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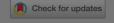
Wa Grotesque: Headhunting Theme Parks and the Chinese Nostalgia for Primitive Contemporaries

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younger people may embrace the revival. I discuss the new Chinese repackaging of primitive violence and the different Wa understandings of these staged exoticizations of their culture, including ways the staged representations are taken up in Wa attempts to revive aspects of their cultural past.

KEYWORDS:



Acknowledgements

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X Notes and Latin 1. This is grotto) d the walls of a long-b tesque has here it com ginal evoke. 'grotesq 2. Nij To ws the Chinese shows how refix for early Ch non-Bud (esjö <u>2006</u>; 2013).

- 3. I myself passed by these avenues many times without seeing them.
- 4. The photo of defence works is again from the 1930s, borrowed from the IHP ethnographic photography database at the Academia Sinica in Taipei, organized on the internet by Wang Ming-ke and his colleagues from the undeveloped films left from the 1930s! There are at least 538 Wa-related photos in the Institute for History and Philology web-based database (中國西南少數民族聯合資料庫), http://140.109.18.243/race_public/index.htm (see under 'Photos of Ethnographic Expeditions' 田野照片). On these photos, see Fiskesjö (2000) and Wang Ming-ke (2008).
- 5. Friedman (1979), in his System, Structure and Contradiction (one of the most spectacularly unread classics of anthropology, Southeast Asian, and Chinese studies) attempted to show how these circumstances are both generated and produced in a transformative dialectic (of agricultural production and tribute-making, in opium trade and war, etc.), something which Edmund Leach and others (Leach 1954; 1960; Lévi-Strauss 1969) had failed to achieve (Fiskesjö 2010b). It is worthwhile to re-engage with this work, including the 1998 edition where the author confesses to the total absence in his own Marxist 'modelling' of the historical agency of the people involved, of people as agents of their own history. The extreme example in the original 1979 work is the aetiologr

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9. This abandonment remain, of course, half-hearted and incomplete on the official level: socialism remains the official state ideology, only partially and semi-officially replaced by an embrace of 'traditional' Chinese civilizing theory and imperial chauvinism. All this is also taking place within the larger context of globalization. There is even still a minority within the Chinese power elites insisting on the continuing importance of state-held key assets and a commitment to socialism, and at most would concede that China is only 'hiding its ideology while building strength', as one popular slogan goes (see Nonini 2008).

10. See below, and see Stasch (2014) and Merlan (2014) for extended discussions of how this ambivalence reflects the complex 'intersystem' character of primitivist tourism wherein those involved are potentially able to adopt and identify with others' perspective on themselves but at the same time also to manipulate these perspectives, as well as their difference from dominant others, belying any simplistic assumptions of 'absolute, extreme or ontologically based difference between parties in encounter' (Merlan 2014).

11. This newly created festival, in which participants and tourist guests smear themselves with mud, implicitly yet unmistakably plays on the notion that the Wa are dirty; it contrasts uncomfortably with the widespread Tai (Dai) water-splashing festival, also massively explaited for tourist entrepreneurial purposes today.

X 12. It is boo ne Chinese construc uake governm dangers in 2012 13. The and 201 s, and the or Chinese sam a; though for tourists the lack d by Khmer n Indonesia dancers see Brur theme park in Indon 14. Most ma border

region. (One man recognized me from an encounter long ago, in 1996, back in his

- mountain village, when he was still a 10-year-old kid.)
- 15. For further discussions of this mega-park (apart from Tapp, mostly on the 'Splendid China' portion of the park), see Tapp (1993), Campanella (1995), Anagnost (1997, Ch. 7), Pun (2003), Ren (2005; 2007), Stanley et al. (1995), also Yang (2011) on migrant worker's perspectives; and Gordon's (2005) film Global Villages: The Globalization of Ethnic Display.
- 16. See Note 10, and compare Hammons (<u>2014</u>). Curiously, the 'Rousseauan' propensity of Westerners to find something among the primitives that is 'lost' among themselves has long been absent in Chinese 'civilization' (Fiskesjö <u>1999</u>) but may be emerging now as China merges with the Global North (Fiskesjö <u>2011b</u>).
- 17. Fiskesjö and Hsing (2011). Incidentally recent genetics research affirms, to a certain extent, the Wa view of themselves as an ancient people.
- 18. So that the tension between Chinese settlers and aboriginal peoples on the former imperial peripheries can be suppressed (see Sturgeon 2007).



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