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現代中国地域研究 拠点連携プログラム

Contemporary Chinese Studies

Newsletter

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NIHU Program “Contemporary Chinese Studies” Project

Research Centers 2009 Yearly Activity Report and Future Schedules

The five-year joint project of NIHU Contemporary Chinese Studies has just finished its third year. Preparing for publication, each research center in the network is now putting together academic findings during the past three years. We have just recently translated Japan’s contemporary Chinese studies related academic papers and book reviews into Chinese and published them as electronic journals. Japanese Studies of Contemporary China was compiled as the first volume, which could be downloaded at our joint network homepage (<http://www.china-waseda.jp/index.html>). The second volume is

currently being translated, and will be available soon. Cooperating with Kyoto University, the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature took the initiative in hosting the third international symposium – “Environmental Issues: The Futurability of China”, at Kyoto University.



Waseda University, Organization for Asian Studies (OAS),
Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies (WICCS)

<http://www.china-waseda.jp/wiccs/index.html>

Darkness or Light? Disentangle the Tangled Chinese Society

Waseda University Network Center (Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies – WICCS)’s operation is basically two-fold. The first one consists of seminar sessions and workshops. Academic activities blossomed, under the principle of intellectual openness. The second is mainly about publication of WICCS Research Series that introduces these activities. The series were specifically Sino-Japanese Academic Discussions: Pondering over The Thirty Years of China’s Post-Reform and Opening-up, edited by Kazuko Mori, and Two Post-War Regimes and China, edited by Fuminori Matsumura, Yuji Morikawa and Xianfen Xu. In addition, Waseda Center continued four projects this year as its unique activity of joint research and studies with overseas institutions. Related findings are to be published as one of the WICCS Research Series. Research activities were also intensively conducted.

We had almost 30 research seminars as well as 7 large scale workshops (including symposiums and jointly held activities). To train young researchers, we also held presentation sessions based on future generation study sessions and publications. We have also deepened our cooperation with the Eurasian Regional Powers Cross-disciplinary Studies Project, and jointly hosted symposiums and workshops. Aiming at publication of Waseda Center’s findings in the end, we also held two center-wide workshops called “Diffusing China”, with renowned overseas scholars such as Keping Yu, Xueyi Lu, Jianrong Yu, Li’an Zhou, Jun Niu, Yinghong Shi, and Chunling Li presenting their ideas. This year was the thirtieth anniversary of China’s reform and opening up. To evaluate its accomplishment, we held an academic discussion session titled “Pondering over The Thirty Years of China’s Post-Reform and Opening-up”.

Experts such as Lu, Yu and Zhixiong Guan contributed to the lively discussions. With the understanding that China’s “reform and opening-up” now deserves its reevaluation, whether China’s future development is heading toward “light or darkness” became an increasingly frequently wondered



Sino-Japanese workshop (Oct.)



WICCS Series No.1.

question. It is around this question that research is being conducted. Group leader at the Waseda Network Center (Director at the Contemporary China Studies and the leader of NIHU Contemporary Chinese Area Studies Program),

Professor Kazuko Mori, retired at the end of March, and Professor Satoshi Amako succeeded the director position in April.



Kyoto University, Institute for Research in Humanities,
Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/index.htm>

Publication of Research Findings

Research findings from Kyoto University Network Center's academic projects are now being published. Following its Second Research Group's June 2009 paper collection, *Social System of the 20th Century China*, (edited by Tokihiko Mori, published by Kyoto University Institute for Research in Humanities) its First Research Group has also published its academic results in May 2010 in a paper collection called *Studies on Socialist Culture in China* (edited by Yoshihiro Ishikawa). *Social System of the 20th Century China* became a huge volume consisting of 21 academic papers totaling 602 pages. Its table of contents is available online for reference of contributors and paper titles (<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/moriindex.pdf>). *Studies on Socialist Culture in China* , which consists of contributions by 17 researchers in Kansai area, also has a PDF version available online. (<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/rcmcc/ishikawaindex.pdf>).

Our Network Center has been energetic in presenting research results in Chinese and English. Tokihiko Mori's *Studies on China's Modern Cotton Industry*, translated by Yuan Guangquan into Chinese, was published in 2010 by Social Science Academic Press at Beijing. In addition, the monthly research seminar, "Development of the Translated Ideas in

Modern China", held by our center personnel, will have part of its findings published in The Institute of Eastern Culture's English annals ACTA ASIATICA's featured volume next year. The research seminar also invited Professor Gotelind MÜLLER-SAINI at Heidelberg University, and Professor Zhao Libin at Zhongshan University to its International Workshop on February 27th, 2010. In addition to these incessant findings coming out this and the coming year, we would also like to remind you that we are persistently accumulating our research experience.



after international workshop



Keio University, Institute of East Asian Studies (KIEAS),
Center for Contemporary China Studies

<http://cccs.kieas.keio.ac.jp/>

Toward a Multifaceted Assessment of China's Governance

The contemporary Chinese society is continuously changing. As the ruling party, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is facing a variety of problems in a diversified society, while appearing unyielding. In its research project of the "Governance and Politics in China", Keio University Research Network Center exerted much energy for more multifaceted research activities in fiscal year 2009. All research groups will soon have their academic books published based on what they learned from round after round of discussions. Since 2009 was the halfway mark of our center's project, the accomplishment was particularly fruitful.

On the whole, discussions on China from different perspectives were enabled as we had three center wide research seminars with invited overseas researchers, such as Xuefeng Sun, Yongtao Gui, Peter H.Gries, Yinghong Shi, Brij Tankha, in addition to our monthly lunch seminar's open discussions. "Diversification of Chinese Society and The Party-

State Relationship" was an international symposium held in July. It presented a wonderful opportunity for us to examine CCP governance from three different perspectives, including constitutional development, religion issues and minority ethnic



research seminar

group issues. We have also obtained some achievement in international interaction through academic exchanges with The Institute of Contemporary China Studies, Cross-Strait Interflow Prospect Foundation, and Sweden's ISDP.

In 2010, we would continue extensively collecting China related information, while plan to send out our findings in text based media. Keio University is also the hosting Center for

the 2010 six-center joint international symposium. We hope to appropriately evaluate the current Chinese politics and make the symposium a successful one. Our network center has always been keen to nurture the next generation researchers. We would like to continue to support young researchers in their overseas presentation opportunities in 2010.



The University of Tokyo, Institute of Social Science,
Contemporary China Research Base
<http://web.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/kyoten/index.html>
 Regular Publication of Research Findings

The Contemporary China Research Base largely consists of two groups. The first group focuses on Chinese domestic economy, and the second emphasizes external economic relations and industrial agglomeration. Open research seminars in 2009 amounted to 18 times (including co-hosted ones with other Centers) including an international workshop held at Fudan University.

Against the backdrop of global financial crisis, Research Group 1's Economy Subgroup continued its cement industry project, while the Law Subgroup held a series of seminars regarding labor contract acts, antimonopoly law, and intellectual property right and property right clauses. Focusing on the global price fluctuation of agricultural produces and energy and its impact on Chinese agriculture during the period from 2007 to 2009, Rural Issues Subgroup organized field study in Northeast China. In Research Group 2, the Trade Subgroup examined East-West Economic Corridor across Vietnam, Laos and Thailand under GMS (Greater Mekong Subregion) development. Meanwhile, the Industrial Agglomeration Subgroup conducted field research in Southern China. Also, the ODA Subgroup carried out research in Asian and Oceanian nations. In addition, involving different subgroups, "Motorization in Rural China"—a joint workshop with The Society for Industrial Studies was held.

As research products, we have *The Impact of Employees Who Have Worked for Chinese State-owned Enterprises on the Growth of Japanese Companies in China* by Dai Qiujuan (ISS Contemporary Chinese Studies No. 5, available at: <http://web.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/kyoten/research/issccs/dai-201003.html>), and *The Development of China's Cement Industry: Industrial Organization and Structural Changes*, written and edited by

Toshio Tajima, Yin'gui Zhu and Jun Kajima (Ochanomizu Shobo, 2010).

At the education side, our ASNET (Asian Studies Network) had two University-wide Graduate School Education Program lectures: "Multiple Dimensions of Japan-China Relations" (Summer 2009 at Hongo Area), and "Revised Chinese Modern History (2)" (Winter 2009 at Komaba Area)

We participated in the 3rd Symposium "Environmental Issues: The Futurability of China" held by NIHU Network of Contemporary Chinese Studies. We also planned and hosted the second session of the symposium – 'The Chinese Economy and Environmental Issues in the 21st Century', where our Economy Subgroup, Rural Issues Subgroup and Industrial Agglomeration Subgroup presented their reports.

While continuing ASNET lectures in 2010, we will passionately engage in research activities, as foreshadowed by the newly established Machine Industry Project by the Economy Subgroup.



publication in 2009



Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN),
RIHN Initiative for Chinese Environmental Issues
<http://www.chikyu.ac.jp/rihn-china/>
 Establishing and Deepening of Chinese Environmental Issues Research Platform

In 2009, RIHN Initiative for Chinese Environmental Issues' main interest was urbanization. To foster discussions in this area, we held workshops such as "China's Urbanization and Environment" and "The Relationship between Changing Urban Diet and Deteriorating Rural Environment". Against this backdrop, we also held "International Symposium on

Urbanization and Environmental Problems" on Chinese environmental issues. Related results are to be published in fiscal year 2010. Meanwhile, to further future academic cooperation, an agreement has been reached with Fudan University regarding joint research activities.

There were also interdisciplinary study meetings such

as “Contemporary Chinese Politics and Environmental Issues” and “Chinese Environmental Issues from the Perspective of Environmental History” that concerned not only environment but also politics, economy and history. Workshops included “Desertification in China (Tao Wang, Director at Cold and Arid Regions Environment and Engineering Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences)” and “NGOs in China: Public Participation and Dam Constructions (Yongchen Wang, President of Chinese Environmental NGO ‘Green Reporter Salon’)”. We aimed to collaborate with other research centers and related research organizations from both foreign and domestic. In addition to cooperating with Contemporary Chinese Studies in holding its international symposium – “Environmental Issues: The Futurability of China” in January 2010, we also hosted international workshop – “China’s Environmental Governance” in March. As for publication of our findings, we issued Community Development and Nature Protection Project at Ejina (RIHN Initiative for Chinese Environmental Issues Research Paper Collection, No.1) and news letter “Ten-Chi-Jin” from number 6 to 9.

With “Environment and Health(Ecohealth)” as the main subject in 2010, we are planning to hold research meetings, international symposiums and workshops. We would like to examine the relationship between environment and human

health specifically by looking at Southwest China such as Yun’nan, as well as neighboring countries around downstream Mekong River.



research publication



MOU with Fudan Univ.



international symposium



The Toyo Bunko Research Network Center,
Documentation Center for China Studies (DCCS)
<http://www.tbcas.jp>
 Hosting Document Study Related International Symposiums and Preparing Publication of Research Results

Documentation Center for China Studies at Toyo Bunko had a host of events for document and theory studies this year. After the September environmental history workshop – “Chinese Environmental History: An Environmental History Perspective and Related Documents”, in December we also held an international symposium – “Study on the History of Southern Yangtze River Region and New Documents”, which dealt with oral documents and local history documents. With presentations of five researchers from China, the latter opportunity was particularly important in that we were able to deepen our discussion over current situation of compilation of historical documents and definition of “localities”.

In March, we co-evaluated The Series of 20th Century Chinese History (Four editions in total from University of Tokyo Press), to which many of our researchers contributed together with University of Tokyo and Kyoto University. Instead of a mere book review, the evaluation was extraordinary in that the over 60 participants even touched upon the future tasks of

Chinese history.

Also, Cultural Revolution: 14 People Testimony from Nanjing University was translated by 3 younger researchers at our institution and published last November. Though not directly linked to our project, disclosure of oral documents has much to do with our efforts, thanks to subscription members. Regardless of the difficult content, the work was well received and featured by news paper book reviews, largely because it was edited in a way that could be easily understood by general public.

As a way to release our findings, we plan to publish paper collections and digitalize electronic libraries in the upcoming fiscal year. We would edit paper collections so that they reflect actual discussions when they were held, and select particularly interesting ones from reports at international symposiums and workshops in the past 3 years for publication.



review session (Mar.)



international symposium (Dec.)



workshop (Sep.)



**NIHU Network of
Contemporary Chinese Studies
3rd Symposium**

January 30th (Sat), 31st (Sun), 2010
Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall

Environmental Issues : 30 Years after Reform and Opening

National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) has held its 3rd international symposium as its Contemporary Chinese Studies Program under the project of Promotion of Area Studies. Unlike the previous two, this time the gathering took place at Kyoto. Planned by RIHN Initiative for Chinese Environmental Issues (Jumpei Kubota, Leader) "Environmental Issues: The Futurability of China" was held in the Clock Tower's Centennial Hall at Kyoto University, focusing on environmental issues. The gathering lasted for two days from January 30th to the 31st consisting of 3 sessions and free discussions, where opinions were being actively exchanged. As many as 20 people talked on the platform, with 4 of them from China, 1 from Canada, and the rest from within Japan. A total of over 300 people participated in the two-day event. Explaining the purpose of the gathering, Yoshihiro Ishikawa from Kyoto University gave the opening remark, which was then followed by greetings from Ken'ichiro Hirano (Director, Promotion of Area Studies at RIHU) and Narifumi Tachimoto (Director-General, RIHN). Then, Vaclav Smil (University of Manitoba, Canada) gave the keynote speech, named "China's Environment: Domestic Concerns, global Impacts". Using tables and graphs, he pointed out a variety of problems, ranging from sharp increase in CO₂ emission caused by fossil fuel consumption, water pollution, depletion and current distribution, drastic agricultural land decrease and erosion, air pollution, chemical smog, and emission permit trading.



Session 1: The Basis of China's Environmental Issues-Past and Present

Moderator : Toru Kubo

First, Makoto Ueda (Rikkyo University) introduced the history during Ming and Qing Dynasty when people were kept out from the mountains, with his presentation titled "A Short History of the Forbidden Mountains". Ueda suggested commonalities between today and dynastic years, during which Forbidden Mountains essentially lost their effect in keeping people out as a result of overexploitation of copper triggered by East Asian trade. Next, Weibing Yang (Fudan University) summarized a variety of factors in development, and listed problems regarding environment and its related history. Suggesting a link between history and current reality via dialogue of the past and present, Masayoshi Nakawo (NIHU) talked about impacts of water development on environment. These talks entailed questions raised by commentator Wataru Iijima (Aoyama



Gakuin University) of how we should think about some common points among the problematique brought up thus far. He also pointed out that the prioritized factors in Yang's report could shed light on this issue. Ladurie once said that historians had to respond to natural scientists' requests. Pointing out the fact that area studies in Japan have overly depended on humanities, the commentator noted the possibility to solve these problems by integrating both humanities and natural science. Next, Yoichiro Sato (RIHN) questioned how the symposium's topic – futurability is related with each presenter's report. Additionally, there were questions and suggestions regarding how today talk is related with population control, and the difference between ecological history and environmental history. As for integration

of humanities and science, Ueda suggested that in historical demography, for instance, it is feasible to utilize family tree for statistical analysis. Regarding environmental studies, Yang explained that while environmental history belongs to the discipline of humanities, ecological environment is within the sphere of both humanities and science. At the end of the session for the first day, Nakawo emphasized that it is meaningful to have this type of discussions, for they could serve for interdisciplinary integration of the two fields. Participants exchanged views at the networking party held at night. Some publishers were also present, as publication based on the symposium was planned.

Session 2 : **The Chinese Economy and Environmental Issues in the 21st Century**

Moderator : Jun Kajima

Two sessions and free discussion were held the next day from 9:30 am to the evening. Regarding an increasingly polluted China and its heavy industry, the current situation of a decentralized industrial organization system was brought up at the second session. Many approaches, such as bioethanol, are being taken. Presentations included Jingbin Wang's (Osaka Sangyo University) report on the environment and structure of heavy industry, Toshio Tajima (The University of Tokyo) on the demand and supply of agricultural produces, and bioethanol, Tomoo Marukawa (The University of Tokyo) on the world-leading solar battery policies. The commentator Hiromi Shioji (Kyoto University) said that electronic vehicles are spreading with marvelous speed. The unheard connotation here is that China may not just be the polluter of the world. Regardless of optimism as such, problems still remain. Although some of those are relatively well tackled such as garbage issues, Hiroshi Ohnishi (Kyoto University) pointed out that there are still villages like one in Guangdong Province where people's lives are being threatened by serious pollutions. Thus, government subsidy is necessary in addition to simple regulation. Questions were raised from the floor (Aikawa) regarding environmental burdens and



cost-profit balance of solar batteries and electronic vehicles, for it took time for these products to recover their costs, as Marukawa and Shioji presented. Others (Amako, Zhang) asked how we can deal with the downside of increase in EVs such as increase of CO₂. Wang answered this question, saying that the reason for CO₂ increase after 2004 was due to entry of private firms in heavy industry. As is the case with solar industry at this stage, in addition to pursuit for profit, we should realize the importance of corporate social responsibility (CSR), which will be recognized along the way of development. Tajima emphasized that China should pay attention to Japan's experience in environmental issues to find its own solutions. According to Marukawa (The University of Tokyo), solar batteries are compatible with nuclear and hydraulic powers, but they are less so with thermal power; therefore it would be ideal to export EVs to countries which mainly use nuclear and solar power generation. He also said that it might take two years for solar batteries to recover the cost of CO₂ emission brought about during the process of their power generation, though recycling of wastes such as cadmium still remains problematic. Shioji said that while EVs are superior in terms of efficiency and environmental effects, they are inferior to thermal power generation using coals as long as costs are concerned. Ohnishi raised the possibility of new sense of value that differs from the profit oriented cost and benefit thinking. He hopes that this type of new ideas spread as society matures.

Session 3 : **The Sociopolitics of Environmental Issues**

Moderator : Liang Tang

Governments and enterprises are extremely important to relieve and help victims when their environment is destructed, since environmental issues are deeply related with politics and social issues. Monitoring mechanism of such policy making process and NGOs are discussed here. Presentations included Yulin Zhang's (Nanjing University) report on secondary environmental harm and its makeup, Kenji Otsuka (Institute of Developing Economics) on local governments and environmental issues, Ming Wang (Tsinghua University) and Yuxin Lan (Tsinghua University) jointly on China's response to climate change. Based on the 48 case studies that he actually conducted in Northern China, Zhang specifically illustrated environment related disputes, and reproduced violence and chain effect of harm as a result. According to Zhang, there are over 100,000 "environment disputes" in China every year. As a result of a unique social structure where politics and economy became inseparable and a peculiarly insulated rural social space, such disputes are very frequent in a changing China today. Otsuka talked about water pollution that deprived three hundred million people off their consumption of clean water. The government has constructed monitoring and



petition mechanism based on absolute obedience to superiors in a unique vertical administrative structure in order to solve pollution problems. However, related health problems have been seriously considered only recently; though treatment of petitioned complaints has been institutionalized since 1993. The government's effort over environmental issues still has a long way to go given its limited resource, strong regionalism, weak punishment, and people's lack of intentions to abide by relevant laws. On the other hand, the issue gradually gained public participation thanks to NGOs continuous suggestions for improvement. Roundtable meetings were held in Jiangsu Province, where "environmental democracy" seems to burgeon. Wang and Lan further analyzed NGO activities. There are over seven thousand such organizations in China today, and the number is still growing. Since national interest still dominates China's central concern, it is not easy for the country to reconcile a globalized perspective with interest and its policy orientation with world standard. In that sense, Chinese NGOs are endowed with potentials to get more globalized and collaborate with government and private firms as they accumulate expertise. He also hoped that China can learn from Japanese NGOs' past experience. In response, Tomoki Kamo (Keio University) argued that maybe it would help us foresee the future of China by looking at the conflict between social demand for reform and governance system of the party. He also raised the following questions: is "the reproduced violence and chain effect of harm" only limited to environmental issues; wouldn't NGO activities be constrained when they are so dependent on the Chinese government; why they failed at the local level; and wouldn't it be necessary to apply local governance to areas besides environmental issues? He also talked about the possibility of constructing a framework that could be commonly used by all presenters in the session. Based on her experience of field research in Mongol Municipality, Kanako Kodama (Chiba University) said that maybe we can preempt often human-caused draught and flood, with NGOs taking part in such activities. In reaction to Otsuka's idea of environmental democracy, one (Okamoto) said that it might be more realistic and effective to let the localities take measures for environmental protection. Heated discussion continued as to whether there is an entry chance for foreign NGOs, different positions that NGOs from different sectors hold vis-à-vis the government, and concerns that privatization (that often causes industrial waste) may jeopardize cooperation for solutions.

Free Discussion

Moderator : Kazuko Mori

In light of the three sessions, the last panel held general discussions regarding current situations and future suggestions for the "environment and China" agenda. First, the moderator, Kazuko Mori (Waseda University) raised three points.

First, as generally is the case with developing countries, poverty, industry development and consumption are the three issues that simultaneously exist in today's China and deeply related with environment (Jingbin Wang). The question is whether environmental protection is a substitute or complement for economic development. While it is true that solar battery could be a new source of energy and have positive influence on environment and development of new industries (Marukawa), the reality might differ across sectors and industries, as indicated by examples in the bioethanol industry that government subsidies and monopolistic supply are indispensable (Tajima). Mori also asked whether environment and economic development really are compatible in a country with the three types of environmental problems, or we need to find a new development model.

The second point had to do with evaluation of local government's role in environmental issues. Vying against the center, local governments are also its agents. In addition, they are often integrated entities of administrative power, economic allocator and business enterprises. They have been the driving force for economic growth in the past three decades. But at the same time, they were also the major contributor of pollution. As long as they are profit oriented, they will be inherently prone to cause pollution. Mori thinks that the key for the future of environment lies in localities.

The third is about the relationship between environment and politics. Would citizen's petition and political participation lead to a more modernized political style and/or democracy, or can environmental problems be dealt with and solved without democratization? While environmental policies and antipollution system in the developed countries followed a bottom-up approach, these are essentially top-down enterprises in China. Antipollution as a form of democratic movement and referendum of local heads have been the two social systems that contributed to the institutionalization of environment protection in the developed countries, but they are essentially nonexistent in China. Some (Otsuka) mentioned the possibility of environmental democracy through NGOs, information disclosure, local legislation, and citizen petition. However, current evaluation of NGOs in terms of petition, oversight, and suggestion makings still remains low (Ming Wang), and we cannot be too optimistic about its future. Meanwhile, a vicious cycle of violence has occurred in rural China with violent resistance being suppressed also by violence (Zhang). As for the relationship between environment and politics, Mori argued that information disclosure,



oversight and petition will be routinized as environment problems become more serious. A more matured urban mass and civil society along that process could serve as a solution for environmental problems. In any event, environmental issue has significant implication for China's democratization. She ended her comment by further raising the following questions: what effect and impact would international regime and global standard have on China's environmental protection; what should the international society do to effectively exert foreign pressure in that regard? Responding to these questions, Smil averred that it is true that environmental problems occur everywhere, but the question is how much we should sacrifice the quality of our lives in exchange for better environment. He emphasized that it is difficult to make coherence policies that both the center and local abide. This is an issue that also concerns the importance of the top-down decision making for environmental protection. On the other hand, Nakawo denied the idea that environment protection can only be achieved at the expense of economic growth, and emphasized the importance of economic incentives. He pointed out that the political bargain between the center and local is nothing new, and an authoritative top-down problem solving style might be the more efficient way. He also made an interesting argument that democratization is something like insurance. From the perspective of economic development, Tajima noted that resource wasting is a commonly observed phenomenon in developing countries. Citing examples from concrete and steel industries in Japan, Tajima argued that production would gradually decrease at certain stage, which would eventually lead to improved environment. The point is that we cannot see the forest for the trees, and we have to have a holistic view to envisage the future of our environment. Believing that the top-down approach cannot penetrate a decentralized China, he therefore was pessimistic about that method. Ming Wang said that it is necessary that we consider problems that do not usually come to the surface, because neither the state nor the society functions properly. As for the center local relationship, he also introduced examples in Hangzhou of the emergence of "social composites" that include government and firms instead of NGOs and in Shenzhen of the local initiative to make changes. He further added that it is important for

government to get actively involved in the environment-politics relationship. Mori once again summarized the questions and answers. There seems to remain the question whether government-led environmental policies are truly top-down. She also mentioned that the situation has changed from state domination to a one largely determined by the forces of society and market.

Yang said that risk forecasting system has been constructed for risk management in today's China, and asked about Japan's experience in this area. On the other hand, Kubo emphasized that the Chinese society was independent of the state prior to the establishment of the PRC. This entailed some discussions, after which Tang made an argument about diversification and mobility. He also noted that while the central government has forcibly cleaned up ineffective oil factories and power plants by using government license, local government and private firms tend to collude together at the expense of local citizens. There were also responses to Tajima's argument. At the macro level, some worried that we might need to keep in mind that environmental problems may simply be transferred to other countries if they are solved in China (Aikawa). Others (Yasunari) worried out urban exploitation of the rural, pointing out that the top-down style might be risky when we look back at how mega cities with over 10 million people are born. Reviewing the discussions, Mori argued that we might be facing something that is unprecedented and different from what have happened in countries like Japan and India. Thus, we might need to muster our intellectual strength and improve environmentology and economics that take new interests and values into consideration.

Finally, Tatsuo Yamada, the Chairperson at NIHU Network of Contemporary Chinese Studies gave his closing remarks by saying that China's environmental issues are also problems that Japan faces. We need to combine both scholarly knowledge and practical experience in order to deal with these problems. Taking a broad angle of history of civilization, he ended his speech by emphasizing the importance of democratization and NGOs. Publication regarding the symposium and its related reports and discussions is underway.

(Edited by: Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University and Waseda Institute of Contemporary China Studies)