



THE PALGRAVE MACMILLAN
ANIMAL ETHICS SERIES



Animals and Human Society in Asia

Historical, Cultural and Ethical Perspectives

Edited by

Rotem Kowner · Guy Bar-Oz · Michal Biran
Meir Shahr · Gideon Shelach-Lavi

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The Palgrave Macmillan Animal Ethics Series

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THE PALGRAVE MACMILLAN
Animal Ethics Series

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the ethics of our treatment of animals. Philosophers have led the way, and now a range of other scholars have followed from historians to social scientists. From being a marginal issue, animals have become an emerging issue in ethics and in multidisciplinary inquiry. This series will explore the challenges that Animal Ethics poses, both conceptually and practically, to traditional understandings of human-animal relations. Specifically, the Series will:

- provide a range of key introductory and advanced texts that map out ethical positions on animals
- publish pioneering work written by new, as well as accomplished, scholars;
- produce texts from a variety of disciplines that are multidisciplinary in character or have multidisciplinary relevance.

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Michal Biran · Meir Shahar ·
Gideon Shelach-Lavi
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To our beloved domestic (Asian) animals,

Bagira (of the Shelach-Lavi family)

Bijo and Gogo (of the Bar-Oz family)

Dolev (of the Biran family)

Loustique and Tutu (of the Kowner family)

Pomi and Carmen (of the Shahar family)

Series Editors' Preface

This is a new book series for a new field of inquiry: Animal Ethics.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the ethics of our treatment of animals. Philosophers have led the way, and now a range of other scholars have followed from historians to social scientists. From being a marginal issue, animals have become an emerging issue in ethics and in multidisciplinary inquiry.

In addition, a rethink of the status of animals has been fuelled by a range of scientific investigations which have revealed the complexity of animal sentience, cognition, and awareness. The ethical implications of this new knowledge have yet to be properly evaluated, but it is becoming clear that the old view that animals are mere things, tools, machines, or commodities cannot be sustained ethically.

But it is not only philosophy and science that are putting animals on the agenda. Increasingly, in Europe and the United States, animals are becoming a political issue as political parties vie for the “green” and “animal” vote. In turn, political scientists are beginning to look again at the history of political thought in relation to animals, and historians are beginning to revisit the political history of animal protection.

As animals grow as an issue of importance, there have been more collaborative academic ventures leading to conference volumes, special journal issues, indeed new academic animal journals as well. Moreover, we have witnessed the growth of academic courses, as well as university posts, in Animal Ethics, Animal Welfare, Animal Rights, Animal Law, Animals and Philosophy, Human–Animal Studies, Critical Animal Studies, Animals and Society, Animals in Literature, Animals and Religion—tangible signs that a new academic discipline is emerging.

“Animal Ethics” is the new term for the academic exploration of the moral status of the non-human—an exploration that explicitly involves a focus on what we owe animals morally, and which also helps us to understand the influences—social, legal, cultural, religious, and political—that legitimate animal abuse. This series explores the challenges that Animal Ethics poses, both conceptually and practically, to traditional understandings of human–animal relations.

The series is needed for three reasons: (i) to provide the texts that will service the new university courses on animals; (ii) to support the increasing number of students studying and academics researching in animal related fields; and (iii) because there is currently no book series that is a focus for multidisciplinary research in the field.

Specifically, the series will

- provide a range of key introductory and advanced texts that map out ethical positions on animals;
- publish pioneering work written by new, as well as accomplished, scholars; and
- produce texts from a variety of disciplines that are multidisciplinary in character or have multidisciplinary relevance.

The new Palgrave Macmillan Series on Animal Ethics is the result of a unique partnership between Palgrave Macmillan and the Ferrater Mora Oxford Centre for Animal Ethics. The series is an integral part of the mission of the Centre to put animals on the intellectual agenda by facilitating academic research and publication. The series is also a natural complement to one of the Centre’s other major projects, the *Journal of Animal Ethics*. The Centre is an independent “think tank” for

the advancement of progressive thought about animals, and is the first Centre of its kind in the world. It aims to demonstrate rigorous intellectual enquiry and the highest standards of scholarship. It strives to be a world-class center of academic excellence in its field.

We invite academics to visit the Centre's website www.oxfordanimal-ethics.com and to contact us with new book proposals for the series.

Oxford, UK
Villanova, USA

Andrew Linzey
Priscilla N. Cohn
General Editors

Preface

This volume represents the end result of a prolonged project that involved a large-scale conference, two workshops, numerous meetings, and the formation of an extensive network of scholars interested in various topics related to animals and human society in Asia.

We could not have developed this joint research project, nor completed the preparation of this specific volume without the generous support and cordial assistance of several organizations and numerous individuals. We are particularly grateful to the Asian Sphere Program—a joint graduate program at the Hebrew University and the University of Haifa, funded by the Humanities Fund of the Planning and Budgeting Committee of the Council for Higher Education in Israel (VATAT) and Yad Hanadiv—for supporting this project since its inception. In addition, we thank the Frieberg Center for East Asian Studies and the Confucius Institute at the Hebrew University for their contribution to the Asian Sphere conference and the Jerusalem workshop. We also thank the Jerusalem ERC project “Mobility Empire and Cross Cultural Contacts in Mongol Eurasia” and the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science at Berlin, especially Prof. Dagmar Schafer and Dr. Tamar Novick who co-convened and co-funded

the workshop “Movement, Temporality, and Exchange: Animals in Mongol Eurasia,” held in Jerusalem on February 27, 2017. Four of its presentations have ended up in this volume. By the same token, we are also grateful to Lauriane Piette and Preetha Kuttiappan of Palgrave Macmillan for navigating the production of the manuscript safely and professionally. Finally, we thank the authors of this volume, many of whom are leading authorities in their respective fields, for their cooperation and their cordial response to the demands raised by editorial needs.

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Conventions

In accordance with commonly accepted practices in academic writing, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean names are given in the East Asian order, namely surnames first. Exceptions are made for Americans of East Asian ancestry and for East Asian authors who publish in English and give their surname last. Chinese names and terms are written according to the *pinyin* transliteration system. Chinese emperors since the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) are referred to by their reign-title (e.g. the Wanli Emperor) rather than their given name. Japanese names and terms are written according to the revised Hepburn transliteration system, the *Kodansha Encyclopedia*, and the 4th edition of *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, whereas romanization of given names follows the *Nihonshi jinmei yomikata*. The macrons above some of the Japanese names and terms indicate a long vowel (e.g., Chūō Kōron), except for commonly used terms or those adopted into the English lexicon (e.g., shogun). Korean names and terms follow Revised Romanization of Korean. Names and terms of Mongolian origin are transliterated according to Antoine Mostaert's scheme as modified by Francis Woodman Cleaves, with a few exceptions (ch instead of č; gh instead of ġ; j instead of ĵ; and sh instead of š). Names and terms in Arabic are

written according 1991 ALA-LC romanization of the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, whereas Hebrew name and terms are transliterated according to Society of Biblical Literature (SBL) Handbook of Style.

Place names are spelled in the way most familiar to English-speaking readers, provided an English version exists and its pronunciation approximates their name in the original language (e.g., Osaka). In the same manner, the names of places of current importance are written according to present-day usage (e.g., Seoul and Beijing). For unfamiliar place names we have used the modern spelling employed in the countries concerned in the most commonly used transliteration. We use the term 'Americans' in its narrow sense, that is in reference to the United States and its citizens unless otherwise stated.

Notes on Contributors

Reuven Amitai is the Eliyahu Elath Professor for Muslim History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His areas of research include the Mamluk Sultanate, the Mongols in the Middle East, processes of Islamization, and medieval Palestine. From 2010 to 2014, he was dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the Hebrew University, and subsequently a senior fellow at the Annemarie Schimmel Kolleg in Bonn. His recent publications include *Holy War and Rapprochement: Studies in the Relations Between the Mamluk Sultanate and the Mongol Ilkhanate (1260–1335)* (Brepols, 2013); and the edited volumes *Nomads as Agents of Cultural Change: The Mongols and Their Eurasian Predecessors* (with Michal Biran; University of Hawaii Press, 2015) and *Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, 11th to 15th Centuries* (with Christoph Cluse; Brepols, 2017). In 2018 he received the degree of doctor honoris causa from the National University of Mongolia.

Gila Kahila Bar-Gal is a Professor of Molecular Genetics at the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Through comparative genetic/genomic research, she strives to elucidate the mechanisms that have shaped wildlife biodiversity and that of early domesticated animals in the southern Levant. She has

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Ran Barkai is a Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures, Tel Aviv University. He received his doctorate from Tel Aviv University in 2000, and, together with Professor Avi Gopher, he co-directs the excavations at the Middle Pleistocene site of Qesem Cave. He has published extensively on different aspects of Palaeolithic and Neolithic technology, subsistence, cosmology, and lifeways. Among his numerous publications, the book *Flint and Stone Axes as Cultural Markers (ex oriente, 2005)*.

Guy Bar-Oz is a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Haifa. His research focuses on four main subject areas: The evolution of human hunting and subsistence behavior in prehistory; The development of complex economic subsistence systems in the historic periods of the Near East; The human impact on the ancient environment; and the collapse and resilience of past societies in marginal environments. His studies in archaeology and zoology include the excavation and analysis of numerous prehistoric and historic bone assemblages in both Israel and the Caucasus. In 2003, Bar-Oz also founded the Laboratory of Archaeozoology at Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa. This laboratory is a hub for a new generation of scholars and possesses a strong foundation in anthropological, ecological, and taphonomic research. His publication record over the last five years includes a monograph, two edited volumes and more than 65 academic articles in such journals as *Nature*, *PNAS*, *Scientific Reports*, *PLoS One*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *Current Anthropology*. He currently leads The Negev Byzantine Bio-Archaeology Research Program, a European Research Council (ERC) and Israel Science Foundation (ISF) project looking into the reasons for the collapse of a complex society in an environmentally marginal region ca. 1500 years ago.

Brian Baumann is a Professor of Mongolian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He studies the language, history, and culture of the Mongols with an emphasis on astral science. His book *Divine Knowledge: Buddhist Mathematics according to the Anonymous Manual of Mongolian Astrology and Divination* (Brill, 2008) is a translation and explication of a Buddhist manual on how to reckon time, compose an almanac, and do divination, a discipline comparable in pre-modern terms to “mathematics” in Europe. Study of Mongolian astral science led him to pursue Eurasian traditions at large. With this background, he has written on far-flung topics including a passing reference to a certain sultan in Dante’s *Inferno*; the word *dalai* “ocean” in a 1305 letter from Sultan Öljeitü to Philip the Fair of France, the Mongol aristocracy’s cult of heaven (*tenggeri*), and the Mongol-influenced Gelugpa Buddhist cult of the White Old Man. Currently he is working on a book that again translates and explicates a Buddhist text, this, a Sakyapa treatise on salvation in pre-classical Mongolian verse, tentatively titled *Illumination of the Mind*.

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Huaiyu Chen is an Associate Professor of Buddhism and Chinese Religions at Arizona State University. His research interests include Buddhist rituals and monastic culture, the interactions among Buddhism, Christianity, and Daoism, Silk Road studies, animals in Chinese religions and culture, and modern Chinese intellectual history. He has numerous publications, including *The Revival of Buddhist Monasticism in Medieval China* (2007) and *Animals in Medieval Chinese Political and Religious Order* (2012, in Chinese). He co-edited (with Rong Xinjiang) *Great Journeys Across the Pamir Mountains. Festschrift in Honor of Professor Zhang Guangda for His Eighty-Fifth Birthday* (Brill, 2018). He is completing a new English book manuscript on powers and violence between humans and animals in medieval China. He is working on various projects in collaboration with colleagues in Asia and Europe. He holds several visiting professorships at Chinese Universities, most recently from Henan University in Kaifeng and Tsinghua University in Beijing.

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Thomas David DuBois is a historian of modern China. He has enjoyed senior teaching and research positions at the National University of Singapore, Australian National University, Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Fudan University in Shanghai, and is currently Professor of Chinese history and folklore at Beijing Normal University. He is the author of *Sacred Village: Social Change and Religious Life in Rural North China* (University of Hawaii Press, 2005), *Religion and the Making of Modern East Asia* (Cambridge University Press, 2011), and most recently *Empire and the Meaning of Religion in Northeast Asia: Manchuria 1900–1945* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), as well as over thirty articles or chapters on Chinese religion, law, and charities. He has edited eight books, including the forthcoming *Fieldwork in Modern Chinese History: A Research Guide* (with Jan Kiely). Since returning to China, DuBois has written on such contemporary issues as Corporate Social Responsibility, and China's new NGO law. His research on China's animal industries has produced articles on beef production chains, dairy enterprise under socialism, the condensed milk trade in Asia, and Chinese outbound food investment, and a detailed estimate of meat in China's historical diets.

Noa Grass is a historian of Late Imperial China. She is currently an Azrieli postdoctoral fellow at Tel Aviv University. Her research interests include historical sociology of states, the history of money and public finance, and comparative political economy. She has written an article on the silverization of state finance during the Ming dynasty, and is currently writing on the role of paper money in the international horse trade between China and tributary delegations in the fifteenth century. Her work on government horses in the Ming focuses on government organization and resource allocation of land, labor, and funds at the intersection between economic policy and military strategy in the early Ming period.

Nadin Heé is an Associate Professor for Global History of Knowledge at Free University Berlin and the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, where she leads the research group "East Asian Impacts on the Globalization of Knowledge: Trans-war Histories of the Ocean as Resource." She is also part of the Max Planck working group on

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Rotem Kowner is a Professor of History at the University of Haifa. A founder of the Department of Asian Studies at the same university and its first chair, he specializes in early modern and modern Japanese and East Asian history. He has led several large projects that examined broad themes in East Asia as a whole within a global context. One such project concerned the regional and global impact of the Russo–Japanese War, and culminated in several books. Notable among these are the edited volumes *The Impact of the Russo–Japanese War* (Routledge, 2007) and *Rethinking the Russo–Japanese War* (Brill, 2007), the *Historical Dictionary of the Russo–Japanese War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2017), and the forthcoming *The Battle of Tsushima* (Oxford University Press, 2020).

Another ongoing project concerns with questions of race and racism in East Asia. Kowner's recent publications on this topic include *From White to Yellow: The Japanese in European Racial Thought, 1300–1735* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2014), *From Yellow to Inferior: The Japanese and the Dawn of Modern Racial Thought, 1735–1854* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2020), and the two co-edited volumes *Race and Racism in Modern East Asia* (with Walter Demel; Brill, 2013, 2015).

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