2014 RSAP Symposium
Landscapes of Sovereignty in Asia & the Pacific

Research School of Asia & the Pacific
ANU College of Asia & the Pacific
LANDSCAPES OF SOVEREIGNTY IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC

Date: Tuesday 21- Wednesday 22 October 2014
Venue: ANU Centre on China in the World, (Building 188), Fellows Lane, ANU
Host: Research School of Asia and the Pacific, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific

Some of the most enduring and dangerous conflicts in Asia and the Pacific involve cases of disputed sovereignty. Tensions between states arise not only over claims to territory, but also over the demand for responsibility inside, and occasionally outside of national boundaries.

Complex issues surrounding sovereignty require both historical perspective and an eye to the future. Contemporary actors remain keenly aware of past compromises of national sovereignty, even as developments in global finance, in civic organisations, and in new conceptions of the responsibilities that states have to their own populations, are transforming the sort of authority that states are able to exercise.

The 2014 symposium of the ANU Research School of Asia and the Pacific brings together 13 scholars from Asia, Australia, Europe and North America to discuss the meanings and practices of sovereignty from the perspective of the changing state system, human rights advocacy, and the implications of economic globalisation.

SYMPOSIUM CONVENERS
Dr Tomoko Akami, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific
Associate Professor Thomas Dubois, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific

ABOUT THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF ASIA & THE PACIFIC
The Research School of Asia and the Pacific is the institutional focus of the ANU College of Asia and the Pacific's research efforts. Its core mission is threefold: to foster outstanding research work on Asia and the Pacific, to nurture the next generation of scholars, and to showcase and disseminate Fellows' research nationally and internationally.
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### Roundtable 1: The State System and National Sovereignty

The sovereign state system that became a global standard during the twentieth century is in many cases a poor fit to complex historical realities, particularly the legacy of diplomatic norms that have existed outside the West. Are the institutions of state sovereignty overly compromised by historical baggage, and what alternatives might lie on the horizon?

Peter Van Niess is a specialist on Chinese foreign policy and the international relations of the Asia-Pacific region. He first went to the PRC in 1972, and he has served as a member of the board of directors of both the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Human Rights in China organization. Awarded grants from SSRC and ACLS and two Fulbright fellowships to Japan, he has taught at four Japanese universities, including Keio University and the University of Tokyo. He has been a research fellow at the ANU, the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC, and the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies in Taipei. He is coordinator of the project on Peace Building, Linking Historical Reconciliation and Security Cooperation in Northeast Asia.

Peter Borschberg teaches and researches the history of global interaction with a focus on Southeast Asia in the period 1500-1900. His research has an interdisciplinary angle, reaching out to students and scholars interested in international law, political science, international relations, economics and trade. In the past he focused on the life and work of the Dutch humanist lawyer Hugo Grotius but also branched out into Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese imperial history, and the history of the modern law of nations.

Feng Zhang is a fellow in the Department of International Relations, School of International, Political and Strategic Studies, College of Asia and the Pacific, the Australian National University. He teaches courses on Chinese foreign policy and East Asian international relations. His current research focuses on international relations in East Asian history, particularly the tribute system, and Chinese foreign policy and grand strategy. Before joining the ANU in January 2014, he taught international relations at Murdoch University in Perth (2010-13) and Tsinghua University in Beijing (2009-10). He received his PhD from the International Relations Department of the London School of Economics.

Chris Reus-Smit is Professor of International Relations at the University of Queensland and a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. Before joining UQ, Professor Reus-Smit held Chairs at the European University Institute and the Australian National University (where he was the Head of the Department of International Relations from 2001 to 2010 and Deputy Director of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies from 2006 to 2008). He is co-editor of the Cambridge Studies in International Relations book series, the journal International Theory, and a new multi-volume series of Oxford Handbooks of International Relations. For 2013-2014 Professor Reus-Smit will serve as a Vice-President of the International Studies Association.

Glenda Sluga is Professor of International History at the University of Sydney and Australian Research Council Laureate Fellow. She has published widely on the cultural history of international relations, internationalism, the history of European nationalisms, sovereignty, identity, immigration and gender history. Her most recent book is Internationalism in the Age of Nationalism. She is currently completing an ARC-funded study of the Congress of Vienna. She is also editing with Patricia Clavin and Sunil Amrit, a collection of essays on Histories of Internationalism (CUP, forthcoming); with Carolyn James and Giulia Calvi, a volume on Women, Diplomacy, and International Politics (Routledge, forthcoming); and special journal issues on 'Provincializing Europe' (with Jan Rufer, and Maurizia Isabella), and 'Global Liberalisms' with Tim Rowse. Professor Sluga’s research interests include the history of internationalisms, intellectual history of the nation, American and British diplomatic history, the history of international relations, gender in European history, Australian immigration history, the history of human rights, cosmopolitanism and peacekeeping.

### Roundtable 2: Human Rights and NGO Advocacy

State sovereign power derives both from control of territory and resources, and from the inherent rights of human populations. How have global norms and institutions changed to reflect the responsibilities that governments have to their own people, including the question of when external actors have a legitimate right to intervene in domestic disputes? How does recent resurgence of national and international NGOs in Asia and the Pacific promise to innovate or transform this relationship?

Professor Morris-Suzuki’s many research interests include grassroots movements and survival politics in Northeast Asia; the Korean War in regional context; border controls and migration in East Asia; national identity and ethnic minorities in Japan; modern Japanese historiography; human rights in Asia; globalization processes (with particular reference to Northeast Asia); memory and reconciliation in Northeast Asia; the Fukushima nuclear accident in social and historical context. She received the Fukoku Prize in 2013, and has been named ARC Laureate Fellow (2012), Council Member, International Council on Human Rights Policy (2011-2012), Convenor, Asian Civil Rights Network (2003-present), Convenor, Asian Studies in Asia Network (1999-2005); Member, Foreign Affairs Council (1998-2001); President, Asian Studies Association of Australia (2000-2002); International Secretary, Australian Academy of the Humanities (1995-98); Chair of Faculty, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University (1994-96).

After graduating in Pacific and African history from Otago University, Paul D’Arcy studied at the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa and worked as an archaeologist and for television New Zealand, before completing his MA at Otago and PhD at ANU. Paul teaches courses in Pacific, environmental, and world history, as well as colonial race relations, and has taught at Otago, Victoria University of Wellington and James Cook University in Queensland. His current research focuses on the problems and benefits of interdisciplinary collaboration, the history of conflict and conflict resolution in the Asia Pacific region, and Australia’s historical relationship with its regional neighbours.

Ryoko Nakano is Assistant Professor at the Department of Japanese Studies, the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, in the National University of Singapore. Her specialized area is international relations theory, Japanese political thought and East Asian politics. While her book and articles mostly deal with Japanese perspectives in the twentieth century, she has also worked on norm diffusion in East Asia. She received her Doctor of Philosophy in International Relations from the University of Oxford, Masters of Science and Economics from University of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Masters of Politics from Kobe University.

Lea Rabekel is a Lebanese-Australian PhD scholar at the College of Asia and The Pacific at The Australian National University. She is currently conducting fieldwork in South Korea and is the recipient of a 2014 Prime Minister Australia Asia Endeavour Award. Her research is partially funded by the Australian Government through the Australia-Korea Foundation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Elisa Nicosia is Post-doctoral Fellow at the Australian Centre on China in the World where she is working as part of the research stream on “China Justice.” She obtained her post-graduate qualifications from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. Her scholarship focuses on the relationship between human rights law, criminal justice and legal reforms in contemporary China, specifically the administration of criminal justice in places of detention and alleged abuses of power in the Chinese criminal justice system assessed against international standards. She has experience working for human rights NGOs developing projects within China. She is the author of China Pre-Trial Justice: Criminal Justice, Human Rights and Legal Reforms in Contemporary China (Wiley, Simmons and Hill, 2012) and (with S. Travassos, F. Sapio and S. Boddupalli) The Politics of Law and Stability in China (Edward Elgar, 2014).
The unprecedented acceleration of financial internationalization has been called a "new imperialism" precisely because it sidesteps the state. Does the history of imperialism actually bear this image out? How do increasingly complex networks of production chains, sovereign wealth, tax havens, money laundering and trade zones threaten to erode state sovereignty, and what might they create in its place?

Peter Drysdale is Emeritus Professor of Economics and the Head of the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research and East Asia Forum at the Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University. He is widely recognized as the leading intellectual architect of APEC. He is the author of a number of books and papers on international trade and economic policy in East Asia and the Pacific, including his prize-winning book, International Economic Pluralism: Economic Policy in East Asia and the Pacific. He is recipient of the Asia Pacific Prize, the Weary Dunlop Award, the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun with Gold Rays and Neck Ribbon, the Australian Centenary Medal and he is a member of the Order of Australia.

Akita Shigeru is Professor of British and Global History at Osaka University. His many publications include The British Empire and the International Order of Asia (in Japanese) (Nagoya University Press: Nagoya, 2001), and The International Order of Asia in the 1930s and 1950s (London: Ashgate, 2009), co-edited with Nick White. He also edited the prize-winning volume Gentlemanly Capitalism, Imperialism and Global History (London and New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2002).


Antony G Hopkins (Cambridge emeritus, visiting University of Western Sydney) is a British historian, known for his extensive work on the history of Africa, empires, and globalization. He has been an editor of both the Journal of African History and the economic history Review. His principal works include An economic history of West Africa (1973), and, with Peter Cane, British Imperialism, 1688-2000 (1993), which won the Forkosh Prize awarded by the American Historical Association in 1995 and is considered to be one of the most influential interpretations of British imperial expansion advanced in the last half century. He is currently completing a study of the United States written from the perspective of imperial history. Hopkins was the Smuts Professor of Commonwealth History at the University of Cambridge from 1994-2001. Previously, he was Professor of Economic History at the University of Birmingham from 1977 to 1988, and Professor of History at the University of Geneva from 1988 to 1994. From 2002 to 2013 he held the Walter Prescott Webb Chair of History at the University of Texas at Austin. He is currently a visiting fellow at the University of Western Sydney.

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: THE HON GARETH EVANS AC QC**

The keynote address will be delivered by the Hon Gareth Evans AC QC, Professor and Chancellor of The Australin National University, and former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In addition to his many contributions to academia and public service, Professor Evans was one of Australia's longest serving foreign ministers. He is best known internationally for his roles in developing the UN peace plan for Cambodia, bringing to a conclusion the International Chemical Weapons Convention, founding the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and initiating the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

**Roundtable 3: Economic Globalization and State Sovereignty**

The unprecedented acceleration of financial internationalization has been called a "new imperialism" precisely because it sidesteps the state. Does the history of imperialism actually bear this image out? How do increasingly complex networks of production chains, sovereign wealth, tax havens, money laundering and trade zones threaten to erode state sovereignty, and what might they create in its place?
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