“History for Democracy in the Age of Populism”

31 August - 1 September 2019

Kwansei Gakuin Hall,
Kwansei Gakuin University

Korean-Japanese Forum of Western History
Interdisciplinary Research Project on the Function of National Histories and Collective Memories for the Democracy in the Globalized Society
Venue

Kwansei Gakuin Hall (Alumuni Hall of Kwansei Gakuin)
Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus, Kwansei Gakuin University

https://global.kwansei.ac.jp/about/about_203316.html

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(Building Number 6 in CampusMap)

Organizer

Korean-Japanese Forum of Western History
Interdisciplinary Research Project on the Function of National Histories and Collective Memories for the Democracy in the Globalized Society (NHCM)

Sponsor

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Topic-Setting Program to Advance Cutting-Edge Humanities and Social Sciences Research: Global Initiative

Contact us

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# Timetable

**31 August 2019**

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<td>Takumi Itabashi (Seikei University, Japan)</td>
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<td>Eva-Clarita Pettai (University of Jena, Germany)</td>
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<td>- Retrospective Justice and Identity Politics in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>Jung Han Kim (Sogang University, South Korea)</td>
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<td>- Is Populism the exit of a Democratic Crisis?: Debates on Left Populism in Korea</td>
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<td>Beyond Multidirectional Memory: Tracing the Holocaust in the African Diaspora</td>
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<td>18:00-20:00</td>
<td>Reception</td>
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10:00  Session II: Revised Histories and Memories under Democratization and Transitional Justice, and their Outcome

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<th>Eugenia Gay (National University of Cordoba, Argentina)</th>
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<td>To Rebuild a Nation. Historiographical Itineraries after a Disruption of the Social Bond</td>
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<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>Lap Yan Kung (Chinese University, Hong Kong)</td>
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Chairperson: Hiromi Komori (Waseda University, Japan)

12:30-13:30  Lunch

13:30  Keynote III: Jie-Hyun Lim (Sogang University, South Korea)
Remembering Mass Dictatorship in the Post-fascist Era: Fascism, Populism, and Democracy

14:15-14:30  Coffee Break

14:30  Session III: "De-nationalization" of History or Accommodation of National Histories?

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<td>When was Post-National? History Writing in the Era of Populism</td>
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Commentator: Kumie Inose (Konan University, Japan)
Chairperson: Takahiko Hasegawa (Hokkaido University, Japan)

17:00  Concluding Discussions and Remarks
Abstract
Keynote I

Engaging Populisms: Which Historical Memory for What Kind of Democracy?

Stefan Berger (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

This paper will review ways in which historical memory is being used to push the nationalist, xenophobic, islamophobic and racist agendas of right-wing populist movements in Europe. It will take its examples mostly from Western European countries, with some forays into Eastern Europe. It will ask how these forms of antagonistic memory can be engaged from a left-of-centre perspective. What memory can the left mobilize in order to further a democratic, inclusive, socially responsible and open society in the face of the right-wing populist threat. The paper will discuss various forms of cosmopolitan and agonistic memory regimes and analyse to what degree they are able to counter the mobilization of right-wing populist antagonistic memory. Can a left-wing populism based on agonistic forms of memory be successful in defeating politically the right-wing populisms which have been thriving? Can they be a more successful antidote than the variants of cosmopolitan politics and memory that have been relatively helpless to date against the threat from the right? Is it possible to merge the cosmopolitan and agonistic agendas? What role is being played by emotions in engaging right-wing populisms? Overall this paper is seeking to provide answers to the question how historical memory can serve the aim of promoting left-of-centre democratic agendas.
Session I: Politics of Identity, Belonging and Exclusion in the Age of Populism

Populism and -or versus- Democracy: The Experience of Modern German History

Takumi ITABASHI (Seikei University, Japan)

Populism is by no means a new phenomenon. Rather, the modern German history is a history of confrontation with populism. The breakdown of the Weimar Republic in particular has become a traumatic historical experience of populist explosion and democratic failure. Therefore, the post-war (West-) German political system was designed to suppress populism in order not to repeat the history of Weimar. But the rise of right-wing populism in recent years is rekindling the debate over the “Weimar situation”. Against this background, I will examine how the Weimar experience has been discussed in Germany from the post-Second World War to the present day. In doing so, I would like to examine the relationship between democracy and populism from the perspective of German history.

Retrospective justice and identity politics in Central and Eastern Europe

Eva-Clarita Pettai (University of Jena, Germany)

Thirty years after the fall of the Berlin wall, history and memory continue to be highly politicized battlegrounds on which values, norms and identities of the state and society are being forged. The liberal script that dominated the first decades of democratic transformation in most countries of East Central Europe is being increasingly challenged by nationalist, xenophobic and deeply anti-liberal forces that seek to establish a unified, highly exclusive narrative of the recent past and stifle critical debate. While the recent wave of right-wing populism is by no means a phenomenon of Eastern Europe only, this region is particularly interesting to examine if we want to understand the interconnections between processes of
transitional justice, identity politics and democratization. The paper will provide a structured review of different post-communist transitional truth and justice trajectories in the region and discuss how these contributed to shaping collective identities and state policy. Paying particular attention to the uses and abuses of the law and international legal frameworks, I will discuss how in some of the states the narrative of transitional and retrospective justice has been turned into a mere political tool for undermining basic principles of liberal democracy and the rule of law, and for reframing communal identities.
Keynote II

Beyond Multidirectional Memory: Tracing the Holocaust in the African Diaspora

Eve Rosenhaft (University of Liverpool, UK and Sogang University, South Korea)

In this lecture I explore the overlap between two fields which seem to me highly relevant to the study of how national histories and collective memories have coincided and collided in our globalized society. One of these is the deployment by African and Afro-diasporic activists of Holocaust history and tropes, one element of what has come to be known as ‘multidirectional memory’. This practice draws to some extent on a still-remembered history of shared human rights struggles between Jewish radicals and Black activists in Europe, America and Europe’s settler colonies, but it has taken on a new dimension in the light of global challenges to the policies of the Israeli state and the counter-mobilization of some Jews in the diaspora in alliance with the American and European Right. The second is the reconfiguration of the Afro-diasporic memory space through migration flows and the emergence of new voices that challenge the primacy of the transatlantic slavery narrative and its heirs in the United States. If the rise of populism in the Global North and its reinforcement through memory practices in the 21st century is one of our concerns, then the ways in which the Global South, in the person of the African and diasporic subjects against whom that populism has mobilized, represents its own history to itself and the world must be part of the picture. The lecture draws primarily on a range of literary and filmic texts and their reception to consider the changing place of ‘Holocaust’ in these newly contending diasporas, both North and South.
As a discipline, History has always been associated to the building of a common identity. During the XIX hundreds, historians and philosophers defined the essential traits of the discipline and established its place amidst other practical knowledge disciplines for the real world, such as politics and economics, by which states could command the will of entire populations, supposedly in the interest of progress.

At the beginning of the XXth century, history was still conceived of a tool for building a common identity from which government structures could take its authority. But it was also taken by all sort of minorities as an instrument to assert their independence from such commands or their will to change the established order. Workers, women, colonized peoples produced new conceptions of the march of history which not only included them, but also placed them in a clear position within the contend for power.

And after the two great wars history, no matter how criticized and mistrusted, was again called upon to rebuild the social consensus necessary to overcome the terrible blow cast upon humanity by its own actions. It was once again redefined in shape and purpose, to meet the new challenge: that of understanding an ever more intricate and dangerous world, in which it would act as judge of character and morals.

History’s appeal as a means for rebuilding communities after a rupture of the social bond can be fully appreciated in what some historians have called “the cannon of the Holocaust”, something that I would like to describe as a constellation of meanings composed of concepts such as the Rhetoric of silence, the myth of the Stunde Null, the dialectic of the two daemons, the discourse of the deranged leader, the allegory of the captive population, and the extrapolation of trauma. Born out of the response of historians to the discovery of the crimes of Nazism, these archetypes seem to repeat themselves in the explanation or, better, the coming to terms, with “pasts which won’t pass”. Such archetype is neither a mere formal
matter, nor a somehow “natural” response to violent ruptures of the social bond, but it is taken as a set of tools that can be extrapolated from its original setting, and translated into local occurrences. It involves a series of theoretical and political decisions designed to achieve a certain consensus. Historiographical narratives of a violent rupture of the social bond in different countries of Latin America which follow the cannon of the Holocaust seem to come with a return to the faith in objectivity, a restitution of the linearity of time, the organization of events in a dualistic opposition, and the confidence in the traditional conception of historical distance. These are no minor theoretical assumptions, and they carry very important political consequences for all those involved in any conflict which, for any reason, must, or must not be transformed into history.

**Tiananmen Candlelight Vigils as Dangerous Memory: A Ritual (Theological) Hermeneutic**

Lap Yan Kung (Chinese University, Hong Kong)

On June 4, 1989, the Chinese authorities ordered the army to clear the occupation of Tiananmen Square and to open fire to the protestors. The government condemns it as a revolutionary activity, while the protestors defend it as a non-violence civil right movement against corruption. Since then, June 4, 1989 has become a taboo in China. For instance, people are deprived of the right to hold any form of public commemoration for people killed in the Incident. Nonetheless, Hong Kong is the only place on the Chinese soil that the vigil remembering for the Incident is held annually and publicly since 1990 by Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China. This candlelight vigil is very symbolic, because it is a resistance to the Chinese government. This study adopts a ritual (theological) hermeneutic to reveal the richness of the symbol of June 4 candlelight vigil and to explore its spirituality for truth and justice.
Remembering Zhuge Liang’s (諸葛亮) Southern Campaign in the Political-Social Context of Contemporary China
Myeon Jeong (Sogang University, South Korea)

I want to analyze the difference between two Chinese TV drama series, ‘The Romance of Three Kingdoms(三国演义, 1994)’ and ‘Three Kingdoms(新三国, 2010)’ in showing Zhuge Liang’s Southern Campaign. The former portrayed the process of Zhuge Liang’s Southern Campaign in detail, but the latter treated it as a subtitle. I think it is not a minor difference in perspective of editors, but has important changes in the political-social context of contemporary China. Because I think making drama is not free from political interference in China. (See the recent Chinese government’s ban on costume drama!) In my opinion, that difference reflects the recent shift of PRC policy on borderlands and its ethnic minorities. So with this difference as a clue, I will try to trace the change of PRC’s historical view on borderlands, from ‘History of Ethnic Group Relations’ to ‘History of China’s border areas.’
Remembering Mass Dictatorship in the Post-fascist Era: On Fascism, Democracy, and Populism

Jie-Hyun Lim (Sogang University)

The new rise of populism in the democratic ‘West’ in the 21st century, be Rightist or Leftist, challenges the cliché binary of the Western democracy and the dictatorship in the ‘Rest.’ The intellectual history of political thoughts leaves a few cautionary remarks of that banal dichotomy. Alexis Tocqueville’s characterization of American democracy as a ‘tyranny through the masses’ and Jacob Talmon’s identification of ‘totalitarian democracy’ among French Jacobins are good examples. Carl Schmitt’s apology of Nazism as ‘an anti-liberal but not necessarily anti-democratic’ resonates with Eugene Weber’s estimation that Nazism looked ‘much like the Jacobinism of our time.’ The dominant memory in postwar Europe of both the democratic West and communist East failed to accept the challenge mounted by populists’ disruption of the cliché binary. That failure of memory politics partly explains the new rise of populism in contemporary Europe. With these problematics in mind, this essay will critically review the history of coming to terms with the past of Nazism, fascism, and Stalinist in postwar Europe. Then, it will transpose European experience of coming to terms with the history of dictatorships to the postcolonial memory politics in East Asia. Through this, it will probe for a democratic memory regime in the face of the contemporary populist threat on a global scale.
Session III: "De-nationalization" of History or Accommodation of National Histories?

Doing History for Reconciliation? Some Theoretical Reflections on the Uses of Historiography for Reconciliation and Peace Building after Violent Conflict

Berber Bevernage (Ghent University, Belgium)

In my paper I will explore the (alleged) relation between historical truth/narratives and reconciliation. I will ask the question why people believe that historical dialogue, 'truth telling' or historical understanding can lead to political reconciliation or peace building. What are the underlying assumptions about the nature of history, historical truth and the causes of conflict that underpin this believe? I focus on three sets of assumptions about the relation between history and reconciliation: those who stress the importance of historical truth telling, those who stress the importance the act of remembrance itself and those who stress the importance of historical narratives or storytelling.

History of Koguryo (高句麗) and the ‘National History’: Scramble between Korea and China

Naoki Inoue (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

Goguryeo was an ancient state that ruled the area spreading from the North-Eastern part of China to Central-Southern part of Korean Peninsula since the last century BC to 668 AD. As its territory covers the People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), the severe disputes had occurred over the Goguryeo history, which escalated into the diplomatic conflicts. Historians in China, North Korea and South Korea included Goguryeo history into their own national histories respectively, and were cautious of historical perceptions of others and criticized each other. Though they have ostensibly calmed down in these years, the disputes in itself have not been solved yet. It is the viewpoint for investigation beyond the framework of extant states system
that is required under such a situation.

Once there was a research field called "Mansenshi (満鮮史, Manchurian and Korean History)" in pre-war Japan, which dealt with North-Eastern part of China and Korean Peninsula as a single geographical-historical space. Since its prerequisite was the Japanese domination of Manchuria and Korea before World War II, the imprudent and hasty reintroduction of its scheme should be restrained. It is necessary to inspect this kind of historical perception repeatedly. At the same time, it seems that we need to turn up and scrutinize its viewpoint once more as a reference for the understanding of Goguryeo history beyond the present state system. This viewpoint, moreover, must be useful for the history of Bo Hai, which was a successor state of Goguryeo and whose historical "belonging" to existing states has yet provoked fierce disputes.

Thus, the issue of Goguryeo's belonging to extant states have exposed the problems inherent in the history of modern nation-states. Therefore, this "history war" should be scrutinized not only in the context of Goguryeo history but in the generalized context of modern historiography.
Short Biography (in alphabetical order)

**Stefan Berger** (b. 1964) is Professor of Social History and Director of the Institute for Social Movements at Ruhr University Bochum, where he is also Executive Chair of the Foundation History of the Ruhr. Previously he held full professorships at the Universities of Manchester (2005 –2011) and Glamorgan (2000 - 2005) in the UK. He finished his PhD at the University of Oxford in 1991 and was subsequently employed as Lecturer/ Senior Lecturer at the Universities of Plymouth (1990/1) and Cardiff (1991 –2000) in the UK. His areas of expertise include: labour history and the history of social movements; historiography and historical theory; comparative and transnational social and political history; nationalism and national identity studies. He is editor of the journal *Moving the Social- Journal of Social History and the History of Social Movements* and series editor of Palgrave Studies in the History of Social Movements (Palgrave MacMillan), *Writing History: Theory and Practice* (Bloomsbury) and *Making Sense of History* (Berghahn Books). His latest monograph is: *The Past as History: National Identity and Historical Consciousness in Modern Europe* (with Christoph Conrad, Palgrave MacMillan, 2015).

**Berber Bevernage** is an Associate Professor of historical theory at the Department of History at Ghent University (Belgium). His research focuses on the dissemination, attestation and contestation of historical discourse and historical culture in post-conflict situations. He has published in journals such as *History and Theory*, *Rethinking History*, *Memory Studies*, *Social History* and *History Workshop Journal*. A book based on his doctoral thesis, titled *History, Memory, and State-Sponsored Violence: Time and Justice* was published by Routledge in 2011. Berber is (co-)founder of the interdisciplinary research forum ‘TAPAS/Thinking About the PAS’t which focuses on popular, academic and artistic dealings with the past in a large variety of different cultural and social areas. Together with colleagues he
established the International Network for Theory of History (INTH) which aims to foster collaboration and the exchange of ideas among theorists of history around the world.

Neeladri Bhattacharya was a Professor of Modern History at the Jawaharlal Nehru University of New Delhi, India. His research focuses on colonial power and discourse in India, and on the politics of history writing. He has been co-editor of the series Themes in Indian History (Oxford University Press) and the journal Studies in History (Sage) and editor of Tracts for the Times (Orient Longman), a series on issues of contemporary concern. He has been a Fellow of St. Antonys College, Oxford, and has held visiting professorships in Europe, South Africa, and the United States. His publications include Commercialization of Indian Agriculture, OUP, 1986 (co-edited), Labouring Histories: Agrarian Labour and Colonialism (2004) as well as numerous articles on colonialism and agrarian society, and the representation of history. His recent publication is The Great Agrarian Conquest: the Making of a Colonial Rural Order (State University of New York Press, 2018).

María Eugenia Gay holds a History Master’s degree and PhD. In Theory of History. She is currently an Assistant professor in the history department of Universidad Nacional de Córdoba and teaches doctorate seminars in the area of theory of history in different post-graduation programs. She is a member of the Centro de Historia Intelectual (Centre for Intellectual history) of the National University of Quilmes, Argentina and participates in several research projects related to intellectual history and the history of historiography. She has also translated works by Hayden White, Jeffrey Andrew Barash and Carlo Ginzburg, amongst other authors of the field. She has published on the subjects of the history and philosophy of history, on hermeneutics and conceptual history, and specializes in postwar German historiography. She is currently working on a comparative history of the
historiographies produced after the disruption of the social bond in different societies, concentrating in the theoretical strategies mobilized by historians and the discussions taken place within the field.

**Hiroshi Fukuda** is an Associate Professor of the Faculty of Law at Seijo University. His research focuses on history of Central and Eastern Europe, especially Czech lands and Slovakia. His recent publications include, “Central Europe between Empires: Milan Hodža and His Strategy for 'Small' Nations,” Tomohiko Uyama (ed.), *Empire and After: Essays in Comparative Imperial and Decolonization Studies* (Comparative Studies on Regional Powers, No. 9, Sapporo: Slavic Research Center, pp. 35-51, 2012.

**Takahiko Hasegawa** is now Professor of Hokkaido University, reading and teaching modern British history. He published *The Industrial Revolution* (2012), *Poverty and Welfare in Eighteenth-century England* (2014), and *History after the Linguistic Turn* (2016) and *History of Postwar Britain* (2017). His areas of research interest cover a wide field, ranging from history of historiography in Japan to historical theories in the age of globalization. He translated into Japanese Gareth Stedman Jones’s *Languages of Class*, Peter Burke’s *What is Cultural History?*, and Lynn Hunt’s *Historical Writing in the Global Era*.

**Nobuya Hashimoto** is Professor of Russian and Baltic History at Kwansei Gakuin University in Nishinomiya, Japan. His fields of interests are socio-cultural history of education in Russian Empire, Baltic area studies, and history and memory politic in Russia and Central and Eastern European countries. He is the author of *Catherine’s Dream-Sophia’s Journey: A Social History of Women’s Education in Imperial Russia* (2004, in Japanese); *Empire, Estates (soslovia) and Schools: Socio-cultural History of Education in Imperial Russia* (2010, in Japanese), *Memory Politics: History conflicts in Europe* (April 2016, in Japanese); ‘Maneuvering Memories of Dictatorship and Conflicts: The Baltic

**Kumie Inose** is a Professor of English Department at Konan University, with a doctorate degree in History from Kyoto University, specializes modern British history and seeks to develop new analyses of the British Empire through an interdisciplinary approach that integrates cultural, social and intellectual history, postcolonial and gender studies. She has been working at Konan University almost for 30 years, mainly in charge of cultural history classes and seminar classes. She served as a Vice-President of the Science Council of Japan (2014 – 2017) and has been engaged in a wide range of its activities, including participation in projects on a gender-equal society, gender-related issues, national security, research integrity, the recognition of history, and history education bridging between secondary and higher education. She was also a member of the Committee on Freedom and Responsibility in the conduct of Science (CFRS) of ICSU in 2015-2018.

**Naoki Inoue** is an Associate Professor of the Department of Historical Studies at Kyoto Prefectural University. His research focuses on history of Ancient Eastern Asia, especially on Goguryeo. He is recently interested in historical disputes over Goguryo between the People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), as National History. He is an author of Imperial Japan and "Mansenshi (満鮮史, Manchurian and Korean History)" (2013, in Japanese) and published
many articles.


Jung Han Kim is a Research Associate Professor at the Critical Global Studies Institute at Sogang University in Seoul. His research focuses on finding a new perspective and method of historical social movements on the basis of contemporary political philosophy. He has also been exploring political thought for social movement. His publications include Masses and Violence : A memory of the may struggle in 1991 (Seoul: E-Who Publishing Company, 1998), and Insurrection of the Masses and its Democracy in 1980 (Seoul: Somyong Publishing Company, 2013). He is chiefly interested in the masses insurrection, democracy, ideology, violence and anti-violence, theoretical psychoanalysis, post-colonialism, and oral history.

Hiromi Komori is Professor of Waseda University. She specializes in contemporary history of Estonia and her recent research interests include the issue of Russian speaking residents in Estonia and Latvia, historical perception and politics in post-socialist countries. She is the author of Politics and Historical Perception of Estonia (2009, in Japanese), “Estonia in the

**Lap Yan Kung** is an associate professor of the Department of Cultural and Religious Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is born in Hong Kong, and received education from the universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow (Scotland). His research interests are in the area of political theology, Christian ethics and religions in memory studies. His most recent publications are “Parent–Child and Center-Edge Metaphors: A Theological Engagement with the Social Imaginary of One Country, Two Systems,” (2019), “Human Dignity as a Right and Virtue in Practice: A Socio-Theological Reflection from and on the Cross Removal Incidents in China,” (2018) and “In Search of True-ness: Dialogue Between Political Localism and Theological Ecumenism in Post-Umbrella Movement.” (2017)

**Jie Hyun Lim** is Professor of Transnational History and founding director of the Critical Global Studies Institute at Sogang University in Seoul. He wrote broadly on nationalism and Marxism and edited five volumes of the Palgrave series of ‘mass dictatorship in the 20th century,’ 2011-2016. Most recently he published the book of *Memory War: How Could Perpetrators become Victims?* (2019). “A transnational history of victimhood nationalism” is under preparation. He is now a principal investigator of the international team project of the ‘Mnemonic solidarity: colonialism, war, and genocide in the global memory space’ in 2017–2024 and serves the boards of the CISH, NOGWHISTO and 'Toynbee Prize Foundation', and editorial board of *Moving the Social*, *Global-e, Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis: Studia Politologica*, and etc.

**JEONG MYEON** is an Associate Professor of the Critical Global Studies Institute at Sogang University in Seoul. His research focuses on the studies on Ancient Chinese history and Yunnan history. His recent publications include *8th-9th Century Southwest Frontier of*

Ariyoshi Ogawa is a Professor at the College of Law and Politics, Rikkyo University, Japan. His research focuses on comparative political development in Europe and dialogues between political theories and empirical studies. His latest publications include Yoroppa Demokurashi (Democracy in Europe) (co-editor) (Tokyo: Iwanami, 2018), and "Before and after Fukushima : The Politics of Nuclear Power in Time and Space" Global Urban Studies no.9 (2016). He is the president of the Japanese Political Science Association and the ex-president of the Japan Association for Comparative Politics (2014-16).

Eva-Clarita Pettai is a senior research associate at the Imre Kertész Kolleg at the University of Jena, Germany. Her research focuses on transitional justice and memory laws in the former communist world as well as on the politics of (re-)writing history and negotiating memory in democracies. A widely published expert of the post-Soviet Baltic states, she co-authored Transitional and Retrospective Justice in the Baltic States (with V. Pettai; Cambridge University Press, 2015) and edited Memory and Pluralism in the Baltic States (Routledge, 2011). Her latest publications include “Historical Expert Commissions and their politics,” in Palgrave Handbook of State-Sponsored History, edited by B. Bevernage & N. Wouters (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018) and “Protecting Memory or Criminalizing Dissent?

Eve Rosenhaft is a professor of the Department of Modern Languages and Cultures at University of Liverpool, UK and a research associate Professor at Sogang University, South Korea. She held fellowships and visiting professorships in Britain, US and Germany. Her research focuses recently on Romani in the Holocaust, Black people in Germany since the 19th century and the politics of anticolonialism, and Middle-Class culture, Gender and Finance in 18th-century Germany. She has many publications on Modern German History. Her recent publications are ‘Exchanging glances: ambivalence in twentieth-century photographs of German Sinti’, Third Text 22 (2008), pp. 311-324; Black Germany. The Making and Unmaking of a Diaspora Community, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013; Slavery Hinterland: Transatlantic Slavery and Continental Europe 1680-1850 Martlesham: Boydell & Brewer, 2016, and recently published, ‘Guerrilla memoirists: Recovering intimacy in the margins of First World War memoirs’ (https://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/QkqhUD8Teytw6kMT6FdD/full?target=10.1080/23337486.2019.1612143)