Lecture Outline

Lecture 1: LEE Dong Sun (Associate Professor, Korea University)

1. Lecture title: Alliances and International Security

2. Abstract
   This lecture aims to introduce essential knowledge—both conceptual and theoretical—for understanding alliances and illustrate its applications to East Asian alliances. Key questions include:
   1) Why do states form an alliance?
   2) How does alliance policy affect international security?
   3) How do states manage their alliances?

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) Why do East Asian alliances (which emerged during the Cold War) persist or even thrive decades after the Cold War’s end?
   2) What alliance policies do East Asian states tend to adopt? And how do they affect the international stability of East Asia?

4. References

5. Bio
   Dong Sun Lee is an associate professor at the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Korea University. Dr. Lee received his Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago and conducted research for the East-West Center, before assuming his current position. He also was a visiting scholar at the George Washington University in 2010. His research interests include Asian security and international relations theory. His current research focuses on Asian security order, East Asian alliances, and North Korea. He is author of *Power Shifts, Strategy, and War: Declining States and International Conflict* (Routledge, 2008) and of articles in scholarly journals, including *Asian Security, Australian Journal of International Affairs, Journal of East Asian Studies, Korea Observer, Korean Journal of Defense Analysis, and Pacific Focus*. He also contributed to edited volumes such as *The Long Shadow: Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia* (Stanford University Press, 2008) and *The International Encyclopedia of Peace* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
Lecture 2: SONG Wei (Associate Professor, Peking University)

1. Lecture title: Basic Concepts and theories of Alliance

2. Abstract
   The letter is supposed to introduce the basic concept and analytical framework of alliance politics, especially the formation of state alliances. The core question of the lecture will: how should states choose their allies correctly from the rationalist perspective. The lecture will also briefly discuss the heated issue, that is, whether china should change its non-alignment policy and which state(s) should be China's appropriate choice(s).

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) Should China establish alliance relationship with Russia?
   2) Could China try to improve the strategic relationship with the United States, and even establish alliance with the US in the unipolar world?

4. References

5. Bio
   Song Wei, associate professor of School of International Studies, Peking University. I graduated from both Peking Unviersity and Waseda University, and I have been focusing my attention on international relations theory, great power politics and regional integration process. My research interest on the middle and long run is about territorial and overseas interests, and the emerging indo-pacific system.

Lecture 3: PRASIRTSUK Kitti (Assistant Professor, Thammasat University)

1. Lecture title: American ‘Pivot’ and Alliance in the 21st Century

2. Abstract
   The 21st Century has witnessed changing security environment in various ways, ranging from new power configuration to non-traditional threats. The United States, as the cornerstone of stability in the Asia Pacific, has to adjust its security strategy to cope with such changes. While Washington was preoccupied with the war on terror in the Middle East following the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attack, China has been steadily growing to be a regional hegemon both economically and militarily, representing a challenge to the U.S. In response, the Obama administration came to advocate the rebalancing strategy, also known as ‘Pivot to Asia.’
   The lecture traces the evolution of American security policy in the Asia Pacific, focusing on the recent rebalancing strategy.
3. **Two questions for students’ presentation**
   1) How does the U.S. deal with its allies in its rebalancing strategy?
   2) How can we categorize the types of U.S. alliance relations in the Asia Pacific? Does the U.S. pivot contribute to stability or instability in the Asia Pacific? In what way?

4. **References**

5. **Bio**
   Kitti Prasirtsuk teaches international relations in the Faculty of Political Science and serves as Director at the Institute of East Asian Studies, Thammasat University.

   He received his B.A. from Thammasat, an M.A. from Keio University and a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley (2001). His areas of interest include international relations in East and Southeast Asia, Japanese politics and foreign policy, and ASEAN.


   Prof. Kitti also taught “International Relations in Southeast Asia” as a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and also had special lectures at Wesada University, Yonsei University, and Korea University. He also gave talks at ANU, University of Munich, and Baptist University of Hong Kong. Kitti is regularly invited to speak at various international symposiums.

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**Lecture 4: LEE Jong Won (Professor, Waseda University)**

1. **Lecture title: Japan’s North Korea Policy in Northeast Asian Regional Diplomacy**

2. **Abstract**

   Undoubtedly the North Korea problem has become one of the most urgent and difficult challenges to be addressed by cooperation and coordination among the countries in the functional region of Northeast Asia, in terms of nuclear and missile proliferation, human rights violations, and regional instability that may be caused in the process of regime transition. However, the continuing crisis in the Korean Peninsula for more than two decades since the end of the global Cold War, shows that the
regional countries have failed to form a consensus in the definition and solution of the problem. In this seminar, taking Japan’s policy toward North Korea as a case, we will read and think about the changing structure of alliances and regional diplomacy in Northeast Asia.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) Identify the factors that formulate Japan’s North Korea policy, and discuss its policy options to solve the problem.
   2) Review and evaluate the Japanese policies toward North Korea in the post-Cold War period, in comparison with the approaches of other countries in the region.

4. References

5. Bio
   LEE Jong Won is Professor of Korean studies and International Relations at the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University. His areas of research are politics and diplomacy in East Asia, with particular focus on the Korean peninsula. He received Ph. D. from the University of Tokyo, majoring in international politics. He served as a member of presidential advisory committee on policy planning, ROK, from 2003 to 2008, as well as guest scholar at Asahi Shimbun for Asahi Asia Network in 2003. His book The Cold War in East Asia and Korea-U.S.-Japan Relations (Japanese) published by the Tokyo University Press in 1996, won the Ohira Masayoshi Memorial Award and the Best Foreign-language Book Prize of the Organization of American Historians.

Lecture 5: KOGA Kei (Assistant Professor, Nanyang Technological University)

1. Lecture title: ASEAN's evolving role in East Asian Security Architecture

2. Abstract
   The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has played a unique role in East Asia since its establishment in 1967. The association first aimed to create the Southeast Asian community by fostering economic and cultural cooperation. It then began to assume various political and security functions by including political and security agenda in its meetings and by creating affiliated institutions. Currently, ASEAN organizes major regional, multilateral political/security institutions in East Asia, including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM), and the East Asia Summit (EAS).
   The question is: what do ASEAN and these affiliated institutions do in ensuring regional stability in East Asia? Some argue that ASEAN does not do much because it lacks enforcement mechanisms, while others argue that ASEAN creates and diffuses its institutional norms, which constraints state
behavior in the region. However, it is difficult to reach the consensus on the degree to which these political and security functions play a significant security role. This seminar explores the security utilities of ASEAN and its affiliated institutions in East Asia, using the cases of contemporary traditional and non-traditional security issues.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) What will be the future challenges for ASEAN in leading East Asian regionalism, and how can ASEAN deal with them?
   2) What creates the “ASEAN peace”? Is it sustainable in the next 20 years?

4. References

Supplementary


5. Bio
   Dr. Kei Koga is Assistant Professor at the Public Policy & Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University (NTU). His current research focuses on institutional change in regional security organizations and secondary states’ strategic behavior in the power shifts in East Asia. Previously, he was a Japan-U.S. Partnership Fellow at the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS), Tokyo, the Postdoctoral Fellowship in the International Studies Program, the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School, a Vasey Fellow at the Pacific Forum CSIS in 2009–2010. He has published on topics that include East Asian security, U.S. and Japanese foreign policies, the U.S.-Japan alliance, and ASEAN. He received a Ph.D. in International Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.