

ARI Newsletter

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고려대학교
아세아문제연구소

Korea University,
Asiatic Research Institute

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>> ARI in Mass Media

Established in 1957, the Asiatic Research Institute (ARI), one of the most-renowned research arms of Korea University, has been a trailblazer in East Asian studies. As a research hub for scholars specializing in the region, ARI has set academic agendas and contributed to the alleviation and resolution of global and regional challenges. ARI aims to build on its achievements made during the past six decades and retain its reputation as a world-class research institute in East Asian studies.

>> Focus

▶ ARI to Launch New English-Language Journal in 2017

Beginning 2017, the Asiatic Research Institute (ARI) plans to publish a new English-language, peer-reviewed journal covering the international relations and area studies of the East Asian region. This journal will be a collaborative work of five major research universities in East Asia (Korea University in South Korea, Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, Peking University in China, Thammasat University in Thailand and Waseda University in Japan). Of these, ARI, the oldest university-affiliated research institute in Korea (celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of its founding in 2017), has played a leading role as a major editorial and administrative center in this preliminary stage.

Over the past five years, these five universities have collaborated in the framework of Campus Asia - a region-wide educational program sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). In an effort to transform this education-oriented university network into a research-oriented one, the ARI has taken steps to launch a journal that specializes in East Asia's international relations, but that covers other disciplinary areas, including economics and sociology, from the perspective of international and transnational community building.

As a preliminary step towards a full-fledged academic journal launch, the ARI has published an electronic journal, *The Review of Northeast Asian Studies*, for the past eight years. One of its partners, Waseda's Graduate School of Asian Pacific Studies, has previously published the journal, *Asian Regional Integration Review*. This new journal will continue the publication of high-quality articles with an aim of applying for SCOPUS and SSCI listings in a few years.

With regards to the international publisher and the title of the journal, ARI and its partner universities are in the final stages of negotiating an outcome acceptable to all.

ARI has also been organizing the East Asian Community Forum (EACF) as an annual academic event along with the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University, and the Center for Contemporary Korean Studies, University of Tokyo (from 2016, the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University). The event has laid the groundwork for both established and emerging scholars from East Asia and the United States to present their research papers and exchange views on the possible formation of an East Asian academic community. As one of its outcomes, Routledge published an edited volume, *China's Rise and Regional Integration in East Asia: Hegemony or Community?*, in 2014.

There are many journals specializing in East Asian affairs, but the key focus of this new journal is the analysis of outstanding regional issues from the perspective of community building, with special regard to the ASEAN-related regional gatherings, bilateral and multilateral FTAs, and other international and transnational societies in East Asia. In addition, it will deal with the range of challenges and obstacles preventing East Asia from forming a European Union-style community and explore the alternative paths it could take in the future. It will also examine the ways in which the region has been historically perceived as a hegemonic community, including examples like the Chinese World Order and the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperty Sphere and the contemporary implications of these constructs. This journal will also be open to articles that study the various security communities incorporating parts of East Asia, like the emerging U.S.-Japan-South Korea "triangular alliance," China's various initiatives to expand its regional influences, or Japan's initiative to build a network of democracies, comprising Australia, New Zealand, and India.

The purpose of the journal is to publish outstanding research results in the field of East Asia's international relations, economics and sociology with the goal of potentially contributing to community building in this region. For the past several decades, the European Union has often been cited as a potential model for an East Asian community. Nevertheless, a series of new developments have made many East Asian states explore fresh ways for community building. These new developments include the rise of China as a new great power, the shifting state identity of Japan as a "normal state," the formation of the ASEAN Economic Community, and even North Korea's emergence as a nuclear weapons state, as well as the experiences of other regions, including Britain's vote to leave the European Union.

The contributors to this journal will generate interest in studying and building international and transnational communities in East Asia and help the readership to gain greater insights into the multidisciplinary knowledge and analyses of multifaceted communities in today's highly developed regional and global society.

In this way, the journal will have a broad appeal and the potential to claim a large and diverse readership not just from East Asia, but also from the United States and many European countries.

► International Conference

[The 6th East Asian Community Forum]

The 6th East Asian Community Forum was held in Waseda University on Sept. 27, 2016, with a theme of "Re-imagining East Asian Community: International/Transnational Challenges, Economic Cooperation, and Regional Identities." Since 2011, the annual forum has been jointly organized by the Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University; the Institute of Modern International Relations, Tsinghua University; the Center for Contemporary Korean Studies, the University of Tokyo, and the Northeast Asian History Foundation. From 2016, the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, joined the forum as a Japanese partner.

The EACF aims to develop a network of distinguished scholars of East Asia and bridge academia and policymaking circles in the region. Our goal is to analyze political, historical, social and economic issues in East Asia, exchange views on the ways to enhance the prospects for intra-regional cooperation and community building, and create a web of close scholarly collaboration. In this context, the EACF has shed light on the key regional issues from historical, theoretical and empirical perspectives, reviewed the multi-faceted regional dynamics in Northeast Asia and envisaged a new regional cooperative order.

International relations in East Asia are in flux as a result of transformative developments such as the rise of China, the U.S.'s pivot to Asia, and the shift of Japan's security identities. Similarly, South Korea-Japan relations are undergoing a sea change as the two countries managed to diplomatically resolve the outstanding issues of "comfort women" at the end of 2015, marking the 50th anniversary of diplomatic normalization. Against this backdrop, the tangled questions of territorial disputes and discordant historical interpretations remain as key destabilizing factors in the regional order. The three countries now collectively face the need for navigating the treacherous waters of political summity and forming positive images of one another.

The current quandary of the regional order in East Asia stems from tectonic shifts in the Cold War international order occasioned, first, by the US-China rapprochement and the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in the 1970s, and then, by the waves of democratization and the end of the Cold War in the 1990s. Put another way, the breakthroughs in diplomatic relations among the United States, China, and Japan in the 1970s built a new scaffold for inter-state relationships. In the 1990s, yet another round of structure change, this time driven by democratization and the end of the Cold War, swept through the region and created spaces for direct interfacing among the general populations of the nations concerned. In the meantime, South Korea opened avenues of directly dealing with nations in the former communist bloc. The international order in East Asia that we face today comes to us as a synergy of these structural changes.

With these cataclysmic events in the rear view mirror, however, we continue to confront serious problems reverberating from them. For one thing, Korea's national bisection, a legacy of the Cold War, remains a grim reality. North Korea's reliance on nuclear arsenal and missile technology as tools of national survival continues to threaten regional stability. East Asia's unresolved territorial disputes have merged with problems of dueling interpretations of history to push the level of regional tensions to new heights.

Now, we are required to engage history and untangle the forces that culminated in the postwar international order so that possibilities for peace may be unearthed and, dare we say, resuscitated. It is a moment like this that we must strive to decode today's tangled problems by seeking inspiration from the past.

During the forum deep and honest discussions were held to help build conceptual pillars of a new international order. The speakers and discussants exchanged views on how to achieve a collaborative evaluation of historical facts and come to a shared understanding of the provenance of the predicament we face today.

The forum participants also reached a consensus on the necessity of respecting the national interests of each other and explore long-term interests of the region at large. They discussed realistic ways to dissolve the mutual hostility mired in grass-roots opinions in an ideological gridlock and avoid inter-state conflicts fueled by short-term and narrowly-defined national interests.

For details and conference proceedings, visit

http://www.asiaticresearch.org/front/board/view.do?board_seq=2429799¤t_page_no=1&board_master_seq=875.

► International Conference

[The 3rd Korea-China Joint Symposium]

The 3rd Korea-China Joint Symposium was held at Jilin University in Changchun, China, on July 1, 2016, to discuss the changing international environment of Northeast Asia and the possibilities of political, economic and social cooperation. It brought together more than 30 specialists from Korea and China and a large number of students and citizens interested in this topic.

Organized annually on a rotating basis by the Asiatic Research Institute (ARI) of Korea University and the Northeast Asian Studies College of Jilin University, the symposium was fruitful in launching in-depth discussions of the China-initiated One Belt and One Road Initiative and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), as well as North Korean nuclear issues, U.S.-China relations, and Korea-Japan relations.

For details and conference proceedings, visit

http://www.asiaticresearch.org/front/board/view.do?board_seq=2429758¤t_page_no=3&board_master_seq=259.

>> News & Activities

► ARI Fellowship Updates

The ARI Fellowship Program for Northeast Asian Studies is designed to provide scholars and doctoral candidates from foreign countries with an opportunity to carry out research on topics related to Northeast Asia, while in residence at the Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University.

Eligibility

Individuals in the humanities and social sciences who are currently engaged in Northeast Asia-related research and teaching activities are eligible to apply. The fellowship is not open to Korean nationals, except those with resident status in foreign countries. Priority will be given to scholars who have received their Ph.D. degree within five years of their application and doctoral candidates who have completed all academic requirements except the dissertation (ABDs).

Grant Period

The fellowship period is for up to six months and may begin any time between January 1st and December 31st. However, counting in the time required for review process, applicants must plan to begin their fellowship period at least one month behind the application deadline.

Fellowship Grant

1. Economy-class round-trip airfare (only provided to those who are based overseas prior to the fellowship period)
* Reimbursement of airfare will be provided after arrival
2. Accommodation support
3. Access to ARI facilities, including Korea University libraries, and a communal office to be shared with other visiting fellows.

For details, see http://www.asiaticresearch.org/index.php?mid=en_a_03

New ARI Fellowship Awardee for 2016/7 Academic Year

Yamamoto Joho is Lecturer in the Department of History at Bukkyo University in Kyoto, Japan. He received his Ph.D. in literature from Bukkyo University. He had been a fellow at the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS) in Seongnam, Korea, for 2 years and while in residence at AKS, he managed "The Potential of Korean Culture Seen from the Global Space of <Myeongdong>" project team, supported by AKS, as Project Leader. His main fields of interest are modern Korean history, modern history of cultural exchanges in the East Asia and Japanese Buddhism in modern Korea. He has written and edited some books about East Asian history, nationalism and cultural exchanges. He is currently Joint Researcher at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (NICHIBUNKEN) in Japan. At ARI, he investigates a Korean monk who was a member of Japanese Buddhist sect in colonial Korea.

► Appointment of New HK Professor

Dr. Do Won Kwak received B.A. and M.A. in economics at Korea University and completed his Ph.D. in economics at Michigan State University. Prior to joining ARI in Korea University, he has been an assistant professor in the School of Economics at the University of Queensland, Australia, since 2011.

He has been doing a fair amount of empirical studies using micro-survey datasets in the areas of health, education, development and international trade. His current research includes, amongst others, investigations on the spillover effects among economic agents within the social group in the contexts of labor supply, health outcome, and exporting. He has published 8 articles in internationally recognized journals including the *Journal of Development Economics*, *World Development*, *The World Economy*, *Review of International Economics*, *Empirical Economics*, and the *Economic Record*.

► Facebook Page

The Asiatic Research Institute has an official Facebook page at www.facebook.com/asiaticresearch

We invite you to visit and give us a 'like' to keep up to date with our activities.

► Academic Conferences

Theme: Socioeconomic Research and Modern Administration Techniques

Date: August 19, 2016, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

Venue: Grand Conference Room (3F), Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Organizer: Socioeconomic Research Team, Center for East Asian Comparative History, ARI

Host: HK Center for Northeast Asian Studies, ARI

Sponsor: National Research Foundation of Korea

Theme: China's Diplomacy Under the Leadership of Xi Jinping: Evaluations and Prospects

Date: August 27, 2016, 3:00-5:00 p.m.

Speaker: Li Kai Cheng, Researcher at the Institute of International Relations of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS)

Venue: Grand Conference Room (3F), Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Theme: The Formation of an East Asian Urban Space and Socialist Planning Theory: North Korea and China

Date: December 2, 2016

Venue: Main Conference Room (3F), Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Host: Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Organizer: HK Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Sponsor: National Research Foundation of Korea

► Seminars

[Seoul Colloquium on Korean Studies (III)]

Date: July 21 (Thursday), 2016, 5:30-7:30 p.m.

Venue: Grand Conference Room, Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Speakers:

Matthew A. Shapiro, Associate Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology (Theme: Transboundary Air Pollution in Northeast Asia: The Political Economy of Yellow Dust, Particulate Matter, and PM 2.5)

Chase Karcher, graduate student in the cultural studies program at Kyunghee University in Suwon (Theme: Linguistic Imperialism and Native English Teachers in South Korea)

[Seoul Colloquium on Korean Studies (VI)]

Date: Thursday, November 17, 2016

Venue: Main Conference Room, Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Speakers:

Key-young Son, HK Professor, ARI (Theme: The Order Wars in the Twenty-First Century and Regional Cooperation in East Asia)

Jongchan Lee, Professor of Tropical Studies at Ajou University (Theme: Why was the Kingdom of Joseon isolated from the global tropical network?)

Theme: Asian Economic Outlook and Long-Term Challenges

Date: December 9, 2016, 9:10-18:00

Venue: Main Conference Room (3F), Asiatic Research Institute, Korea University

Organizer: Department of Economics BK 21+ (Korea University), Center for Asian Cooperation (ARI)

Theme: Next Generation Scholars Seminar

Date: September 29, 2016, 12:00-13:00

Venue: Conference Room (2F)

Theme: Comparative History

Date and Time: Second Friday of Every Month, 2016

Venue: ARI Conference Room

Theme: Chinese Political Economy

Date and Time: Fourth Saturday of Every Month, 2016

Venue: ARI Conference Room

► E-Journal: *The Review of Northeast Asian Studies* Vol. 8, No.1

Contextualizing "Comfort Women" Pact

Editor's Note

A bronze statue of a barefoot girl sitting next to an empty chair commemorates the "Comfort Women" who were forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese Military before and during World War II. It has become controversial that this statue sits in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. It has also become the focus of the "Wednesday Demonstrations" by surviving "Comfort Women" and their supporters. Since Jan. 8, 1992, they demanded every week that the Japanese government make amends for the treatment of the "Comfort Women."

More than two decades later, on Dec. 28, 2015, the Korean and Japanese governments announced a deal designed to "finally and irreversibly" conclude the long-standing "Comfort Women" dispute. Under the deal, Japan proposed to provide one billion yen to the surviving "Comfort Women" in Korea in order to help restore their honor and dignity. Prime Minister Abe also provided a formal apology. Should Japan satisfy the terms of this agreement, then Korea would refrain from further criticizing the Japanese government on this issue in international forums. The Korean public, however, have not reacted favorably to the deal. Tensions escalated further when Japanese authorities repeatedly requested the removal of the "Comfort Women" statue and showed signs of withholding the promised payment. While the "Comfort Women" Agreement seems ready to be implemented, it is still far from gaining the support of the public in Korea.

LEE Jang-Hie (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies) criticizes the "Comfort Women" agreement, pointing out Japan's avoidance of legal responsibility, the ambiguous nature of compensation, no prior consultation with the surviving victims and other issues. In his view, it is problematic that the agreement neither addresses the legal validity of the Japanese colonial occupation nor includes fundamental consideration of historical justice and peace in East Asia. Arguing that the agreement is just a verbal accord at the government level without explicit signatories, Lee further provides principles for a comprehensive, new agreement in the event that the Dec. 28 Agreement is nullified or re-negotiated.

LEE Na-Young (Chung-Ang University) explains that the issues of "Comfort Women" not only reflect the complexity and specificity of Korean society and history, but also reveal the pervasive colonial symptoms embedded within the postcolonial space of East Asia and the extended global neo-imperial politics. Reviewing the trajectories of major debates surrounding "Comfort Women" from a postcolonial feminist perspective, Lee concludes that the fresh activism of the survivors opens up the potentials of empowering transnational women's movements and transcending the existing colonial and postcolonial boundaries between/among us.

LEE Hyangjin (Rikkyo University, Japan) examines the evolution of the Comfort Women's imageries in Korean cinema—from independent documentaries such as Byun Young-joo's *The Murmuring* (1995) to the historical fiction of Cho Jung-rae's *Spirits' Homecoming* (2015). Lee explores these films' ability to explore stories that have been "buried for nearly 50 years." Lee argues that cinematic representations of this often-ignored chapter of history can become a way of ensuring that public memories are transmitted from the survivors to new generations and can play a role in preventing future wartime sexual violence and crimes against women.

For full papers, see:

http://www.asiaticresearch.org/front/board/view.do?board_seq=2429785&board_master_seq=4166

► New Book

Crisis and Recovery: Learning from the Asian Experience (World Scientific)

This book is a collection of selected articles related to the Asian experience with two crises — the Asian financial crisis in 1997–98 and the global financial crisis of 2007–08 — written by Dr Jong-Wha Lee, director of the Asiatic Research Institute and former chief economist of the Asian Development Bank. These papers are grouped into three broad topics: Anatomy of Asian Growth and Crises, Asian Financial Crises: Responses and Lessons, and Global Financial Crisis and Challenges to Asia's Sustained Growth. The topics include the relation of the East Asia's development strategies with the 1997–98 Asian financial crisis, the causes of the Asian financial crisis, the desirability of IMF programs, the assessment of recovery and structural reforms, the process of spillovers of the global financial crisis to Asia, regional and global economic linkages, the role of China and the renminbi, and the long-term growth projections of Asian economies.

Cross-Strait Relations and Inter-Korean Relations (Asiatic Research Institute)

Edited by Nae-Young Lee and Kwangkyu Nam, this book aims to examine and compare cross-strait relations and inter-Korean relations. Both Taiwan and South Korea share meaningful similarities as divided countries throughout the Cold War and post-Cold-War periods. In both South Korea and Taiwan, perception and policy toward North Korea and China has been the major source of constituting national identity. In addition, how to deal with North Korea and China has been a main issue of political conflict in both countries. This book is valuable mainly because it is a product of research collaboration between Korean and Taiwan scholars. Moreover, it is very interesting that inter-Korean relations and cross-strait relations are compared by Korean and Taiwan scholars in four chapters of this book. From four comparative chapters, readers can notice diverse views and policy suggestions on cross-strait relations and inter-Korean relations. Considering that both countries face common challenge and policy dilemma as divided countries, we expect that this book provides scholars as well as policy makers in Taiwan and South Korea with important policy lessons regarding future directions of cross-strait relations and inter-Korean relations.

>> ARI Members

► Research Papers

Title: Does Trade Integration Contribute to Peace?

Author: Jong-Wha Lee and Ju Hyun Pyun

Publication: *Review of Development Economics*, 20(1), 2016, 327-344.

Abstract: This study investigates the effect of trade integration on interstate military conflict. The empirical analysis, based on a large panel data set of 243,225 country-pair observations from 1950 to 2000, confirms that an increase in bilateral trade interdependence significantly promotes peace. It also suggests that the peace-promotion effect of bilateral trade integration is significantly higher for contiguous countries that are likely to experience more conflict. More importantly, we find that not only bilateral trade but global trade openness also significantly promotes peace. It shows, however, that an increase in global trade openness reduces the probability of interstate conflict more for countries far apart from each other than it does for countries sharing borders. The results also show that military conflict between countries significantly reduces not only bilateral trade interdependence but also global trade integration. The main finding of the peace-promotion effect of bilateral and global trade integration holds robust when controlling for the natural and geopolitical characteristics of dyads of states that may influence the probability of military conflict and for the simultaneous determination of trade and peace.

Title: Human Capital in the Long Run

Author: Jong-Wha Lee and Hanol Lee

Publication: *Journal of Development Economics* 122, 2016, 147-169

Abstract: This study presents new data sets on long-run enrollment ratios, educational attainment, and human capital stock measures for numerous countries. We construct a complete data set of historical enrollment ratios, subdivided by education level and gender, for 111 countries from 1820 to 1945 (at five-year intervals) by using newly compiled census observations and information on the year of establishment of the oldest school in individual countries. Then, by utilizing these enrollment ratios, as well as available census data from 1945 onward on different age groups' educational attainment, we construct a data set of estimated educational attainment, disaggregated by gender and age group, and aggregate human capital stock that spans from 1870 to 2010. The data show that over the past two centuries, there has been remarkable growth in average educational attainment and human capital stock as well as a narrowing of the gap in average educational attainment between nations.

Title: Becoming a Vegetarian in Korea: The Socio-Cultural Implications of Vegetarian Diets in Korean Society

Author: Taebum Yoo and In-Jin Yoon

Publication: *Korea Journal* 55(4) (December 2015)

Abstract: This essay is a social psychological analysis of the meaning of and social pressures against vegetarianism in a highly collective cultural context. It postulates potential difficulties in social relationships as the real challenge in becoming a vegetarian in Korea. The research is based on data collected from participant observations and in-depth interviews conducted with 38 vegetarians in the Seoul metropolitan area in 2010-2011. Given the social importance placed on ordering and sharing similar meals together in order to foster intimate relationships and emotional bonds in Korea, vegetarianism can be considered deviant social behavior discordant with the non-vegetarian norm. In highly collective Korean society, it is regarded as a bad practice that disturbs harmony within the group, and vegetarians/vegans, especially those who are younger and occupy lower social positions, face enormous social pressures to yield to a conventional omnivorous diet, especially on occasions, such as a family gathering and a company dinner. While some people fail to maintain their vegetarian diet, many vegetarians/vegans try to cope with such social pressures by using various bargaining strategies, such as avoiding meal time, hiding their identity, giving an excuse, and doing routine chores for everyone else at the dinner table.

Title: The International Comparison of Post-materialism: The Effects of Welfare Characteristics and Individual Security

Author: Seongkyung Cho and In-Jin Yoon

Publication: *Development and Society* 44(3) (December 2015)

Abstract: This study compares civilian post-materialism levels of 10 advanced countries by examining the effects of welfare characteristics and individual security on post-materialistic values. The results indicate that individuals' post-materialistic values are more staunchly determined by characteristics of their countries' welfare and level of individual security than economic levels of individuals and nations. Moreover, this study finds that the type of welfare system and the level of welfare provision of a particular country have a significant relationship with insecure life event experiences and a sense of insecurity among individual civilians. Overall, research results show that, as for the countries having reached a certain level of economic development, the issue at stake is not the height of national economic development, but the amount of the nation's economic resources needed to help secure the lives of its people. The research also shows that the security of life by welfare provisions lays the groundwork for the pursuit of post-materialistic values.

Title: Multihegemony, Sutured Regionness, and the US-China-Japan Triangle

Author: Key-young Son

Publications: *Asian Perspective* 40 (2016), 79-103

Abstract: The rise of nationalism, unresolved territorial disputes, an intricate system of alliances, and the perceived breakdown of the balance of power have been identified as the main causes behind the outbreak of World War I. They also are strikingly similar to the challenges East Asia faces today. Will history repeat itself and see East Asia sleepwalking into another hegemonic war? China's future relations with the United States and Japan will be crucial for East Asia's regional order, but its dispute with Japan over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands might lead to a regional war. I argue, however, that a major war is unlikely because pre-World War I Europe and today's Northeast Asia are qualitatively different in terms of what I call multihegemony and sutured regionness.

Title: The Discursive Constructions of North Korea and the United States:

National Identities and Representations on Fox News

Author: Jongtae Kim

Publication: *Korean Journal of Sociology* 50 (3), 1-21.

Abstract: Drawing on the insights of discourse theorists and constructivists, this paper aims to examine the notable identities and representations of North Korea and the U.S. constructed on Fox News in the period of U.S. President Barack Obama's first term. Through the analysis of Fox News opinion columns, this paper finds some notable conceptual clusters around which the negative identities of North Korea are constructed, such as "rogue," "nuclear," "despot," "criminal," "enemy," "unpredictability," "danger," "problem," and "importance." In relation to North Korea, the U.S. tends to be identified and represented as the most indispensable, respectful, and generous country leading the world for democracy and freedom against growing global threats. The contrasting identities of North Korea and the U.S. on Fox News are a discursive ground on which tension and conflict are justified and instigated. Raising a need for relativism about the assumption of one's moral superiority over the other, this paper argues for paying more attention to the ways of deconstructing antagonistic identities and representations between them.

Title: North Korean Contingency and the Determinants of Its Stabilization

Author: Sung wook Nam

Publication: *International Journal of Korean Unification Studies* 25 (1), 2016, 129-161

Abstract: This study indicated that four factors, namely centralized power, economic stability, racial identity between the subjects and objects of military government, and the level of social division, were commonly important elements. The most critical factor among them was the power structure of the target country of stabilization. To make strategies succeed even in an extremely chaotic situation of North Korea, a wide range of strategies encompassing military, foreign affairs, and administration is needed. This study diagnosed the possibility of success and failure of stabilization strategies undertaken through military governance focusing on four variables. Besides these variables, minute additional elements can influence the outcomes of success or failure in complex ways. The analysis herein confirmed that stabilization can succeed when the control of central power is assured and the intervention of foreign power is deterred through military governance.

Title: Perceived ethnic discrimination and depressive symptoms among biethnic adolescents in South Korea

Author: Gum Ryeong Park, Inseo Son and Seung-Sup Kim

Publication: *Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health* 49, 301-307

Abstract: This study investigated the association between perceived ethnic discrimination and depressive symptoms among biethnic adolescents in South Korea. We performed a cross-sectional study of 4141 biethnic adolescents using data from the 2012 National Survey of Multicultural Families. Perceived ethnic discrimination was measured using the question "Have you ever been discriminated against or ignored because either of your parents is not a Korean?" with an assessment of depressive symptoms over the past 12 months. Logistic regression was applied to examine potential associations between perceived ethnic discrimination and depressive symptoms. According to our findings, friends were the most common perpetrators of discrimination and the experience of ethnic discrimination was associated with depressive symptoms among biethnic adolescents in South Korea.

Title: Don't ask for fair treatment? A gender analysis of ethnic discrimination, response to discrimination, and self-rated health among marriage migrants in South Korea

Author: Kim Yugyun, Inseo Son, Dainn Wie, Carles Muntaner, Hyunwoo Kim and Seung-Sup Kim

Publication: International Journal for Equity in Health 15

Abstract: Ethnic discrimination is increasingly common nowadays in South Korea with the influx of migrants. Despite the growing body of evidences suggests that ethnic discrimination negatively impacts health, only few researches have been conducted on the association between ethnic discrimination and health outcomes among marriage migrants in Korea. This study sought to examine how ethnic discrimination and response to the discrimination are related to self-rated health and whether the association differs by victim's gender. This is the first study to investigate gender difference in the association between response to ethnic discrimination and self-rated health in South Korea. We discussed that gender may play an important role in the association between response to discrimination and self-rated health among marriage migrants in Korea. In order to prevent discrimination which could endanger the health of ethnic minorities including marriage migrants, relevant policies are needed.

Title: Changes in South Korean Public Perception of South Korea-US and South Korea-China Relations in the Context of Increasing Competition between the US and China in East Asia

Author: Jung-Nam Lee, Do Hyung Ha

Publication: South Korean Identity: Change and Continuity, 2005-2015 (EAI, August 2016), pp. 235-258.

Abstract: Using public surveys, this thesis assesses the direction of South Korea's foreign policy by analyzing, in the context of increasingly competitive relations between the US and China, how South Koreans perceive their national status and what posture they believe the nation should strike in regard to these two powerful countries. The survey results indicate that South Koreans have a rising sense of crisis regarding the turbulent international situation, characterized by increasing Chinese influence and spiraling competition between the US and China. Moreover, South Koreans feel threatened by China to a high degree. South Koreans believe that the nation should reinforce its posture based on diplomacy balanced between the US and China that is premised on the clear evaluation of national benefits to South Korea, given its status as a middle power. In the future, South Korean diplomacy should focus on consolidating strategies and tactics to reinforce South Korea's status as a middle power while maintaining a balance between the US and China devoid of bias toward either side in order to maximize national benefits for South Korea.

Title: The Emergence of the Internet Era and the Advent of Popular Protest in China: Focusing on the 'New Citizenship Movement'

Author: Jung-Nam Lee

Publication: Korean-Chinese Social Science Studies Vol. 14, No.2

Abstract: This paper investigates the new changes and characteristics of popular protests in China through an analysis of the 'new citizen movement': the dual emergence of the Internet as a medium and the rise of popular protests led by Chinese middle-class intellectuals. Despite the Communist Party's powerful authoritarian control, rapid economic growth has been accompanied by a growth in awareness of rights for Chinese citizens. Also, at a quick pace, the Internet and online social networking services have become major ways of spreading public opinion. As such, a cyber public sphere and civil society have emerged which has created new conditions for the growth of social movements. In particular, liberal public intellectuals have used the cyber public sphere to discuss and argue about social issues and thus have led civil society and civil movements in this new form. In these conditions, popular protests in China are no more cut-off regionally and hierarchically. Transcending concrete economic interests, social demands such as the public disclosure of assets of government officials, equal rights to education, the guarantee of human rights, and so forth have expanded to become a nationwide social rights movement. The 'new citizenship movement' led by liberal lawyers, journalists, and intellectuals is the new form of popular protest in China, emerged as a result of the Internet era. Even though it is hard for such movements to escape the influence of the Chinese government's control, in the long-term the "new citizenship movement" is an important development that can lead to the growth of civil society and the possibility of political change.

► Member Activities

Jong-Wha Lee (Director, ARI)

1. International Conference: Moderator

Conference Title: Restructuring East Asia: Political, Economic, Socio-environmental Change and Cooperation

Moderated Session Title: The Northeast Asian Economy and Cooperation Methods

Date: July 1-2, 2016

Venue: Center for Northeast Asia Studies, Jilin University

2. International Conference: Moderator

Conference Title: Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis: Risk Management Through Preemptive Responses

Moderated Session Title:

1) Global Financial Crisis and Responses by Deposit Insurers

2) Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis

Date: July 7, 2016

Venue: Nuri Ballroom, Four Seasons Hotel

3. International Workshop: Discussant

Workshop Title: Workshop on Structural Transformation

Discussion Topic: How Can China Transition to an Innovation-based Economy?

Date: July 15-17, 2016

Venue: National Development Research Institute, Peking University

4. International Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: Economic Growth and Development Workshop

Presentation Title: Human Capital in the Long-Run

Date: August 15, 2016

Venue: Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

5. International Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: Shaping the Next Decade: Economic Trends in the Global Economy

Presentation Title: Convergence Between Advanced and Emerging Economies

Date: August 22-23, 2016

Venue: Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

6. International Forum: Keynote Speaker and Moderator

Forum Title: Re-imagining East Asian Community: International/Transnational Challenges, Economic Cooperation, and Regional Identities

Moderated Session Title: Economic and Industrial Cooperation in East Asia

Date: September 27, 2016

Venue: Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan

Kue-jin Song (HK Professor)

1. Lecture

Event Title: Human Resource Development Program in Korean History, BK 21 Plus Project, Korea University, Special Lecture

Lecture Title: The Question of Japanese Colonization and the Invasion Problem: A Need for a Comparative Method

Date and Time: August 17, 2016, 3:00-4:30 p.m.

Venue: Liberal Arts Building (Room 215), Korea University

2. International Conference

Conference Title: The 2016 International NGO Conference on History Education for Peace in East Asia and Europe

Presentation Title: Forced Labor Mobilization of Koreans by the Japanese Empire and the Issue of Compensation

Date: July 7, 2016

Venue: Leiden University Lipsius (Room 011), the Netherlands

Jung Nam Lee (HK Professor)

1. Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: Chinese Studies in Korea

Presentation Title: Chinese Studies in Korea: University Institutes and Chinese Studies

Date: July 11, 2016

Venue: 600th Memorial Hall Conference Room, Sungkyunkwan University

2. Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: Korea-China Democratic Reforms and Rural Administration

Presentation Title: The Xi Government's Political Reform: From Competitive Dictatorship to Assured Dictatorship?

Date: September 24, 2016

Venue: 600th Memorial Hall Conference Room, Sungkyunkwan University

3. Conference: Discussant

Conference Title: Restructuring East Asia: Political, Economic, Socio-environmental Change and Cooperation

Paper Title: Power Struggle or Regional Control?: Thoughts on East Asian Regional Order

Date: July 1, 2016

Venue: Center for Northeast Asia Studies, Jilin University

4. Conference: Discussant

Conference Title: 2016 Korean Association for Political and Diplomatic History Summer Conference

Paper Title: Historical Meaning of Korea's Diplomatic Relations

Date: August 24, 2016

Venue: Kyonggi University, Seoul Campus, Graduate School Seminar Room

Key-young Son (HK Professor)

1. International Education Program Presentation

Program Title: Campus Asia

Presentation Title: What Hangs East Asia Together?

Date: August 2, 2016

Venue: Thammasat University, Thailand

Hyong Jin Yoon (HK Professor)

1. International Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: Restructuring East Asia: Political, Economic, Socio-Environmental Change and Cooperation

Presentation Title: The International Trend in Urban Planning and the Formation of China's Urban Space

Date: July 1, 2016

Venue: Center for Northeast Asia Studies, Jilin University

Moon Sung Kang (Professor, Division of International Studies; Chair, Center for Asian Cooperation)

1. International Conference: Presenter

Conference Title: The KOICA Guatemala Officials Training

Presentation Title: The Korean Economy in a Globalized World

Date and Time: August 4, 2016, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

Venue: International Studies Hall (Room 115), Korea University

>> ARI in Mass Media

- Jong-Wha Lee, "Toward balanced growth, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, November 1, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Toward an Asian century, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, October 10, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Bracing for the rate hike, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, September 20, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Beyond pseudo-scientists, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, August 30, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Emerging no more, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, August 8, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Toward fair distribution, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, July 19, 2016
- Jong-Wha Lee, "Korea not immune to Brexit fever, Column (Translation)," JoongAng Daily, June 27, 2016
- Key-young Son, "Mutual Recognition Helps Bridge Civilizations," Global Times, May 24, 2016
(With Andreas Herberg-Rothe and Miriam Förstle)
- Jung-Nam Lee, "Political Reform Initiative and Prospect of President Xi Jinping," The Korea University Weekly, May 9, 2016

>> Asiatic Research Institute

Established in 1957 as the first university-affiliated research institute in Korea, the Asiatic Research Institute (ARI) has built both human and material infrastructure to launch an in-depth research on various issues related to Northeast Asia. ARI has played a leading role in Northeast Asian studies and is poised to develop into a world-class research institute. ARI's strategic objectives are as follows: Conducting interdisciplinary studies across humanities and social sciences, producing internationally competent specialists in Northeast Asian studies, establishing international research networks, and making contributions to national and global societies.

ARI's Main Missions

1) Interdisciplinary Studies in Both Humanities and Social Sciences

ARI takes the whole Northeast Asian region as an area for comprehensive, interdisciplinary research in order to overcome the limitations engendered from the current divide between research areas and academic disciplines and formulate new discourses and research paradigms in area studies.

2) Center for Northeast Asian Studies and Collaborative Information System

ARI has pursued to establish a world-class research center on Northeast Asia by accumulating, sorting out and publishing a wide range of resources relating to Northeast Asian studies. ARI put together the ARI Library and the East Asian Digital Archive into an enlarged system, named the Center for Northeast Asian Data Archive. In addition, ARI is newly building a Collaborative Information System to offer ARI's resources to scholars and the public and encourage them to participate in enriching its contents.

3) Internationally Competitive Specialists in Area Studies

ARI has produced internationally competitive scholars specializing in Northeast Asian studies. Equipped with knowledge as well as research skills in the fields of humanities and social sciences, these scholars were given chances to make international research trips and conduct joint research projects with foreign research institutes.

4) Domestic and International Research Communities

ARI has strengthened a network of domestic and international academic communities by organizing international conferences jointly with other leading institutions in the world and running researcher-exchange programs.

5) Public Service

ARI has enhanced its accessibility to the public by giving a facelift to its website, running civic education programs and performing public lectures.

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