

# 2020-2021 The 3<sup>rd</sup> PKU-WASEDA Workshop



**Theme: "China and Japan in a Changing World"**

**Date: January 15, 2021**



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### Agenda:

- ◆ 09:30-09:40 Opening Remarks by **Associate Professor Dong Zhaohua**, Vice Dean of the School of International Studies, Peking University
  
- ◆ 09:40-12:35 Presentations by PKU and Waseda young scholars
  - 09:40-09:50 **Liu Yun**, PhD candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University, "Japan's Nuclear Diplomacy and the Negotiations over Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy"
  - 09:50-10:00 Q&A Session
  
  - 10:00-10:10 **Hu Ran**, PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University, "Chinese Perspectives on the China-Japan-US Triangle in the 2010s and Beyond"
  - 10:10-10:20 Q&A Session
  
  - 10:20-10:30 **Alston Shek Chung Li**, MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University, "Japan and Taiwan Relations: Why is Japan balancing between the Cross-strait?"
  - 10:30-10:40 Q&A Session
  
  - 10:40-10:50 **Zhang Gecheng**, MA candidate, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, "Chinese Intellectuals' Reflections on Asianism: From the perspectives of Sun Yat-sen, Liang Qichao, Zhang Binglin and Li Dazhao"
  - 10:50-11:00 Q&A Session
  
- ◆ 11:00-11:15 Break
  
- 11:15-11:25 **Dong Congli**, PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University, "Japanese Liberal Intellectuals and Sino-Japanese Relations in 1960s"
- 11:25-11:35 Q&A Session
  
- 11:35-11:45 **Ito Soma**, undergraduate student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University, "Misperception Issue in Sino-Japan Relations"
- 11:45-11:55 Q&A Session
  
- 11:55-12:05 **Xu Weiyan**, MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking



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University, "The Role of Social Forces in Promoting National Reconciliation"

12:05-12:15 Q&A Session

12:15-12:25 **Kohno Naoya**, MA candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University, "「中国語」と台湾アイデンティティ"(in Japanese)

12:25-12:35 Q&A Session

◆ 12:35-14:00 Lunch time

◆ 14:00-15:05 Lectures by Professors

14:00-14:15 Lecture by **Professor Liu Jie**, Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda University, 「信頼なき相互依存関係の将来」 (in Japanese)

14:15-14:30 Lecture by **Associate Professor Gui Yongtao**, School of International Studies, Peking University, “日本对华关系的再平衡” (in Chinese)

14:30-14:45 Lecture by **Professor Shiroyama Hidemi**, Research Faculty of Media and Communication, Hokkaido University, 「日本の対中政策はどう決まるか～チャイナスクール外交官の認識分析～」 (in Japanese)

14:45-15:05 Q&A Session

◆ 15:05-15:25 Break

◆ 15:25-16:25 Discussion

◆ 16:25-16:30 Closing Remarks by **Professor Kato Atsushi**, Vice Dean of International Affairs Division, Waseda University



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<b>Kato Atsushi</b>	Vice Dean of International Affairs Division, Waseda University
<b>Liu Jie</b>	Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda University
<b>Shiroyama Hidemi</b>	Professor, Research Faculty of Media and Communication, Hokkaido University
<b>Takagi Norio</b>	General Director of International Affairs Division, Waseda University
<b>Yoshikawa Shin</b>	Director, Waseda University Beijing Education Research Center
<b>Shen Xiangcong</b>	Administrative staff, International Office, International Affairs Division, Waseda University
<b>Liu Yun</b>	PhD candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University
<b>Zhang Gecheng</b>	MA candidate, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University
<b>Kohno Naoya</b>	MA candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University
<b>Ito Soma</b>	Undergraduate student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University
<b>Gui Yongtao</b>	Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University
<b>Dong Zhaohua</b>	Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University
<b>Chen Fang</b>	Administrative staff, School of International Studies, Peking University
<b>Hu Ran</b>	PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University
<b>Alston Shek Chung Li</b>	MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University
<b>Dong Congli</b>	PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University



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**Xu Weiyan**

MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University

**Shang Jinghao**

Student Assistant, School of International Studies,  
Peking University



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### Speakers:



**Topic:** 「信頼なき相互依存関係の将来」 (in Japanese)

-- Liu Jie, Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda University



**Topic:** “日本对华关系的再平衡” (in Chinese)

-- Gui Yongtao, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University



**Topic:** 「日本の対中政策はどう決まるか～チャイナスクール外交官の認識分析～」 (in Japanese)

-- Shiroyam Hidemi, Professor, Research Faculty of Media and Communication, Hokkaido University

戦後日中関係の中で、現在の日本外務省の対中政策はどう位置付けられるのだろうか。中国を専門とするチャイナスクール外交官が、時代ごとにどのような中国認識を持ち、それがどう対中外交に反映されたかを探る。戦後根強く残った贖罪意識や、改革・開放以降の中国の変化への期待は薄まり、近年では日中競合構造の中での対抗意識が強まっている。日中経済協力の必要性、日中間の懸案が解決しないことへのいら立ち、悪化する日本人の対中感情への考慮などを踏まえ、現在の外務省の対中政策決定過程を検証する。



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### Topic: "Japan's Nuclear Diplomacy and the Negotiations over Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy"

-- Liu Yun, PhD candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University

After the speech "Atoms for Peace" delivered by U.S. President Eisenhower, the government of Japan started to consider nuclear energy as a sort of alternative energy and tried to develop the use of it with the help of the United States. In 1955, Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed, and it continues making influence on Japan-United States relations, for lots of negotiations were conducted within Japan and U.S to solve disputes over the resources, skills and recycling problems in the use of nuclear energy.

In terms of Japan's nuclear diplomacy, which considered as an important part of Japan's external policies to make an effort to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, experts declare that international factors should not be ignored. Thus, Japan's government always pay attention to those such as countries from supply-side of nuclear energy or host countries of the Uranium resources, and actively participate in the transnational cooperation supported by International Atomic Energy Agency. In 1980s, Japan even planned to offer the skills and facilities to other countries, and its first partner is China.

On the other hand, Japan's nuclear diplomacy is also influenced by the domestic factors, because the media and public opinions upon the use of nuclear energy had a great change after some nuclear disasters, many Japanese intellectuals took part in anti-nuclear movements and appealed to the public for concerning safety use of nuclear energy. Especially after the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011, negotiations between Japan and other countries are viewing not only the consensus on Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapon, but also the topic of developing a safety system in both technology and international cooperation.



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### Topic : "Chinese Perspectives on the China-Japan-US Triangle in the 2010s and Beyond"

-- Hu Ran, PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University

Over the past decade, the dynamics and interactions among China, Japan and the United States have gone through substantial changes, in terms of balance of power, strategic positioning, as well as specific issue areas. While much more attention has been put on the China-Japan, China-US, and Japan-US relationships, the evolving China-Japan-US triangle in 2010s and beyond deserves a closer look. This presentation of Chinese views on the China-Japan-US triangle – including whether it really exists, how it has evolved and influenced China's interests, and where it is expected to be headed – is based on official statements, diverse interpretations by specialists and commentators in international affairs, as well as occasional public/popular opinions.



### Topic: "Japan and Taiwan Relations: Why is Japan balancing between the Cross-strait?"

-- Alston Shek Chung Li, MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University

Japan's foreign-security policy in East Asia has two main aspects: peace and stability and the balance of power. The rising geopolitical conflicts between China and Japan has explained the situation, the Senkaku/Diaoyu Island dispute is likely to affect the peace and stability in the region. It is Japan's national interest to maintain the sovereign control of the island within their territory. In addition, it is Japan's geopolitical interest to maintain the balance of power in the Asian Pacific region. In this case, building a bilateral relationship with Taiwan will ensure its security of the island and to balance against a rising China.

In interpreting Japan-Taiwan relations from the other side, Taiwan's foreign-security policy seems to align with Japan's national interest. Taiwan's foreign-security policy is mainly concentrated in the unification-independence dichotomy, known as cross-strait relations. The Chen administration of 2000-2008 proposed an active check on Chinese





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authority and initiated an independence advocacy in Taiwan. As a result, this might lead to a war in the Taiwan strait which is very close to the Okinawa island. In contrast, the Ma administration of 2008-2016 attempted to reconcile the relationship with China but his dovish stance will significantly shift the balance of power within the East Asia region towards China's sphere of influence. In turn, during the Tsai administration from 2016 onwards, she refused to recognize the 1992 Consensus However, Tsai did not actively pursue de jure Taiwan's independence, the risk of an intermediate war between the Taiwan strait still remains low.

As Taiwan has historically been Japan's former colony, it is practical for both sides to form a bilateral relationship, both economically and military. Meanwhile, Taiwan has improved relations with Japan since the Tsai administration and decreased its dependency on China. Shinzo Abe, the former Japanese Prime Minister, has also called Taiwan their "extremely important partner". Although there are no official diplomatic relations between Taiwan and Japan, we see their unofficial relationship in action during the coronavirus pandemic.



**Topic: "Chinese Intellectuals' Reflections on Asianism: From the perspectives of Sun Yat-sen, Liang Qichao, Zhang Binglin and Li Dazhao"**

-- Zhang Gecheng, MA candidate, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University

Until recent decades, historians and common people generally considered Asianism to be an ideology of justifying militant Japan. Although this term was used in this way during 1930s and 1940s, earlier components of Asianism started from the concept of uniting Asian people and Asian nations to defend against Western aggression. This study investigates Chinese intellectuals' discussions, responses, reflections, behaviors with regards to Asianism during the period from 1897 to 1924, through the perspectives of Sun Yat-sen, Liang Qichao, Zhang Binglin, and Li Dazhao, considering calls for Asian cooperation in their intellectual and historical contexts.

I first show that Chinese intellectuals went through the process of approach-internalization-deviation towards Asianism, especially Japan's mainstream Asianism. Furthermore, utilizing four frameworks including civilization theory, race theory, modernization theory, and autonomy theory, I conclude that Chinese intellectuals



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initially approach Asianism due to race theory and the pursuit of modernization, and eventually depart from Asianism due to the pursuit of autonomy. Eventually, their reflections on Asianism during that period still leave precious intellectual heritages for China and Asia today.

### Topic: "Japanese liberal intellectuals and Sino-Japanese relations in 1960s"



-- Dong Congli, PhD candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University

This paper examines the views and activities of Japanese liberal intellectuals on Sino-Japanese relations in 1960s, aiming to get a more comprehensive understanding of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. This paper seeks to find out what did the Japanese liberal intellectuals recognize as the obstacles (domestic, bilateral or international factors) for achieving the normalization and how did they try to overcome them, How did the historical problem and the Taiwan problem emerge in it, and what principles did they try to solve.

### Topic: "Misperception Issue in Sino-Japan Relations"



-- Ito Soma, undergraduate student, School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University

China and Japan often have mutual misperception or misunderstanding which deteriorates bilateral relations and there are many issues regarding their perception. When it comes to Sino-Japan relations, they have a huge gap in perception due to the unique history between China and Japan and they sometimes misunderstand other's action or intention. I will introduce three cases.

1. Yasukuni Shrine is a place which enshrines the war dead and mourns war heroes who protected countries in Japan. However, Chinese people often sees it as revival of past militarism since it enshrines people who invaded China including Class A War Criminals. There has often been a lot of debate about Yasukuni among two countries and it results from misperception or misunderstanding between two countries.
2. There has been much debates about the number of death in Nanjing Incident among two countries and perception toward that incident is also clearly different. This gap in



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perception have made a huge invisible wall between China and Japan.

3. There was a case of over exaggerated reaction to Japan`s intention in 2020. Famous Japanese Manga "My Hero Academia" was strongly criticized by Chinese people because the name of new character was related to Japan`s Unit 731 which conducted human experiments in China during the war.

I will briefly explain why misperception or misunderstanding is common in Sino-Japan relations using these three cases.



### Topic: "The Role of Social Forces in Promoting National Reconciliation"

-- Xu Weiyan, MA candidate, School of International Studies, Peking University

Under what political environment can progressive forces promote reconciliation among nations? Focusing on this issue, this paper takes textbook dialogue as the starting point. Because history textbooks can play a significant role in shaping the memory of people and once the image of other countries are developed, they can hardly be changed. Based on state-society analytical framework this paper distinguishes the progressive and conservative distinction between state force and social force and provides four models: the first one is progressive regime and progressive society, which is an ideal type; the second is progressive regime and conservative society, which can apply to Weimar Germany; the third is conservative regime and conservative society, which can apply to Nazi Germany and the last one is conservative regime and progressive society, which can apply to Japan after the Second World War . From history experience, the conclusion is progressive forces can maximize reconciliation only if they dominate at both the political and social levels. However, when conditions are not ripe, the progressive forces of each country can unite to continue promoting dialogue on textbooks and to present the results of research in history education as much as possible. Although it seems be futile to push forward dialogue of history textbooks, it can improve the long-term relationship between the two countries.



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**Topic:** 「中国語」と台湾アイデンティティ”(in Japanese)

-- Kohno Naoya, MA candidate, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Waseda University

国民党政府は長らく、「中国語」に台湾の脱日本化（脱植民地化）と「中国」化の役割を課してきた。しかし、台湾の「中国語」は、台湾と大陸の半世紀近くに渡る断絶の中で、大陸のそれとは異なる独自の発展を遂げた。それに伴い、台湾の「中国語」は台湾の独自性を表すようになってきている。本発表では、台湾の「中国語」に介在する言語共同体意識、即ち台湾アイデンティティを、台湾紙「自由時報」と「中国時報」における「中国語」の表記方法の比較から分析を試みる。