

SPONSORED BY AAHM EASDUG HANURI JCA KASA STRAIT TALK

# AFTER EMPIRE: ROAD TO RECONCILIATION



PERSPECTIVES OF COLONIZED AND COLONIZER IN EAST ASIA:  
**CHINA JAPAN KOREA TAIWAN**

PANELISTS INCLUDE:

**ALEXIS DUDDEN** (UCONN)

**HYE-SOOK WANG** (BROWN)

**PING-HUI LIAO** (UCSD)

**YINAN HE** (SETON HALL)

OPENING REMARKS BY **KERRY SMITH**

FACILITATED BY **TATSUSHI ARAI**

**SALOMON HALL 001**  
**OCTOBER 30TH 5:30PM**  
**RECEPTION TO FOLLOW**

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## Overview

Even sixty-five years after fall of the empire in 1945, tensions and contentions surrounding the past persist, complicating international relations in East Asia today. The year 2010 marks an especially historically significant moment, as we encounter the hundred year commemoration of Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910. This panel seeks to address the differences among the residents of China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan concerning the memories of colonial history and their influence on nationalism, antagonism, and resolution.

## Schedule

5:30 - 6:45 PM	Panel presentation
6:45 - 7:30 PM	General Q&A and panel discussion
7:30 - 8:00 PM	Reception

## History Timeline

Event	Year	Descriptions
<b>Ganghwa Treaty</b>	1876	An Amity Treaty made between Korea and Japan; three Japanese ports open in Korea
<b>The First Sino-Japanese War</b>	1894	The war between the Qing Dynasty, "sleeping lion," and Japanese army on the ownership of Korean peninsula.
<b>Assassination of Queen Min of Korea by Japanese troops</b>	1895	Influence of the Korean imperial family decreases as a result
<b>Treaty of Shimonoseki</b>	1895	Concludes the first Sino-Japanese War. China cedes territories including Taiwan to Japan in perpetuity.
<b>The Russo-Japanese War</b>	1904-5	Japan acquires more territory in Northeastern China.
<b>Eulsa Treaty</b>	1905	Korea becomes protectorate of Japan. This was the first international recognition of official interests of Japan to Korea.
<b>Annexation of Korea by Japan</b>	1910	Official start of the period of Japanese sovereign rule in Korea
<b>Twenty-One Demands</b>	1915	Japan demands more economic and territorial privileges in northeastern China.
<b>Ta-pa-ni Incident (Beginning of "Doka" period for Taiwan)</b>	1915	One of the largest armed uprisings by residents of Taiwan against Japanese rule. Japan adjusts colonial policy to further assimilate Taiwan into the Japanese Empire.
<b>March 1st Movement</b>	1919	The earliest public display of Korean resistance

		during the Japanese military occupation of the Korean Empire
<b>Manchurian Incident</b>	1931	Dispute over the bombing of the Manchurian railway by the Japanese Kwantung army leads to the instigation of another Sino-Japanese war.
<b>Manchuria established</b>	1932	Manchuria is created as a state separate from the Republic of China with the support of the Japanese.
<b>Marco Polo Bridge Incident</b>	1937	War breaks out further across China between the Republic of China and Japan as a result.
<b>Japanese takes Nanjing, Chinese capital</b>	1937	Japanese Army overtakes the Chinese capital of Nanjing with a disputed death toll, including civilians, of 100,000 to 300,000 people.
<b>Official Recruitment of Korean Workers by Japanese Governor-General of Korea</b>	1939	The beginning of a mass wave of Korean immigrants into Japan's private sector. Up to 2 million people end up in Japan by the end of World War II.
<b>Soshi-Kaimei (Name Change) Policy in Korea</b>	1939	A policy that dictates Korean names must be changed to Japanese names.
<b>Cairo Declaration</b>	1943	This was signed between Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang, declares that all territories stolen from China, including Manchuria and Formosa (island of Taiwan,) shall be returned to the Republic of China, and "Korea shall be free and independent"
<b>National Draft Order</b>	1944	Japanese Imperial Army begins to conscript Koreans to fight in World War II.
<b>Hiroshima and Nagasaki Atomic Bombing</b>	1945	United States deploys two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
<b>End of World War II, Japanese imperial army recedes from China, Taiwan, and Korea</b>	1945	Japan officially surrenders to the Allies. World War II ends. Japanese imperial army recedes from China, Taiwan, and Korea

\*The After Empire Steering Committee, which consisted of representatives from all jointly sponsoring groups, facilitated the creation of this timeline utilizing the principles of Interactive Conflict Resolution. Each individual had the opportunity to include what they deemed important and relevant to the timeline, and then each item was discussed. Participants voiced concerns, vetoed items or vocabulary, and were encouraged to think analytically rather than polemically. With this new degree of mutual understanding achieved, this event provides the platform upon which new ideas for resolving disputes may be proposed.

## Speakers and Panelists

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**Kerry Smith** is an Associate Professor of History and East Asian Studies at Brown University. He is the author of *A Time of Crisis: Japan, the Great Depression, and Rural Revitalization* and many shorter works on social history of interwar Japan, including a prize-winning article on Japan's first "official" museum of the war years. His current research explores social and cultural histories of the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. He received his Ph.D. in History and East Asian Languages at Harvard University.

**Tatsushi Arai**, the ICR facilitator, is an Assistant Professor at the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont. He is a veteran of numerous conflict resolution workshops and instruction programs in different regions. He is returning to Strait Talk for the sixth year. He received his Ph.D. from George Mason University's Institute for Conflict Analysis & Resolution.

**Alexis Dudden** is an Associate Professor of history at Connecticut College and is the author of *Discourse and Power: Japan's Annexation of Korea, 1910* and *Troubled Apologies Among Japan, Korea, and the United States*. She is currently researching the politics of food security in Northeast Asia. She received her PhD in History from the University of Chicago.

**Hye-Sook Wang**, an Associate Professor of East Asian Studies at Brown University, has been an integral part of the faculty since 1993. As a professor of Korean language and culture, she has spearheaded the growth and development of the Korean Studies department and has received numerous teaching and language education awards. Specializing in sociolinguistics and cross/intercultural communication, Wang received her Ph.D in English Language and Linguistics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

**Ping-hui Liao** is the Chuan Lyu Endowed Chair in Taiwan Studies at University of California, San Diego. In addition to his expertise on Taiwan's cultural history, Liao also holds a Ph.D. in Comparative Literature and is the Distinguished Professor Literary and Cultural Studies at Tsinghua University. The recipient of numerous awards and the advising member of numerous journals and scholarly associations, his other research interests include East-West comparative literature, inter-arts studies, popular culture, and critical theory. Liao is a co-editor of *Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule: 1895-1945: History, Culture, Memory*.

**Yinan He** is an assistant professor at the Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations at Seton Hall University. He's research interests include the politics of memory and reconciliation, East Asian international security, Chinese and Japanese foreign policy, and national identity mobilization and nationalism in East Asia. Her recent publications include *The Search for Reconciliation* and "History, Chinese Nationalism, and the Emerging Sino-Japanese Conflict". Dr. He received her Ph.D. in Political Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.