

14th EAST ASIA NET RESEARCH WORKSHOP – MADRID 2017

The 14th EAST ASIA NET RESEARCH WORKSHOP will be held at the “Salón de Actos of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration” (Yellow/Orange building).

Thursday, April 20th

14:30 Opening/Institutional greetings

14:45 EAN PhD Workshop Session I

CHAIR: Roger GREATEX Lund University

Han Han and His Country. Grotesque portrayals of China’s pressing social issues.

Veronika TERYNGEROVA Charles University, Prague

Driving Away its Scarecrows: an assessment of China's water and food (in)security.

Paulo DUARTE University of Coimbra

15:55 *Coffee Break*

16:20 EAN PhD Workshop Session II

CHAIR: Ana María GOY Autonomous University of Madrid

Chinese middle class in People’s Daily: Pseudo-Happiness, Capital Possession and Habitus Connection.

Alfonso SÁNCHEZ Autonomous University of Barcelona

Consumer culture and the practices of installation art in the nineties.

Yanna TONG Autonomous University of Madrid

17:25 *Coffee Break*

17:45 The Korean Peninsula at the Crossroads Session 1 - Historical Perspective

CHAIR: Werner PASCHA University of Duisburg-Essen

Anglo-Korean Relations in the Period of the Korean Empire, 1895-1905.

Euy Suk KWON University of Sheffield

The Politics of the Past in Colonial Korea - and their Legacies after 1948.

Arnaud NANTA Lyon’s Institute of East Asian Studies

Will China break with North Korea?

Eunsook YANG Autonomous University of Madrid

19:10 *End of first day*

21:00 *Dinner*

Friday, April 21st

8:30 *Meeting at the residence hall*

9:30 The Korean Peninsula at the Crossroads Session 2 - Current issues

CHAIR: Glenn HOOK University of Sheffield

Current Status and Future Prospects of North Korea: An analysis based on the speeches of Kim Jong-un at the 7th Party Congress in 2016 and his New Year Address 2017.

Rüdiger FRANK University of Vienna

Assessing China's Economic Engagement Strategies towards a reforming DPRK.

Théo CLEMENT Lyon's Institute of East Asian Studies

Deterrence and Discursive Power: How North Korea and China make US Marines in Okinawa 'Indispensable'.

Paul O'SHEA Lund University

Entrepreneurship as occupational choice in the midst of institutional change in South Korea.

Diana SCHÜLER University of Duisburg-Essen

11:30 *Coffee Break*

11: 55 EAN PhD Workshop Session III

CHAIR: Yveline LECLER Lyon's Institute of East Asian Studies

Food Culture in East Asia: How Ingredients speak of Regionality.

Martin MANDL University of Vienna

Chinese migrant associations in Spain: Changes and problems.

Zigang WANG Autonomous University of Barcelona

The influence of sexual exceptionalism as social capital in LGBT rights movement in Japan.

Jane WALLACE University of Leeds

13:45 *Lunch at Plaza Mayor*

15:15 Contemporary East Asian Uses of the European Past Session I

CHAIR: Taciana FISAC Autonomous University of Madrid

Ernest Fenollosa Redux.

Sean GOLDEN Autonomous University of Barcelona

Okakura Kakuzō and the rise of the art historical chronotype in Meiji Japan. The problematic of periodization.

Daniel SASTRE Autonomous University of Madrid

Orientalizing the "West": the historical narrative of Shiono Nanami in contemporary Japan.



Toshio MIYAKE

Ca'Foscari University of Venice

Imperial and Enlightened Barbarian. History of Anthropology applied in Contemporary China.

Joaquín BELTRÁN

Autonomous University of Barcelona

17:10 *Coffee Break*

17:30 Contemporary East Asian Uses of the European Past Session II

CHAIR: David MERVART

Autonomous University of Madrid

The adoption of Westfalian Sovereignty in Southeast Asia after 1945 and its ongoing effects on the domestic and regional order.

Alfred GERST

University of Vienna

The Use and Abuse of Rankian Historiography: A Case-study of the Japan-China Joint Research Committee.

Hai GUO

University of Leeds

The European past and present in the Guomindang's ideological debates during the Nanjing decade.

Bartek KOWALSKI

University of Lodz

Cooperation over the water resources in Europe. Lesson for the Mekong River Basin states?

Michal ZAREBA

University of Lodz

19:20 Concluding remarks

19:30 End of 14th East Asia Network Research Workshop

20:30 *Dinner*

Saturday, April 22nd

9:15 Meeting at the residence hall

10:00 EAN Executive Meeting at La Corrala – Sala Roja

13:00 Conclusion of the EAN Executive Meeting

14th EAST ASIA NET RESEARCH WORKSHOP – MADRID 2017

YOUNG SCHOLARS OPEN SESSION

Session I-1: EAN PhD Workshop Session I

AUTHOR:	Veronika TERYNGEROVÁ
INSTITUTION	Charles University. <i>PhD candidate</i>
e-mail:	veronika_ten@hotmail.com
TITLE:	Han Han and His Country. Grotesque portrayals of China's pressing social issues.
ABSTRACT:	Satirists have always been known for straddling comic and tragic aspects of human condition, for castigating social vices with great deal of wit and for the belief that the warped mirror of their works can show the society its grotesque features in such a conspicuous way that it will lead to its future transformation. I will take examples of the 2009 satiric novel <i>His Country</i> (Tade guo 他的国) written by the most contemporary Chinese writer Han Han 韩寒 and present its satiric targets: The unbridled industrial development of town leading to ecological calamity, exploitation of „natural resources“, abuse of power by the city government officials and an ever-present greed either for power or money in all social strata depicted, to name just a few. I will try to explore the possibility that the author meant to show that all the abovementioned phenomena stem from a certain type of distorted mentality that needs to be abandoned if Chinese society is to be cultured and China is to aim at sustainable development. In the satiric jibes at general attitude problem, Han Han echoes earlier 20th century satirists such as Lu Xun, Lao She or Zhang Tianyi who showed how China looks like (or may look like) if the mindset of its people is not set right. Sometimes satirists are accused of mere parading of their wit and calling for attention. The farcical and grotesque portrayals in this novel, however, are rather to be understood as a vocal call for a substantial change.

AUTHOR:	Paulo DUARTE
INSTITUTION	University of Coimbra. <i>PhD in Political and Social Sciences, Catholic University of Louvain. Researcher at Instituto do Oriente, Lisbon.</i>
e-mail:	duartebrardo@gmail.com
TITLE:	Driving Away its Scarecrows: an assessment of China's water and food (in)security
ABSTRACT:	This article aims to highlight the importance of the water and food issue in China. The main argument is that the water shortage and pollution in China, as well as the need to feed the most populous country in the world are, more than ever, unavoidable challenges to Beijing. The asymmetry in internal distribution of water resources, along with their shortage and pollution, necessarily affect the agricultural practice in China, which seeks urgent solutions. As proof of this, as I will try to demonstrate, the Party has encouraged Chinese State-owned and private companies to a massive operation of land leasing and acquisition on a global scale, which does not always raises uniform reactions in host countries, as I will explain. I will finish with some geostrategic recommendations with regard to the management of Chinese food and water (in)security, highlighting, among others, the suffocating bureaucracy and the inefficiency of water governance in China. The qualitative method (through the hermeneutic analysis) is the methodology that will guide this investigation.

Session I-2: EAN PhD Workshop Session II

AUTHOR:	Alfonso SÁNCHEZ ROMERA
INSTITUTION	Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. <i>PhD candidate</i>
e-mail:	alfonso.sanchez@e-campus.uab.cat
TITLE:	Chinese middle class in People's Daily: Pseudo-Happiness, Capital Possession and

	Habitus Connection
ABSTRACT:	Based on Bourdieu’s concepts of “capital” and “habitus” in his class theory, this paper focuses on the representation of the middle class in digital media in contemporary China. The existing literature tends to depict the Chinese middle class as a marker of the social and political change that has emerged with reform since 1978. By using 64 news articles in the online People’s Daily English version from 2000 to 2015, we find People’s Daily has reshaped the middle class discourse across the period reported in accordance with the party-state political narratives (‘ Three Represents’ Theory, Harmonious Society, Chinese Dream). The Chinese middle class in People’s Daily is defined by economic values and portrayed by ideological codes. As a consequence, middle class subjects are not only the targeted consumers of European and American companies, but also the bearers of responsibility in China’s social development. Semiotics analyses demonstrate that (1) the representation of the Chinese middle class largely relies on economic capital possession (with high living standards, but ‘ pseudo-happy’); (2) the new model citizen possesses a high cultural capital, which acts as a class barrier with significant effects; (3) the habitus formation of new middle class in China connects intermediate class position and consumer practices

AUTHOR:	Yanna TONG
INSTITUTION	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. <i>PhD candidate</i>
e-mail:	yanna.tong@gmail.com
TITLE:	Consumer culture and the practices of installation art in the nineties
ABSTRACT:	Since the contemporary Chinese art experiment broke out at the final of seventies of the last century, painting was the medium that most discussed. However, in the nineties, installation art, performance art and video art that didn’t accepted by officialdom before 2000 became the weapons that artists committed to the social responsibility. The Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 disillusioned the intellectuals by then. Meanwhile, China’s spectacular urban transformation quickly attracted the attention. Artists like Xu Tan, Lin Yilin , Huang Yihan, Hu Jieming and so on, reflected the tension between individual existence and the force of consumer culture by installation works. The analysis of various works reveals that installation art helped those artists to demonstrate their critiques and struggle against the sociopolitical conditions.

Session I-3: EAN PhD Workshop Session III

AUTHOR:	Martin MADL
INSTITUTION	University of Vienna. <i>PhD candidate</i>
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TITLE:	Food Culture in East Asia: How Ingredients speak of Regionality
ABSTRACT:	Food can be studied from the viewpoint of many disciplines’ (Mennell, Murcott & Otterloo 1992: 35), however it seldom is used to identify regionality above nation states. Accepting the socially constructed nature of food choices, an analysis of ingredients found in East Asian eating and drinking allows for conclusions on the regionality of East Asian food culture. By broadening the view, it further allows for a supranational understanding of food culture as a regional phenomenon. Methodologically building its own framework from the ethnographic accounts of ingredients assembled in Chang (1977) and filling this frame with quantitative and qualitative evidence, this paper thus closes the gap between existing geographically confined research and the broad picture of the culinary region East Asia. While distinctive local taste preferences are not denied, this paper draws on diverse evidence to argue for a common East Asian food culture among China, (South) Korea, Japan and Vietnam, a regionality of food choices represented in its ingredients. In doing so, it does not define the region exclusively but rather limits its scope on the aforementioned countries for feasibility, inviting future research to expand on its findings.

AUTHOR:	Zigang WANG
INSTITUTION	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. <i>PhD in Translation and Intercultural Studies at the UAB. Investigating the transnationalism showed in the activities of Chinese companies in Spain and the possible impacts of the initiative One Belt One Road on Chinese entrepreneurs in Spain</i>
e-mail:	santiago.wangzigang@gmail.com
TITLE:	Chinese migrant associations in Spain: Changes and problems
ABSTRACT:	The first Chinese migrants associations in Spain were created with the aim of helping Chinese migrants, defending and promoting the common interests of the Chinese communities in Spain. During the 21st century, the development of these associations has accelerated significantly both in quantity and quality: the number of registered associations increase from around thirty in the 1990s to more than two hundred at present. The emergence of new associations of varied types and functions enriched the organization and composition of the social structure of the Chinese diaspora in Spain. At the same time they show a fragmentation into more specific population segments and interests following the increasing complexity –origin, class, gender, occupation, and so on-- and number of the Chinese residents in Spain. Institutionalization became a trend and allowed associations to participate more actively in the practices of transnationalism than before. Apart from these changes in the typology of associations that reflect the evolution of the Chinese communities social structure in Spain, has also emerged new phenomena hidden before: high repetitiveness of associations with the same functions; emergence of "invisible" associations; internal struggles within associations or among them; escape from the elites or government; problems of confidence and reliability; lack of representation, among others. This article will discuss the evolution of Chinese migrant associationism in Spain, and analyze the motives for the mentioned changes and phenomena focusing in five issues: Original motivation to found associations; objectives and functions; activities performed; internal organization; relationships with China, Chinese government and with Spanish society and government. Finally, this is a case study of politics/policies with the involvement of Chinese migrants in the Spanish society and in a transnational space. This study is part of a larger research project on the OBOR initiative impact and reception by the Chinese migrants in Spain.

AUTHOR:	Jane WALLACE
INSTITUTION	University of Leeds. <i>PhD candidate</i>
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TITLE:	The influence of sexual exceptionalism as social capital in LGBT rights movement in Japan
ABSTRACT:	In February 2015, The Wall Street Journal published an article congratulating Japan on “taking a tiny step towards embracing diversity”, when Shibuya Ward announced its same-sex partnership ordinance. In this article, and many others, Japan is portrayed as ‘catching up to the West’, taking a first step in promoting same-sex marriage in Japan. However, two important facts were obscured within this flurry of reportage. Firstly, the local ordinance passed by Shibuya Ward in April 2015 did not contribute towards the creation of same-sex marriage legislation, nor did its limited power to acknowledge same-sex partnerships extend beyond residents living within one area in Tokyo. Furthermore, gay and lesbian rights activism in Japan extends back to the 1970s, and debates about same-sex partnership has been one of the key elements of its organising since the 1990s. Feeding into USA sexual exceptionalism, and teleological notions of human rights development, these stories cast Japan as the backwards but seemingly benevolent global neighbour, at last moving towards conferring basic rights upon its sexual minority citizens. Drawing upon field diaries, self-published materials, and a series of semi-structured interviews, this paper will explore the intersections of these discourses through the lived experiences of respondents who are resident in Japan. The paper will focus on the continued persistence of discourses of USA (and Anglo-European) sexual exceptionalism, and the use of these discourses as a kind of cultural capital, in a strategy of LGBT visibility in Japan. Discussions of queer and/or LGBT

	visibility by respondents in this research relied heavily on discourses of coming-out, and the pursuit of legislative protections through the invocation of universal human rights. Rather than arguing for or against the efficacy of these politics of visibility in LGBT and queer rights movements in Japan, this paper will consider the impacts that these discourses have on the lived everyday of respondents, and the ways in which global flows of knowledge are used, adapted, resisted, and worked through. The paper proposes that in order to shift the focus away from Orientalist discourses of Japan as sexual late-bloomer, we should instead focus on the deeply complex local context, and local responses to increasingly globalising flows of knowledge.
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THE KOREAN PENINSULA AT THE CROSSROADS: PERSPECTIVES OF RISK AND CHALLENGES IN THE EAST ASIAN CONTEXT

Session II-1: The Korean Peninsula at the Crossroads Session 1 - Historical Perspectives

AUTHOR:	Euy Suk KWON
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TITLE:	Anglo-Korean Relations in the Period of the Korean Empire, 1895-1905
ABSTRACT:	My doctoral research aims to examine Anglo-Korean relations between 1895, when Korea became completely independent from Chinese influence by Japan's victory over China, and 1905, when Japan established a protectorate upon Korea because of the end of the Russo-Japanese War. In this period, the regional order of Northeast Asia was significantly challenged by the rise of Japan and the expansion of Russia. Since China withdrew its nominal suzerainty over Korea, Russia and Japan intended to exert their influence upon the Korean peninsula. Therefore, it was crucial for Korea to maintain the national independence by self-strengthening and international guarantee of Korean independence in face of Russian and Japanese penetrations. Meanwhile, Britain, one of the most influential European powers in the region, believed that Korean independence would be desirable for British interests immediately after the end of the Sino-Japanese War. However, in 1905, Britain completely abandoned the idea of the maintenance of Korean independence and recognised Japan's establishment of protectorate upon Korea. My research will demonstrate what efforts Korea made to secure British support for their independence and why Britain changed its view on Korean independence.

AUTHOR:	Arnaud NANTA
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e-mail:	arnaud.nanta@ens-lyon.fr
TITLE:	The Politics of the Past in Colonial Korea - and their Legacies after 1948
ABSTRACT:	The Korean peninsula was a central objective for Japan, China and Russia's at the time of empires, from mid-19th to mid-20th centuries, when colonial powers were breaking through East- and Southeast- Asia. The treaty signed by Japan and Chosŏn Korea in 1876, which "opened" the peninsula to the Western powers, thus pursued the imperialist expansion in East Asia while giving Japan an occasion to participate the Great Game. Korea becoming a protectorate in 1905 then annexed to Japan in 1910, the necessity to realize huge surveys about the peninsula immediately aroused. While an Investigation upon "old customs" was carried out from 1906, inquiries upon ancient Archaeology and History were systematized throughout academic structures controlled by the colonial power: a Committee for the study of ancient ruins (1915) then a Committee for the compilation of Korean history (1922, 1925) were thus created. Therefore, the Government-General of Korea became the sole instance taking charge of the whole research realized within the peninsula. In this presentation, we

will describe how the Korean peninsula, located amidst empires, became a locus of centralized human & social sciences politics during the colonial era. These HSS studies did enforce massive “politics of the past”, which effects were – as the Japanese scholars attempted to retrieve Korea from the Chinese cultural sphere – to create a continuous genealogy to the Korean identity. These studies had a heavy influence upon Korean nationalism: firstly within independence movements; then far beyond 1945 Liberation, within a “rooted identity” North and South Korea created themselves based upon the idea of an “ethnic purity”. This framework strongly remains today in the manners both Korea try to justify their ambitions to unify the peninsula in an peaceful or in an armed manner, and even ambitions towards former Manchuria.

AUTHOR:	Eunsook YANG
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TITLE:	Will China break with North Korea?
ABSTRACT:	Once again, as North Korea is revealed to be behind the assassination of Kim Jong-nam (Kim Jong-un’s half brother), China faces the dilemma of how to deal with North Korea. Apparently, Kim Jong-nam had been living for over a decade in the Chinese territories of Beijing and Macao, and the Chinese government had been providing him with protection. The assassination has thus put China in an embarrassing situation. Historically, China has been considered a big brother and an indispensable ideological ally to North Korea, especially during the Cold War. At present, this relation remains steadfast as China and North Korea are among the few remaining communist countries in the world. Nevertheless, North Korea has shown to be an uneasy ally for China, and the relations between Beijing and Pyongyang have deteriorated significantly since North Korea began to conduct nuclear arms and missile tests in 2006. China has been reluctant to implement United Nations sanctions on North Korea, and has instead tried to persuade Pyongyang to abandon its nuclear arms development through dialogue. However, this pressure has proved to be fruitless as North Korea has ignored China’s advice and continues towards its objective of becoming a nuclear armed country. Clear evidence of this uneasy relation is that Chinese President Xi Jinping and North Korea’s leader Kim Jong Un have never met. This is heavily contrasted by the fact that the father of Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong Il, met with Chinese President Hu Jintao three times in a single year (between 2010-2011). This could be a sign that China’s patience is running out. Recently, on February 18th, China announced that they would stop importing all coal from North Korea until the end of the year, dealing a major financial blow to the regime. This announcement came following the ballistic missile test of February 12th and the assassination of Kim Jong-nam two days later, February 14th. This surprising decision taken by the Chinese government raises the question: will China abandon North Korea?

Session II-2: The Korean Peninsula at the Crossroads Session 2 - Current Issues

AUTHOR:	Ruediger FRANK
INSTITUTION	University of Vienna. <i>Professor of East Asian Economy and Society and Head of the Department of East Asian Studies</i>
e-mail:	ruediger.frank@univie.ac.at
TITLE:	Current Status and Future Prospects of North Korea: An analysis based on the speeches of Kim Jong-un at the 7th Party Congress in 2016 and his New Year Address 2017
ABSTRACT:	During the 7th Party Congress in May 2016, Kim Jong-un has given a long speech that summarizes his view of the past as well as of the challenges his leadership faces in the future. It covered all relevant issues ranging from the domestic economy to unification, security and foreign policy. His New Year Address in January 2017 provided an update on that strategic paper. Based on these two documents, and supplemented by insights gathered

	during field work in North Korea, an outline of the official view on the domestic and external risks will be provided, thus laying a foundation for the discussion of strategies for external partners such as China, Japan and South Korea as well as of the potential impact of expected policies by the new Trump administration.
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AUTHOR:	Théo CLEMENT
INSTITUTION	Lyons Institute of East Asian Studies. <i>PhD candidate</i>
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TITLE:	Assessing China's Economic Engagement Strategies towards a reforming DPRK
ABSTRACT:	In the context of tensed diplomatic relations in the Asia-Pacific region, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) controversial nuclear, ballistic and spatial programs have led most countries in the area to implement increasingly strict economic pressures against North Korea in order to compel Pyongyang to change its course. China, on the other hand, is the DPRK's most important trade partner as well as is most important FDI source and is thus seen as an economic supporter of the otherwise isolated North Korean State. China, and most Chinese strategists and experts, argue that Beijing is actually more of an economic engager of the northern part of the peninsula, with economic engagement strategies aimed at gradually nudging Pyongyang towards more opening and economic integration with the rest of the world. In this paper, we would assess China's economic engagement strategy towards the DPRK and its actual impact on local economic policies. We would first introduce the main difference between North Korea's traditional economic policies and its current reforms in order to show how Pyongyang is trying to strengthen its economic ties with the rest of world (and especially with China) without to reform the core principles of its peculiar economic system. We would then identify current bilateral economic patterns and see how Beijing is adapting its engagement policies to these current reforms. By observing that the DPRK's reform efforts, admittedly limited but nonetheless increasingly bold, leave Chinese investors and policy-makers mostly indifferent, we would finally challenge the widespread conception that China is an economic backer of the DPRK. Quite the contrary, China seems to remain mostly passive regarding the DPRK, which sharply contrasts with its wider One Belt, One Road economic engagement strategies, in which the North Korea-Northeast China economic interface is supposed to play an important role.

AUTHOR:	Paul O'SHEA
INSTITUTION	Lund University. <i>Lecturer at the Centre of East and South-East Asian Studies</i>
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TITLE:	Deterrence and Discursive Power: How North Korea and China make US Marines in Okinawa 'Indispensible'
ABSTRACT:	Governed directly by the US from the Battle of Okinawa in 1945 until its reversion to Japan in 1972, the island of Okinawa hosts the majority of US military bases in Japan despite comprising only a fraction of a percent of the total land area of the state. The central government in Tokyo has refused to countenance revision of the status quo in the face of increasing local opposition, including mass protests and the election of anti-base politicians at the local, prefectural, and national level. The relocation of the controversial US Marine base at Futenma to Henoko in the north of the island, has become the locus of opposition in recent years. Activists, local media, and local politicians call for it to be relocated outside of Okinawa to reduce the burden on the prefecture, while the central government, national media, and the US maintain that the current relocation plan must be implemented. Although critics argue that the base plays little or no role in deterrence (yokushiryoku), pro-Henoko actors insist that the Henoko relocation is 'indispensable' (fukaketsu), linking the US Marines to the North Korean nuclear programme and missile tests as well as China's military modernisation. The 'indispensability' of the Marines has become the 'common sense' understanding of the issue. This paper investigates these discursive linkages, analysing the strategic role of the US Marines in Okinawa in the context of the deterrence

	narrative. The first part examines how pro-Henoko actors construct a logic of deterrence in which the US Marines are depicted as 'indispensable'. The paper then discusses the deterrent role of the US Marines in the context of the US broader deployments in Japan and the East Asian region. The final part examines counter-narratives that describe the Marines in Okinawa not as a deterrent, but a 'magnet' for North Korean or Chinese missiles. This narrative has particular resonance due to the destruction of Okinawa in 1945.
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AUTHOR:	Diana SCHÜLER
INSTITUTION	University of Duisburg-Essen. <i>Ph.D. candidate in the DFG Research Training Group 1613 "Risk and East Asia", Institute of East Asian Studies (IN-EAST), at the University of Duisburg-Essen.</i>
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TITLE:	Entrepreneurship as occupational choice in the midst of institutional change in South Korea – Preliminary findings from field research
ABSTRACT:	Though conglomerates like Samsung, Hyundai and LG have dominated the Korean economy and regular employment in these Chaeböl and employment as civil servant (kongmuwön) in the public sector is still a desirable occupation for many, the number of young Koreans choosing entrepreneurship as an alternative, but more risky career path has been increasing recently. In the literature, the question of why individuals choose to become entrepreneur has been addressed by at least two approaches: The behavioral economics approach can help to understand the influence of individual traits like risk preferences on occupational choices, for instance by examining endogenous entry into contests. The second approach is grounded in institutional theory, arguing that changes in the quantity and quality of entrepreneurial activities can be explained through institutions as the exogenous "rules of the game" (North 1990) since individuals don't act in a vacuum but always within a specific institutional context. Therefore, focusing on only one of these approaches overlooks the connection between the individual perspective and the multi-dimensional institutional environment that constitutes occupational sorting. Thus, this research project aims to provide a more holistic approach by ascertaining the occupational decision of young Koreans in relation to their risk preferences and in the backdrop of institutional change in Korea. Using mixed methods comprised of an incentivized economic experiment, a survey capturing the perceived institutional framework as well as qualitative semi-structured interviews with experts and entrepreneurs, this study will examine the meaning of the trend toward entrepreneurship, not only for the Korean economy, but also for the Korean society and the individuals themselves. I will thus present preliminary findings from my field research which was conducted from October 2016 until March 2017 with a focus on the institutional perspective.

CONTEMPORARY EAST ASIAN USES OF THE EUROPEAN PAST

Session 3-1: Contemporary East Asian Uses of the European Past Session I

AUTHOR:	Sean GOLDEN
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TITLE:	Ernest Fenollosa Redux
ABSTRACT:	In 1878 Ernest F. Fenollosa (1853-1908), having graduated in Philosophy from Harvard, went to Japan to teach "Western" Philosophy in the framework of the Meiji Restoration's modernization drive. The modernisers devalued many aspects of traditional Japanese culture in their zeal to import what they considered to be elements of Western modernity. Having

	<p>begun by importing foreign professors of science and engineering, they felt a need to import Euroamerican Humanities and Social Sciences as well. Fenollosa became fascinated with traditional Japanese culture and art and, together with his colleague Okakura Kakuzo, became instrumental in reversing this modernizing trend. Fenollosa also became a major force in introducing Japanese cultural ideals to Euroamerica. When the US took the Philippines from Spain, he responded to Rudyard Kipling's imperialist poem "The White Man's Burden" with his own essay "The Coming Fusion of East and West". Fenollosa's ideas about East Asian culture made a major impact on avant garde movements in literature and the arts in Euroamerica. Fenollosa can serve as a lynchpin for discussing how East Asian scholars and audiences adapted specific moments from Europe's past to interpret their own histories while inspiring new perceptions of the Euroamerican past in Euroamerica</p>
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AUTHOR:	Daniel SASTRE
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TITLE:	Okakura Kakuzō and the rise of the art historical chronotype in Meiji Japan. The problematic of periodization
ABSTRACT:	History of Art as a scientific discipline arrived to Japan during the Meiji period. One of the cultural agents who would adapt its western narratives to local features was Okakura Kakuzō (1862-1913) in a real tour de force that still can be felt in present day discussions on Japanese Art. The key contribution to the discipline was his proposal of a periodization of Japanese Art History based on a hybridization of Western models and Japanese practices. This talk would try to analyze this aspect of his work considering it a "chronotype" as Bender & Wellbery defined this term: "(...) models or patterns through which time assumes practical or conceptual significance". Considering the layered nature of this theory, a tentative interpretation of Okakura's periodization as a use of the Western past in order to explain his own tradition will be explored.

AUTHOR:	Toshio MIYAKE
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TITLE:	Orientalizing the "West": the historical narrative of Shiono Nanami in contemporary Japan
ABSTRACT:	Shiono Nanami (1937) is a writer who more than anyone else in Japan has build her career narrating for more than 40 years the exemplarity of Italian history: the Roman Empire and Renaissance. Her monumental series Rōmajin no monogatari (Stories of the Romans, 15 vols., 1992-2006) has sold so far more than 20 million copies, establishing Shiono in the public opinion as one of the most popular and authoritative voice on Italy and "Western" civilization. In addition, her activity as a prolific essayist for influential magazines, advocating among others Julius Caesar or Niccolò Machiavelli's leadership theory as models for Japanese geopolitics in the XXI century, has made her a very appreciated interlocutor of the political, bureaucratic and entrepreneurial establishment. In this paper, I shall explore issues of civilizational and national identity inspiring Shiono's historical narrative and journalistic discourse, framed by the intertwined process of Occidentalism, Orientalism and self-Orientalism. This study suggests that Shiono's interpretation of the Roman Empire and Renaissance is re-affirming the image of Italy as an ambivalent icon or "orientalized West": a superior-seeming and archetypal "West" based on the insistence on its antique and classical features (Roman Empire, Humanism, Renaissance), and at the same time, an inferior-seeming and backward "West" based on the emphasis on its pre-modern or natural aspects (history, gastronomy, fashion, landscapes, cheerful people, etc.). The enduring popularity of this configuration suggests the strategic relevance of the Italian looking glass self which enables to mediate deep rooted and contradictory pro-western and anti-western tensions in modern and contemporary Japan. It opens also to the issue of how

	Occidentalism in Japan is still entangled and complicit with Occidentalism and Orientalism in Euro-American contexts in order to mobilize specific identity politics.
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Session 3-2: Contemporary East Asian Uses of the European Past Session II

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TITLE:	Imperial and Enlightened Barbarian. History of Anthropology applied in Contemporary China
ABSTRACT:	Barbarian is a category used along the history in China to describe a kind of people living outside the imperial reach. Barbarians were represented as located in the four sides of the square within which tianxia (all under Heaven) was ruling by the Emperor. They were outside the control and of the advantages of the Chinese civilization. The Chinese state does not take care of them. This conceptual category was widespread in the Chinese society and polity: barbarians were aliens. But the barbarianism actually in China is an analytical category that comes from the enlightened evolutionist paradigm of the Social and Cultural Anthropology established during the last part of the 19th century, as a social sciences discipline in the European-Atlantic academia. Lewis H. Morgan in his work <i>Ancient Society</i> (1877) develops a theory of the three stages of human progress -from Savagery through Barbarism to Civilization- to explain and classify the human cultural diversity. The historical speculation about the human development and advancement was the base to classify contemporary people in one of the three stages of evolution. And so, at present we can find Savage, Barbarian and Civilized people. Morgan's work influenced Marxist theory, especially Engels' <i>The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State</i> (1884), and this enlightened evolutionist interpretation of the diversity of peoples and cultures has been used in China as the main theoretical tool to explain its own cultural diversity till the end of the 20th century. This paper will analyze some examples of the acritical use of evolutionist and historical categories imported by China from the Marxist -European- interpretation of history and their consequences.

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TITLE:	The adoption of Westfalian Sovereignty in Southeast Asia after 1945 and its ongoing effects on the domestic and regional order
ABSTRACT:	While the members of the European Union (EU) have re-interpreted the traditional Westfalian notion of sovereignty and partly pool their sovereignty, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its members are still ardent advocates of a strict understanding of sovereignty, non-interference and territorial integrity. In order to keep Pandora's box after the Second World War closed, the regimes of the newly independent multi-ethnic nation-states accepted "Westfalia" and the (sometimes artificial) Colonial borders. This presentation will highlight the external and domestic reasons for ASEAN's strict adherence to the principles of Westphalia. Furthermore, it will analyze the impacts of a state- and regime-centered notion of sovereignty on the regional order in Southeast and East Asia and on the domestic order. Finally, this presentation will review current discussions among Southeast Asian politicians and scholars on re-interpreting the strict notion of sovereignty.

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TITLE:	The Use and Abuse of Rankian Historiography: A Case-study of the Japan-China Joint Research Committee
ABSTRACT:	<p>This paper discusses the use and abuse of Rankian historiography in the contemporary Sino-Japanese relations with a case-study of the Japan-China Joint History Research Project (JHRP). As the history of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1931-1945) became intensely politicised between Japan and China in the last two decades, the JHRP, an intergovernmental scholarly project, was launched in 2006 to ease the tension. However, the project, having remained little known among the public readers, did not generate proportional social impact. Why such a prominent project had been so underwhelming in bringing about historical reconciliation? One of the key reasons, I argue, is the JHRP's use of the Rankian historiography, which champions source-based evidence as the only way to write entirely objective history. A detailed reading of published works and interviews with members of the JHRP show that academic disputes in the JHRP had largely revolved around the issue of Rankian historiography in three important aspects. Firstly, informed by the Rankian idea of scientific history, research in JHRP relied primarily on official sources as evidence, which are subjected to archival hegemony that creates asymmetrical power-relations between the two sides. Secondly, with the Rankian historiography's selective focus on the history of nation-states, the JHRP research had unavoidably excluded the writing of historical subjects whose narratives were undocumented in official sources, including women, children, and ethnic minorities. Thirdly, since critical reflections on historical philosophy had been underemphasised in the JHRP, the research published by the JHRP was not substantially differentiated from the prevailing historical narratives held by the respective governments. All history is contemporary history. The use and abuse of the Rankian historiography, rather than historicising contemporary politics, had likely reproduced the politicisation of history in Sino-Japanese relations</p>

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TITLE:	The European past and present in the Guomindang's ideological debates during the Nanjing decade
ABSTRACT:	<p>The paper discusses the Nationalists intellectuals reflections on the European experience, in the perspective of a decade long state-building efforts undertaken by the GMD central government before the outbreak of full-scale war with Japan in 1937. It compares China's search for an idealized glorious past represented in the resumption of national studies (guo xue) with Chiang Kai-shek's complex relation with the West being the source of both humiliation and inspiration. The latter notion was particularly highlighted in the New Life Movement campaign of the early 1930s, styled after a form of a New Deal similar to policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in America, Mussolini's fascism in Italy and Hitler's National Socialism. On the other hand, set of moderate solutions were advocated by Hu Shi who traced in his historical inquiry the American, French and Russian revolutions as result of unceasing evolutionary process. Hu considered revolutionary ways as incongruent to China's national condition, criticizing voices advocating for a violent autocracy and its "revolution of fabricated revolution" (baoli zhuanzhi er zhizao geming de geming). Rehabilitation of the Chinese Republic was to be achieved by a variety of social and economic reconstruction schemes drawing from both Chinese and Western experience. These efforts were to ensure China's rightful position on the international arena in the face of The League of Nation's</p>

	ineffectiveness demonstrated in its inability to foil Japanese seizure of Manchuria in 1931.
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TITLE:	Cooperation over the water resources in Europe. Lesson for the Mekong River
ABSTRACT:	<p>The Mekong is a transboundary river which runs through China and five Southeast Asian countries, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Its significance is amplified with the fact that over 70 million people depend on it for their livelihoods. Lower Basin states have been cooperating over the water resources since 1950's. In 1957 Mekong Committee was established and in 1995 Indochinese states decided to set up Mekong River Commission – new regional organization without any international custody. Despite the existence of MRC a lot of conflicts connected to water allocation appeared during last few years mostly due to the development of hydropower potential especially in China and Laos. Europe has a long tradition of cooperation over the water resources and furthermore in many cases hydro-political situation is much more complicated than in the Mekong region. For example Danube River Basin is shared by 18 European states and about 80 mln inhabitants live in this region. After signing Convention in 1994 (by 11 crucial states) with support of European Community we couldn't observe any serious conflicts in the Danube region. Hydro-politics of Rhine River Basin is also complex issue. Catchment area covers territories of 9 states and the last Convention on water resources management was signed in 1999 by riparian states with the assistance of European Union's officials. Is it possible that actions taken by European states and EU could be a good example to follow for Mekong River Basin states under the aegis of ASEAN? What elements of aforementioned Conventions can be applied to resolve conflicts in the Mekong River Basin ?</p>