MILITARIZATION AND DEMILITARIZATION ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The post-World War II division of Korea resulted not only in an unfinished war but in the rise of two highly militarized (and in the case of North Korea, nuclearized) Korean states, separated by a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that was and remains anything but demilitarized. How did the enormous role of their respective militaries, and those of outside powers, shape politics and society in the two competing states? How has that changed? In 2018 both Koreas took important steps toward demilitarization. How will these moves relate to denuclearization? What about the United States, and its military alliance with South Korea?

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JAPAN REARMED: THE POLITICS OF MILITARY POWER

Article Nine of Japan’s constitution, drafted by U.S. authorities in 1946, claims that the Japanese people “forever renounce the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.” Yet a fundamental shift in East Asian geopolitics has forced Japan’s policymakers to rethink the role of the Self-Defense Forces. Japan has increasingly flexed its muscles—deploying troops under UN auspices, participating in coercive sanctions, and raising defense budgets. Japan is not only responding to increasing threats from North Korean missiles and Chinese maritime activities but also reevaluating its dependence on its increasingly unpredictable ally, the United States.

DR. SHEILA A. SMITH, a Senior Fellow for Japan Studies, Council on Foreign Relations Author of Intimate Rivals: Japanese Domestic Politics and a Rising China and vice chair of the U.S. advisors to the U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON). She teaches at the Asian Studies Department of Georgetown University.

MARTIAL RHETORIC, MARTIAL PRACTICES, AND MARTIAL LANDSCAPES IN THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

This talk will explore the different role that slogans, images, objects, and activities linked to the military have played in different parts of the PRC in different periods of its history. Particular attention will be paid to placing recent phenomenon—ranging from Xi Jinping presiding over unusually large military parades in on the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II and the 20th anniversary of the Hong Kong Handover, to the increasing number of armed checkpoints in Xinjiang—into historical and comparative perspective.

DR. JEFFREY WASSELRSTROM is Chancellor’s Professor of History at UC Irvine. Co-author of China in the 21st Century: What Everyone Needs to Know and Eight Juxtapositions: China through Imperfect Analogies from Mark Twain to Manchukuo. He has contributed articles to the New York Times, Foreign Affairs, the Nation, and the Atlantic.