

ABSTRACTS

Borders from the Perspective of Good Neighbourhood

After a review of recent trends in border studies, this article focuses on cross-border cooperation and the building of "good neighbourhoods" in European border cities. Mainly based on empirical studies at the German-Polish, the Swiss-German and the Austrian-Hungarian borders and complemented by a US-Mexican case, it argues that it is time to go beyond the concept of cross-border co-operation and look at the daily practice and narratives of constructing neighbourhoods at the local level. The issues discussed in this context are the nature of existing mental borders, the ways in which 'neighbourhood' is experienced by diverse groups of people, their visions of and the obstacles to good-neighbourhood building, existing policies and related official/civil society activities. The author highlights especially the importance of self-determined, 'bottom-up' activities and a cooperation, which is local in scale and involves peoples' everyday lives. This should especially be the case not only for political boundaries, but also and explicitly for inner-urban socio-cultural boundaries. [Author: Doris Wastl-Walter, pp. 18-23]

Borders Within the City: Retracing Macao's Identity

This article looks into the issue of borders' construction in Macao, bringing on a historicised view of sociocultural phenomena. A former Portuguese possession in China, Macao is a place where interethnic cohabitation has for centuries evolved into the making of two 'cities', and thereby two jurisdictions, within the city: the Christian citadel and the Chinese bazaar. Mostly, we aim to question whether the existence of administrative borders within the city has led to the persistence of other, cultural, boundaries between the Portuguese and the Chinese, following the establishment of Portuguese colonial rule in the 19th century. In due course,

we also intend to discuss some of the processes that, ensuing from a long, peaceful and continuous interethnic cohabitation, have allowed for the negotiation and overcoming of political, cultural or symbolic borders, further informing ways of living that are distinctive of this place and its identity in the long run.

[Author: Sheyla Schuvartz Zandonai, pp. 24-36]

From Backyard to Front Door: The Transformation of Macao's Border Spaces

Hong Kong and Macao have become cases of interest for the study of border cities due to their specific border condition. This paper addresses the questions: Which potentials and challenges are created by the current large scale infrastructure projects which aim to integrate Macao into the Pearl River Delta? Considering the expiry date of Macao's border in 40 years, will the former Portuguese enclave and its neighbouring city Zhuhai become one integrated urban space, or even one city, similar to how Macao's former Chinese and Christian blended in the past? What are the consequences of Macao's traditionally ambivalent border condition and the new infrastructure projects for its self image and its image to the outside? What are the opportunities and challenges for Macao's residents arising from the transformation of the territory's border spaces?

[Author: Hendrik Tieben, pp. 37-56]

Lisbon to Macao: The Occluded Geographies of Portugal's Discoveries

This paper develops a critique of Western representations of discovery, centrality and self-identity, in part via a focus on Portugal's EXPO '98 (the last 'universal exposition' of the twentieth century) which offered the chance to reiterate the importance of Portugal's imperial discoveries on a global stage and to reaffirm Portuguese national

identity in the process. The paper examines how historical and geographical narratives of imperialism and the 'Portuguese voyages of discovery' were (re)appropriated in EXPO '98 to resurrect a national sense of pride in belonging to and pioneering Europe. Critical postcolonial perspectives which break with Eurocentrism are required if the role of other cultures and histories in the Portuguese contribution to the making of modernity is to be appreciated. Such perspectives enable wider reflections about the constitution of the West and the non-West in the making of the multifaceted modernity of which expositions (and the monuments and towers that the paper also focuses upon) are concentrated expressions.

[Authors: James D. Sidaway and Marcus Power, pp. 62-78]

Macao's Importance in the East India Company Trade with China, and Anglo-Portuguese Relations in the Enclave in the 2nd Half of the 18th Century

Throughout the 18th century, the East India Company gradually grew dependent on the private trade between India and South China, carrying Indian opium to Canton and purchasing tea with the proceeds of the drugs sales. In turn, the Portuguese had been importing opium into China, and Macao became the strategic point for the British trade until it moved to Lintin Island. This shift hit the fortunes of the Macao merchants, who had coped with the competition until they were deprived on one of their most important sources of revenue and feared that the British would take the island. The Chinese traders also profited from the trafficking and imperial edicts forbidding the importation of the drug into the Middle Kingdom were of little use. This situation dragged on, initially, until the Opium War (1841) by means of which Britain managed to establish their own settlement in China. This paper compares English, Chinese

RESUMOS

and Portuguese sources to analyse the specific dynamics of relations between the three nations in Macao, and the importance of the enclave for the British “China trade” in the 2nd half of the 18th century, until the first British embassy to China led by Lord Macartney (1792-94).
[Author: Rogério Miguel Puga, pp. 79-103]

Macao, Portugal and Japan in the 19th century. The 1860 Treaty

Japan is linked to Macao's early history since the city's flourishing development in the 16th century is due in large part of the trade in silver. An important chapter in Macao's history came to a close when Japan cut off links with the outside world in the mid-17th century. It would take another two centuries before Japan would again be involved in Portuguese activities in the Far East. The 1860 treaty signed between Japan and Portuguese, would reestablish relations between the two countries, or more specifically between Japan and Macao. Although it did not bring immediate economic benefits, by negotiating and signing the agreement Macao was able to resume its position in a part of the world undergoing major political and economic change. As a result, Japan helped to keep the Portuguese presence in East Asia alive, despite the rivalry and hegemonies of other powers such as Great Britain, Russia and the United States of America.
[Author: Alfredo Gomes Dias, pp. 104-119]

Nuns of Santa Clara: Real Devotion or an Escape from Female Helplessness? A Comparison Between the Clarissas of Macao and Coimbra in the 17th Century

During excavations to restore and preserve the Convent of Santa Clara-a-Velha, located in Coimbra, Portugal, 16 pieces of Chinese porcelain, from the province of Jiangxi, dating from the 16th century, were found. The research into the habits and customs of the women residing at the Convent of Santa Clara in Coimbra

may clarify aspects of the nuns of the same Order established in Macao.

The pieces found served as an input for the connection between the two convents, so geographically distant from each other.

[Author: Anabela Nunes Monteiro, pp. 120-130]

A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan: Intercultural Representations on a Journey to the East

In a first approach to *A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan* (1863), by Anna D'Almeida, readers should not expect to find the narrative of an experience that could have been produced by one of these “*Etonnants voyageurs! Quelles nobles histoires / Nous lisons dans vos yeux profonds comme les mers!*”, citing the last poem of *Les Fleurs du Mal* by Baudelaire.

Nor should they expect to be faced with a superficial portrait of an indolent tourist describing the conventional diversion or predictable moral shock experienced during several stages of her personal grand tour, so much in vogue and so characteristic of this kind of literature, which was especially popular in the emerging field of tourism at the end of the 19th century. In this article I intend to analyse Western feminine writing in the context of cultural encounters, more precisely, the images that a 19th century Western traveller created from her brief exposure to various places and practices of Asia. The D'Almeida family travelled through the Far East between March and July 1862. The title *A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan* is misleading given that the narrative starts in Singapore and ends in Hong Kong, but the family visited Macao, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Xiamen (Hokkien) and Canton, among other places, thus realising the deep desire of the D'Almeidas to explore in loco the full potential of the countries visited.

In this study of *A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan*, I intend to show the complexities involved within/between the intercultural stories, experiences and activities of women, and how they

broaden the field of study of the social and cultural systems. In examining the differences and similarities of gender, we can draw up theoretical constructions that analyse the variations among women; how they are influenced by class, race, ethnicity and religion; and how these factors shape the way we understand the position of the woman in culture and in society. The class prejudice of the Western elite considers the non-Western woman as ‘the other’, somebody who represents what the occasional writer is not. The question of the feminine representation of their counterparts as ‘other women’, based on a wide variety of differences, is definitively a challenge for intercultural and gender studies.
[Author: Clara Sarmiento, pp. 131-148]