

# ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

## *NEWSLETTER* No. 30

November, 2006

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Format for information to be included in *Newsletter* 31 - inside back cover

## NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT

### **AKSE's Thirtieth Anniversary !**

The Association for Korean Studies in Europe was founded on 30 March, 1977 in London during a conference attended by forty-four participants coming from Austria (1), Britain (16), France (10), Netherlands (5), Sweden (1), Switzerland (1) and West Germany (10). The list of the original participants can be seen on the AKSE ([www.akse.uni-kiel.de](http://www.akse.uni-kiel.de)) website. We will celebrate our anniversary in 2007 during our twenty-third conference.

### **AKSE 23 to be Held in France**

It will be an honour for France to host this meeting thanks to the Centre de Recherche sur la Corée de l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris, sixteen years after the last conference which was held in France in 1991. At that time, the General Meeting took the crucial decision to shift from hosting an annual to hosting a biennial conference.

The twenty-third conference will be held in Dourdan, southwest of Paris, from Monday April 16 to Friday April 20, 2007. We chose to meet in the same place as before to maintain keep the same level of conviviality we experienced at AKSE 2005 in Sheffield.

In response to the Call for Papers, the Secretary received 257 intentions to participation and 224 paper proposals - including proposals for 24 panels. In October of this year, with the help of twenty assessors the Council examined the papers, ranked the best of the proposals and decided to accept **130** papers – but had the hard task of refusing 94 papers. Therefore, the Council took the important decision to organize three parallel sessions over three and a half days. For comparison, during the last conference there were 79 papers and 146 participants. With the help of the Academy of Korean Studies, we hope to be able to successfully manage this twenty-third conference - a challenge for our thirtieth anniversary!

On the first morning of the conference, there will be held a plenary session where four papers on the 'Future of the Korean Studies in Europe' will be presented and discussed. Thanks to the Korea Foundation and Dr. James B. Lewis, this panel was first held in June 2006 at Oxford. Please read the final text of these papers in the Newsletter (see pp. 45-66) and come to the Conference prepared to make your comment!

### **AKSE Council Elections**

As provided by the Constitution (see pp.10-11, § 8), three new members of the Council will be elected during the Membership Meeting. At the 2007 Conference, three positions on the Council of the Association will fall vacant. These three positions are:

- 1) the President,
- 2) an Ordinary Member of Council, and
- 3) the Secretary of the Association. The latter position also entails the task of organizing the next biennial conference of the Association. **All candidates proposed for this position should therefore present a proposal for the organization of the next AKSE Conference.**

Members of the Association in good standing are asked to present a name for these Council positions to the President of AKSE **by 31 March 2007**. The person proposed must already be a member of the Association. The names of the proposed candidates will be presented to the assembled membership at the Membership Meeting at the 2007 Conference, at which time the election of the new Council members will be held. **Only regular and student members of the AKSE** can participate in the elections of new council members.

### **AKSE Delegates at the Association for Asian Studies Meeting (USA)**

Members of AKSE – particularly junior scholars – are encouraged to present papers, or even organize panels at the annual conference of the AAS. AKSE sponsors the participation of two of its members, upon proof of acceptance by the AAS. Applications for AKSE sponsorship should reach the new AKSE president by the submission deadline for paper proposals set by the AAS (i.e. early August, 2007). In 2003, we received six applications and two members (one junior, one senior) were sent. In 2004 we received one application and one senior was sent to the AAS conference. In 2005, we received three applications and two members were sent (one junior, one senior). (See p.9). In 2006, we received no applications. I wonder if this programme is now of any use? What do we do if there are no applications in 2007?

### **AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (EPEL, see pp. 8-9).**

This year six proposals for the ‘Lecture Series Programme’ were approved by the AKSE Council and presented to the Korea Foundation – from the University of Bochum, the University of La Rochelle, University of Paris 7, the Institut d’Etudes Politiques of Paris, the University of London, and the University of Roma. In 2006-2007, the Korea Foundation accepted our proposal for a 33 % increase in the budget needed to run the programme.

After four year of running the programme, we now need to assess it. The EPEL started thanks the Korea Foundation and the efforts of Prof. Boudewijn Walraven in June 2003. In 2003-4, a grant of 8,780 € was made by the Korea Foundation. In 2006-2007, the grant had increased to 17,877 €. The first year three institutions to apply were EHESS in Paris, Leiden and Roma. In the second year three institutions (Bochum, EHESS in Paris, Roma) followed in the third year by EHESS in Paris, Leiden, Roma. In the fourth year six institutions applied. This programme is very important for institutions such as La Sapienza University in Roma in order to build up a Korean department in Italy. It is one of the aims of our association to assist in the development of such departments.

The number of lectures has grown from ten in the first year to eleven in the second year, and twenty in the third year. Beyond these financial or statistical assessments, I have the impression that among the lecturers there is a growing consciousness of belonging to a common community of research. The EPEL programme is the expression of the devotion by the members of AKSE for the development of the Korean Studies in Europe. This programme is still working thanks to speakers giving their lectures without a fee, and only being reimbursed for the reasonable transportations and the meals expenses. Thanks to the expert management by Treasurer of the Association, Prof. Eckart Dege, the financial statement and the reports have been approved each year by the Korea Foundation.

I draw the attention of the six members who proposed a program to the EPEL for 2006-2007 that **before the 15 June 2007:**

- 1) all requests for reimbursements have to be sent to the treasurer, Prof.. Eckart Dege,
- 2) all reports of lectures given have to be sent to the new President of the AKSE, and
- 3) all new applications have to be sent to the new President of the AKSE.

### **Korea Foundation Fellowship for Graduate Studies (Northern, Western and Southern European Regions).**

This programme is not under the responsibility of the AKSE, but of the Korea Foundation. The Council of ASKE recommends Korean Studies Scholars from a particular region to assess the applications in a Screening Committee. The final decision is made by the Korea Foundation.

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In 2002, there were 14 applicants. The Committee recommended 6 PhD and 2 MA candidates. The Korea Foundation budgeted 95 400 € for the Fellows. In 2003, there were 15 applications. The Committee recommended 8 PhD (6 renewals, 2 new applications) and 2 MA candidates. The Korea Foundation budgeted 116 400 € In 2004, there were 13 applications. The Committee recommended 7 PhD (4 renewals) and 4 MA candidates. The Korea Foundation budgeted 123 000 € In 2005, There were 17 applications. The Committee recommended 8 PhD (7 renewals) and 3 MA candidates. In 2006, there were 20 applications. The Committee recommended 9 PhD (4 renewals) and 2 MA candidates. The Korea Foundation budgeted 128 400 €for the Fellows.

As proposed by Romuald Huszcza, the Council of the AKSE has recommended to the Korea Foundation that Polish and Czech students will be included in this programme. The Council is conscious that Poland and Czech want to be recognized as being now part of the European Union. There are two issues - competition will become harder, and the Korea Foundation would not want to give the same level of fellowship support as it gives to nations in the Northern, Western and Southern European Regions. This matter needs further discussion.

### AKSE Newsletter

As you know, in 2006, the *AKSE Newsletter* is being sent only to people who returned the postcard sent with the Call for Papers for AKSE 2007. Because of the great expense, it has become impossible to continue to print and to send the *Newsletter* to more 650 addresses. The cost of it each year (4 000 €) is more that the membership fees which were received in 2005 at Sheffield (roughly 2 350 €) for two years. Thanks to this change, the Korea Foundation has now agreed to give the grant for the *Newsletter* in 2006. For past Newsletters see the website ([www.akse.uni-kiel.de](http://www.akse.uni-kiel.de)).

### AKSE on the Web

Thanks to the efforts of Prof. Rüdiger Frank, the home page of the website has now been updated and is rapidly becoming a major medium of information for the AKSE 2007 conference. ([www.akse.uni-kiel.de](http://www.akse.uni-kiel.de)). **Member's comments and suggestions about the website will be very welcome indeed. Please direct these comments to Prof. Frank ([rfrank@koreanstudies.de](mailto:rfrank@koreanstudies.de)), who has taken charge of AKSE's internet presence.**

### Korean Studies Post-graduate Students' Convention (KSPSC)

The Convention started in Bochum in 2004. In 2005, it was held in London and in 2006 in Praha. We hope that the young generation of scholars will experience the same degree of enthusiasm as the people who founded AKSE in the 70s.

All the best,

Alexandre Guillemoz  
AKSE President

## A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

First of all, I want to give my hearty thanks to Dr. Koen De Ceuster who as previous Editor of the *Newsletter* maintained a very high standard of production and presentation. He deserves our sincere thanks for a job well done. I hope to maintain the same standards set by Dr. De Ceuster.

### Problems with the Production of this Year's *Newsletter*

This year's *Newsletter* is very late due to the fact that a small number of people submitted material and most did so well after the deadline. To make the *Newsletter* work, to make it the means for informing ourselves about our colleagues' work and the problems which they face, it is imperative that we all submit a report, however brief, and do so on time.

The **SUBMISSION DATE** for Newsletter 31 for the year 2007 will be **31 JULY, 2007**.

As the *AKSE Newsletter* is a European publication, the spelling conventions follow British **NOT** American usage. Therefore, 'programme', 'centre', 'colour' are the preferred spellings except in those cases where the American spelling is the form which is used in a book title or the name of a conference.

AKSE, as a scholarly community, supports the use of the McCune-Reischauer System. **Be sure that all submissions use this system** and not any other, unless the Yale System is used for linguistic purposes or a non-standard Romanisation is used in a title or is the preferred spelling of a person's name, such as Syngman Rhee. The New Government System brought out by the ROK Government is not acceptable.

Please submit your next report according to the format instructions given on the inside back cover.

## ASSOCIATION NEWS

### **KOREA FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES (Northwestern and Southern Europe)**

#### **Submission Deadline 30 April 2007**

This programme seeks to foster Korean Studies MA and PhD candidates in Northern, Western, and Southern Europe by providing scholarships to support their research and dissertation work.

#### Basic Qualifications and Eligibility

Scholarship applicants shall satisfy the following requirements:

- A. MA or PhD candidates majoring in Korean Studies at any university in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- B. Fields of Study: Korea-related coursework and research in the humanities and social sciences, culture and arts, and comparative research related to Korea. Natural sciences, medical sciences and engineering fields are not eligible.
- C. Students who are enrolled at their home institutions and who are *in residence* during the relevant academic year. 'In residence' means that the student must not spend more than three months away from their home institution in a twelve-month period and that they be under constant supervision by their home institution. *This programme cannot be combined with any other KF Fellowship programme.*
- D. Priority shall be given to applicants who are citizens of, or have permanent resident status in, the above-mentioned countries.

#### The Screening Committee

The Screening Committee consists of Korean Studies scholars in the region, appointed by the Foundation at the recommendation of the Executive Council of AKSE. The incumbent AKSE president is an ex-officio member of the Screening Committee, and serves as the Committee Chair.

#### Programme Procedures

- A. The Korea Foundation will make the application form available online, will respond to inquiries about the Fellowship Programme, and will accept applications.
- B. The Screening Committee will review the applications, and recommend recipients to the Foundation.
- C. The Foundation will approve the recommendations by the Screening Committee, and announce the selection results.
- D. The Foundation will remit the approved fellowship amounts to the individual recipients directly.
- E. Each recipient shall provide the Foundation with their final report at the end of their fellowship period, as well as with copies of their MA thesis or PhD dissertation when it is completed.

#### Annual Fellowship Amount Per Student

- PhD students: 12,000 Euros per year (an additional 3,000 Euros per year are available annually for tuition for students at UK universities).

- MA students: 7,200 Euros per year (an additional 3,000 Euros per year are available annually for tuition for students at UK universities).

#### Fellowship Period

- PhD students: Up to four (4) successive years
- MA students: Up to two (2) successive years

Fellowship renewal is decided through an annual review of the Fellow's academic performance during the previous fellowship period by the Screening Committee and the Foundation.

#### Application Materials

Foundation Application Form filled out either in Korean or in English (available online at [www.kf.or.kr](http://www.kf.or.kr)).

- A. A three-page narrative proposal written in the language in which the dissertation will be presented outlining research interests and the academic progress of the student, and containing a bibliography. The proposal must also contain a research/study timetable. All proposals submitted in a language other than English or Korean should also be submitted in an English or Korean translation.
- B. Post-graduate and undergraduate transcripts.
- C. Three letters of recommendation, one of which must be from someone able to attest to the applicant's Korean language ability.
- D. *Applicants seeking renewal* support should submit on the application forms provided only a detailed progress report outlining their academic activities during the fellowship period, including titles and brief descriptions of term papers, presentations at seminars/conferences, and any publications. Renewal applications must also contain a research/study timetable. Applicants seeking renewal support need not submit letters of reference, but they must submit a letter from their supervisor stating the progress of the student.
- E. Applicants who received an MA fellowship from the Korea Foundation and who are applying for a PhD fellowship must fill out a completely new application using the application forms provided.
- F. Applicants must complete the final checklist.

#### Final Reports:

Each fellowship recipient is required to submit a report on his or her research or coursework at the conclusion of the scholarship period. (report form available online at [www.kf.or.kr](http://www.kf.or.kr))

#### **Application and Renewal Deadline: 30 April 2007.**

Submit application to:  
Fellowship Program Department, The Korea Foundation  
Secho P.O.Box 227, 1376-1 Seocho 2-dong, Seocho-gu,  
Seoul 137-072, Korea  
Tel: +82-2-3463-5614  
Fax: +82-2-3463-6075  
e-mail: [scholar@kf.or.kr](mailto:scholar@kf.or.kr)  
(updated 28 October 2006)

## **AKSE EXCHANGE PROGRAMME OF EUROPEAN LECTURERS (EPEL)**

In order to increase cooperation among departments of Korean Studies in Europe, the Association for Korean Studies in Europe has successfully requested the Korea Foundation to sponsor a new programme called *The Exchange Programme of European Lecturers* (EPEL).

Korean Studies departments in Europe are generally modest in size with a limited number of staff. As a consequence, not all academic fields can be covered adequately in the departments' academic programmes. The EPEL is designed to remedy this situation in part. Aimed at enhancing the level of the teaching of Korean Studies in Europe, this programme seeks to promote the mutual exchange of knowledge, ideas and research methodologies amongst the various Korean Studies departments in Europe. This goal will be achieved by financing lectures to be provided by European Korean Studies specialists at other European universities. In this way, lacunae in local expertise can be filled, while at the same time different teaching styles will be stimulating for students and teachers alike. The overall goal of this programme is to benefit the whole range of students from first-year students to PhD candidates. Undoubtedly, increased contact between Korean Studies specialists in Europe will foster increased research co-operation.

Two types of projects currently exist under the EPEL programme: 'The Mutual Lecturer Exchange Programme' and 'The Lecture Series Programme'.

The specific features of the EPEL Programme are as follows:

The Korea Foundation will provide annual support for classes to be taught at European universities by specialists in Korean Studies from universities based in a European country other than the nation of the inviting institution.

The guest lectures offered within the framework of this exchange programme shall be part of the regular programme of instruction. That is, students attending these lectures must receive academic credit because of their registration for them.

The Council of the Association will screen applications for their academic soundness and the local needs for this additional instruction. The Council will then select the most appropriate proposals.

The Treasurer of AKSE administers the funding for the EPEL programme.

AKSE does not pay a lecturer fee. AKSE will only support travel, hotel and meal expenses, as well as any additional expenses the lecturer shall make. Reimbursements shall be made by the AKSE Treasurer upon the presentation of proof, such as bills, receipts, and other materials. The deadline for submission of *demands for reimbursement* is **30 June** of the year of the programme.

The Treasurer of AKSE will report on the use of EPEL funds to the Council *one month after the conclusion of the project*. The report must include detailed financial records endorsed by the Treasurer of the Association.

Korean Studies departments from universities in Europe should apply directly to the President of the Association. Applications should include:

- A. the name of the applicant and the name of the institution of the applicant.
- B. the name of the guest lecturer(s).
- C. a brief description of the classes the lecturer(s) would conduct.

- D. the frequency and duration of the classes.
- E. a description of how the guest lectures would be integrated into the Korean Studies programme of the applicant university.
- F. a budget for the programme.
- G. the *application deadline is 31 July* of the year preceding the academic session in which the exchange programme would be implemented.

#### **AKSE-SPONSORED MEMBERS AT AAS CONFERENCES**

1995: Youngsook Pak (London);  
1996: Alain Delissen (Paris), Hendrik H. Sørensen (Copenhagen);  
1997: Roland Wein (Essen), Koen De Ceuster (Leiden);  
1998: Anders Karlsson (Stockholm), Jaehoon Yeon (London);  
1999: Marion Eggert (Bochum), Boudewijn Walraven (Leiden);  
2000: no application;  
2001: Werner Sasse (Hamburg), Antonetta Bruno (Roma);  
2002: no application;  
2003: no application;  
2004: Valérie Gelezeau (Paris), Marie-Orange Rive-Lasan (Paris);  
2005: Carl Saxer (Copenhagen);  
2006 : Rüdiger Frank (Vienna), Shino Toyosima (London).

#### **NEW HONORARY MEMBER OF AKSE**

At the Meeting of the Council on 19 October, 2006, the Council elected Prof. Vladimir Pucek of Praha in the Czech Republic as an Honorary Member of the Association in recognition of his contributions to the Association and to Korean Studies in Europe.

#### **HONORARY MEMBERS OF AKSE**

Daniel Bouchez

Martina Deuchler

Dieter Eikemeier

Lev R. Kontsevich

Li Ogg (1928-2001)

Marianna Ivanova Nikitina (1930-1999)

Marc Orange

Halina Ogarek-Czój (d. 2004)

Vladimir Pucek

Robert C. Provine

William E. Skillend

Frits Vos (1918-2000)

**CONSTITUTION OF**  
**THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE**

**(as amended 1989)**

**NAME**

**1.** The name of the Association shall be 'The Association for Korean Studies in Europe' (AKSE).

**OBJECTS**

**2.** The Association shall be non-political and its objects shall be:

- to stimulate and to co-ordinate academic Korean Studies in all countries of Europe;
- to contribute to the spread of knowledge of Korea among a wider public.

The objects of the Association shall be attained:

- by organizing academic conferences on Korea;
- by issuing a newsletter;
- by encouraging and facilitating co-operation with other organizations having aims consistent with its own objects.

**MEMBERSHIP**

**3.** The Association shall consist of Full Members in the categories of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members, and of Associate Members in the categories of Individual Associate Members and Corporate Associate Members.

Ordinary Membership is open to persons permanently resident in Europe with a serious academic interest in Korea. Individual Associate Membership is open to persons not permanently resident in Europe. Applications and proposals for Membership are to be addressed to any member of the Council and decided upon by the Council of the Association.

**4.** Members shall pay an annual fee to be determined by the Council.

Members may be exempted partially or totally from payment of the fee upon decision of the Council. Payment of the fee shall be due on January First of each year.

**5.** Membership shall expire:

- when a Member resigns from the Association by notifying the Secretary in writing;
- when the Membership fee has not been paid within six months of the due date;
- when a Member is expelled from the Association by the Council for having acted in a manner detrimental to the interests or the good name of the Association.

Expulsion shall require the consent of not less than four members of the Council. Before a decision on expulsion is taken, the Secretary of the Association will write to the Member in question, stating the nature of the alleged offence, together with the name(s) of the informant(s) or source(s) of information, and allowing a reasonable time for an explanation.

**6.** Regular Membership Meetings will be held during academic conferences or when called by the Council.

The Council shall call an Extraordinary Membership Meeting upon the request of one-third of the Full Members of the Association. Notice of any business to be transacted at a Membership Meeting shall be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall prepare the agenda of the meeting.

One-third of the Full Members of the Association shall form a quorum for any Membership Meeting, and only Full Members shall have voting rights at any Membership Meeting.

## **COUNCIL**

7. The affairs of the Association will be managed by the Council. Should the Council need to deal with any matter not explicitly provided for in this Constitution, it shall do its best to consult all Members before making any decision, and in any event submit its decision to all Members at the earliest possible opportunity.

8. The Council of the Association shall consist of:

- a President;
- a Vice-President;
- a Secretary;
- a Treasurer;
- two (2) other persons.

The members of the Council must be Full Members of the Association, and shall be elected at Membership Meetings. Members of the Council shall be expected to serve normally for a period of four years.

If a motion of no confidence in any Member of the Council is supported by four (4) Members of the Council, that Member shall be dismissed from the Council and from any office which he or she holds in the Association.

Notice of any business to be transacted at a Membership Meeting shall be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall prepare the agenda of the meeting.

Vacancies on the Council arising between Membership Meetings shall be filled by co-option or by transfer of duties within the Council. Members shall be notified of any such changes.

Four (4) members of the Council shall form a quorum for Council meetings. The Treasurer is to render audited annual accounts of the finances of the Association.

## **AMENDMENTS**

9. This Constitution can be amended at Membership Meetings.

Amendments shall be notified to all Members at least six months before the Membership Meeting. An amendment shall require not less than two-thirds of the votes of Full Members present at a properly constituted Membership Meeting.

## COUNTRY REPORTS

### AUSTRIA

#### Wein

#### Universität Wien

##### Scholar's Report:

**Prof. Rüdiger Frank** spent the first semester of the academic year as a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies at Korea University, Söul. He was then appointed as a Research Associate with the Austrian Institute of International Affairs and continued to teach about Korea in the context of comparative courses on the Political Economy of East Asia at the University of Vienna. In March 2006, he was appointed as an Adjunct Visiting Professor at Korea University until Feb. 2007. He serves as a core academic member of the planned Vienna School of Governance (ViSGo). He participated in the European Lecturer Exchange Programme in Rome, Leiden and Paris. He acted as a referee for Pacific Affairs, the Journal of the Asia-Pacific Economy, the Korea National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Austrian Journal of Political Science, and Political Studies. In cooperation with the University of Vienna, Columbia University New York and the Austrian Institute of International Affairs, he organized a workshop on the historical experience of Eastern Europe with North Korea.

In March 2006, Dr. Frank was invited to testify at a hearing of the European Parliament in Brussels on the North Korea question. He continued his talks in the context of the ERASMUS exchange program with the University of Geneva. Dr. Frank gave over 20 Interviews to various European, Asian and American media and contributed five chapters to edited volumes and ten articles on Korea-related topics as well as two book reviews. He gave 30 presentations at academic conferences and workshops in Berlin, Como, Geneva, Oxford, Paris, P'yöngyang, Rome, San Francisco, Seoul and Vienna. As a Regular Council Member of AKSE, he organized and supervised the renovation of the AKSE website. In June 2006, he participated in the AKSE-Korea Foundation 'Workshop on the Future of Korean Studies in Europe' which was hosted at the University of Oxford.

Dr. Frank's current research continues to focus on three main areas: North Korea as seen from the perspective of the GDR's Ministry of State Security (based on archival materials); Development and Transformation in North Korea, in particular in comparison to other countries in East Asia and Eastern and Central Europe; and Korea as a case of development in the East Asian context.

##### Publications:

**Frank, Rüdiger**, 'Europe's North Korea Policy and the Role of the Japan Factor' in Hagström, Linus and Marie Söderberg (eds., 2006): *North Korea Policy: Japan and the Great Powers*, London and New York: Routledge.

-----, 'Chinas Aufstieg aus der Perspektive Südkoreas und die Sechs-Parteien-Gespräche' in Angela Schottenhammer (ed., 2006): *Chinas Konzederter Eintritt in die Weltpolitik*, Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde.

-----, 'Korea's Telecommunications Industry' in Pascha, Werner and Roman Bartnik (eds.) *Innovation and Technology in Korea*, Berlin: Springer.

-----, 'Der Sozialismus als alternative Modernisierungsstrategie in der VR China und in Nordkorea' in Linhart, Sepp and Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedrzik (eds.): *Ostasien. Seine Bedeutung im 20. Jahrhundert*, Wien: Promedia.

-----, 'Die Bedeutung Ostasiens für die Weltwirtschaft' in Linhart, Sepp and Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedrzik (eds.): *Ostasien. Seine Bedeutung im 20. Jahrhundert*, Wien: Promedia.

-----, 'Food Aid to North Korea or How to Ride a Trojan Horse to Death' in *Nautilus Institute Policy Forum Online* 05-75 A, 13.09.2005.

<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0575Frank.html>.

Discussion by Haggard&Noland and Response by Frank at:

<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0575ADiscussion.html>.

-----, 'Priority Economic Policy Tasks for an EU Special Envoy after a Successful Conclusion of the Six Party Talks and a Normalization of North Korea's International and Inter-Korean Relations, Policy Paper prepared in Support of the International Workshop on "Cooperative Stability in North East Asia: Towards a Political Process" at Centro Volta, Como, Italy, Oct. 2005, privately distributed.

-----, 'North Korean Markets and the Reactivation of the Public Distribution System: Dialogue between a Pessimist and an Optimist' in *Nautilus Policy Forum Online* 05-81A: Oct. 06, 2005.

<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0581Frank.html>.

-----, Whither economic reforms in North Korea?, Editorial, *The Korea Herald*, Oct. 08, 2005, p. 14.

-----, 'The Past and the Future of Industrial Policy in Telecommunications: A Comparative Analysis of South Korea and Japan', *Papers of the British Association for Korean Studies*, Volume 10, 2005, London: British Association for Korean Studies, pp. 23-42.

-----, 'Even Under the North Korean System an Improvement of Human Rights is Possible'. Interview in *Minjog 21*, v. 12 (2005), pp. 104-109.

-----, 'International Aid for North Korea: Sustainable Effects or a Waste of Resources?' in *Japan Focus*, Dec. 07, 2005.

<http://www.japanfocus.org/article.asp?id=468>;

Republished in *Pressian* (in Korean), <http://www.pressian.com>;

Republished in *Peacekorea*, <http://www.peacekorea.org>;

Republished in *Asia Times*, <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Korea/GL09Dg01.html>;

Republished as *Nautilus Policy Forum Online* 05-100A: December 15th, 2005,

<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/05100Franks.html>.

-----, 'Peace and Security Order in Northeast Asia' in *Korea Policy Review*, Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, Jan. 2006, pp. 6-11; Republished in: *Korea Herald*, 01.01.2006 [http://www.koreaherald.co.kr/SITE/data/html\\_dir/2006/01/01/200601010014.asp](http://www.koreaherald.co.kr/SITE/data/html_dir/2006/01/01/200601010014.asp);

Republished in *Nautilus Policy Forum Online* 06-05: 17.01.2006,

<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0605Franks.html>.

-----, 'Can Economic Theory Demystify North Korea?' in *Korea Review of International Studies*, 9/1, Seoul: Global Research Institute, Korea University, 2006, pp. 3-26, Republished

in: Nautilus Policy Forum Online 06-44: 30.05.2006,  
<http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0644Frank.pdf>.

-----, 'Classical Socialism in North Korea and its Transformation: The Role and the Future of Agriculture' in *Harvard Asia Quarterly* (forthcoming).

-----, Book review of Victor Cha and David Kang 'Nuclear North Korea', *Pacific Affairs*, v. 78 (October 2005) no. 3, pp. 504-505.

-----, Book review of Boike Rehbein 'Globalisierung in Laos. Transformation des Ökonomischen Feldes', *Asien* Nr. 98, Januar 2006, pp. 119-120.

#### Conference Presentations:

**12.09.2005:** "Economic and Social Development in North Korea", Research Colloquium, Korea University, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul.

**23.09.2005:** 'Priority Economic Policy Tasks for an EU Special Envoy in North Korea', Briefing Session für das italienischen Außenministerium, Como.

**05.10.2005:** "Developments in North Korea: A Challenge for Europe", Keynote Speech at the 2005 East Asia Economic Forum, Seoul.

**12.10.2005:** Discussant and Resource Person, Second EU-DPRK Workshop on Economic Reform, P'yŏngyang.

**20.10.2005:** „Das staatssozialistische Erbe in Ostasien: Der Fall Nordkorea im Vergleich mit China und Osteuropa“, Ringvorlesung „Macht, Demokratie und wirtschaftliche Interessen im Post-Sozialismus“, Institut für Politikwissenschaften, Universität Wien.

**21.10.2005:** 'How to Improve Korea's Image in Europe (유럽에 한국을 어떻게 알릴 것인가)', Dynamic Korea Round Table: International Relations for Korea in Europe, Presse- und Kulturzentrum der Republik Korea, Berlin.

**09.11.2005:** 'A Day in Their Lives' and 'North Korean Reality', Embassy of the Netherlands, Sŏul.

**10.11.2005:** 'The Political Economy of Reform in North Korea', Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University, Sŏul.

**21.11.2005:** 'The Situation in Northeast Asia and Europe's Foreign Policy Reaction', Round Table Nachhaltigkeit in der EU-Außenpolitik am Beispiel der Beziehungen zum nördlichen Ostasien, Austrian Institute for International Affairs (OIIP), Wien.

**01.12.2005:** 'Changes in North Korea and the International Reaction', Korea Institute of International Economic Policy (KIEP), Sŏul.

**02.12.2005:** 이전의 독일 통일 및 향후 한국 통일에 대한 예측 (Pre- and Postunification Perspectives on Korea and Germany), Keynote Speech at the DMZ Peace Prize & DMZ World Peace Symposium, Ch'ŏrwŏn, ROK.

**08.12.2005:** 'Changes in North Korea and the Response by the International Community', German Hour (Briefing für diplomatische Führungskräfte), Deutsche Botschaft, Sŏul.

**15.12.2005:** 'Theory and Practice of Transformation in North Korea's Ideology and Economy', Korea University, Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS).

**10.01.2006:** 'Südkorea und die Asienkrise, Ringvorlesung Internationale Entwicklung: Geld, Macht, Krise', Universität Wien.

**13.01.2006:** 'South Korea as a Textbook Case of Economic Development', European Lecturer Exchange Programme, Università La Sapienza, Roma.

**16.01.2006:** 'Economic Transformation in North Korea', European Lecturer Exchange Programme, Università La Sapienza, Roma.

**18.01.2006:** 'The North Korean Identity and Strategy: Changes Over Time and the Rationale for North Korean Behavior', Conference on Korean Peninsula Issues in Perspective, Centre Etudes Asie, Paris.

**21.02.2006:** 'The Cultural-Ideological Factor in North Korea's Recent Reform Policy',

European Lecturer Exchange Programme, University of Leiden.

**22.02.2006:** 'East German Aid to North Korea in the 1950s and Implications for Present-day Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance', European Lecturer Exchange Programme, University of Leiden.

**23.03.2006:** 'Changes in North Korea: A Way to Sustainable Human Rights Improvement?', Hearing on the Human Rights Situation in North Korea, European Parliament, Brussels.

**07.04.2006:** 'The Transformation of State Socialism in North Korea: The Role and the Future of the Food Problem', Panel "Famine Under State Socialism: The Cases of China and North Korea", Association for Asian Studies (AAS) Annual Meeting, San Francisco.

**27.04.2006:** „Wege der Entwicklung in Ostasien: Parallelen, Wechselwirkungen, Konvergenz,, Universität Wien, Institut für Ostasienwissenschaften.

**28.04.2006:** 'Economic Transformation in Europe and Asia and the Case of North Korea', European Lecturer Exchange Programme, EHESS European Seminar on Korean Studies, Paris.

**03.05.2006:** „Korea in der Region Ostasien: Vom ökonomischen Wachstumsmodell zum politischen Sicherheitsrisiko?“, Freie Universität Berlin, Ostasiatisches Seminar.

**16.05.2006:** 'Socio-economic and Ideological Changes in North Korea', Centre for Asian Studies and the Geneva Asia Society, Geneva.

**16.05.2006:** 'The Modern History of the Republic of Korea', Modern Asia Research Centre des Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva .

**24.06.2006:** '(The?) Future for Korean Studies: Finding a Way to Cooperate with East Asian Studies and Social Sciences - and How to Avoid Shooting Ourselves in the Foot', Korea Foundation Workshop on the Future of Korean Studies, University of Oxford.

**28.06.2006:** „Das Investitionsumfeld in den Wirtschaftsmächten Südkorea und China: Bedingungen, Chancen und Problemfelder für die Kooperation“, Korea-China: Ein wirtschaftlicher Vergleich, Nationalbank, Wien.

**05.07.2006:** 'The Impact of Economic Sanctions on North Korea's Transformation and Alternative Approaches', North Korean Development and International Cooperation, Kyungnam University Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Söul.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Praha

#### Univerzita Karlova v Praze

#### **Institute of East Asian Studies, Seminar of Korea Studies**

##### Scholars' Reports:

**Dr. Tomáš Horák** completed his doctoral studies in Korean linguistics and defended his doctoral dissertation *Parts of Speech and its Classification in Traditional Korean Grammar* in June 2004. He received a field research fellowship in Korea (June-September 2005) from the Korea Foundation. Besides lectures on Korean linguistics he is concentrating on preparation of a Czech-Korean and Korean-Czech Dictionary in electronic form as a long-term research programme at the Seminar for Korean Studies..

**Dr. Miriam Lowensteinova** after completing and defending her habilitation thesis *Historical Stories from the Samguk and Tongil Silla Period* in 2005 was appointed as an associate professor at the Seminar of Korean Studies on 1 April, 2006. She attended workshops and gave lectures also at the other Czech universities, prepared seminars on various topics for professionals and publics interested in Korea. She was often invited as a guest by Czech TV, broadcasting and in other programmes. In May 2006 she received a Korea Foundation Fellowship for Field Research for her project 'The role of dreams and prophecies in the old

Korean literature'. From August 2006, she will teach Czech at the Hankook University of Foreign Studies in Seoul and cooperate in the revision of the Czech-Korean Dictionary prepared by Korean scholars at the HUFS.

**Prof. Vladimír Pucek** retired in September 2004, but continues teaching as a part-time professor. He took part in a workshop on ethnography organized by the Institute of Central Europe and Balkan Studies at Hankook University of Foreign Studies in May 2005 in Seoul, in the 21st AKSE Conference held in Sheffield in July 2005, and in a workshop on 'North Korea-East European Historical Relations' held in Vienna from 7 to 10 June 2006. He has also compiled information on Korean Studies in the Czech Republic for a website of the Korea Foundation.

**Prof. Kim Shin-kyu, PhD** the Hankook University of Foreign Studies joined the teaching staff of the Seminar as an exchange professor from September 2004 to August 2006.

#### Academic Programme :

After the resolution of problems for the re-accreditation of the programme of Korean studies by the Czech Ministry of Education had been resolved, the Seminar of Korean Studies continues to teach the B.A. course (three years), M.A course (two years) and doctoral studies (3 years) in Korean Studies. The number of students in the academic year 2005/06 were as follows: 2nd year (B.A. course) – 9 students; 4th year (M.A. course) - 6 students; doctoral studies – 4 students. The research students are Vladimír Glomb (since 2004; fellowship at Sungkyunkwan University); Anna Vášková, Lucie Pejsarová, and Blanka Picková (since October 2005). Important tasks for the Seminar are 1) the preparation of new programmes for the B.A. and M.A. courses and new text-books for use in them. A manuscript of *Essays on Old Korean Literature* in nine chapters (ca. 350 pp.) from Silla to *sin-sosŏl* literature was completed by M. Lowensteinova and V. Pucek. It will be published by Karolinum in Autumn 2006 ; 2) a Czech-Korean and Korean-Czech Dictionary in electronic form with a team headed by T. Horák ; 3) the digitalization of the resources of the Korean Library and the completion of a bibliography and history of Korean Studies in the Czech Republic / Czechoslovakia. The teachers and graduates of the Seminar have taught Korean at the Grammar School and High School of Tourist Industry (Ortenovo náměstí, Praha 7), where Basic Korean has been included in the curriculum as an optional subject.

#### Activities of the Seminar:

Representatives of the Korea Research Foundation, the Academy of Korean Studies, NIID, Dankook University (2004) ; Wooseok University, Hankook University of Foreign Studies, and the Korean Literature Translation Institute (2005) ; and the President of HUFS Prof. Pak Chul (June 2006) all visited Charles University and held negotiations on the mutual cooperation. The Charles University and the Czech-Korean Society organized an academic session on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Korea on March 24, 2005. After the opening speech given by the Rector of the Charles University, Prof. Dr. I. Wilhelm, the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Hae-jin Chun, gave a lecture 'Korean-Czech Relations: Present and Future'. The Seminar of Korean Studies co-operated with the Czech-Korean Society in the preparation of the Czech-Korean Friendship Meeting held in April 2005, a cultural and sport event held together with the Korean residents of Prague. Various events were held on occasion of the 55th anniversary of Korean Studies as a diploma subject at Charles University (1950/51). On June 10, 2006 the Second Czech-Korean Evening was organized under the auspices of Mr. Hae-jin Chun, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea together with

the opening ceremony of the exhibition ‘Korean Traditions: Clothing. Living and Housing‘ prepared by Naprstek Museum in co-operation with the Czech-Korean Society. On the same day a session of the graduates of Korean Studies during the past 50 years was held at the Charles University.

#### Publications:

**Gruberova, Ivana M.** ‘Jak se prodavač papíru stal Buddhou – Korejské buddhistické legendy’ [How a paper seller became a Buddha – Korean Buddhist Legends]. DharmaGaia, Praha 2006, 225 pp.

**Löwensteinová, M.** ‘Das Bild einer leidenden Frau in der koreanischen Hofprosa’, in *Archív Orientální*, v. 72 (2004), no. 4, p. 498-512.

-----, ‘Kim Yu-sin: Great Silla’s Patriot. Myths and Reality as mirrored in Korean Literature’, in *Archív Orientální*, v. 72 (2004), no. 2, pp.213-225.

-----, ‘Korejské zakladatelské mýty’, [Foundation Myths of Korea], in *Religio. Revue pro religionistiku*, v.12 (2004), no.1, pp. 95-110.

-----, ‘Nebeská znamení, jejich pacifikace a úloha při posuzování vlády korejských panovníků ve starověku’ [The Heavenly Signs, Their Pacification and Role in Evaluating the Rule of Korean Kings in Korean Antiquity], in *Theologická revue*, v. 75 (2004), no. 1, pp. 74-84.

-----, ‘The Role of Nature in the Oldest Korean Literature’ in *Pandanus 04* ( 2004), pp. 205-222.

-----, ‘Ch’ek’oesöüi Han’gukhak: kwagö, hyönjae küriho mirae’, in *Tongyuröp chiyög-üi Han’gug-ö kyoyuk kwajöng p’yojunhwa yön’gu*. Sofia: SemaRSH, 2003. S. 68-78.

-----, ‘Obraz trpící ženy v korejské dvorské próze’ [The Image of the Suffering Woman in Korean Court Prose], in *Univerzitní noviny. List Universitas Masarykiana a Společnosti pro podporu univerzitních aktivit. Věda a výzkum*, v. 11 (2004), no. 2, pp.18-23.

-----, ‘Příběhy korejského starověku’ [Stories from Korean Antiquity] in *Univerzitní noviny. List Nadace Universitas Masarykiana a Společnosti pro podporu univerzitních aktivit. Věda a výzkum*, v.11 (2004), no. 1, pp.20-34.

-----, ‘Korejský panovník a konfucianizace země I-III’ [Korean Kings and the Confucianization of the State I-III], in *Nový Orient*, vol. 58 (2003), no. 7, pp.289-295, no. 8, pp.345-352, no. 9, pp.385-391.

**Pucek, V.:** *Gramatika korejského jazyka* [A Grammar of the Korean Language], Karolinum, Praha 2005, 453pp.

#### Book Reviews:

**Horák, T.** of V. Pucek: *Gramatika korejského jazyka* [A Grammar of the Korean Language] in *Informační bulletin Česko-korejské společnosti 2005*, str. 41.

**Horáková, Š** of Park Mi-Young: *Česko-korejský slovník - Ch’ek’ö - hangukö sajön* [Czech-Korean Dictionary] in *Informační bulletin Česko-korejské společnosti 2005*, str. 21.

### Translations

Ko Ůn: 'Květy okamžiku' ['Sungan-ŷi kkot', Flowers of the Moment]. Prague, Mladá fronta 2005. 96 pp. Translation and foreword by **M. Löwensteinová**.

Kim Man-džung [Kim Manjung]: 'Putování paní Sa na jih [*Sa-ssi namjŏng-gi*]. Praha, Brody 2005, 177pp. Translation and epilogue by **V. Pucek**.

*Ukradené jméno* [Stolen Name]. A collection of nine modern Korean short stories (Kim Tong-in, Hwang Sun-won, Pak Wan-seo, O In-mun, Ch'oe In-ho, Seo Young-un, O Jeong-hui, I Tong-ho, Yang Kü-ja), ed. **V. Pucek**, translated by **T. Horák, Š. Horáková, Z. Klöslová, V. Pucek**, afterword by **M. Löwensteinová**. Praha, Brody 2006, 281pp.

## **The Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic**

### General Information:

The Oriental Institute is a research institution specializing in the field of Oriental and African Studies established in 1922. Since 1929 the Institute has been publishing world-languages-based scholarly journal *Archiv orientální* (Quarterly Journal of African and Asian Studies). In 1931 the Institute library opened, and in 1945 publishing of the Czech language journal *Nový Orient* started. It carries out basic research in the fields of languages, history, cultures, religions and politics of "Oriental" countries and consists of the following research departments: 1) Dept. of East Asia, 2) Dept. of South Asia, and 3) Dept. of Africa and the Near East. The Institute recently accepted new researcher for the field of Korean Studies, making it equal to 2 positions for Japanese studies. In the long-range the task is to re-establish balance between researched areas and topics. Recently, the main task is to ensure equal attention to all studied regions, unbiased view and comparable, high quality of research.

**Mr. Petr Bláha** (M.A. in area studies, HUFs; M.A. in Korean Studies, Charles University) is on the staff of the Institute. He is now a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Social Studies, Charles University working on a doctoral dissertation concerning democratization in East Asia and Central Europe, comparing the features of the transition to democracy in the Republic of Korea and the Czech Republic. Since April 2005 he has worked as a researcher at the Department of East Asia of the Oriental Institute. In May 2005 he presented a paper 'The South Korean Presidential System – A Troublesome Case?' at the KSGSC convention held in London. As in previous years, he taught at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University two courses addressing East Asian political systems and geopolitics. In 2006/07 he will give lectures on modern Korean history as part of the B.A. course at the Korean Seminar, Charles University. Since 2004 he has been the chairman of the Czech-Korean Society.

### **Korean Library**

Librarian: **Jolana Klubrtová**, M.A.

On 9 March 2005, the Korean Library was visited by H. E. Mr. Chun Hae Jin, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Czech Republic. In July, 2005 Mrs. Zdeňka Klöslová, M.A. (Koreanist and the first librarian of the Korean Library) donated more than 200 publications to the Library.

### Publications

**Bláha, P.** 'Jadernou velmoc zachraňují brambory' [Nuclear Power is Being Saved by Potatoes]. In *Bulletin o rozvojové pomoci Člověka v tísni* March 2004/3/5.

-----, 'Democratization in the Globalization Age: Comparing East Asia and Central Europe' in *Globalization and Regionalism in East Central Europe and East Asia: Comparison*, 18 May, 2004, Prague; Institute of Political Studies, October 2004.

## Olomouc

### Palacký University

#### Scholar's Report:

During the academic sessions 2003 to 2006. **Dr. Park Mi-Young** continued to teach Korean language at the University.

#### Publication:

**Park, Mi-Young:** *Česko-korejský slovník - Ch'ek'o-hangugŏ sajŏn* [Czech-Korean Dictionary]. Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc 2004 (780pp.).

## FINLAND

### Helsinki

#### Helsinki School of Economics, Centre for Markets in Transition

#### Scholar's Report:

**Dr. Kristiina Korhonen** is enrolled at the School as a research fellow. She is an economic geographer specialising on foreign direct investment and investment policies of East Asian economies (especially South Korea) and has published a number of academic studies on East Asian investment policies and Finnish investment in East Asia. Her dissertation was the first Finnish doctoral thesis on South Korea. Dr. Korhonen lectures in the School HSE, a the University of Helsinki, and at the Helsinki Swedish School of Economics, among other places. In addition, she has organised international exhibitions and academic seminars. She is the Vice Chairman of the Finland – Republic of Korea Association.

Currently, Dr. Korhonen is working on three projects. First, she is participating the 'Nordic Investment in East Asia' research project at the Centre for Markets in Transition. The project aims to produce valuable first-hand information and professional analysis of Nordic (ie Finnish, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic) direct investments in Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, from both the firm and the host government perspectives. The project is supported by the Academy of Korean Studies, among others. Second, Dr. Korhonen is participating in the 'Managing Business in Turbulent Markets' research project, which is investigating the activities of Finnish companies operating in various emerging markets, particularly the Baltic States, North-West Russia, China, and South Korea. The study analyses the relations of Finnish companies with the local companies, the public sector and employees in these rapidly changing markets, enabling a comparison between the various market areas. Third, Dr. Korhonen is participating in the research project 'Promoting Korea in Finland'. The project will generate information on Finno-Korean relations from the perspective of civic organizations and individual persons dedicated to promoting the relationship of two distant countries. The project is supported by the Publication Subsidy Programme of the Korea Foundation.

Dr. Korhonen has recently presented the following papers in international conferences: 'The 1) Impact of Investment Policy Liberalisation on Foreign Direct Investment: The Case of Nordic Investment in South Korea' in the XIIth Euro-Asia Research Conference held in Barcelona, Spain, June 1-2, 2006. The paper has been selected for inclusion in the edited book to be published in 2006 by Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Ltd.

2) 'The Impact of Investment Policy Liberalisation on Foreign Direct Investment: The Case of Finnish Investment in South Korea' at the Fourth International Convention of Asian

Scholars (ICAS) held in Shanghai, China, August 20-24, 2005.

3) 'Intra-national Patterns of Foreign Direct Investment: The Case of Finnish Production Sites in South Korea' in the 19th Pacific Regional Science Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, July 25-28, 2005.

She was invited to give the following presentations: 1) 'Role of Technology in Finno-Korean Business' at the TIEKE Finnish Information Society Development Centre, April 5, 2006 ; 2) 'Role of Government Authority Services in Promoting Finno-Korean Businesses' in the 25th Anniversary Seminar of the Finland – Republic of Korea Association held in the Finnish Parliament, April 4, 2006 ; 3) 'Connection between Finland and Korea' in the Annual Meeting of the Finland – Republic of Korea Association, held at the Helsinki Finnish Club, February 15, 2006 ; 4) 'Challenges of Finnish Further Investment in South Korea' at the meeting of the Finland – Republic of Korea Trade Association, held at the WTC Helsinki, February 2, 2006 ; 5) 'Development of Finno-Korean Relations' at the Europe-Asia Seminar arranged jointly by the HSE/CEMAT and the Finland-Malaysia Association, held at the Helsinki School of Economics, October 18, 2005 ; and 6) 'Korean Literature in Finland' held at the book gallery Laterna Magica, March 9, 2005.

On December 29, 2005, Dr. Korhonen publicly defended her doctoral thesis entitled *Foreign Direct Investment in a Changing Political Environment. Finnish Investment Decisions in South Korea* at the Helsinki School of Economics. Professor Park Sam-Ock, Dean of College of Social Sciences of the Seoul National University, acted as the External Examiner.

#### Academic Programme of the School:

**The Korean Executive MBA (KEMBA):** The School has offered business education for Korean business executives since 1995 in cooperation with the Institute for Industrial Policy Studies in Korea. This university education has been carried out in the form of a one year Executive MBA Program. The cooperation has continued for ten years and during that time over 1,300 Korean students has graduated through this programme. The attendees come mainly from Korean enterprises' upper middle management and executives. In addition, there is an active HSE Alumni Association in Seoul. The KEMBA graduates are an important channel in deepening the Finno-Korean cooperation in the areas of economy, trade, culture, and most importantly, knowledge business.

Annually, three or four Helsinki School of Economics students participate in exchange programmes established between the School and Seoul National University and Yonsei University.

The course 'Doing Business in Asia' is given annually in the International Business programme of the School. The course provides a comparison between the business systems and country-specific business environments of the major Asian economies, including South Korea. The coordinator and lecturer of the programme is Dr. Korhonen.

#### Publications:

**Korhonen, Kristiin and Erja Kettunen,** *Pohjoismaiset investoinnit Itä-Aasian tiikeritalouksissa. Kohdemaina Singapore, Hongkong, Etelä-Korea ja Taiwan* [Nordic investment in East Asian Tiger Economies of Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan], Publications of the Helsinki School of Economics (2006), B-74, HeSePrint.

**Korhonen, Kristiina** with **Erja Kettunen and Mervi Lipponen**, *Development of Finno-Korean politico-economic relations*, Publications of the Helsinki School of Economics (2005), B-66, HeSePrint.

**Korhonen, Kristiina**, 'Foreign Direct Investment in a Changing Political Environment : Finnish Investment Decisions in South Korea', *Acta Universitatis Oeconomicae Helsingiensis* (2005), A-265, HeSe Print.

-----, 'Korean talousihme' [The Economic Miracle of South Korea], in Silde, Marja (ed.) *Katse Kaukoitään -ääniteluentosarja*, University of Helsinki, the University of the Third Age, (2005). (talking book, in Finnish).

## FRANCE

### Paris

#### École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Centre de Recherches sur la Corée (CRC)

##### A Chronicle of Changes:

In the context of the broad structural reforms which have marked the environment of European universities in the last few years, 2006 witnessed institutional and personnel change at EHESS Center for Korean Studies.

1) From a post-graduate school geared to the conferment of doctoral degrees only, EHESS finally embarked on an ambitious reform aimed at also creating a Research Masters Programme (M.A. in the Social Sciences) patterned on standard two-year courses sequenced in semesters. In association with other Korea specialists in Paris, one of its 28 options ('Asian Studies: Fields, Texts and Disciplines') began being taught last November. Just as the lecturers involved in the corresponding EPEL Tour, Master students who engage in Korean studies should now find it easier to travel around Europe to complete their training.

2) Inspired by a similar roadmap, the CNRS, National Center for Scientific Research, conditioned by the 2006 signing of its four-yearly research contracts to the merging of smaller teams into larger units aimed at both developing transversal projects and taking part in EU research calls or programmes. Putting together EHESS and CNRS specialists of China, Korea, and Japan a new unit (UMR 8173) was created, with Prof. Isabelle Thireau as its general director and three vice-directors for each area. After approval and election by members from the field of Korean Studies, Alain Delissen was appointed to be the director of the Korean team.

3) Currently under construction on the Seine left bank in the vicinity of the new National Library (BNF) and the future location of Inalco and Paris 7 Korean departments, the BULAC (University Library for Languages and Civilisations) is meant to accommodate in a single place with a unified catalogue most "non-Western" collections from participant institutions in Paris. In the wake of 1968, indeed, when Paris University was split into a few dozen institutions, library resources have also been broken up into harder to manage, smaller collections. In 2006, EHESS Centre for Korean Studies decided to step in while adding up its own resources to the ones already entrusted by Paris 7 Korean Department and "Langues O." (BIULO). The BULAC on-line catalogue can be logged at: <http://www.bulac.fr>

4) In order to foster new types of projects within the framework and agenda of EU research

programmes, the ANR (National Research Agency) was instituted as a new funding body in 2005. Endowed independently by this new institution, a three-year research project designed and managed by Valérie Gelézeau (see below) will be housed at the CRC-CNRS.

5) After twenty years of serving as a full-time researcher and Team director at CNRS and seven years as Directeur d'Etudes (Professor) at EHESS, Alexandre Guillemoz retired in August 2006. In addition to helping prepare the AKSE 2007 Conference with Yannick Bruneton from Paris 7, he will split his time between Paris and Ajoux in the mountains of Ardeche.

6) In June 2006, Alain Delissen was elected Directeur d'Etudes by the General Assembly of EHESS professors. With a programme in Modern Korean History, he will succeed Alexandre Guillemoz to the Korea Foundation Chair.

7) Currently *en délégation* (research fellow) for CNRS at the CRC, Valérie Gelézeau, Associate Professor at Marne la Vallée University was awarded the prestigious CNRS Prize (Bronze Medal) for outstanding achievements in her field, the geography of Korea.

#### Scholars' Reports:

Prof. **Charles K. Armstrong** from Columbia University spent a six-month sabbatical in Paris in 2006, during which time EHESS invited him to give a series of four lectures: 1) 13 January, 2006, 'Korea's Collision with Modernity, 1850 – 1953'; 2) 2 February, 2006 'South Korea: The Rise to Globalism'; 3) 17 February, 2006, 'North Korea: The Logic and Limits of Self-reliance'; 4) 24 February, 2006: 'One Korea, Many Koreas'.

In 2005-2006, **Prof. Alexandre Guillemoz** taught a seminar entitled "L'identité coréenne en question ?" In the same period, he also participated in the following thesis committees :

1) M. **Simon Kim**, *Une éthique de la création. Une étude sur les nouvelles de KIM Tong-in*, Université Paris 7 - Denis Diderot, UFR Langues et civilisations de l'Asie Orientale. Rapporteur et président du jury, 29 octobre 2005.

2) M. **Olivier Petit**, *La politique des villes nouvelles de la Région Métropolitaine de Séoul Des années 1980 aux années 2000*, ENPC, ENSG, Université Paris 8, École doctorale ville et environnement, Laboratoire IPRAUS, Ecole d'architecture Paris-Belleville, Discipline : Architecture. Projet architectural et urbain. Rapporteur, 5 avril 2006.

3) M. **Laurent Quisefit**, *Le rôle de la France dans le conflit coréen, 1950-1953 : contribution à une histoire diplomatique et militaire des relations Franco-coréennes*, Université Paris 7 - Denis Diderot, UFR Langues et civilisations de l'Asie Orientale, École doctorale, ED 131, Langue, Littérature, Image : civilisations et sciences humaines, UMR 8173 Chine, Corée, Japon. Rapporteur, 29 juin 2006.

During this same period, on March 21, at the invitation of the association Atmosphère he makes a presentation of the film "A yòt'am kut in Seoul" at the town of Mayenne and on May 2 presented a paper "Une mudang triviale" at Inalco.

**Valérie Gelézeau** has been a visiting scholar at the Weatherhead East Asian Institute and the Center for Korean Research, Columbia University in New York since 1 January, 2006. Her ongoing research projects pertain to two main fields, South Korean urban space and society , and Korean territorial dynamics. She is involved with has two research projects concerned with South Korean urban space: 1) 'Han'guk sahoe kaltŭng yŏn'gu' [Social Inequities in South Korea] with Prof. Choi Jangjib as director, and 2) 'Development and Discontent in a Globalized Economy' also with Prof. Choi. Regarding Korean territorial dynamics, she launched a research project as coordinator on 'North/South interfaces in the Korean peninsula' and is continuing work in progress about Paengnyŏn-do in the South Korean

border region. She has given the following lectures, and participated in the following workshops, and conferences: 1) Korean Modernism, the Visual City and Mass Housing Production (1950-1980)', Association for Asian Studies Annual Meeting, 5-9 April 2006, San Francisco, 2) 'Korean Modernity and Mass Housing Production. Interpreting the Rise of *Ap'a'ŭ Tanji* since the 1950's', a lecture given at the Centre for Korean Research, Columbia University, on April 18, 2005, and at the University of Leiden, on May 11, 2005 (EPEL: Exchange Programme for European Lecturers), 3) acted as a discussant at the workshop 'Imagining Korea, Imagining the World', Leiden University and Columbia University at Leiden, 12-14 May 2006, and 4) '*Ap'at'ŭ tanji*. Reevaluating architectural standards in South Korean Cities', NORAO (Nouvelles Organisations Régionales en Asie Orientale) Workshop, GDR Libergéo, Paris, 23 mai 2006.

In 2005-2006, **Prof. Alain Delissen** taught a seminar entitled 'Seoul 1925: Colonial Measuring (Surveys, Statistics, Censuses)'. At the invitation of the French Embassy, he went twice to Sŏul (October 18-30, 2006 and May 24-June 6, 2006) to help organize a joint-conference on 'Coming to terms with Collaboration: a Korean-French Perspective' which was hosted by Prof. Lim Jie-Hyun (RICH-Research Institute for Comparative History) at the Hanyang University from 1 to 3 June, 2006. On the same occasion of celebrating, in 2006, the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of French-Korean relations, he participated in another RICH international conference on 'Dealing with War Memories: Comparing History Textbooks' (30 to 31 May, 2006). He lectured in Geneva in January ('Seoul, Past and Present') and at Inalco ('What's in the "Image" of Korea?') in May. He made presentations in two research groups (on Kaesŏng (EFEO) in March; on the Korean Frontier (ANR-Interfaces) in June, and delivered a paper at Paris 7 University Conference on 'Social Control in Japan in the 1930s (18-20 May). In late June, he took part in his first Korea Foundation/AKSE Fellowship screening committee held at Oxford. He is currently working on digitizing a little known, yet important manuscript by Maurice Courant, *le Répertoire historique de l'Administration coréenne*.

#### Graduation at EHESS:

**Galmiche, Florence**, '*Anthropologie de la Corée : Histoire, problématiques et enjeux*', mémoire, Master Sciences Sociales – Mention Anthropologie, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, directeur : Alexandre Guillemoz, 119 p.

#### Publications:

**Dellisen, Alain**, (with Nedjmah Abdelfettah) 'Evasions and Obsessions – Differences and Repetitions in History Textbooks. France and Algeria', in *Nationalism and History Textbooks in Asia and Europe, Diverse Views on Conflicts Surrounding History*, pp. 239-278, Sŏngnam, AKS, 2006.

-----, 'Libérations de l'image en Corée', Laurent Gervereau (dir.), *Dictionnaire mondial des images*, Paris, Nouveaux mondes Editions, 2006.

\_\_\_\_, "La Coréenne de qualité et le Véritable Extrait de viande : meditations sur les us et usages de la Corée, De l'imaginaire orientaliste à l'imagination scientifique", Editorial Réseau Asie, Février 2006.

**Gelzéau, Valérie**, *Han'gug-ŭn ōttŏk'e ap'at'ŭ konghwagug-ŭn toeŏnna? P'ŭlangŭ chirihak-cha kwanch'al*. Seoul, Humanitas, 2006. Korean translation by Kil Haiyon and Park Sanghoon.

-----, 'Changing Socio-Economic Environment, Housing Culture and New Urban Segregations in Seoul', 30 pp. Research report supported by a KRF Grant funded by the

Korean Government (MOEHRD, Basic Research Fund : KFR-20046005-B00016). Korean translation forthcoming in *Asia yŏn'gu*.

-----, 'Urban Modernization, Architectural Modernity and Mass Housing in South Korea. Explaining the Rise of *Ap'at'ŭ Tanji*', *La Géographie. Acta Geographica*, n°1519, December 2005, pp. 44-66. French.

-----, Translation, notes and commentaries of *Corée. Espace et société* [Korea. Space and Society], Korean Geographical Society and Kyohak-sa, 2005. Translation by Frédéric Boulesteix and Jae-kyong Lee.

----, 'Some Virtues of a Pluridisciplinary and Intercultural Approach', *Editorial Réseau Asie*, June 2006.

**Guillemoz, Alexandre**, 'Le Paeyŏnsin-gut, rituel pour les bateaux', Musée national pour la Marine, 2 et 3 décembre 2005", *Culture Coréenne*, n° 71, décembre, p. 21-22.

Academic Programme:

1) Doctoral seminars:

Prof. Alexandre Guillemoz: 'L'identité coréenne en question'.

Prof. Alain Delissen: 'Seoul 1925: Colonial Measuring (Surveys, Statistics, Censuses)'.

2) EPEL and/or AFPEC Friday Lectures:

'Séminaire européen pluridisciplinaire de formation à la recherche sur la Corée'.

Thanks to continued support from the Korea Foundation, AKSE and AFPEC (Association Française Pour l'Etude de la Corée), the Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (EPEL) had its third series at EHESS with the following 21 lectures.

1) 4 November, 2005: **Dr. Cheong Soobok**, 'Confucianism and Korean society, on *Han'gug-in non*.

2) 18 November, 2005: **Dr. Cheong Soobok**, 'Social Conflicts and Social Movements in Contemporary Korea (1945-2000)'.

3) 25 November, 2005: **Prof. Kim Doo-jin** (IEP Paris), 'EU Trade Policy and the Globalisation of Korean Multinational Companies'.

4) 2 December, 2005: **Dr. Chang Miran**, 'The Construction of Women as a 'subject' in Korea'.

5) 9 December, 2005: **Prof. Roald Maliangkay** (Amsterdam University), 'Hits and Misses: Korean Popular Music in the 1950s'.

6) 16 December, 2005: **Prof. Jörg Plassen** (Bochum University), 'How Much Did a Silla Monk Know about Chinese Thought? On the intertextuality of Wŏnhyo's Works'.

7) 6 January, 2006: **Prof. Elisabeth Chabanol** (EFEO): Kyŏngju in the First Half of the Sixth Century'.

8) 20 January, 2006: **Prof. Martina Deuchler** (SOAS), 'Localized Elites In Late Chosŏn Korea'.

9) 27 January, 2006: **Dr. Ahn Yonson** (Leipzig University), 'Identity Reconstruction of Korean "Comfort Women" and Japanese Soldiers during World War II'.

10) 10 February, 2006: **Prof. Alain Delissen** (EHESS), 'Seoul 1920s: the Sense of the Everyday Life'.

11) 10 March, 2006: **Prof. Koen De Ceuster** (Leiden University), 'Sin and The City: Christian Responses to Urban Decadence in Colonial Korea'.

12) 17 March, 2006: **Prof. Anders Karlsson** (SOAS), 'Territory and History: Spatial Considerations in Late Chosŏn Historiography'.

- 13)** 24 March, 2006: **Prof. Carl Saxer** (Copenhagen University), ‘Globalization as Policy: The First 10 Years in South Korea’. [NB: cancelled lecture].
- 14)** 31 March, 2006: **Prof. Daniel Bouchez** (CNRS), ‘On the *Kuunmong*: Why Nine Clouds?’.
- 15)** and **16)** 7 April, 2006 (morning and afternoon): **Dr. James Lewis** (Oxford University), ‘Korea-Japanese relations from antiquity to the 21st century?, Part 1 and Part 2’.
- 17)** 28 April, 2006: **Prof. Rüdiger Frank** (Universität Wien), ‘Economic transformation in Europe and Asia and the Case of North Korea’.
- 18)** 5 May, 2006: **Prof. Antonetta Bruno** (Rome University), ‘Ideology and Intertextuality: Making History of Literature’.
- 19)** 12 May, 2006: **Prof. Eckart Dege** (Kiel University), ‘P’yöngyang, Both the Oldest and the Newest City of Korea’.
- 20)** 19 May, 2006: **Dr. Judith Cherry** (Sheffield University), ‘Killing Five Birds with One Stone: Changing Perceptions of Inward Foreign Direct Investment in South Korea’.
- 21)** 26 May, 2006: **Prof. Choi Seung-un** (Paris 7 University), ‘The *-ke* Verbal Ending and Its Telic Function’.

Collective Research Activities:

Two new research groups (on political violence in Korean society; and on Tasan’s private letters) were born at the CRC, which are still at an initial stage. A report will be presented next year about their work.

The following are two research projects being conducted at the CRC:

**Project 1)** ‘North/South Interfaces in the Korean Peninsula’ which is contracted with the French National Research Agency (2005 Junior Research Program Award, 2006-2008).

Scientific coordinator: Valérie Gelézeau

Participants: Eric Bidet (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies), Elisabeth Chabanol (Ecole Française d’Extrême-Orient), Sébastien Colin (Sciences Po Paris), Koen De Ceuster (Leiden University), Alain Delissen (EHESS), Perrine Fruchart-Ramond (EHESS), Benjamin Joinau (EHESS), Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan (KOFO post-doctoral fellow).

The project intends to renew the perspective of Korean studies in France and abroad by focusing on North/South interfaces, considered in a broader sense as all the contact areas between both countries, and thus, opening on a cross-disciplinary analysis. Based on a dynamics of knowhow exchange between various fields in the social sciences (archaeology, anthropology, geography, history, sociology and political science), the research starts from the novel hypothesis that, far from being a simple background, the division between North and South Korea acted as an essential matrix for structuring both societies, and bore the mark of long-term tensions running through the peninsula. The research will therefore offer a new approach of political interfaces between North and South, by analyzing the role of South Korean civil society in the North/South dialogue. Furthermore, different types of interfaces will be examined, both material (the border zone) and symbolic (contemporary North Korean ‘myths’, as produced by the South Korean media). The project also aims to exceed the limits of contemporary history, by undertaking the archaeological study of the central region, where the division between North and South Korea came to materialize.

A project workshop was held on 27 and 28 June in Paris. The programme consisted of the following presentation:

**Valérie Gelézeau**, ‘An Island as Interface – Critical Position of Paengnyön-do in the Korean Border Region’

**Eric Bidet**, ‘Civil Society and the Relations between North and South Korea’.

**Elisabeth Chabanol**, ‘The development of Kaesöng Industrial Zone and its Impact on the Archeological Heritage of the Region’.

**Sébastien Colin**, 'The two Koreas and the Tumen River Economic Development Programme: Actors, Contacts and Current Plans'.

Koen De Ceuster, 'With a Single Stroke Take Two: Korean Brush Painting as Interface between the North and the South'.

**Alain Delissen**, 'From Kyōnggi-do to Kangwōn-do: Kūmgansan in the North/South Interfaces'.

**Perrine Fruchart-Ramond**, 'The two Korea's mutual perceptions'.

**Benjamin Joinau**, 'North/South Interfaces and South Korean Cinema.'

**Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan**, 'History of South Korean Elites Seen through Associations and Networks of Northern Natives'.

## **Project 2) 'Studies in Shamanism'**

Project Director : Alexandre Guillemoz.

Created in March 2006, this workshop deals with anthropological research in France about Korean Shamanism. The purpose of the workshop consists in presenting the actual situation of research in France about Korean Shamanism by processing materials Prof. Guillemoz has been collecting during his 30 years of research activity (various archives, articles, notes, audio and video recording) to make them available for consultation and use for further research. Such a processing is to result in the creation of a website, and in the publication of a book about the mudang Hong Insun. The members of the project team are: Alexandre Guillemoz (EHESS), Han Yumi (Paris 7), Hervé Péjaudier (EHESS), Claudine Bacri, Kim Kyung-mi (EHESS), Hong Seo-yeon (EHESS)

For developments (in French), see : <http://lodel.ehess.fr/crc/document.php?id=360>.

Two existing research groups have redefined their topics:

### **Research Group 1) 'Han'gug-hak/Korean Studies: Translations and Circulations'**

Peritexts of or about the following texts were translated, edited and discussed:

*Samguk sagi*, Kim Pusik (Yannick Bruneton), *Samguk yusa* Iryōn (Yannick Bruneton), *Sambong-jip* [Kwōn Kūn] (Isabelle Sancho), *Tongūi pogam* [Hō Chun] (Kim Taeyōl), *Ilche sidae pinmin saenghwal-sa* [Kang Man'gil] (Alain Delissen), *Kongja-ga chugoya nara-ga sanda* [Kim Kyōngil] (Park Janghee), *Haedong cheguk-ki* [Sin Sukchu] (Song Ūi-jong), *Sajog-ūro tōtput chinūn mal* [Ch'oe Illam] (Chōng Ūnjin), *Han'gug-ūi chōngch'e-sōng* [T'ak Sōksan] (Hō Kyōng), *Hanyang-ga* (anon.) (Alain Delissen), *Kugō munbōp* [Ko Yōnggūn] (Kim Jin-Ok). The members of the research group are: A. Delissen (dir.) with Y. Bruneton, Heo Kiong, Kim Daeyeol, Kim Jin-Ok, Jeong Eun-jin, Pierre-Emmanuel Roux, Isabelle Sancho. For developments (in French), see : <http://lodel.ehess.fr/crc/document.php?id=154>.

### **Research Group 2) 'Gender Issues in Korea : On Hoju-je'**

The *responsables* of the research group are Alexandre Guillemoz and Yim Eunsil. The members are Anne-Lise Caissial, Florence Galmiche, Alexandre Guillemoz, Hong Seo-yeon, Kim Eun-young, Kim Hee-yeon, Kim Kyung-mi, Ko Young-ja, Lee Eun-joo, Park Jang-hee, Elise Prébin, Stéphane Thévenet and Yim Eunsil.

This year we chose as the theme of the group's research the abolition of *hoju-je* which refracts the set of questions on the women in the south-Korean society. By refraining from using culturalism or post-modernism, we focussed our research on the discourses of scholars. These discourses presuppose the representations and the belief about women through the different forms, academic, militant, political and legal, etc. In this perspective, we privileged several axes of research: the historicisation of *hoju-je* as a legal and administrative system which goes back at the Japanese colonial period; a chronology of the movement for the abolition of *hoju-je*; the identification of the main scholastic producers of discourses (the list of the gender studies centres, and the list of the publications concerning the question of *hoju-*

je); and its forms of diffusion. By comparing these different data, we sketched a space of the discourses, characterized above all by the opposition between abolitionists and anti-abolitionists. It also allowed us to give an account of the evolution of this space in which the legal aspects prevail against the social aspects as the issue become political (from 2000).

### **Universite Paris 7 – Denis Diderot**

#### **Section d'études coréennes, Unité de Formation et de Recherche, Langues et civilisations de l'Asie Orientale**

##### General Information:

The **Universite Paris 7 – Denis Diderot** will be moving out of its current Jussieu campus in 2007. The new campus will be located in the southeast part of Paris (13e arrondissement) in a newly constructed area next to the Seine river. The Asian Studies department will join a building dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century. It will be located on the fifth and sixth floors of this building. The East Asian library will benefit from this move and have a new look and new books! A Korean Studies Institute is to be opened, overlooking a Korean-style garden. This garden, generously financed by the Korea Foundation, will be created in the 150 square meter patio which has been given to us on the sixth floor of the building. It will be designed by a Korean architect.

The new address is University Paris 7 –Denis Diderot, UFR LCAO, Section d'études, coréennes, Rue Marguerite Duras, 75013 Paris FRANCE. The move of the Universite Paris 7 to a new campus will be the occasion for creating a synergy with other academic institutions in France and in Europe.

##### Scholar's Report:

**Yannick Bruneton** was elected Secretary of the AKSE in July 2005 in order to have charge of the organization of the AKSE 2007 Conference to be held in France in Dourdan, from 16 to 20 April, 2007. He gave the following presentation in 2006: 'The Silla Buddhist Monk Tosŏn (827-898): A Remarkable Example in Korean Historiography', at the international workshop 'Biography and Historiography in Chinese and Korean Buddhism', held at Hamburg University, July 2006. He is planning to organize a workshop about epigraphical studies in Asia in collaboration with sinologists in Paris next year. Dr. Bruneton spent two weeks at the AKS in August in order to prepare the Korean part of this workshop.

### **Marne-la-Vallée**

#### **Université de Marne-la-Vallée**

##### Scholar's Report:

**Dr. Valérie Gelézeau**, who has been Associate Professor of Geography since 1 September, 1999, has been seconded to the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) since 1, September, 2004 : Laboratoire Chine-Corée-Japon (UMR 8173 CNRS-EHESS), Equipe Corée, 22 av. Du Président Wilson, 75 116 Paris. She has also been a Visiting Scholar at Columbia University's Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Center for Korean Research for the session 2006-2007. Her specialised research fields are cultural, urban and regional geography. Her current research topics include Seoul's urban spaces (public and private), and Korean regions and Korean border zone. In the past two years, she has presented the following papers at international conferences: 1) 'Korean Modernism, the Visual City and Mass Housing Production: Charting the Cycle of *Ap'at'û Tanji* (1950-1980)', Association for Asian Studies Annual Meeting, 5-9 April 2006, San Francisco; 2) 'Rearrangement of

Residential Areas by the Ideology of Modernity', Asian Culture Symposium, Kwangju, 23-25 February 2005; and 3) 'Region, Regionalism and Regionalization in Korea', Panel at the Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, San Diego, 4-7 March, 2004.

#### Publications

**Gelézeau, Valérie**, 'La Corée en miettes. Régions et territoires [Korea in Pieces. Regions and Territories]'. N°51 de la revue *Géographie et Culture*. Paris, L'Harmattan, hiver 2004.

-----, *Séoul, ville géante, cités radieuses (Seoul, Giant City, Radiant Cities)*. Paris, CNRS Editions, 2003.

-----, with T. Sanjuan et al. (ed.), *Les grands hôtels en Asie. Modernité, dynamiques urbaines et sociabilité (Grand Hotels in Asia. Modernity, Urban Dynamics and Sociability)*. Paris, Publication de la Sorbonne, 2003.

-----, 'Modernisation urbaine, modernité architecturale et logement de masse. L'exemple des grands ensembles sud-coréens' [Urban Modernisation, Architectural Modernity and Mass Housing: the Case of South-Korean Apartment Complexes], *La Géographie. Acta Géographica*, n°1519, Décembre 2005, pp. 44-66.

-----, 'Les *tanji* sud-coréens : des grands ensembles au cœur de la ville' [South Korean *Tanji* : Apartment Complexes Within the Core of Cities], in *Le monde des grands ensembles*, F. Dufaux et A. Fourcaut dir. Paris, Creaphis, 2004, pp. 178-201.

-----, with Alain Delissen, 'La péninsule coréenne' [The Korean Peninsula], chapitre 26, in *Asies Nouvelles*, M. Foucher dir., 2002, pp. 315-326.

-----, 'La modernisation de l'habitat en Corée du Sud. Usage et image des appartements de style occidental' [Housing Modernisation in South Korea : Use and Image of Western Style Apartments], *Annales de géographie*, n° 620, juillet-août 2001, pp. 405-424.

-----, 'Les très grandes villes de la péninsule coréenne' [Mega-Cities in the Korean Peninsula], in Pierre Bruyelle, dir., *Les très grandes concentrations urbaines*. Paris, SEDES, 2000, Dossier des Images Economiques du Monde, pp. 298-302.

-----, 'Des villages de la lune rénovés à Séoul. Reconstruction urbaine et ménage social', [Renewal of Seoul's Moon Villages : Urban Reconstruction and Social Destruction], *Espace Géographique*, XXVI, n° 1, 1997, pp 1-11.

## **GERMANY**

### **Berlin**

#### Reports of Individual Scholars:

After participating in AKSE 2007 held in Sheffield in July 2005, **Prof. Ingeborg Göthel**, formerly of the Humboldt University continued her longstanding public relations work on Korea. She gave numerous radio and television interviews on current events on the Korean peninsula. On the same themes she wrote various articles in daily and weekly newspapers. She took part in the international symposium 'Mural Paintings from the Goguryeo Kingdom', October, 2005 and published in [www.koreheute.de](http://www.koreheute.de). She wrote an article on the Koguryō graves in North Korea which she has visited since the 1960s.

She delivered the main speech in a conference organised by the German East Asia Mission in November, 2005 in Berlin entitled 'Ways to Unification in Germany and Korea'.

**Dr. Sonja Häußler**, formerly of the Humboldt University gave has given the following conference papers: 1) 'The Social Position and Literary Activities of Korean Yangban Women in the Late Chosŏn', at the 9th International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women, Ehwa University, Seoul, June 19–24, 2005; 2) 'The Evolution of *Kyubang kasa*, a Lyric Genre from the Late Chosŏn: The Case of Hwajŏn ka', at the 22st Conference of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe, Sheffield, 4 to 8, 2005 ; 3) Experiences and Problems of Translating Premodern Korean Literature into German', at the panel discussion on 'Cultural Exchange between Korea and Germany' in the Goethe House Frankfurt/Main during the Frankfurt Book Fair, Oct. 18, 2005 ; 4) 'The Frankfurt Book Fair – Perspectives and Strategies for Introducing Korean Literature in Germany', at the Round Table 'Dynamic Korea: International Relations for Korea in Europe', hosted by the Korean Overseas Information Service, Republic of Korea, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Germany, Berlin, Oct. 21, 2005 ; and 5) 'Preserving and Creating *Kyubang kasa* in Contemporary Korea: A Traditional Genre in a Rapidly Changing Socio-Cultural Environment', at the International Conference dedicated to the 150th Anniversary of the Faculty of Asian and African Studies at the Sankt Petersburg State University and to the 100th Anniversary of A.A. Kholodovich, Sankt Petersburg, 4 to 6 April, 2006. In addition, she contributed a number of publications to the 2005 Frankfurt Book Fair where Korea was invited as the guest of honour. She also translated the text for the exhibition *History of Korean Printing* in the Korean Hall at the Book Fair.

#### Publications:

**Häußler, Sonja.** "Creating and Preserving *Kyubang kasa* in Contemporary Korea: A Traditional Genre in a Rapidly Changing Socio-Cultural Environment" (in Russian). In *Vestnik tsentra korejskovo jazyka i kultury*, vol. 9, Sankt Petersburg: Publ. House of the University of Sankt Petersburg, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_, (with Chu Jongchol). [trl.] Bae Bien-u [Pae Pyŏng-u]. Chongmyo. *Der Königliche Ahnenschrein*. Tübingen: Wasmuth, 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_, (with Kang You-gyu). [trl.] Su Jung In [Sŏ Chŏng-in]. Heimkehr [*Kwihyang*]. in: *Moderne koreanische Erzählungen*. hrsg. v. Sylvia Bräsel u. Lie Kwang-sook. München: Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, 2005. (in Collaboration with Kang Yŏ-gyu).

\_\_\_\_\_, (with Chu Jongchol). [trl.] Kim Wonil. *Unvergessen [Mimang]*. in: *Moderne koreanische Erzählungen*. hrsg. v. Sylvia Bräsel u. Lie Kwang-sook. München: Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_, [trl.] *Koreanische Autoren: Pak Wanso*. Seoul/Frankfurt am Main: The Korean Organizing Committee for the Guest of Honour at the Frankfurt Book Fair 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_, [trl.] *Koreanische Autoren: O Kyuwon*. Seoul/Frankfurt am Main: The Korean Organizing Committee for the Guest of Honour at the Frankfurt Book Fair 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_, [trl.] *Enter Korea: Gastland der Frankfurter Buchmesse 2005*. Vom Jikji zum U-Book. ed. by KOGAF, Seoul: alt-c. Inc., 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_, (with Choo Geum-Hwan). [trl.] *Koreanische Literatur der Gegenwart*. LiteraTOUR Korea. ed. by Jung Eunkyong u. Choe Kyoung-In, Seoul: KOGAF, 2005.

#### **Erfurt**

#### **Universität Erfurt**

#### Scholar's Report:

**You Jae Lee**, a Ph.D. student at the University of Erfurt, organized an international workshop

'Chancen und Grenzen der Alltagsgeschichte', for the Arbeitsstelle Historische Anthropologie of the Universität Erfurt and RICH of Hanyang University in Söul, from 23 to 24 June, 2005. He has participated in the DAAD International Study Programme 'Imagining the World - Imagineering the World' at the Bauhaus University in Weimar (Germany), The University of Erfurt (Germany), Yonsei University (Söul, Korea), Hanyang University (Söul, Korea), Kyönggi University (Suwöñ, Korea), Waseda University (Tökyö, Japan), Yokohama National University (Yokohama, Japan) since April 2006.

Publications:

**Lee, You Jae**, 'Weber Sinbu-ga pon singminji Chosön: Katolik sön'gyo-üi kündae-söng [Norbert Weber's Colonial Korea: The Modernity of Catholic Mission], in: *Söyangsa yön'gu* [The Journal of Western History], Nr. 32, May 2005, S. 149-189. (Korean).

----- with Sun-Ju Choi, 'Entwicklungshilfe. Die koreanische Arbeitsmigration in Deutschland' in *Ausstellungskatalog Kölnischer Kunstverein* u.a. (Hg.), Projekt Migration, Köln 2005, S. 735-742; 831-832.

----- with Dong-Ki Lee, 'Alltag und westliche Methode? Rezeption und Forschung der Alltagsgeschichte in Südkorea' in *WerkstattGeschichte* 40, 14. Jg. (2005), S. 49-69.

----- with Yi Sangrok, 'Pürorogü: Kuggyöng nömnün ilsangsa. Han'guk-kwa t'ogil ilsang-üi mannam' [Prologue: Transnational *Alltagsgeschichte*. The Encounter of Korean and German *Alltagsgeschichte*] in *Ilsangsa-ro ponün Han'guk kün/hyöndae-sa* [Modern Korean History from the the Perspective of *Alltagsgeschichte*], Söul 2006.

----- with Park Eun Young, Translators epilogue, in Jürgen Osterhammel, *Singminjuüi*, Söul 2006, S. 183-189.

----- with Hwang Pöngju, 'Kündae-wa p'ongnyök' [Modernity and Violence] in: *Transtoria* Nr. 4 (2004).

----- with Yi Sangrok, 'Ilsangsa-ro ponün Han'guk künhyöndae-sa' [Modern Korean History from the Perspective of *Alltagsgeschichte*], Seoul 2006.

----- with Park Eun Young, translation of Jürgen Osterhammel, *Singminjuüi*, Seoul 2006. [Kolonialismus, München 2003].

**Hamburg**  
**Universität Hamburg**

General Information:

Eleven students finished the masters degree during the last two years, and the student exchange programme with Hankook University of Foreign Studies is in full swing. Some of the Hamburg students also participated in the International Summer Session at Hufs. Korean Studies at Hamburg is now in the process of being restructured so there will be a B.A. and a M.A. programme according to European norms for credit transfer.

Editorial work on the eleventh Korea yearbook of the Institute of Asian Affairs, *Korea 2006 - Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft* was in its final stages in July 2006. The yearbook was due to appear in September. The yearbook consists of regular updates on domestic politics and the foreign policy of the ROK, the economy of the ROK and the DPRK plus, on average, eight

academic articles on particular topics. This will be the last German-language yearbook on Korea. Preparations for an English-language version of the yearbook were under way in mid-2006. A publication grant from the Academy of Korean Studies will help facilitate this new international publication project of the GIGA Institute of Asian Studies.

At the end of September, 2006, the secretary of the Institute, Ms. Nagel, lecturer Kangsun Lee, and a small group of co-workers from the administration organized a 'Korean Culture Week' along with the help of students, Prof. An, and a group of Korean friends from outside the University. There was an exhibition of paintings by the famous painter Eun Nim Ro, who lives and works in Hamburg, a photo exhibition about the history of Korean Studies at Hamburg, public lectures, and daily showings of Korean films. Other highlights were a show of traditional official and private clothing, and a presentation of ceremonies (coming of age, marriage, tea ceremony), for both of which a group of 25 artists had traveled all the way from Korea. During the week a Korean restaurant had pitched up a tent outside the institute, and so also this important part of Korean culture was tested.

#### Scholars' Reports:

During the one-year interim period following Prof. Werner Sasse's retirement in September 2006, **Prof. An Jung-Hee** will take responsibility for the Korean Studies programme at Hamburg. The funding for this interim year will be provided by the Korea Foundation. Any rumors about the abolition of the programme of Korean Studies at Hamburg are unfounded. The year will be used to search for the successor to Prof. Sasse's position in an open international competition, to be filled starting with the winter semester 2007. An official announcement will be forthcoming.

**Dr. Thomas Kern**, who was until April 2006 a Korea Foundation Research Fellow, gave the following Korea-related presentations in 2005/2006: 1) 'The Transformation of Anti-Americanism in South Korea'. *International Convention of Asia Scholars 4*, Shanghai (PR China), 20.-24.08.2005; 2) 'The Growth of Protestant Churches in South Korea'. *Rethinking Inequalities. 7th Conference of the European Sociological Association*, Torun (Poland), 09.-12.09.2005; 3) 'Strukturdynamiken im Prozess der Demokratisierung' [Structural Dynamics in the Process of Democratization]. *Korean Studies Conference at the University of Vienna*, Vienna (Austria) 25.-26.11.2005; and 4) 'Human Resource Development and Innovation in South Korea'. *Growing Importance in the Global Innovation System Technological, Social and Cultural Dimensions*, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, 17.-19.3.2006. In the Spring of 2006, Dr. Kern was awarded a major two-year grant by the Volkswagen Foundation to lead a research project entitled 'Innovation and Contention. Protest Waves in South Korea, 1988–2005'. The project, to be conducted at the IFA and in the field, is expected to begin in mid- 2006.

**Dr. habil. Patrick Köllner**, Senior Research Fellow, gave numerous interviews in 2005/2006 for radio and newspapers on current events on the Korean peninsula. Various pieces of information on Korean studies in Germany were distributed via e-mail, on average once a month. The network now encompasses 125 persons, mostly academics in Germany and South Korea. Admission to the network is open to every interested person (contact: [koellner@giga-hamburg.de](mailto:koellner@giga-hamburg.de)).

At the end of September 2006, **Prof. Werner Sasse** retired. At the end of the 'Korean Culture Week' (see above), there was a lively farewell party for Prof. Sasse, at which representatives from the the Korean Embassy and the Korea Foundation were present, and at which Prof. Sasse was presented with a plaque of appreciation from the Korean government.

Publications:

**Kern, Thomas**, *Südkoreas Pfad zur Demokratie. Modernisierung, Protest, Regimewechsel* [South Korea's Path to Democracy. Modernization, Protest, Regime Change]. Frankfurt: 2005 Campus (*habilitation thesis*)

-----, 'Anti-Americanism in South Korea: From Structural Strains to Protest'. *Korea Journal* 45 (2005) 1: 257-288.

-----, 'Das südkoreanische Gesundheitswesen: Historische Entwicklung, Leistungsfähigkeit, Herausforderungen' [The South Korean Health System: Historical Development, Performance, Challenges], in: Patrick Köllner (ed.): *Korea 2005. Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft*. Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 2005, pp. 169-192 (with Sang-hui Nam).

-----, 'Gesundheitspolitik für psychisch Kranke: Die Fragmentierung des psychiatrischen Sektors in Südkorea' [Health Policy for Psychiatric Patients: The Fragmentation of the Psychiatric Sector in South Korea], in: Patrick Köllner (ed.): *Korea 2005. Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft*. Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 2005, pp. 193-208 (with Sang-hui Nam).

-----, 'Südkorea [South Korea]. In: Mario Petri/ Ulrich Schnier/ Jürgen Bellers (eds.): *Handbuch der transitorischen Systeme, Diktaturen und autoritären Regime der Gegenwart*. Münster: LIT, 2006, pp. 471-477.

-----, 'Modernisierung und Demokratisierung: Das Erklärungspotenzial neuer differenzierungstheoretischer Ansätze am Fallbeispiel Südkoreas' [Modernization and Democratization: The Explanatory Potential of New Differentiation Theoretical Approaches in the Case of South Korea] *Working Papers Global and Area Studies*. German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, 2006.

**Köllner, Patrick** (ed.), *Korea 2005 - Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft*, Hamburg: IFA, 2005, 317 pp.

-----, 'Schlaglichter der Wirtschaft Südkoreas 2004/2005', in: Köllner (ed.), *Korea 2005*, op.cit., pp. 49-64.

-----, 'Politik und Wirtschaft Nordkoreas 2004/2005', in: Köllner (ed.), *Korea 2005*, op.cit., pp. 235-244.

-----, 'Korea, Dem. VR', in: Ostasiatischer Verein, *Wirtschaftshandbuch Asien-Pazifik 2005/2006*, Hamburg, 2005, pp. 261-269.

-----, 'Korea, Republik', in: Ostasiatischer Verein, *Wirtschaftshandbuch Asien-Pazifik 2005/2006*, Hamburg 2005, pp. 275-292.

**Kiel**

**Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel**

Scholar's Report:

On 21 October 2005 **Prof. Eckart Dege** spoke at the fifth international conference of the Society of Chindo Studies in Chindo-ŭp on 'Honbok-tong – a village between farm and sea one generation ago'.

In 2005/2006 he gave illustrated lectures on 'North and South Korea – the Unequal Brothers' at the Geographical Societies of Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne. On 12 May, 2006 he gave a lecture on 'P'yŏngyang – Both the Oldest and the Newest City in Korea' at EHESS in Paris. This lecture was supported by AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, financed by the Korea Foundation.

From 24 September to 18 October, 2006, he took thirty of his geography students on a field trip to South Korea, which was supported by the Korea Foundation. During these 3 1/2 weeks they visited all provinces (including Cheju-do) studying the regional geography and culture of Korea. This field trip was prepared in a seminar (2 hours per week) during the summer term 2006. It will be summed up in a report prepared by the students and published on CD-ROM.

## **Tübingen**

### **Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen**

#### General Information:

Three scholars from outside of Tübingen have been engaged during the past two terms to teach modules in Korean language and Korean Studies. **Dr. (Ms.) Yu Suyon** and **Dr. (Mr.) Noh Chaebong** taught 'Intercultural Communication II' during the winter term for the academic session 2005/2006, while **Dr. (Mr.) Chun-Gi Min**, a visiting lecturer financed by the Korean Research Foundation for a year, taught 'Conversation I, II' for in the winter term of the same session, and 'Korean Writing in mixed Script II' and 'Introduction to Korea' during the summer term 2006.

In December 2005, an agreement for a student exchange programme was signed between Yonsei University and Tübingen University. Melika Mekic, from the Department of Korean Studies will go to Seoul to attend the Korean Language programme at Yonsei. Another student, Michael Metzinger, was given a grant for the winter term 2006/2007 by the Korea Foundation to study Korean language and to attend of Korean Studies lectures at Yonsei.

A grant for a 'Visiting Lectureship' will be tenable for one year from October, 2006 to September, 2007 which is fund by the Academy of Korean Studies.

#### Scholar's Report:

On May 30, 2006, **Dr. Moon-Ey Song** spoke on the subject 'Warum bleibt Koreanistik klein?' in the seminar 'Methoden und Arbeitsweisen in den Ostasienwissenschaften' in the Department. of Chinese Studies at the Eberhard-Karls-University in Tübingen. She translated *Chŏnjaeng-gwa sahoe* [Der Krieg und die Gesellschaft – Sozialgeschichte des Koreakriegs] by Kim Dong-Choon from Korean into German, assisted by Nina Berger and Anne Barbara Fröhlich. Dr. Song attended a Korea-Workshop 'Die Aufarbeitung der jüngsten Vergangenheit – eine Herausforderung für die politische Bildung in Korea und Deutschland' which took place on September 11 and 12, 2006 in Berlin.

## GREAT BRITAIN

### British Association for Korean Studies

#### 2006 Conference:

The Association hosted its 2006 Biennial Conference at Halifax Hall at The University of Sheffield from the evening of 6 September to 5PM on 7 September. The theme of the Conference was 'Generations in Korea : Past, Present and Future'. Following the Reception and Conference Dinner on the 6th, the Conference Address was given by the Sheffield-born author Margaret Drabble, who spoke on 'The Writing of *The Red Queen*'. The session, which was chaired by Dr. Agnita Tennant, provoked a lively discussion. On 7th September, there were the following consecutive panels : **Panel 1** (Chair - Grace Koh) - Han-rok Kang – 'Sickness of the Spirit: Madness in Chosŏn Korea' ; Sowon Park – 'Metempsychosis and Chiasmatic Encounter: On Margaret Drabble's *The Red Queen*' ; Andrew Logie – 'Ch'oe Inhun's *A Grey Man*: the struggle for identity as a young, intellectual male in the postwar era' ; **Panel 2** (Chair – James Hoare) - David Prendergast, 'Ties that Bind: Ageing and Intergenerational Relations in Korea' ; Son Key-young , 'A Millennium-Old Tale of Two Actors in Alliance Politics: An Elite Norm of 'Serving the Great' and Grass-root Defiance in US-South Korea Alliance' ; David Lee, 'Seoul Status: The Rise of Kangnam and Its Implications for Modern Korea' ; **Panel 3** (Chair – Mark Morris) - Mihye Cho, 'Korean Cultural Policy in Paradigm Shift: from Preserving National Culture to Creating Culture' ; Andrew Jackson , 'Neither Here nor There: Positive Responses to Modernity in South Korean Film' ; Aramchan Lee, 'A Shift toward Masculinity in Korean Cinema since the Economic Crisis of 1997' ; **Panel 4** (Chair – John Swenson-Wright) - Hyung-A Kim, 'Evolution of Generational Change Within Korea's Democratisation Movement: From the 6.3 Generation to the 386 Generation' ; Young-mi Kim – 'Generational Change and Ideological Preferences in South Korea' ; Alon Levkowitz – 'Threat Perceptions in Korea: Generation or Political Change ?'.

#### Student Bursaries:

In the Spring of 2005, the British Korean Veterans' Association agreed to make an annual donation of £5,000 to the British Association for Korean Studies to establish a bursary scheme for use by students doing Korean Studies degree programmes which mandate that they spend one academic session in Korea receiving intensive language tuition. A **Bursary Committee** was set up to administer the funds and to distribute bursaries to students with Prof. James H. Grayson (Sheffield), Dr. Grace Koh (SOAS), and Dr. James B. Lewis (Oxford) as members. Seven students applied of whom five received a bursary of £1000 each. The recipients are Andrew Blake (SOAS), Laura Dyson (Sheffield), Patrick Ellen (Sheffield), Emanuela Nalaskowska (Sheffield), and Susanne Sutherland (Sheffield). The bursary is called 'The British Korean Veterans Association / Samsung Study Year Abroad Bursary' because the funding comes from a grant for academic scholarships made by the Samsung Group to the Veterans' Association. Bursaries are understood to be a memorial to British soldiers who served and died during the Korean War.

### **Durham**

#### Publications:

Pratt, Keith, 'National Museum of Korea Reopens', London: *Asian Art News*, 4 January 2006, pp.4-5.

-----, *Everlasting Flower, a History of Korea*, London: Reaktion Books 2006, 320 pp.

**London**  
**School of Oriental and African Studies**

General Information:

The academic session 2005/6 was a turbulent year for the Centre of Korean Studies at SOAS. Before the autumn term started it became known that the School intended to make, the librarian in charge of the Korean collection, Ms Fujiko Kobayashi, redundant, among other changes. This provoked fierce criticism from the academic community of the School and the Centre chair, Dr. Anders Karlsson, together with chairs from other centres retired from his post in protest and demanded her reinstatement. Centre for Korean Studies activities were thus paralyzed until the issue was resolved at the end of 2005 and Ms Kobayashi could return to her job. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our colleagues outside the School who actively supported us in this struggle and made the positive outcome possible.

Despite this unfortunate affair, the centre was able to host a number of events. On 2 December, 2005 a one-day conference entitled 'Culture and Society in Pre-Modern Korea' was co-organized with the Academy of Korea Studies, and the following presentations were given:

**Jo Young-hee** (AKS): 'Tang Style Poems in the mid- Chosŏn Period'.

**Grace Koh** (SOAS): 'Historical Reality and Literary Strategy: Historical Vision and Literary Imagination in the *Samguk yusa*'.

**Lim Chi-kyun** (AKS): 'Births and Achievements of Heroes in War Hero Novels'.

**Sheen Dae-cheol** (AKS): 'Korean Music in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century'.

**Yeon Jaehoon** (SOAS): 'Queries on the Origin and Inventor of *Hunmin chŏngŭm*'.

**Hwang Moon-hwan** (AKS): 'On the Characteristics of Ŏn'gan as Linguistic Material for Korean Language History'.

**Pak Youngsook** (SOAS): 'Koguryŏ Wall Paintings: Are they Chinese or Korean?'.

**James Lewis** (Oxford): 'How do we Present Korea and Japan in Western Museums? An Essay on Relations and Comparisons from Antiquity to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'.

**Chung Ku-bok** (AKS): 'A Reassessment of the Status System in Fifteenth-Century Chosŏn'.

**Anders Karlsson** (SOAS): 'Orphan Care in Chosŏn Korea'.

On 1 April, 2005 a workshop was held in conjunction with a meeting of the Editorial Board of the *Sungkyun Journal of East Asian Studies*. The following presentations were given:

**Boudewijn Walraven** (Leiden University): 'Evaluation of the *SJEAS* compared to other Korean journals in English.'

**Raphaël Jacquet** (SOAS): '*The China Quarterly*: Characteristics and Editorial Processes'.

**Miyajima Hiroshi** (Sungkyunkwan University): 'Is it Necessary to Use a Publisher Based at a Western Country?: A Case Study of Joint Publishing between Tokyo University and Cambridge University Press'.

**Vladimir Tikhonov** (University of Oslo): 'What iIssues in Korean Studies are Covered in English-language Journals : A Survey'.

The presentations were followed by a roundtable discussion with the following participants in addition to the presenters: **John Breen** (SOAS), **Koen De Ceuster** (Leiden University), **Bernhard Fuehrer** (SOAS), **James H. Grayson** (The University of Sheffield), **Milan Hejtmanek** (University of Pennsylvania), **Anders Karlsson** (SOAS), and **Seo June Won** (Sungkyunkwan University).

On 14 December, 2005, a literary evening was organized with Mr. Hwang Seok-yong, at the time research associate of the Centre. Mr. Hwang talked about his book *Sonnim (The Guest)*, and the presentation was followed by a reading from both the original text and the English translation published by Seven Stories in 2005.

In February, 2006, the Centre's chair visited Fukuoka University and formalised SOAS's membership in the Consortium of Korean Studies Centres. The other member universities of the Consortium are Kyushu, Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea, Beijing, Fudan, Australia National, British Columbia, Hawaii, UCLA, and Harvard. The aim of the Consortium is to foster the next generation of Korea specialists and academics through expanded international exchange and co-operation.

SOAS is one of four universities worldwide to have received the newly-established Korean Institution Grant from the Academy of Korean Studies. The grant will enable the School to create a new lectureship and several new fellowships, to develop a series of seminars by European scholars, to organize a bi-annual SOAS-AKS conference and other workshops jointly organized with Korean institutions, to develop curriculum materials, and to establish a post-graduate training programme.

Each year, the Centre acts as host to visiting scholars of Korean Studies from Korea and other countries. While pursuing their own research work, they are invited to participate in the Seminar Series and other events sponsored by the Centre and SOAS. The Centre welcomed the following visiting scholars during the academic year of 2005-2006 :

**Professor Lee Dukhwa** (P'yöngt'aek University), February, 2005 – February, 2006.

**Dr Kim Uisu** (Korea University), February, 2005 – January, 2006.

**Professor Kim Kyoungae** (Hankyong University), March, 2005 – February, 2006.

**Prof Lee Keonsoo** (Kyung Hee University), March, 2005 – February, 2006.

**Prof Chun Bangjee** (Hoseo University), September, 2005 – August, 2006.

**Ms Hong Jungsoon** (National Assembly Library), August, 2005 – August, 2006.

SOAS has appointed a new lector in Korean, **Ms Lee Kyung Eun** to begin teaching in the academic session 2006-2007.

#### Scholars' Reports:

On January 20, 2006, **Professor *emerita* Martina Deuchler** was invited to give a lecture on landed elites in Chosŏn Korea at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, in the EPEL Programme. On the next day, she lectured on Confucianism and Chosŏn society at INALCO at the invitation of Prof. Anne Cheng. In February, she served on the Visiting Committee for Non-Western Languages and Cultures at Leiden University. On July 6, 2006, she was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy—the first time that this honour has been conferred upon a Koreanist.

**Dr. Anders Karlsson** has continued to function as the chair of the Centre of Korean Studies. During the year 2005-06 he has worked continuously on his project on relief aid in Late Chosŏn Korea, his research on the death penalty in Late Chosŏn Korea, and his most recent interest, Late Chosŏn historiography and its treatment of Parhae. He gave a lecture on this new topic at EHESS in Paris under the ELEP programme, and also gave lectures on Koryŏ and Chosŏn history at the Diploma Course in East Asian Art taught at the British Museum. As the chair of the Centre, in December 2005 he organised a conference jointly with the Academy of Korean Studies and gave a presentation titled 'Orphan care in Chosŏn Korea'. Within the Consortium of Korean Studies Centres, he has joined the sub-committee in charge of joint research projects and initiated and co-ordinates the research project 'Re-evaluating Korean Modernity'. During the summer of 2006, he taught Modern Korean History at the International Summer Campus of Korea University. He has started translating the novel *Han-ssi yöndaegi* by Hwang Seok-yong into Swedish.

During the session 2005 – 2006, **Dr. Youngsook Pak** gave the following lectures,

1) 'Avalokitesvara and Kshitigarbha Bodhisattvas in Koryo and Sicuan', 2005 International Academic Conference of Dazu Rock Carvings Chongqing China and the 60th Anniversary of First Scientific Investigation on Dazu Rock Carvings. in Chongqing. 17-19 August 2005; 2) 'Koguryō Wall Paintings –Are they Chinese or Korean?', 'Culture and Society in Pre-Modern Korea'. A one-day seminar jointly organised by the Centre of Korean Studies, SOAS, and the Academy of Korean Studies, Seoul. 2 December, 2005; 3) 'Influence of Buddhist Schools on Koryō Iconography', International Conference on Dharma and Abhidharma. Organized by K J Somaiya Centre for Buddhist Studies, Department of Philosophy, Mumbai University. 6-9 March 2006; 4) 'Portrait eines Hundes von einem anonymen Maler in der Chosŏn Period', Feier zu Ehren des 95. Geburtstags von Prof. Dr. em. Dietrich Seckel. Samstag, 29. Oktober 2005. Alte Aula der Universität Heidelberg.; and 5) 'Korea and the Silk-Road', Dunhuang Academy-Yale University Joint Silk Road Seminar. 10-14 July 2006. She also was the Final Discussant at the International Symposium Wandmalereien aus dem Goguryeo-Koenigreich. 21-23 . Oktober 2005. Abteilung Ostasien des Kunsthistorischen Instituts der FU Berlin in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Museum fuer Ostasiatische Kunst, also the Final Discussant of the Workshop, Displaying Korea and Japan which was organized by the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures and Department of Asia, The British Museum on 10 November 2005.

**Jaehoon Yeon** has been appointed Head of the Department of Japan and Korea for four years starting from 1 August, 2005. He will also act as the chair of the SOAS-AKS Project Group for five years starting from 1 October 2006, with the cooperation of the deputy chair, Dr. Anders Karlsson. Dr. Yeon was invited to be the key-note speaker at the 'International Conference on Linguistic Typology and Korean' to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Linguistic Society of Korea, held in Seoul National University, in June, 2006. He also attended the third consortium meeting of Korean Studies Centres held in Kyushu University, Japan, in August, 2006. During the academic year of 2005-6, Jaehoon Yeon has published one article in a refereed journal and edited two books. He presented a paper 'Queries on the Origin and the Inventor of Hunmin chŏngŏm" at a seminar 'Culture and Society in Pre-Modern Korea', jointly organised by the Centre of Korean Studies, SOAS and the Academy of Korean Studies, held in December, 2005 at Birkbeck College, London.

Publications:

**Deuchler, Martina**, 'Connoisseurs and Artisans—A Social View of Korean Culture' in *Korean Art from the Gompertz and Other Collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum, A Complete Catalogue*. Regina Krahl, ed.. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. pp. 3-11.

**Karlsson, Anders**, Book review. Kyung Moon Hwang, *Beyond Birth: Social Status in the Emergence of Modern Korea*, in *Sungkyun Journal of East Asian Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2 (2005).

-----, 'Famine, Finance and Political Power: Crop Failure and Land-Tax Exemptions in Late Eighteenth-Century Chosŏn Korea', *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, vol. 48, no. 4 (2005).

-----, translation with Park Ok-Kyoung. *Poeten [Siin]*, Yi Munyŏl, Stockholm: Tranan 2005.

-----, Book review. Korea Historical Research Association, *A History of Korea*, translated by Joshua van Lieu, in *Sungkyun Journal of East Asian Studies*, vol. 6, no. 1 (2006).

-----, 'Koreansk Litteratur: En Introduktion' [Korean Literature: An Introduction], *Macondo: vägvisare till världslitteraturen* [Macondo: a guide to world literature] (2006).

-----, 'Ko Un', 'Ku Sang', and 'Yi Munyŏl', entries for *Macondo: vägvisare till världslitteraturen* [Macondo: a Guide to World Literature] (2006).

-----, 'Isang chök kyŏngnyang-üi kajang t'agwŏlhan chakp'um-ül chösurhan saram ege': Nobelsang susangja sŏnjŏng wŏnch'ik kwa kwajŏng-üi silt'ae' ['To the person who has produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal direction': Facts about the selection criteria and process for the Nobel prize in literature], *Taesŏn Munhwa* 20 (2006).

**Pak, Youngsook**, 'Dietrich Seckel's View of Korean Art', *Han'gug-üi mi-rül tasi ingnŏngda* [Interpretations of Korean Art through Twelve Art Historians in 100 Years], edited Kwon Young-pil. Sŏul: Tolbegae, 2005, pp. 194-217.

-----, ed., transl. with Roderick Whitfield, *Korean true-View Landscape. Paintings by Chong Son (1676-1759)* by Ch'oe Wan-su. Saffron Korean Library Series. London: Eastern Art Publishing, 2005. 382 pp.

**Yeon, Jaehoon**, 'Yuhyenglon cek kwancem eyse pon phitongmun uy thukseng kwa hankuwke' [The Characteristics of Passive Constructions and Korean: A Typological Perspective] *International Journal of Korean Studies*. v 10 (2005): 204-239.

-----, (ed.) *Studies in Korean Morpho-Syntax: A Functional-typological Perspective*. Saffron Korean Linguistics series no.2., London, Saffron Books, 2005, 212 pp.

-----, ed. Yon-Kun Ko et al. *Wither Morphology in the New Millennium? Morphology* Monograph Series 1. Pagijong Press, Sŏul. 318 pp.

## **Oxford**

### **University of Oxford, Faculty of Oriental Studies**

#### General Information:

Around Easter 2005, Korean Studies in Europe and particularly at Oxford became a topic of discussion in the South Korean press. A year earlier, the University had decided to close down the programme, but a series of news reports from 29 March 2005 brought this decision to the attention of the South Korean public. In an interview to the *Chosun Ilbo* that was published online on 29 March, Dr. James B. Lewis pointed out that the recent identification in *The Economist* news magazine of Tokto as Takeshima was not due to a pro-Japanese slant by that magazine but to the decline of Korean Studies in the United Kingdom. *The Economist* simply has few sources of information on Korea and often relies on Japanologists or Sinologists. A long public discussion ensued that revealed the severe budgetary constraints of the Korea Foundation and elicited public statements by high officials that Korean Studies in Europe deserved more support.

Prior to the AKSE Conference in Sheffield in July 2005, the President of the Korea Foundation, Mr. Kwon In Hyuk, visited Oxford and met with the Vice Chancellor. At this meeting, the Vice Chancellor informed President Kwon that the University will establish a permanent post in Korean History in the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the value of £1,800,000. Needless to say, this decision secured the future of Korean Studies at Oxford. A search was held, and Dr. Lewis was hired. In June 2006, Dr. Min Sunshik, President of the YBM Si-sa Company, visited Oxford with KF President Kwon In Hyuk and Ambassador Dr. Cho Yoon-je to conclude an agreement with the University. A benefaction was received from

the YBM Si-sa Company and the International Communication Foundation of £900,000 that was combined with a benefaction of £900,000 from the Korea Foundation. The total (£1.8 million) endowed a second post to be called The Young Bin Min-KF University Lecturership in Korean Language and Linguistics. This post will be advertised in the autumn of 2006. The objective now is to add a third post in Korean Literature. Once the University has three secure posts, it can then establish a full undergraduate degree programme in Korean.

#### Scholars' Reports:

**Dr. James B. Lewis** reports that during 2004 to 2006 he visited Rome and Paris to deliver lectures. At La Sapienza in Rome (25-26 November 2004), he spoke on 'Korean-Japanese Relations from antiquity to the 21<sup>st</sup> century'. At the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS, formerly of the VIe Section de l'École pratique des hautes études) in Paris, Dr. Lewis lectured on 'The Economic History of Pre-modern Korea' (8 April 2005) and 'Korean-Japanese Relations' (7 April 2006). He contributed to a paper presented in Amsterdam (20 August 2004): 'Labour costs, land prices, land rent, and interest rates in the southern region of Korea (1700-1900)' for an international invitational conference held at the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, on 'Prices and Wages' as part of a global project funded by the US National Science Foundation. Also over 2004-2006, Dr. Lewis was invited to present papers or act as a discussant in Korea (14 July 2005: 'Recent Trends and Future Prospects for Korean Studies in Europe', an invitational lecture for the International Forum on Korean Studies, Korea University; and 18-22 June 2006: Invited discussant to an international conference on the Imjin Waeran: 'Transnational History of the Imjin Waeran (1592-1598),' hosted by Sogang University and held at T'ongyŏng, South Kyŏngsang Province). Dr. Lewis attended various conferences and workshops in the UK: 5 July 2005: 'Why did Korea fail to modernise? Views from economic and environmental histories' presented at the 2005 Biennial AKSE Conference, Sheffield; 24 October 2005: 'Korea and Japan from Antiquity to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: An essay on relations and comparisons', an invitational lecture for the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Cambridge University; 10 November 2005: 'Korea and Japan from Antiquity to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: An essay on relations and comparisons', an invitational lecture for a workshop at the British Museum on 'Displaying Korea and Japan'; and 2 December 2005: 'How do we present Korea and Japan in Western museums? An essay on relations and comparisons from antiquity to the 21<sup>st</sup> century' for a workshop on Korean Studies at SOAS, co-hosted by the School of Oriental and African Studies and the Academy of Korean Studies. On 25 June 2006, Dr. Lewis hosted an international workshop in Oxford on 'The Future of Korean Studies in Europe', commissioned and sponsored by the Korea Foundation.

**Chi Young-hae** continues to prepare a D.Phil. thesis for the Faculty of Theology, projected for submission in the Autumn of 2006.

#### Publications :

Lewis, James B. 'The Trade with Japan and the Economy of Kyŏngsang Province,' and 'Guest Editor's Introduction' for theme issue on Korean trade with Japan in *Acta Koreana* No. 7:1 (2004): 1-7; 47-68.

----, book review in *Journal of Asian Studies*, 63:2, May 2004 (*The Book of Corrections: Reflections on the National Crisis During the Japanese Invasion of Korea, 1592-1598*. By Yu Sŏngnyong. Translated by Choi Byonghyon. Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, 2002).

-----, entries on 'Korea to 1392' and 'Korea to 1953' in Overy, Richard, ed., *The Times Complete History of the World, Sixth Edition*. London: Times Books, 2004, pp. 70-71; 194-195.

----- with S. H. Jun, 'Accounting Techniques in Korea: 18<sup>th</sup>-century Archival Samples from a Non-Profit Association in the Sinitic World', *Accounting Historians Journal*, v. 33, no. 1 (June, 2006): 53-87.

----- with S. H. Jun, 'Wages, Rents, and Interest Rates in southern Korea, 1700 to 1900', in Alexander J. Field, Gregory Clark, and William A. Sundstrom, ed. *Research in Economic History*, University of California, Vol. 24 (2006): 221-281.

#### Students:

From January 2005 **Dr. Park Soyang** (Ph.D. in Post-Colonial Studies and Art from Goldsmith's College, University of London) took up a Junior Research Fellowship at Wolfson College. Dr. Park is working on a manuscript entitled 'The Visual Culture of Haunting: Forgetting and Remembering in the Politics and Art of Post-colonial South Korea' and plans to publish her manuscript with an American academic press. Dr. Park also contributed to the East Asian Survey lectures for undergraduates and spoke on the development and significance of Minjung art. **Mr. Kang Han-Rog**, a D.Phil. candidate, is preparing his thesis on 'Disease in Chosŏn Korea' for submission in the autumn of 2006 and has presented parts of his research at various international conferences devoted to the history of medicine. **Ms. Grace Koh** is revising her D.Phil. thesis, entitled 'Historical Vision and Literary Imagination in the *Samguk Yusa*', and continues to teach Korean literature at SOAS. In June 2005, **Mr. Lee Heejae** took a Master of Studies in Oriental Studies and was admitted to the doctoral programme to prepare a thesis on the topic of 'The Origins of English-Korean Dictionaries'. At the same time, **Mr. Neil Chisholm** took a Master of Studies in Korean Studies (thesis title: 'South Korea's Judiciary Reform and the Evolution of Modern Korean Legal Culture') and was admitted to the doctoral programme to prepare a thesis on the topic of 'Pre-modern Korean criminal law'. In August 2006, Mr. Chisholm transferred his studies to the Faculty of Law with the intention of continuing his work on contemporary Korean law. **Mr. Andrew Jackson** took a Master of Studies in Korean Studies (thesis title: 'Peasant Violence and Rural Disturbances in Chŏlla Province, 1674-1800: An Alternative View of Eighteenth-century Resistance') in June 2006 and began doctoral work as a continuation of his Master's research. Also in June 2006, **Ms. Min Tae Young** took a Master of Studies degree (thesis title: 'An Analysis of Empress Myŏngsŏng: Problems and Limitations Constructing Her Biography'). An undergraduate student, **Ms. Pamina Bou**, reading for a degree in Japanese, went to Korea University from July to September 2005 to study Korean language as a part of her double emphasis on Japanese and Korean. **Ms. Amy Cairns**, reading for a degree in Japanese, also went to Korea from June to September 2006. In June 2006, **Ms. Asa Yoneda** was the first student to graduate from Oxford with a degree in 'Japanese with Korean.' In addition to Ms. Bou and Ms. Cairns, there are four other undergraduates who are preparing the same degree. We examined five other finalists in Japanese and Chinese in June 2005 and June 2006 who studied only Korean language. **Mr. Muneto Ozaki**, a doctoral candidate in Japanese linguistics, began a study of Middle Korean with Dr. Lewis to expand his research on comparisons with Old Japanese.

#### Visitors and Events:

- 1) 3 May 2005, **Mr. Kangchan Jeong**, Seoul District Court Judge, Republic of Korea, lectured on 'Stem Cell Research in Korea: a comparison of the regulatory environment with the UK—ethics and the law'.
- 2) 2 May 2005, **Dr John Swenson-Wright**, Lecturer in Modern Japanese Politics &

International Relations, Cambridge University, lectured on 'Frustrated Trilateralism? Japan's relations with South Korea and the United States in the context of the North Korean Nuclear Crisis'.

3) 20 May 2005, 'Korean Breeze: A Unique Occasion to Experience Korean Traditional Performing Arts' (7pm, Holywell Music Room).

4) 26 May 2005, **Dr Soyang Park**, Junior Research Fellow, Wolfson College, lectured on 'Forgetting and Remembering in Post-Colonial South Korea: the minjung politics and art of the 1980s and early 1990s'.

5) 22 May 2006, 'Dano: 2006 Korean Breeze—Masters of traditional Korean music in concert' (7.30pm, Holywell Music Room).

## **Sheffield**

### **The University of Sheffield, School of East Asian Studies**

#### General Information:

In the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the refurbished Post-graduates' Research Room was formally re-opened on 4 October, 2006. The refurbishment and enhanced facilities were made possible through a generous donation of **Prof. Lee Hong Koo**, an Honorary Graduate of the University (LL.D.) in 2002.

The 2006 Biennial Conference of the British Association of Korean Studies was hosted in Sheffield from 6 to 7 September, 2006 (see above).

There was an increase overall in the numbers of students taking Korea-related modules at both the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Twenty-three students, including three taught post-graduates (Masters-level), did First-level Korean language; fifty-three students took the First-level module 'History of Korea'. Overall, more than 200 students registered to do Korean Studies modules or modules with part-Korean content, including significant numbers of students from other departments, particularly the departments of Politics and History. There were 6 entering students to do one of the various four-year degree programmes in Korean Studies, and 3 Masters-level students. The following topics were researched by the M.A. students for their dissertations: Kevin Cawley, 'The Influence of Philosophical Buddhism on Neo-Confucianism and Its Culmination in T'oegye Yi Hwang's *Sŏnghak sipto*: A Humanistic Guiding Discourse for a Sage King'; Philip Scothern, 'Did Confucianism and the Japanese Colonial Experience Contribute to South Korea's 'Examination Hell'?'; and Keith Turner, 'Nationalism, Modernization, and Factionalism in the Chosŏn Kingdom: Was Korean Nationalism Successful in Creating a National Identity?'

#### Scholars' Reports:

In 2005, **Dr. Judith Cherry** received a grant from the British Academy to support a series of research trips to Sŏul in 2005-2006. During the visits she carried out interviews with European executives which will form the basis of the EU case study in her forthcoming book *Foreign Direct Investment in Post-Crisis Korea*, to be published by Routledge Curzon in 2007. In the past year, Dr Cherry has given a number of guest lectures on her current research project, including lectures at the Graduate School of International Studies, Ehwa Woman's University, Seoul in April 2006 and at L'École Haute des Études Scientifiques Sociales, Paris in May 2006. In the same month Dr Cherry was invited to attend the Strategic Forum 'Finance, Investment and Business Opportunities in Korea' held in London during the visit of ROK Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Finance and Economy Han Duck-soo. In 2005, Dr Cherry and **Ms Yoon Bora** completed the new textbook for the Level 1 Korean language programme at Sheffield. The textbook plus accompanying CDs of audio materials

has been successfully trialled in classes this year and will now become the basis of elementary Korean teaching at Sheffield.

**Professor James H. Grayson** taught the following undergraduate modules, 'The History of Korea', 'Religion and Society in East Asia', 'The Traditional Culture of Korea', and the 'Philosophical Traditions of East Asia'. He also contributed to the team-taught module 'The Transformation of East Asia', and to the teaching of Level 1 Korean, and the teaching the use of Chinese characters in Korean to Level 2 students. He presented the following papers :

1) 'Basil Hall's *Voyage of Discovery*: The Value of a British Naval Officer's Account of Travels in the Seas of Eastern Asia' at the 'International Symposium on Anglo-Korean Cultural Relations' on 5 September, 2005 in Maryang-jin, Sŏch'ŏn County, South Ch'ungch'ŏng Province; 2) 'A British Naval Officer's Account of Travels in the Seas of Eastern Asia in 1816' at symposium 'Korea in Travel Writing', Academy of East Asian Studies, Sungkyunkwan University, 7 to 10 September, 2005 ; 3) 'Korean Protestantism: Christianising Confucianism, Confucianising Christianity', School of East Asian Studies (University of Sheffield) Weekly Seminar, 5 October, 2005 ; 4) 'Christianising Confucianism, Confucianising Christianity: A Protestant Ancestral Memorial Rite as a Response to Confucian Filial Piety', Centre for the Study of Christianity in China, University of Oxford, 21 February, 2006, and 5) 'Folklore as a Socio-political Statement: The Semiotics of Depictions of Folklore on the Stamps of Korea, North and South' at the 2006 Annual Meeting of The Folklore Society on 'Folklore, Film and Television: Convergences in Traditional Cultures and Popular Media', 31 March to 1 April, 2006, Warburg Institute, London. He was interviewed 1) by David Plotz, Deputy Editor of the on-line journal *Slate* on questions of bio-ethics and Korean Christian theology regarding stem cell research on 15 August, 2005; 2) on 5 July, 2006, by BBC Scotland (Radio) on the subject of the test launching of North Korean missiles on 4 July, 2006; and 3) on 5 July, 2006 by BBC 24 (TV) on the subject of the test launching of North Korean missiles on 4 July, 2006. In the Autumn, 2006, Prof. Grayson was awarded the Barwiss Holliday Award for 2006 by the Royal Asiatic Society for his article 'They First Saw a Mirror: A Korean Folktale as a Form of Social Criticism' which will be published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. This is the third award in the second series and is the first time it was granted to a scholar from Britain.

**Dr. Andrew Killick** of the **Department of Music** spent the first half of the year on study leave, completing his book manuscript *In Search of Korean Traditional Opera: Discourses of Ch'angguk* to be published in the Korea University Series in Korean Studies in 2007. He presented conference papers on 'Creative Processes in P'ansori Story-Singing and Ch'angguk Opera' at the meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology, held in Atlanta in November 2005, on 'Hwang Byungki and North-South Musical Exchange' at the British Association for Korean Studies Study Day, London, December 2005, and on 'Bodily Penetration as a National Metaphor in Korean P'ansori Singing and Ch'angguk Opera: An Exercise in Interpretive Ethnomusicology' at the meeting of the British Forum for Ethnomusicology held in Winchester in March 2006.

**Dr. Hyangjin Lee** completed the first year of her two-year grant from the Japan Foundation for the Promotion of Science. She will return to Sheffield in July, 2007.

**Dr. Key-young Son** taught the modules 'Contemporary Korean Society', 'Political Development in East Asia' and 'East Asian Cinema'. He is degree tutor for the Korean Studies degree programmes and is Year Abroad tutor for Korean Studies students doing their year abroad in Korea for intensive language tuition. In June, 2006, he gave a lecture at Clare Hall College, University of Cambridge, entitled 'A Millennium-Old Tale of Two Actors in Alliance Politics: An Elite Norm of 'Serving the Great' and Grass-root Defiance in US-South

Korea Alliance’.

**Ms. Yoon Bora** and **Mrs. Cho Sukyon** continued to act as native-speaker language tutors for elementary and advanced Korean language modules respectively.

Publications:

**Cherry, Judith**, ‘Killing Five Birds with One Stone: Inward Foreign Direct Investment in Post-Crisis Korea’, *Pacific Affairs*, v. 79 (2006), Spring, pp. 9-27.

-----, ‘Big Deal or Big Disappointment? The Continuing Evolution of the South Korean Developmental State’, *Pacific Review*, v.18 (September, 2005), no. 3, pp. 327-354.

-----, ‘Achievements in Inward Foreign Direct Investment’, in *Two years of the Roh Moo-hyun administration: Achievements and challenges*. Seoul: Korea Overseas Information Service, (2005).

**Grayson, James H.**, ‘They First Saw a Mirror: A Korean Folktale as a Form of Social Criticism’, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Third Series* v. 16 (2006), pp. 1-17.

-----, ‘The Grieving Rite: A Protestant Response to Confucian Ancestral Rituals’, in Robert E. Buswell, Jr, ed., *Religions of Korea in Practice* (Princeton UP, 2006). pp.434-448.

-----, ‘A Quarter-Millennium of Christianity in Korea’ in Robert E. Buswell, Jr., and Timothy S. Lee, eds., *Christianity in Korea* (Honolulu, University of Hawai’i Press, 2006), pp. 7 - 25.

-----, ‘Christianity in East Asia; China, Korea, Japan’ (Korea and Japan sections) in Sheridan Gilley, Brian Stanley, eds., *Cambridge History of Christianity*, v. 8, *World Christianities: 1815-1914* (Cambridge UP, 2006).

**Killick, Andrew**, ‘Ch'angguk: A Hybrid-Popular Musical Theatre of Korea’ *CHIME Journal*, nos.16-17 (2005), 204-215.

**Son, Key-young**, *South Korean Engagement Policies and North Korea: Identities, Norms and the Sunshine Policy* (London, Routledge, 2005).

## ISRAEL

### Jerusalem

#### The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Scholar’s Report:

**Dr. Guy Podoler** of the Department of East Asian Studies gave the following papers during 2004, 2005 and 2006 : 1) ‘The Memory of Colonialism in Korea – the Memory of the Holocaust in Israel: Aspects for Comparison’, the Third Annual Meeting of East Asian and Indian Studies in Israel, February 2004, University of Haifa ; 2) ‘Sites of Memory and National History in South Korea’, the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association of Asian Studies, March 2004, San Diego ; 3) ‘Patriots in the Commemorative Landscape: Nationalism and the Politics of Selecting and Representing National Heroes in South Korea’, the 6th Symposium of the Nordic Association for Japanese and Korean Studies, August 2004, Göteborg University ; 4) ‘Woman, Society and Politics: the Korean Case’, the Annual Meeting of The Israeli Association of Political Science, May 2005, Tel-Aviv ; 5) ‘Power of

the Image: Colonial Memory and the Museum in South Korea', the Fourth Annual Meeting of East Asian and Indian Studies in Israel, May 2005, Hebrew University, Jerusalem ; 6) 'Naturalness Imagined: the March First Movement and Memory Politics in South Korea', the Biennial Conference of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe, July 2005, University of Sheffield ; 7) 'On Tigers and Red Devils: Football and Nationalism in South Korea', at the conference 'What is Football: Sport, Religion or Politics?' May 2006, University of Haifa ; 8) 'Security in Identity: Memories and Forgetting in Korea', the Fifth Annual Meeting of Asian Studies in Israel, June 2006, Tel-Aviv University. He also participated in the 2005 AKSE Conference in Sheffield, and was invited to the World Koreanists Forum at The Academy of Korean Studies in Korea, 17-19 October 2005.

Publications and Printed Conference Papers:

**Podoler, Guy**, 'Remembering Colonialism: Monuments Commemorating the Period of Japanese Occupation in South Korea', *Zmanim: A Historical Quarterly* 86 (Spring 2004): 96-105. In Hebrew.

-----, 'On North Korea's Achievement: the Nuclear Weapon as a Bargaining Chip', solicited by *Yedioth Aharonot* daily newspaper (September 20, 2005), p. 4. In Hebrew.

-----, 'Revisiting the March First Movement: on the Commemorative Landscape and the Nexus between History and Memory', *Review of Korean Studies* 8 (3) (September 2005): 137-154.

-----, 'Naturalness Imagined: the March First Movement and Memory Politics in South Korea', *The Association for Korean Studies in Europe—2005 Biennial Conference*, University of Sheffield (July 2005), pp. 139-143.

-----, 'Dark dawn and sparks of nationalism: Korea and the implications of the war', in Kowner, R. (ed.) *The Forgotten Campaign: The Russo-Japanese War and its Legacy*, Tel Aviv: Ma'arachot, 2005, pp. 343-361. In Hebrew.

-----, with Michael Robinson, 'On the Confluence of History and Memory: the Significance of the Russo-Japanese War for Korea', in Kowner, R. (ed.), *The Impact of the Russo-Japanese War*, RoutledgeCurzon, 2006.

-----, 'The Autocrat' [on Park Chung Hee], in Jones, A. (ed.) *Men of the Global South: A Reader*, Zed Books, 2006, forthcoming.

-----, 'Space and identity: myth and imagery in the South Korean patriotic landscape', *Acta Koreana* 10 (1) (2007), forthcoming.

## ITALY

### Roma

#### Sapienza Università di Roma

General Information:

Thanks to an agreement signed between the Korea Foundation and the University of Rome *La Sapienza* to share the cost of a permanent post in Korean Studies, a national search for candidates for the position of Associate Professor of Korean Studies was held in February 2006. **Dr. Antonetta L. Bruno** was selected and formally appointed in March 2006. The new

professorship greatly strengthens the position of Korean Studies at *La Sapienza* as it provides a more secure foundation for the further development of the subject area.

## **Workshop on the Future of Korean Studies in Europe 25 June, 2006**

### **Introduction**

James B. Lewis, University of Oxford

There are several recurring themes in these papers. All speak of improvement: institutionally, organisationally, and most critical of all—intellectually. All argue for more resources focused on carefully targeted institutions. All offer strategies for survival and growth, but all assume a relatively secure present with a great need for consolidation and positioning for the next major step.

Marion Eggert examines intra- and inter-university issues related to defining a ‘critical mass’ at strategic institutions. She generally proposes concentrating resources on institutions that have already demonstrated commitment and warns against pushing over-worked academics to do even more that will detract from their research and teaching effectiveness. Diversity is necessary but it is best provided by adding more diverse people and not by asking individuals to stretch themselves into more and more different directions.

Ruediger Frank warns against Korea Studies becoming marginalized and suggests two strategies to prevent this: cooperation with East Asian Studies (Chinese and Japanese) and the acquisition of Social Science methodologies. Alliance with East Asian Studies can provide support for the country-specific approach of Korean Studies and alliance with Social Science can provide value-added methodological knowledge. A Social Science portfolio can also offer a balancing weight to prevent absorption by Chinese or Japanese Studies, but the ‘science’ part of Social Science naturally tries to overlook idiosyncratic circumstances. Donor organisations should cooperate to help create a Europe-wide platform for East Asian Studies—this would not dilute the Korean element, but rather strengthen it by promoting country-specific approaches.

Carl Saxer examines one of the keys to enlarge and secure student numbers and satisfaction—the ‘feeder program’. High language competence is the basic value-added element of any Korean Studies course, and we need to examine why Europeans start out with a good number of language fellowships but then, along the way, disappear from field research, graduate study, and post-doctoral fellowships. We should examine the trajectories and fill in the gaps and be able to present clear career paths to students.

Beth McKillop reviews the resources on Korea in European collections to remind us of the infrastructural supports that undergird research and teaching: libraries and museums. While museums can be loci for academic and community interface, they can also offer venues to present Korea’s part in world history and culture to the public. While libraries are foci or ‘knowledge networks’ for the second information revolution, they can only be effective if librarians are viewed as ‘information specialists’ who help students and researchers navigate their way to accurate and useful information. Overlap in the needs and functions of universities, museums, and libraries will continue to grow as all three seek out ‘talented,

linguistically trained specialists' who can gather information and then evaluate the quality of that information.

### **'Proposals to Secure a Critical Mass of Professorial Positions in Korean Studies at Strategic Universities in Europe'**

Marion Eggert, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

The title was proposed to me by the Korea Foundation. It poses a pressing and urgent question for the development of Korean Studies in Europe; it also poses a very difficult question to answer. In Europe in 2006, a cultural and historical awareness of Korea is still far less developed than a political and economical awareness—the latter being quite high by now—and this fact severely hampers the 'natural' growth of Korean Studies. Therefore, the range of possible strategies to secure a 'critical mass of professorial positions' is limited. An additional difficulty is caused by the diversity of university systems in the various European countries (and sometimes even within a single country). This diversity produces widely different preconditions when one seeks to establish Korean Studies positions through outside funding. I am not very conversant with conditions outside Germany, and so I feel badly equipped to offer very concrete proposals, but I will approach the question by analyzing some of its components in the hope that this, at least, will help to get a clearer picture of what is at stake.

For this purpose, I will dissect the title into a number of smaller questions: What is a critical mass? Is it necessarily a critical mass of 'professorial' positions? What are 'strategic universities in Europe'? And finally, what expectations are implied in 'securing'?

#### **Critical mass**

The first issue to clarify in connection with a critical mass of Korean Studies positions is: what needs are implied? Two aspects come to mind.

On the one hand, 'critical mass' refers to the number of experts available within a single language community across different institutions (e.g., across German or French universities), or even across Europe as a whole. The larger collaborative projects, organizational structures, and academic output (including public utterances) that make a field of study visible within (and ideally beyond) the academic community depend on the availability of sufficient manpower. Again, two aspects should be kept apart. Firstly, we need sufficient diversity to be able to cover, collectively, as wide a range of Korean Studies topics as possible. Europe as a whole may already have an impressive diversity of Korean Studies expertise; however, this is not in all cases (or not in most cases) true for the different language communities. Secondly, especially for collaborative projects, it would be desirable to have a sufficient number of colleagues working on related or neighboring subjects to create networks of cooperation. In this respect, Europe as a whole definitely suffers from an insufficient density of Korean Studies expertise when compared to North America.

On the other hand, 'critical mass' also refers to the situation at individual institutions. My experience in Germany is that at each of the few institutions where they are employed at all, Korean Studies scholars struggle with the all too diverse expectations of colleagues, students, and the public because of a lack of manpower. Especially for a field like Korean Studies that still has to prove its usefulness to the less aware, the usual tasks of teaching and supervising students, of doing one's own research, of communicating with international colleagues, as well as doing solicited research in order to communicate with the institutional community or

with colleagues in East Asian studies—these usual tasks have to be combined with a certain amount of ‘outreach and publicity’ activities (such as public lectures, books and translations prepared for a wider audience, and even visiting schools or going to education fairs in order to attract students). To provide diversity in teaching and examining, German universities are tending towards abolishing all fields represented by only one professor. While I disagree with this reasoning, I recognize the enormous pressures on such single professorships and the detriments of not being able to specialize more, both within and in choosing between the areas of activity outlined above. Thus, in my understanding, a ‘critical mass’ of positions at one institution would allow scholars to concentrate more on scholarship and additional activities, and it would grant more diversity to the institution, making it thus more visible and more attractive.

Having defined the idea of ‘critical mass’, we still need to quantify it. We should set aside academic collaboration, where it is impossible to suggest concrete numbers, and focus on: what would actually constitute a critical mass for a Korean Studies institute? The answer will differ according to situation, but we can speculate. As a minimum, I would take as a model the average Japanese or Chinese Studies institute in Germany, with at least two full professors and five to six dependent positions (including language instructors and librarian). Ideally, such an institute would provide expertise in history, culture, and social sciences.

#### **‘Professorial’ or just ‘professional’ positions?**

European countries have widely differing systems of academic qualification and of hiring and naming faculty. With my German background where "professor" is used only for tenured positions with a high degree of responsibility, I'm naturally wary of pinning the problem of ‘critical mass’ down to ‘professorial’ positions. Tenured positions seem to guarantee continuity and so appear desirable for the growth of Korean Studies, but depending on local conditions, it may be unrealistic to establish such positions. In striving to boost the numbers of Korean Studies scholars in Europe, less weight should be given to questions of tenure and appellation. The word ‘professorial’ in the title should therefore be meant to include any position, tenured or not, given to PhD holders.

Attaining a ‘critical mass’ at a given institute hinges not only on professorial positions, but also to a high degree on a sufficient number of ‘dependent’ positions such as librarians, language instructors, and lecturers below the professorial level. These ‘dependent’ positions permit a reasonable division of labor, give perspectives to promising graduates, and allow for academic diversity within one institute without having to finance too many professorial positions.

#### **Strategic universities in Europe**

What are ‘strategic universities’ in Europe? Obviously, the term implies that these are places especially suited to foster the growth of Korean Studies. Several possible criteria come to mind. First, there is geographic distribution. In order to have the greatest possible impact, Korean Studies expertise should not be unevenly distributed over Europe's land mass; it should be available in political centers (capitals); and it has a more natural place in population centers (metropolises). A second criterion might be the prestige of a given university, reckoning that academics in a prestigious university have greater impact. A third criterion could be the embeddedness of Korean Studies at a given university, i.e., the visibility and prestige of that university's East Asian Studies program. A well-contextualized Korean Studies program will have more chances of exerting influence within and beyond its home institution. Lastly, for efficient use of resources, the pre-existence of a Korean Studies program, including a good research library, is certainly a valid criterion for declaring a university a strategic place for the development of Korean Studies in Europe.

The relative weight of these criteria probably varies between the different European countries. Prestige, for example, may be of some impact in England, while it does not yet play any role in Germany with its still comparatively egalitarian university system. (While attempts are underway here to concentrate public funds at some 'elite universities', university rankings differ widely from subject to subject, and individuals' scholarly prestige is not correlated to the place of activity.)

At any rate, a concentration of support on selected places is highly recommendable. Support should be granted only to institutions that either have a Korean Studies program in place already, or are ready to accept binding contracts that force them to maintain any Korean Studies curriculum set up with foundation money, after the end of the support period.

### **Securing a 'critical mass'**

'Securing a critical mass' means, first of all, you have to create positions. Creating academic positions through initial support tends to be more difficult in Europe than in North America, because most countries do not yet finance their higher education through massive tuition fees. The general re-structuring of higher education in many European countries due to globalization in general and the Bologna Process in particular may make things even more difficult—planning reliability is diminishing. Which university president or accounts manager knows nowadays what budget he will have at his disposal five years from now? It may be worthwhile to try and entice university administrations with high stakes over a relatively long period. This would, of course, again mean the concentration of resources on few places. At least in Germany, this seems the only way in which professorships and other permanent positions might be created through temporary support.

'Secure' means also 'safeguard for the future'. This translates into the question: what priority to give to permanent positions (permanent not for the individual, but institutionally fixed)? Important factors in strengthening Korean Studies in Europe are institutional commitment and the efficient use of resources; so creating permanent positions would be highly desirable. However, especially in places that already qualify as 'strategic', it may be wise to bolster man power at strategic *times*. Thus, depending on individual situations, the question of permanency should not be overrated.

### **Further Issues**

In looking at the problem, a number of issues have emerged that need to be kept in mind when trying to implement the strategy implied in the title of this essay. 'Critical mass' must be defined with a sense for proportions; the legitimate interest in creating highly visible professorships should not override concerns for the manageability of Korean Studies institutes; 'strategic places' should be selected with care and with an eye to differences in academic cultures between European countries; and permanence of positions is a highly important criterion but should not be a sine-qua-non for financial support.

There are a number of additional issues which seem important to me but were not touched by the discussion above.

1) *Concentration of support on selected places versus fostering growth of Korean Studies at new places.* Obviously a concentration of efforts and funds on strategic universities will heighten efficiency of these sites and the people working there. However, such a policy could produce losses as well. Because serious Korean Studies scholarship can appear at unforeseen places, to deny support to universities for not being in the 'strategic' category might mean a decline in the diversity of routes leading to engagement in Korean Studies. Certain programs—for example, library support—can be instrumental in creating interest in Korea in

universities with little or no Korea-related curriculum. Research on Korea may be fruitfully conducted in 'non-strategic' universities as long as this is carried out by scholars with the necessary language abilities.

2) *Interrelationship of 'securing a critical mass of professorial positions' and student numbers.* As desirable as a good number of positions at any Korean Studies institute is, long-term sustainability may hinge on sufficient student numbers. In some cases, the political will to protect certain languages / area studies from market forces has given Korean Studies a special status, allowing for a higher professor to student ratio. Such a special status remains vulnerable in view of the 'autonomy' of universities, which usually translates into being subjected to market forces. One of our greatest concerns must therefore be to foster growth in student numbers. To find time to engage in activities towards this end, we need a critical mass, which points towards a vicious circle.

However, for at least two reasons, we need not view the situation so fatalistically. First, student numbers may be boosted to a certain degree by our own efforts, but they hinge to a larger degree on conditions and events outside our control. After the soccer World Cup in Korea 2002, student numbers in Germany have risen noticeably, and so far the effect has not faded away (perhaps having been reinforced by the Frankfurt Book Fair 2005, or by the *hallyu* wave). The continuing trend to create East Asian Studies (instead of distinct Japanese or Chinese Studies) programs, including at least some curricular elements on Korea, may also help by channeling some of the general interest in East Asia towards Korea. Second, we could try to overcome local institutional limitations by *concerted* efforts to win students (e.g., collaborative creation of posters to be sent out to schools, etc.).

3) *Can 'critical mass' in teaching be reached by pooling resources?* The fact that this idea is usually proposed by university administrations eager on saving money should not keep us from considering it. Doubtless, there are a number of obstacles: language diversity (although students should ideally be able to write academic papers in English, in practice it takes years to sensitize them to academic linguistic conventions even in their mother tongue); diversity of university systems (although some difficulties in this respect have been reduced by the Bologna process, e.g., diversity of degrees and transferability of credits, many remain); and, most importantly, the question of mobility: who should travel, students or teachers, or both; and how will it be financed? If 'pooling resources' means that professors travel around Europe to give intensive courses *in addition to* their local teaching load, it will result not in creating but in dissipating the 'critical mass' of academic expertise.

4) *Support for 'Korea experts' versus Korean Studies scholars.* Creating a stronger, more radiating identity for Korean Studies in Europe is not only a matter of fostering central, well-functioning institutes of Korean Studies but also of making clear what the field stands for. No one would dare to pose as a scholar of American Studies without being able to read English. However, in Korean Studies we do have the analogous phenomenon. We have all seen 'Korea experts' who take their clues only from Western language sources, perhaps know another East Asian language, and are only able to use the Korean language to order their *pulgogi*. The dividing line between such 'experts' and actual Korean Studies scholars should be made clear in the support available to each. Advanced knowledge of Korean must be the obligatory precondition for any position or research project supported with foundation money. Otherwise, Korean Studies worthy of the name will be weakened instead of strengthened.

5) *Support for Korean language courses in non-Korean Studies centers.* Korean language courses offered in places that otherwise do not boast any Korean Studies curriculum may help

to create or intensify a certain awareness of Korea for people who would never think of seriously studying the culture. The service this may render to the internationalization of Korea and its global business ties, etc., is not something I can gauge. Seen from the perspective of professional Korean Studies, such language courses may serve as an entrance door to Korean Studies for a small number of highly motivated students. However, according to my experience, this function has been fulfilled only by Korean language courses offered alongside or as part of formal East Asian Studies, not in totally different contexts such as technical universities. Generally, considerations concerning the support of language courses as formulated in the 1994 JCKS report for North America probably apply to all European countries as well (at least they do apply to Germany): language courses at the beginner level are not a good object for outside support; any university claiming interest in a Korea-related curriculum should demonstrate its commitment at least on this level before qualifying for any further support.

**‘(The?) Future for Korean Studies:  
Finding ways to Cooperate with East Asian Studies and Social Sciences and Avoid  
Marginalization or How to Organize Interdisciplinarity’**

Rüdiger Frank, Universität Wein

**NOTE:** The focus is on Social Sciences, because that was the task I was given. However, most of the statements can easily be applied to any field that employs ‘methodology’, including the Humanities.

I suggest four basic theses from which various conclusions can be derived:

- 1) Korean Studies must be preserved as an independent field
- 2) Korean Studies are essentially Area Studies (i.e., interdisciplinary)
- 3) Korean Studies are part of East Asian Studies (with Chinese and Japanese Studies)
- 4) Korean Studies need cooperation, both vertical and horizontal (with Social Sciences and East Asian Studies)

**Academic challenges**

Korean Studies (KS) face a number of challenges, both academic and administrative. In academic terms, KS have reached a level of maturity that, in order to ensure continuous development, requires skills that a single person is less and less likely to possess. We increasingly face a situation where a rigorous methodological background is a precondition for having articles accepted at competitive journals (and the latter becomes more and more important), and where students—legitimately—require courses that correspond with their ‘mainstream’ subjects not only by name but also by substance. As one colleague from Japanese Studies told me years ago: We have to advance from the stage of hunting and gathering. Knowledge without methodology quickly becomes worthless.

Without diverting a growing part of our scarce resources towards Social Sciences (SoS), we will not be able to meet these requirements. This means the emergence of a certain degree of interference between the hitherto more or less separated fields of SoS and Area Studies. As a consequence of the developments described above, KS specialists are confronted with growing and previously unknown competition from the SoS. Ironically, the latter is often based on our own past success, which opens previously inaccessible information and sources to a broader audience in Western languages and creates the wrong impression that detailed area knowledge is becoming obsolete or can be easily acquired through studying secondary sources. This is not to say that we should stop writing good books on topics of broad interest;

however, we should be aware of the risks and develop strategies to cope with them.

Another serious academic problem is reflected by mutually exclusive demands. On the one hand, academics are required to produce *high quality* research and teaching, which implies specialization. On the other hand, we are also required to provide a *broad scope* of research and teaching to attract students; to be able to participate in various kinds of research exchanges; and to prove the ‘applicability’ of our work. The ongoing ‘marketization’ of higher education, no matter whether we like it or not, decreases the tolerance level of universities and sponsors if these goals are not met ‘properly’. Marketization increases the level of pressure on Korean Studies specialists who see fewer and fewer chances to ignore these demands. Defensively rejecting standard performance indicators as not ‘fitting’ Area Studies because of the latter’s peculiarities might work in the short run, but will be no sustainable solution.

The best way out of this dilemma from a KS perspective would be to increase significantly the number of Korea specialists at their respective institutions in order to reach a ‘critical mass’ and allow specialization for single researchers while the group offers a broad scope of topics. This solution is impracticable due to current limited resources, although it should be kept in mind that a long-term strategy must include the focused expansion of existing KS concentrations.

### **Administrative challenges**

In administrative terms, many universities seem to react to these issues—which broadly affect all Area Studies—by restructuring towards ‘East Asian Studies’ (EAS). The restructuring creates many opportunities, including a much more solid institutional base for often isolated KS chairs. However, there is a certain risk of blurring the KS profile. In a too-close alliance with Chinese and Japanese Studies, KS now faces the threat of internal marginalization (after previously being marginalized externally). Whereas a small, independent Department of Korean Studies was much weaker than a newly created and integrated Department of East Asian Studies, there is the danger that EAS becomes dominated by the usually much better equipped Chinese and Japanese Studies sections. On the other hand, it is much more difficult to close a whole EAS department than a small and isolated KS department. Moreover, the indispensable horizontal cooperation with Chinese and Japanese Studies becomes much easier within the new ‘East Asia’ structure.

The incorporation of Korean Studies into East Asian Studies therefore has mixed potential effects, but in general, this appears to be a highly prospective path. It is crucial to ensure that KS retain their maneuvering space within new East Asian Studies departments. Often this depends on the personality, the reputation and the soft skills of the KS ‘front(wo)man’, and on the ability to prove the particular value of KS to the super-ordinate administrative unit and to the University as a whole. As I will stress later, a well balanced emphasis on SoS would help greatly.

### **Raising the profile of KS researchers and institutions**

Effective ways to raise the KS profile from the SoS perspective include:

- 1) acquisition of external funding,
- 2) production of high-quality graduates,
- 3) KS researchers filling leading positions in academic organizations and advisory bodies,
- 4) winning academic honours such as visiting positions, fellowships, and prizes,
- 5) publication in highly visible and respected publications,
- 6) and participation in international cooperation projects.

Another important strategy is to expand cooperation between universities and non-university partners, such as think-tanks, NGOs, journalists, international organisations, businesses, etc.

Again, we should avoid extremes; not every research project has to deal with current affairs, involve business partners, or produce a policy report. However, if none of our projects does so, we have a problem. Universities were traditionally a place where people studied in their search for insights; academic freedom includes a free choice of research objects and implies that the neoclassical dogma of ‘maximum (marginal) utility’ should be a secondary consideration. So far, so good, but in order to preserve this important input resulting from independent academic labor for our societies, simply closing our eyes and ignoring the world around us will simply not suffice. Allegedly ‘non-productive’ or ‘inefficient’ chairs in Area Studies have already been closed or had to see their resources reduced to a level where serious work becomes impossible. We must find a healthy balance between the two extremes to preserve our valuable traditions and to respond actively and positively to the current demands.

### **Peaceful competition needs resources and awareness**

All in all, this is a fight that must and can be fought with friendly means. We have only limited potential to compete for ‘mainstream’ academic honours; there is no Nobel Prize in Korean Studies. We do not produce patents, but we can attract outside support, and that is good for our institution’s profile. The continuous support of individual KS researchers by organizations such as the Korea Foundation, the Academy of Korean Studies, AKSE, partner universities in Korea, etc., improves the overall attractiveness of our institutions. Supporters should be prepared to extend funding to KS not only for KS as such, but also for KS that is explicitly a part of an EAS approach.

From what has been said so far, we can derive the following intermediate conclusions: Korean Studies are under pressure, and integration into the context of East Asian Studies is a cost-efficient and hence practicable solution, although it is not free of risks. Of the greatest importance seems to be how this integration is done and managed to ensure maximum benefits and the avoidance of serious setbacks for Korean Studies. Improving quality, expanding the available human resources for KS, and avoiding a loss of profile within the East Asian Studies departments can be achieved through ‘diversification of cooperation’. This leads to the integration of subjects such as Social Sciences into the blueprint for the future of Korean Studies. SoS can have a double function of raising the attractiveness of our teaching and research, as pointed out above—and to provide KS a ‘second leg’, separate from but in addition to integration into EAS.

Going beyond mere ad hoc cooperation with SoS and integrating (like with EAS), KS again face challenges and opportunities. If, for example, a topic like South Korea’s economic development is treated as a case study of developmental economics, the immediate conclusion for the university would be to hire an economist with some knowledge of Korea, and to place him/her in the Department of Economics, rather than spending money on a Korean Studies Specialist with some knowledge of economics who is based at the East Asian Studies Department (the same logic could be applied to Comparative Politics, International Political Economy, Gender Studies, etc.). This is a very realistic scenario; few KS specialists have a formal degree in SoS that would make them and their work ‘acceptable’ to Social Scientists. The latter, in particular economists, have shown the tendency to discard SoS-related research at EAS departments as the work of amateurs, either ignoring it or, in the case of an attractive research topic, trying to monopolize the debate.

The short-term result of a process as described above might be a jump in quality from the point of view of economics; in the long run, ‘Korea’ would become a secondary variable that

can—and will—be replaced at any time. In our example above, this would be done by finishing the Korean development study after a couple of years (the law of diminishing marginal returns works here adamantly) and switching to, for example, Vietnamese development. Such a scenario would be impossible for someone whose foundation is Korea—but no problem for an academic whose foundation is Economics.

Needless to say, from the perspective of country-specific research, such a grim scenario must be avoided by all means. This can be done in close cooperation with colleagues from other Area Studies who face the same problem. We should demonstrate in an academically convincing way that the primary research focus has to be on Korea; the methodological component is important, but auxiliary—the old question of hen and egg. This will not be easy; in discussions with senior economists I often find the strong conviction that once the methodology is properly mastered, it can be applied to any case. This might be true; however, the tricky issue is the selection of the proper analytical framework, the collection of the right data, and finally their correct application. This will be impossible without detailed regional knowledge. A quick comparative look at the sheer size of SoS and Area Studies departments (manpower, budget, etc.) shows that KS are in a very disadvantageous position to advocate their argument successfully.

In short, the risk of becoming marginalized in the context of East Asian Studies is smaller than the risk of becoming an appendix of Social Sciences. Support for Korea-related research in non-KS departments, such as SoS, is important; it should, however, always be structured in a way that KS is an integral part of this research. Otherwise, it might contribute to the destruction of KS in the long run.

Will an Economics Department accept that East Asian economic development is covered by an East Asian Institute? My experience tells me that this is very likely if the following conditions are met: EAS demonstrates its competitive edge; EAS demonstrates an acceptable ability in SoS; and EAS offers cooperation. Supporting such research will support KS.

### **Learning from past mistakes**

North Korean Studies are a telling practical case of mismanagement by EAS. Recognizing the high demand for research and teaching in this field, the topic is being aggressively—and successfully—captured by non-Korea specialists. The absence of serious competition from KS makes this very easy. Who are the authors of the most influential studies on North Korea? Most of them do not even speak (or read) Korean, although this should be a precondition for understanding not only the research object, but also the environment in which this object is embedded. Many of the major books on South Korea's economic development have also been written by non-KS specialists. The increasing number of ethnic Koreans taking a PhD in the United States helped to prevent a total marginalization of the Korea factor (while it must be stressed that ethnic Koreans are not automatically KS specialists).

But, we KS specialists cannot develop a victim mentality and put the blame only on 'the others'. We must ask ourselves: Why are KS specialists so visibly absent in the academic and public debates about the 'major' issues of contemporary Korea? One possible reason is an inferior ability of KS specialists to speak 'the language', although this is less and less the case. 'The language' does not refer to Korean—what I have in mind is the 'language of the discourse', i.e., the language of Social Sciences.

Another, much bigger problem is the embarrassing exclusion of KS specialists from access to leading decision makers or authoritative providers of information from government and similar sources. Again returning to my example of research on North Korea, I am one of the

very few KS specialists who are lucky enough to have access to at least a few important meetings in and on North Korea. I am afraid the reason is that I am also an economist. Most colleagues I see in P'yŏngyang, in Kaesŏng, and at big conferences where decision-makers participate, are—with a number of notable exceptions—what I would carefully call laypersons with often very limited knowledge of Korea. They are from governments, International Organizations, NGOs, from the fields of economics and political science, even natural sciences, from policy-making bodies, think-tanks, consulting companies, and so forth. They receive the necessary funding for their research, and they have something to offer to North Korean partners both in terms of knowledge and of physical resources. Who would pay for a KS specialist to travel to North Korea? The North Koreans are not interested, because there is nothing for them to learn from us; in fact, they do not like KS specialists in their country very much. The (Western) sponsors usually react promptly to the North Korean demands and therefore are reluctant to invite KS specialists.

What about conferences in the West? At least, shouldn't there be an overwhelming interest from KS professionals in learning about (North) Korea? Unfortunately, this is true only to a limited extent. Why are many KS specialists not particularly interested in up-to-date developments in very contemporary matters? Again, the reasons are often external. The 'half-life' of information in contemporary affairs is very short. Sponsors of important conferences are interested in their publicity value, which means a high level of current, fresh information. Can KS specialists provide this? Hardly, because they have no access to the decision-makers. Their analysis is based on a deep, long-term research effort—but often, the audience either does not understand, or is not interested, or already knows the basic points from one of our books. Those who dominate the scene are those who can stand up and say: 'Kim Jong-il told me this or that the other day', or 'this is what I saw when I visited Gaeseong last week', or 'this is the project I am going to do with my colleagues from Kim Chaek University this autumn', and so forth.

This is not limited to North Korea. If a TV station wants an interview on Korean affairs—whom do they invite? A KS specialist or an SoS specialist who did some research on Korea? No, we should not all become pseudo-journalists. But the noble distaste of the distinguished academic for public and media appearances leaves a vacuum that will be filled—if not by professionals, then by amateurs. With one good newspaper interview, we can reach more people than we will ever see in our classes—and isn't the dissemination of our hard-won insights part of our job? The future of Korean Studies will have to involve a changed attitude towards the media, and a more active public information policy.

### **Expand the Visibility of Korean Studies**

Returning to academia, we can not be satisfied with the insufficient visibility of KS beyond our own field. AKSE is a great success story; it brings together all KS specialists in Europe and opens networks of cooperation and exchange with Korea and the United States. However, the situation is less satisfactory if we move one level up, to East Asian Studies. There are major conferences, such as the AAS, ICAS, etc., but they are less intensively frequented by KS specialists. One reason is the high costs of participation, in particular, if compared to AKSE. Furthermore, there is no major *European* conference on (East) Asian Studies. The situation is even worse if we look at KS presence in academic networks in SoS. We should therefore think about strategies of how to expand the presence of KS in the larger venues of EAS and SoS, with a strong focus on Europe, in order to avoid domination by American academic values. If we decide to adopt these standards, this should be done voluntarily—but we should not be forced to adopt outside models just in order to be allowed to participate. Such a development will not be possible without a deliberate shift in the methodology of our work, and in the available means of support. The AKSE grants for participation at the AAS

are a positive example that should be expanded. The sponsors of Korean, Chinese, and Japanese Studies might also want to consider cooperating to support a European platform for East Asian Studies.

To return to Korea, we can draw a somewhat extreme conclusion: *While Korea is very attractive and highly recognized; Korean Studies are not.* This is unsatisfactory and must be changed.

### **Make Korean Studies as Attractive as Korea**

What can we do about that? I see two options: ‘Juche’ and cooperation. The former refers to the attempt at improving the ability of single KS specialists to speak the language of SoS, and to capture a bigger part of the ‘market’ in direct competition with SoS. This is an important strategy that can be most effective in the short run but will soon collide with the naturally limited resources of the individual. Synergy effects have the potential to raise the output of individual researchers to 120%; however, if they devote half to KS and half to SoS, then the 60% devoted to KS and the 60% devoted to SoS compares unfavourably to the 100% in the case of ‘KS only’ or ‘SoS only’, and will in many cases yield suboptimal results.

Therefore, as a parallel strategy I suggest going beyond these efforts. Instead of competing with SoS, we should try to internalize them through cooperation. This would mean co-authoring books, co-designing courses, co-preparing conference presentations, co-lobbying sponsors, co-applying for research funds, and so forth. This, of course, requires a minimal ability on the side of the KS-specialist in such an alliance to communicate with his/her partner from the Social Sciences. Even if the current generation does not have or want this ability: we must look into the future. We need an *explicit focus on SoS methodology in our courses* that educate the next generation of KS specialists to avoid marginalization. We must pay keen attention to not prolonging an unsatisfactory present situation into the future.

### **Avoid making Korean Studies obsolete**

From a strategic point of view, we must be highly aware of what economists call an agency problem. In other words, we should be careful not to become obsolete in the course of the cooperation. Possessing strengths is not enough; they must be preserved.

What are these strengths? Among the most important are language, knowledge of the social and historical context, and networks. Each has cost us years, if not decades to acquire. But we should not forget that these are mere tools, not ends in themselves. Depending on the research subject, a considerable degree of what is known as ‘outsourcing’ can be observed. Can’t read the *Samguk sagi* in classical Chinese? Take Mikhail Pak’s excellent Russian translation. Can’t read the *Rodong sinmun* in Korean? Subscribe to FBIS. Don’t know anybody in Korea? Ask your colleague from Korean Studies. That we are able to provide such assistance is a great achievement and shows the success of our work that we can be proud of. But, it is very likely that a Korean economist after having established initial contact is much more interested in cooperating with an Austrian economist than with an Austrian KS specialist. Are we happy with being auxiliary forces of ‘real’ researchers (this is often the self-perception)? There is a great difference between cooperating and assisting. The providers of funding for academic activities have a great responsibility here. If joint projects between KS and SoS are supported, the legal structure should be such that the KS part plays an integral role and, importantly, will continue doing so in the future. In the long run, however, responsibility is with the KS specialist herself to develop her competitive edge.

### **Finding a stable relationship with East Asian Studies and SoS**

Leaving the limited scope of isolated Korean Studies appears promising as a way to progress

in academic terms and to improve our position within our academic institutions, but this strategy is also risky. We need strong partners. If KS are faced with the choice between administrative integration into East Asian Studies or into Social Sciences, I strongly prefer the former. SoS can then be used as a counterweight to ensure that the profile of KS within EAS is not lost—in other words, if Korea is also seen as an economy within East Asia, it is less likely to become absorbed than if it is only seen as a part of the Chinese cultural sphere.

It is unrealistic to ‘capture’ East Asian Studies and Social Sciences by trying to have a strong KS component in their profiles. In fact, this obvious inability is one of our strengths. We Korea specialists are in a very good position to serve as an integrating force within East Asian Studies *because* we can plausibly argue that we will not unduly dominate the process. The biggest rivalry has to be expected between Chinese and Japanese Studies, which means that a KS specialist would face the least objections. Importantly, there are many parallels between Korea and Japan or China that make country-crossing research very attractive, such as research comparing China and North Korea or Japan and South Korea. This comparative aspect of Korean Studies in an East Asian context should be emphasized where appropriate.

### **Suggested issues for discussion**

In practical terms, the Bologna process with its emphasis on compatibility and modularity opens a number of new options for Korean Studies. These are some issues that I would like to suggest for discussion in the context of the remarks made above:

#### *Integration of Korean Studies into East Asian Studies:*

- Korean Studies as Master and PhD programs, based on a Korea-specific East Asian Studies BA?
- Korean Studies as single, independent BA, MA and PhD programs (“KS only”)
- in addition to KS only, Korean Studies as part of East Asian Studies programs?
- in addition to KS only, Korean Studies as part of Social Sciences programs?

#### *Integration of Social Science Methodologies into Korean Studies:*

- integration of Social Science methodologies into Korean Studies classes by the KS professor
- integration of Social Science methodologies into Korean Studies classes by guest lecturers/teaching exchange in KS courses
- integration of Social Science methodologies into Korean Studies by requiring participation in regular classes at Social Science Departments
- integration of Social Science methodologies into Korean Studies by creating special classes for East Asian Studies students at Social Science Departments

We should also think about the concrete methodological skills that we regard as worth being integrated into KS. This strongly depends on the nature of the respective program. From the point of view of economics, we would at least need macro economy, development economics, international political economy including foreign trade, etc., and quantitative methods. In political science, knowledge of major theories of international relations, comparative politics, as well as basic fields such as theories of the state are indispensable. This list should be discussed, enlarged, and specified. We could also think about a division of labor in Europe or at least nationally: A few Centers for Korean Studies focusing on economics, some on political science, and others on sociology. AKSE could find a new responsibility in carefully mediating such a process.

In our efforts at integrating Social Sciences into Korean Studies, limited resources dictate that everybody cannot do everything. However, if nobody does anything, we might wake up one day and find that Korean Studies have simply disappeared.

**‘Proposals for Fostering Future Generations of Korean Studies Scholars:  
The Role of the Korea Foundation Fellowship Programmes’**

Carl J. Saxer, Copenhagen Business School

**Introduction**

When I began my ‘career’ in Korean Studies, a scholar in Buddhism, who has since left academia, stated that the future looked bleak and that if I continued to pursue my interest in Korean Studies, instead of doing something useful with my life, I might as well get used to that bleakness. Now having reached a stage where finally the ‘iron bowl’ is mine, there are still times, mostly when I am overloaded with administration, when I think back and wonder if I would have done it all over again, and my journey towards the ‘iron bowl’ was not even that fraught with difficulties compared to the journey of others. I am myself grateful for receiving support from the Korea Foundation; the problem is what do we do for the generations that succeed me?

We all know that it is very unlikely, even under the best of circumstances, that the size of Korean Studies will rival Chinese and Japanese Studies in Europe. The number of students will just never be large enough to justify the establishment of programs of that size. Public interest in things Korean, notwithstanding the increased interest due to *Winter Sonata* and the rest of the Korean ‘wave’, will also most likely never be sufficient to permit the establishment of programs that would rival those in Japanese Studies. We simply do not have, as they have in North America, a large group of students with an ‘inherent’ interest in things Korean. The fact that we will always only have a small number of students entering our programs makes it even more important that we make sure that we accept the right students, and that when these students are entering our programs they are given the opportunity to reach a high level of competencies in the field. It is in reaching this goal that the fellowship programs of the Korea Foundation play a crucial role.

**Students and Scholars**

It is sad fact of life that most of us have very little choice about who we accept into our programs. In fact, in most cases we have no choice at all as the admission process at the undergraduate level is handled centrally by the university or some obscure government agency, and we, the teachers, are just presented with a list of student names at the beginning of term.

It is another fact of life that we have students in our courses with diverse backgrounds and a wide variety of reasons for being there. We have all had them in our courses: when asked at our first meeting why they want to study Korean Studies their answer is often that they have either taught English (or another language) in the country, or have done Taekwondo, or they seek to discover their roots (and within a week of starting the program they will often come to ask you how quickly they can get a scholarship to go to Korea), or even worse, all you get is a blank stare. It is rare to come across the new student who has a clear career objective in mind when entering a Korean Studies program. Korean Studies graduates do not have a ‘given’ career destination such as teachers or dentists have.

This problem does not diminish as the student progresses through the program. In fact, often the lack of a clear-cut career path is given as a reason for quitting the program, and the student who does graduate will often have to ‘create’ a career destination for herself. But the difficulties for our students do not begin with graduation, because before reaching graduation our students have to go through the significant difficulties of grappling with a language that is likely to be very different from their own, and in which they never really get enough contact hours per week to reach a level of proficiency that would normally be expected of those

students studying, for instance, Spanish, French or Russian. Most programs in Korean Studies do not even pretend that their students can reach a level matching stay-at-home students studying European languages without an extended stay at a language school in Korea. This is especially the case for those students who seek to continue towards advanced studies with the ultimate purpose of becoming a Korean Studies scholar. It is beyond the ability of most Korean Studies programs in Europe to reach the economy of scale that programs in European language, or even Japanese or Chinese, can reach. An extended stay in Korea hence becomes a necessity, and with this necessity comes the problem of how to finance a student's study in Korea.

### **Korea Foundation Fellowship Programmes**

I believe all the universities in Europe that run Korean Studies programs also have a number of exchange agreements with Korean universities. However, often, as is the case with the University of Copenhagen, the agreements do not include the language schools in Korean universities. These are often seen by the Korean exchange partners as major sources of income. Hence, the training that the European students most need, namely advanced intensive language instruction, is unavailable through the exchange agreement. Considering the high cost of attending a language school, external funding of the stay becomes necessary. In many cases, this means turning to the Korea Foundation and applying for one of its fellowships, either for language study, graduate study, or for field work.

Even in comparison with other major foundations in East Asia, the Korea Foundation runs a number of excellent fellowship programmes.

*Table 1: Korea Foundation Fellowship Programmes in Comparative Perspective*

| <b>Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation</b>                                   | <b>Japan Foundation</b>   | <b>Korea Foundation</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| Senior Scholars Grant<br>(Up 12 months; Up to 40,000 Euro)           | Scholars Research Grant<br>(2-12 months; 370,000-430,000 yen per month)                                     | Advanced Research Fellowship<br>(Up to 12 months; according to institution)   |
| Post-Doctoral Research<br>(Max. 24 months; 600-1,500 Euro per month) | PhD Dissertation Grant<br>(4-14 months; 310,000yen per month)   | Post-Doctoral Fellowship<br>(12 months; according to institution).<br>Field Research Fellowship<br>(Up to 12 months; 1,3 mil-2,0 mil won) |
| PhD Dissertation<br>(Max. 12 months; 12,000 Euro per month)          | Short Term Research<br>(21-60 days; ticket + diem 17,000 yen per day + 5,000 yen per day research expenses) | Graduate Studies Fellowship<br>(Up to 48 months; 12-15,000 Euro)  |
| Language Training (?)  | Language Training<br>(Up to 24 months; financed by Ministry of Education)                                   | Language Fellowship<br>(3 or 6 months, extension possible; 900,000-1,100,000 won per month)   |

Sources: Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation (<http://www.cckf.org/>); Japan Foundation (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/e/index.html>); Korea Foundation (<http://www.kofo.or.kr/>).

It is theoretically possible to begin with a language fellowship, get your PhD with a graduate studies fellowship, and then receive your first post-doctoral experience all with support from the Korea Foundation. However, while Europe has a large number of students attending language schools in Korea with Foundation support, at some point along the way, the 'feeder-program' breaks down. Table 2 shows that while European (and this includes Eastern Europe and Russia) students often receive more than half of the total language fellowships handed out, in comparison to North America (Table 3) it could seem as if relatively fewer of these students received graduate studies or field research fellowships.

**Table 2: Fellowships Given to Europe as Percentage of Total**

| Year/Fellowship | 93    | 94    | 95    | 96    | 97    | 98    | 99    | 00    | 01    | 02    | 03   | 04   | 05    |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Language        | 39.9  | 34.7  | 30.2  | 30.6  | 44.2  | 35.6  | 41.3  | 64.0  | 62.9  | 51.5  | 54.6 | 59.7 | 45.2  |
| Field Research  | 33.6  | 30.4  | 33.3  | 22.5  | 31.8  | 28.8  | 32.2  | 33.3  | 48.4  | 28.9  | 32.3 | 24.4 | 29.2  |
| Graduate Stud.  | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 24.2 | 26.1 | ----- |
| Post-Doctoral   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 00.0 | 00.0 | ----- |
| Advanced Res.   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 42.9 | 20.0 | ----- |

**Table 3: Fellowships Given to North America as Percentage of Total**

| Year/Fellowship | 93    | 94    | 95    | 96    | 97    | 98    | 99    | 00    | 01    | 02    | 03   | 04   | 05    |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Language        | 15.8  | 11.6  | 10.5  | 12.0  | 05.2  | 10.9  | 13.0  | 07.8  | 09.2  | 00.0  | 01.3 | 06.1 | 05.9  |
| Field Research  | 18.3  | 21.8  | 14.6  | 14.1  | 15.1  | 15.2  | 25.8  | 30.0  | 12.9  | 21.0  | 29.4 | 20.4 | 19.5  |
| Graduate Stud.  | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 11.7 | 08.8 | ----- |
| Post-Doctoral   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 100  | 33.3 | ----- |
| Advanced Res.   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 42.8 | 80.0 | ----- |

This is even more pronounced at the post-doctoral level where, in 2003 and 2004 (the only data available to me), there were no Europeans receiving a post-doctoral fellowship. The imbalance between the large numbers of European students in the language fellowship program compared with the relative paucity of Europeans in the other fellowship programs does beg the question: What can be the reason behind this? The larger presence of North Americans in the field research fellowship program compared to the low number receiving language fellowships may be because North American language programs are more developed and hence students do not need to attend language school in Korea, or because the 'European' uptake for language is characterised by a significant over-representation by Russians, or because most of those studying Korean Studies in North America are of Korean ethnic origins and hence already have the necessary language skills, whereas the Europeans first need to acquire the language. Any assertions at this time are only conjecture. What is without doubt is that there seems to be a profound need for further analysis of the effectiveness of the fellowship programs as feeder programs in creating future Korean Studies scholars: If Europeans start out strong with language fellowships, why do they disappear along the way?

### **Conclusion: Preliminary Suggestions for Enhancing the Role of Korea Foundation Fellowships**

The Foundation and its programs are second to none. However, I still believe that there are some changes that could be made without significant financial outlay and that might enhance the effectiveness of the fellowships as feeder programs in the development of future Korean Studies scholars:

(1) The language fellowships are very generous, but the high cost of these fellowships means that only a limited number will be available each year. A major hurdle for many students who would like to go to a language school in Korea is often the high cost of the programs. Students might be able to afford the living costs, but the language school tuition, which often runs above 1.5 million *wōn* for a 10-week course, is mostly beyond the financial means of students. The Korea Foundation might consider introducing tuition only fellowships. This would increase the number with little added cost.

(2) Presently, the language fellowship is for 6 months, with a possible extension for a further 6 months. The Foundation might want to consider extending the initial award to 12 months with a maximum length to match the fellowships handed out by the Japanese Ministry of Education (up to 24 months). The Foundation might conduct a pilot study to consider contracting with existing institutes or establishing their own language institute with a focus on the acquisition of the necessary language skills suitable for research purposes along the line of the Japan Foundation's Japanese Language Institutes in Urawa and Kansai.

(3) In 2004, 48 Graduate Student Fellowships were given to Eastern European students studying at 7 different universities (25 fellowships were given to two Russian universities, Moscow State: 14 and Far Eastern National University: 11). While in North America, 20 students from 8 different universities received the fellowships. In Western Europe, in the same year, 11 students received graduate studies fellowships. These were also given to students at 8 different universities. Only SOAS and La Sapienza received more than one. The difference in numbers probably reflects the relative costs (Eastern European fellowships are cheaper), but the question remains: How many of these institutions have a size that creates a critical mass for the development of future Korean Studies scholars? It might make sense to concentrate at least the Ph.D. fellowships at certain larger programs that have a critical mass, however that is defined.

(4) While the field research program serves its purpose well, Korean Studies scholars and faculty will often find it difficult to ‘escape’ the responsibilities of their position for three months or more. Hence, the Foundation might want to introduce something similar to the Short Term Research program that the Japan Foundation is currently running. This would allow researchers to tailor their time in-country for more efficiency.

**‘Proposals to Use Libraries and Museums to the Full  
to Support and Disseminate Korean Studies Throughout Europe’**

Beth McKillop, Keeper, Asian Department  
Victoria and Albert Museum, London

**Introduction and overview of European engagement with Korean collecting**

Since Europeans encountered Korea when the first sailors and missionaries attempted to pursue conversion and commerce during the Joseon period, the age-old human urge to collect and to explain have resulted in collections of objects and books transported to distant lands. Books and objects from Korea made their way into (by then) mainly public collections in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century: for example, the Lord’s Prayer copied out in Hangul on a single sheet is the earliest object connected to Korea that entered the British Museum (in 1843). There were serious attempts to place Korean books, manuscripts, and objects as part of the Asian sections of the universal libraries and museums of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Europe. These were truncated by the colonial period, which made it hard for European travelers to collect systematically in the first half of the century. (The chronology and unusually disjointed history of collecting Korean books and objects in Europe is little understood in the broad community of academia.)

The contrast with the situation a century later could not be greater. Today, presentations of objects from Korea, accompanied by explanations and historical narratives based on modern scholarship, enrich the cultural scene in many European countries. They form growing collections in cultural institutions—universities, national museums, and (occasionally) libraries, and their composition and display style often reflect the characteristics and ‘house-style’ of museums in the various nation-states that compose modern Europe. It goes without saying that as the *zeitgeist* changes, the reasoning that underpins museum and library policies evolves also. Before the 1980s, there were relatively few opportunities to view ‘Korean art’ as a category in Europe’s great museums. Since then and following the installation of Korean galleries in various European museums, it has become rather easy to learn and to study some of the broad distinguishing features of Korean arts (the robust forms of Joseon porcelain or the formal elegance of inlaid Goryeo green glazed ceramics, for example) through visiting

well-displayed galleries of Korean objects in France, Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, and beyond.

Before the 1980s, the pace of development of Korean resources in libraries too was rather slow. Few European research libraries made rapid progress towards acquiring comprehensive collections of the standard historical, philosophical, geographic, and literary texts necessary to research Korean studies. Since that time, many libraries have made enormous strides, particularly since the advent of electronic resources during the 1990s. One can cite databases of the holdings of the National Central Library, academic journal sites like J-STOR (<http://www.jstor.org/>), and portal sites like <http://www.korea.net> as examples. The number of Western language monographs treating Korean humanities and social science topics has also grown, in line with thousands of doctoral dissertations being produced in the major European and American universities, documented by Frank Shulman of the University of Maryland in the forthcoming 'A Century of Doctoral Dissertations on Korea in Western Languages: A Comprehensive, Annotated Bibliography of Studies Completed Between 1903 and 2000.' [Multivolume bibliography and electronic database of 7,500-8,000 entries (estimated) prepared with the support in part of the Korea Foundation.] (<http://www.dickinson.edu/prorg/maraas/shulman01spch.html>)

Compared with the situation only a decade or so ago, journal articles are also extraordinarily easy to locate, for example in Robinson's *Korean History: A Bibliography* (which is found at <http://www.hawaii.edu/korea/bibliography/biblio.htm>) and in the Korean-language databases, for example: (<http://www.dbpia.co.kr/>). All these changes enrich the foundation collections of the great European institutions holding Korean materials, and offer to the 21<sup>st</sup> century scholarly community a very promising environment in which to develop Korean studies.

Some examples of the achievements of pioneer collectors and scholars of Korean studies in Europe might inspire us. An active generation of scholars, diplomats, and travellers began the process of transferring Korean learning to Europe with collections such as the books of the linguist and diplomat W.G. Aston, posted to Korea in 1884-5. These are now divided between the libraries of Cambridge and St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, (Kornicki, 'Aston, Cambridge and Korea', Cambridge, 2005: <http://www.eai.cam.ac.uk/Aston-and-Korea.pdf>). The bibliography of Maurice Courant with its impressive introduction to the scholarly traditions of Korea must also be mentioned (*Bibliographie Coréenne*, 4 volumes, Paris 1894-96) and the studious collecting out of Japanese libraries by Ernest Satow (1843-1929) bringing to the British Museum fine Korean editions of Confucian philosophical and literary works.

Because the early twentieth century was a period of restriction and misunderstanding in the study of Korea in Europe, these promising beginnings did not lead to a succeeding generation of distinguished European Koreanologists in the period between the two world wars. In England, for example, it was only in the 1960s that curators in the department of British Museum Oriental Department returned to the early printed books collected by Ernest Satow and began to distinguish systematically between Japanese and Korean editions. Later in the twentieth century, scholars elsewhere began to study the bibliographic history of Korea and to describe and list the Korean volumes in a number of European centres. We can cite the Swedish publications *A millennium of printing in China, Japan and Korea* (Stockholm, Royal Library, 1972 and *Koreanskst boktryck 1420-1900 Korean printing*, ibid. 1974; Francis Macouin's introduction to the Korean books in Paris ('Des livres coréens anciens à Paris' *Culture coréenne* 26: 1991:July); the overview of the British Library's Korean early books (<http://www.bl.uk/collections/korean.html>); and the publications of Byeng-Sen Park, *Règles protocolaires de la cour royale de la Corée des Li* (1992) and *Korean Printing from its*

*origins to 1910* (Seoul 2003). Courant's life and work have generated scholarly publications in France and in Korea—including essays by Daniel Bouchez and an edited, annotated Korean translation by Lee Hee-jae (1994). Studies of printing and book culture have led to productive contacts between curators in museums of the book in Europe and Korea too. Comparative studies of European and Goryeo experimental use of movable type have brought together curators from the Gutenberg Museum, Mainz, and the Cheongju Museum of Printing, to bring to Asia and to Europe some perspective and context in exploring the history of technology change relating to print.

(<http://www.mainz.de/gutenberg/museum.htm>;  
[http://www.heritage.go.kr/eng/mus/pub\\_04.jsp](http://www.heritage.go.kr/eng/mus/pub_04.jsp))

### **Museums and their place in developing Korean studies**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there were halting steps towards placing examples of Korean art in the universal and Asian museums of the great European cities. Emile Guimet's interest in East Asia led him to collect Buddhist objects, ceramics, and paintings, all placed in a comparative context with objects from other Asian countries. The Korean element of this great museum's collection has its origins in an expedition by Charles Varat in 1888 (*Tour du Monde* 1892). Museums in Germany and in the UK were influenced by a wave of enthusiasm for Chinese monochrome stoneware of the Song dynasty (960-1279) and added Korean celadon to their collections, offering rich potential for cross-cultural studies in ceramic transfer and innovation. Small in numerical terms in comparison with European holdings of objects from China and Japan (and in comparison with the Korean collections that grew up in Japan and in the United States), European museums' holdings of Korean works of art nonetheless offer humanities students a wide range of examples of Korean cultural products. Spread throughout Europe's museums (and in some cases published electronically) are some national treasure-standard masterpieces, such as

- rare inlaid lacquer boxes (Goryeo period) in the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam and the British Museum;
- the Buddhist paintings of the Cologne Museum for East Asian Art;
- the gilt crown and outstanding paintings of the Musée Guimet;
- the outstanding ceramic collection amassed by Godfrey Gompertz (*Korean art from the Gompertz and other collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, 2006).

Youngsook Pak's early surveys leading to the catalogue *Koreanische Tage* (1984) and the Korea Foundation volume *Korean Relics in Western Europe* (1992) first brought together partial illustrated listings of Korean objects from across Europe. The latter omits French collections entirely, but does include some Scandinavian museums. The former provides scholarly descriptions, with references.

In England we saw two galleries open before the Korea Foundation began its work. The British Museum realised its long-standing aspiration to display Korean art in a designated gallery in 2000 when the well-received Korea Foundation Gallery opened in the former map room of the British Library. The Musée Guimet has increased the space devoted to Korean art several times over, and has published a substantial, multi-lingual catalogue (*L'art coréen au Musée Guimet*, 2001). Other initiatives have also delivered important improvements in the opportunity for Europeans to appreciate and enjoy Korean art; these are significant achievements, which bring important benefits to those considering Korea as a subject of study, compared with the situation as recently as a generation ago.

### **Libraries and their place in developing Korean studies**

Because university-based researchers live with library collections and usually experience the pleasures and frustrations of different library régimes, the connections between universities

and libraries are very familiar to today's audience. For research in most disciplines, the digital revolution is nowhere more apparent than in the place of libraries in academic life. The Korean story would include the digital versions of the *Tripitaka*, and of the Joseon royal archives as examples of the indexed, searchable primary resources now commonplace, but utterly beyond the imagination of many scholars of past generations. We cannot overstate the importance of these recently available research resources—they offer possibilities that must attract the talented scholars of the future. The survey guide published by SOAS in 1978 after the first meeting of AKSE (Library Resources for Korean Studies in Europe, Bloomfield and Hickman eds.) with its measurement of collections by number of volumes and list of conditions required to gain access to each library seems old-fashioned in the online age. Other library products of the 1970s and 1980s, such as facsimile volumes of catalogue cards, and the periodical holding lists produced by Adami, also have been superseded by searchable electronic databases.

Since 1978 then, Europe has changed beyond measure: East and West European centres interact differently with each other in 2006—not to mention the manner of European interaction with the two Korean states, which has also changed beyond recognition. The last quarter of the twentieth century is both the age of the second information revolution and a time of major geo-political shifts. Libraries, like every other profession, must continue to evolve, leading and responding to changes in the way information is published, delivered, and accessed. To some extent, paper has been superseded by internet resources, networked catalogues, and numerous full-text databases of literary and historical texts. Periodicals—once located through paper finding lists—are now searchable in the comfort of the scholar's workstation. The publication of electronic databases of machine searchable documents has brought convenience and immediacy to many fields (linguistics, social sciences requiring survey analyses, historical researches based on archives and gazetteers, and literary analysis, to name some examples at random) but predictions that libraries as buildings would become obsolete have proved (so far) unfounded. Libraries have become 'knowledge networks' with numerous terminals. Students have mastered the arts of googling, cutting and pasting, and the challenges for librarians (an old-fashioned term these days) are now about teaching how to evaluate materials, how to search for materials, and how to cite and reference appropriately. Libraries still need people to build and develop collections, to catalogue and manage books and periodicals, and to help readers make the most of the collections. 'Difficult' area specialisms have a particularly acute need to prepare students to research professionally and efficiently. Both teaching faculty and information specialists can play a part.

This superficial view of the progress of museum and library collections of Korean objects and books suggests a number of questions to address. It draws attention to the connection between international affairs and cultural links—an enduring feature of the relationship between two parts of the world separated geographically. One might also note the asymmetric nature of this account. I have discussed neither the introduction of Western—principally European—arts and books to late Joseon and colonial period Korea, nor the transformation of Korea's universities and museums in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Indeed, the museums and libraries of Korea themselves appear to have been under-researched in Western languages, and to offer rich possibilities for the postgraduates of the future.

### **Problems past and present**

I would like now to return to the subject of today's meeting, and to offer a personal view of the problems that need to be addressed in bringing the full potential of museums and libraries into play to support Korean studies. Probably subjective, and arranged in random order, this list, which might claim your attention, is based on the experiences of two eventful decades working with Korean collections in the British Library and the Victoria and Albert Museum,

as well as close involvement with Jane Portal's work at the British Museum.

- **Problem 1:** Experts in Korean art and bibliography based in Europe are few in number and often operate inside one country only: it is rare to find colleagues working closely across European national boundaries.
- **Proposal:** encourage these isolated individuals to form a productive network, initially through meeting in concert with AKSE (an extra day, before or after the main meeting).
- **Problem 2:** In museum work, Korean and European views of the best way to display works of art can diverge quite widely. Most museums have a 'house style' which is both visual and intellectual. The most successful collaborations are those where the local community and the Korean tourist visitors develop shared ways of experiencing the objects on display—it is not easy to achieve this by good design and clear labels alone. Relationships between Korean audiences in museums and the local museum professionals need to be cultivated and nurtured.
- **Proposal:** explore ways of consulting formally with Korean advisors, visitors, and communities during and after the formation of collections and displays.
- **Problem 3:** European institutions that wish to include Korean items in their collections and displays may be archaeological museums, universal museums of art and antiquities, ethnological museums, museums of particular materials such as paintings or ceramics, science museums, specialist museums (of dress, transport, fans, teapots, for example) or a combination of these. To find an appropriate, enduring aesthetic for the display of Korean collections in buildings designed for these diverse purposes is a challenging task.
- **Proposal:** When it is necessary to integrate Korean displays with others to convey Korea's part in world history and culture, teams must be composed to include designers and curators who are aware of both Korean and European cultural and aesthetic values.
- **Problem 4:** Korean collections in many European museums and libraries are small in number and therefore are not considered large enough, or important enough, to justify the creation of a dedicated job, when compared to the workload of the broader institution.
- **Proposal:** Explore combined university and museum/library posts, as well as inter-institution posts. Explore the creation of visiting fellowships, to build strong links between Korea-based and Europe-based specialists. Encourage doctoral students completing studies in Europe to undertake internships in the museums or libraries of their country of study. Make a concerted effort to create a few key positions, to be filled by talented, linguistically trained specialists.
- **Problem 5:** In Europe, Korean diasporic communities have not been large, especially when compared with those in the United States and Japan. These communities have historically had little input into the development of Korean sections of museums and libraries.
- **Proposal:** Build networks of support by involving Korean communities directly in the work of museums and libraries that relates to Korean culture.

### **Making the Most of Europe's Rich Resources**

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that the museum and library sector has much to offer Korean studies in Europe. We start from a position of strength, with rich collections in our

national and regional galleries and libraries. These have developed over many years through generous donations from Korea, through substantial investment from the partner museums and libraries, and through the hard work of staff in both Europe and Korea. Closer to the universities as centres of teaching and research are the university libraries, enjoying the benefits of electronic networked databases, unimaginable to scholars just a generation ago. I am confident that with well-directed, strategic initiatives to bring these strengths together, Korean studies can and will forge ahead in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in the European centres.

Before summarizing these personal reflections, it may be worth reflecting on the differences between the United States and Europe as we seek a model for developing Korean studies. We start in Europe from a rather low base, with fewer lecturers, fewer professors, and fewer curators and librarians specializing in Korean. We have numerous different languages among our European community of Koreanologists, and numerous different university, museum, and library cultures. We lack a solid infrastructure which brings co-professionals together regularly, to discuss common issues. The issue of ‘critical mass’ is an important one. In libraries and in museums, we need a cadre of knowledgeable, productive specialists who devote enough time to Korean matters to become expert and to deliver excellent services to academics and to the broader public.

Museums have a special place in the debate about best practice in making progress in Korean studies. They reach very broad audiences, and can inspire and influence children to follow certain directions in their studies. Universities and museums can and should join forces to ensure that new projects incorporate the best and most effective museological methods to deliver content. We need to attract and engage knowledgeable and uninformed visitors equally successfully. Museum workers must network with academics and strive to produce exhibitions which satisfy the exacting requirements of students, researchers, and faculty. Museums are uniquely well-placed to introduce physical artifacts into the intellectual life of the university scholar. They can give texture and shape to the literary and documentary resources that dominate humanities disciplines outside the visual arts. Layers of interpretation, rich and original supplementary materials, and coherent, well argued expositions of the subject matter that encourage active learning for all kinds of visitors—all these can draw the academic visitor and lead to dialogue, research collaboration, and progress in understanding. Museums, indeed, are ideal sites of collaborative research, since objects can be studied from multiple methodological and taxonomic standpoints.

Academics must be round the table in the design and conception of exhibitions, both temporary and permanent. In the museum where I work, the Victoria and Albert Museum, an independent research department, functioning alongside the curatorial teams and focusing on the intellectual work strand, achieves this goal, and hosts a number of visiting fellows from UK universities as a way of ensuring the rigour and intellectual quality of gallery developments. Of course, there are other models, including the traditional pattern of curators themselves conceiving their jobs as fundamentally research-driven and consulting university colleagues through informal contacts in the course of a work pattern that combines object-focussed strands with publishing and teaching.

I believe that through the national and regional associations concerned with area studies, with museum and library matters, and with East Asia more broadly, a virtual organization of Koreanists in Europe could make a difference in transforming the existing loose social relationships between library and museum personnel into more formal, purposeful networks. The Korea Foundation could play a helpful role, as could other cultural organizations, now apparently moving into a phase of heightened activity in some European cities. In my view, we owe the next generation of students and specialists a duty of care, and part of that duty is

to create a functioning regional group, coming together with the common purpose of promoting Korean studies, and making Korea an attractive, viable choice of specialization for talented scholars. Everyone with concerns about the future of Korean studies should pull together to bring this about. We need to persuade and convince the various funding bodies, the university senior administrators, the politicians, and other opinion-formers that Korean studies in Europe are ready and willing to expand and flourish.