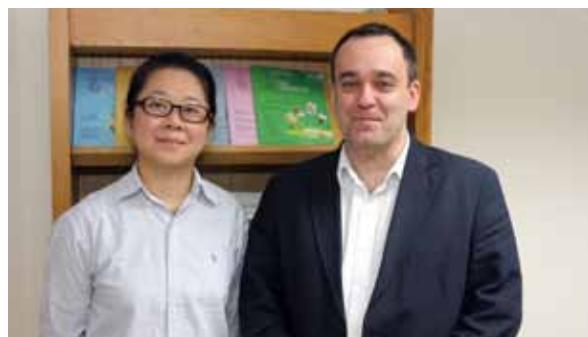


2009.12.21: Mr. Markhaaj Choidorj of Mongolia Ulaanbaatar Trade and Economic Office in Taipei visited NCL and met CCS Scholar, Professor Dugariav Naran, School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, National University of Mongolia.



Mr. Markhaaj Choidorj (second from left), Director-general Karl Min Ku (second from right), Professor Dugariav Naran (right)

2009.12.23: Dr. Imre Galambos, the International Dunhuang Project researcher of the British Library visited NCL.



Dr. Imre Galambos (right) with NCL staff

2009.12.30: A group of 14 library professionals from mainland China led by Liu Dali of Beijing Dance Academy visited NCL.

2010.01.11: A group of 15 cultural professional led by Deputy Director Wang Wenquan visited NCL to discuss possible cooperation projects.

2010.01.14: A group of six people led by Deputy Seretary Lock Wai Han from Singapore Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts visited

NCL Arts and Audiovisual Center.



Deputy Seretary Lock Wai Han (center) With NCL Director-general Ku (fifth from left)

2010.01.25: Dhruotop Rinpoche visited NCL to give a lecture on Buddhism.

Chinese Studies Symposium

■ CCS Seminar

November 10

Center for Chinese Studies (CCS) visiting scholars Thung Ju Lan, a researcher from the Research Center for Society and Culture at the Indonesian Institute of Science, and Daisuke Wakamatsu, a Ph.D. candidate of the Department of Area Studies at the University of Tokyo, presented lectures at a CCS seminar chaired by Dr. Chou Wanyao of the Department of History at National Taiwan University.

Dr. Thung spoke on the topic of "'Chinese' Identity and the Cultural Rights of Taiwan Minorities: In Comparison with the Indonesian Case." She compared the plural societies of Taiwan and Indonesia, exploring the position of minorities in Taiwan and Indonesia within their own cultures. She noted that hybridization of cultures has been formative in the uniqueness of Taiwanese culture. As a result, Taiwan has reestablished a "Chineseness" distinct from that of mainland China today and in the process created Taiwan's own nationalism. In the course of Taiwan's rapid democratization, Taiwan's aborigines have become more aware of the need to preserve their culture and maintain their identity. Dr. Thung compared this

situation to the authoritarian regime of Soeharto's New Order, during which Indonesia's multicultural society has been totally overlooked. This has resulted in a lack of opportunities to build mutual understanding between ethnic groups, leading to the gradual accumulation of unsolved ethnic tensions and conflicts. These tensions exploded as a series of violent clashes toward the end of Soeharto's New Order. Dr. Thung concluded that the re-emergence of long-neglected ethnic issues indicates the problem of Indonesian nation building.

Daisuke Wakamatsu spoke on "Official Modern Historical Narratives during the Chiang Kai-shek Period of Post-war Taiwan: From Anti-communism and Anti-Russia to Anti-communism and National Restoration." He looked at changes in the official modern historical narrative of post-war Taiwan during Chiang Kai-shek's administration. This change included the advocacy of national objectives (political slogans) by the storyteller (President Chiang), which evolved from opposition to communism and Russia to anti-communism and national restoration. The evolution of this narrative owed to external factors at the time (e.g., the debate between communist China and Russia, closer Sino-U.S. relations and other international developments), which led to the collapse of the logic of U.S-Soviet confrontation (e.g., the simple good-and-evil dualism of US-Soviet bipolarity) and prompted the creation of a new imaginary enemy.



Ms. Thung Ju Lan (second from right, front row), Mr. Daisuke Wakamatsu (second from left), Professor Chou Wanyao (center)

December 9

Center for Chinese Studies and Institute of

History, National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) invited Professor Dugariav Naran, School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, National University of Mongolia, to give a talk on "How Khubilai Khan is seen by Mongolian History" on December 9, 2009. Before the first half of the 20th century, no mongolian historian criticized Khubilai Khan. However, modern Mongolian society regards Khubilai Khan as the Khan who made the most serious mistake in Mongolian history. Khubilai Khan moved the capital to the South, converted Mongolia into Chinese, and thus resulted in the split and decline of the Mongol Empire. Professor Dugariav Naran and Professor Huang Shijian (NTHU) shared new research direction in Mongolian Yuan dynasty history with young scholars during the seminar.

December 10 and December 16

Federica Casalin from University of Rome Sapienza gave a lecture on "The Chinese view of Rome" on December 10 in National Chi Nan University, and another lecture on "Rome in the Qing Dynasty literature: a multiple perspective". Although the first article about Rome appeared in the Ming dynasty, the Chinese article describing Rome and its cities appeared in Qing dynasty. The descriptions can be divided into two categories, 1. books on world geography written by foreign Jesuits and Protestant missionaries in the 17th to the 19th century, 2. texts written by Chinese in the late Qing dynasty, including geographical knowledge, travels, or the memoirs of diplomats and officials.



Dr. Federica Casalin (fourth from left, front row), and Professor Jue Chen (third from left, front row)

December 13

Center for Chinese Studies and Department of Ethnology, National Chengchi University invited Professor Dugariav Naran, School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, National University of Mongolia, to give a talk on "the worship of Genghis Khan in Mongolia – past and now" on December 13, 2009. The worship of Genghis Khan in Mongolia can be divided into five stages: early era of the Mongol empire, the split era of Mongol empire, the Qing dynasty, the socialist era, and the contemporary era). The combination of history and myth results in the worship of Genghis Khan in Mongolia. Along with the independence of Mongolia, democratic reform, social and economic changes, Mongolians resume the worship of Genghis Khan and hope to restore the past glory to enter the international markets.



Professor Dugariav Naran (second from left)

CCS News and Activities

■ *Sinology Angels Visit the Center for Chinese Studies*

A group of Shulin elementary school children led by three instructors visited the Center for Chinese Studies (CCS) at NCL on December 23, 2009. CCS prepared confectionery to welcome these Sinology angels who asked Director-general Karl Min Ku nearly 20 questions. They asked about the goals of CCS, approaches to promote sinology, Confucian cultural heritage, and the global Chinese language fever.



Keng Liquin (fourth from right, rear row), CCS Liaison Division Director with Sinology Angel

NCL Publications

■ *Metalibrary – Knowledge Civilization of Digital Library Era*

This book emphasizes metalibrary as a new trend in the future and proposes new ideas for digital library development and management. This book has eight chapters: four library civilizations, introduction of metalibrary, online digital library, virtual reality hybrid library, library transformation management, library knowledge management, modern knowledge navigator, and interlibrary cooperation. (Chinese text by Sun Xiuling)



Book cover image of "Metalibrary – Knowledge Civilization of Digital Library Era"

■ *Gathering Gems and Blossoms: Selections From the Special Collections of National Central Library*

The National Central Library (NCL) held special collections of nearly 500 Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing rare books and ordinary binding books.