

THE NEW ASIAs

Global Futures of World Regions

PREFACE	ii-iii
INTRODUCTION	
Wolf Schäfer & Hyun-Chin Lim: The New Asias and the Rise of Global Regions	iv-xvii
I THEORETICAL APPROACHES	
1 Hyun-Chin Lim: Globalizing Asia—Toward a New Development Paradigm	1-18
2 Wolf Schäfer: Concepts of Globalization, Globalism and Globality and the Method of Lean Globality Studies—A Critical Adjustment	19-44
3 Gert Schmidt: Globalization and Asian Fordisms	45-55
4 Dennis McNamara: Knowledge Networks in East Asia—From Commerce to Community	56-80
5 Markus Pohlmann & Jong Hee Lee: Globalization Theory and East Asia	81-108
6 Jan Nederveen Pieterse: Twenty-First Century Globalization—Propositions and Perspectives	109-146
II COMPARATIVE STUDIES	
7 Oskar Kurer: Asian Capitalisms—Diverging Beneficiaries of Globalization?	147-170
8 Mark Thompson: The Dialectic of “Good Governance” and Democracy in Southeast Asia—Globalized Discourses and Local Responses	171-203
9 Yoshimichi Sato: A Comparative Study of Trust in Japan and Korea—How Can We Solve Korean Puzzles in the Study of Trust?	204-223
10 Hideki Tarumoto: Theorizing International Norms and Immigrant Rights—Japanese Cases	224-242
11 Holger Bungsche: China in the Passing Lane? Development and Prospects of the Chinese Automobile Industry	243-274
POSTSCRIPT	
Ronald Dore: Asian Capitalist Futures	275-293

PREFACE

This volume is the outcome of a collaborative research project on Global Futures of World Regions started in 2004 by Wolf Schäfer, Stony Brook, and Gert Schmidt, Erlangen-Nuremberg. Organized as an international, interdisciplinary, and multicountry conference series, the project focused on the *new Europe*, the *new America*, and the *new Asias*. The new Europe conference took place April 14-16, 2005, at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the new America conference September 22-24, 2005, at the *Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin* (WZB), and the new Asias conference September 28-29, 2006, at Seoul's Sheraton Grand Walkerhill Hotel. The chapters of this volume have evolved from the Seoul conference.

Seeking to anchor contemporary globalizations in an influential space below the ultimate level of the entire globe, the project chose world regions and thus sidestepped civilizations, continents, and nation-states as the preferred unit of analysis. The exception, however, was the United States of America. The new America conference did not focus on the bigger North American region, which includes Mexico and Canada, but the imperial U.S. under the George W. Bush administration. World regions are hybrid spaces with mixtures of geographical, cultural, and political elements; their bodies strike a balance between too large and too small; and they are not (not yet) overloaded with national or cultural "myths" of historicity, essence, and identity.

The Global Futures of World Regions conferences had three goals: first, to illuminate the global present by assessing the globalities of leading world regions; second, to outline the potential global futures of these regions; and third, to develop the analytical tools for further comparative analyses. Seen from the vantage points of different locales and perspectives and concentrating on three regions individually, the Global Futures conferences zeroed in on the political, historical, economic, and cultural aspects of each region. The conference participants

agreed that much of the world's present global history is shaped by the interplay between the North American region, the European Union, and the new Asias. The African, South American, and Pacific regions, together with the new third worlds (a metaregion that permeates all global regions to varying degrees), are yet to be explored by the Global Futures project.

At the new Asias meeting in Seoul, Korea, a large number of papers revealed the considerable transformation amidst intensified global competition and rapid technological change that East Asia has undergone recently. Although the nations of the East Asian region have not travelled parallel paths in terms of industrialization and many other respects, the region's economic interdependence is rapidly progressing with the common challenges posed by the pressures of globalization. In preparing for the Seoul conference, the Korean Sociological Association (KSA) was our collaborative partner providing essential help and contacts. We would like to thank especially Professor Hyun-chin Lim, the president of KSA, and Professor Sung-nam Cho, the chair of the local conference committee and staff. We also thank SK Energy and Chosun-ilbo for their generous financial support.

Wolf Schäfer & Gert Schmidt