocean: Capital, Resources, and Minority Identity Formation”

With the flow of Sinhalese immigrants from Ceylon to Malaya in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came the founding of several Sri Lankan Buddhist temples on the peninsula: Taiping in 1889, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur in 1895, Penang in 1914, and Sentul, Kuala Lumpur in 1920s. The histories of these temples tell an important story about the role that global social and temple networks played in the process of Buddhist institution-building as well as about the perceived role that Buddhist temples in Malaya played in formation and maintenance of immigrant cultural identity.

While the histories of these temples document the early flow of people and monks from South to Southeast Asia, they often neglect to consider the place of these temples as sites of cultural, religious, and economic exchange in subsequent decades. Focusing on three Sri Lankan temples in Malaysia, this paper examines how temple networks established across and beyond the Indian Ocean facilitate and affect the flow of capital, resources, people, and ideas. It also considers how a transnational identity such as “Theravada” or “Buddhist” created through temple

networks may function as strategies of legitimation for minority communities experiencing marginalization vis-à-vis the dominant Malay-Muslim nation-state of Malaysia by providing them with alternative sources of identity and planes of reference.

Jeffrey Samuels (Ph.D. History of Religions, University of Virginia) is Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy of Religion and Coordinator of Asian Studies at Western Kentucky University in the U.S. His research interests center on the intersection of religion and culture in South and Southeast Asia. He has published articles on Buddhist monastic culture and pedagogical practices in Sri Lanka as well as on Buddhism in Malaysia. Along with co-editing *Approaching the Dhamma: Buddhist Texts and Practices in South and Southeast Asia* with Anne Blackburn in 2003, he has published *Attracting the Heart: Social Relations and the Aesthetics of Emotion in Sri Lankan Monastic Culture* (University of Hawaii Press, 2010). He is currently involved in writing a social history of Theravada Buddhism in Malaysia.

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“Producing and Sustaining Agamic-Style Hindu Temples in Singapore”

Non-Sanskritic local, household and village deities from Tamil Nadu travelled with the large numbers of Indians brought in as indentured labour to undertake infrastructural work in British Malaya in the nineteenth century. These deities were grounded in the religious landscape of Malaya through the founding of small, make-shift shrines which may have housed a stone statue, a trident or some other religious insignia. Alongside the latter, already by the middle decades of the 19th century, there was a desire to incorporate elements of ‘Agamic-style’ temples built according to textual prescriptions (visually, architecturally and ritually) into emergent Hindu religious structures in Singapore. This observation is all the more ironic because until post-World War II, Agamic temples were inaccessible to the non-Brahmin, Adi-Dravida Hindu populations on the island. Indeed, the building of ‘proper’ temples for what would be considered ‘improper gods’ (in the Indian context from a Sanskritic perspective) marks Singaporean Hindu domains as unique and distinct.

I argue that the Singapore Mohammedan and Hindu Endowments Board, founded at the turn of the 20th century, was an important player in these transformations. This paper examines the processes and mechanisms through which ‘proper’ Agamic temples increasingly became the norm in Singapore. I ask how these ‘model’ religious structures were re-produced in a non-Indian context and the style of Hindu religiosity therein sustained. The skills and expertise required for creating these places of worship and making available an array of objects and expertise to support Hindu practices were absent locally given that the caste-system was not represented in its entirety in Singapore. The ‘Indian connection’ was thus crucial given the desire to build Agamic temples and sustain theistic Hinduism therein, requiring the need for a continuous flow and movement of religious specialists, ritual paraphernalia and ritual expertise from Tamil Nadu to Singapore.

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Old Histories, New Geographies: Contrapuntal Mobilities of Trade and State across Asia

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Why are we interested in inter-Asian connections rather than global ones? Historically, colonialism reoriented Asian countries towards European masters, away from their Asian neighbours. After independence, political initiatives to reconnect with Asian neighbours such as the Bandung Conference proved unsuccessful. Since the 1980's, however, the deregulation of international commerce and the collapse of Cold War boundaries have expanded the intensity and diversity of exchanges, allowing Asians to cultivate new exchanges far beyond their national borders.

Our workshop on *Old Histories, New Geographies* plumbs the historical resonances that lend excitement, confidence and trepidation to these new exchanges with old acquaintances across Asia. We seek dialogue between histories of past connections, and research on contemporary ones that are recreating the shape of Asia anew. Asian merchants and states are opening up a new space of engagement building on mutualities of trust, knowledge and recognition. The concrete social shapes of these exchanges seldom correspond to globalization's classic liberal postulates. This workshop convenes participants who have researched these mutualities, and whose exchanges of views can clarify and crystallize the emerging social shape of this new space of engagement

We hope to collectively theorize how long-distance connections based on reciprocal ritual and economic transactions, and their retrospective reflections, may be producing new, expanded notions of space and subjectivity. At the same time, we wish to understand what challenges such new geographies and sensibilities pose for the categories that have been struggled over since independence, such as rights, entitlements, citizenship, within a rigorously national state container and guarantor.

Engseng Ho is Professor of Anthropology and Professor of History at Duke University in the U.S. He was previously Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, and Senior Scholar at the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies. He is a specialist on Arab/Muslim diasporas across the Indian Ocean, and their relations with western empires, past and present. His writings include *The Graves of Tarim, Genealogy and Mobility across the Indian Ocean*, and "Empire through Diasporic Eyes: A View from the Other Boat," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 46 (2), 2004.

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Workshop Paper Abstracts & Author Bios

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"Silk Roads Redux: The Social, Economic, and Political Implications of the Revival of China – Gulf Trade Relations"

Like their ancestors centuries ago, Chinese and Arab traders are once again traveling back and forth from one end of Asia to the other. But today, silk and spices have been replaced with fossil fuels and manufactured goods. Over the past few years trade between these two regions has grown so dramatically that in early 2009, China replaced the U.S. as the Middle East's largest trading partner.

Although China – Gulf economic ties were originally based on China’s need to secure long-term energy supplies, relations quickly developed in a range of areas including Gulf sovereign wealth investment funding being redirected from the U.S. to China, and major Chinese investment in Gulf energy and infrastructure projects. In addition to government investments worth billions of dollars, both regions have also encouraged trade between small-business men and manufacturers. Over the last few years the city of Yiwu in China has emerged suddenly as a huge center of trading with hundreds of thousands of businessmen from the Middle East traveling there in search of inexpensive manufactured goods. The city of Yiwu is now home to dozens of Middle Eastern restaurants, shisha cafes, and even Muslim pre-schools and elementary schools to serve the growing number of Arab traders choosing to settle there. In addition, in Dubai, the government has established DragonMart, the largest wholesale distribution center of Chinese manufactured goods outside of China.

This paper seeks to explore the social, cultural, political, and economic impacts and implications of these rapidly expanding ties. For not only are billions of investment dollars being transferred in both directions, as well as vast quantities of energy supplies and manufactured goods, but increasing numbers of people, be they investors, traders, tourists, construction and service industry workers, as well as those involved in illegal activities.

Jacqueline Armijo (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1997) is an Associate Professor in the Department of International Affairs at Qatar University. Her research focuses on Islam in China, both the early history and the recent challenges faced by China’s diverse Muslim population. She has published numerous articles on Muslims in China that focus on a range of issues, including: the recent revival of Islamic education in China, the impact of growing numbers of Chinese Muslims pursuing Islamic higher education abroad, the role of Muslim women in insuring the survival of their communities during periods of mass violence, and their active role today in reviving Islamic knowledge. Having lived in the Gulf region for more than seven years, Armijo is now focusing her research on China’s growing economic and strategic ties with the region. She has also taught at Zayed University (in the UAE), Stanford University and Cornell University, where she taught courses related to gender and Islam, minorities in China, and the politics of identity.

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“Insurgence of another kind: Practiced Citizenship as Inverted Resistance”

This paper is based on the case study Chungking Mansions (completed dissertation), an African and South Asian ethnic enclave in Hong Kong. The place attracts businesspersons (specializing in mobile phones), short-stayers looking to make a quick buck, asylum-seekers, and illegal or undocumented immigrants. This movement of people reiterates past colonial relations, and also new routes of global trade and investment. The community is socially, economically and politically marginalized, and also internally fractured along lines of national origin, race and religion.

In this paper I address the following questions. How belonging is negotiated and citizenship rescaled through the practices and networks of this community? How do these individuals become subjects of institutions of formal citizenship through the process of creating a space for themselves in Hong Kong?

Local citizenship is understood as the exercise of rights and claims through place-based practices of everyday life. Holston’s (1995) concept of “insurgent citizenship” is used often in this context to describe acts of resistance (Sandercock, 1998; Friedman 2002). The literature, however, has not yet examined empirically and in depth, the differences between the capabilities and motives of local actors whose national-level status is secure in the host country, and those whose is not.

I report that the potential and motivation for what Miraftab (2009) calls “counterhegemonic practices” is significantly lowered for a community like the one seen at Chungking Mansions. Through self-selection and through socialization into the ‘enterprising citizen’ paradigm, the group at Chungking Mansions consists of mobile, networked, quick-to-adapt, and extremely ambitious individuals who have not had access to the development and

growth that has happened in their home countries. For them Hong Kong is a fortunate aberration – an easily accessible developed economy.

Focusing particularly on the “margizens” (Sautman, 2004), I argue that practiced citizenship in Chungking Mansions cannot be considered a resistance to neoliberalism in the conventional sense. The actions observed and reported in this chapter, which I have termed “inverted resistance”, do not attempt to defy or oppose the neoliberal order, unlike vendors in LA (Holston) or evicted tenants in Cape Town (Miraftab). Rather, the resistance in Chungking Mansions is a struggle for more complete participation in neoliberal institutions.²

Surajit Chakravarty is now serving on the Urban Planning Faculty at Al Hosn University, Abu Dhabi. He recently completed his Ph.D. in Policy, Planning and Development from the University of Southern California. Chakravarty's academic interests include ethnic enclaves and urban diaspora, comparative international development, community and economic development, and planning for tourism.

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“Trade as a Political and Economic Resource of Kyrgyzstan”

This paper focuses on the role of trade in Kyrgyzstan's foreign policy, especially in terms of the intensification of relations with China. The first section of the paper focuses on the global level and the role of the World Trade Organization. Kyrgyzstan was admitted to the WTO in 1998 earlier than China which became WTO member in 2001. The WTO tariff stimulated bilateral and transit trade between the two countries. As well, traders were not too restricted by borders and customs procedures due to the corruption of custom authorities in Kyrgyzstan and the assistance of manufacturers from China in legalizing the sale of goods. WTO membership allowed Kyrgyzstan to use it as a political resource in lobbying for national interests on the global level through blocking the admission of countries which had problems with Kyrgyzstan.

On the regional level, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) provided Kyrgyzstan more with military and political resources than economic ones and helped smooth over geopolitical confrontations between China and Russia in the Central Asian region. That said, SCO institutions such as the Energy Club and Inter-Bank Unions did play a role since Kyrgyzstan has the potential to export hydroelectric energy to China and this sector could be developed through Chinese capital investment. However such developments were limited.

Finally, the paper focuses on the bilateral level which has been much more effectively utilized than cooperation in the framework of international organizations, especially through national business structures and trade. Imports from China to Kyrgyzstan predominate over exports, but re-exportation and distribution to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and even Russia are important sources of revenue for Kyrgyzstan, reaching \$250 mln a year. In this, an active role is played by intermediaries and re-sellers from the Uyghur and the Dunghan diasporas in Kyrgyzstan and China as well as the Kyrgyz diaspora in China.

The active and prosperous trading between the two countries, the re-exportation income and the experience of interstate cooperation have all allowed the political and business establishment of Kyrgyzstan to mobilize significant economic resources and the start of negotiations to promote investment in the hydroelectric sector, despite Russian displeasure with such developments. After the tragic events of April 2010, the change in leadership and the territorial blockade from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, stimulated Kyrgyzstan to cooperate and integrate with China even more effectively.

² References: Friedmann J. (2002) *The Prospect of Cities*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; Holston, J. (1995). Spaces of insurgent citizenship. *Planning Theory*, 13 (special issue), 35-52; Miraftab, F. (2009). *Insurgent Planning: Situating Radical Planning in the Global South*. *Planning Theory*, 8(1), 32-50; Sandercock, L. (1998) *Towards comopolis: planning for multicultural cities*. John Wiley and Sons, New York; and Sautman, B. (2004). *Hong Kong as a Semi-Ethnocracy: Race, Migration, and Citizenship in a Globalized Region*. In Agnes S. Ku and Ngai Pun (Eds.), *Remaking Citizenship in Hong Kong: Community, nation and the global city*. New York: Routledge Curzon.

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“Airport Urbanism: Mapping Mobility in the Pearl River Delta”

Airport design articulates a very basic conflict: between the mobility demands of the global economy on the one hand, and the security concerns of the nation-state on the other. Contemporary airports, and the terrestrial transport networks that support them, spatialize these contradictory desires. Nowhere is this more apparent than at Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA), the primary gateway to the Pearl River Delta (PRD). Each year, the airport processes 50 million passengers traveling to and from the PRD: Taiwanese investors, Middle Eastern buyers, Mainland Chinese tourists, and migrant laborers from Southeast Asia. These myriad groups differ wildly in terms of their socioeconomic status, and in the ease with which they cross international boundaries. Yet they all converge at HKIA.

Airport Urbanism posits airport design as a useful lens for probing broader shifts in the regulation of cross-border mobility and in the spatial articulation of national frontiers. To do so, the paper traces the trajectory of three archetypal air travelers: 1) a Chinese electronics salesman; 2) a Malaysian film producer; and 3) a Filipino cleaning woman. Using digital mapping techniques, it charts the ways in which each passenger’s movement—both to the airport and within the terminal—is determined by conflicting considerations regarding their citizenship, occupation, and household registration status (*hukou*). The paper then demonstrates how these incongruities have led to the introduction of parallel transport systems—such as “transborder” ferries and informal minivans—that are designed to plug less privileged people and places into the infrastructure of global mobility. Ultimately, the paper seeks to illuminate the ways in which the airport has been reconfigured to abet the circulation of capital and labor in a world region whose economic contours rarely coincide with its political boundaries.

Max Hirsh is a Ph.D. Candidate in the History and Theory of Architecture and Urban Planning at Harvard University in the U.S. His dissertation—*Airport Urbanism: The Urban Infrastructure of Global Mobility*—investigates the expansion of international air traffic and its implications for the urban structure of Amsterdam and Hong Kong. His research interests include transport design, prefabricated housing, and post-socialist urban redevelopment. Hirsh has been a visiting faculty member at the Harvard Design School; a visiting scholar at the University of Hong Kong; and a guest lecturer and design critic at Yale, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and the South China University of Technology. His writing has appeared in *Log, History & Technology*, *The Next American City*, and *Informationen zur modernen Stadtgeschichte*. Recent projects include a study of the Chinese video game industry in the Pearl River Delta; and a sound installation investigating the acoustics of urban transit. Hirsh has received fellowships from the Social Science Research Council, the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, the German Research Foundation, the Busch-Reisinger Museum, and the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. He holds a B.A. and M.A. from Harvard, and a *Magister* from the Technical University of Berlin.

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“Of Angels and Men: Sayyid Fadl bin Alawi and the Form-of-Life”

My paper forms part of a larger project investigating the Indian Ocean peregrinations of one family of Ba-Alawi Hadhrami sayyids (descendants of the Prophet Muhammad), who made the Malabar Coast of the present Indian state of Kerala their home from the eighteenth century until their exile by the British in 1852. I read “political documents” authored by Sayyid Fadl bin Alawi—the Pukoyya Thangal in Malayalam—two decades into his exile as maps of a shifting ground on which the very axes of space and time are thrown into a confused spiral as he is forced to reconceptualize sovereignty under new conditions of Empire, which I term colonial modernity. These are analyzed

against the backdrop of Fadl's life, which as form I argue was constitutive of an ancient politics. The documents are examined in relation to his works of mysticism, performative texts illuminating a heterogeneous domain of humans, non-humans, and the supernatural.

The paper follows Engseng Ho's study of the Hadhrami sayyids in regarding their long history as structured by a particular intercalation of genealogy and Diaspora while also departing from it in order to grasp the specific 19th century transformations in arrangements of space, time, and sovereignty that the emergence of the modern state predicated. Viewed as arresting of movement and as site of license, the new state presented a paradox to an Indian Ocean world that had formed through largely unregulated flows enabling the coexistence of multiple languages of power. Through the life of Sayyid Fadl and his writing, one is afforded a rare glimpse at an effort to reconcile the state paradox with a prior world of movement in which angels, spirits, and baraka were contiguous with zamorins, rajas, and caliphs.

Wilson Chacko Jacob is Assistant Professor of History at Concordia University in Montreal, Quebec. He completed his Ph.D. in 2005 in the Departments of History and Middle East and Islamic Studies at New York University. His revised doctoral thesis, "Working Out Egypt: Masculinity and Subject Formation, 1870-1940," is forthcoming from Duke University Press (2011). His interest in the Indian Ocean, or "Inter-Asian Connections," is longstanding, and he is very excited to be able finally to make it the focus of his research. Broadly speaking, Jacob wishes to explore the intersection of individual and institutional power around the question of sovereignty, within the context of Islamic encounters with colonialism in Egypt and the Indian Ocean World. His new project, "Sovereignty in Times of Empire: Islam, Preachers, and Gangsters," is being funded by the Canadian Social Science and Humanities Research Council, it has also received support from the Nouveaux chercheurs program of the Fonds québécois de recherche sur la société et la culture.

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"The New Silk Road: Perspectives on the Asian Highway from Bangladesh"

This paper focuses on the cultural-politics of the Asian Highway and its regional manifestations by taking the port-city of Chittagong in Bangladesh as an exemplar of globalization. The Asian Highway from Kunming in southwestern China will pass through the politically volatile regions of northeast India, Myanmar and southeast Bangladesh to reach the deep-sea port in Chittagong. The Highway has been theorized as generating regional connectivity through an increase in trade that will bring the peripheral regions (Bangladesh, Myanmar and Indian provinces) into greater co-operation with the two Asian giants, India and China. Yet, the Highway is also a metaphor for new modes of communication, social identities, and dislocations in the populations living in these areas. In exploring the cultural politics of the Highway, we are interested in mapping the emergent discourses about Chinese and Indian power and hegemony in the region. We argue that the circulation of capital and goods through the Asian Highway will produce a militarization of the region that may eventually lead to a weakening of existing borders, and change the geography of the area.

Lamia Karim is Associate Professor of Anthropology, and Associate Director for the Center for the Study of Women in Society at the University of Oregon – Eugene in the U.S. She has over fifteen years of research experience in development, women and NGOs in Bangladesh. She has published scholarly articles on gender and globalization, and chapters in edited volumes. Karim is current engaged in two projects. The first is on religious organizing among women of the Tabligh Ja'maat, and the second is on the cultural politics of the Asian Highway in Bangladesh. Dr. Karim's forthcoming book is entitled "Microfinance and Its Discontents: Women in Debt in Bangladesh," and is being published through the University of Minnesota Press (Spring 2011).

Manzurul Mannan is Assistant Professor in the Department of Liberal Arts and Social Studies at the Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). He has over 20 articles in journals and chapters in books and written over 35 research

and evaluation reports on topics ranging from development, technology, NGO managers, culture and Islam, gender, environment, partnership, ethnicity and settlement, micro-credit, etc. Currently, he is concentrating on two research areas. The first one is the examining how the “internal war” of subalterns (Maoist, ethnic/tribal, Islamist, etc) against the Indian state is transforming into the “regional war” of South Asia and its implication on Bangladesh. The second area is the ethnography of Sufism in Bangladesh. Prior to joining IUB, Mannan worked as Researcher, Development Manager and Trainer at various NGOs and development agencies. His experience and expertise covers teaching and training; development and partnership management; NGOs and socio-cultural development; project design and planning; management and organization development; gender; human rights; small enterprise development and micro-credit, Logical Framework Approach, etc. As a social anthropologist, Mannan has an intimate understanding of the cultural, political, economic and social issues of Bangladesh and South Asia.

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“Suppressing ‘the Gift of Krishna’: India, Piracy, and the Littoral Politics of Empire”

From the late eighteenth century, Britain’s pursuit of commercial and strategic advantage took the form of a dual proliferation east and west from the shores of the Indian subcontinent, along what the economic historian Om Prakash has described as ‘the great arc of Asian trade’.³ The straits of Hormuz and Malacca became key sites of contestation, and the discourse of piracy justified Britain’s naval presence in both.⁴

At the turn of the nineteenth century, though, it was Bombay’s establishment of jurisdiction over the coastal waterways between Goa and Gujarat that was formative to the politics of piracy’s suppression in the Indian Ocean world. While the Parsee merchants of Bombay and Surat actively sought subject-status and the security of the Company’s pass, the rulers of Malabar and the Deccan contested the Company’s self-proclaimed right to exempt their own subjects from coastal shipping taxes. Those who sailed from the holy ports of Okhamandel and the Gulf of Kutch, where Krishna’s terrestrial abode was said to have been reclaimed by the sea, taxed and plundered vessels for the upkeep of some of the most revered temples of Hinduism.

This paper examines British imperial efforts to influence and adjust Indian practices of sovereignty and dominion along the politically fragmented littoral spaces of the western subcontinent. In particular, it considers the construction of a new understanding of piracy that ultimately spread across maritime Asia, legitimising extraterritorial violence at the same time that it denied legitimacy to alternate modes of economic and political life. The addition of the ‘piratical state’ to the lexicon of empire, which framed the campaigns of extirpation right through the first half of the nineteenth century, sought to make local potentates responsible for the actions of their mobile subjects, and thus create tangible objects of castigation for a legally intangible crime.

Simon Layton completed an Honours degree at the University of Otago, New Zealand, in 2006, which focused on the policies of Sarawak’s first ‘white Rajah’, Sir James Brooke. Having pursued a wider interest in the suppression of so-

³ Om Prakash, *European Commercial Enterprise in Pre-Colonial India* (Cambridge, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 5-6.

⁴ See, for example, Charles E. Davies, *The Blood Red Arab Flag: An Investigation into Qasimi Piracy 1797-1820* (Exeter: University of Exeter Press, 1997), and James Francis Warren, *Iranun and Balangingi: Globalization, Maritime Raiding, and the Birth of Ethnicity* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 2002). For the previous generation, which generally accepted the applicability of the term ‘piracy’, see J. B. Kelly, *Britain and the Persian Gulf 1795-1880* (London: Oxford University Press, 1968); Nicholas Tarling, *Piracy and Politics in the Malay World: A Study of British Imperialism in Nineteenth-century South-east Asia* (Melbourne: F. W. Cheshire, 1963). The current dimensions of the historiography of Indian Ocean world piracy can be found in Sugata Bose, *A Hundred Horizons: The Indian Ocean in the Age of Global Empire* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006), 43-51; Lakshmi Subramanian, ‘Of Pirates and Potentates: Maritime Jurisdiction and the Construction of Piracy in the Indian Ocean,’ in *UTS Review: The Indian Ocean* 6, no. 2, ed. Devleen Ghosh and Stephen Muecke, (2000), 14-23; Patricia Risso, ‘Cross-Cultural Perceptions of Piracy: Maritime Violence in the Western Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf Region during a Long Eighteenth Century,’ *Journal of World History* 12 (2001), 293-319; Joseph N. F. M. à Campo, ‘Discourse without Discussion: Representations of Piracy in Colonial Indonesia 1816-25,’ *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 34:2 (June 2003), 199-214; Lauren Benton, ‘Legal Spaces of Empire: Piracy and the Origins of Ocean Regionalism,’ *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 47, no. 4 (2005), 700-724.

called piracy, and the culturally inflected discourses associated with it, he is currently a third-year doctoral candidate at St. Catharine's College, at the University of Cambridge. His thesis, tentatively titled 'Piratical States: British Imperialism in the Indian Ocean World, c.1780-1850,' incorporates world history, maritime and oceanic history, and draws together different regional historiographies, to explore three key regions in which piracy's suppression facilitated imperial expansion. These are, roughly, western India, the Persian/Arab Gulf, and the British sphere of influence in Southeast Asia. Layton is supervised by Chris Bayly.

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"Vicissitudes of the China Trade for the Chinese Merchants in Malaya and Singapore, 1912-1982"

My research paper argues that the China trade for the Chinese merchants in Malaya and Singapore is not a straightforward issue. The China trade for the overseas Chinese merchants can be seen in five distinct phases. The first, from 1912 to 1928, was the 'laissez-faire' phase. During this period, Chinese merchants in Malaya and Singapore conducted their trade with China without any support from the Republic of China (ROC). There were effectively two governments in Beijing and Guangdong between 1912 and 1928 and national reunification was the dominant issue. The second period was from 1928 to 1937. After the National Government was declared in Nanjing in 1928, it would take some time before the ROC could implement new economic policies. The third period, from 1928 to 1937, was a 'China first, overseas Chinese second' phase. In the fourth period from 1949 to 1958, the Communists introduced policies which gave the overseas Chinese the impression that their concerns were not taken seriously. Finally, the period from 1958 to 1982 could be labelled 'the China trade with socialist characteristics'. All overseas Chinese merchants were expected to form one single organisation in their countries of residence in order to trade with a single body in the People's Republic of China (PRC). This practice continued until Deng Xiaoping opened China's doors to the world in 1982. My paper will look at the problems for the Chinese merchants in Southeast Asia as they import goods from China and/or export Malayan goods to China in each of these five periods.

Jason Lim currently works as a lecturer in Asian history in the School of History and Politics at the University of Wollongong in Australia. A Singaporean, he graduated with Honours in Asian Studies at Murdoch University in 1996 and graduated with a Ph.D. in History and Asian Studies at the University of Western Australia in 2007. From 1996 to 1998, he was an Archives Officer at the National Archives of Singapore, where he had to collect and disseminate non-government records. Lim then joined the Oral History Centre and worked as a researcher and interviewer from 1998 to 2003 and again from 2007 to 2008. In early 2008, he worked as a part-time lecturer in Southeast Asian history at Nanyang Technological University. From August 2008 to August 2010, he joined the Department of History at the National University of Singapore as a Postdoctoral Fellow. His first book, *Linking an Asian Transregional Commerce in Tea: Overseas Chinese Merchants in the Fujian-Singapore Trade, 1920-1960*, was published by Brill in July 2010. Lim's current research work is on China from the Northern Expedition to the Cultural Revolution and the impact of major events on the overseas Chinese.

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"New Geopolitical Imaginaries in South India: Contributions of the Gold Trade, Gulf Migration and Liberalization"

Jewellery store chains owned by merchant families hailing from Kerala and with their financial base in Dubai have, in less than three decades, reconfigured the spatial imaginary not just of urban and semi-urban pockets in Kerala but of the entire southwestern corridor of the country. These mercantile groups have, via the gold trade and its concomitant financial, political, social and cultural transactions, including the Hawala network, given rise to a new sense of region that both excludes the larger part of the nation and is marked by financial, social, and even political border lines with commercially vibrant spaces like Dubai. There has been no better mode of geographically defining this region than the grand verbal denouement of the advertisements of such jewellery store chains. For instance, the closing lines of the advertisements of the jewellery chain Malabar Gold go thus: Malabar Gold, Trivandrum, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Bangalore, (cities in two different states in India), Dubai. This paper initiates an enquiry into the historical and social conditions and processes that launched gold retailing as a major economic activity in the

communist, rather post Gulf War II Kerala of the nineties. It attempts to understand the immediate economic context—by this I mean the phenomenon of Gulf migration beginning in the seventies and continuing into the present—that reproduced in newer idioms a social imaginary around the personal acquisition and possession of gold both as an economic and a social and cultural asset among the Malayalees. The gold retail business in Kerala is not just a singular economic practice that seeks critical attention as an independent/separate realm. It is only a symptom of a larger social and political overhaul that Kerala and several parts of western India were and continue to be subjected to since the nineties, an overhaul that has changed their geopolitical equations with India as a nation-state. From being economically, demographically, culturally and politically marginalized units within the nation-state, they have risen to positions from which political bargains for the region and its constituent spaces can be struck with greater ease and increased social legitimacy. While this chunk of discussion will figure in the latter part of the paper, the initial part would trace the history of the illicit gold trade or smuggling as it is popularly called and link it theoretically to the gold retailing practices in Kerala and the southwestern corridor of India.

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Regional Knowledge Hubs in Asia

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A knowledge-based economy is not simply one that emphasises new technologies or even new knowledge. A knowledge-based economy is one in which all sectors are knowledge intensive, responsive to new ideas and technological change, are innovative, and employ highly skilled personnel engaged in on-going learning. Knowledge-users provide a focus for knowledge-generation, transmission and diffusion. Producers and users are closely connected and, while spatial proximity is important, they do not have to be physically co-located. Because of their social and economic characteristics, knowledge hubs draw on the social sciences and humanities in the course of their development.

A knowledge hub comprises an ensemble of knowledge-intensive organisations located in both public and private sectors. With the rapid economic development of the Chinese and Indian economies and the growth of the newly industrialized Asia economies, there is evidence of newly emerging knowledge hubs across the Asia region. However, we understand very little about the dynamics behind this process, or the way different disciplines, especially the social sciences and humanities, intersect through the process and the implications for national innovation systems.

This gives rise to four key questions to be addressed by this workshop. (1) Does the movement of science and technology human capital precede or follow such developments? (2) What is the role of social science and humanities researchers in STHC? (3) How important is the local availability of personnel in anchoring newly emerging knowledge hubs? (4) What are the institutional imperatives for supporting such development? (5) In what ways are newly emerging hubs remaining linked to other global centres of knowledge?

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Tim Turpin (B.A. Hons. Ph.D. La Trobe University) is a specialist in science, technology and innovation policy. He has worked extensively in the Asia Pacific Region with a major research focus on the management and diffusion of knowledge. He is a professorial Research Fellow at the Centre for Industry and Innovation Studies, University of Western Sydney, Australia.

Workshop Paper Abstracts & Author Bios

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“Inter-Organisational Networks emerging in a Greenfield Cluster – A Study in Malaysia’s Multimedia Super Corridor Cluster”

Interactivity and spatial proximity are supposed to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and the capacity for localized learning by firms, leading to innovation. This ‘spatial proximity’ of firms could be a result of firms’ business decisions or are being cultivated by governments with policies driving the development to ‘cluster’ firms to leverage on the benefits (particularly of interactivity) offered by attracting firms to be located in proximity to each other. The

government of Malaysia, among other projects, had started the Multimedia Super Corridor as a cluster based project for the development of the Information technology sector as one of the main --- for the transformation of the economy from a 'production' based one to a 'knowledge based' economy. One of the aims for a cluster based approach was to support the participating firms to partner and collaborate with other firms or other organisations particularly for Innovation – be it through joint product development, etc. This paper presents findings from an exploratory field study about the clustering of firms in Malaysia's Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) Cluster. The study adopted a qualitative approach and case studies were developed of issues related to institutional arrangements – that were perceived to be useful by the firms to locate in the cluster and also the patterns of networks that firms were forming in a Greenfield cluster development like the MSC. The firms included multinationals and small organizations and also start-ups and in almost all the cases there were different types of linkages with firms or organisations within the cluster and with firms and organizations outside the cluster. The paper presents these results and discusses implications.

Mohan V. Avvari is Associate Professor and Director of M.A./MSc. programmes at the Nottingham University Business School (NUBS) in the University of Nottingham – Malaysia Campus (UNMC). He received his doctorate in Management Studies from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore following which he visited South Korea on a Research Fellowship at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST). Prior to joining UNMC, he served as a member of the Faculty of Management at Multimedia University, Cyberjaya, Malaysia - where he was also Chairman of the Center for Technology Management. At UNMC, he teaches courses related to Strategy and Management of Innovation and in Undergraduate and MBA Programmes. His research interests are in the areas of Strategy and Innovation, particularly in Firm Collaborations / Networks for Innovation and CSR. He has conducted studies in the area of cluster oriented regional developments and firms' collaborations – in the Multimedia Super Corridor and Penang clusters in Malaysia. He served as a recourse person for the UNESCAP project on Sub-national Support Systems for Capacity Building among SMEs. He had served as a Council Member of the Consumer Forum (CFM) for the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Industry and recently has been served as Innovation Auditor for MIGHT, Malaysia.

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“The Structural Power Based on Innovation Systems and the Comeback of East Asia”

The exploration about the origins leading to the transformation of international system in this paper argues that the dynamics of international system transformation can be attributed to interaction capacity change based on technology change owing to innovation systems. While a heterogeneous international system transformation requires systemic-scale technology change which will result in interaction capacity change in the whole system, this is not a necessity in a homogeneous international system transformation although the enhanced interaction capacity

of individual units, which will result in the redistribution of power in a international system, is also required in such a transformation.

New technologies are born of innovation systems. With the transformation of international system, actors with strong innovation systems will gain structural power in an emerging international system. Actors with structural power owing to their strong innovation systems in a heterogeneous/homogeneous transformation will achieve a core/dominant position in the emerging international system, which helps explain facts and events in history: such as the fact why East Asia with weak innovation systems has long been marginal in the modern international system, and the event why UK with weaker innovation systems became a loser in the redistribution of power in the emerging international system in the late 19th century.

With East Asia gaining structural power which results in its comeback to the core in the last decades after its longtime marginality in the modern international system with Western domination, it is heatedly debated what makes it realized. This is why we turn our eyes to the origins of innovation systems.

The paper also argues that the renewal of notion about innovation is unquestionably indispensable in the formation of innovative milieu in East Asia. It is from this perspective that we lay emphasis on the role of SSH in the knowledge hub formation in East Asia.

Chuanxing Wang graduated from School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, with an International Studies Ph.D. degree in 2001, and he is currently an associate professor of School of Political Science and International Relations, vice director of the Center for America Studies, Tongji University, Shanghai, China. In July 2005, funded by the U.S.-based International Leadership Program, he had an academic tour around academic institutions and universities in the American cities including Washington D.C., Boston, Chapel Hill (North Carolina), Seattle, and San Francisco. Wang was funded by China Scholarship Council as a visiting scholar at Fairbank Center, Harvard University (2007-2008). Besides, he is active in participating in international academic conferences. He teaches undergraduate and graduate students several international studies courses. His academic interests cover from IRT to U.S. politics and foreign policy, as well as China-U.S. relations.

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“The Role of Collective Learning in the Development of Innovative Local Organizations and Regions”

The paper reviews recent concepts of ‘regional advantage’, particularly in relation to the collective learning and the attraction and retention of human capital. Regional innovation initiatives in Australia lack the support from central government and transnational programs found in many developed countries. Two crucial challenges face local governments: (1) the provision of quality community services, and (2) fostering sustainable regional socioeconomic development through innovation. Both problems require harnessing social capital within and between organizations to create collaborative and productive ‘learning organizations’ (Senge, 2006), ‘learning communities’ (Benner, 2003; Courvisanos, 2003), local ‘learning economies’ (Lundvall, 1994) and ultimately ‘learning regions’ (Florida, 1995, 2000; Boekema, 2000; Rutten & Boekema, 2007; Morgan, 1997),

The paper examines the organizational learning and innovation policy approaches to understanding the complexity of regional renewal initiatives. We develop an extended framework of regional innovation ‘assets’ and ‘actors’ as a tool for identifying critical strengths and gaps in ‘activities’ and services. This goes beyond Florida’s ‘quality of place’ argument where the role of local government is to provide a convivial working environment. Rather it looks at the different building blocks required for ‘local advantage’ and the different strategies that local organizations can adopt to achieve a dynamic, resilient local ‘learning region’.

In terms of the workshop questions, the paper particularly addresses questions (1) movement of human capital and the ‘chicken and egg’ question of how lagging regions can build up or attract skilled workers and whether

comparative advantage rests as much on social characteristics as on economic assets; and (3) the institutional imperative – trying to assess the quality of ‘associative governance’ and social capital networks in the region.

While the paper takes the example of the challenges faced by local government in Australia, the framework is equally applicable to countries in Asia which lack strong central support for the development of regional innovation policies and initiatives.

Sam Garrett-Jones is Associate Professor and Acting Head, School of Management and Marketing, Faculty of Commerce, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia. He holds a Ph.D. from the Australian National University; M.Sc. in the Structure and Organisation of Science and Technology (now Manchester Business School) University of Manchester; B.Sc. (Honours) University of Southampton. In addition to his academic research, his credentials stem from more than ten years experience within Australian federal government S&T advisory and program agencies. Garrett-Jones’ research focuses on the changing role of the ‘knowledge production’ universities and research institutions in national and regional innovation systems, and how government policies and programs and business strategies influence research and business innovation. Much of his research has been policy focused and commissioned by external clients including World Bank, Asian Development Bank, ASEAN, APEC OECD, UNESCO, AusAID and other Australian and New Zealand government agencies.

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“Knowledge Flows in Taiwan’s Hsinchu Regional Innovation System”

Hsinchu innovation region has been triggered and supported by three agencies, namely industry, academia, and the research institute, including (1) Hsinchu Science Park (HSP); (2) universities (National Tsing Hua University and National Chiao Tung University); and (3) the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI). Using patent citation data, this empirical study shows that Hsinchu innovation region is a knowledge hub surrounded by the semiconductor sector, in which external knowledge is continuously playing an important role, while internalized capability is building up quickly; new and extended industrial clusters are being established by the growth of new ventures; and the linkages of capital, manpower, and technology flows are conducted respectively by the large business groups, the NTHU and NCTU, and the ITRI in the region. Subsequent sectors, repeating the successful model created by and catalyzed from the semiconductor sector are flourishing; the thin-film transistor-liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) and IC design sectors have been growing rapidly since the beginning of the 2000s, and the solar photovoltaic and LED (Light-Emitting Diode) sectors emerged quickly in mid-2005. Although the optoelectronics sector of the Hsinchu innovation region is an exception, since its knowledge source is more closely tied with Japan rather than with the U.S., implying a special knowledge acquisition strategy closely tied to the production networks between technology leaders like Japan and latecomers like Taiwan. The policy implications derived from this study can thus shed light, for the Southeast Asian, Latin American or other latecomers, on the strategies for formulating regional research and innovation policies in the process of developing a knowledge-based economy.

Mei-Chih Hu is an Associate Professor at the Institute of Technology Management, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan. She holds a Ph.D. in Management from Macquarie Graduate School of Management, Australia. Her research is in the areas of Asian latecomer catching-up strategy, national innovation system, and intellectual property management in latecomers. Her current recent research interests are extending into the Asian emerging industries such as renewable energy and biotechnology and their development strategies in the global production networks.

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“University Incubators as Hubs of Innovative Ecosystems: Bamboo Networks and Best Practice in Start-Up Business Incubation Management”

What role can and should universities play in shaping local and national economies? Twenty-first century universities are significant centers of innovation and drivers of business entrepreneurship, particularly in frontier sectors.

Universities also serve as key hubs in successful economic clusters and innovative ecosystems. Their ties with business range from technology licensing and research and development (R&D) partnerships to support for student entrepreneurs. To date a mere handful of regions globally have become centers of innovative and entrepreneurial activity, including the generation and transmission of tacit and codified knowledge. These select locales house universities that serve as the institutional conduit through which numerous frontier technology (e.g. nano and eco-bio) new business start-ups are formed.

Since 2000, Japan has undergone a revolution in new business incubation, investing in national capacity and building hundreds of incubation facilities. National policy has targeted university incubators in particular. This paper contextualizes developments in Japan into international trends, while identifying model incubator types. Based on an original database constructed of all incubators operating in Japan, in addition to survey and interviews with incubator managers, several findings are evident. Incubation management style and incubation managers (IM) play an important role in supporting successful start-ups, and the nature of IM resource networks is crucial. Through a review of key policy history in Japan, policy lessons for national, regional and university level practitioners are identified. Case studies examine comparative best (and worst) practices stimulating university-based new business start-ups in emerging sectors. A hybrid (university-private sector, training-network support) incubation management model has emerged in Japan, one that cultivates a regional “bamboo grove network” root system, supporting an innovative ecosystem for start-ups. Complementing existing approaches, the research draws on inter-disciplinary expertise in social network and geo-spatial analysis, as well as case and policy studies. The objective is to yield comparative models of success, generating effective “how to” policy lessons for national, regional and university level practitioners.

Kathryn Ibata-Arens, Ph.D., Northwestern University is an associate professor in the department of political science at DePaul University in Chicago, U.S. Dr. Ibata-Arens specializes in international and comparative political economy, entrepreneurship policy, high technology policy and Japanese political economy. Dr. Ibata-Arens’ current research, utilizing social network analysis and GIS methodologies, examines emerging life science (biotechnology and medical devices) regions in Japan and the United States. Findings are presented in the book manuscript, *Clustering to Win: Firm, Regional and National Strategies in Life Science Entrepreneurship*. Her dissertation research was conducted at the Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology (RCAST) at the University of Tokyo as a Fulbright Doctoral Fellow. Dr. Ibata-Arens was a JSPS post-doctoral fellow (2002-2003) at the Center for Advanced Economic Engineering (AEE), University of Tokyo and was a fellow in the Alfred P. Sloan/Social Science Research Council Program on the Corporation as a Social Institution (2002). In 2005 and 2006 she was a *Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership Abe Research Fellow* in the Faculty of Commerce, Doshisha University, Kyoto. In 2008, Dr. Ibata-Arens was a Japan Policy Fellow, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington, D.C. and received a Sloan Foundation Industry Studies Grant for her work on national entrepreneurship and innovation policy. Dr. Ibata-Arens’ book *Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Japan: Politics, Organizations and High Technology Firms* Cambridge University Press, 2005 analyzes high technology firms and regional economies in Kyoto, Osaka and Tokyo. Other works, on enterprise embeddedness and entrepreneurial business networks, appear in journals including *Enterprise and Society* and *Journal of Asian Business and Management*. In 2009-2010 Dr. Ibata-Arens was a *Fulbright New Century Scholar* at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, serving as project team leader for a fourteen country research collaboration. She is also a *Mike Mansfield Foundation and Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, U.S.-Japan Network for the Future Fellow* (2010-2011).

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“Neoliberalism, Urbanism and the Competition State: Producing Hyderabad as a ‘knowledge city’”

Andhra Pradesh has the largest concentration of private professional education institutions in India making it the prime source for IT related employment in the global outsourcing economy. The private professional education sector has rapidly evolved in Andhra Pradesh and provides the basis for establishing the region as a “knowledge hub” to service the global economy. In the paper, I develop two main arguments: 1) that “knowledge hubs” are informed and shaped by earlier post-colonial development histories that are otherwise understood to be antinomies of

globalization, and 2) the emergence of “knowledge hubs” entail a process of ‘creative destruction’ wherein older institutional norms, policy frameworks, class/caste structures, identities and material landscapes are drastically restructured and even disappear to make way for new modes of social, institutional and territorial configurations. In the first part of my argument I show how the emergence of an extensive and competitive market of technology education institutions has its antecedents in caste-based peasant economies from an earlier state developmentalist period to illustrate the ways in which particular post-colonial trajectories contribute to the formation of knowledge based economies. Leading from a regional history of state and private investment in the technology education sector, the second part of my paper charts the transformations in this sector from the state development period to the current phase of economic liberalization. Here, I discuss how the rise of a regional “knowledge hub” is predicated upon a radically new state formation, class structure and social identities that in turn produce its own social and political contradictions for the state and its people. The theoretical framework in this paper draws from scholarship in critical geography, in particular recent work on “actually existing neoliberalism” that suggests a path-dependent situated analysis of global economic processes.

Sangeeta Kamat has a Ph.D. in Social and Comparative Analysis of Education from the University of Pittsburgh. She is Associate Professor of Education at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, U.S. where she teaches graduate seminars on social theory, globalization and education and international education and development. She is author of *Development Hegemony: NGOs and the State in India* (Oxford University Press, 2002). In addition to her work theorizing the NGO sector in India and more generally, she has written on issues that engage the cultural politics of globalization. Her articles have appeared in *Cultural Dynamics*, *Review of International Political Economy*, *Development and Comparative Education*. Dr. Kamat directed the workshop on *State, Civil Society, and the NGO Phenomenon in Asia* at the SSRC Conference on Inter-Asian Connections in Dubai, UAE, February 2008, co-organized by the Dubai School of Government. The paper for the Inter-Asian Connections II is part of her new work on transformations in higher education and uneven development in India.

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“A Tale of Two Cities: Comparison of Two Industrial Knowledge Hubs in 1960s’ North and 1980s’ South Korea”

This paper reviews the history of two cities in two Koreas: Heungnam in North Korea and Pohang in South. Heungnam was initially developed by Japanese colonial entrepreneurs in the 1930s into a huge nitrogen fertilizer plant combined with hydroelectric power station. After Korea’s liberation in 1945, North Korean state built more plants, and established related schools and research institutes, eventually making the city into the national center of chemical industry. The research facilities in Heungnam area became especially important in the 1960s, as they produced innovations based on domestic resources, which could justify the state’s “self-sufficiency” policy. However, Heungnam gradually lost its potential for innovation by the late 1970s, not only because of excessive political bias to technological self-sufficiency, but also because of the city’s failure in adapting new paradigm of petroleum chemistry, developed mainly in the Western bloc. Pohang, on the other hand, has maintained its growth as the base of Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO) by continuously importing new technology from advanced economies and eventually catching up them. Although the Park Chung Hee administration’s decision to build a steel plant in 1968 was based on its aspiration for self-sufficiency, POSCO could increase its technological capability due to generous technology transfer from Japan, based on geopolitical consideration, and the boom of related export industries in South Korea – automobile and shipbuilding, especially – from the 1980s. To enhance its innovation capability, POSCO heavily invested in basic research, including the establishment of Pohang Institute of Science and Technology (POSTECH) in 1986. POSTECH has eventually grown up as the leading university in science and technology in South Korea. Despite the difference in geopolitical context and stage of development, comparison of Heungnam and Pohang can illuminate what contributes to emergence of knowledge hubs and what is necessary to maintain their dynamism.

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he wrote his master's thesis on the beginning of synthetic fiber industry in North Korea in the early 1960s (2001). His Ph.D. dissertation to Seoul National University (2009) deals with the Green Revolution in South Korea, led by a high-yielding rice variety "Tongil," developed in the International Rice Research Institute of the Philippines. He was a visiting fellow at Johns Hopkins University (2008-2009) and a visiting research fellow at Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore (2009-2010). In Columbia University, he will finalize articles on the history of postwar reconstruction and industrialization in North Korea, and also on how Park Chung Hee administration (1962-1979) in South Korea utilized the "Skill Olympics" to mobilize urban youth and to promote vocational education.

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"The Emergence and Transformation of Bangalore, India, as a 'Knowledge Hub'"

Ever since Indian independence in 1947, Bangalore has been envisioned as a center for science and technology or, in a broad sense, as a "knowledge hub". This paper will show that while science and technology, especially information and communication technologies (ICTs), has persisted as the leitmotif in these visions, the handmaiden has shifted from the public sector enterprise (PSE) occupying the 'commanding heights of the economy' to internationally mobile capital. In tracing the trajectory of this shift, this paper will examine how technological changes, public policies, labor market characteristics, and firm strategies, have shaped Bangalore's emergence as a "dynamic and interconnected historical, geographical, and cultural formation" within the global informational economy.

Specifically, the paper will explain how, thanks to technological changes, it is software that gives ICTs their revolutionary character. The paper will describe how India was able to capitalize on the globalization of software production as the state abandoned a PSE-dominated, import substitution led industrialization economic model in favour of a model that was more supportive of the private sector and foreign investment. Reinforcing state policy was the availability of a labor force with the right skills and, over time, growing international exposure. As India became the world's leading exporter of software services, Bangalore, as the dominant hub in this historical conjuncture, invited comparisons with Silicon Valley. The paper will show how that moniker is applicable to Bangalore by examining firm strategies that have led to organizational and process innovations, followed by technological innovations and, more recently, product innovations that draw from interactions with hitherto ignored sections of society.

Balaji Parthasarathy is ICICI Associate Professor at the International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore. His teaching and research interests broadly focus on the relationship between technological innovation, economic globalization and social change. Within this broad focus, his work follows two threads. One thread examines the impacts of public policies and firm strategies on the organization of production in the ICT (information and communications technology) industry. Another thread of Balaji's work deals with ICTs for Development or ICTD. Here his interests lie in understanding how ICTs are being deployed in various domains of activity to transform social relationships, especially in economically underdeveloped contexts. While most of Balaji's research has been in India, he has also undertaken comparative work in Bangladesh, China and Chile. Balaji has an undergraduate degree from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley.

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"From trade hub to knowledge hub: The role of Hong Kong's innovation system in linking southern China to global markets"

Hong Kong has achieved a remarkable rate of economic growth in the last half of the twentieth century, and is widely acknowledged as an important driver of development in south China. The territory occupies a unique position as an international trade and financial hub on the Chinese border, in which capacity it has been well served by the

entrepreneurial drive and resilience of its population. Extensive exploitation of technology and innovation in the organization of international production networks have fueled Hong Kong's economic success—but the risks associated with these features of the knowledge economy also threaten to undermine the territory's future growth.

Hong Kong's constantly shifting position in the global and regional political and economic landscape has been—and continues to be—a fundamental influence on its innovation system. Many critical factors are situated in political environments that reach beyond the local (or 'national') scale: For example, the influence of global networks has often directly affected regional economies, underscoring the need for local and regional development.

Progress in the development of Hong Kong's innovation system converges at three distinct spatial levels: local, regional, and global. In other words, what we observe in our analysis of the innovation-knowledge system reflects causal relationships that transcend 'national' dimensions. Indeed, linkages with economic or innovative activities that occur outside the borders of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)—which have enjoyed increasing public policy support—have transformed the competitive strategies of business firms in Hong Kong.

This paper discusses the nature of the global and regional linkages characterizing Hong Kong's innovation system—particularly its integration with a rapidly developing innovation system in southern China. Based on data collected from various surveys of Hong Kong-based firms regarding their sources of innovation, innovative performance and characteristics of innovative activities, the paper contributes to a more comprehensive assessment of the potential for the development of a knowledge hub status. This analysis also provides a background for discussing the innovation policy currently pursued in the region and the policy options required for the future in order to successfully transform Hong Kong into a regional knowledge hub.

Naubahar Sharif is Assistant Professor in the Division of Social Science, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He received his Ph.D. degree from the Department of Science and Technology Studies at Cornell University. He is currently investigating the development of and changes in Hong Kong's innovation system, as well as its connections with the Pearl River Delta Region in China. Dr Sharif has published papers in such journals as *Research Policy*, *Science, Technology and Human Values*, *International Journal of Technology and Globalization*, *Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice* and *Knowledge, Technology & Policy*, as well as several contributed book chapters, reviews, and online articles. He is an associate editor for the *Journal of Knowledge-Based Innovation in China*.

Erik Baark is Professor of Social Science and Environment at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Baark received his M.Phil in Sinology from University of Copenhagen in 1977 and a Ph.D. degree in Information and Computer Science, University of Lund in 1986. In 1998, he was awarded a Dr.phil. in History at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Copenhagen. He was a fellow at the Research Policy Institute, University of Lund, and associate professor at the Institute of Society and Technology, Technical University of Denmark (1988-97). During 2007-2009, he was Acting Dean of Humanities and Social Science at HKUST. During the academic year 2010-11, he is Visiting Researcher at UNU-MERIT, Maastricht University. His primary research interests are related to innovation systems and policies in China, Hong Kong and other East Asian countries. He is currently undertaking research related to environmental policies, in particular, a comparison of innovation policies for the promotion of cleaner technology in Europe and China. He has also acted as a consultant for the HKSAR Innovation and Technology Commission, and for international agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

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"Planning and Policy Action for Knowledge Hubs in Asia"

The rise of knowledge based economies requires the refocus of urban and regional planning and public policy to address the needs and impact of such significant economic change. While the nature of the economic change is well

chronicled, attention also needs to focus on planning and building the places and providing the right environment for knowledge based growth. Moving from the production of physical things, which need transportation and industrial spaces, to knowledge industries more finely attuned to amenity and creativity, changes how we organize and plan for knowledge hubs. While the core of the knowledge economy is science and technology, the context is very much social and concerned with how and where people live and work. This makes the creation of knowledge as much a social process as an industrial or scientific one. As such, social scientists play an important role in understanding and encouraging knowledge growth and application.

This paper addresses several elements of the social science and humanities context for the evolution of knowledge hubs in Asia. First, the relationship between information and communication technologies and knowledge hubs, with emphasis on ICTs as generators and managers of knowledge and as linkages between centers; Second, the role of urban planning in setting a spatial and functional context for the development of knowledge hubs, with emphasis on the creation of places where knowledge work can be attracted or enhanced; and Third, the contribution of public policy to encouraging creativity, innovation and ICT infrastructure for knowledge hubs.

Mark Wilson is Associate Director of the School of Planning, Design and Construction and a Professor of Urban and Regional Planning at Michigan State University in the U.S. His academic background includes undergraduate and graduate degrees in economics from the University of Melbourne and a Ph.D. in Regional Science from the University of Pennsylvania. Mark Wilson's research and teaching interests address urban planning, information technology, economic geography, megaevents, public policy, and nonprofit organizations. Specific research interests focus on two themes: First, the economic, social, and political dimensions of cyberspace and implications of information and communications technologies for cities and regions. In 2006 he co-authored with Kenneth Corey, *Urban and Regional Technology Planning*, which develops strategies for communities to utilize information technology in a global economy. In addition, he serves as Chair of the International Geographical Union's Commission on the Geography of Global Information Society. The second research focus is on the planning, land use and economic issues associated with megaevents, such as the Olympics and world's fairs. Recent research has explored the use of megaevents as elements in place branding and destination marketing, and as vehicles for urban development. For additional information visit www.mark-wilson.org

Kenneth E. Corey, AICP has been working on the role of, and planning for technology-facilitated advanced services and knowledge-economy factors at the regional and local scale of development. His focus has been on planning. This has included explicit and continuous concern for planned change, policies and program planning, planning organization and methods of planning that are based on behavioral and social science and spatial-organizational theory and concepts. His approach to these topics and methods is comparative, international and global. This includes the incorporation of networking, linkages and connectivities among the economic factors of production, consumption and quality of life amenities. The venues for Corey's planning and policy work and observations have included Southeast Asia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Western Europe and North America. Corey's research and writing have been characterized by continuing interest for enhancing the reinforcing relationships and interdependencies between planning practice and planning scholarship. He has held academic leadership and research positions as follows. He has been Senior Research Advisor to the Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies, Michigan State University in the U.S. He was Dean of the College of Social Science at Michigan State University. At the University of Maryland, College Park, he served as Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Geography, and Director of the Institute for Urban Studies. He was Head of the Graduate Department of Community Planning and Professor at the University of Cincinnati. At the University of Rhode Island, he was Associate Professor of Community Planning and Geography in The Graduate School. Corey has been Fulbright Research Scholar at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, and has held Visiting Professor appointments at Peking University, People's Republic of China and at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom.



Reproduction Mobility in Asia

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The rise of “reproduction mobility”—movements of people for the purpose of maintaining and reproducing people on a daily and generational basis—is a significant development in Asia, especially after the 1997 financial crisis. In many parts of the region, cross-border mobility for marriage, for the provision as well as the receipt of care, and for education, often facilitated by commercial means, are increasing much faster than conventional labor migration. Reproduction mobility is characterised by strong inter-Asia connections. International marriages and the migration of domestic maids, for example, are almost exclusively inter-Asia. This workshop seeks to theorize together various types of reproduction mobility in the context of the changing global capitalism and nation-states. We examine how reproduction mobility is conditioned and mediated specifically by national regulations that are themselves shaped by state power, global capitalist imperatives, and national moral concerns. Our analytical focus is the migrants’ structural position in the global system instead of their actual activities, thus the term “reproduction” instead of “reproductive” mobility. One of our main hypotheses is that national regulations translate anxieties about the commodification of social reproduction and about contradictions between transnational processes and the imagined national coherence to the concerns about the “foreign body” in the reproductive domain. Reproduction mobility constitutes one of the most important sites for vernacular inter-Asia imagination. As such, intensified inter-Asia mobility may ironically reinforce primordial, ethnicity- and nationality-based identities.

Mika Toyota is Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore. She obtained her Ph.D. in Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Hull, UK in 2000. Subsequently she lectured at the University of Hull for three years before coming to Singapore to work for the Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis (2002-2004) and the Asia Research Institute (2004-2008) National University of Singapore. Dr Toyota has extensive field research experience in both Japan and Southeast Asia, and has published over 30 articles in both English and Japanese and in both academic journals and book chapters. Her current work examines: 1) migration of transnational health care workers (particularly for elderly care) from the Philippines and Indonesia to East Asian countries; 2) Japanese retirement migration to Southeast Asia and its retirement industry development (including medical tourism) in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines; and 3) the implications of the non-marriage trend, remittances and out-migration in Burma.

Xiang Biao (B.A. and M.A., Beijing University; Ph.D., Oxford) is a University Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of Oxford. His main past work include a long-term ethnographic study on a migrant community in Beijing (*Transcending Boundaries*. Chinese by Sanlian Press, 2000; English by Brill Academic Publishers, 2005), a sociological research on migrant workers in south China (*“Peasant Workers” and Urban Development*. Peking University, 1995), and an interdisciplinary study on migrant Indian computer professionals and labor relations in the global high-tech industry (*Global “Body Shopping”*. Princeton University Press, 2007; winner of 2008 Anthony Leeds Prize; Chinese by Peking University Press, 2011). He has published over 40 articles in both English and Chinese, and in both academic journals and public media. A number of articles were translated in French, Spanish and Italian. Xiang is currently writing a book *Making Order from Transnational Migration* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming) based on his 6-year field research in China, Japan, Singapore and South Korea on transnational labor recruitment and state regulation. He is also working on return migration in Asia as a mode of governance that regulates mobility through mobility, and a number of topics about intellectual debates in China. Prior to joining Oxford, Xiang was a research officer at the International Organization for Migration, Geneva, and a postdoctoral research fellow at National University of Singapore. He is also a Research Associate of Shanghai Institute of Law and Economics, Global Research Associate of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego, and a member of the National Advisory Group on Overseas Employment for the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, People’s Republic of China.

Workshop Paper Abstracts & Author Bios

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“Globalization and Women’s Remunerative Work: the Curious Case of Commercial Surrogacy in India”

Surrogacy refers to the phenomenon where a woman bears a child for an intending mother who is unable to do it herself. The moral apprehensions surrounding surrogacy were mitigated to a large extent with technologies like In-vitro Fertilization (IVF), a form of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) that compartmentalised reproduction in distinct components, each potentially transnationally commodifiable – egg and/or sperm donation, conception in laboratory, and gestation in a surrogate womb – leading to an emerging market of „infertility treatment” with avenues of making money by ART clinics, egg/sperm donors and women who agree to be surrogates – commercial gestational surrogates. Importantly, most countries in the global North have stringent regulations around commercial surrogacy. As is the case with other multi-national enterprises, stricter laws and regulations gave rise to a trend of outsourcing. India has witnessed an emerging trend of “reproductive tourism” for availing ARTs especially services of a commercial gestational surrogate. Arguably, there are at least three reasons for this – quality low-cost ART services provided by largely English-speaking doctors; cheap availability of women willing to be surrogates; and, permissive laws. However, laws lack clarity and have led to legal complications like the Japanese Baby Manji case or the ongoing German twins” case; and there is a legislation in the pipeline.

With globalization and heightened marketization previously “non-economic” activities have become commodified and it is in this context that commercial surrogacy can be seen as an issue of political economy where even the act of reproduction itself, removed from the terrain of ‘love’ and ‘family’ assumes the form of a remunerative work. It compels thinking about the ethics of commercialization of women’s reproductive labour. Drawing from feminist understandings of international political economy (IPE), this paper seeks to explore the phenomenon of commercial surrogacy and its implications for the way women’s reproductive work is conceptualized when it is remunerated and implications for women’s agency. The paper extrapolates the theoretical underpinnings of a feminist understanding to the booming commercial surrogacy industry in India where an increasing number of commissioning parents are foreigners and the women who offer to be surrogates largely come from disadvantaged sections of the society, something which is not merely a curious coincidence.

Sneha Banerjee is a graduate student pursuing a M.Phil/Ph.D programme in International Politics at the Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. While pursuing her Bachelors’ in Political Science at Miranda House in University of Delhi (DU), she had an elementary initiation to feminism, both academically and practically by being a part of various collectives upholding women’s rights. Such an engagement armed her with a vocabulary to explain her life experiences as a woman and she pursued the subject further in the form of two certificate courses in Women’s Studies from DU and Centre for Women’s Development Studies, New Delhi. As a graduate student she has chosen to specialize in International Politics and explore the feminist interventions in the field (arguably one of the few disciplines in which feminists have made inroads only as recently as the 1980s). Her area of research interest is feminist theoretical interventions in International Political Economy, particularly critiques of the transnational Assisted Reproductive Technologies industry. Apart from academics, Sneha has also trained in Hindustani classical music for eight years and has been christened an accomplished Indian cuisine chef by friends and family.

Sara Friedman, Associate Professor, Anthropology and Gender Studies, Indiana University
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“Reproducing the Taiwanese Nation: Population Anxieties in an Age of Marital Migration”

By the end of 2009, Taiwan faced the lowest birthrate in the world, one child per woman. As domestic birth and marriage rates declined over the past decade, cross-border marriages with Mainland Chinese and Southeast Asians increased or held steady, creating a growing population of Taiwanese children with mixed parentage. Drawing on

ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan and China between 2003 and 2010, this paper examines how national anxieties about Taiwan's population "problems" become articulated through immigration and naturalization policies that differently regulate Southeast Asian and Chinese spouses. Although policies encourage procreation as proof of marital authenticity, bureaucrats simultaneously express ambivalence about these "new Taiwanese children" and their future success in and commitment to Taiwan. The linking of immigration to national reproduction extends these concerns into the heart of Taiwanese families by calling attention to who is reproducing the Taiwanese nation and what makes a child Taiwanese.

Marriages with Mainland Chinese are especially contentious as Taiwan struggles to reconcile its new standing as an immigration destination with longstanding anxieties about its sovereign status and national identity. Despite public attention to marital fraud and political infiltration, Taiwanese continue to marry Mainland Chinese, and the children of these unions typically become Taiwanese citizens. Cross-Strait marriages shift the register of anxiety surrounding naturalized citizenship and national reproduction from difference to similitude, and from multiracial/multicultural challenges to national homogeneity to political differences hidden under a veneer of racial, ethnic, and linguistic similarities. Childbearing becomes a contested site in this context, precisely because it produces a new generation of citizens with ties to the Mainland while it also strengthens a Chinese spouse's claim to belonging in a Taiwanese family and the nation. Contradictory attitudes toward Mainland women's childbearing embedded in immigration policies may produce unintended consequences by alienating Chinese spouses who otherwise seek identification with Taiwan.

Sara Friedman is associate professor of Anthropology and Gender Studies at Indiana University in the U.S. She is the author of *Intimate Politics: Marriage, the Market, and State Power in Southeastern China* (Harvard University Press, 2006) and articles on marriage and the state, ethnicity, citizenship, and gender and sexuality in China. Her current research examines marital immigration from China to Taiwan and the challenges these cross-border marriages pose for Taiwan's sovereignty struggles and national identity. At present, she is writing a book titled, *Exceptional Citizens: Chinese Marital Immigrants and the Contested Borders of Family and Nation across the Taiwan Strait*.

Zeynep Gürtin-Broadbent, Research Fellow and Ph.D. Student, Centre for Family Research, University of Cambridge
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"Banning Reproductive Tourism? The Turkish Experience"

The field of assisted reproduction has become, particularly over the last decade, a primary cite for the global movement of experts, patients, and gametes, as well as of knowledge, norms and technologies. On the one hand, it is possible to theorize the spread of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) as an exemplary illustration of a "strikingly new" interactive migratory system in which de-territorialized technological know-how, money, persons, commodities, images and even ideologies "are involved in ceaselessly chasing each other around the world" (Appadurai, 1996: 38). Yet, on the other hand, ethnographic accounts repeatedly describe processes of territorialization, by which migrating ARTs are, sometimes laboriously, translated into acceptable, appropriate and meaningful local applications (see Inhorn and Birenbaum-Carmeli, 2008). Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Turkey since 2005, this paper interrogates the many strategies by which migration (of ideas, technologies and persons) is brought to the service of conceiving and reproducing national identity in the field of assisted reproduction. Concentrating on ARTs in Turkey, I show how a range of material and discursive practices (including legislation, advertising and moral judgments) are used to selectively bolster or breach a variety of national borders, and to create particular interrelations between the local and the global, or between the 'national' and the 'foreign'. The Turkish case study demonstrates how the application of ARTs is defined both by local morals and global travel, with movement and flows in different directions selectively enabled or disabled to promote particular conceptions of the nation.

Zeynep Gürtin-Broadbent is currently a Research Fellow at the Centre for Family Research, University of Cambridge. Her academic interests are in the socio-cultural, psychological and bioethical questions surrounding the use of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs), particularly with regards to gamete donation, "reproductive tourism" and ARTs in developing countries. Zeynep's Ph.D. thesis looks at the cultural constructions of IVF in Turkey. Based on ethnographic fieldwork between 2006-2010, the thesis examines both the public discourses and practices (such as

regulatory structures, commercial arrangements and media discourses) that shape the ways in which this technology is offered, and the private lives of men and women who receive it. Zeynep lectures and teaches for various departments and faculties in Cambridge, and is Convener of the research group Cambridge Interdisciplinary Reproduction Forum (CIRF).

Marcia C. Inhorn, William K. Lanman Jr. Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs in the Department of Anthropology and The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University and Chair, Council on Middle East Studies, Yale University
marcia.inhorn@yale.edu

“Reproductive Exile in Global Dubai: Stories from South Asia”

“Reproductive tourism”—also known as “fertility tourism,” “procreative tourism,” or “cross-border reproductive care” (CBRC)—has been defined as the search for assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) and human gametes (ova, sperm, embryos) across national and international borders. Although little empirical research on reproductive tourism has been conducted, eight main causes of reproductive tourism have been suggested by ethicists and legal scholars: 1) religious and ethical restrictions; 2) lack of resources and expertise; 3) safety concerns; 4) restrictions based on age, marital status, or sexual orientation; 5) shortages and waiting lists; 6) prohibitive costs; 7) privacy concerns; and 8) poor quality care. This paper will explore many additional reasons why infertile couples are moving to and from ART treatment settings around the globe. Based on a project carried out in Dubai, United Arab Emirates—a “global hub” city, traversed by 38 million travelers each year—the paper develops the concept of “reproductive exile” to capture the subjective experiences of infertile travelers who feel “forced” to leave their home countries in search of reproductive technologies and human gametes. Dubai is at the center of a regional “reproscape,” which encompasses travelers from many parts of the Middle East, as well as large populations from South Asia (especially India and Pakistan). This paper focuses on the two-way “reproflows” between Dubai and South Asia, attempting to unpack the reasons for reproductive migration between these two settings. The reproflows of infertile South Asian couples bespeak a world of fragmented reproductive health services, marked inequalities, lack of access, and poor quality care. Although India is now considered to be a global “hub” for reproductive tourism, especially surrogacy, many Indian infertile couples feel “forced” to leave their own country in order to achieve their dreams of parenthood.

Marcia C. Inhorn, Ph.D., MPH, is the William K. Lanman Jr. Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs in the Department of Anthropology and The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University in the U.S. She also serves as Chair of the Council on Middle East Studies. A specialist on Middle Eastern gender and health issues, Inhorn has conducted research on the social impact of infertility and assisted reproductive technologies in Egypt, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, and Arab America over the past 20 years. She is the author of four books on the subject, the editor or co-editor of eight books, the founding editor of *JMEWS* (*Journal of Middle East Women’s Studies*), and the co-editor of the Berghahn Book series on “Fertility, Reproduction, and Sexuality.” She is also past-president of the Society for Medical Anthropology of the American Anthropological Association. Inhorn has been a visiting faculty member at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, and the American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. In Fall 2010, she is the inaugural Diane Middlebrook and Carl Djerassi Visiting Professor at the Centre for Gender Studies at the University of Cambridge.

Olivia Killias, Ph.D. Candidate, Institute for Social Anthropology, University of Bern
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“The Making of ‘Quality Maids’: Managing Reproduction Migration between Indonesia and Malaysia”

Over the last twenty years, Indonesia has sent millions of international migrant workers overseas, and the overwhelming majority of these workers are women employed in domestic service. Through the remittances that are sent back by these women each year, the importance of paid domestic labour for the Indonesian economy has become incontestable; yet, the increased demand for domestic workers from Indonesia has also given rise to a flourishing transnational migration industry, consisting of various brokers and entrepreneurs and in particular, of recruitment and placement agencies. Empirically grounded in multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork carried out in

Indonesia and in Malaysia, this paper will seek to explore how ‘reproduction migration’ is framed by the managers of recruitment agencies in Indonesia and placement agencies in Malaysia in a context of increased moral anxieties about the mobility of ‘maids’. Commercial ‘maid agencies’ are indeed essential actors in the transnational flows of labour, love and capital, and they are situated at the very intersection between labour sending- and receiving states, between employers and workers. By focusing on this intersection, the paper shows how the *process* of reproduction migration is both a reflection of wider social inequalities and an important force in the reproduction of these inequalities; while the recruitment and placement of Indonesian domestic workers reflects the inequalities of reproduction between employers and workers, these processes also participate in the definition of what reproductive labour is, whether and how much it has to be paid for, and who is seen as an adequate provider of this labour. Hence, the recruitment and placement process shapes the migration in crucial ways; by emphasizing a social and cultural ‘gap’ between employers and employees, commercial agencies create the need for intermediaries, intermediaries committed to turning rural Indonesian women into ‘quality maids’.

Olivia Killias studied in Lausanne (Unil) and Amsterdam (UvA) and graduated in social sciences from the University of Lausanne (with highest honours) in 2004 with a thesis on unpaid domestic work in Switzerland. She is currently enrolled as a Ph.D. candidate at the Institute of Social Anthropology of the University of Bern, Switzerland. Her doctoral research deals with issues of bonded labour in Indonesian domestic worker migration and is empirically grounded in fourteen months of multi-sited, transnational ethnographic fieldwork. By taking a processual look at labour migration, the research examines different but interconnected stages, sites and actors involved in contemporary domestic worker migration – including the recruitment in the villages, the training in secluded camps, the placement abroad and the return. Olivia Killias is currently writing up her dissertation as a visiting fellow at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society of the University of Oxford. Her recent publications include: “Following the Maid. Multi-Sited Ethnography in Times of ‘Transnational’ Domestic Labour” in *Tsantsa* (2009) 14: 147-151 and “‘Illegal’ Migration as Resistance: Legality, Morality and Coercion in Indonesian Domestic Worker Migration to Malaysia” in the *Asian Journal of Social Science* 38 (6) (forthcoming).

Ara Wilson, Associate Professor, Women’s Studies and Cultural Anthropology and Director of the program in the study of sexualities, Duke University
 ara.wilson@duke.edu

“Inter-Asian Medicine, National Economies, And Transnational Embodiments”

Foreigner consumption of health care in Thailand has grown markedly over the 2000s through the emergence of a “medical tourist” sector. In 2006, more than a million foreigners from Asia, the Middle East, and first world countries received medical treatment in the hospitals and clinics oriented to foreigners. The most popular surgery sought by foreign patients, a majority of them women, is cosmetic surgery. In previous work (Wilson 2010), I explored the emergence of this sector. Medical tourism in Thailand is the result of deliberate government and business strategies to reconsolidate the national economy in the aftermath of the 1997 economic crisis and “natural” crises (the 2005 tsunami, SARS, Avian Flu) (one predicts an amplified encouragement of medical tourism following the recent political upheaval in the capital). To achieve a comparative advantage in global health care, medical tourism leverages already available resources – notably a strong public health sector, inexpensive labor costs, and a cultural reputation for affective labor. My paper is part of a larger project on medical tourism in Southeast Asia, starting with Thailand, analyzing its relation to reformulated social scales, including transnational, regional, national, public, private, and bodily registers. In the proposed paper, I focus the relatively elite consumers of medical tourism, examining how their investments in medical migration are produced through reformulations of embodied subjectivity. In particular, I focus on the gendered and racialized refashionings delivered through cosmetic surgery, including liposuction, eye surgery, and sex-reassignment surgery. My questions include the following: How are biotech interventions on bodies part of social reproduction? What are the political economic and sex/gender constructions of these desires? To what extent can they be read as strategies to navigate fluctuating, competitive social arenas or labor markets: that is, when might cosmetic surgery be read as a strategy in relation to material conditions? What is the place of the nation – national economy and legal contexts, as well as national identity and aspirations or the national image of Thailand – in the transnational consumption of medical care? My analysis draws on cultural as well as political economic theories to outline a geographic sketch of the demand and infrastructure for transnational medical care in Asia.

Ara Wilson is associate professor of Women's Studies and Cultural Anthropology at Duke University in the U.S. where she also directs the program in the study of sexualities. She is the author of *The Intimate Economies of Bangkok: Tomboys, Tycoons and Avon Ladies in the Global City* (2004). Drawing on political economy, geography, and feminist/queer theory, Wilson's research explores the cultural dynamics of global modernity in Southeast Asia and in sites formed by transnational flows. Her work has advanced a model of sexuality in relation to intra-Asian circuits in her essay "Queering Asia" (in the online journal *Intersections*) and in her current book project, *Sexual Latitudes: The Erotic Life of Globalization*. She has begun research on medical tourism to Bangkok and Singapore, including an essay published in *Asian Biotech*, eds Ong & Chen (2010).

CONFERENCE VENUE INFORMATION

VENUE

Auditorium, University Hall
National University of Singapore
Level 2, Lee Kong Chian Wing
21 Lower Kent Ridge Road
Singapore 119077

REGISTRATION COUNTER / SECRETARIAT, LEVEL 2

Please collect your conference kit and name badge at the Registration Counter.
The badge must be worn at all times to gain entry to sessions and functions.

Please check the Message Boards regularly for updates or announcements.
Messages for fellow delegates may be posted there.

SECRETARIAT

In case of emergency, please contact the Secretariat.
Lost and found will also be located there.

BOOK DISPLAYS

10 December 2010

0900 to 1600 hrs

SESSION ETIQUETTE

As a courtesy to the presenters and participants, please switch off (or put on silent mode) all beeping devices (mobile phones, etc.) during all sessions.

CONFERENCE SITE PLAN

Opening / Plenary Sessions	Auditorium, Level 2, Lee Kong Chian Wing
Breakout Sessions	Room 203, Level 2, Tan Chin Tuan Wing Room 301, Level 3, Tan Chin Tuan Wing Room 303, Level 3, Lee Kong Chian Wing Room 401, Level 4, Lee Kong Chian Wing Room 503, Level 5, Lee Kong Chian Wing
Welcome Lunch / Lunch	Nexus, Level 6, Lee Kong Chian Wing
Secretariat / Registration Speaker Prep Area / Internet Stations	Auditorium, Level 2, Lee Kong Chian Wing
Book Displays	Auditorium, Level 2, Lee Kong Chian Wing

FLOOR MAP OF VENUE



LOCAL INFORMATION

HOTEL

Holiday Inn Atrium Singapore

317 Outram Road, Singapore 169075

Tel: (65) 6733 0188

Fax: (65) 6733 0989

www.holidayinn.com/atrium-sin

LANGUAGE

There are four official languages in Singapore: English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

English is the language of the administration and is widely spoken.

CLIMATE

Singapore is an equatorial country with relatively uniform temperature, high humidity and abundant rainfall. Average daily temperature ranges between 28°C to 33°C.

ELECTRICITY

Singapore voltage is 220-240 volts AC, 50 cycles per second. On request, most hotels will provide transformers to visitors with electrical appliances of a different voltage, such as 110-120 volts, 60 cycles per second.

DRINKING WATER

It is safe to drink water straight from the tap in Singapore. However, for those who prefer bottled mineral water, local supermarkets and grocers always have ample stock.

POSTAL SERVICE

Singapore Post operates a network of more than 1,300 postal outlets conveniently located throughout the island. These outlets offer a wide range of postal, telecommunication and agency services. Most postal outlets are open Monday through Friday, from 08:30 to 17:00 and until 13:00 on Saturday. See www.singpost.com.sg for more details.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Police	999
Ambulance & Fire Brigade	995
Non-Emergency Ambulance Service	1777
Singapore Tourism Board	1800-736 2000
Postal Enquiries (SingPost)	1605
Local Directory Assistance	100
International Directory Assistance	104
Singapore General Hospital	(65) 6222 2322 / (65) 6234 4311
Mount Elizabeth Hospital	(65) 6737 2666
Gleneagles Hospital	(65) 6473 7222

LOCAL INFORMATION (continued)

TRANSPORT

MASS RAPID TRANSPORT (MRT)

This is a fast and efficient form of transport, with a train arriving every few minutes. Fares range from S\$1.00 to S\$2.00, from vending machines at the stations. Operating hours vary a little but trains run from around 05:15 to 00:15. It is recommended to check what time the last train leaves from the respective stations if you are planning a late night.

BUS

Bus fares range from S\$1.00 to S\$2.00. If you are paying in cash, please ensure you have the correct fare, as bus drivers do not give change. Alternatively, you can purchase an Ez-Link card, which is a stored-value fare card, from bus interchanges and MRT stations. Ez-Link cards may be used for bus and MRT fares.

TAXI

Taxis can be flagged from hotels and taxi stands, as well as on the streets, if there are no taxi stands nearby and traffic is not disrupted. Flagged taxi fares starts between S\$2.80 and S\$3.20 for the first 1km. There are additional charges for trips from Changi Airport (from S\$5.00 onwards, depending on the time); to and fro from the Central Business District (S\$3.00 from Monday to Saturday, 17:00-00:00), Peak Hours (35% of the metered fare on Monday to Saturday from 07:00-09:30 & 17:00-20:00); After Midnight (50% of the metered fare shown).

Advance booking numbers (booking surcharge varies from S\$3.50 to S\$16:00):

Comfort CityCab	(65) 6552 1111
Comfort Premier Cabs	(65) 6552 2828
SMRT Taxis	(65) 6555 8888
Premier Taxis	(65) 6363 6888

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