

Dr. Hanns W. Maull von der Universität Trier beantwortete die Frage in drei Schritten. Zunächst erörterte er, welche Hilfestellungen Europa und Deutschland leisten können, um Chinas Probleme lösen zu helfen. In einem weiteren Schritt schilderte er Möglichkeiten, wie Deutschland und Europa für sich selbst die durch China entstehenden Herausforderungen bewältigen könnten. Maull führte aus, dass wirtschaftlicher und technologischer Austausch und Hilfestellungen mit und für China wünschenswert und hilfreich, politische Einwirkungsversuche jedoch weder möglich noch normativ wünschenswert seien. Im dritten und letzten Teil des Vortrags zu den Implikationen für die deutsche Außenpolitik bemerkte der Politikwissenschaftler, dass der Handlungsspielraum Berlins gegenüber Peking begrenzt und Deutschland daher auf eine glaubwürdige und geschlossene europäische Chinapolitik angewiesen sei. Die europäische Strategie bezeichnete er als unrealistisch, da man sich eine Transformation Chinas nach dem eigenen Bilde wünsche. Ein weiteres Problem liege darin, dass die Politiken der einzelnen Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union (EU) zu China stark divergierten. In der Diskussion mit dem Plenum wurde schwerpunktmäßig über die Frage nach den Handlungsmöglichkeiten der EU gegenüber China und die Vermutung diskutiert, dass die problematische Konsensfindung in der europäischen Außenpolitik von der Volksrepublik ausgenutzt werden könne. Unter anderem wurde die Frage gestellt, ob Europa sich selbstbewusster gegenüber Peking verhalten solle oder ob in Europa ein mangelndes Verständnis hinsichtlich Chinas vorherrsche.

Martin Wagener zog in seinem Schlusswort das Fazit, dass die Trierer China-Gespräche 2009 verdeutlicht hätten, dass Peking zwar zahlreiche Herausforderungen zu bewältigen habe, der Aufstieg in nächster Zeit jedoch weiter weitgehend ungebremst voranschreiten dürfte. Die Vorträge hätten aus unterschiedlichen Perspektiven gezeigt, dass monokausale Erklärungen des chinesischen Aufstiegs in die Irre führten. Nur ein multiperspektivischer Blick ermögliche dem Betrachter, jene Kräfte besser zu verstehen, die das Reich der Mitte bewegen.

Lydia Knoche

7th Annual Conference of the European Association of Taiwan Studies (EATS)

Co-organized by the European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan at Eberhard Karls University, and the European Association for Taiwan Studies, Tübingen, 08.-10.04.2010

The conference was opened by Lin Wen-cheng (Taiwan Foundation for Democracy), Wan-yao Chou (National Taiwan University), Thomas Gold (University of Berkeley, California) and Gunter Schubert (Tübingen).

Panel 1 "Literature" brought together concepts of identity and history in relation to expressions of Taiwanese literature. Carsten Storm (Dresden University of

Technology) examined the concept of identity as an expression of “authenticity” for modernists and realists. Federica Passi (Ca’ Foscari University, Venice) traced issues of identity back to the Japanese colonial period and Jana Benesova (National Chengchi University, Taipei) discussed “Postmodernism, History and ‘Historiographic Metafiction’ in the Context of Taiwanese Literature.”

Panel 2, “Domestic Politics,” was opened by Dafydd Fell (SOAS, London), who observed that, since 2008, the candidate selection process within the KMT had become much more democratic, institutionalized and decentralized. Hung-jen Wang (ERCCT) contended that Taiwan’s focus on identity politics had led to the marginalization of some groups, such as the mainlanders. Ryan Brading (University of Essex) presented fieldwork interviews with the youth organizations of both Taiwanese parties. Yuang-Kuang Kao (National Chengchi University), presented informative details of the various political factions in Taiwan.

Panel 3 “Taiwan History with Special Attention to the Indigenous Past” was opened by Scott Simon (University of Ottawa) who provided an analysis of the changes in the discourse of the headhunting practice. Ching Hsiu Lin’s (University of Edinburgh) anthropological contribution was based on extensive fieldwork research among the Truku. Finally, Ann Heylen (National Taiwan Normal University), in “Interactions between Dutchmen and Aborigines on Paper: Brievenboek, Kerkboek van Formosa,” gave an illustrative description of the Dutch settler community in Dutch Formosa.

In Panel 4, Economics and Business, Chun-yi Lee (University of Leiden), argued that Taiwanese capital in mainland China has gradually become a Chinese governmental security asset. Han-Teng Liao (University of Oxford) presented his research on the role of ICT, which was focused on various geo-political and -linguistic factors.

Panel 5, “The Phenomenon of Bentuhua in Taiwanese Society,” was opened by Astrid Lipinsky (University of Vienna) who analyzed the ways in which Taiwanization in Taiwan’s women’s movement is intertwined with globalization processes. Yi-Fang Chen (University of Edinburgh) explained how the weavings of rush-woven objects in rural Taiwan have become part of the local heritage. Oliver Streiter (University of Kaohsiung), Yoann Goudin (INALCO) and Ann Meifang Lin (University of Kaohsiung) co-authored a paper on “Taiwan’s Tombstones in a Historical Perspective.”

Panel 6, “Economic Integration and the PRC,” was opened by Ting Ting Chang (LSE), after which, Saša Istenič (University of Ljubljana) dealt with the success of various Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) in improving relations between Taipei and Beijing. “Reminiscence of Zollverein – ECFA from a Constructivist View” by Cho-Hsin Su (Panthéon-Assas Paris II University) examined the relative costs and benefits for the two parties involved in the ECFA.

Panel 7, “Language Policies / Taiwan Studies” was opened by Henning Klöter (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), who drew attention to versions of nationalist Taiwanese academic scholarship. In “Language Policy in the Early Postwar Period in Taiwan,” Táňa Dluhošová (Masaryk University) analyzed the implementation of the “Mandarin-only” policy and Hardina Ohlendorf (SOAS) spoke about “The Institutionalization of Taiwan Studies.”

Panel 8, Gender, started with a study of the life of a Taiwanese female head of household from a historical perspective by Xingchen Lin (Radboud University Nijmegen). Jens Damm (Chang Jung University, Tainan) presented research on questions related to the extent to which Taiwan’s policy of multiculturalism has included gays and lesbians in Taiwan. The final paper, “Citizens from Outside: The Political Implications of Marriage Migration from China to Taiwan” was presented by Isabelle Cheng (SOAS).

Panel 9, “Anthropology, Religion and Popular Culture,” opened with a presentation of two papers, one by Fabian Graham (Bristol University), and one by Yves Menheere (National Taiwan University), which both dealt with the recent transformation of traditional religion in Taiwan. The panel closed with a paper by Sang-Yeon Sung (University of Vienna) on “The Functions of Hallyu in the Negotiation and Construction of Contemporary Taiwanese Identity.”

In Panel 10, “Placemaking, Multiculturalism and the City,” by Susana Sanz Giménez (Complutense University Madrid) compared the collective memory, found in the films of Hou Hsiao-hsien, with the individual memory found in the films of Tsai Ming Liang. “Building Locality at the Site of Memories” by Min-Chin Chiang (Leiden University) dealt with “Taiwan’s memory boom” which emerged in the 1990s. “Empire and Regional Identity: Ide Kaoru’s Architecture Writings” by Wen-shuo Liao (Academia Historica) focused on the Japanese architect, Ide Kaoru (1879-1944). “Current Cultural Politics of Ethnicity in Manhattan Chinatown: The Competition between China and Taiwan” by Ann Shu-ju Chiu (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) concluded the panel.

The next annual conference after the official registration of EATS as an independent organization will take place in 2011 in Ljubljana.

Jens Damm

Methoden der Qualitativen Interviewführung

Workshop der DGA-Nachwuchsgruppe Asienforschung, Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut, Freiburg, 14.-15.05.2010

Im fünften Jahr des Bestehens der DGA Nachwuchsgruppe fand – ebenfalls zum fünften Mal – ein von der Nachwuchsgruppe veranstalteter Methodenworkshop statt. Die Reihe, die 2007 in Köln mit dem ersten Workshop zum Thema Feldforschung ihren Anfang nahm, wurde seither mit wechselnden thematischen Schwerpunkten