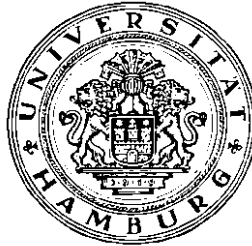


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Interdisziplinäres WKC-Seminar

Die Entwicklung Chinas aus der Perspektive verschiedener wissenschaftlicher Disziplinen

Sommersemester 2020

Das Seminar behandelt ausgewählte Aspekte der Entwicklung Chinas aus der Perspektive verschiedener wissenschaftlichen Disziplinen.

Das Seminar findet zu den bei den Themen in Klammern angegebenen Terminen **donnerstags** von **16:00 – 17:30 Uhr** im **Raum 2091/2201 (VMP 5)** statt.

Die obligatorische **Vorbesprechung** und **Themenvergabe** für das Seminar findet am **16. Januar 2020 (Donnerstag)** von **13.00 – 14.00 Uhr** im **Raum 2175/2181 (VMP5)** statt.

Für einen Seminarschein müssen die folgenden drei Leistungen erbracht werden:

1. Schriftliche Hausarbeit (die Hausarbeiten müssen jeweils zwei Wochen vor dem Vortragstermin abgegeben werden).
2. Mündlicher Seminarvortrag (die Vorbesprechung der Vorträge erfolgt nach Absprache eine Woche vor dem angesetzten Termin in der Sprechstunde des jeweiligen Betreuers).
3. Regelmäßige Anwesenheit und aktive Teilnahme.

Gliederung:

Schwerpunkt „Maoismus und Managerverhalten“

1. Maoismus (9.4.2019)

Literatur zu Mao/Maoismus: Spence, J. (2000) *Mao*. London: Phoenix; Schram, S.R. (1991) "Mao Tse-tung's thought from 1949 to 1976". *The Cambridge History of China. The People's Republic, Part 2: Revolutions within the Chinese Revolution 1966-1982*. Twitchett, D. et al (Hg.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Bd. 15. S. 1-104; Martin, H. (Hg.) (1979) *Mao Zedong Texte. Erster*

Band, 1949-1955. Schriften, Dokumente, Reden und Gespräche. Deutsche Bearbeitung und chinesische Originalfassung. München: Carl Hanser Verlag, S. VII-XXIII; Schäfer, I. (1978) *Mao Tse-tung. Eine Einführung in sein Denken.* München: Beck. Literatur zur Kulturrevolution: Esherick, J.W. et al (Hg.) (2006). *The Chinese Cultural Revolution as History.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press; Harding, H. (1991) "The Chinese state in crisis". *The Cambridge History of China. The People's Republic, Part 2: Revolutions within the Chinese Revolution 1966-1982.* Twitchett, D. et al (Hg.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Bd. 15. S. 107-217; Leese, D. (2013) *Mao Cult Rhetoric and Ritual in China's Cultural Revolution.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; White, L.T. III. (1991) "The Cultural Revolution as an Unintended Result of Administrative Policies". *New Perspectives on the Cultural Revolution.* Joseph, W.A. et al. (Hg.). Cambridge, MA; London: The Council on East Asian Studies/Harvard University, S. 83-104; Unger, J. (2007) "The Cultural Revolution at the Grassroots". *The China Journal*, Nr. 57. S. 109-137.

2. „Reform und Öffnung“ und Entmaoisierung (16.4.2020)

Literatur: Guan, G. (2010) "The Influence of the Collapse of the Soviet Union on China's Political Choices". *China Learns from the Soviet Union, 1949-Present.* Bernstein, T.P.; Li, H. (Hg.). Lanham: Lexington Books, S. 505-516; Li, H. (2015) *Political Thought and China's Transformation. Ideas Shaping Reform in Post-Mao China.* Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan; MacFarquhar, R. (1991) "The succession to Mao and the end of Maoism". *The Cambridge History of China. The People's Republic, Part 2: Revolutions within the Chinese Revolution 1966-1982.* Twitchett D. und J. K. Fairbank (Hg.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Bd. 15, S. 388-401; Meisner, M. (1997) "Stalinism in the History of the Chinese Communist Party". Dirlik, A. et al. (Hg.). *Critical Perspectives on Mao Zedong's Thought.* New Jersey: Humanities Press, S. 184-206; Rozman, G. (2010) "China's Concurrent Debate about the Gorbachev Era". *China Learns from the Soviet Union, 1949-Present.* Bernstein, T.P.; Li, H. (Hg.). Lanham: Lexington Books, S. 449-476; Vogel, E.F. (2011) *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China.* Cambridge, MA et al.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press; Zhang Wei-Wei (1996) *Ideology and Economic Reform under Deng Xiaoping, 1978-1993.* New York: Columbia University Press.

3. Das Disaster des Großen Sprungs nach vorn (23.4.2020)

Literatur: Li, W. und T. Yang (2005) "The Great Leap Forward: Anatomy of a Central Planning Disaster", *Journal of Political Economy* 113, 840-877; Lin, J.Y. (1990) "Collectivization and China's Agricultural Crisis 1959-1961", *Journal of Political Economy* 98, 1228-1252; Almond, D. (2014) "The Great Chinese Famine", in: Fan, S. et al. (eds) *The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China*, Oxford (Oxford University Press), 436-440; Dikötter, F. (2014) „Maos Großer Hunger. Massenmord und Menschenexperiment in China (1958-1962), Bonn (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung), 33-106; statistisches Datenmaterial zur langfristigen wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Chinas liefert der Barro-Ursua-Datensatz (<https://scholar.harvard.edu/barro/publications/barro-ursua-macroeconomic-data>).

4. Managerverhalten und die persönliche Erfahrung des Großen Sprungs nach vorn (30.4.2020)

Literatur: Fenga, X. und A.C.Johansson (2018) "Living through the Great Chinese Famine: Early-life Experiences and Managerial Decisions", *Journal of Corporate Finance* 48, 638-657; zum „Großen Sprung“ siehe ferner Dikötter, F. (2014) „Maos Großer Hunger. Massenmord und Menschenexperiment in China (1958-1962), Bonn (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung), 33-106; *The People's Republic, Part 1: The Emergence of Revolutionary China 1949-1965;* Twitchett D. und J. K. Fairbank (Hg.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1987, Bd. 14, S. 293-359; Teiwes, F.C. und Warren Sun. *China's Road to Disaster. Mao, Central Politicians, and Provincial Leaders in the Unfolding of the Great Leap Forward 1955-1959.*

Schwerpunkt “Nationalismus”

5. Nationalismus seit den 1990er Jahren (7.5.2020)

Literatur: Guo, Y. (2004) *Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary China. The Search for National Identity under Reform*. London et al: Routledge Curzon, S. 72-90; He, B.; Guo Y. (2000) *Nationalism, National Identity and Democratization in China*. Aldershot et al.: Ashgate, S. 25-52; Johnston, A. I. (2016/17) “Is Chinese Nationalism Rising? Evidence from Beijing”. *International Security*, Bd. 41, Nr. 3, S. 7-43; Kerr, D. (Hg.) (2015) *China's Many Dreams. Comparative Perspectives on China's Search for National Rejuvenation*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan; Martin, J. (2012) “The Middle Kingdom Mentality.” *When China Rules the World: The End of the Western World and the Birth of a New Global Order*. 2nd ed. New York: Penguin, S. 294–341; Sautman, B. (1997) “Myths of Descent, Racial Nationalism and Ethnic Minorities in the People’s Republic of China”. *The Construction of Racial Identities in China and Japan*. Dikötter, B. (Hg.) Hongkong: Hong Kong University Press, S. 75-95; Shi-Kupfer, K. et al. (Okt. 2017) “Ideas and Ideologies Competing for China’s Political Future. How Online Pluralism Challenges Political Ideology”. *Merics Papers on China*, Nr. 5, S. 4-92; Zhao, S. (Dez. 1997) “Chinese Intellectuals’ Quest for National Greatness and Nationalistic Writing in the 1990s”. *The China Quarterly*, Nr. 152, S. 725-745. Konfuzianismus in der VR China: Billioud, S.; Thoraval J. (April 2009) „Lijiao: The Return of Ceremonies Honouring Confucius in Mainland China.” *China Perspectives*, Nr. 80, S. 82-100; Dirlík, A. (1995) „Confucius in the Borderlands: Global Capitalism and the Reinvention of Confucianism”. *Boundary 2*, Bd. 22, Nr. 3, S. 229-273; Kang Xiaoguang. (2006) “Confucianization: A Future in the Tradition.” Translated by Huiqing Liu. *Social Research*, Bd. 1, Nr. 73, S. 77–120; Louie, K. (2011) „Confucius the Chameleon: Dubious Envoy for “Brand China”. *Boundary 2*, Bd. 38, Nr. 1, S. 77-100; Thoraval J. (May/June 1999) „The Anthropologist and the Question of the ‘Visibility’ of Confucianism in Contemporary Chinese Society”. *China Perspectives*, Nr. 23, S. 65-73.

6. Die Anzahl und Größe von Ländern (14.5.2020)

Literatur: Alesina, A. und E. Spolaore (1997) “On the Number and Size of Nations”, *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 112, 1027-1056; Alesina, A. und E. Spolaore (2003) „The Size of Nations“, Cambridge, Mass. (MIT Press); Alesina, A., Spolaore, E. und R. Wacziarg (2005) “Trade, Growth and the Size of Countries”, in: Aghion, P. (ed) *Handbook of Economic Growth*, Vol. 1B, 1499-1542; Alesina, A. und E. Spolaore (2005) „War, Peace, and the Size of Countries”, *Journal of Public Economics* 89, 1333-1354; Alesina, A., Spolaore, E. und R. Wacziarg (2000) “Economic Integration and Political Disintegration”, *American Economic Review* 90, 1276-1296; Redding, S. (2005) “Rezension von: The Size of Nations”, *Journal of Economic Literature*, 43, 161-162; Ruta, M. (2005) “Economic Theories of Political (Dis)integration”, *Journal of Economic Surveys* 19, 1–21.

Schwerpunkt “Soziale Medien und staatliche Kontrolle”:

7. Staatliche Propaganda (28.5.2020)

Literatur: Brady, A.-M. (2008) *Marketing Dictatorship: Propaganda and Thought Work in Contemporary China*. Lanham et al: Rowman & Littlefield; Brady, A.-M. (2017) „Plus ça change? Media Control Under Xi Jinping”. *Problems of Post-Communism*, Bd. 64, Nr. 34, S. 128-140; Chang, J.; Ren H. (2018). „The Powerful Image and the Imagination of Power: The ‘New Visual Turn’ of the CPC’s Propaganda Strategy Since Its 18th National Congress in 2012”. *Asian Journal of Communication*, Bd. 28, Nr. 1, S. 1-19; Creemers, R. (2017) „Cyber China: Upgrading Propaganda, Public Opinion Work and Social Management for the Twenty-First Century”. *Journal of Contemporary China*, Bd. 26, Nr. 103, S. 85-100; Qian G. (2012) „Watchwords: Reading China Through its Political Vocabulary”. *JMSC Working Papers* (Hongkong), S. 1-89; Schoenhals, M. (1992) *Doing Things with Words in Chinese Politics. Five Studies*. Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, Center for Chinese Studies, University of California; Shambaugh, D. (2007) „China’s Propaganda System: Institutions, Processes and Efficacy”. *The China Journal*, Nr. 57, S. 25-58; Tsai, W.-H. et al (Juni 2013) „Secret

Codes of Political Propaganda: The Unknown System of Writing Teams”. *The China Quarterly*, Nr. 214, S. 394-410;

8. Demokratie und Zivilgesellschaft (18.6.2020)

Literatur: Demokratie in der chinesischen Diskussion: Gan Yang. (2001) “Debating Liberalism and Democracy in China in the 1990s.” Translated by Xudong Zhang. *Whither China? Intellectual Politics in Contemporary China*, edited by X. Zhang. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, S. 79–101; Goldman, M. (2007) *Political Rights in Post-Mao China*. Ann Arbor, MI: Association for Asian Studies; He Li. (2015) *Political Thought and China’s Transformation. Ideas Shaping Reform in Post-Mao China*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan; He Weifang. (2012) *In the Name of Justice: Striving for the Rule of Law in China*. Washington D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Lin Shangli. (2014) “Political Consultation and Consultative Politics in China.” *China’s Political Development: Chinese and American Perspectives*. K. G. Lieberthal, C. Li, K. Yu (Hg.). Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, S. 136–164; Wang Chaohua (Hg.). *One China, Many Paths*. London; Brooklyn NY: 2003; Wang Hui. (2003) *China’s New Order: Society, Politics, and Economy in Transition*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; Wang Shaoguang (2012). “Why is State Effectiveness Essential for Democracy? Asian Examples.” *Contemporary Chinese Political Thought: Debates and Perspectives*. Fred Dallmayr, Zhao Tingyang (Hg.). Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, S. 242–67; Weber, R.; T. Fröhlich. (2016) “Gibt es Ansätze deliberativer Demokratie in China? Bemerkungen zur englischsprachigen Debatte über das Zeguo-Experiment”. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift Sonderheft 51: “Demokratie” jenseits des Westens. Theorien, Diskurse, Einstellungen*, Sonja Schubert, Alexander Weiß (Hg.). Baden-Baden: Nomos, S. 550-566; Xu Jilin, Liu Qing, Luo Gang, Xue Yi. “In Search of a ‘Third Way’: A Conversation regarding ‘Liberalism’ and the ‘New Left Wing’”. Gloria Davies (Hg.). (2001) *Voicing Concerns. Contemporary Chinese Critical Inquiry*. Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield, S. 199-226; Yu Keping. (2009) *Democracy is a Good Thing: Essays on Politics, Society, and Culture in Contemporary China*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press. Protestbewegung von 1989: Reichenbach, T. (1994) *Die Demokratiebewegung in China 1989*. Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde; Han, M.; Hua S. (1990) *Cries for Democracy. Writings and Speeches from the 1989 Chinese Democracy Movement*. Princeton: Princeton University Press; Cunningham, P. J. (2010) *Tiananmen Moon: Inside the Chinese Student Uprising of 1989*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield. Zivilgesellschaft: Cai, Y. (2010) *Collective Resistance in China: Why Popular Protests Succeed or Fail*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press; Heilmann, S. (2016) *Das politische System der Volksrepublik China*. Wiesbaden: VS Springer; Chan Kin-man u.a. (2005) “Chinese NGOs Strive to Survive”. *Social Transformations in Chinese Societies. The Official Annual of the Hong Kong Sociological Association*. Bd. 1 Bian Yanjie et al (Hg.). Leiden, Boston: Brill, S. 131-159; Gallagher, M. E. (2004) “The Limits of Civil Society in a Late Leninist State”. Muthiah Alagappa (Hg.), *Civil Society and Political Change in Asia. Expanding and Contracting Democratic Space*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, S. 419-452; Heurlin, C. (2016) *Responsive Authoritarianism in China: Land, Protests, and Policy Making*. New York: Cambridge University Press; Heberer, T.; N. Sausmikak. (2004) *Bilden sich in China Strukturen einer Zivilgesellschaft heraus?* (Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR) Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (<https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-382581>), S. 1-42. (Duisburger Arbeitspapiere Ostasienwissenschaften, 61); Salmenkari, T. (2013) “Theoretical Poverty in Research on Civil Society”. *Modern Asian Studies*, Bd. 47, Nr. 2, S. 682-711; Teets, J. C. et al (Hg.) (2015) *Local Governance Innovation in China. Experimentation, Diffusion, and Defiance*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge; Yang Guobin; Craig Calhoun. (2007) “Media, Civil Society, and the Rise of a Green Public Sphere in China”. *China Information*, Heft 21, S. 211-236.

9. Die Überwachung und Beeinflussung sozialer Medien in China (11.6.2020)

Literatur: Egorov, G., Guriev, S. and K. Sonin (2009) “Why Resource-Poor Dictators Allow Freer Media: A Theory and Evidence from Panel Data”, *American Political Science Review* 103, 645-668; King, G., Pan, J. und M. Roberts (2014) “Reverse-Engineering Censorship in China: Randomized Experimentation and Participant Observation”, *Science No.* 345, 22. August 2014, 1-10; King, G.,

Pan, J. und M. Roberts (2017) "How the Chinese Government Fabricates Social Media Posts for Strategic Distraction, Not Engaged Argument", *American Political Science Review* 111, 484-501; Lorentzen, P. (2014) "China's Strategic Censorship", *American Journal of Political Science* 58, 402-414; Qin, B., Strömberg, D. und Y. Wu (2017) "Why Does China Allow Freer Social Media? Protests versus Surveillance and Propaganda", *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 31, 117-140; Qin, B., Strömberg, D. und Y. Wu (2018) "E-Autocracy: Surveillance and Propaganda in Chinese Social Media", *VoxEU*, 25.5.2018 (<https://voxeu.org/article/e-autocracy-surveillance-and-propaganda-chinese-social-media>).

Schwerpunkt „Politik und Ökonomie unter Xi Jinping“:

10. Politik unter Xi Jinping (25.6.2020)

Literatur: Cheng Li. (2016) *Chinese Politics in the Xi Jinping Era: Reassessing Collective Leadership*. Washington D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Guo S.; Jiang T. (2017) „China's 'New Normal': From Social Control to Social Governance". *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, Bd. 22, Nr. 3, S. 327-340; Dittmer, L. (2017) „Xi Jinping's 'New Normal': Quo Vadis?" *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, Bd. 22, Nr. 3, S. 429-446; Economy, E. C. (2018) *The Third Revolution: Xi Jinping and the New Chinese State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; Heilmann, S. (2016) *Das politische System der Volksrepublik China*. Wiesbaden: VS Springer; Heilmann, S.; M. Stepan (Hg.) (Juni 2016) „China's Core Executive. Leadership Styles, Structures and Processes under Xi Jinping". *Merics Papers on China*, Nr. 1, S. 6-97; Holbig, H. (2013) „Ideology after the end of ideology. China and the quest for autocratic legitimation". *Democratization* 20:1, S. 61-81; Kojima, K. (2015) „The Power Structure Under the Leadership of Xi Jinping". *Public Policy Review* Bd. 11, Nr. 1, S. 45–66; Laliberté, A.; Lantaigne, M. (Hg.) (2008) *The Chinese Party-State in the 21st Century. Adaptation and the Reinvention of Legitimacy*. London: Routledge; Lam, Willy Wo-Lap (2015) *Chinese Politics in the Era of Xi Jinping: Renaissance, Reform or Retrogression?* London: Routledge; Lampton, D. M. (2014) *Following the Leader: Ruling China, From Deng Xiaoping to Xi Jinping*. Berkeley et al: University of California Press; Xi Jinping (2014) *China regieren*. Beijing: Verlag für fremdsprachige Literatur; Yang, D. L. (2017) „China's Troubled Quest for Order. Leadership, Organization and the Contradictions of the Stability Maintenance Regime". *Journal of Contemporary China* Bd. 26, Nr. 103, S. 35–53; Zhao, S. (2016) „The Ideological Campaign in Xi's China. Rebuilding Regime Legitimacy". *Asian Survey*, Bd. 56, Nr. 6, S. 1168–1193.

11. Korruption und die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in China (2.7.2020)

Literatur: Marion, M. (2016) "Taking China's Anticorruption Campaign Seriously", *Economic and Political Studies* 4, 3-18; Giannetti, M., Liao, G., You, J. and X. Yu (2017) "The Externalities of Corruption: Evidence from Entrepreneurial Activity in China", *CEPR Discussion Paper No. 12345*, London; zu verschiedenen Reviews des Papiers siehe <http://voxeu.org/article/anti-corruption-and-entrepreneurial-activity-china> , <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-11-02/xi-s-anti-graft-campaign-could-boost-china-s-economy> , <http://www.scmp.com/news/china/policies-politics/article/2118245/xi-crackdown-corruption-will-help-boost-chinas-economy> und <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/chinas-graft-supervision-scheme-to-go-nationwide>; die Weltbank hat im Rahmen des „Worldwide Governance Indicators“ – Projekts u.a. internationale Datensätze zur Korruptionsbekämpfung bereitgestellt. Siehe dazu <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>; Weil, D.N. (2014) *Economic Growth*, 3rd Edition, New York, S. 348-352; weitere Daten liefert das „Global Corruption Barometer“ von Transparency International (zu verschiedenen Jahrgängen siehe <https://www.transparency.org>).

12. Xi Jinpings Antikorruptionskampagne und die staatliche F&E – Förderung von Unternehmen (9.7.2020)

Literatur: Fang, L., Lerner, J., Wu, C. und Q. Zhang (2018) "Corruption, Government Subsidies, and Innovation: Evidence from China", *NBER Working Paper No. 25098*, Cambridge (Mass.); Zum Dif-

ference in Difference – Schätzansatz, vgl. Verbeek, M. (2012) *A Guide to Modern Econometrics*, 4th Edition, London/New York, S. 379-381; Dittmer, L. (2017) „Xi Jinping’s ‚New Normal‘: Quo Vadis?“ *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, Bd. 22, Nr. 3, S. 429-446; Heilmann, S. (2016) *Das politische System der Volksrepublik China*. Wiesbaden: VS Springer; Heilmann, S.; M. Stepan (Hg.) (Juni 2016) „China’s Core Executive. Leadership Styles, Structures and Processes under Xi Jinping“. *Merics Papers on China*, Nr. 1, S. 6-97.