



**Oriental
Institute**

The Czech Academy
of Sciences

THE RESEARCH CENTER OF THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN
AND THE RESEARCH PLATFORM
"POWER AND STRATEGIES OF
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORDER":

NEWSLETTER 2015/2016

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INTRODUCTION

by Táňa Dluhošová

The Research Center in Taiwan is a branch office of the Oriental Institute (OI) and serves as a platform to facilitate and strengthen academic exchange between Czech and Taiwanese scholars as well as institutions. The main aim of the Center is to provide researchers with facilities and conditions enabling them to attain excellence in research. The fields of research supported by the Center are not limited to Chinese and Taiwan Studies, but cover more broadly East, South East, and Central Asian Studies. Currently, two research fellows, Dr. Táňa Dluhošová, the director of the Research Center, and Dr. Oliver Weingarten from the Oriental Institute are stationed at the Center.

In concrete terms, the goals of the Research Center consist in the organization of conferences, workshops, talks, and study stays. Our target group are not, however, Czech scholars only. The Center also actively cooperates with both local partners and foreign visiting scholars in Taiwan. Our strong emphasis on close cooperation is manifested in joint events co-hosted by local research institutions and universities.

In accordance with the framework of the joint PhD program, the Oriental Institute and the Faculty of Arts of Charles University in Prague successfully coordinate research and study trips to Taiwan for PhD students. The Center acts as intermediary between the doctoral students and the local academic community and helps them to access the full range of resources provided by the Academia Sinica.

The Research Center also helps researchers to envision new joint projects with Taiwanese colleagues within existing frameworks for academic collaboration such as the cooperation between the Czech Science Foundation or the Academy of Sciences, on one side, and the Taiwanese Ministry of Science and Technology, on the other.

The Center also participates in activities of the OI research platform, “Power and Strategies of Social and Political Order.” The research platform, jointly coordinated by Ondřej Klimeš and Táňa Dluhošová, is to facilitate investigation into a broad conception of power as the heteronomous reduction of individual and collective autonomy which can be effected through military, economic, ideological, and political means. Our research addresses a range of questions pertinent to the study of various Asian and Middle Eastern societies from the ancient past to the present. Additionally, it is designed to contribute to an improved historical, sociological, cultural, and anthropological understanding of the emergence, stability and transformation of political and social structures more generally. In this sense, the platform promises to foster a fruitful exchange with scholars who pursue research on various cultures and in other fields of specialization, including such disciplines as political science, media studies, sociology, intellectual histo-

ry, philosophy, archaeology, and anthropology. Our research will also prove to be relevant to the pressing issue of understanding contemporary societies, though not from a narrowly presentist perspective but, instead, through a methodologically and theoretically informed study of the *longue durée* based on a close examination of primary sources. Our research is divided into three interconnected panels exploring the topic from different perspectives: Foundations of Power, Representations of Power, and Structures of Power.

The Newsletter introduces activities taking place at the Research Center in Taiwan and coordinated by the Research Platform of the Oriental Institute in Prague in late 2015 and 2016. General summaries of academic activities, arranged according to their place of organization, are followed by a selected number of more detailed reports and personal reflections on these events. We hope that you will enjoy reading the following pages and continue to support our future efforts!

THE RESEARCH CENTER OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE (CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES) AT ACADEMIA SINICA IN TAIWAN

by **Táňa Dluhošová**

- ▶ On December 3, 2015, the Research Center of the Oriental Institute (the Czech Academy of Sciences) at the Academia Sinica in Taiwan (RCT) was established. Prof. Wang Fan-sen, the vice-president of the Academia Sinica, Prof. Huang Chin-shing, the director of the Institute of History and Philology, and Dr. Beránek, the director of the Oriental Institute, delivered welcome addresses. We were also pleased to see that the directors of various departments of several Taiwanese universities joined us for the occasion.
- ▶ In mid January 2016, the Center hosted Prof. John Makeham from the Australian National University (for details, please see the overview below), who attracted about thirty local scholars and students and whose talk successfully initiated the first year of our official existence.
- ▶ Two researchers from the Czech Republic, our colleagues from the Oriental Institute Dr. Věra Exnerová and Dr. Jarmila Ptáčková, attended in order to introduce their research to Taiwanese academics. In particular, these two visits by experts on the Central Asian region attracted a wide level of interest among scholars who are usually scattered across various universities. These occasions served as platforms for the exchange of recent research, not only between the Czech Republic and Taiwan, but among Taiwanese scholars themselves. The two visits thus serve as a good example of the fruitful academic network building between partner institutions for which we are aiming, and they will surely create a solid foundation for further scholarly exchange that will strengthen Central Asian Studies in both regions. For more information, see the article of Dr. Ptáčková in this *Newsletter*.
- ▶ The two resident researchers, as well as the visiting researcher, Dr. Ondřej Klimeš, presented at twelve local conferences, delivering seven talks. Together with local colleagues, we co-organized four workshops for young sinologists at the Institute of History and Philology. In collaboration with the Department of Chinese Literature at the National Cheng-chi University, we prepared the international conference “Language of Power, Power of Language: Where Conceptual History Meets Political History” which was held on November 18–19, 2016. We hosted speakers from Germany, Japan, Korea, China, the UK, and the USA. The conference papers are set to be published in the *Journal of the History of Ideas in East Asia* 《東亞觀念史集刊》 (National Cheng-chi University).
- ▶ The resident researchers also used their access to the abundant library resources at the Academia Sinica and published 7 articles in peer-reviewed journals and edited volumes (for more details, please see below), and are continuing to finalize more work for publication in the imminent future.
- ▶ From July 2016 to October 2016 we hosted three doctoral candidates and one post-doctoral research fellow from Charles University, Prague, facilitating research stays of one month each at our Center. The Center provided them with accommodation and office facilities. The Institute of History and Philosophy generously accorded them the status of visiting scholars so they could freely access all library resources of the Academia Sinica. The Center also arranged several meetings with scholars from their respective fields and enabled them to become smoothly acquainted with the local academic environment. For more information, see the section on Students Stays in this *Newsletter*.



▶ **Ondřej Klimeš** with **Prof. Lan Mei-hua** (Department of Ethnology, National Cheng-chi University, Taiwan) during his talk. (Photo: Department of Ethnology, NCCU)



▶ **Táňa Dluhošová** with **Prof. Huang Mei-e** and students after the talk at the Graduate Institute of Taiwanese Literature, National Taiwan University (Photo: Graduate Institute of Taiwanese Literature, NTU)

TALKS BY OI RESEARCHERS

DATE	PRESENTER	TITLE OF THE TALK	VENUE
Nov. 25, 2015	Táňa Dluhošová	"The Concepts of Chinese, Sinophone, and Taiwan Literatures in Europe" (in Chinese)	Graduate Institute of Taiwanese Literature, National Taiwan University
Dec. 22, 2015	Oliver Weingarten	"Some Structural Factors Facilitating Textual Memory in Ancient Writing" (in Chinese)	Chinese Department of Tsinghua University, Hsin-chu
Dec. 26, 2015	Ondřej Klimeš	"Uyghur Discourse Of Nation And National Interest" (in Chinese)	Department of Ethnology, Taiwan National Chengchi University
Mar. 16, 2016	Oliver Weingarten	Courage and "Courage" in Ancient China: Concepts, Narratives and Society (in Chinese)	Department of Chinese Literature, Taiwan National Chengchi University
Apr. 27, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	"Digital Humanities and the Study of the Sociology of Literature" (in Chinese)	Department of Chinese Literature, Taiwan National Chengchi University
Oct. 28, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	"Taiwan Related Studies in the Czech Republic" (in Chinese)	Department of Taiwanese Language and Media Communication, National Lian-he University, Miaoli
Nov. 1, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	"Sinology and Chinese Studies in the Czech Republic"	Department of Slavic Languages, Taiwan National Chengchi University

VISITING SCHOLARS

DATE	VISITING SCHOLAR	TITLE OF THE TALK	VENUE
Jan. 15, 2016	Prof. John Makeham (National Australian University)	"Chinese Philosophy's Hybrid Identity"	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica
May 5, 2016	Věra Exnerová (Oriental Institute)	"Representations Of Power: Islamic Monuments In The Soviet And Post-Soviet Ferghana Valley" (Talk And Roundtable)	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica
June 23, 2016	Jarmila Ptáčková (Oriental Institute)	"State Initiated Development And Its Influences On Landscapes And Population In Rural Tibetan Areas In Qinghai Province Of The PRC"	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica

ORGANIZATION OF WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

DATE	ACTIVITY	VENUE	CO-ORGANIZER
Feb. 2, 2016	<i>Taipei Young Scholars Seminar On Ancient China: Whose Ancient China?</i>	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica	Oliver Weingarten
Feb. 22, 2016	<i>Taipei Young Scholars Seminar On Ancient China: Talks by Liu Hongtao (Suzhou Normal University, PRC) and Lin Zhipeng (Fudan University, PRC)</i>	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica	Oliver Weingarten
Apr. 1, 2016	<i>Taipei Young Scholars Seminar On Ancient China: "Empire, Border, Mountain Towns": Discussion on Regional History</i>	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica	Oliver Weingarten
Nov. 18–19, 2016	<i>Language of Power, Power of Language: Where Conceptual History Meets Political History</i>	National Chengchi University	Táňa Dluhošová

PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL CONFERENCES

DATE	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION	VENUE
Nov. 30–Dec. 2, 2015	Táňa Dluhošová and Alvin C.-H. Chen	“Digital Humanities Methods for the Reconstruction of Literary Landscape in the Early Post-war Period of Taiwan”	<i>6th International Conference on Digital Archives and Digital Humanities</i> (National Taiwan University, Taipei)
Feb. 2, 2016	Oliver Weingarten	A Preliminary Exploration of Courage and Violence in Ancient China	<i>Taipei Young Scholars Seminar On Ancient China: Whose Ancient China?</i>
Feb. 20, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Reconstruction of the Early Post-war Literary Field” (in Chinese)	<i>12th International Conference of Young Sinologists</i> (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea)
Apr. 28, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Taiwanese Studies and Its Relationship to Chinese Studies from the European Perspective”	<i>Sinological Studies in Central Europe: The Contribution of Missionaries and Sinologists</i> (Fujen Catholic University, Taiwan)
Apr. 28, 2016	Oliver Weingarten	Gustav Haloun (1898–1951) and his Philological Scholarship	<i>Sinological Studies in Central Europe: The Contribution of Missionaries and Sinologists</i> (Fujen Catholic University, Taiwan)
May 25, 2016	Oliver Weingarten	Structural Analysis of Xunzi “Exhortation to Learning” (in Chinese)	<i>Workshop on English Xunzi Translations</i> (Institute for Literature and Philosophy, Academia Sinica)
May 27, 2016	Oliver Weingarten	Gustav Haloun’s (1898–1951) Philological Scholarship (in Chinese)	<i>A New Beginning for the Study of Ancient Classics</i> (Institute for Literature and Philosophy, Academia Sinica)
June 25–26, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Transformations of Historical Knowledge in Ye Shitao’s Early Post-war Fiction” (in Chinese)	<i>The Second International Conference on Cultural Flow and Knowledge Dissemination: the Relationship Between Taiwanese Literature and East Asian Humanities</i> (Graduate Institute of Taiwanese Literature, National Taiwan University)
Sep., 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Taiwanese Studies and Its Relationship to Chinese Studies in the Czech Republic”	<i>Taiwan Research in Eastern Europe and 2016 Annual Meeting of the Lim Pen-Yuan Cultural and Educational Foundation</i> (Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica)

Oct. 19, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“The Use of Digital Humanities in the Sociology of Literature: Early Post-War Taiwan as a Case Study” (in Chinese)	<i>Media, Discourse, and Identity: A Workshop on Multiple Forms of Self and the Other</i> (Department of Chinese Literature, Taiwan National Chengchi University)
Nov. 18–19, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Trajectories of Ideas: Mainland Chinese Intellectuals in Taiwan and Their Writings Before and After World War II”	<i>Language of Power, Power of Language: Where Conceptual History Meets Political History</i> (National Chengchi University)
Dec. 25–26, 2016	Táňa Dluhošová	“Crossing 1949: The Dynamics of the Literary Field in Political Transition”	<i>Crossing 1949: International Symposium on Taiwanese Literature and History</i> (National Taiwan University)

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT (2017–2019)

GRANT PROPOSAL	APPLICANT	APPLICANT	TITLE
Bilateral Grant: Grant Agency of the Czech Republic and Ministry of Science and Technology (Taiwan)	Táňa Dluhošová (Oriental Institute)	Alvin C.-H. Chen (Assistant Prof., Department of English, National Taiwan Normal University)	Concepts in Contexts: A Corpus-based Approach to the Literary Field in Early Post-war Taiwan and its Application to the Sociology of Literature

Conference: Power of Language, Language of Power: Where Conceptual History Meets Political and Literary History

National Chengchi University, Taiwan
 November 19–20, 2016
 Main Organizers: Research Center of the Oriental Institute (Czech Academy of Sciences) and Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University

by Táňa Dluhošová

The conference was designed to address the seeming opposition between language and reality, political discourse and political practice. Whilst it has been widely recognized that discourse on politics and political action are inextricably intertwined, the complex relationship between these two overlapping and mutually interacting areas remains difficult to define, to comprehend, and to operationalize in the form of actual research projects. The conference was intended to address the interplay between language and politics on the basis of case studies as well as theoretical and methodological reflections about politics and political discourse in modern and contemporary China with regard to power, as broadly understood.



► Opening ceremony of the conference “Power of Language, Language of Power: Where Conceptual History Meets Political and Literary History” (Photo: Vladimír Liščák)

The conference introduced a variety of theoretical and methodological resources (Joyce Liu) which have the potential capacity to illuminate each other, spanning conceptual and intellectual history (Rudolph Wagner, Shen Guo-wei, Peter Zarrow, Leigh Jenco, Jiří Hudeček, and Chiu Wei-Yun), political thought (Carl K. Y. Shaw, Ondřej Klimeš, Chiu Wei-Yun, and Song In-jae), discourse analysis (Dluhošová) and literary criticism (Cheng Wen-hui, Huang Mei-e, and Chan Kwok Kou Leonard) and including social and political history (Wu Zhe and Ondřej Klimeš). The presented papers drew on a broad array of sources, such as official documents and publications, essayistic writing and literature, opinion pieces and newspaper reports.

The presentations reminded us of a number of important issues which one has to bear in mind when discussing conceptual history the first being the importance of metaphoric language. Prof. Wagner in his opening keynote speech unfolded the history, semantic nuances and political implications of the forgotten expression, “dividing up the Chinese melon” which was used in different contexts in the late Qing and early Republican period. Thus, he revealed the complexity of Chinese intellectual and political history in this transitional period. In a similar way, Chiu Wei-Yun, building on his earlier work, explored the connection between metaphors, political rhetoric and cognitive structures.

Prof. Wagner’s talk, as with the second keynote speech by Prof. Carl K. Y. Shaw, emphasized the importance of contextualizing concepts in historical reality and of paying attention to the actors who used them. Prof. Carl K. Y. Shaw, being an expert on Western political thought, looked at the origins of certain political concepts in China from a comparative perspective and highlighted semantic differences and implications between the original and later employments of terms. How the study of historical context can help us to understand the background of a concept was also very well demonstrated by Natascha Gentz. She followed both conceptual history and the history of practice in relation to the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS in the late Qing and early Republican period.

The presentations introduced several concepts which can be studied within the confines of the original or as part of a comparative perspective. These are usually political concepts, for example: FREEDOM (Shen Guowei, and partly also Natascha Gentz), HUMAN RIGHTS (Song In-jae), EQUALITY (Chiu Wei-Yun), DEMOCRACY and STATE (Carl K. Y. Shaw).

The concepts addressed in the presentations by Peter Zarrow and Táňa Dluhošová can be used as tools to understand or structure historical knowledge. Peter Zarrow focused on the concept of UTOPIANISM, which is an issue not necessarily explicitly addressed in studied texts, utilizing it to explain certain features of the political standpoints of famous intellectuals from the early Republican period. Ms. Dluhošová set out to use ideologically loaded language as a means of tracing the ideological development of three intellectuals who were active both in the war in China and post-war Taiwan, approaching this language as a sign of affiliation to a certain (broadly defined) social group.

We were also reminded that Chinese intellectual history has developed as the result of a constant dialog with other cultures, but also that Chinese culture has participated intensively in other cultural traditions as well. Wu Zhe and Ondřej Klimeš introduced Xinjiang in the Republican period, along with its special features. While Wu Zhe focused on language policies in the region, Ondřej Klimeš presented details of how the 1930s authoritarian regime of Sheng Shicai used ideology, political discourse and propaganda when shaping political and social order. Leonard Kwok Kou Chan then introduced us to another milieu, revealing the struggle experienced by Hong Kong literature in establishing its own subjectivity while still being influenced by the dominant Chinese culture.

Discussion topics introduced by Carl K. Y. Shaw, Jiří Hudeček, and Leigh Jenco enabled the authors to follow the dialog between the Chinese intellectual milieu and the West. Jiří Hudeček led an exploration of modernity in relation to an often-neglected group of actors, scientists. Science, being one of the core concepts of the May Fourth Movement in the

Republican period, is often conceptualized as being an abstract term, but in discussions involving scientists it has a more concrete set of implications. These discussions, set in the broader contexts of the national development discourse and nationalism, reveal new research fields worthy of study. Hudeček was able to provide information about scientists who were often exposed to Western knowledge and an understanding of particular aspects of study, which were then appropriated for use in Chinese contexts. A very similar phenomenon was also described as part of Leigh Jenko's contribution. She focused on the representatives of Chinese intellectual history and their personal conceptualization of their various fields following confrontation with Western critique.

Presentations by Song In-jae, Shen Guo-Wei, Chiu Wei-Yun, and partly by Natascha Gentz, reminded us of the importance of the Japanese influence on the formation of intellectual and political thought during the threshold period of Chinese modernity.

Presentations by Cheng Wen-hui, Huang Mei-e, and Leonard Kwok Kou Chan paid special attention to the interplay between language, power, and literature, or in other words, how power is expressed and represented in literature

Conference participants, representing Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Korea, Japan, the USA, the UK, and the Czech Republic, were thus able to elaborate on different aspects of the three disciplines (conceptual history, political history, and literature), opening up a path for future collaboration in the process. Some of the presentations will be published as part of a special issue of *Dongya guannian shi* 東亞觀念史 [Journal of the History of Ideas in East Asia], scheduled for the second half of 2017.

Report: Tibetan Studies in Taiwan

by Jarmila Ptáčková

The stay at the Research Center-Taiwan in June 2016 was designed to facilitate an exploration of the situation of Tibetan studies in Taiwan. Although there is currently no designated department for Tibetan studies in Taiwan, there is more here for tibetologists to discover than one might expect.

The Department of History of the Chinese Culture University in Taipei, situated on the marvelous mountain range that rises towards Mount Yangming, towering above the city, is one of the places where research on Tibet is currently being carried out. Prof. Lin Kuan-chun is one of the Taiwanese specialists on Tibet. His interest in Chinese border areas led him to study Tibetan history and the relationship between Tibet, the Uyghurs and the Chinese Tang dynasty. As part of additional support for a rising level of mutual awareness about Tibetan studies in Taiwan and the Czech Republic, Prof. Lin Kuan-chun will be a visiting scholar at the Oriental Institute in Prague in June 2017. Not far away from the Chinese Culture University lies another treasure-chest of knowledge, one that is not just valued by sinologists. These are the archives of the National Palace Museum in Taipei, which shelter a large collection of Qing dynasty documents and other materials, including local gazetteers, a valuable source for studies on China's historiography.

The majority of scholars involved in Tibet-connected studies in Taiwan, for example Prof. Liu Kuo-wei from the National Palace Museum, focus on Tibetan Buddhism and related religious studies. The limited scale of research topics currently popular in Taiwanese Tibetan studies is however compensated for by the rather rich offering in relation to Minority, especially Chinese minority, Studies being conducted in Taiwan. In Taipei, research into minorities is represented, for example,

in the work of Prof. Lan Mei-hua from the Department of Ethnology at the National Chengchi University. Her focus, among other topics, lies in the history and ethnology of the region of Mongolia and Inner Asia. From the Academia Sinica, it is also important to mention Prof. Wang Ming-ke. His research has contributed to a better understanding of the history and relations of the ethnic groups within and around ancient China, including, for example, the proto-Tibetan groups. The research into minorities conducted in Taiwan fits well with some of the current projects and research intentions of the Oriental Institute in Prague, such as the setting up of the Central Asian Platform for international cooperation and the involvement in the International Symposia on Cultural Inclusion, which target various minority groups.

Another interesting institution in Taipei is the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, an office with distant connections to the Qing dynasty Office of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, *Lifanyuan* 理藩院 (also referred to as the Agency for Minority Affairs or the Office of Barbarian Control). Although the current work of this institution focuses predominantly on cultural and public affairs connected to the Tibetan community in Taiwan, it continues to follow mainland China's policy towards Tibetan and Mongolian minority groups in particular. It also possesses a library, which includes interesting reports and studies (including, in addition, geographical and statistical items) concerning the Tibetan and Mongolian areas, predominantly from the Republican period.



► Jarmila Ptáčková's talk at the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, hosted by Prof. Wang Ming-ke (Photo: Institute of History and Philology, AS)

Tibetan studies in Taiwan should not be compared in terms of volume with the contribution from mainland China, which remains the most important location for primary Tibetan and Chinese sources and dominates the field as a result of its considerable number of academic institutions dealing with historical and contemporary issues in Tibetan areas. Taiwan, however, offers a number of different viewpoints and perspectives, which complement and add value to the field of international Tibetan studies.

YOUNG SCHOLARS PROGRAM AT THE RESEARCH CENTER OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Study and research opportunities for Ph. D. candidates and young researchers at Academia Sinica

by **Olga Lomová** (Professor of Chinese Studies at Charles University in Prague)

Since the Research Center of the Oriental Institute (RCOI) was established at Academia Sinica in Taiwan, Charles University Ph.D. candidates in Sinology (in the broad sense used in Central Europe for all of China and Taiwan related studies) have been provided with a unique opportunity for research and study. The Center provides the perfect infrastructure for short-term visits, with convenient access to library and other information resources. Academia Sinica, along with its relevant institutes dedicated to humanities and social sciences, is one of the leading centers of sinological research globally, and its library holdings and electronic resources attract scholarship from all over the world, thus providing a richness and completeness that is hard to find in any European library, let alone in libraries in small countries such as the Czech Republic. Needless to say, Academia Sinica holds a particularly rich treasure trove of material in relation to research dedicated to Taiwan. This enables visitors to become acquainted with the results of the latest research in their field of interest in the most efficient way. Academia Sinica, as well as the National Central Library in Taipei, which students can also utilize during their stay in AS, jointly house a wide range of primary sources useful for many topics in the fields of linguistics, literature, history, society, politics etc.

Another unique opportunity that is enjoyed by visitors in the RCOI lies in relation to the establishment of contacts and the exchange of ideas with Taiwan and international scholars. Not only can they attend seminars and conferences held at AS during their stay, but the RCOI also facilitates contacts with Taiwan scholars, both inside and outside AS, who are willing to discuss their research with them. Thus, the scholarship is particularly useful for young Ph.D. candidates beginning their research, as they can establish their evolving research project on the sound basis of existing scholarship and the advice from experienced researchers. The knowledge acquired during the one month at RCOI also enables Ph.D. candidates to better plan for future applications for long-term university exchange programs or research grants at the Hanxue Yanjiu Zhongxin in Taipei etc.

Besides beginners, the RCOI also provides excellent opportunities for advanced Ph.D. candidates who, during their stay at AS, have the opportunity to present the preliminary results of their research to the Taiwan scholarly community and discuss them with leading scholars in their respective fields, thus receiving valuable feedback before finalizing their dissertation and submitting it for defense. By providing this much needed help to individual Ph.D. candidates, the RCOI further enhances the internationalization of the Ph.D. program at Charles University and bolsters the quality of Sinology education and research at this institution. Last but not least, the RCOI is an excellent venue for Czech Ph.D. candidates wishing to establish links to Taiwan research institutions and to make personal contacts in Taiwan academia. This opens up a road for them in relation to collaborative research and other aspects of academic exchange that will be beneficial to them in their future academic careers.

Why to come to RCOI in Taiwan: Young Scholars Perspective

by **Kateřina Gajdošová Ph.D. Candidate** (*Daoist texts on excavated manuscripts*), Charles University, Prague

Between October 21 and November 19, 2016, I was offered the opportunity to join the Research Centre of the Oriental Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, established at the Academia Sinica, Institute of History and Philology, in Taipei, Taiwan – the Republic of China. The Centre provides Ph.D. candidates with full access to the rich academic resources of Academia Sinica, from which I primarily drew on the collections of the Fu Ssu-Nien Library, the Library of the Institute of Chinese Literature and Philosophy and the Joint Library of Humanities and Social Sciences.

The libraries of the Academia Sinica cover both the Chinese and Western scholarship associated with my field, from the oldest publications to the most recent (2016) items. For me, the most important part was the opportunity to explore the wide range of Chinese and Taiwanese publications on the earliest Chinese cosmologies, something that entirely changed my perspective on the state of the field.

It is to the detriment of this field of study that communication between Chinese and Western scholars is still limited and a large part of Chinese scholarship is unjustly disregarded in Western academic circles. I also had the rare opportunity to consult the core editions of my primary texts, which consist of life-sized high-resolution photographs of the excavated bamboo manuscripts from the Warring States period. I collected invaluable material for my dissertation and my article, “The Great One - Emerging cosmologies from a comparative perspective of early Daoist texts and pre-Socratic fragments”, prepared for the journal *Acta Universitatis Carolinae*.

Spending time in Taiwan allowed me to become acquainted with the vibrant local academic field. Therefore, apart from the library research, I attended two lectures:

- Prof. Hans Feger, “Chinese Thinking in the View of German Idealists and its Critics,” (Institute of Chinese Literature and Philosophy, Academia Sinica, November 11, 2016)
- Goran Malmqvist, “A few remarks on the grammar and possible reading of the first line of Daodejing,” (National Taiwan Normal University, Department of Chinese Language and Philosophy, November 8, 2016).

I also attended two conferences:

- “Confucian Classics Research in Post-war Taiwan (1945-today), The Forth Academic Conference” (November 10–11, 2016)
- “Power of Language, Language of Power: Where Conceptual History Meets Literary and Political History” jointly organised by the Centre and Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University (November 18–19, 2016).

During the first event, there was an opportunity to speak with Professor Ji Xusheng 季旭昇, expert in the field of ancient manuscripts and editor of *Shanghai bowuguan cang Zhanguo Chu Zhushu: Duben* 上海博物館藏戰國楚竹書 - 讀本.

The research stay allowed me to re-evaluate the state of the field from the new perspective of Chinese scholarship, to reformulate the main argument of my dissertation project and to make direct contact with my primary sources. It also allowed me to establish new contacts with Taiwanese scholars which, hopefully, will continue to develop and lead to future cooperation. The latest results of my research were also presented at the 10th Czech-Slovak Sinological Conference in Brno on November 25, 2016.

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The stay at Academia Sinica was very beneficial in relation to my research and academic contacts network. I had the opportunity not only to use the amazing libraries of the AS, but also to consult with leading experts in my field.

The amount of accessible resources is astonishing and covers Western and Chinese scholarship, both older sources and the most current ones, allowing me to access many books completely unavailable in Central Europe. I much appreciated the fact that all the books can easily be obtained from the shelves, which made the task of locating items on similar topics very easy. The wide variety of electronic sources is highly practical, particularly the mainland China sources, which are largely unavailable in the Czech Republic. I also much appreciated the helpful and kind staff, the generous and understanding AS researchers, all of whom were willing to provide priceless advice and guidance. The splendid facilities, which allowed me to maximize the time I could spend on research, are to be applauded.

In particular, I owe my thanks to the Research Center of the Oriental Institute in Taiwan, which took great care of me and went out of their way to ensure that I fully and efficiently reaped the benefits of my stay.

Thanks to the efforts of all those mentioned above, I was able to make huge progress with my current research, which will hopefully be published this year. In addition, I made new connections with Taiwanese experts, including the promising potential for future cooperation with Soochow University. I also maximized the opportunity to engage in discussions with my local mentors. Becoming acquainted with the AS libraries and resources allowed me to not only access necessary materials, but also to encourage my fellow researchers to actively participate in the program as well.

Barbora Platzerova
Post-doctoral researcher at CCK International Sinological Center at Charles University in Prague (Chinese legal history)



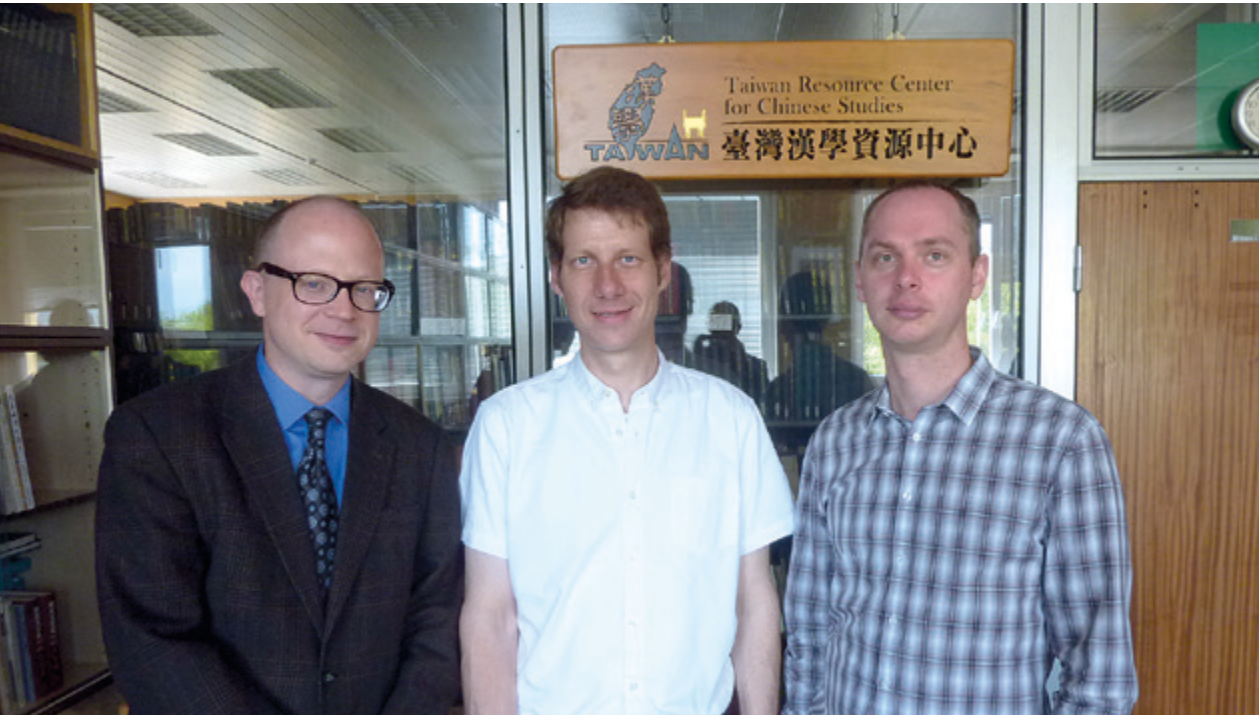
► The main building of the Institute of History and Philology (Academia Sinica), where our Center is situated, includes also a museum with unique archeological findings. (Photo: Institute of History and Philology, AS)

RESEARCH PLATFORM:
POWER AND STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORDER

by Ondřej Klimeš

- The first event of the Power project consisted of two Taiwan Lectures on Chinese Studies by Charles Sanft (the University of Tennessee), delivered on May 11 – 12, 2015. The first talk, “Communication and Cooperation in Early Imperial China”, drew on received history, the results of archaeological excavation, and current secondary scholarship, arguing that despite its reputation as a harsh and totalitarian regime, the Qin dynasty employed a sophisticated apparatus that sought not only to simply compel obedience to its order but also to persuade the population to accept its governance role. The second talk, “Household Registration Records from Liye 里耶”, discussed the implications of recent archaeological discoveries for our understanding of early imperial governance, particularly in relation to household registration as being the most pervasive institutional system and one which created and maintained power relationships between the state and the populace of the Qin empire.
- On September 13, 2015, the Oriental Institute held a workshop “Ideology, Propaganda and Political Discourse in Xi Jinping’s China”, which reflected the ongoing resurgence of scholarly interest in the rule of the Communist Party of China (CPC). Reevaluating the framework of ‘the coming collapse of the Chinese party-state’ by observing contemporary politics in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) following the collapse of communist regimes in European countries, today’s scholarly consensus posits that the PRC continues to function as a Leninist party-state and remains in power even though it has vacated many segments of public life it previously controlled. In this process, ideology remains at the heart of its political system and enables the CPC to legitimize its rule, to formulate policy, and to offer a vision of the ideal society. Updated propaganda continues to serve the CPC as it seeks to propagate its official discourse and exclude alternate actors from the public realm, while remaining as a pervasive factor in the relationship between the party-state and society. Meticulously devised and controlled discursive practice enables the party-state to manage the complex ongoing transformations in China’s politics, society, culture, and other realms. The party-state has also managed to adapt to new political, social, and technological realities in the media landscape.
- The workshop sought to reflect recent trends since the assumption of power by the Xi Jinping leadership at the 18th CPC congress in November 2012, because during this period the CPC’s reliance on ideology, propaganda, and political discourse as a means of maintaining and projecting power appears to have been strengthened. Lutgard Lams (KU Leuven) introduced content and (critical) discourse analysis as methodological instruments to uncover ideological patterns in official Chinese discourse as disseminated in the Chinese state media, CPC documents, and speeches by government leaders. In particular, the quantitative approach to content analysis allows for frequency counts of certain ideological keywords and the mapping of thematic prominence, whereas qualitative discourse analysis considers the linguistic context of the keywords, semantics in lexical and syntactical choices, argumentation patterns and other symbolic strategies of meaning generation. Peter Sandby-Thomas (the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth) challenged the widely held view of the CPC’s legitimacy, claiming that it overwhelmingly depends on the material performance of the economy as well as ideological support from nationalism. Instead, he contended that economic legitimacy is as much about ideology as material performance, that the economic reform program undertaken since 1979 should be viewed as a ‘governance project’ initiated by the CPC and that it has sought to reshape the values and standards by which the Party’s legitimacy has been assessed. Maurizio Marinelli (the University of Sussex) analyzed the historical, political and discursive dimensions of the contribution offered by a number of selected

Chinese intellectuals to the current debate on the importance of ‘ecological civilization construction’. In particular, he presented a nuanced analysis of the Chinese Government’s imperative to ‘Advance Ecological Civilization and Build a Beautiful China’; and evaluated from a historical perspective the necessity to move away from a dominant pattern of combining ultra-rapid industrialization and full-scale urbanization. Qian Gang and David Bandurski (the China Media Project, the University of Hong Kong) summed up the history, development and current use of the phrase ‘hostile forces’ (*didui shili*) within the political discourse of the Chinese Communist Party and explored the ways in which the quantitative and qualitative study of key terms (*tifa*) in China’s “mainstream” Party discourse can assist us in monitoring political trends in China. Ondřej Klimeš (the Oriental Institute, the Czech Academy of Sciences) outlined some of the recent ideological concepts in contemporary Xinjiang, which provided an interesting case study of the use of ideology, propaganda, and political discourse in a setting where state policy is driven by a unique set of objectives based on the region’s unique geopolitical position and ethno-cultural context. In order to provide a comparison with the PRC context, Jana Hajzlerová (the Institute of East Asian Studies, Charles University in Prague) presented a study on the media of political communication in North Korea, whose idiosyncratic nature determines the success, or rather the survival, of the militarized one-party system. The presentation specifically discussed the genres of political communication and their historical roots, and elaborated on the role of traditional media in spreading the political message. The workshop sought to initiate collaborative research in relation to ideology, propaganda, and political discourse in China under Xi Jinping. The presentations are currently being prepared for publication.



► Charles Sanft (left), Oliver Weingarten (center), Ondřej Beránek (right) after the talk co-hosted by the Taiwan Resource Center for Chinese Studies (Photo: Ondřej Klimeš).

► On October 12, 2015, a roundtable, “Xinjiang and the Chinese Dream of a Harmonious Society”, presented a new book by the Oriental Institute’s Research Fellow, Ondřej Klimeš *Struggle by the Pen: The Uyghur Discourse of Nation and National Interest, c. 1900-1949* (Brill, 2015), which explores the emergence of national consciousness and nationalist ideology in relation to the Uyghurs in Xinjiang from c. 1900-1949. Drawing on texts written by modern Uyghur intellectuals, politicians and propagandists throughout this period, the book identifies diverse types of Uyghur discourse on the nation and national interest, and traces the emergence and construction of modern Uyghur national identity, thus providing new scholarship on Uyghur intellectual history and on Republican Xinjiang. The roundtable further outlined the developments in Uyghur intellectual history during the Republican era, which are particularly relevant for the situation in today’s Xinjiang. The speakers at the roundtable, Ildikó Bellér-Hann (the University of Copenhagen) and Olga Lomová (Charles University in Prague) then discussed current developments in contemporary China and the impact of current policy on Uyghur society, assessing the position of Xinjiang in current political and social developments in the People’s Republic of China.



► Group photo after the 13th Annual Conference of the European Association of Taiwan Studies (Photo: Jewel Lo)

► On March 30 – April 1, the OI organized the 13th Annual Conference of the European Association of Taiwan Studies (EATS) in collaboration with the EATS Board. The topic of the conference was ‘Powerful and Powerless,’ as power relationships, broadly understood, pervade society on many levels and in many guises. They may be explicit or implicit, acknowledged or hidden, based on outright coercion or, instead, shaped by more subtle forms of coaxing, manipulation, and persuasion. They can involve individuals as well as collectives. They operate across different contexts, such as faith, ethnicity, class, gender, and sexual orientation.

► During the two and a half days of the convention, 62 papers were presented in 15 panels. Altogether, around 130 participants investigated the strategies and tensions underlying the interactions between the powerful and the powerless in Taiwan. Scholars from different backgrounds offered their insights into such issues as persistence and change in power relationships over time; the shifting positions and multiple roles that individuals and groups can assume in different contexts; the significance of symbolic representations of power; historical, moral, religious, and political justifications of inequality; strategies employed in contesting existing power relationships; formal and informal structures established with the purpose to create, enforce or perpetuate hierarchical relationships; the scope of individual and collective agency in the face of the limiting effects of power. In this way, the EATS conference in Prague deepened our intellectual understanding of power in Taiwan and enriched the field of Taiwan Studies (Entry based on an article by Ming-Yeh T. Rawnsley, Secretary-General of the EATS, available at: <https://cpianalysis.org/2016/05/06/taiwan-studies-europe/>).

► On June 2, 2016, the Oriental Institute’s post-doctoral fellow, Niki Alsford, introduced his research paper entitled *Family Fortunes: through the Keyhole Glimpse of Urban Elite Formation in Dadaocheng and Deptford*. The discussant at the colloquium was Christopher Gerties (the School of Oriental and African Languages, the University of London). The research compared the expansion of the two towns during the long nineteenth century (1789-1914) and the early inter-war period (1920-1937), arguing that similarities can be found in the collective desire of the towns’ inhabitants to shape an urban modern space that might fit their aspirations and transcended national boundaries. Defined as “urban elite,” the more notable residents were both globally situated and connected, and lived in a modernity that was self-defined and interpreted; one that was differentiated across a range of institutions: family life, economic and political structures, education, mass communication, and individual orientation. These arenas should be understood as a narrative of continual design and re-design and were essentially marshaled by a rising new urban middle class.

► On June 16, 2016, the Oriental Institute welcomed Kevin O’Brien (the University of California, Berkeley) whose article presentation “The Reach of the State: Work Units, Family Ties and ‘Harmonious Demolition’” introduced the practice of ‘demolition by implicating family members.’ Although it was banned in 2010, local authorities often use family ties to extend the state’s reach. To complete urban renewal, municipal demolition offices turn to resisters’ relatives who work for government bureaus, state-owned factories, schools, and hospitals. Under pressure and the threat of sanctions, many work-unit members agree to cajole their family members into signing demolition agreements, often by tapping into ‘feelings of affection’ and by recourse to emotional blackmail. The ‘harmonious demolition’ practices often have a number of social consequences, such as turning relatives against each other, divorce, and causing disillusionment and anger. Overall, using vertical ties to pressure unit members and horizontal ties to influence relatives does not herald a softer authoritarianism, but instead alienates homeowners and work-unit members alike.

► On December 15, 2016, Daniel Songbin Sou presented his research at a roundtable entitled “Crossing Borders: Control of Geographical Mobility in Early China.”

Roundtable “Crossing Borders: Control of Geographical Mobility in Early China” by Daniel Sungbin Sou, Postdoctoral Fellow

by Daniel Sou

On December 15, 2016, I presented a paper entitled “Crossing Borders: Control of Geographical Mobility in Early China” at the Fairbank Library of the Oriental Institute. The discussant for my paper was Dr. Michael Lüdke from the International Consortium for Research in the Humanities, Erlangen, Germany, and the roundtable was attended by more than a dozen colleagues from the Oriental Institute, and graduate students from Charles University, all of whom contributed to a rich discussion after the presentation. My time with Dr. Michael Lüdke was exceptional. Not only did he act as panel commentator, but he also spent the whole day talking with me about topics and issues related to my paper.

By examining legal regulations and administrative records and assessing the degree of freedom people had in early China, my presentation explained how early Chinese governments controlled and managed personal mobility (as opposed to official mobility). Most of my sources came from recently excavated materials, such as the Shuihudi Qin manuscripts and the Juyan and Zhangjiashan Han manuscripts, but I also carefully examined transmitted historiography, including the Han shu [Book of Han] and religious documents such as the “*gaodishu* [Records Informing the Underground].”

My paper was divided into three sections. First, I argued that through physical administrative systems, early Chinese governments introduced geographical barriers that allowed the central government to manage local officials and to control geographical movement. The second section presented the official transit documents required for traveling, such as passports and other documentation for transporting goods. These transit documents provide evidence that travelers were legally registered and that the government had authority over every traveler in the state. The third section dealt with case studies of geographical movement in the Qin and Han dynasties, including the forced migration of a population, the transfer of a household for political and economic reasons or for marriage, and business travel by merchants and scholars.

The idea that ancient governments practiced mobility control over their people might suggest that the Qin and Han empires were oppressive, limiting the physical and mobile freedom of their people. However, the ancient Chinese had more freedom of movement than one might imagine. Every traveler had to report his or her purpose, be granted permission, and be scrutinized, and although these practices were in place more than 2,000 years before the establishment of a modern nation-state, they have much in common with security measures used at contemporary nation-state borders.



► 6th Prague Conference on Southeast Asian Studies: Power and Strategies of Political Order in Southeast Asia (Photo: Centre of Administration and Operations, CAS)

6th Prague Conference on Southeast Asian Studies: Power and Strategies of Political Order in Southeast Asia

The Oriental Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, October 13–14, 2016
by Tomáš Petrů

The conference, entitled *Power and Strategies of Political Order in Southeast Asia*, drew on previous similar seminars on Southeast Asia held at the Metropolitan University Prague in 2009–2013, and it was the first ever event with such a territorial focus to be organized within the Power Project, as well as by the Oriental Institute itself.

Since Southeast Asia as a region and a cultural area is renowned for its plentiful supply of unique concepts of authority and statehood, it came as no surprise to the conference organizers that a deluge of papers by academics based in Europe, Asia and Australia arrived in response to the call for papers, 15 of which were topically organized into four sessions.



► The local organizer, Tomáš Petrů (center), PASOSAPO coordinator, Ondřej Klimeš (right), and the head of the East-Asian Department of the Oriental Institute, Jakub Hrubý (left) during the Opening ceremony of the conference “6th Prague Conference on Southeast Asian Studies: Power and Strategies of Political Order in Southeast Asia” (Photo: Centre of Administration and Operations, CAS)

The conference was opened by the Institute’s fellow Ondřej Klimeš, coordinator of the PASOSAPO Project, who welcomed all the participants and introduced the project’s concept and goals. The opening was followed by a panel discussion, called *Religion as a Source of Moral and Political Authority*. The first paper, by Dominik Müller (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle), named *Symbolic Power and its Paradoxes in the Malay Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam: Reflections on the Social Life of Divine Legitimacy*, presented an analysis of how Islamic orthodoxy is pushing against the more acculturated forms of Islam and how these forms have evolved a certain degree of resilience. Martin Slama (Austrian Academy of Sciences) showed in his talk, *The Traveling Saint: Narratives of Mobility and Power in Eastern Indonesia*, how religious erudition/authority may create a kind of cult of veneration. Barbora Jirková (Charles University in Prague) then discussed the issue of *Local Deities and State Power in 19th and early 20th Century Vietnam*, while Marja-Leena Heikkilä (Mahidol University International College) touched upon the role of Buddhism in Thailand’s power play in a paper entitled *Religio-political Moral Order in Modern Thailand; Dharma is Hiding Demos*.

The second panel, entitled *Towards the Modern Nation-State in Southeast Asia: Various Trajectories*, which opened Day 2, consisted of three speakers, the first being Alfred Gerstl (the University of Vienna), who presented a theoretical paper, *From Europe to Southeast Asia: The Adoption of the Westphalian Principles Sovereignty and Territoriality*. The subsequent speaker, Wen-Ching Ting (the University of Sussex), gave a talk on *War Politics, Contested Territory and the Transformation of Shan Ethnoscape*. The panel was closed by Lubomír Vacek (Charles University in Prague) and his presentation *Lee Kuan Yew – a Benevolent Dictator?*

Panel 3 was convened by three German scholars from various backgrounds, who jointly provided a session they named

Parties, Elections and Leadership in Indonesia, in which Dirk Tomsa (La Trobe University) spoke about *New Pathways to Power: Citizen Mobilization and Electoral Campaigning in Indonesia*, while his colleague, Andreas Ufen, discussed *Direct Elections and Political Party Organization in Indonesia*. Christian von Lübke (the University of Freiburg) then presented his findings regarding *Societal Power and Accountability in Democratic Indonesia*, whereby he touched upon the development in relation to decentralization in Eastern Indonesia.

The final session focused on various *Modes and traditions of governance in Indonesia and Malaysia*, opening with Muhammad Aris Yunandar (the University of Birmingham), in a paper *Analyzing the Power of Lembaga Wali Nanggroe as a New Emerging Power Entity of Contemporary Aceh*. Ario Seto (Universitas Indonesia) moved to the topical issue of *Digital Kingship: Proselytism, Fandom and Social Media Democracy in Indonesia*. Awang Azman Awang Pawi (the Academy of Malay Studies, the University of Malaya) then introduced *Between Traditional and Modern Forms of Authority: the Malay(sian) Experience*. The conference came to a close in the form of the exciting talk by Jialin Christina Wu (Université catholique de Louvain), who presented *Governing the “Ungovernable”: Colonial Practices and Discourses on “Amok” in British Malaya*. The final panel was rounded off with a lively discussion regarding topical as well as previous papers. This two-day gathering took place in a rather homely atmosphere, which not only allowed a lot of space for immediate official and unofficial discussions but also enabled everyone to really get to know each other, something unthinkable at large conferences with parallel sessions. A planned follow-up to this session, in the form of a smaller workshop, is set for early April 2017 in Prague, and a biannual conference will be held in 2018 – which basically means that the Oriental Institute is prepared to fully take over and uphold the tradition of Southeast Asian Studies conferences in Prague.

Research Project: “Representations of Power: Islamic Monuments in the Ferghana Valley in the 20th and 21st centuries”

by Věra Exnerová

The aim of this project is to contribute to a deeper understanding of processes associated with Islamic monuments in Uzbekistan in the 20th and 21st centuries, and particularly mazars (saint places), mosques and madrasas in one of its cultural and religious centers, the Ferghana Valley. So far, scholarship has explored the processes through the religion/state duality perspective (as well as the persecution of Islam during the Soviet period), or as part of the debate on the rebirth of Islam in the post-Soviet period. But very little about the history of these monuments is revealed through the representations of power prism. As the scholarly literature notes, representations of architecture (the same is true of texts, rituals and visual images) give form to the ideas of order that the ruling elites seek to normalize or establish as common sense practice (Heinz, Feldman 2007). One of the main aims of representations is to secure stability, or, when political power and community cohesion comes under threat, it is used to reassure people of the ruler’s ability to maintain stability, or reestablish stable order. The maintenance of some kind of tradition is one of the most powerful means of constituting a sense of community. The Soviet regime did not simply destroy Islamic monuments, but also tried to construct its own legacy around them, establishing procedures for the architectural protection of some of the buildings, even carrying out minor repairs. In the post-Soviet period, despite the authoritarian contexts of Uzbekistan, tradition around Islamic monuments was shaped, with the monuments being reconstructed through the actions of various actors, both state and non-state. In this project, I document how, in the 20th and 21st centuries, representations of power have been instrumental in the construction of power for a variety of actors, from Soviet organs to local sheikhs, even for actors from beyond the borders of Uzbekistan.



► Roundtable with Taiwanese scholars after Věra Exnerová’s talk at the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica (Photo: Institute of History and Philology, AS)

To this end, I have worked with several different types of sources: ethnographic research among the various actors involved in the protection and reconstruction of monuments from the 1970s until the present day; written materials about the monuments from Soviet and post-Soviet times, private photographs, epigraphy, etc. In April 2016, I carried out my first research trip to the Farghona Oblast and explored the dynamics associated with the different Islamic monuments. During this trip, I carried out semi-structured interviews with sheikhs in mazars, with local elders, with local scholars, representatives of the public association Oltin Meros (Golden Heritage), the Authority for the Protection of Monuments, former master craftsmen who took part in the reconstruction of Islamic monuments during the Soviet regime, local hakim-iats, etc. I also collected existing literature about the Islamic monuments from post-Soviet times, as well as documenting the sites photographically. The field trip was an essential part of the process of carrying out the intended project and fulfilling its goals. In April 2017, I will carry out the second trip, which will complement existing information from publications, semi-structured interviews, etc.

On May 5th, 2016, I presented the research results at a talk and roundtable at the Academia Sinica, Taipei (Taiwan), accompanied by a paper entitled “Representations of Power: Islamic Monuments in Soviet and Post-Soviet Uzbekistan (the Ferghana Valley)”, and discussed the potential for cooperation with scholars of art and history from Taiwan. Furthermore, on November 23-25, 2016, I was invited to present this body of research at Leiden University, at the LUCIS Annual Conference on Memory and Commemoration in Islamic Central Asia”. Based on this, I am preparing a scholarly article/chapter entitled “Representations of Power: Mazars in the Farghona Oblast in the 1980s-2010s”, which will be submitted for publication in a special issue of Leiden Studies in Islam and Society (Brill) in March 2017, or elsewhere.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES:

DATE	ACTIVITY*	VENUE	(CO-)ORGANIZERS
May 12, 2017	Workshop: A prosopographical database for the literary and historical studies in Taiwan	Research Center of the Oriental Institute, Academia Sinica	Táňa Dluhošová
Fall 2017	Conference on Cultural Security	Oriental Institute	Jarmila Ptáčková
January 2018	Manipulating the Media: News and Fake News in China since Early Modern Times	National Central Library, Taiwan	Ondřej Klimeš

* working titles

STUDY STAYS AND FIELD TRIPS:

NAME	DESTINATION	PROJECT
Věra Exnerová	Uzbekistan	Construction of Power in Soviet Uzbekistan: The Case of Islamic Monuments in the Ferghana Valley (20 th century)
Giedre Šabasevičiute	Egypt	Culture as Politics. Competing Readings of Islamic Literary Activism in Cairo
Tomáš Petrů	Indonesia	The Rise of Social Vigilantism in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines in a Comparative Perspective
Jarmila Ptáčková	Peoples Republic of China	The Korean New Village Movement versus Chinese Socialist New Countryside
Ondřej Klimeš	Hong-kong	Ideology and Thought-Work in Contemporary Xinjiang
Jakub Hrubý	Taiwan	Study stay and talk "Creating Moral Order: Symbolic Use of Enfeoffment during the Upheaval of the Eight Princes (291-306 A.D.)"

PHD STUDENTS SCHEDULED FOR THE STUDY-STAYS
IN TAIWAN IN 2017

NAME	STATUS	FIELD OF RESEARCH
Jana Heřmanová	PhD candidate	Taiwanese popular religion
Pavlína Krámská	PhD candidate	Taiwanese ecological literature
Václav Laifr	PhD candidate	History of Chinese Astronomy
Klára Netíková	PhD candidate	Intellectual History of Modern China
Veronika Teryngerová	PhD Candidate	Contemporary Chinese Literature
Jakub Otčenášek	PhD candidate	Medieval Taoism
Denisa Hilbertová	PhD candidate	Socio-economic Taiwanese History

EXHIBITIONS:

TITLE	VENUE	TIME
The Photogenic Science (An annual photography contest organized by the Czech Academy of Sciences)	National Central Library, Taiwan	May 19, 2017–July 16, 2017
Monuments of Mosul in Danger (A collaborative multidisciplinary research project co-investigated by OI, monitors and documents cultural and religious monuments destroyed by the Islamic State in Iraq since June 2014)	National Central Library, Taiwan	Fall 2017



Power and Strategies of Social and Political Order
<http://power.orient.cas.cz>



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