



SPRING 2014 NEWSLETTER

DIRECTOR'S WELCOME

It is my great privilege to begin this annual newsletter with a number of celebrations.

We welcomed our fifth faculty member in Korean studies at Harvard this fall as Professor Paul Chang joined the Department of Sociology. Professor Chang's position, along with that of Professor Nicholas Harkness at Anthropology, is supported by the Modern Korean Economy and Society (Sanhak) endowment, which was established at Harvard almost forty years ago. The wisdom to usher in the first major endowment back then enables us now to support two professors and numerous graduate students.

As we are delighted to have an increased faculty presence at Harvard, we are getting ready to let go of our treasured Professor David R. McCann, who will be officially emeritus from July 1, 2014. This spring, we are planning to celebrate Professor McCann's life-long accomplishments and love of teaching at an academic conference on May 2, followed by a

sijo workshop on May 3. From April, we will also have an opportunity to showcase Professor McCann's artistic works – keep your eye on the First Floor Lounge in the CGIS South Building!

I am also happy to share the news that our Early Korea Project was awarded a three-year grant by the Korea Foundation. Since it was established in 2006, the Project has been entirely supported by sponsored grants, primarily the Korea Foundation and Northeast Asian History Foundation. Under the dedicated and creative leadership of project director Dr. Mark Byington, the EKP has convened numerous workshops and lectures and published six books so far, with several more in the pipeline. We are quite proud that this project has successfully opened up the early history of Korea as a legitimate field of study in

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The Korea Institute is devoted solely to the support and development of Korean Studies at Harvard as the central hub for Harvard faculty, students, leading scholars in the field, and visitors to join together as a community for the study of Korea.

**KOREA INSTITUTE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY**

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(continued from page 1)

the Anglophone world. We are thankful to Dr. Byington for his unmatched devotion for the project, to the EKP Steering Committee for guidance, and especially to the Foundations for their vision and staunch support. Please visit the EKP's Facebook page and check out its quite eager followers! (<https://www.facebook.com/Early.Korea.Project>)

With the same objective of promoting an emergent field, the Korea Institute organized the second art history workshop, "Infinite Interfusion: Buddhist Art in Korea," which was held on December 13, 2013 with the support of the East Asian Art History Program at Harvard and the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Six scholars from various universities in Korea, Japan, and the United States presented their new research papers, to which six additional scholars in the field of East Asian art history provided commentaries. Audience members included not just our usual faculty, students, and area scholars, but also several scholars and practitioners of art and art history who traveled from distant locations to attend. In addition to the workshop, we offered two museum visits before and after the workshop by invitation – the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston where we studied a dozen Buddhist paintings in storage, and The Metropolitan Museum of Art where participants were pampered by a guided tour of its special exhibit, "Silla, Korea's Golden Kingdom," led by curator Dr. Soyoung Lee. We expect these workshops to promote the visibility and growth of the field Korean art history in the near future at Harvard and in North America.

This fall, we added a new seminar series, the Leadership Forum, in order to present dynamic leaders in various fields including but not limited to academia, business, law, NGOs, and government to inspire our students. Dr. Sunshik Min, president of YBM and a long-time supporter of the Korea Institute, was the inaugural speaker. He gave a lecture titled "Educating Young Learners: An Analysis of Korean, American, and Japanese Priorities," in which he masterfully unpacked one of the biggest mysteries in the field of education – why so many South Korean students seek study abroad. We are hoping that this new program augments our offerings in particular for the undergraduate student body that demands more practical guidance for their future career directions, in this much more competitive environment since the 2008 financial crisis.

Lastly, I would like to announce that my first term as director will be over with this spring semester, and Carter Eckert, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, will be serving as the Institute's interim director in the academic year of 2014–2015. Professor Eckert is not a stranger to the Korea Institute at all. In fact, he laid a solid foundation for what the Institute is today while he served as director for over a decade in the 1990s and early 2000s, and he has been continuously serving as an Executive Committee member. I am certain that Professor Eckert will bring renewed energy, insights, and creativity to the Institute during his directorship.

Sun Joo Kim
Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History
Director, Korea Institute



"LISTENING TO THE POEM"

BY DAVID R. MCCANN

Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Literature

There are so many lessons, joyful as well as serious, to be discovered in Korea's literature, history, and most of all, human interactions.

Returning to Harvard in 1997, I've had many wonderful chances to re-explore my old roots and pathways. For the past several years I've been teaching the course *Writing Asian Poetry*, and for the *haibun* segment, where we read and then write mixed prose and *haiku* a la Basho, we have one class meeting out in the Yard. As we walk through the Tercentenary Theatre area, we pause in front of Widener Library and I tell them about the day my father received his Ph.D. My mother, sister Judy, and I were sitting in a far back row, listening, when all of a sudden, an extremely strange voice came over the loudspeakers. I turned in alarm to my mother and asked, "What? Who is that?" She hushed me gently and said "Listen, that's Helen Keller."

For sixteen years now I've taught a range of courses on modern and pre-modern Korean literature, Korean poetry, a Freshman Writing Seminar on Asian poetry, a Freshman Seminar of The Literatures of War, and in the Core Program as it morphed into General Education, a course on Korean culture, literary and otherwise. The course on Korean culture started many years ago when I was at Cornell University. Ed Gunn, chair of the Asian Studies department, asked me to put together an Introduction to Korea to go with the courses on China, Japan, and Vietnam already underway. Over the decades, that course has shifted from a straightforward introduction to the history, to a series of readings in Korea's literature and history as interactive forms of discourse. This fall the students and I worked through encounters with the performance aspects of Korean literary and cultural history, from the 13th century Remnants of the Three Kingdoms, a compilation of legends, tales, songs, and poems assembled by the Buddhist monk Ilyön at a time when Korea's existence as a people and culture

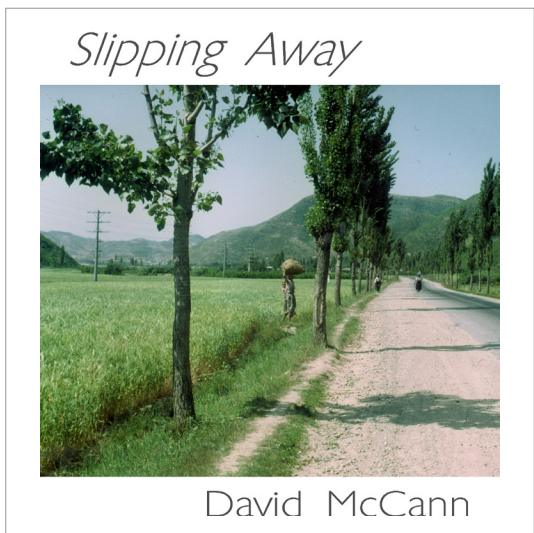
had been shaken by Mongol invasions, through the twentieth century and up to the present moment, when everybody in the class seemed to know all the latest K-Pop stars and songs. In the group presentations during the final week of class, there were sijo poems with guitar accompaniment, written in English, a video, and even a ceremonial fake burial – evidently a new trend in today's e-linked world. Most striking of all, though, was a version of the *kasa* poem "Song of a Humble Life" by Pak Illo (1561-1643), revised for a rap performance that brought the house down. Pak would have danced on his tomb-mound if he had heard it.

There are so many lessons, joyful as well as serious, to be discovered in Korea's literature, history, and most of all, human interactions. When I began to read the poet Kim Sowöl's (1902-1934) works during the two years I spent in Korea in the Peace Corps at the Andong Agriculture and Forestry High School, any time I asked for help with a word or a phrase, Korean people seemed delighted to encounter a foreigner who spoke the language, was interested in Korean literature, and most of all, knew a poem or two by Sowöl, many of whose poems everybody knew by heart.

So I have listened. I have heard people talk about poems they find themselves caught by. I have seen students in my Writing Asian Poetry class encounter Li Po and Tu Fu, who wrote without prepositions, pronouns, or verb modifiers in Classical Chinese, yet managed to express the gestural features of human interaction with the world around. We have followed Basho on the Journey to the North as he sometimes detoured away from the 5-7-5 syllable count of the *haiku*. And then we have met the challenges of the Korean sijo verse form, its three lines with a twist, and how to get that twist to happen in the third



Photograph by Stephanie Mitchell / Harvard Staff Photographer



Professor McCann's most recent chapbook, published by Finishing Line Press.

line without making it seem, as a student once remarked, like a refrigerator had fallen out of the sky into the poem. These years have been for me a wonderful chance to explore the infinite realms of poetry, of the poem as both particle and wave. Of the books I have published since coming to Harvard, ten of the first eleven were of or about Korea and its literature. The last of these was my translation of Kim Sowŏl's book *Azaleas*, published by

"I have seen a shift in the field of study from literary works to theoretical positions and interpretive models."

Columbia University Press. Princeton University Press published *Enough to Say It's Far*, a gathering of poems by Pak Chaesam (1933-1997), whom I first met in 1973. I co-translated that book with Jiwon Shin, a former graduate student now teaching at Arizona State University. Many years ago while she was a student at Cornell, she was the teaching assistant in my *Introduction to Korea* class. And just before the collection of Pak's poems, Tamal Vista Publications brought out a selection of my translations of poems by Ko Un (1933-)

in a remarkable book designed by Wayne de Fremery, Harvard Ph.D. now teaching at Sogang University in Seoul. The book's title, *Traveler Maps*, and its unfolding page-map design perfectly match the poems as well as the poet Ko Un's many journeys and readings all over the world, as he has presented his work and introduced contemporary Korean literature to the world at large. All of these realms, the text particles and their wave-like interactions,

seem to come together in stunning fashion in the journal *Azalea, A Journal of Korean Culture and Literature*, edited by Young-Jun Lee, who came to Harvard for his Ph.D. after many years of experience in the Korean publishing world. Designed by Wayne de Fremery, and with contributions from many in the field as well as graduate students here at Harvard, *Azalea* just published its sixth edition, and has shown contemporary Korea's real breakaway from the ideological and other constraints of its first eighty years of modern history.

Over the course of these years of teaching, translating, writing, re-encountering Korea and its poetry, I have seen a shift in the field of study from literary works to theoretical positions and interpretive models. In certain respects the change must be a salutary one, for as we engage realms of discourse about literature in other languages or vis-à-vis other cultural forms and practices – the wave dimensions of study – we may find the field shifting from what might be dismissed as mere connoisseurship, into realms of teaching and analysis comparable, at least in theory, to Physics, Economics, or Government. The loss, however – and I do feel it may be one – will follow from our disconnection from the poem and how it works, where it moves, how it takes shape in language and holds it – no matter what interpretive notions we may be tempted to pour into it. Keeping the two realms in some balance will be challenging for the younger scholars in the field now and in the decades to come. But strange as the poem may be, its shape in language is as strongly defined and finished as the celadon bowls that my friend and colleague Robert Mowry has described for the students in my General Education class. And if we listen, as my mother urged me some sixty years ago, we shall indeed be able to see its voice.



Photograph taken at "Images of Korea: Photographs by Harvard Faculty" exhibit organized by the Korea Institute in Spring 2012.



Exhibit of Professor McCann's work at the Harvard-Yenching Library



KOREAN LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM

The Korea Institute is organizing a full day Korean Literature symposium on Friday, May 2, 2014 in honor of Professor David McCann, who will be retiring in June 2014. This symposium is to celebrate David's work throughout his years at Cornell and Harvard and the start of a new chapter of his life as a scholar, writer, and teacher. Another goal of this symposium is to encourage the study of Korean literature; David's retirement is not the end, but a new beginning of a developed field of study of Korean literature at Harvard. We hope many will be able to join us for this meaningful event; please make sure to "save the date!"

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2014 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
READING ROOM, HARVARD FACULTY CLUB, 20 QUINCY STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA
FOR MORE INFORMATION: WWW.KOREA.FAS.HARVARD.EDU

NEW FACULTY & POSTDOCS



Paul Y. Chang
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Harvard University

Paul Y. Chang’s primary research is on the political development of South Korea. Focusing on the 1970s, arguably the height of authoritarianism, Chang explores the impact that state repression had on the emergence and evolution of South Korea’s democracy movement. Based on a novel protest-repression events dataset and qualitative sources, Chang’s work shows that dissident groups were able to continue to mobilize against the authoritarian state in creative ways even as repression limited opportunities for anti-government public protests. His research on South Korea’s democracy movement has appeared in several sociology and area studies journals and his book, *Protest Dialectics: The Emergence and Evolution of South Korea’s Democracy Movement*, is under contract with Stanford University Press. Chang is also embarking on a new project exploring various manifestations of Korea’s changing family structure including rising rates of divorce, unwed mothers, and elderly suicide. He currently teaches courses on social change in modern Korea and social movements in East Asia.

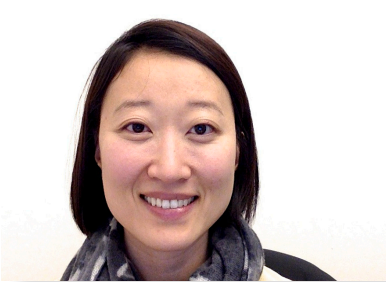


John Song Pae Cho
Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow
Korea Institute, Harvard University

At Harvard, I am currently revising my book manuscript, *Intimate Confrontation: Negotiating Gay Desire in Post-IMF South Korea*, for publication. This manuscript examines the Internet and its role in the globalization of sexual cultures in widely wired and tech-savvy South Korea. The explosion of new media technologies (mobile phones, electronic message boards, the Internet, etc.) has sparked a veritable information revolution in this tiny and densely populated nation. Single gay men, who rely on these media technologies to covertly express their sexual desires and identities in a country notorious for the regulation of information and sexual conduct, have been affected by this revolution in especially profound ways. Using the Internet, they have created virtual publics and lifestyles that actively resist the Korean state’s attempts to discipline them as heterosexual, reproductive subjects. This manuscript contends that single gay men, after a decade of sexual freedom in the 1990s, more recently respond to their lack of foundation in the heterosexual family and stable gay relationships with an intensified focus on financial anxiety. Claiming that the only security they have in old age is money, some incur risks by changing careers or gambling, while others turn to heterosexual marriage out of loneliness and a desire to live a “normal life.” In sharp departure from the cultural citizenship model of gay Asian identity, which claims

that Asian queers remain closeted because of family shame, I argue that Korean gay men do not come out because they are materially dependent on their families for activities as far ranging as filing lawsuits, applying for mortgages and bank loans, and seeking medical treatment. The research is based on 24 months of field research from 2007 to 2009, and was funded by the Korea Foundation.

As the first full-length ethnography of the lives, aspirations, and predicaments of the so-called “first generation” of Korean gay men to resist compulsory marriage to women and build lives oriented around their desire, this manuscript contributes to the emerging scholarship on queer Asia, which has begun to articulate a counter-discourse to hegemonic Western queer scholarship, anchored in post-Stonewall tropes of the closet and coming out. It also contributes to anthropologies of globalization and the Internet in arguing for the political-symbolic role of sexuality in transgressing – and securing – national borders and individual corporeal boundaries.



Mi-Ryong Shim
Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow
Korea Institute, Harvard University

In my term as a Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, I am working to develop my book manuscript on the literary and intellectual history of late colonial period Korea. By making use of a diverse set of texts written during the late colonial period – works of fiction, philosophical treatises, manifestos, and literary criticism in the Korean and Japanese languages – my research demonstrates that Korean intellectuals appropriated the wartime Japanese empire’s ideologies of Pan-Asianism and imperialization to address long-standing concerns regarding the nature of modernity in the colony. Moving away from views of the wartime period as a historical aberration, I show how wartime mobilization functioned as set of practices or processes within the larger discourses of agrarianism, anti-socialism, nativism, and modernism. My research intervenes in the growing scholarship on the history of the Japanese empire by highlighting the engagement of colonized intellectuals. In doing so, my project aims to enrich understanding of East Asian wartime mobilization, and modernity in East Asia more broadly, by highlighting the ways in which colonial formations in the region consisted of doublings, competitions, and other complex interactions of multiple imperial metropolitan forces. In addition to working on my manuscript, I am currently preparing a journal article that looks at the aesthetic construction of the Pan-Asian subject in late colonial Korea, particularly in the literary texts of the novelist Yi Hyo-sök. The tremendous resources and the vibrant Korean Studies community at Harvard, as well as the incredible support provided through the Korea Institute, have already been extremely helpful, and I am excited to continue my work in the spring semester.

HIGHLIGHT OF FALL 2013 EVENTS

HARVARD KOREAN ART HISTORY WORKSHOP 2013 “INFINITE INTERFUSION: BUDDHIST ART IN KOREA” DECEMBER 13, 2013

By Philip Gant, *Ph.D. Student*
East Asian Languages and Civilizations

This semester saw the return of the Korean art history workshop to Harvard's campus in the form of “Infinite Interfusion: Buddhist Art in Korea,” held on December 13, 2013 at the Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS) building. Building upon the results of the university's inaugural workshop on Korean art – “New Directions” held in February 2012 – this year's workshop sought to bring scholars and students of East Asian art and history together for a conversation on the enduring themes and questions of the fields and a consideration of fresh sources and approaches. A happy reunion for many and fruitful first meeting for others, the workshop, with its conversation-driven format, offered plentiful pauses for discussion and exchange as the participants worked through the questions posed by its three sessions. These included “Buddhist Iconography, Local Contingencies,” “Buddhist Worlds in Unified Silla,” and “Reading Patronage in Chosŏn Buddhist Painting.”

Sun Joo Kim, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History, Harvard University, and moderator of the first session, opened the workshop by thanking the staff of the Korea Institute, as well as the workshop's co-sponsors, the East Asian Art History Program and the Harvard-Yenching Institute, for their efforts in bringing everyone together. Professor Kim then briefly considered the kind of scholarly exchange made possible by the meeting and introduced its participants. Seinosuke Ide of Kyushu University gave the session's first presentation, examining the ways in which Hwaŏm Buddhist ideology came into harmony and conflict alike with Ch'ŏnt'ae Buddhist ideology in Koryŏ and analyzing these processes and the possibilities they generated in fourteenth century Koryŏ through a number of Amitābha images. Professor Ide was followed by Gyeongwon Choe of Hongik University, who furthered the session's investigation of local contingency in Buddhist iconography by examining the perpetually shifting membership in the attending deities

of the Bodisattva Ksitigarbha in China and Korea in the context of cultic developments in Ksitigarbha worship in both cultures. Yukio Lippit of Harvard University and Chin-sung Chang of Seoul National University brought the themes of the session together in their discussion, considering the discoveries made by the presenters in light of the possibilities for further study of the role of local developments on iconography.

Mark Byington, Director of the Early Korea Project at Harvard University, opened the workshop's second session on Silla Buddhism, which saw a presentation by Minku Kim of the University of Minnesota on the domed ceilings and circumambulated images of cave sanctuaries in Kucha as the Iranian inspiration for the domed circular rear chamber of Unified Silla's Sŏkkuram sanctuary. In the session's final presentation, Sunkyoung Kim of the University of Southern California furthered the consideration of Silla Buddhist monuments with a study of the Stupa Valley monument on Mt.



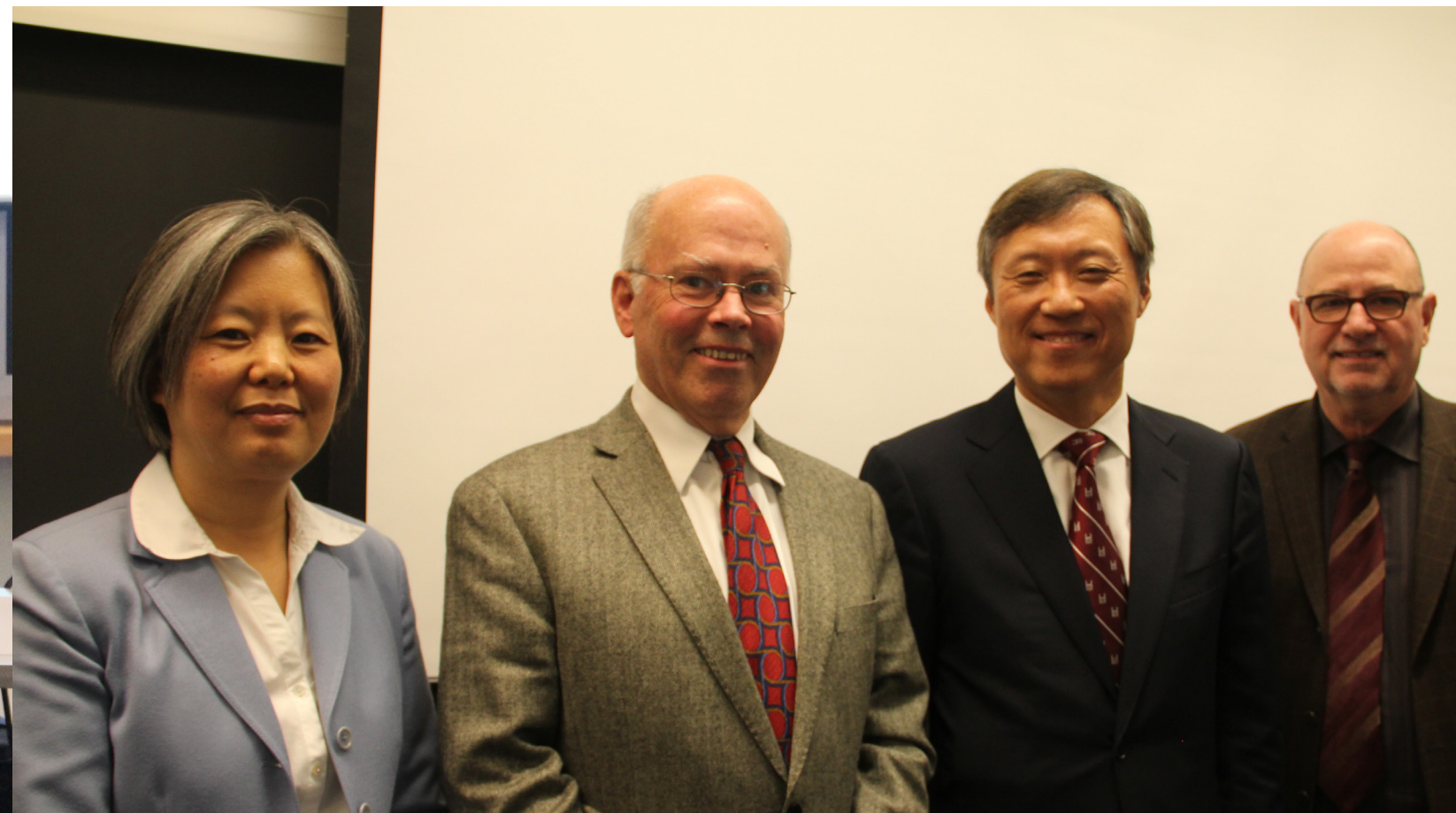
Nam in Kyŏngju as a compilation of images centered around a notion of the Buddha Land, offering a number of explanations for the dating and iconographic intent of the carvings and the shape of the Silla conception of the Buddha Land that gave rise to them. In their discussion of the presentations, Eugene Wang of Harvard University and Youn-mi Kim of Yale University took time to appreciate the different approaches to understanding Silla Buddhist thinking offered by the two studies and to invite the participants to use these approaches in their own explorations of Buddhist iconography.

The workshop's final session, moderated by Akiko Walley, Maude I. Kerns Assistant Professor of Japanese Art at the University of Oregon and a 2013-2014 Postdoctoral Fellow at the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University, turned from Silla to Chosŏn Buddhism. Jiyoung Lee of Kyushu University made a case for Chosŏn's fifteenth century as an important transitional period in Buddhist painting, examining the content and

production process of the Three Indras painting of 1483 in light of the situation within the royal household at the time and suggesting that the work's three Indras represent its patrons, the bedridden Queen Chŏnghŭi, the Queen Mother Sohye, and the royal consort Queen Chŏnghyŏn. Maya Stiller of the University of Kansas gave the workshop's final presentation. In her study of *samhwasang* (“Three Masters”) shrines in context, Professor Stiller found that these arrangements of warrior monk paintings functioned to strengthen local monasteries internally and within the clergy while attracting local interest and state support. In their discussion, Melissa McCormick of Harvard University and Jaebin Yoo of Seoul National University and a Visiting Fellow at the Harvard-Yenching Institute further considered the ways in which the sources and methods of the presentations might allow us to understand other collaborations around Buddhist activities in their time and posed questions about how to conceive of the broad categories of support offered by patrons and legitimacy offered by artistic productions.

Scholarly meetings tend to spill across approaches and time limits, creating new ways of seeing. This year's workshop worked to accommodate and encourage this process, with its presentations taking place on December 13 but a number of presenters and discussants meeting on the 12th at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for a tour of its Korean collections graciously made available by their curators and staff, and again on the 14th at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art to explore the new Silla exhibit together. “Infinite Interfusions” was a valuable conversation among scholars and students from across the U.S. and East Asia on both emerging and enduring questions in Korean Buddhist art history.

This event was supported by the Edward Willett Wagner Memorial Fund at the Korea Institute, and was co-sponsored by the East Asian Art History Program and Harvard-Yenching Institute.



HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
KOREA INSTITUTE

LEADERSHIP FORUM

Educating Young Learners

An Analysis of Korean, American, and Japanese Priorities

SUNSHIK MIN
PRESIDENT, YBM

CHAIRD BY SUN JOO KIM
HARVARD-YENCHING PROFESSOR OF KOREAN HISTORY;
DIRECTOR, KOREA INSTITUTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2013 12:00 P.M.

PORTÉ SEMINAR ROOM (S250)
CGIS SOUTH BUILDING
1730 CAMBRIDGE STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

MORE INFORMATION: KOREA.FAS.HARVARD.EDU OR WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/KI.HARVARD

HIGHLIGHT OF FALL 2013 EVENTS

THE LEADERSHIP FORUM OCTOBER 24, 2013

This fall, the KI added a new seminar series, the Leadership Forum, in order to present dynamic leaders in various fields including but not limited to academia, business, law, NGOs, and government to inspire our students. Dr. Sunshik Min, president of YBM and a long-time supporter of the Korea Institute, was the inaugural speaker on October 24, 2013. He gave a lecture to a capacity audience titled “Educating Young Learners: An Analysis of Korean, American, and Japanese Priorities” [see www.vimeo.com/channels/koreainstitute] It is our hope that this new program augments our offerings for undergraduate students in particular.

EVENTS 2013-2014

FALL 2013

SEPTEMBER 26- KOREA COLLOQUIUM

“The Production of Everyday Life in Postwar North Korea”

Cheehyung Kim, ACLS New Faculty Fellow, Duke University. Chaired by **Carter J. Eckert**, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, Harvard University.

SEPTEMBER 27 - FORUM PRESENTED BY HARVARD ASIA CENTER AND NIEMAN FOUNDATION FOR JOURNALISM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

“Old Traumas, New Dilemmas: Four Asian Media Perspectives”

Yang Xiao, Southern People Weekly (China); **Sayuri Daimon**, The Japan Times; **Chong-ae Lee**, Seoul Broadcasting System; **John Nery**, Philippine Daily Inquirer. Co-sponsored by the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, and Korea Institute.

SEPTEMBER 27 GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN COLLOQUIUM

“(Un)Building Colonial Space in Korea, 1910-1945”

Organized by **Melanie Sun-Min Park**, MDesS’14; **Timothy Hyde**, Associate Professor of Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design; and **Yukio Lippit**, Professor of Japanese Art, Harvard University Supported by the Korea Institute.

OCTOBER 10 - KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS

“The Economic Reintegration of the Koreas: Time to Get On With It”

Thomas P. Pinansky, Senior Foreign Attorney (Partner), Barun Law LLC. Chaired by **Paul Y. Chang**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Harvard University. Co-sponsored by the East Asian Legal Studies Program, Harvard Law School.

OCTOBER 17 - KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS

“Everlasting Fraternal Friendship: North Korea and the End of Communism”

Charles K. Armstrong, Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Studies in the Social Sciences, Columbia University. Chaired by **Carter J. Eckert**, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, Harvard University.

OCTOBER 21 - EAST ASIAN MEDIA ECOLOGIES

“Authorship and the Location of Postwar South Korean Cinema: In the Region of Shin Films” **Steven Chung**, Assistant Professor of East Asian Studies, Princeton University.

OCTOBER 24 - LEADERSHIP FORUM

“Educating Young Learners: An Analysis of Korean, American, and Japanese Priorities” **Sunshik Min**, CEO, YBM Sisa. Chaired by **Sun Joo Kim**, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History; Director, Korea Institute, Harvard University.

OCTOBER 29 - EAST ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES LECTURE

“The State’s Duty to Protect Women from Human Rights Violations: A Case of the Constitutional Court of Korea” **Han-Chul Park**, President of the Korean Constitutional Court. Co-sponsored by the Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs at the Korea Institute, Harvard University.

OCTOBER 31 - HARVARD EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY SEMINAR

“New Perspectives on the Archaeology of State Formation in Japan”

Shin’ya Fukunaga, Professor of Archaeology, Osaka University; **Akira Seike**, Professor of Archaeology, Kochi University; **Tatsuo Nakaubo**, Assistant Professor of Archaeological Heritage Management, Osaka University. Discussant: **Mark E. Byington**, Project Director, Early Korea Project, Korea Institute, Harvard University. Co-sponsored by Boston University’s East Asian Archaeology Forum, International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History with support from the Boston University Center for the Humanities; with support from the Harvard University Asia Center, and Early Korea Project .

NOVEMBER 5 - WEATHERHEAD CENTER PROGRAM ON U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS SPECIAL SERIES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF EAST ASIA

“North Korea’s Dual Pursuit of Nuclear and Economic Development”

Scott Snyder, Senior Fellow for Korea Studies and Director of the Program on U.S.-Korea Policy, Council on Foreign Relations Moderator: **Susan J. Pharr**, Director, Program on U.S.-Japan Relations; Executive Committee; Faculty Associate; Harvard Academy Senior Scholar. Edwin O. Reischauer Professor of Japanese Politics, Department of Government, Harvard University. Co-sponsored by the Korea Institute.

NOVEMBER 7- KOREA COLLOQUIUM

“Artist as Producer and Kitsch: The Ethnographic Turn in Colonial Culture”

Nayoung Aimee Kwon, Andrew W. Mellon Assistant Professor of Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, Duke University Chaired by **David R. McCann**, Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Literature, Harvard University.

NOVEMBER 14 - RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES IN ASIA SERIES

“Fruits and Challenges of Adhesively Skeletonizing a Church Community: Korean Americans in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)”

Timothy S. Lee, Associate Professor of the History of Christianity at Brite Divinity School (Texas Christian University). Discussant: **Karen L. King**, Hollis Professor of Divinity, Harvard Divinity School. Jointly sponsored by the Asia Center, the Center for the Study of World Religions, and the Korea Institute.

NOVEMBER 21 - KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS

“Engaging North Korea with Soft Power: Knowledge Sharing with Pyongyang”

Kyung-Ae Park, Korea Foundation Chair, Institute of Asian Research; Director, Centre for Korean Research, The University of British Columbia. Chaired by Sun Joo Kim, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History; Director, Korea Institute, Harvard University.

DECEMBER 4 - HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE LECTURE SERIES

“Transition to the ‘Universal’ Welfare State: the Changing Meaning of the Welfare State in Korea”

Huck Ju Kwon, Professor, Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University; Harvard-Yenching Institute Visiting Scholar. Chaired by **Anthony Saich**, Daewoo Professor of International Affairs; Director, Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation. Co-sponsored by the Korea Institute.

DECEMBER 13 - HARVARD KOREAN ART HISTORY WORKSHOP

“Infinite Interfusion: Buddhist Art in Korea” Organized by the Korea Institute. Co-sponsored by the East Asian Art History Program and Harvard-Yenching Institute.

SPRING 2014

FEBRUARY 10 - RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES IN ASIA SERIES

“Mountain Monasteries & Metropolitan Meditation Centers: A Century of Buddhist Propagation in Modern Korea”

Mark Nathan, Assistant Professor of History and Asian Studies, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York. Jointly sponsored by the Harvard Asia Center, Center for the Study of World Religions, and Korea Institute.

FEBRUARY 18 - WEATHERHEAD CENTER PROGRAM ON U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS PRESENTATION

“Korea’s Search for Security”

Sung-Yoon Lee, Kim Koo-Korea Foundation Professor in Korean Studies and Assistant Professor, the Fletcher School, Tufts University. **Karl Friedhoff**, Program Officer, Public Opinion Studies Center, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies. Moderator: **Susan Pharr**, Director, Program on U.S.-Japan Relations, and Edwin O. Reischauer Professor of Japanese Politics. Co-sponsored by the Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs, Korea Institute.

FEBRUARY 27- KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS

“Transformation and Sustainability of East Asian Development Model: The Cases of Korea, China, and Japan”

Hyungkee Kim, Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Trade, Kyungpook National University; Visiting Scholar, Korea Institute, Harvard University Chaired by **Carter J. Eckert**, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, Harvard University. Co-sponsored by the Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies and Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies.

MARCH 6 - KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS

“Some Missing Pieces in the Mid-1960s Korean Development Story”

David C. Cole, Lecturer on Economics, Harvard University (retired);

Princeton N. Lyman, Senior Advisor, U.S. Institute of Peace; **Harold**

Hongju Koh, Sterling Professor of International Law, Yale Law School.

Co-sponsored by the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and

Innovation, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at

Harvard Kennedy School, East Asian Legal Studies Program at Harvard

Law School, and Weatherhead Center for International Affairs.

MARCH 13 - KOREA COLLOQUIUM

“The Luxury of Love: The “Rise of Bats” in Post-IMF South Korea”

John Song Pae Cho, Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea

Institute, Harvard University. Chaired by **Paul Y. Chang**, Assistant

Professor of Sociology, Harvard University.

APRIL 17 - KOREA COLLOQUIUM

“Return to the Orient: Japan’s Wartime Pan-Asianism and Aesthetic

Production of “Korea” in Yi Hyo-sŏk’s Late Colonial Writings”

Mi-Ryong Shim, Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute,

Harvard University. Discussant: **Karen Thornber**, Professor

of Comparative Literature, Harvard University.

MAY 2 - KOREAN LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM

Organized by the Korea Institute, Harvard University. Co-sponsored

by Harvard Asia Center and Department of East Asian Languages and

Civilizations.

The Korea Institute acknowledges

the generous support of the Edward

Willett Wagner Memorial Fund, the

Kim Koo Foundation, the Sunshik Min

Endowment for the Advancement of

Korean Literature and the Young-Chul

Min Memorial Fund.

10TH ANNUAL HARVARD COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO CONTEST WINNER ANNOUNCEMENT

The Korea Institute congratulates the winners of the 10th Annual Harvard College International Photo Contest for undergraduates who have studied, worked, interned, or done research abroad.



"Chopped Pig" by Alexander Pong, '16



HONORABLE MENTION Alexander Pong, '16

The Korea Institute Honorable Mention award went to Alexander Pong, '16, for his photograph entitled "Chopped Pig" taken in Seoul.

Alexander did independent work/service in Seoul and Jeju City last summer.



"Evening Reflections of an American Monk in Korea" by Hursuong Vongsachang, '16



WINNING PHOTOGRAPH Hursuong Vongsachang, '16

The Korea Institute winner is Hursuong Vongsachang, '16, for her photograph entitled "Evening Reflections of an American Monk in Korea." Hursuong was a student in the 8-week Harvard Summer School in Seoul program this past summer, during which she participated in a field trip to Songgwangsa Temple in South Jeolla province. Hursuong says, "This picture depicts a Buddhist monk from Georgia, U.S., who is now studying his faith at Songgwangsa, one of the Three Jewel Temples in Korea, having his evening meal in silence."



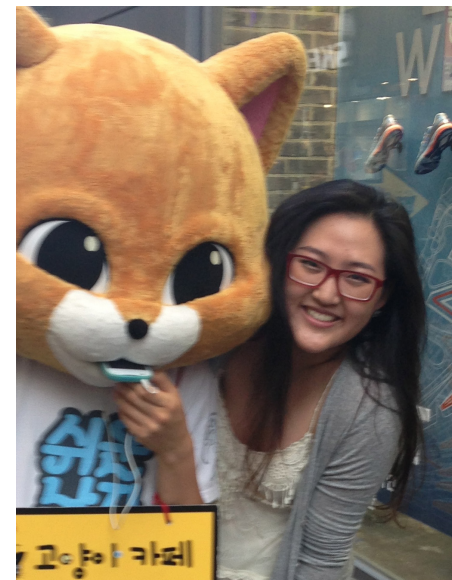
"STUDY ABROAD IN KOREA: ENGAGING KOREAN HISTORY THROUGH FILM"
 TAUGHT BY PROFESSORS HADEN GUEST AND YOUNG SHIK DAVID CHUNG
 EWha WOMANS UNIVERSITY IN SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
 JUNE 24 - AUGUST 17, 2013



Undergraduate student summer programs in Korea were supported by the Office of Career Services Summer Awards; Min Young-Chul Memorial Fund and LG Yonam Endowment Fund at the Korea Institute; Anonymous Donors; other Korea Institute funds, and Asia Center funds.

Graduate student support was made possible by the International Communications Foundation (Korea), Min Young-Chul Memorial Fund, Sanhak Fund, Wagner Endowment Fund at the Korea Institute; other Korea Institute funds, and Asia Center funds.

STUDENT EXPERIENCES



HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN SEOUL PROGRAM

Tiffany Song, '16

The day of my flight to South Korea, my emotions were as mixed as bibimbap, a delicious Korean mixed rice dish that I would get to know very well in the coming weeks. I felt a bit anxious, because this would only be my second time abroad and also my first extended period of time away from home in a foreign country. However, I also felt a huge sense of anticipation, since I hoped that the eight-week summer program in Seoul would be an opportunity for me to learn and grow as a person. The moment that the plane touched down in Incheon International Airport, the mixed bibimbap of emotions became masked by one pure feeling: excitement. The eight weeks I spent taking part in the program affected my life in more than a few ways. One particularly significant way that my time abroad affected me was through the academics of the summer

program. The Harvard Summer School in Seoul program enabled me to take an intermediate Korean language course in addition to a film course focusing on modern Korean history. As a Korean American eager to become proficient at the language and eventually intern in Korea, the opportunity to learn the language while being immersed in the country was truly amazing; not only did my Korean ability drastically improve, but I was able to gain a deeper understanding of the people I met when I was able to communicate with them in their first language. In an increasingly globalized world, foreign languages are becoming more important than ever for better international communication, and I am thankful that this program boosted my level of Korean so greatly.

helped me to gain an understanding of the country I was in and allowed me to collaborate with many different types of people to produce a final project I could be passionate about and proud of.

In South Korea, not only did I learn from academics, but I also learned from collaborating and spending time with the people I met there, and from being immersed in a cultural experience unlike any other.

Even outside my program, I was also able to truly live in Korea. This may seem like an obvious statement, but what I really mean by "live" in Korea is that I got to hike behind the President's house, wade in the Cheonggyecheon stream running through the heart of Seoul, see the city from the very top of the Namsan Tower, visit the southern regions of the

"...the things I learned in Korea are things I can carry with me for the rest of my life..."

The film class was also an incredible learning opportunity. From a technical and aesthetic point of view, I had never before done any work with filmmaking or film, so learning how to make a film (from shooting and interviews to editing and beyond) was a process that was incredibly fascinating. Moreover, since working with media is an increasingly popular skill in the work force, the class has prepared me for working with programs like Final Cut Pro if I ever need to produce another big project. More importantly, though, the film class

peninsula, ride a ferry to the beautiful island of Geumdo, taste raw octopus and other traditional Korean dishes, step inside the palaces of long-ago kings, walk through one of the Three Jewels of Korean Buddhism, immerse myself in the hustle and bustle of Seoul, bargain in traditional markets, experience the best of modern technologies, get to know and speak to native Koreans, and overall just learn how to make the most of the experience. Naturally at first it was difficult adjusting to the pace and lifestyle of Seoul, but

soon it became a fabulous adventure of discovery. I'm extremely grateful for the chance I got to adapt to these challenges, because as I overcame them little by little I came to appreciate my summer experience more and more.

I'm grateful for many reasons. One reason is that the things I learned in Korea are things I can carry with me for the rest of my life; the lessons I learned there did not stop at the airport. Since my return to Harvard, my summer experiences have helped shape how I think about things such as classes, concentrations, and career selection. For instance, I am now more sure than ever that I want to keep pursuing advanced Korean, and I also want to explore East Asian Studies as a secondary, which has helped shape my class-selection decisions. Career-wise, I definitely hope to intern in South Korea in the future, and possibly even work in a field that deals with U.S.-Korea relations. My summer experience was extremely helpful in guiding these big decisions.

I am also extremely grateful to the award donor that made this trip possible for me through the Korea Institute Scholarship. I may not get to meet my donor in person, and even if I did, I'm not sure I would be able to thank them enough for the incredible opportunity and the life-long memories I made thanks to them; I am truly unable to thank them enough for opening this door for me. Had I not received this grant, I would not have gone to Korea this past summer, and I'm not exaggerating when I say that I cannot imagine how different I would have been, and how different my life would have been, had I not experienced the things I experienced, learned the things I learned, and met the amazing people I met.

In conclusion, going to Korea for this eight-week program truly changed my

life. Not only did it help shape my future goals and career ambitions, but I was able to grow as a person in ways that would have never been possible had I not gone on this wonderful adventure. Because of the financed opportunity that I was generously given, I was able to grow as a more globally aware citizen, to learn a language, to drink in the culture and beauty of South Korea, and to make life-long friends all the way across the world.

I am overjoyed to report that my summer experience was everything that I hoped it would be, and beyond.



TUITION WAIVER TO EWHA WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

Courtney Grogan, '13
Government & Economics

I held the small baby octopus in my hand and felt its sticky tentacles wriggle through my fingers. Although I had originally been excited to taste traditional Korean 산낙지, or live octopus, I was beginning to question this decision as I stood in the middle of a fish market in Seoul. After selecting some other fish from the tanks of one of the market

vendors, my Korean friends and I were ushered into a back room filled with people sitting cross-legged on the floor at tables covered in large plates of fresh sashimi and green soju bottles. At our table I found myself once again facing that little octopus, but this time he was doused in oil and sliced into little pieces still squirming on my plate. I took in a deep breath of the strong seafood-scent-

"This summer I spent in Seoul studying Korean at Ewha Woman's University provided many unexpected opportunities to get out of my comfort zone."

ed air, grabbed my chopsticks, said, “잘 먹겠습니다!” (“We shall eat well!”), and was surprised to discover the words I had spoken to be true; the octopus was delicious!

This summer I spent in Seoul studying Korean at Ewha Woman's University provided many unexpected opportunities to get out of my comfort zone, improve my language skills, and explore deeper

into Korean culture than I ever have before. My Korean skills were first tested at the beginning of the summer when I took a trip with a friend to rural Cheolla province to stay in a hanok village and experience traditional Korean culture. Frequently getting lost and several humorous miscommunications with the owner of our hanok confirmed that I had a lot to learn.

Luckily, living in Seoul provided ample opportunity to practice the new Korean grammar and vocabulary I learned while at Ewha, whether I was singing a favorite Korean ballad at 노래방 (karaoke), learning how to cook kimchi fried rice, watching this summer's hottest Korean drama (너의 목소리가 들려), saying the Korean prayers and responses at church, or meeting my friend's Korean grandparents. I also learned just how big Seoul really is when I attempted to bike along the Han river from one end of the city to the other.

One of the unexpected joys of studying in the Ewha Summer Program was befriending classmates from all over Asia. My classes were made up of students from Korea, Japan, Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Russia, and the United States. Besides bonding over many late nights spent memorizing hundreds of Korean vocabulary words, we would often play soccer together or go out for Korean BBQ after class where we exchanged not only Korean, but also Japanese, Russian, and “Singlish” phrases. It was so interesting to hear about the experiences that brought each of us to South Korea and enjoy the language and the culture together.

I am so thankful to the Harvard Korea Institute and Ewha Woman's University for the opportunity to study Korean in Seoul this summer. Not only did this

experience tremendously improve my language skills, but it also left me with happy memories and personal growth. One of my favorite memories comes from a night spent with friends by the Han river watching the fireworks go off over the city skyline. As I looked out across the Han, I realized that Seoul is beginning to feel like a second home.



INTERNSHIP IN SEOUL, KOREA

LuShuang Xu, '15
Government

I cannot recall any other eight weeks of my life having passed by so quickly, and I will always treasure the memories and friendships that I have made this past summer. Interning at Brink's this summer provided me with a diverse work experience that helped me get a taste of work life in Korea across many sectors. Brink's is currently

"These eight weeks gave me a chance to experience a three-in-one internship."

South Korea's largest security company, providing services to banks, the government, private businesses, and jewelers. I spent six weeks working at Brink's, and two weeks at two different non-profits in Seoul. While at Brink's, I was not subject to the typical intern tasks that I had been expecting. From the first week, I was responsible for researching and learning about new business strategies and observing field operations. It was the perfect balance between doing research at the office and seeing the Brink's armored trucks in action. Every day, I was able to experience a different aspect of Brink's business operations. As someone who spoke not a word of Korean before going to Korea, I was very nervous about the language barrier. At work, only a few coworkers spoke English, but everyone made me feel welcomed nonetheless by showing me gestures of kindness through inviting me to lunch or teaching me a few phrases in Korean. Brink's friendly workplace and helpful supervisors and coworkers contributed infinitely to making my internship a pleasant educational experience.

Because it was the first time that Brink's had had an internship program, they wanted the intern to get a well-rounded experience, so for two weeks, I worked at two different non-profits, the YWCA and Good Neighbors. These two weeks presented an opportunity for me to see Seoul not just from the perspective of a foreign tourist, but from the view of an everyday citizen. Beyond the glamorous

façade of development and modernization, Seoul is also home to large areas of poverty-stricken neighborhoods and helpless elders, youths, and immigrants who are in need. I think the dual-experience that Brink's provided me was arguably one of the best parts of the internship. These eight weeks gave me a chance to essentially experience a three-in-one internship.

From the top-notch accommodations at Ewha to the simple and effective public transportation system, I fell in love with Seoul. I am so grateful to have been a part of the Korea Institute's internship program, and I hope to return one day in the near future.



GRADUATE STUDENT SUMMER RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANT

Peter Banseok Kwon

Ph.D. Candidate, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

As a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations at Harvard University, I am in South Korea for my dissertation research on South Korea's *chaju kukpang* ('self-reliant national defense') movement of

the 1970s. My research focuses on the state's development of a modern defense industry, with an eye to the government policies that galvanized civilian actors as the main force of defense modernization during the Park Chung Hee era (1961-1979). As most of the primary sources that offer endogenous perspectives on *chaju kukpang* in the 1970s are located in South Korea, and researching them has required field research, I applied for and was granted the Korea Institute

"My interview with a skilled laborer under Kia Heavy Industries in the 1970s who is now the COO of a major defense corporation was extremely rewarding."

Graduate Summer Research Travel Grant for Academic Year 2012-2013 to conduct overseas research in South Korea from May 15, 2013 to August 15, 2013. The statement below is a report of my activities over the summer.

Since my arrival in South Korea for the aforementioned research, I have been at Yonsei University's Institute of Korean Studies (IKS) as a visiting researcher. My affiliation with Yonsei University and the IKS have benefited my research tremendously by keeping me situated in a community of world renowned scholars and by providing me with Yonsei's state-of-the-art libraries, research facilities, and E-technology in South Korea. Outside of my research in Yonsei, my field research has included the following activities: a visit to Ch'angwon Industrial Complex to see the defense factories and interview

a high-profile skilled laborer who participated in the defense industry in the 1970s; interviews of ex-government officials involved in the defense industry policies and Saemaul Undong in the 1970s; visits to various public archives, including the Diplomatic Archives, Presidential Archives, and the Ministry of National Defense's Institute for Military History Compilation; and visits to the special archival room at the Park Chung Hee Memorial Museum.

One of the highlights of my field research in South Korea was my trip to Ch'angwon Industrial Complex (Ch'angwon, Southern Kyöngsang Province) from Thursday, June 27 to Friday, June 28, 2013. At the Ch'angwon Industrial Complex, my interview with a skilled laborer under Kia Heavy Industries in the 1970s who is now the COO of a major defense corporation was extremely rewarding. At Ch'angwon, I also visited the branch office of the Korea Industrial Complex Corp. (KICC) to collect primary sources on the defense corporations and factories in Ch'angwon, which existed from the 1970s. I was also afforded a firsthand view of the defense factories that have been building South Korea's weapons parts and hardware since the 1970s.

I would like to sincerely thank the Harvard University Korea Institute and

Asia Center for the generous support of my studies in South Korea this summer.



GRADUATE STUDENT SUMMER RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANT

Wenjiao Cai

Ph.D. Student, East Asian Languages and Civilizations

Thanks to the generous support from the Korea Institute, I had the opportunity to conduct a six-week field-research trip in South Korea this summer. The trip enriched my understanding of the political and social environment of eighteenth-century Seoul, a topic which is currently at the center of my research interests.

The majority of my summer activities were based in Seoul, a city that witnessed to dynamic political changes and increasing urbanization throughout the eighteenth century. The materials that proved most helpful in the course of my research were the well categorized maps and paintings at Kyujanggak archival collection housed at Seoul National University (SNU). Through

these visual resources, I was able to gain a vivid picture of how the ambitious kings in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries projected their authority through maps and paintings, as well as to assess how the monarchy employed these new media to communicate with their ministers and subjects.

In addition to conducting archival research at Kyujanggak Library in Seoul National University and the Institute of Seoul Studies I attended the Korean Studies Workshop and Hanmun Workshop organized by SNU. A series of lectures offered by experts on various topics informed me of recent academic trends and newly discovered sources, providing me with a better understanding of subjects in the study of Korean history and culture that lie outside my area of specialization. Intellectual exchanges with other professors from SNU likewise

"I was able to visit many historical sites and interact with Koreans who enriched my understanding of these places."

equipped me with fresh perspectives from which to analyze my research topic.

During my stay in Korea I was also able to visit many historical sites and interact with Koreans who enriched my understanding of these places. I took a trip to Ch'angdökkung palace with Professor Jeong Hohoon from SNU, who recently published several books on palaces and traditional architecture in Seoul. Visiting Ch'angdökkung enhanced my understanding of how architectural styles interacted with the changing intellectual and aesthetic trends of the late Chosön Dynasty. On another occasion I ventured into

the outskirts of Seoul with Professor Pak Hyunsoon, where we toured the former residences of several important figures of the eighteenth century and nineteenth century, such as Chöng Yakyong (1762-1836) and Yi Hangno (1792-1868). I also visited the Hwasöng fortress in Suwön, which was built by King Chöngjo (1752-1800) in order to enhance Chosön defensive capabilities as well as to honor the remains of his father, Crown Prince Sado (1735-1762). A trip to Sangju in North Kyöngsang Province deepened my understanding of how power struggles waged in the capital altered life in rural areas during the late Chosön Dynasty and how local people responded to these changes. I was surprised to find out that nowadays descendants of Chosön elite families still gather together at Sangju county school to practice poetry and

calligraphy, activities perhaps inherited from their ancestors.

My summer stay in Korea provided me with the precious opportunity to collect research materials, build connections with Korean scholars, enhance my familiarity with the Korean language, and generally to delve further into the past and present of Korean culture, greatly enriching my life and proving altogether invaluable for my continued academic development.

AFFILIATES 2013-2014



Hyungkee Kim
Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Trade, Kyungpook National University



John Song Pae Cho
Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute; Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University

VISITING SCHOLARS

Hyungkee Kim
Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Trade, Kyungpook National University

Professor Kim’s research interests include methodology of political economy, participatory industrial relations, alternative development models, and the East Asian development model. Professor Kim graduated from the Department of Economics at Seoul National University. He received a Ph.D. in economics from Seoul National University. He was invited as an invited professor to University of Paris 13 and as a visiting professor to Fudan University. He also stayed as a visiting scholar at University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Kim has written numerous books and papers on methodology of political economy, labor economic problems in Korea, and economic development models. His major books include *New Political Economy* (Seoul: Hanul Academy, 2001), *A Third Way of the Korean Economy* (Seoul: Hanul Academy, 2006), *An Alternative Development Model: Beyond Neoliberalism* (Seoul: Hanul Academy, 2007).

He is currently conducting research on “Sustainability of the East Asian Development Model: The Cases of Korea, China, and Japan.” He will clarify both the common characteristics and some different features in these three countries. The Japanese economy has been in a long-term stagnation called the “lost two decades.” The Korean economy has problems with low growth and severe

polarization. The Chinese economy is confronted with a deep chasm of polarization and the worst pollution even though it still shows high growth rates. Professor Kim’s study aims to analyze the consequences of the transformations of growth models and modes of regulation in three countries. Moreover it will evaluate the conditions of sustainability in each country in terms of economic, social, and environmental sustainability. With these analyses his study aims to define the East Asian Development Model as a specific model differentiated from the other development models such as Anglo-Saxon, Rhine, and Nordic model.

Research Project Title: *Sustainability of the East Asian Development Model: The Cases of Korea, China, and Japan*

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

John Song Pae Cho
Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute; Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University (Fall 2013)

John (Song Pae) Cho is the Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow in the Korea Institute at Harvard University. He completed his Ph.D. in socio-cultural anthropology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 2011. Prior to Harvard, Dr. Cho served as the Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow and the Social Science Research Council for Transregional Research Postdoctoral Fellow from 2011-2013,

both at UC Berkeley. Currently, he is revising his book manuscript, *Intimate Confrontation: Negotiating Gay Desire in Post-IMF South Korea*, for publication.

Research Project Title: *Contemporary Korean Society - Focusing on Gender, Sexuality and Family*

Course: *Global Korea: Modernity, Nation, and Belonging (Fall 2013)*

Mi-Ryong Shim

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute Lecturer, Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University (Spring 2014)

Mi-Ryong Shim is the 2013-2014 Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow at the Korea Institute. She received her B.A. in East Asian Studies and her Ph.D. in Korean Literature from Columbia University. She is currently working on her book manuscript, which examines how Korean intellectuals attempted to localize Japanese imperialist discourse of a new East Asian regionalism during the Asia-Pacific War, a period of rapid transformation for Korean society. Using texts of literature, cultural criticism, and philosophy from the colonial period, the manuscript is based on research the author conducted in Seoul and Tokyo during a two-year stay as a visiting researcher at Yonsei University and Waseda University. In the spring, Mi-Ryong will be teaching an interdisciplinary course titled *In Her Shadow: ‘Woman’ in Modern Korean History, Literature, and Film* as part of Harvard’s East Asian Languages and Civilizations Department.

Research Project Title: *Regional Rebirths: Imperialization, Pan-Asianism,*

and Narratives of ‘Conversion’ in Colonial Korea, 1937-1945

Course: *In Her Shadow: ‘Woman’ in Modern Korean History, Literature, and Film (Spring 2014)*

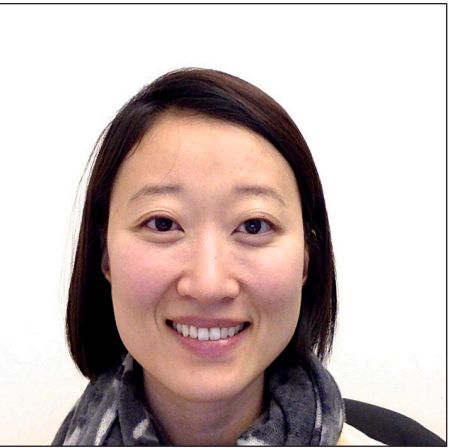
FELLOWS

Han Sang Kim

Fellow, Korea Institute

Han Sang Kim received a Ph.D. degree in sociology in February 2013 from Seoul National University. His dissertation, *Uneven Screens, Contested Identities: USIS, Cultural Films, and the National Imaginary in South Korea, 1945-1972*, is on the film propaganda activities of the U.S. Information Service, Korea and the negotiation for defining a national identity in South Korea during the Cold War. He received an M.A. in sociology in 2007 and a B.A. in German literature in 2003 from Seoul National University.

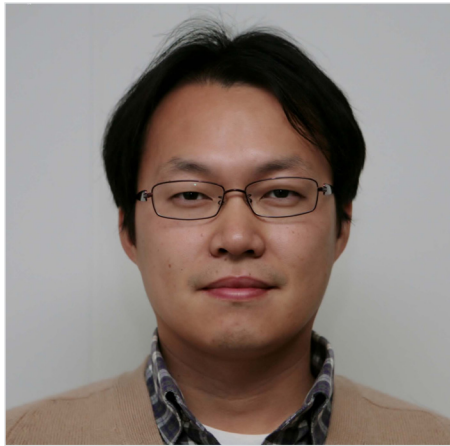
He worked as a cinematheque programmer for the Korean Film Archive for four years and later as a visiting fellow for Harvard-Yenching Institute for a year and a half. He is the author of the book, *Choguk kundaehwa rül yuram hagi: Pak Chöng-hüi chöngkwön hongbo düraibü, ‘P’alto kangsan’ 10-yön* [Sightseeing Modernization of the Fatherland: ‘Paldogangsan,’ 10 Years of Propaganda Series for Park Chung-Hee Regime] (Korean Film Archive, 2008), and co-author of *Kosok toro üi inmunhak* [Expressways in Humanities] (Korean Expressway Corporation, 2010) and *Kim Süng-ho: aböji üi ölgul, Han’guk yönghwa üi ch’osang* [Kim Seung-ho: Face



Mi-Ryong Shim
Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute; Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University

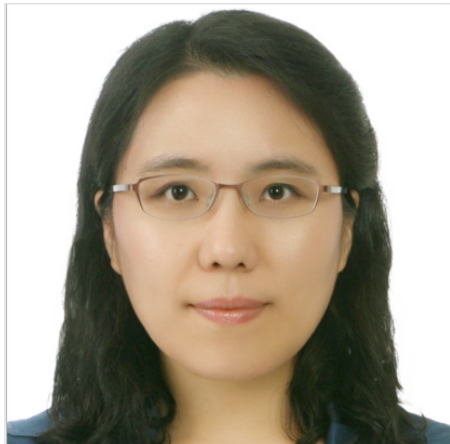


Han Sang Kim
Fellow, Korea Institute



Changhyun Oh

Curator, the National Folk Museum of Korea



Kyoung Park

HK research professor, Ewha University Institute for the Humanities

of Father, Portrait of Korean Cinema] (Korean Film Archive, 2007).

Dr. Kim is currently conducting research on the negotiations of identity of East Asian audiences and filmmakers in making and consuming propaganda films, devoting particular attention to the role of the American authorities during the Cold War. Taking a comparative historical approach, he is investigating both the South Korean and the South Vietnamese cases by conducting archival research and applying film spectatorship theories. He is also devoting time to revising his dissertation, which he hopes to complete as a monograph for his first English-language book, in light of the sense of transportation mobility in American film propaganda practices and representations in South Korea during the Cold War.

Research Project Title: U.S.Film Propaganda and Identity: Negotiations in East Asia, 1945-1975

Changhyun Oh

Curator, the National Folk Museum of Korea

Dr. Chang Hyun Oh is a curator at the National Folk Museum of Korea. His master's thesis, on change in socio-cultural and production relations in Korean villages caused by land reform since 1945, received an award for excellence from the College of Social Sciences, Seoul National University. In addition, he has analyzed data from family registers and genealogy and written on modernization of naming customs in the early 20th century. In 2012, he received his doctorate from the Department of Anthropology, SNU for his dissertation "Redlip Croaker Fishing and Fishermen of Korean West Sea in the 18~20th Century." His doctoral dissertation examines the historicity of tastes and preference for fishes in Korea, and continuity and change of Korean

fishing technique and fishing culture during the Japanese colonial period.

Research Project Title: Ethnic Customs and Dual Economic Structures of Fishery in Korea during the Japanese Colonial Period

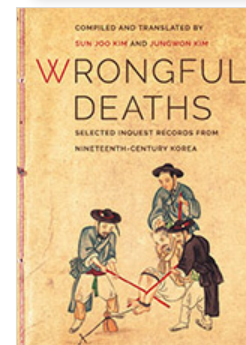
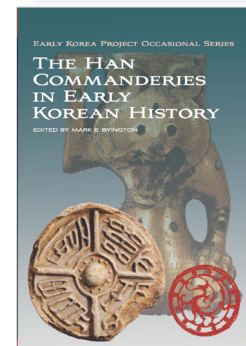
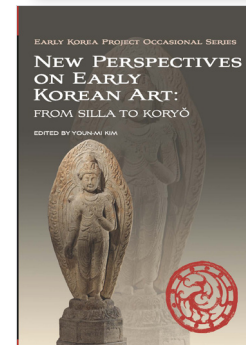
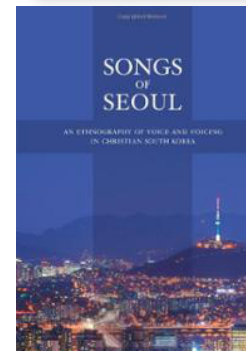
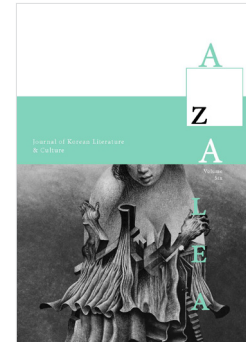
Kyoung Park

HK research professor, Ewha University Institute for the Humanities

Kyoung Park specializes in the social history of the Chosŏn Dynasty of Korea. She received a B.A. in 1997, an M.A in 2000, and a Ph.D. in 2007 from Ewha Womans University. After receiving her Ph.D., she worked as a Research Professor in Korea Culture Research Institute of Ewha Womans University(2008~2013).

Dr. Kyoung Park has studied family relationships to investigate Confucian social order in the Chosŏn Dynasty. She wrote Chosŏn chŏn'gi ūi ibyang kwa kajok chedo (Adoption and Family Institution in the Early Half period of Joseon Dynasty, Seoul: Hye An, 2011). And she co-authored Yŏsŏng ūi yŏksa rŭl ch'ajasŏ (Finding Women's History, Paju: Nanam Ch'ulp'an, 2012), Han'guk kŭn-hyŏndae taeoe kwan'gyesa ūi chae chomyŏng (The History of Korean Foreign Relations in the Modern Age, Seoul: Kukhak Charyowŏn, 2007). She has also written articles about family law and policy, inheritance, women's role, and social status in the Chosŏn Dynasty. She is researching family values of premodern Korea for comparative studies.

Research Project Title: Searching for Possibilities in Comparative Studies, Dealing with Premodern Family Cultures



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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Jongryn Mo and Barry R. Weingast

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center, 2013

HARVARD EAST ASIAN MONOGRAPHS 357

The Real Modern: Literary Modernism and the Crisis of Representation in Colonial Korea

Christopher P. Hanscom

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center, 2013

Azalea is supported by the Sunshik Min Endowment for the Advancement of Korean Literature at the Korea Institute, Harvard University, and the International Communications Foundation (ICF), Seoul, Korea.

Early Korea is supported by the Northeast Asian History Foundation in Seoul, Korea. Operational funding for the Early Korea Project is provided by the Korea Foundation in Seoul, Korea.

The Korea Institute, along with the Asia Center, Fairbank Center, and Reischauer Institute, supports the Harvard East Asian Monographs (HEAM) series. The series is produced by the Asia Center Publications Office and distributed by Harvard University Press. Additional support was provided by the Sunshik Min Endowment for the Advancement of Korean Literature at the Korea Institute, Harvard University.

EARLY KOREA PROJECT

The Early Korea Project at the Korea Institute, Harvard University, announces the publication of two new volumes in its Early Korea Project Occasional Series. The mission of the Early Korea Project is to develop the fields of early Korean history, archaeology, and art history in the English language. It was established in 2006 under the direction of Dr. Mark E. Byington and continues to pursue its goals through various programs, including its publication program.

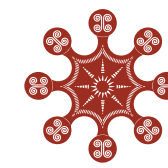
The Early Korea Project enjoys the generous support of the Korea Foundation, which provides operational funding, and the Northeast Asian History Foundation, which supports its program activities.

The two new publications form part of the Early Korea Project Occasional Series (series editor, Mark E. Byington), volumes of which are designed to focus on selected key topics in the field of Early Korean Studies.

The first volume, titled “**The Han Commanderies in Early Korean History**,” edited by Mark E. Byington, treats a contentious subject in Korean history, that of the Han Chinese commanderies established in the late second century B.C. centered on modern Pyongyang. Previous scholarship in English has not taken into account archaeological data recovered or made public in the past two decades, but has tended to rely on outdated scholarship guided by outmoded perspectives. The present volume is the result of an Early Korea Project workshop, in which specialists from Korea, Japan and the United States developed a presentation of scholarship on the topic of the Han commanderies in Korea specifically for the use of western scholars. The volume consists of ten chapters and an introduction and includes over fifty illustrations. (ISBN 978-0-9886928-2-4)

The second volume is titled “**New Perspectives on Early Korean Art: From Silla to Koryŏ**” and is edited by Youn-mi Kim. The volume is the result of a series of lectures specially organized by the Early Korea Project to provide an overview of key topics in the study of Korean art history of the Silla and Koryŏ periods. It consists of five chapters by prominent art history specialists in Korea as well as an introduction and includes over 160 illustrations, mostly in color. The volume is intended to stimulate and promote the scholarly study of early Korean art history, a developing field in western academia. The chapters of this volume provide a thorough introduction to important subjects in early Korean art history, and it places Korean art in the broader context of East Asia and beyond. (ISBN 978-0-9886928-1-7)

Early Korea Project publications are published by the Korea Institute, Harvard University, and are distributed by the University of Hawaii Press. Ordering information for these and other Early Korea Project publications can be found online at: www.fas.harvard.edu/~ekp/pubs/ekp

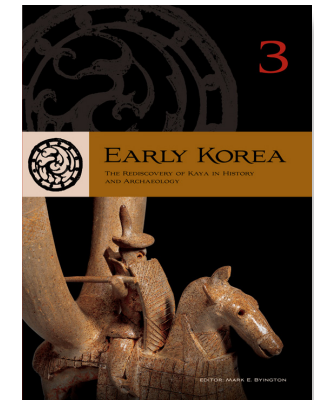
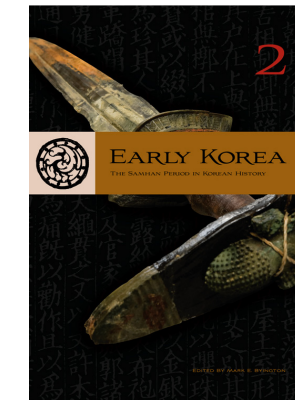
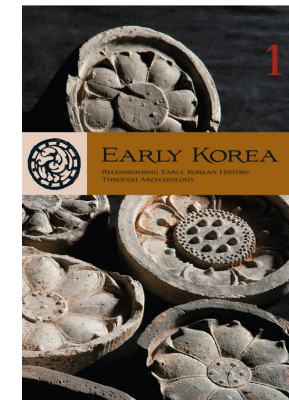


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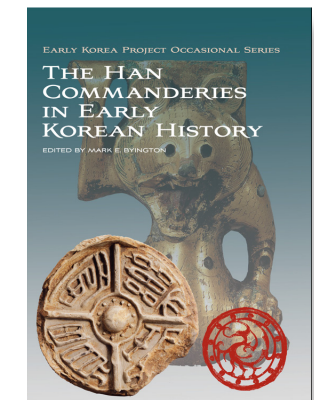
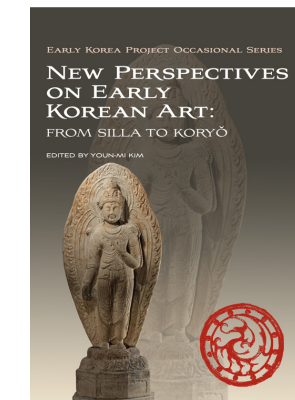
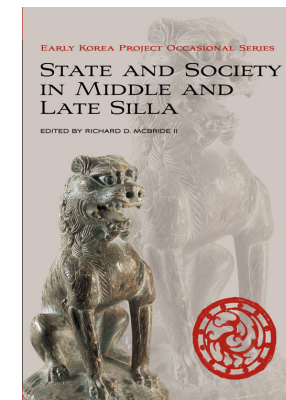


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HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY KOREAN SECTION

SECOND PHASE OF THE NLK KOREAN RARE BOOKS DIGITIZATION PROJECT

The National Library of Korea agreed to start another round of the Korean rare book digitization project for three years from 2012. The first year's project of the three year project plan included copying microfilms of 136 Korean genealogy rare book titles/214 reels and scanning of 225 titles/472 volumes of Korean rare books, which were selected by the NLK. The project began in the middle of May 2012 when a half-time Korean rare book digitization project assistant was hired.

Two rare book specialists visited the Harvard-Yenching Library for a week in February 2013 and selected additional rare book titles for the project, which were included in the total title and volume numbers above.

As of June 2013, the first year of the project has been completed with 225 titles and 472 volumes. Table of Contents information has been also added in PDS files.

KYUJANGGAK KOREAN RARE BOOKS DIGITIZATION PROJECT

Phase I of the Kyujanggak Digitization Project began in October 2013, and as of December 1, 2013, scanned images of 71 titles have been uploaded into HOLLIS/HOLLIS Classic for public viewing. Phase I of the Kyujanggak Project is scheduled to complete by the end of February 2014 with 184 titles. Kyujanggak will decide whether Phase II of the project will be continued or not after Phase I is completed.

EXPANDING THE KOREAN COLLECTION STACKS IN THE SUB-BASEMENT OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY

Moving part of the Korean collections, which are classified under the Library of Congress Classification Scheme, from the basement to the sub-basement started in January 2012 and completed by the end of June 2012. This project is part of

an expansion plan, which will make more space overall for new incoming books. Books with call numbers from PL966 to Z and over-sized books in LC call numbers have all been moved from the basement to the sub-basement. After the move of those books, shifting of books in the basement from A through PL965 started in July 2012 and was completed in early 2013. As a result, this expansion project of the Korean Collection stacks created about 30% of additional space in the current stacks for shelving of new incoming materials in the Korean Collection.

BERTSCH PAPERS

The Bertsch papers were donated by the family through the Korea Institute and transferred to the Library as part of the Harvard-Yenching Library holdings. The Library organized the papers, which are stored in 13 boxes, and created a detailed finding aid at the same time with the Korea Institute's student supports. The Bertsch papers will be kept as part of the Hausman Archive, but also have a separate HOLLIS record as well. All boxes of the Bertsch papers will be stored in the Harvard Depository, and the finding aid will be accessible through HOLLIS/HOLLIS Classic.

DIGITIZATION OF THE HAUSMAN ARCHIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

Digitization of the Hausman photographs, supported by the Korea Institute, started in March 2013 and will be done in FY13/14. This digitization project has two purposes: preservation and easy access for research. Imaging Services at Widener Library already digitized three folders of the Hausman photographs in July 2013 and provided digitized photos in hard drive. Digitization of the remaining photographs will be done by the end of June 2014. Due to copyright issues, the digitized photos will not be available through VIA (Visual Information Access), Harvard's online catalog for visual materials.

ACQUISITION OF NORTH KOREAN DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The Library purchased approximately 50,000 digital photographs from the 1940s to the 2000s, originally taken by North Korea. These photographs were originally kept in the North Korean National Photograph Archive and were mostly taken by North Korean journalists working for newspapers and magazines. These digital photos will be uploaded into VIA when the system becomes Unicode compatible, which is expected in early 2014.

ACQUISITIONS OF OLD KOREAN FILMS

The Library acquired more than 300 old Korean films on videotapes. The films are mostly from the 1950s through the early 1980s and are not available in DVD format so far. Films of selected directors were acquired retrospectively, since the Library lacks old South Korean films if they were produced before the Library started to collect Korean films.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS OF KOREAN E-RESOURCES

The following databases are newly subscribed from 2013 on:

E-Article www.nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:earticle

New Nonmun www.nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:newnonmun

CNC www.nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:yesCNC

KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

In Fall 2013, the Korean Language Program continued to see a good turnout of students. It saw the highest number since 1999, a significant increase from the previous semesters.

The Korean Language Program welcomed a new drill instructor, Eunkyong Jeong. Eunkyong Jeong worked as an English teacher in Korea before she came to Boston to pursue a master's degree. She earned her M.A. in TESOL (Teaching English as a Second Language) at Boston University in 2011 and has been teaching the Korean language in the United States since 2010. She joined the Korean Language Program at Harvard in the fall of 2013. Her areas of interest include second language acquisition and developing teaching materials and teaching techniques for language teachers.

**SAVE THE DATES FOR:
KOREAN
LANGUAGE
TABLE**



MONDAY
February 10, March 10,
April 7, May 5
12 NOON TO 1:00 P.M.

ROOM S050, CGIS SOUTH,
1730 CAMBRIDGE ST.

FOR INFO
PLEASE EMAIL MS. MYONG-SUK CHANDRA,
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