

## East Asia at a Crossroads

Course at the University of Pécs, Fall Semester, Academic Year 2023-24

Monday, 16:00 and 18:00, Lecture Theatre E432, Ifjúság útja 6., BTK-TTK campus

*Timetable with dates, topics and lecturers*

### Description of the course

This course is offered for the first time at the University of Pécs with the financial support of the Eurasia Foundation in Japan. In collaboration with numerous renowned scholars and lecturers from several Korean, Japanese and Hungarian universities, the course looks at the position of East Asia in the global arena. In particular, it deals with the Korean peninsula, and more closely, with the Republic of Korea (ROK) from different aspects, such as: foreign policy, human rights, the economy, history, archival sources, the media, pop culture and the arts. The course is recommended for those who wish to broaden their horizons about our transnational-global world from a Korean perspective. The majority of the lectures will be held in English, and at some of the occasions there will be simultaneous translation from Japanese to English, or from Korean to English. Credits can be earned by a stable and active attendance and by passing a final test exam in December.

### A kurzus rövid leírása

A kurzus első alkalommal kerül megrendezésre a Pécsi Tudományegyetemen a japán Eurázsia Alapítvány anyagi támogatásával. A kurzus több koreai, japán és magyar egyetem számos neves tudósának és oktatójának közreműködésével vizsgálja Kelet-Ázsia helyzetét a globális térben. Különösen a Koreai-félszigettel, közelebbről a Koreai Köztársasággal (ROK) foglalkozik különböző aspektusokból, mint például: külpolitika, emberi jogok, gazdaság, történelem, levéltári források, média, popkultúra és művészetek. A kurzus azoknak ajánlott, akik koreai szemszögből szeretnék szélesíteni látókörüket transznacionális-globális világunkról. Az előadások többsége angol nyelven zajlik, néhány alkalommal szinkrontolmácsolás is lesz japánról angolra, illetve koreairól angolra. A kreditpontok megszerzése stabil és aktív részvétellel, valamint egy decemberi záró tesztvizsga letételével lehetséges.

## Timetable and detailed schedule

Date	Time and Topic	Lecturers
<b>11 September</b>	16:00 China's Foreign Strategy with Respect to East and South Asia	Dr. habil. Zoltán Vörös (University of Pécs)
	18:00 The Two Koreas' Foreign Relations with Africa	Prof. Dr. István Tarrósy (University of Pécs)
<b>18 September</b>	16:00 National Archives of Hungary and East Asia	Dr. Zsuzsanna Mikó (National Archives of Hungary, NAH)
	18:00 Documents Related to East Asia from NAH	Dr. Kim Bogook (National Archives of Hungary)
<b>25 September</b>	16:00 The Korean Economic Miracle	Prof. Dr. György Iván Neszmélyi (University of Milton Friedman)
	18:00 Human Rights in the Two Koreas	Dr. Melinda Szappanyos (University of Pécs)
<b>2 October</b>	16:00 Artists Who Led the Culture of Joseon in the 18th century, Master Kang Se-hwang and Disciple Kim Hong-do	Prof. Jeong Eunjin (Yeungnam University)
	17:00 East Asian Prospect of the Mencius Studies in Joseon in the 17th–18 <sup>th</sup> Centuries – Focusing on Discussion of the Jeongjoen-je(井田制)	Prof. Ham Youngdae (Gyeongsang University)
	18:00 Industrialization and Democratization in Korea and the Role of the Media	Prof. Kim Kisu (Naeil Sinmun)
<i>Format: round-table</i>		
<i>Korean–English interpretation</i>		
<b>9 October</b>	16:00 Political and Economic Environments of Korea	Prof. Jeong Hanbum (Korean National Defense University)
<b>16 October</b>	16:00 Humanistic Understanding of K-Culture	Prof. Kim Meekyeong (Sangji University)
<b>6 November</b>	16:00 A New Community Beyond the Nation State	Prof. Chung Joon-Kon (Meiji University)
<b>13 November</b>	16:00 Japanese Empire and Colonial Medicine of East Asia: On the Basis of Vaccination of Taiwan and Joseon	Prof. Hasegawa Saori (Inha University)
<b>20 November</b>	16:00 Collecting and Ostentation: A Cultural History of Chaekgeori Paintings in Korea	Prof. Kim Soojin (SKK University)
<b>27 November</b>	16:00 Lecture about the Eurasia Foundation (sponsor of the course)	Yoji Sato (Eurasia Foundation)
<b>4 December</b>	16:00 Living in Hungary as an Asian musician	Chung Hosung (Hungarian State Opera)
	19:00 Stabilization of East Asia	Prof. Park Jongchol (Gyeongsang University)

## Topics in detail

Zoltán Vörös

### China's Foreign Strategy with Respect to East and South Asia

China's history, enormous population, territory, and geographical location make it significant in and of themselves, while its recent economic development, decades of double-digit growth, global trade, and economic and political gains have put the country in the spotlight, with China expected to surpass the United States by the 2030s to become the world's largest economy.

By the second decade of the twenty-first century, it was evident that the hegemonic power, the United States, did not wish to maintain all the structures that had defined the unipolar world order and provided free services and guaranteed secure trade for emerging states. The world order that Tóth refers to as post-hegemonic is becoming increasingly multipolar, with the expanding economic, political, cultural, and military power of the People's Republic of China playing a central role in this transformation.

China is transitioning from a rule-following international actor to a rule-making power, transforming the character of Chinese foreign policy in certain regions as a result of shifting interests. East and Southeast Asia are the regions where Chinese foreign policy first displayed its dragon's fangs, and Beijing's activities in the region are the focus of U.S. and international attention on China. This class will concentrate on this region and Chinese developments there to illustrate how China's foreign policy towards the region is evolving.

Literature:

- Flint, C. – Zhu, C. (2019). The geopolitics of connectivity, cooperation, and hegemonic competition: the Belt and Road Initiative. *Geoforum* 99, 95–101.
- Lanteigne, M. (2021). All About the Counterpoint: The Initial Views of AUKUS from Beijing. in: Swanström, N. – Panda, J. (eds.) *AUKUS: Resetting European Thinking on the Indo-Pacific?* Institute for Security & Development Policy, Special Paper.
- Vörös, Z. – Somsack, P. (2020). Laos and the Belt and Road Initiative: An Interconnector Helping the Chinese Needs? *Foreign Policy Review*, 13, 24–38.
- Vörös, Z. – Tarrósy, I. (2020). China as a peacekeeper: the case of MINURSO. *Journal of International Studies*, 13(4), 143–154.

István Tarrósy

### The Two Koreas' Foreign Relations with Africa

The lecture will give an overview of the foreign policies and engagements of the two Koreas with the African continent since the 1960s. First, the Cold War era will be discussed, during which inter-Korean competition for both international legitimacy and geopolitical positioning will be looked at. Then, attention will be devoted to the developmental models both Koreas have been pursuing and “offering” to African nations as exemplars for African development.

Aid and economic policies, summit diplomacy (such as the Korea–Africa Forum), together with the role of popular culture (such as K-pop) will be highlighted in this comparative analysis.

Literature:

- Seung, H. R. (2022). North Korean Engagement in Africa during the Cold War: A Survey of Recent Historiographical Analyses. *Korea Europe Review*, 2 (June 2022), 1–11. DOI: 10.48770/ker.2022.no2.13
- Kim, H.S. (2018). The role of aid in South Korea's relations with Africa during the Cold War. in: De Medeiros Carvalho P. M. A. R. – Arase, D. – Cornelissen, S. (eds.) *Routledge Handbook of Africa–Asia Relations*, London–New York: Routledge, 126–138.
- Shamilov, M. (2016). South Korea in Africa: Exporting an 'Economic Miracle' or 'Imperialist Mimicry'? in: Van der Merwe, J. – Taylor, I. – Arkhangelskaya, A. (eds.) *Emerging Powers in Africa. A New Wave in the Relationship?* Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 201–215.

**Melinda Szappanyos**

**Human Rights in the Two Koreas**

The difference between the two Koreas (Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea) in terms of the protection of human rights is well known. But is the situation as bad in the North and as good in the South as we think? The lecture is designed to discover first the obligations of both countries in the promotion and protection of human rights. This will be done by visiting the human rights treaties signed by both of either of the states. The second part of the lecture will rather focus on human rights protection on the ground. The methodology of this component will be the analyses of human rights documents representing the practice prepared either by the states in question (e.g. reports for treaty-based bodies), by the monitoring bodies of the United Nations (e.g. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights). For the full picture, also the documents prepared by other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs) will be taken into consideration.

References:

- Ratifications: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/treaty.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/treaty.aspx)
- Treaty bodies database: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Home.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Home.aspx)
- UPR database: <https://www.upr-info.org/en>

**György Iván Neszmélyi**

**The Korean Economic Miracle**

The lecture covers the political, social and economic characteristics and trends in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) from the period of the two wars (WWII and Korean War) until our days. In a relatively short period of time South Korea, being once one of the poorest country in the world became highly developed economy and society. The lecture gives insight into the changes in the political and economic environment, the shift from the import-substitution

policy towards the export-oriented economic development strategy including the Korean-adaptation of the so-called developmental state model which was successfully implemented in the post-war Japan and – besides Korea – in the other newly industrialized Asian economies as well. The lecture also covers the challenges caused by the economic and financial crises in the recent period (1997/98; 2008/09; Covid) which reflects not only to the strengths but also to the shortcomings of the Korean economy.

#### Literature:

- Neszvényi, Gy. (2017). The Challenges of Economic and Agricultural Developments of Taiwan: Comparison with South Korea. Tribun EU s. r. o., Brno, 2017, ISBN: 978-80-263-1331-1.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346676571\\_the\\_challenges\\_of\\_economic\\_and\\_agricultural\\_developments\\_of\\_taiwan\\_comparison\\_with\\_south\\_korea](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346676571_the_challenges_of_economic_and_agricultural_developments_of_taiwan_comparison_with_south_korea)
- Neszvényi, Gy. (2019). The Role of Development Banks in the Economic Development Policy of the Republic of Korea. Public Finance Quarterly, Volume 64., 2019/2. Issue.  
<https://www.penzugyiszemle.hu/pfq/public-finance-quarterly-current-issue/The-Role-of-Development-Banks-in-the-Economic-Development-Policy-of-the-Republic-of-Korea>
- Neszvényi Gy. (2023). Similarities and differences between the development models of South Korea and Taiwan. In: Milada, Nagy; János, Sáringer (eds.) Economy, Geopolitics and Society. Aposztróf Publishing, 93–106.  
[https://www.apoztrorf.hu/images/stories/ebook/Economy\\_geopolitics\\_and\\_society.pdf](https://www.apoztrorf.hu/images/stories/ebook/Economy_geopolitics_and_society.pdf)
- South Korea, Country Profile 2021 (part of the Climate Transparency Report 2021) part of the Climate Transparency Report 2021. <https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CT2021SouthKorea.pdf>
- Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2022 Update: Entrepreneurship in the Digital Age Asian Development Bank, September, 2022  
139. p. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/825166/ado2022-update.pdf>
- South Korea country profile. BBC  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-15289563>

#### Jeong Eunjin

#### Artists Who Led the Culture of Joseon in the 18th Century, Master Kang Se-hwang and Disciple Kim Hong-do.

The 18th century of the Joseon Dynasty is evaluated as the era in which culture and art shined most brilliantly. In particular, it was the era when kings Yeongjo (英祖, 1725~1776) and Jeongjo (正祖, 1776~1800) reigned. During this period, Joseon society changed dynamically in terms of literature, art, and society. Therefore, in this special lecture at the University of Pecs, we will examine the history of Joseon in the 18th century and the lives and arts of two artists who led Joseon culture during this period. They are Kang Se-hwang (姜世晃, 1713-1791), who belonged to the Yangban(nobleman) class, and Kim Hong-do (金弘道, 1745-1805), who belonged to the

middle class. They pioneered different fields while maintaining their own artistic worlds, such as portraits, genre paintings, and landscape paintings, as a master and a disciple.

Through this lecture, we hope to understand the history and culture of Joseon in the 18th century, and to understand the East Asian and global cultural trends at the time.

Literature:

- Danwon Kim Hong-do 250th Anniversary Special Exhibition Danwon Kim Hong-do Catalogue, Korea, Samsung Cultural Foundation, 1995.
- National Museum of Korea Edition, (Celebrating the 300th Anniversary of Birth) Pyoam Kang Se-hwang: An Artistic Spirit Who Ahead of the Times Catalogue, Korea, Graphic Net, 2013.
- Byeon Yeong-seop, Pyoam Kang Se-hwang Painting Study , Korea, Iljisa, 1988.
- Jung Eun-jin, 「Kang Se-hwang's Aesthetic Consciousness and Poetry Creation」, Korea, Sungkyunkwan University Doctoral Thesis, 2004.
- Written by Kang Se-hwang, translated by Jung Eun-jin and others, Pyoam Yugo , Korea, Knowledge Industry Co., Ltd., 2010.
- Oh Joo-seok, Danwon Kim Hong-do , Yeolhwadang, 1998.

**Ham Young-dae**

**East Asian Prospect of the Mencius Studies in Joseon in the 17th–18<sup>th</sup> Centuries – Focusing on Discussion of the Jeongjoen-je(井田制)**

The purpose of this lecture is to take a look at the specific aspects of the under the Mencius Studies of Joseon for the prospect of East Asia in the 17-18th century. Detailed relevant points of observation is the ‘Discussion of Jeongjoen-je (A land tax system advocated by Mencius)’ of Chapter 3 of 「Deungmoongongsang」 that established important point of political economic theory that Mencius asserted. The Jeongjoen-je discussed in more details for issues involving the land allocation sustained clear position that, ‘good politics starts from the correctly establishing the boundaries’. Because of this attribute, it had been steadily called upon by the conscious statemen who intended to structure the economic foundation required for building up the idealistic Confucian state and reviewed for its possibility of realization. Since it was a level to discuss the fundamental policies to rule a country, not an issue of developing individual ethics that this point may be critically utilized for checking on how his script reading would strive for the governing practice on this discussion point under the context of the phase of ruler, namely, the governing practice for a ruler. Under the point of Jeongjoen-je, those Confucian scholars of Joseon display a remarkable outcome in East Asia at the time in conjunction with seriousness of critical mind, refinement of discussion and governing policy. This issue may be developed as a general theme of East Asia without a need to stop in comparing with certain issue of Chu Shi. Under this discourse, it is considered to be the minimal approach method to take a look at the genuineness of the governing planning that has not realized the direction of the noting party and issue of attitude and this aspect has been reviewed far more refined ways. It is not easy to discuss the academics with a single general theme by the countries that have different cultural environment and academic tradition. However, the Chinese classics that integrate mutually different opinion on a theme of scripture could be one of the barometers to

understand the reciprocity of the respective time. In particular, the discussion of the Jeongjoen-je that may bring out the social changes, not an issue of the discussion topic of individual ethical improvement and the comparison thereto would have the possibility to visually expand on understanding of East Asia at the time, not just a simply critical mind of Chinese classic. In particular, the discussion on the Jeongjoen-je has conspicuous implication with the standout struggle of Joseon scholars who completed with the profound academic endeavors with the respective concreteness in their minds.

**Kim Kisu**

### **Industrialization and Democratization in Korea and the Role of the Media**

Since its founding in 1945, Korea has gone through the process of industrialization and democratization and is transitioning to the stage of informatization and advancement.

In general, the Park Chung-hee administration promoted early industrialization, the Chun Doo-hwan administration advanced industrialization centered on petroleum, chemical, and heavy industries, the Roh Tae-woo and Kim Young-sam administrations promoted democratization, and the Kim Dae-jung administration advanced informatization. Subsequently, the Lee Myung-bak and Park Geun-hye governments can be said to have led the process of advancement.

Through the process of industrialization, democratization, and informatization, major media such as newspapers, TV, cable TV, satellite broadcasting, the Internet, and social media emerged and continued to develop and decline. Democracy and the press and media are inseparable. The media played a huge role in the development of Korean society. We will look at the relationship between democracy and the press and media in Korea and how they have come to this point, and draw implications.

The process of industrialization and democratization in Korea will be analyzed in connection with per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Product). GDP per capita rose 57.2 times from \$563 in 1974 to \$32,236 in 2022. When per capita GDP reached \$3,000, \$8,000, \$10,000, and \$20,000, Korean society was accompanied by meaningful changes and democratization progressed.

The role of the media in democratization is consistent with Randle's (1998) strategist theses, that is, the media actively support democratization when it is trying to escape from political control, but its support becomes ambiguous when it enters the consolidation stage. will be analyzed based on the claim.

Literature:

- The Korea Institute of Public Administration (2015) 'The Stages of Korea's Development and the Role of the Government'
- Korean Economy and Korean Businesses' Changes in 50 Years and Preparations for the Future (2023)
- Randl, V. (1998). Introduction. In V. Randl (ed.) Democratization and the media. London: Frank Cass Publishers.

**Kim Mee Kyeong**

### **Humanistic Understanding of K-Culture**

Culture is a word that encompasses a vast range of things, so using it carelessly can sometimes carry inappropriate risks. Nevertheless, here, I will limit its usage to the meaning defined by

Matthew Arnold as the "excellent essence of human thought and expression." Furthermore, the term 'K-culture,' which is the main theme of this lecture, is firmly established as a unique word that includes the overall scope of Korean culture. Therefore, the 'culture' used in this lecture will focus on popular forms of cultural arts among the intellectual activities that constitute cultural identity. Culture is a consolidation of unique characteristics that a nation has shared for a long time, and art is a reflection of that culture. Thus, popular art can be described as a simple yet inclusive cognition that speaks to the universal emotions of the country's people. K-culture has a long history, encompassing the entirety of Korean history. However, in the past decade, K-culture has been writing a new history and has garnered global support to such an extent that it is not an exaggeration to say so. Nonetheless, this phenomenon is not an abrupt emergence nor a belatedly acknowledged global trend. Culture is not a subject of evaluation nor something to be compared for superiority. It is a result infused with a nation's unique collective emotions, serving as a medium through which new histories are accumulated, creating a cyclical model. Therefore, gaining a comprehensive understanding of K-culture allows us to grasp the historical and emotional aspects of Korea and enhances our comprehension of Korea's popular cultural codes.

In this lecture, I hope it serves as an opportunity to examine Korean popular culture from a humanistic perspective. Specifically, I aim to explore what lies behind the phenomenon of certain aspects of K-culture, such as music, movies, cuisine, fashion, makeup, theater, and musicals, gaining renewed attention despite not being entirely new. Through this exploration, I will consider cultural relativism while presenting an alternative methodology that counters cultural imperialism. I wish that through the power of both small and significant aspects of Korean popular culture, Hungary's unique cultural arts can also shine with global value.

Popular culture is rooted in communication and possesses a spiritual force that transcends language to facilitate emotional exchanges. While it is possible to emphasize originality and erect barriers in communication, just like human history, culture also naturally flows from one generation to the next, passing down and transmitting in a humanistic tradition. At times, culture is categorized into "High Culture," emphasizing spiritual attributes and continuity with tradition, and "Low Culture," emphasizing material attributes and mass consumption. However, such distinctions are merely superficial classifications since culture inherently contains both material and spiritual aspects and they intertwine with each other.

In this lecture, I will examine Korean popular culture, known as K-culture, with a focus on its humanistic essence. K-culture symbolizes the significance of discovering its presence belatedly, despite its long existence. Therefore, just as K-culture moves from being a proper noun to a common noun, it necessitates an attitude of humanistic interest and inclusiveness towards other countries' cultures. By embracing cultural relativism and adopting a subjective perspective on one's own culture, I hope to nurture individual emotions and purify collective sentiments.

**Kim Soojin**

### **Collecting and Ostentation: A Cultural History of Chaekgeori Paintings in Korea**

Chaekgeori is a genre of Korean art depicting books and objects which has been consistently popular in Korea from the 18th century to the present day. Unlike other genres of Korean art such as landscape paintings (sansuhwa), bird-and-flower paintings (hwajohwa), and portraits, which have a longer history, Chaekgeori can be considered a relatively recent genre. Korea has



maintained a continuous cultural exchange with China and Japan since ancient times, and it has particularly been influenced by China in the field of art. However, Chaekgeori is a genre that has not independently developed in China and Japan, making it a genre that encapsulates uniquely Korean characteristics. In this context, the lecture by KIM Soojin will explore how Chaekgeori have evolved and exhibited distinct characteristics during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. During the 18th century, Chaekgeori reflected the upper-class palace culture and visualized the trade relations with China. In contrast, from the 19th century onwards, Chaekgeori began to actively portray the desires and aspirations of the common people. In the 20th Chaekgeori, we can observe a new facet of Korean art that reflects the import of American and European goods to the Korean Peninsula through newfound mobility. This highlights the emergence of new diplomatic and trade relations surrounding Korea.

This lecture was planned in consideration of the fact that contemporary Chaekgeori from South Korea gained recognition as a prominent genre of art, with numerous works exhibited at the exhibitions held at the Weltmuseum in Vienna and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London during 2022-2023. Finally, this lecture will offer a valuable opportunity to understand the transformations in Korean society, politics, diplomacy, and trade that occurred on the Korean Peninsula through the lens of Korean art.

Literature:

- Burglind Jungmann (2014). *Pathways to Korean Culture: Paintings of the Joseon Dynasty, 1392-1910*, Reaktion Books.
- Sunglim Kim (2014). *Chaekgeori: Multi-Dimensional Messages in Late Joseon Korea*, *Archives of Asian Art* Vol. 64, No. 1 (2014), 3–32.
- Byungmo Chung and Sunglim Kim, *Chaekgeori* (2017). *The Power and Pleasure of Possessions in Korean Painted Screens*, SUNY Press.
- Sunglim Kim, *Flowering Plums and Curio Cabinets* (2018). *The Culture of Objects in Late Chosŏn Korean Art*, University of Washington Press.

## **Chung Joon-Kon**

### **A New Community Beyond the Nation State**

Today, in a society profoundly shaped by globalization, the role of sovereign nations is undergoing momentous changes. We are facing a situation in which existing nation states are nearly powerless by themselves, and the very idea of nations and individuals is being called into question.

The 2011 Great Eastern Japan Earthquake and the accompanying nuclear disaster, and the 2020 novel coronavirus pandemic have shocked humanity beyond imagination. These unprecedented experiences have highlighted problems in modern civilized society, and in the roles not only of individuals but of entire communities. Causing wide-spread risk and unimaginable harm, these natural and man-made disasters have given people around the world the opportunity to reflect on some fundamental issues. Crises occurring on a global scale, across national borders, have demanded a paradigm shift on matters such as the relationship between states and individuals, industry and life, the role of capitalism, and the meaning of human civilization and progress.

Doubts have been cast in the international community about the unconstrained decisions of sovereign nations within the framework of national borders. We are already experiencing how

decisions made autonomously by sovereign nations within their own borders can have destructive consequences not only on the surrounding regions, but on the entire global village. We need to change the way we think about global issues such as disparity, poverty, environment, energy, food, human rights, security, and more. In this context, multilateral cooperation is vital, and can only be achieved on two conditions: creating an environment that welcomes open discussion and building relationships of mutual trust across all barriers.

Recent events have alerted people all over the world to the need for considering multilateral cooperation and solidarity beyond the nation state. Today, the time has come for us to change course, moving away from social structures, value systems, and ideas of society that pursue only economic efficiency while neglecting the environment and human life. Since its inception, humanity has sought to create a comfortable environment of freedom, equality, safety, and happiness, through innumerable trial and errors. We are now called upon to explore, along this same trajectory, a new form of community, a new way of living together.

From this vantage point, I would like to explore with you the new transnational, transethnic communities that the future will demand (such as Asian Community). In this lecture, I would like to consider the viewpoints, concepts, and necessity of these new communities from the perspectives of time, space, and people.

#### **Hasegawa Saori in collaboration with Choi Kyu-Jin**

#### **Japanese Empire and Colonial Medicine of East Asia: On the Basis of Vaccination of Taiwan and Joseon**

From the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, East Asia entered a modern world order based on capitalism, getting out of China-centered world then. In the process, various problems of feudalism contradiction were being sought to be resolved and modern reforms were required. It was then western civilization that presented a direction of such reforms and constituted their contents.

Particularly, a medical area was recognized necessary in that national task, so called as national prosperity and military power, be accomplished. Besides, medicine was appreciated as a pure technical area, irrelevant of ideology or values such as religion, law or institutions and therefore became a target of prioritized interests. However, it was not purely intended to accept western civilizations. Empire powers, which then competed against one another in order to expand their influences, needed medical technology as well. In this regard, before each country of East Asia embraced to accept it independently, the modern medical area appeared as an essential method for imperialist invasion. It was Japan that played that role in Taiwan and Joseon.

This phenomenon was not, of course, limited only in East Asia. From the last 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, it was the time when imperialist powers injected hygiene system and technology into their colonies as an instrument of expanding their powers. However, in the case of regions colonized by western power, for example, the one centered in England, hygiene system existed for practical reasons for which their military deployed for colonization and their human resources dispatched for industrial colonization would be protected in local areas, and, consequently, colonial medicine consisted of military medicine and tropical medicine with no other alternatives allowed. What was noteworthy was that in Japanese colonies of East Asia colonies, in particular, Taiwan and Joseon, hygiene system became adapted as a method of restructuring Japanese administrative control over its colonies, along with other purposes mentioned above. If medical technology's advantage should be explained again, the rulers had

to be concerned with controlling method of certain diseases such as malaria, pest or cholera, which might have caused huge damage to their colonized military and their own human resources. Not only that, they also had to turn to the useful preventative method for smallpox, of which prevention had already been developed at that time, in an attempt to come up with an institutional change for their reign. Moving a step forward from having a purpose of protecting rulers, if East Asia's colonial medicine was characterized for its usefulness as a ruling method, the vaccination should be definitely seen as the most useful method, by which we can examine the aspects of East Asia and its social capabilities.

In summary, the vaccination seemed to have two primary meanings, in Japanese occupancy over East Asia. First, it is the epistemological effect of vaccination as a symbolic implication of modern medical technology. By making colonized people experience the vaccination, one of the products of modern civilization, which had capability of saving people's lives, they could reduce colony people's resistance and let them feel valid effect of their being colonized as well as dominating intelligent hegemony of the former ruling classes. Second, the vaccination distributing process itself was becoming a channel through which restructured the former ruling system in a faster way without much side effects. In order to make an effective distribution of the vaccination, then hygiene system needed to get connected with police system and, by making such connections, the colonized people could be naturally won over on an individual basis, into conquerers' modern administrative and police systems.

#### Literature:

- Akihito Suzuki (2011). Smallpox and the Epidemiological Heritage of Modern Japan: Towards a Total History, *Medical History* v.55(3), July 2011
- Ann Jannetta (2007). *The Vaccinators: Smallpox, Medical Knowledge, and the 'Opening' of Japan*, Stanford University Press.
- Ann Jannetta (2009). Jennerian Vaccination and the Creation of a National Public Health Agenda in Japan, 1850–1900, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol.83, No.1, Spring 2009.
- David Arnold (1988). *Colonizing the body: state medicine and epidemic disease in nineteenth-century India*, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Edward I-te Chen (1970). Japanese Colonialism in Korea and Formosa: A Comparison of the Systems of Political Control, *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, vol.30, 1970
- Michael Shiyung Liu (2003), *Building a Strong and Healthy Empire: Colonial Medicine in Taiwan*, in Morris Lowed. *BUILDING A MODERN NATION: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN JAPAN*, Hong Kong University.
- Michael Shiyung Liu (2009). *Prescribing Colonization: The Role of Medical Practices and Policies in Japan-ruled Taiwan 1895-1945*, Association for Asian Studies.