Global Asia Initiative Past Events
2016 – Current

Spring 2016

Global Asia: Re-Visioning Area Studies for our Times
March 25, 2016
4pm
Holsti-Anderson Room, Rubenstein Library 153

The Global Asia Initiative at Duke will be inaugurated with a plenary session featuring three prominent Asianists exploring connections, comparisons and convergences between different Asian societies and their links with the world outside. The inaugural event will also mark the signing of an agreement between GAI and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) as GAI joins the SSRC’s InterAsia Partnership as a Coordinating Partner and a hub for nodal research activities.
[CCP & GAI Joint Workshop] Non-Dualistic Logic in Nishida Kitarō’s “Logic and Life”
September 22, 2016
12:00-2:00pm
West Duke 204

Main Speaker: Takushi Odagiri (M.D. Tokyo, Ph.D. Stanford).

He is a postdoctoral research fellow for the Global Asia Initiative at Duke University and a visiting faculty member for the Asian & Middle Eastern Studies department. ** The Center for Comparative Philosophy will provide a light lunch for the workshop. The room will open from **12:00** for people to serve themselves and take a seat.

Abstract:

Nishida, Kitarō (1870-1945) is a twentieth-century Japanese philosopher. Influenced by Fichte and Hegel, Nishida’s philosophical work is often compared with Lebensphilosophie [philosophy of life], the intellectual trend that came on the scene around the turn of the 20th century. In this reading workshop, we will read and discuss the first few sections of “Logic and Life” (1936), in which Nishida talks about the origin of logic based on his non-dualism.

The reading “Logic and Life” can be found at: http://search.library.duke.edu/search?id=DUKE005475145

Or search “Place and Two Dialectic: Two Essays.”
In his recent study The Rise of Modern Science Explained: A Comparative History the historian of science Floris Cohen offers a new analytical tool in terms of modes of nature-knowledge to explain the emergence of modern science. He argues that three modes of nature-knowledge – realist mathematical, kinetic corpuscular, and fact-finding experimental – combined to make this possible. Cohen traces the roots of the first two modes to traditions of ancient Greek thought in Athens and Alexandria respectively, and the last as spontaneously arising within Renaissance Europe. This allows him to articulate a comparative history which explains why modern science emerged in Europe and not in any one of the other leading civilizations.

This talk proposes that the origins of these modes of nature-knowledge are better traced to the impact of three crucial influences entering Renaissance Europe from outside - the powerful computational techniques of the Indian number system, the Arabic optics of Ibn al-Haytham, and the flow of mechanical technologies from China across the corridor of communication created by the Mongol Empire. Although the impact of Indian numbers, Arabic optics and Chinese technologies on Renaissance Europe is widely appreciated their deep implications for modern science become more evident when we consider how they shaped the modes of natural-knowledge Cohen invokes to explain the rise of modern science. But this also requires us to go beyond the comparative approach within which he confines
them toward a connective history that traces the origins of his three modes of
nature-knowledge into the wider global context of Renaissance Europe.

Arun Bala is a physicist and philosopher of science who is the author of The
and Complementarity Beyond Physics: Neils Bohr’s Parallels (Palgrave Macmillan,
October 2016, forthcoming). He edited Asia, Europe and the Emergence of
Modern Science: Knowledge Crossing Boundaries (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), and
co-edited (with Prasenjit Duara) The Bright Dark Ages: Comparative and
Connective Perspectives (Brill, 2016). His current research explores connections
between modern and Asian traditions of science.

The Center for Comparative Philosophy & Global Asia Initiative Joint Reading
Workshop
Nishida on Well-Being: Reflections from Medieval Buddhist Philosophy
October 13, 2016
12:00 – 2:00 PM
West Duke 204

Main Speaker: Takushi Odagiri (M.D. Tokyo, Ph.D. Stanford).

He is a postdoctoral research fellow for the Global Asia Initiative at Duke University and a visiting faculty member for the Asian & Middle Eastern Studies department.
Commentator: Bobby Bingle (Ph.D. Student, the Department of Philosophy, Duke University)

** The Center for Comparative Philosophy will provide a light lunch for the workshop. The room will open from **12:00** for people to serve themselves and take a seat.

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Japanese philosophers. Influenced by Fichte and Hegel, Nishida’s work is often
compared with Lebensphilosophie [philosophy of life], the philosophical trend that
arise around the turn of the 20th century. His main works include An Inquiry into the
This workshop will discuss Nishida’s ideas of well-being, which is closely related to his philosophy of life and the environment. There are two seemingly contradictory ideas of well-being in his thought, unity and self-negation (or “dialectics”). According to Nishida, although well-being is defined by the unity of experience, it is more fundamentally characterized as self-negation. Drawing upon Medieval Buddhist philosophy, the speaker will discuss these notions in Nishida’s early essay from *An Inquiry into the Good* (1911), and his late essay *Logic and Life* (1936).

Metamorphosis: The Imperial Transformation of Lower Burma, 1850-1940
October 18, 2016
4:30pm
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadiieh Family Conference Hall

In this presentation, connections are made between and among a broad array of changes associated with British imperial control in Lower Burma. Not only did the advent of British control lead to well-known changes in political authority and economic structure/orientation, but also to profound environmental and demographic changes, to possible psycho-social reconfigurations, and, perhaps most troubling, to deleterious biometric changes in the Burmese population.

This talk is apart of our Global Asia Initiative Environmental Humanities Series
Metamorphosis: The Imperial Transformation of Lower Burma, 1850-1940

A talk with Dr. Peter Coclanis, University of North Carolina

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OCTOBER 18, 2016 - 4:30 PM
John Hope Franklin Center, Room 240
The Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall
The Global Asia Environmental Humanities Series

India - China Relations under Modi, Tensions in the Evolving Pattern
October 27, 2016
12:00-1:00 PM
Perkins Library, Room 217
India-China relations appeared to have entered a period of tensions during the leadership of two assertive leaders, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and China's President Xi Jinping. But the overall trend of expanding interaction in multiple spheres continued to grow. Xi Jinping's signature initiative, One Belt, One Road (OBOR) was critically seen by Indian policy-makers as China's strategic move to expand its influence in Euro-Asia, as a counter to US's 'pivot to Asia' strategy. While OBOR and the US factor, besides competing policies in their neighbourhood and in Indian Ocean, brought new elements in India-China relations, the old irritants remained alive. The boundary dispute, the large trade deficit for India and the Dalai Lama's activities engaged them in negotiations. The broad spectrum of India-China relations was most positive in multilateral and global levels. India joined the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank as a founder member. On climate change and global financial reforms both spoke from the same platform in G-20, IMF and WTO. Even though trade and investment were still on a slow track, their cooperation on several fronts continued to grow despite the new areas of tensions. In this context, I will discuss the options and trends followed by the state and social movements in these two countries. A light lunch will be served.
This conference aims to reflect and analyze aspects of the CR and its influence over the decades in the world beyond China proper or beyond its historical period in China. This two-day conference opens with a keynote speaker, an art exhibit on the themes of the Cultural Revolution poster art, and the film premiere of Wu Wenguang’s *Investigating My Father*. The second day includes a list of speakers covering topics from Maoism in Peru’s Shining Path to the effects of the Cultural Revolution on Thailand and India.
Today, appeals to nativism and political mobilization rooted in religious ideals are motivating systemic change and fomenting social upheaval across the world. In this one-day symposium, participants in the two panels will present case studies from Japan, Pakistan, Turkey, and other Asian nations to discuss contentious and frequently under-examined religious dynamics that shape the region today.

Co-sponsored by the Global Asia Initiative, Asian/Pacific Studies Institute, North Carolina State University, Duke Islamic Studies Center.
Main Speaker: Sukaina Hirji (Virginia Tech)

Sukaina Hirji (Princeton PhD) is Assistant Professor in the Philosophy Department at Virginia Tech. Her area of research specialty is ancient philosophy, with a particular focus on Aristotle.

Commentator: Sungwoo Um (Ph.D. Student, the Department of Philosophy, Duke University)

*There will be an informal Coffee Session with the speaker after the talk (2pm at Philosophy Department Lounge). Dr. Hirji will share with students and faculty her experience on the job market last year! You can join us at the coffee session if you cannot make to the talk!**  

** The Center for Comparative Philosophy will provide a light lunch for the workshop. The room will open from 12:00 for people to serve themselves and take a seat.

Abstract: In this talk, she sketches the structure of Aristotle’s own ethical theory, and suggests why it deserves renewed philosophical attention in its own right. She argues that neo-Aristotelian virtue ethics gets the structure of Aristotle’s ethical theory almost entirely backwards. According to her view, Aristotle’s theory gives us a way of understanding the necessary connection between being virtuous and being happy without being vulnerable to the charge of egoism.
Can the Middle East Learn from Southeast Asia?

November 14, 2016
4:30pm
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadiieh Family Conference Hall

Embroyled in vicious cross-border sectarian wars, the Middle East dominates daily headline news. Turmoil in the Middle East contrasts starkly with encouraging signs of democratic transition in Southeast Asia even if at times, it seems fragile as in Myanmar. The Philippines and Indonesia have completed their transition and developed relatively open but messy, flawed and highly contested political systems. Thailand’s authoritarian resurgence highlights the threat of democratic reversals. What accounts for these differences? This seminar will discuss three key factors: the impact of a civil society infrastructure or the lack thereof; the importance of coalitions between the military, civil society and the business community; and the significance of properly managing inter-ethnic relations. There are lessons to be learnt from transitions in Southeast Asia, but these have to be are treated with caution and consideration, given the different historical, social, political and economic context in the Middle East. Yet experiences in Southeast Asia and Tunisia demonstrate that transition in the Middle East and North Africa is possible and inevitable. The 2011 Arab revolts were the beginning of a tortuous process of two-steps forward, one step backwards that could take up to a quarter of a century or more, as in Southeast Asia. The comparison of the two regions provides insights on how the process in the Middle East and North Africa can be moved forward.
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The Sacred Grove and the City: Analysis of Preference in India
November 21, 2016
4:30 PM
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall

The Global Asia Initiative Environmental Humanities Series Presents:

David Grace proposes to present findings from his 2016 survey of residents living near four sacred grove sites at various levels of urbanization in India’s National Capital Region and its southern periphery. This research centers on an analysis of preferences for sacred and non-sacred forests given urbanization. Utilizing revealed preference data on actual forest visits in addition to stated preference data on visit choice of hypothetical forests from contingent valuation questions, Grace identifies demand for sacred forests and non-sacred forests. Further, discrete choice tasks allow me to quantify the impact of forest size, quality, temple presence, and extraction level on forest preference. Given these models of preference based on demand, Grace tests hypotheses on the cognitive underpinnings of demand by forest type and characteristic. His findings will contribute to growing discourse on sacred natural sites and their conservation prospects given cultural and environmental change scenarios.
The Sacred Grove and the City: Analysis of Preferences in India's National Capital Region

A Talk with David Grace, Duke University
The Global Asia Initiative Environmental Humanities Series

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November 21, 2016
4:30 pm
John Hope Franklin Center
Room 240
The Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall

Spring 2017

Indigenous Governance and Traditional Territory
January 17, 2017
4:00 PM
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall
Dr. Yih-Ren Lin from Taipei Medical University in Taiwan will speak about indigenous peoples' traditional ecological knowledge and its struggling existence with Taiwan government's nature conservation policy. He also touches upon the issue of transformative justice and Taiwan's historical truth seeking expressed through Taiwan president's apology to indigenous peoples on 1 August, 2016. The wind-fallen beech incident in 2005 is the case to show Taiwan's indigenous natural history and related local knowledge is undermined by the modern nature conservation government's policy. The current government's policy is much influenced by the early international trend on nature-people dichotomy. Under these circumstances, the indigenous traditional use of natural resources is heavily prohibited by the conservation laws. From the participatory process, Dr. Lin argues the indigenous ecological knowledge that embodies their delicate interaction with the environment materially and metaphysically is a challenge to the nature-people dichotomy of the modern nature conservation policy thinking. This revelation of indigenous truth might be continued by the action of Taiwan president's apology and more hidden indigenous stories will be told to justify the value of indigenous ecological knowledge in terms of nature conservation.
Environmental Humanities in Asia Workshop
January 22-23, 2017
All Day
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall

On Jan 22-23, 2017, the Global Asia Initiative at Duke will organize a workshop on the Environmental Humanities in Asia (EHA) program it is initiating at Duke. The format of the workshop will include presenters making 20 minute presentations introducing their work and its significance for an agenda with the EHA. The workshop is designed around the visit of Lin Yih-ren, a Taiwanese scholar who works on Buddhist environmentalism, aboriginal hunting cultures and multi-species relations.

Sunday January 22nd, 2017
12:00 pm: Lunch

12.30 pm -1.30pm
Keynote Speaker: Yih-Ren Lin, Taipei Medical University: ‘Disaster: Administrators, Buddhists and Indigenous resilience’
1.30-3.00 pm: Environmental Justice:
Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan, Yale University: Environmental Jurisprudence and Inequality in India

Julia Thomas, University of Notre Dame: The Politics of Periodization: “the Anthropocene” and Asia
Carlos Rojas, Duke University: Imagining locale: Hong Kong protest movements in the age of the Anthropocene

3.15-4.45 pm: Historical Approaches:
Christian Lentz, University of North Carolina: The Labors of Citizenship: Environmental Politics in Postcolonial Vietnam
Meng Yue, University of Toronto: Contested Ways of the “Good Life”

4.45-6.15 pm: Technology and Culture:
Marc Jeuland, Duke University: Preference heterogeneity and adoption of improved cookstoves in northern India
Meena Khandelwal, University of Iowa: In Favor of Awkward Conversations: Universalizing Epistemologies and Deep Meaning
Ralph Litzinger, Duke University and Fan Yang, University of Maryland, Baltimore County: Eco-media Events: Media Materialism as a New Method for Environmental Humanities

Monday January 23rd, 2017
9 am Meet and coffee/breakfast rolls/fruit

9.30 am-11.30 am: Spiritual Ecologies:
Robert Weller, Boston University: Religious Change and Disturbed Religious Ecosystems in Jiangsu, China
Chris Coggins, Bard College at Simon’s Rock: Wind-Water Polities: Village Fengshui Forests and Sustainable Citizenship in Southern China
Dan Smyer Yü, Yunnan Minzu University: Eco-geological Terrains of Gods, Humans, and the Earth: An Ethography of Folk Buddhist Environmental Humanities in Amdo
David Grace, Duke University: The Sacred Grove and the City: Analysis of Preferences in India’s National Capital Region
11.30-1.00 pm: Animals and Humans:
Haiyan Lee, Stanford University: “A Convocation of Politic Worms”: The Romance of the Species in the Anthropocene
Jeffrey Nicolaisen, Duke University: Sustainable Citizenship and the Taiwanese Canine: Who is included in the Anthropocene citizenry?
Barbara Ambros, University of North Carolina: Hidy, Hidy, Little Rascal: Raccoons as a Non-native Species and National Identity in Japan

1.00-1.30 pm Lunch

1.30-3.00 pm: Representing Degradation:
William Schaefer, University of Rochester: Photograph Ecologies: Picturing the Anthropocene in China
Melody Jue, The University of California, Santa Barbara: Environmental Media and the Futures of Storytelling
Takushi Odagiri, Duke University: The Binary of the Everyday after the Fukushima Crisis

3.00-3.45: Wrap Up: moderated by Prasenjit Duara

The Center for Comparative Philosophy & Global Asia Initiative Joint Reading Workshop Daoism Meets Environmental Ethics: Relational Virtue in Zhuangzi and Leopold
February 2, 2017
1:30-3:30 PM
West Duke 204

Main Speaker: Marion Hourdequin (Colorado College)
Marion is Associate Professor and Chair of the Philosophy Department at Colorado College. She is the author of *Environmental Ethics: From Theory to Practice* (Bloomsbury, 2015) and editor of *Restoring Layered Landscapes: History, Ecology, and Culture* (Oxford, 2016).

Commentator: **Ewan Kingston** (Ph.D. Student, the Department of Philosophy, Duke University)

**The Center for Comparative Philosophy will provide a light lunch for the workshop. The room will open from 1:15pm for people to serve themselves and take a seat.**

**Abstract:** This talk explores the concept of relational virtue and its relevance to environmental ethics through discussion of two texts: the *Zhuangzi* (a classical Daoist text) and Aldo Leopold’s *Sand County Almanac*. I argue that both texts provide insights into the possibility of conceiving environmental virtue relationally, helping to overcome the dichotomy between “virtue centered” and “value centered” environmental ethics. Leopold and Zhuangzi each emphasize engagement, receptivity, perspective-taking, and the capacity to overcome preconceptions as critical in guiding relations between humans and the broader world. However, Zhuangzi – though not explicitly concerned with the “environment” or “conservation” – pushes further than Leopold in certain respects and provides key insights for ethics in a global context and a time of rapid environmental change.

*Kenan Institute Sponsored Cross-Cultural Workshop*

*Uncertain of Uncertainty? Certainly (Not): Illness and Wellness in Chan Buddhism*

*March 2, 2017*

*4:15 – 5:45 pm*

*Perkins Library, Room 217*
Steven Heine is professor and founding director of Asian Studies at Florida International University. An authority on East Asian religion and culture, Heine has published thirty books dealing with Chan/Zen Buddhism in China and Japan and related topics. His most recent work is Chan Rhetoric of Uncertainty in the Blue Cliffs Record: Sharpening Sword at the Dragon Gate, and he is developing a new project on Dōgen’s classic, Treasury of the True Dharma-Eye (Shōbōgenzō).

Abstract: The Chinese Chan Buddhist notion of Uncertainty, or fundamental ambivalence and indeterminacy, serves as the basis for illness leading to anxiety and doubt when not understood and as the basis of wellness when its implications are appreciated and applied. In Chan, the antidote is the same as the ailment. This paper examines various Chan paradigms developed in twelfth century China for expressing Uncertainty, including kōan (kōan) cases, poetry and painting, ox-herding parables, and personal narratives of prominent monks who underwent suffering and redemption through engaging the meaning of indeterminacy.

* This talk is partially supported by the East Asian Religion Research Cluster Funds.
Cliff Record: Sharpening Sword at the Dragon Gate, and he is developing a new project on Dōgen's classic, Treasury of the True Dharma-Eye (Shōbōgenzō).

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**Bharatanatyam Performance by Mythili Prakash**

**March 2, 2017**

**5:00 pm**

**Doris Duke Center at Sarah P. Duke Gardens**

Performance has limited seating available, so attendees MUST REGISTER; please contact Jennifer Prather at jprather@duke.edu (link sends e-mail).

As part of the launch of the Duke India Initiative, dynamic dancer and choreographer Mythili Prakash will give a performance of Bharatanatyam dancing. Mythili Prakash is at Duke as part of a residency which includes workshops and choreographing a piece for Duke student dancers for presentation at the Duke Dance Department's mainstage concert, ChoreoLab, at 7:30 p.m. on April 14-15 in Reynolds Industries Theater. +++ Raised in Los Angeles, California, Mythili began dancing at an early age and launched her performing career at the age of eight. She has toured her own solo productions in the United Kingdom, France, Singapore, the United States and Mexico and was featured on NBC's Superstars of Dance. She has also acted, cast in the award-winning film Life of Pi, directed by Ang Lee, as the wife of Pi.
Melancholy: Ba Jin’s Anarcho-Humanism in Republican Shanghai
March 8, 2017
12:00 – 1:00 pm
John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadiieh Family Conference Hall
Wednesdays at the Center
Ba Jin (1904-2005) is one of the most celebrated authors of twentieth century China. Most widely known for his novel Family (first serialized in 1931), Ba Jin was an anarchist inspired by Kropotkin and Bakunin who corresponded with such prominent international figures as Emma Goldman (1869-1940), Alexander Berkman (1870-1936), and Bartolomeo Vanzetti (1883-1927). This lecture examines the earliest period of Ba Jin's output, from 1929-33, in light of his anarchist commitments. Attention to the martyrologies of Japanese, Italian-American, and Russian revolutionaries Ba Jin wrote in this period reveal the way in which his short stories and novels combined letters and memoir into ostensible fiction.

Burton-Rose argues that Ba Jin's internationalist anarchist vision was predicated on continual return to a small repertoire of emotions that he conceived of as universal, and seek to unify the early stage of his oeuvre through the appeal to common humanity underlying his fiction and non-fiction.

Daniel Burton-Rose is a Post-Doctoral Teaching Fellow at the North Carolina State University and a participant in the collaborative project "Accounting for Uncertainty: Prediction And Planning in Asia's History" organized by the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg.
Previous hydro-economic work has argued that the degree of interdependence in the Ganges Basin has often been overstated, and that the primary benefit of investments in large dams in Nepal is power production. Yet planning for such projects continues to be impeded by a public narrative that says that downstream irrigators should pay for the water supply and flood control they would provide. In addition, the local hydro-politics of dams are complicated, because costs incurred by populations living near these projects are often highly concentrated, while the benefits of increased power production are dispersed over large areas and populations. In this talk, Marc Jeuland of Duke University will describe an ongoing project that aims to better explore local perceptions and preferences for hydropower projects, and to understand how a perspective focused on local tradeoffs relates to the public narrative surrounding such projects.
Following a century of violent anti-religious campaigns, China is now filled with new temples, churches and mosques--as well as cults, sects and politicians trying to harness religion for their own ends. Driving this explosion of faith is uncertainty--over what it means to be Chinese, and how to live an ethical life in a country that discarded traditional morality a century ago and is still searching for new guideposts.

Ian Johnson is a Pulitzer-Prize winning writer focusing on society, religion, and history. He works out of Beijing and Berlin, where he also teaches and advises academic journals and think tanks. Johnson has spent over half of the past thirty years in the Greater China region, working as a newspaper correspondent in China from 1994 to 1996 with Baltimore's The Sun and from 1997 to 2001 with The Wall Street Journal, where he covered macro economics, China's WTO accession and social issues. In 2009, Johnson returned to China, where he writes features and essays for The New York Times, The New York Review of Books, The New Yorker, National Geographic, and other publications. He teaches undergraduates at The Beijing Center for Chinese Studies, and also runs a fellowship program there. In addition, he formally advises a variety of academic journals and think tanks on China, such as the Journal of Asian Studies, the Berlin-based think tank Merics, and New York University's Center for Religion and Media.

Territorial conflicts among sovereign states, whether on land or sea, have been endemic since the appearance of the very idea of sovereignty in Europe. Yet as Thongchai Winnichakul and others have revealed, the very idea of a sovereign ‘geobody’ in Asia is not much more than a century old. So how are historical materials and events that do not speak to the modern notion of sovereignty utilized to make sovereignty claims? To what extent is the mobilization around
historical identities the more important factor? How rapidly can these identities change? How do states and other players negotiate between relatively recent international laws, identity mobilization and assertions of raw power?

Morning Session: 10:00 am - 12:00 pm
HISTORICAL IDENTITIES, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE LIMITS OF POWER

Arnulf Becker Lorca, Brown University: Non-Western, Asian, Chinese: Plural International Legal Cultures & the Meaning of Sovereignty

Franck Billé, University of California - Berkeley: Sea as Land: New Deployments of the Logomap in East Asia

Jeffrey Winters, Northwestern University: Becoming Indonesia and Indonesian

Afternoon Session: 1:00 pm - 3:30 pm
THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Tansen Sen, Baruch College, City University of New York: The Zheng He Expeditions and Geopolitics of the South China Sea

William Hurst, Northwestern University: Great Power Politics in the South China Sea

William Callahan, London School of Economics: Maps, Sovereignty and Space in the South China Sea

Professor Callahan will also show his 15 minute film, 'Mearsheimer vs. Nye on the Rise of China'

Wrap-up Dialogue and Discussion: 3:45 pm - 4:30 pm
Ted C Fishman and Prasenjit Duara
The Global Asia Initiative (GAI) at Duke together with DKU will hold a conference on Environmental Humanities in Asia May 22-24, 2017. GAI has been preparing for this conference for a year and we held a preliminary workshop to set the agenda and themes for the conference on Jan 22-23, 2017. The conference is to be titled, "Environmental Justice and Sustainable Citizenship" and will be among the first
environmental humanities in Asia conference possibly to be held anywhere. In this first year of the conference series, we will focus on comparable and connected issues regarding the environment in China and India.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT: HTTPS://SITES.DUKE.EDU/GLOBALASIACONFERENCE/

The term citizenship can best be understood historically as it has developed into the present. Over the last couple of centuries, it developed from the rights and duties between the nation-state and subject in the civic and military spheres. Since the middle of the twentieth century, it has expanded to include a set of social and economic rights (right to food, education, health, etc.) of individuals to be protected by law. In deepening this realm of rights in welfare theory, thinkers, most notably, Amartya Sen developed the notion of ‘capabilities’ afforded by society and state to humans/citizens as the criterion for the exercise of rights and freedom. In the absence of the apparatus to generate such capabilities, citizens’ rights could remain merely on paper. Philosophically, the enhancement of capabilities rather than a focus on maximizing growth or utility may be considered a more appropriate goal for a planet with finite resources.

These arguments gain particular force when applied to a sustainable environment and what it would mean to have rights of citizens to a protected environment and fair share of sustainable resource use. While advocating the capabilities argument, the economist Tim Jackson has urged that capabilities and rights must be bound on the one hand by the scale of the global population and on the other by the finite ecology of the planet. In order for the capabilities argument to provide justice not only for the poor of the planet but for the environment, it is necessary to re-evaluate the basis for true human flourishing. In these ways, we may return to such normative goals as Leopold’s Land Ethic while also attending to the vast numbers of humans across the world who are in reality excluded from genuine citizenship rights.

The theme of sustainable citizenship and environmental justice thus offers a wide agenda of research to pursue in the environmental humanities of Asia. The rights of citizens to be able to achieve their goals of livelihood, education and freedoms is matched by the research on what it means to have a sustainable planet. The preservation of biodiversity; the value of animal life; the protection of our home and work place versus degrading other environments; the problems of
governance and vested interests; the means – whether by governmental, activist or aesthetic—to enable and promote sustainable justice; the exploration of alternative modes, historical and contemporary, of human-nature relations; the inquiry into the optimal means of conserving and sharing scarce resources whether by spiritual or secular means, are some of the topics undertaken by the workshop participants.

In this project, we understand citizenship not merely as an abstract set of rights, but seek to grasp how these rights may be intertwined with a deeper sense of belonging linked to practices and values of home and the landscape, animals and spirits, fairness and resilience. Are modern resources, such as ‘rights’ and civil society always compatible with or capable of furthering or adjudicating (dispensing justice to) these values?

Summer 2017

Workshop on 'Ecological Spirituality' in Cambodia
Monday, July 31 at 9:00 am to Tuesday, August 1 at 3:00 pm
Sihanoukville Meeting Room, 2 Fl., InterContinental Hotel
296, Mao Tse Tung Boulevard (245)
Phnom Penh 12306
Cambodia

With the drive to modernize leading to the depletion of Cambodia's natural resources and threats to traditional ways of living, new understandings of rights-based citizenship and environmental responsibility are giving rise to rediscovered forms of local activism and resistance. From the forests of Prey Lang to the valleys of Areng, a diverse cast of environmental defenders have come into being, with
the aim of protecting these fragile ecological systems and promoting the sustainable use of their resources. Accompanying efforts to redefine and assert their rights, these defenders are initiating a resurgence in ecological spirituality. Here, indigenous knowledge, traditional social values and religious beliefs are coming to feature prominently in contemporary imaginations of the human-nature relationship, and in efforts to bring about a more just environment.

This Workshop on 'Ecological Spirituality in Cambodia: Exploring Environmental Justice and Sustainable Citizenship' will bring together environmental activists, religious figures and academics from across Cambodia and the region, in order to foster dialogue among local practitioners and scholars on the challenges of environmental justice and sustainable development in Cambodia today. It is organized by Duke University’s Global Asia Initiative, an SSRC hub for Environmental Humanities in Asia led by Prof Prasenjit Duara, and UNSW's Environmental Justice and Human Rights Project led by Dr Pichamon Yeophantong.

Fall 2017

Film Screening and Discussion: Raise the Umbrellas
September 20, 2017
2:00 – 5:30 p.m.
Richard White Auditorium

-- Panel discussion to follow w/ dir. Evans CHAN, Rwei-ren WU (Academica Sinica), and Prof. Ho-fung HUNG (Sociology, Johns Hopkins); moderated by Prasenjit DUARA (East Asian Studies, Duke)

Evans Chan’s 2016 documentary film, Raise the Umbrellas, explores the origin and impact of Hong Kong’s 2014 Umbrella Movement (雨傘運動) through the inter-generational lenses of three post-Tiananmen democratic activists – Martin Lee, founder of the Hong Kong Democratic party; Benny Tai, Occupy Central initiator; and Joshua Wong, the sprightly student leader.

Comprehensive and intimate, driven by stirring on-site footage in a major Asian metropolis riven by protest, Raise the Umbrellas reveals the Movement’s eco-awareness, gay activism, and burgeoning localism, laying bare the sheer political
risk for post-colonial Hong Kong’s universal suffragists who are striving to define their autonomy within China.

Panelists:

- Evans CHAN, Director, Writer
  Chan (陳耀成) is a New York-based critic and playwright and a leading Hong Kong independent filmmaker who has made four narrative features and eight documentaries
- Rwei-ren WU, Associate Research Fellow, Academia Sinica
  Wu is an expert on comparative politics, Asian nationalism, political history and the history of political thought in modern Taiwan and Japan.
- Ho-fung HUNG, Associate Professor of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University
  Hung’s scholarly interests include global political economy, protest, nation-state formation, and social theory, with a focus on East Asia.

Panel Moderator:
Prasenjit Duara, Oscar L. Tang Professor of East Asian Studies, Duke University
Politics in Taiwan after the Sun Flower Movement
Thursday, September 21, 2017
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm
John Hope Franklin Center Room 240 -- Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall
Dr. Rwei-Ren Wu, Assoc. Research Fellow, Institute of Taiwan History, Academica Sinica

In this lunchtime talk, Dr. Rwei-ren Wu will discuss politics in Taiwan after the 2014 Sunflower Movement and the impact of geopolitics in East Asia, especially the expansion of China, on the development of peripheral nationalism in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Okinawa. Dr. Wu's research focuses on the modern political histories of Taiwan and Japan, emphasizing nationalism, state-formation, colonialism, left-wing movements, and transitional justice. His latest project is a comparative analysis of nationalism in Taiwan, Okinawa and Hong Kong.
Three Faces of Contemporary India: Local, National and Global
Thursday, October 12, 2017
4:30 pm - 7:30 pm
West Duke 101 - Ahmadieh Family Conference Room
Vasant Kaiwar, Anusha Hariharan, Sucheta Mazumdar, Veena Talwar Oldenburg, Philip K. Oldenburg

SPONSOR(S): Global Asia Initiative, Duke Human Rights Center (DHRC), India Initiative, and Kenan Institute for Ethics

4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
Screening & Discussion of the Film "Breaking the Caste"
Vasant Kaiwar, Visiting Associate Professor, Duke Department of History
Anusha Hariharan, Ph.D. student, UNC-Chapel Hill Department of Anthropology
Moderated by Sucheta Mazumdar, Associate Professor, Duke Department of History

5:30 PM - 7:30 PM
Gurgaon: From Mythic Village to Global City
Veena Talwar Oldenburg, Professor Emerita Baruch College and The Graduate Center of CUNY

Why India is a Democracy, and Pakistan is Not
Philip K. Oldenburg, Adjunct Associate Professor of Political Science, South Asia Institute, Columbia University
Three Faces of Contemporary India: Local, National and Global

Thursday, October 12, 2017
4:30 PM to 7:30 PM
Ahmadieh Family Conference Room (101)
West Duke Building

4:30 PM to 5:30 PM
Screening & Discussion of the Film "Breaking the Caste"
Vasant Raiwar, Visiting Associate Professor, Duke Department of History
Anand Hardwani, Ph.D. student, UNC Chapel Hill, Department of Anthropology
Moderated by Sucheta Mazumdar, Associate Professor, Duke Department of History

5:30 PM to 7:30 PM
Gurgaon: From Mythic Village to Global City
Veena Talwar Oldenburg, Professor Emerita, Baruch College and The Graduate Center of CUNY

Why India is a Democracy, and Pakistan is Not
Philip K. Oldenburg, Adjunct Associate Professor of Political Science,
South Asia Institute, Columbia University

Dinner will be served.
In the northeast corner of Dali Prefecture in modern-day Yunnan one finds "Stone Gate Pass (shimen guan)" in a steep mountain valley along the ancient Southwestern Silk Road. Located in the southern region of modern-day Yanjin county on the southern foot hills of Dali Mountain (Dalishan), the pass is located on a mountain section of the trade route which runs along the western bank of the Guan River (Guanhe). The pass and this trade route, known as the "Five Foot Road (wuchi dao)" in the Qin period and the "Ancient Bo Road" in the Han, mark the site of imperial expansion and local resistance through the era of Mongol conquest. The first Qin emperor and Han emperor Wudi both fought in vain to conquer the pass and gain control over their empires' southwestern frontiers. In 794 Tang authorities marked their reentry into the region through an alliance with the Nanzhao kingdom by leaving a cliff face inscription on Stone Gate Pass. Following
the fall of the Dali kingdom, Marco Polo reportedly traveled through the pass with his Mongol escorts during his excursion into Southwest China. Trade through this region began in early times. Trade of pu'er tea may date back to the Tang period. Stronger evidence for the sustained trade with central China begins with the period of Ming conquest in the Southwest. The Shimen Pass is important locally as the primary point of trade contact between the indigenous peoples of the Guizhou and Yunnan regions.

Scalar Effects: The Management of Water Power in Post-war East Asia
December 4, 2017 -
3:00 pm to 5:30 pm
Dr. Bryan Tilt and Dr. Aaron Moore
Rubenstein Library Carpenter Conference Room 249

Water management in historical and contemporary trans-regional perspective is an important theme of the Global Asia Initiative (GAI). The immensity of the issue can be seen in the circum-Himalayan region which is the source of ten major rivers of Asia originating in the Tibetan Plateau. Today, glacial melting, river diversions and dam building are endangering the sources of livelihoods of perhaps hundreds of millions. How have the state and communities dealt with volatility of flows in historical times, and given the much extended scale of interventions and effects today, how are the problems being handled?[1]

On Dec 4, 2017 APSI and GAI will hold a workshop on the problem of scale and how it enters decision making in the construction of dams in China and among Japanese dam builders in Korea during the Cold War. Over the last several decades, in many parts of the world, mammoth dams are coming to be regarded as not worth the costs to people, livelihoods and environment. In Asia, however, such concerns have not succeeded in swaying the decision-making process yet. In this workshop, Drs. Tilt and Moore explore the trade-offs and power
relations of different constituencies considered by decision-makers at various scales, from the local, the river basin, the national and the transnational.

[1] On Feb 16, 2018 GAI will hold a one-day workshop on historical approaches to river control on four major rivers across Asia, details of which will be announced early in Jan 2018.

**Event Flyer**

**Dr. Bryan Tilt, Oregon State University** (link is external)

Bryan Tilt is professor of anthropology at Oregon State University. His research focuses on economic development and environmental protection in China, and he has conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces.

**Dr. Bryan Tilt's Abstract**

**Dr. Aaron Moore, Arizona State University** (link is external)

Aaron S. Moore is Associate Professor of History in the School of Historical, Philosophical, and Religious Studies at Arizona State University. He is the author of *Constructing East Asia: Technology, Ideology, and Empire in Japan’s Wartime Era, 1931-1945* (Stanford University Press, 2013). His current project, *Damming Asia: The Cold War and Japanese Post-Colonial Overseas Development*, examines the history of Japan’s overseas development system in East and Southeast Asia from its origins in Japan’s colonial rule over much of Asia before 1945 to its rise into the world's leading aid donor by the Cold War's end in 1989.

**Dr. Aaron Moore's Abstract**

Scalar Effects: The Management of Water Power in Post-war East Asia

**December 4, Monday**

**3 PM to 5:30 PM**

**Rubenstein 249**

Over the last several decades, in many parts of the world, mammoth dams are coming to be regarded as not worth the costs to people, livelihoods and environment. In Asia, however, such concerns have not succeeded in swaying the decision-making process yet. In this workshop, Dr. Tilt and Moore explore the problem of scale and how it enters decision making in the construction of dams in China and among Japanese dam builders in Korea during the Cold War.
Ecological Cosmologies: Epic Stories and Great Work

January 18, 2018 - 12:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address: Prasenjit and Juliette Duara
21 Brookside Place
Durham, NC 27705

Home 984 219 1581
Juliette’s mobile 919 344 4272
Prasenjit’s mobile 919 344 3212 (least heard)

Lunch will be provided.

Journey of the Universe (link is external)

*Journey of the Universe* narrates a 14 billion year story of universe unfolding, from the origin moment to planetary life. This is one telling of an epic story intended to inspire both awe and action through fusing the sciences and the humanities. Such an evolutionary cosmology encourages rethinking how humans are part of a macro scale universe, even as it promotes local practices creating biodiverse cultures, economies, and politics on the micro scale.

The Journey film and book invite us to reflect on our role and responsibility to the flourishing of communities within evolutionary cosmology. How can the life of ecosystems and species be enhanced by humans, not irrevocably damaged? The *Journey Conversations* explore in what ways humans can contribute to the “great work” of building sustainable cities, resilient food systems, ecological economies, and alternative energies. As planetary citizens we are asking: How can our creativity be aligned with Earth’s creativity?

Discussion with executive producers

*Mary Evelyn Tucker, Yale University* (link is external)
*John Grim, Yale University* (link is external)
Embrace

This documentary presents the complex reciprocal saturation of human communities, gods, Buddha Dharma, and natural landscape marked with religious and cosmological significance. Through the narratives of a father and a son, this film illustrates both the transcendental and inter-sentient dimensions of Tibetan sacred sites and of their ecological significance. It documents a ritualized relationship of people and the place of their dwelling and natural surroundings. The juxtaposition of the cinematic narratives of the father and the son brings the audience a new sublime height of eco-spiritual reflections on the present and future states of our Planet Earth.

Discussion with executive producer

Dan Smyer Yu, Yunnan Minzu University

*Dr. Dan Smyer Yu's article on  Sentience of the Earth: Eco-Buddhist Mandalizing of Dwelling Place in Amdo, Tibet*
The workshop will present six papers discussing human-nature historical relationships on six major rivers in Asia: the Yangzi, Mekong, Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Yellow. Their vastly different ecologies played an important part in shaping the riverine communities as well as the ways in which the communities attempted to utilize, control and manipulate the rivers in the pre-modern and modern period. The rivers had a significant role in the socio-economic, political and cultural development on a regional, national and international scale. Researchers have attempted to interpret the complex human-river relationships from many
perspectives, including property rights regimes, history of disasters, and fisheries management.

The TEAC/GAI workshop brings together scholars with deep familiarity about each of the six rivers in order to gain a comparative understanding of how different communities and political powers interacted with the river and its valleys and plains. How did the river ecology shape the everyday life of the riverine communities? What were the local practices in managing rivers? What were the unexpected (or semi-expected) consequences and how did communities and state manage these problems (e.g., floods, salinization, sand bar and polder cultivation etc)? What are the advantages of a long-term and comparative view of human-river relationships? In particular, we are interested in major turning points of human-river relationships.

**SCHEDULE**

**Participants**

- Ling Zhang, Associate Professor, Boston College
  Ling Zhang's abstract

- Arupjyoti Saikia, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India, Visiting Fellow, Center for South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge, UK
  Arupjyoti Saikia's abstract

- Yan Gao, Research Associate, Duke University
  Yan Gao's abstract

- David Gilmartin, North Carolina State University
  David Gilmartin's abstract

- Miriam Stark, Professor, University of Hawai‘i-Mānoa
  Miriam Stark's abstract

- Vipul Singh, Associate Professor, University of Delhi
  Vipul Singh's abstract
GAI/TEAC WORKSHOP

Rivers and Historical Time:
Nature-human Interactions on six
circum-Himalayan Rivers

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2018
10:00 am to 5:00 pm

John Hope Franklin Center, Room 240
(The Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall)

The workshop will present six papers discussing human-nature
historical relationships on six major rivers in Asia, the Yellow River,
the Yangzi, the Mekong, the Ganges, the Indus and the Brahmaputra.

Breakfast, lunch and evening snacks will be served!
Calicut (also known as GULI in Chinese) was an important node in the overall links between China and Kerala (a state in southern India). The film brings out the cultural-historical ties, the physical artifacts and, most importantly, traces of human genealogy that survive between Kerala and China to this day. Spanning over two years of research, and nearly 20,000 kilometres of fieldwork across India and China, the film is a work of non-fiction. The film has been screened previously, by invitation, at Yale University and the New School, at the National University of Singapore (NUS), at the University of Copenhagen, and in the University of
Sorbonne Nouvelle. It has also been screened across India and shown in China (Beijing and Shanghai).

About the filmmaker: Dr. Joe Thomas Karackattu teaches at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras. He was a 2008-2009 "Fox Fellow" at Yale University and, more recently (2017), was selected as a 'China India Scholar Leader' by the India China Institute at the New School, New York. He also received the first Centenary Visiting Fellowship (nominated award) at SOAS, University of London in 2013. He studied economics at St. Stephen's College (Delhi) and Chinese studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University (Delhi).

Monarchy and Sovereignty in Twentieth-Century Asia A Symposium

April 13, 2018 -

8:30 am to 5:30 pm

John Hope Franklin Center, Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall, Room 240

Ahmadieh Family Conference Hall
This workshop explores the changing roles of monarchies in twentieth-century Asia in the evolving international system. The subject is comparative and transnational, looking particularly at the convergences and differences between monarchies in West Asia and East, South and Southeast Asia. Participants explore monarchies both as legal systems of external and internal sovereignty and as embodiments of symbolic power. The main areas of enquiry are the legal codification of monarchical power in new constitutions; nationalism and monarchism; the perception and management of rulers and internal legitimacies. The emphasis is on the interaction of nationalism and religion within monarchical polities in the twentieth century particularly under colonial rule and the Cold War.

**Symposium Details**

**Symposium Schedule**
Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Yunnan Province, this presentation examines how the three major rural actors-local governments, village communities, and rural households have contested and negotiated land rights at the grassroots level over the past six decades, resulting in a trilateral ownership in which the state, village communities, and rural families exert varying...
degrees of control over land resources. By initiating collectivization programs in the 1950s and 1960s, the state is the most obvious force that has fundamentally changed the structure of rural land ownership in China. Its continuous domination in the post-Mao era manifests in its reform of the land management institutions at both the national and local levels, in its firm control over the land market, and in local governments' intervention with agricultural production. However, using village-level data, Dr. Wu’s research also reveals the important roles played by village communities and rural families in shaping the structure of rural land ownership.

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**Dominating State, Longstanding Villages, and Familial Organizations: Approaching Rural Land Ownership in Southwest China through an Anthropological Perspective**

April 19, 2018 | 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm  
Rubenstein Library, Carpenter Conference Room 249  
Duke University

Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Yunnan Province, this presentation examines how the three major rural actors—local governments, village communities, and rural households have contested and negotiated land rights at the grassroots level over the past six decades, resulting in a trilateral ownership in which the state, village communities, and rural families exert varying degrees of control over land resources. By initiating collectivization programs in the 1950s and 1960s, the state is the most obvious force that has fundamentally changed the structure of rural land ownership in China. Dr. Wu’s research also reveals the important roles played by village communities and rural families in shaping the structure of rural land ownership.