



KOREA INSTITUTE  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

# SPRING 2016 NEWSLETTER

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## DIRECTOR'S WELCOME

The past academic year was a time for travelling for me. While on sabbatical leave during academic year 2014-15, I had opportunities to see ancient Roman ruins, European medieval castles, the burgeoning city of Hanoi, and hyper modern Singapore. I also visited Korea a few times where I visited Cheju Island, Pusan, and Andong. Some of the sites were directly related to my research while others helped me re-conceptualize and revise some of my courses. I could not stop thinking of Korea as I was studying and photographing statues and paintings, fallen walls and buildings, and cannon balls and muskets. I was reminded that there is a sea of difference between seeing and experiencing historical and



*Photo by John Chung*

archaeological sites firsthand, and reading about them. This year, back on campus and in my second term as director of the Korea Institute, I have a renewed appreciation for human history and refreshed inspiration for research and teaching.

2015 marks two memorable milestones for the Korea Institute—the tenth anniversary of the Harvard Summer School in Korea Program and the tenth anniversary of the Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs. In order to celebrate the latter, Korea Institute organized the U.S.-Republic of Korea Ambassadors Panel in October 1, 2015, in which three former US ambassadors to ROK discussed their experiences as US diplomats, witnessing tumultuous yet dynamic transformations in Korea. It was a rare treat to have three ambassadors in one room and to hear their views on Korea and US-Korea relations. Along with Korea Institute’s flagship program the Korea Colloquium, the Kim Koo Forum has become a valuable venue where the most knowledgeable and insightful scholars and practitioners share their views on contemporary Korea. The Kim Koo Forum has been supported by the Kim Koo Foundation for the past ten years, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Foundation for its foresight and unswerving support.

The Harvard Summer School in Korea Program was co-founded by Professor Carter Eckert at Harvard and Professor Eun Mee Kim at Ewha Womans University in Korea in 2005, when Harvard began to expand its international programs, especially for undergraduate students. Soon, the Program became one of the major offerings at Korea Institute, providing life-changing experiences to participating undergraduate students. The Program offers a content course — currently a filmmaking/sociology course — and Korean language courses for eight weeks at Ewha Womans University. This custom-tailored program provides an excellent opportunity for students to experience Korean society and culture through a camera lens, and through immersion language study. It requires year-round planning, preparation, and execution with close collaboration between the Harvard Summer School, Ewha Womans University, and Korea Institute. The passion and care given by everyone involved — faculty, teaching fellows, students, university leadership, staff, and donors — has been key to the long term success of the Program, for which I offer my sincere gratitude.

As usual, we had a busy yet intellectually nurturing fall semester. Professor Antonetta L. Bruno from the Istituto

Italiano di Studi Orientali, Università di Roma ‘Sapienza’ was our invited speaker to the SBS Distinguished Lecture in the Social Sciences. In order to facilitate scholarly exchanges across the Atlantic, the Korea Institute occasionally extends an invitation to a European scholar. I am glad that we were able to host a renowned scholar of linguistic anthropology from Italy for the first time. It was also a great pleasure to welcome Professor John B. Duncan from UCLA back to Harvard this fall. He gave a provocative talk at the Wagner Memorial Lecture on similar stresses and strategies that intellectuals of the mid-fourteenth and early twentieth century Korea experienced as semi-colonial or colonial subjects to make epistemic links between premodern and modern history. Later in the fall semester, we were privileged to have President Kyunghye Choi of Ewha Womans University as a special speaker for the Korea Institute Leadership Forum. She discussed challenges and opportunities that Korean universities are facing in a much more competitive and mobile global environment and also in the face of drastic domestic demographic changes. Through these special lectures, colloquia and fora, as well as cosponsored seminars and events, we are incredibly fortunate to have speakers representing fields of scholarship in the humanities and social sciences as well as practitioners and leaders in different sectors.

The spring semester is always busier than the fall and we anticipate a term filled with academic events and activities that will inspire us. It is also the season for reviewing applications for grant and fellowship programs. While grant applications take up many hours of reading and discussion amongst members of the Executive Committee, we are proud of the support that we provide to our undergraduate and graduate students for dissertation research and writing, thesis research, summer study and work abroad programs, Korean language study, and more. The downside is that as application numbers increase, we must turn down excellent students due to our limited financial resources. I am optimistic that we, together with supporters past, present and future, can work together to find ways to extend crucial support to our well-deserved students — those who will be leaders in Korean studies in the near future, or engage with Korea in whatever career they choose, or simply aspire to life-changing study or work abroad experiences in Korea.

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

# AFFILIATED SCHOLARS 2015 – 2016

## Nancy Lin

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow



### Postdoctoral Research

Nancy Lin specializes in modern Korean and Japanese art history. Currently, she is working on a book manuscript titled *Representing Difference: Early 20th Century Japanese and Korean Art*, which focuses on how Japanese and Korean artists depicted colonial Korea (1910-45) within the formation of a shared modern East Asian artistic canon. Ranging from examples of high art such as neo-traditional paintings on silk and paper and Western-style oil painting, as well as images intended for mass production, including woodblock prints, picture postcards, posters, and magazine covers, the project takes an interdisciplinary approach to explore a previously ignored and under-examined area of transnational artistic production in modern East Asian visual culture. The project focuses on four newly formulated East Asian genres

which were inaugurated as Korean and Japanese artists alike strove to fulfill the challenges of artistic modernism. Hybrids of inherited visual tropes from ink painting and imported Western academic models, these dynamically reconfigured genres—the picturesque Asian landscape, self-portraiture of the East Asian artist, the modern beauty, and images of “local color”—chart a new set of values in their combined efforts to articulate a modern East Asian canon. In addition to the manuscript, she is preparing a journal article on colonial Korean landscapes within sketch-tour books from the 1910s. Her article, “Exhibitions Abroad: Promoting a Master Narrative of Korean Art,” which examines how the blockbuster exhibition *5,000 Years of Korean Art* (1979-81) was deployed as an instrument of cultural diplomacy during the Cold War era, is forthcoming in the *Journal of the History of Collections* in the fall of 2016.

### Bio

Nancy Lin received her Ph.D. from the Department of Art History at the University of Chicago in June, 2015. Her dissertation, “Representing Difference: Early 20th Century Japanese and Korean Art,” reconsiders the formation of the modern East Asian artistic canon by emphasizing the mutual engagement between Japan and Korea during the colonial occupation of Korea (1910-45). As Japanese and Korean artists experimented with new

forms of representation and responded to Western artistic movements, they developed a shared visual culture despite the history of their uneven and frequently oppositional relationship under colonialism. In reconsidering these images as a single corpus, this project seeks to expand the conceptualization of modernist painting to include images that were previously discounted as artifacts of imperial conflict. She was a recipient of the Getty Research Institute Predoctoral fellowship, the Fulbright-Hays DDRA fellowship for research in Japan and Korea and has taught courses on East Asian art at the University of Chicago and the University of Zurich.

## Maya Stiller

Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow



### Postdoctoral Research

As Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow at the Harvard Korea Institute,

Dr. Stiller is working on her book manuscript *Transformational Visions and Encounters: Pilgrimages to Kūmgangsan in Late Chosŏn Korea (1650-1900)*. This exploration of Kūmgangsan, a mountain range in present-day North Korea, will be the first comprehensive English-language monograph about a Korean pilgrimage site. Throughout the Koryŏ (918-1392) and Chosŏn period (1392-1910), Kūmgangsan was an actual site of religious practice, where Buddhist monks meditated and where Confucian officials climbed steep slopes to commune with Nature. Travelers and inhabitants inscribed names or carved images of Buddhist divinities into the rock. These carvings became objects of veneration and diversified Kūmgangsan's religious landscape. *Transformational Visions and Encounters* provides a nuanced understanding of Kūmgangsan's versatility. Unlike scholars who argue that religious groups vied for dominance at pilgrimage sites until one group emerged to suppress others, Dr. Stiller contends that no group monopolized the site. Waypoints along Kūmgangsan's main pilgrimage route reveal pluralistic religious tendencies in Chosŏn society and culture, revealed by the Chosŏn people's actual and imagined engagement with those waypoints.

Dr. Stiller's work is innovative because of its inter-disciplinary methodologies, geospatial technology and original creation of data, which she generated by discovering and taking pictures of 1800 pre-modern inscriptions during field research at Kūmgangsan. Based on this data as well as travel diaries, Buddhist rock carvings, landscape paintings, monastic archives, and rock inscriptions combined with Geospatial

Information Systems (GIS) technology, *Transformational Visions and Encounters* addresses the synchronous development of a Korean pilgrimage site, furthering the current understanding of how negotiations of power over a place or region in pre-modern East Asia could be resolved peacefully, and how different social groups could harmoniously co-exist in the same environment.

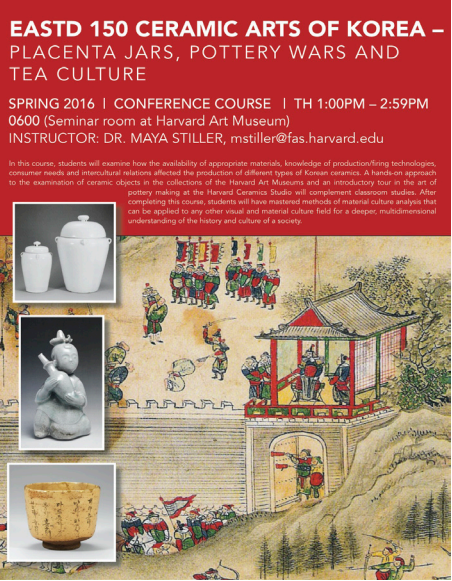
In addition to the manuscript, Dr. Stiller revised and submitted an article, "The Politics of Commemoration: Patronage of Monk-General Shrines in Late Chosŏn Korea," that is currently under review for publication in the *Journal of Asian Studies*.

**Bio**

Dr. Maya Stiller is currently assistant professor of Korean art and visual culture at the University of Kansas. Following several years of research in Korea and Japan, she earned a doctoral degree in Korean Art History from Free University Berlin in 2008, and a Ph.D. in Asian Languages & Cultures (focus: Korean Buddhism) from UCLA in 2014. Through a combination of methodological approaches from Art History, Sociology and Religious Studies, Dr. Stiller explores visual interpretations of Buddhist faith and practice; tensions between Buddhist patronage and social identity in Chosŏn period Korea; and local interactions between Buddhist and Confucian cultures. Her research projects have received support from the Korea Foundation, the Academy of Korean Studies and the Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University.

Presently, Dr. Stiller is conducting two discrete research projects. The first

project is a case study of the multi-faceted religious landscape of Kūmgangsan that was populated by Buddhist monks and Daoist fairies, Confucian shrines and shamanic sites. The second project focuses on the regional Buddhist cultures of Kyŏngsang Province, examining the contexts, motivations and implications of patronage for local monastic communities. Dr. Stiller teaches courses in Korean art and culture spanning a wide range of topics including Buddhist painting, Korean ceramics as well as post-colonial discourses on Korean cultural heritage and urban planning. Emphasizing specific problems, current research questions, and the critical assessment of primary and secondary sources, Dr. Stiller's classes are designed to engage students using Korean artifacts from local museum collections.



*In Spring 2016, Dr. Stiller will teach "Ceramic Arts of Korea - Placenta Jars, Pottery Wars and Tea Culture" (EASTD 150)*

# FALL 2015 EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

*Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs 10th Anniversary Special Event*  
*Co-sponsored by the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School*

## U.S.-REPUBLIC OF KOREA AMBASSADORS PANEL

with Ambassadors **Stephen Bosworth** (1997 – 2001), **Kathleen Stephens** (2008 – 2011), and **Sung Kim** (2011 – 2014), moderated by **Katharine Moon**, SK-Korea Foundation Chair in Korea Studies and Senior Fellow, Brookings Center for East Asia Policy Studies; Professor of Political Science and Edith Stix Wasserman Chair of Asian Studies, Wellesley College

Thursday, October 1, 2015

By Don Kim, '16

This panel was held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs at the Korea Institute and was co-sponsored by the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Harvard Kennedy School.

Sun Joo Kim, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History, Harvard University, opened the event by introducing the ambassadors.

Stephen Bosworth, Ambassador to the Republic of Korea from 1997-2001 and Senior Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Harvard Kennedy School, opened the discussion portion of the panel with talks focused on the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998 and how it placed all that the Korean people had gained since the Korean War at risk. There was much fear during this time because many in the economic sector had experienced the war and years of hunger. This crisis led to large scale reform and allowed

the Korean people to be much better prepared, comparatively to other first world countries, when the 2008 housing crisis caused the world markets to plummet. Korea came out relatively unscathed due to planning and this fear of returning to post-war Korea. Along with Korea's economic strength displayed by these events, Ambassador Bosworth discussed the Korean election in 1997. This election was the first time power was transferred peacefully to a democratically elected leader of the opposition party and was a very





important political transition that indicated Korea's political maturity.

Kathleen Stephens, Ambassador to the Republic of Korea from 2008-2011 and William J. Perry Distinguished Fellow at Stanford University's Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, began her talk on the economic transformation in Korea during the 1970s while she was a Peace Corps volunteer in Korea and the political transformation she saw during the 1980s as a diplomat to Korea. She echoed the sentiments of Ambassador Bosworth in discussing the 2008 Financial Crisis, which occurred during the day she arrived in Korea to become Ambassador and used her insight from her time in the 1970s and 1980s to understand the Korean peoples' resiliency during such difficult times. Ambassador Stevens also discussed her work on the Six Party Talks and the importance of Seoul and Washington being on the same page. Due to changes in presidents in both South Korea and the United States, progress could not be maintained in regards to North Korea. Finally, Ambassador Stevens discussed her work on the visa waiver program, which she believes was one of the most important

changes in regulation between South Korea and the United States. This waiver program allowed for increased mobility between the United States and Korea and created jobs and opportunities for citizens of both countries.

Sung Kim, Ambassador to the Republic of Korea from 2011-2014 and Special Representative for North Korea Policy and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Korea and Japan at the State Department, discussed the role of the United States in the success of Korea. Certain aspects of the alliance, like the Combined Forces Command structure and the Free Trade Agreement, which was implemented during Ambassador Kim's time in office, have benefited both countries greatly. Ambassador Kim also mentioned how these economic benefits have allowed Korea to go from being a major recipient of foreign assistance to a significant donor. Korea has also become a major factor in worldwide climate change policies and global health initiatives. In regards to more current events, Ambassador Kim discussed Japan-Korea relations, China-Korea relations, and current North Korea policy. While current Japan-Korea relations are somewhat unstable,

with disagreements on past wrongdoing and an unwillingness to cooperate on both sides, Ambassador Kim stated that the relationship is improving. In terms of concerns that China's influence over Korea has been growing, and that China may impede on US-Korea relations, the Ambassador Kim stated that China engaging with responsible democracies like Korea is a good influence and helps with factors of human rights, free market principles, and the rule of law. Finally, Ambassador Kim talked about recent events in North Korea and possible provocations that may occur on the anniversary of Korean Workers Party, expressing that the United States is willing to talk with North Korea, though the United States will continue to strengthen deterrent capabilities in the case that North Korea continues to refuse to cooperate.

Katharine Moon, Professor of Political Science and Edith Stix Wasserman Chair of Asian Studies, Wellesley College, ended the discussion portion of the panel and examined the future of Korea. Korea is currently experiencing the lowest fertility rate and fastest aging population in the world. Its peak labor force will occur from 2016-

2017, creating a crisis in demographic terms. Korea is also experiencing a demographic change in terms of race. There are nearly 200,000 naturalized citizens in Korea, mainly from Southeast Asia, who are highly discriminated against socially, economically, and culturally. Because of this, Korea faces a new challenge of integrating these "New Koreans" into the democratic fold and will see negative consequences in terms of foreign relations if Korea cannot do so. Korea also has nearly 30,000

North Korean defectors, who also need to integrate into Korean society. Professor Katharine Moon believes this is important for the future of Korea because it is estimated that in the next 5 years, the population of non-native Koreans will multiply by 2.5, and by 2050, it will reach 10% of the general population. Professor Katharine Moon ended the panel with the question, "As South Korea's demographics change, will the newcomers, will new Koreans, and will the South Korean society at

large, including North Koreans and immigrants, have the same kind of intensity and loyalty to the US-Korea alliance and relationship as fully ethnic Koreans have had for 50-60 years?"

*The Korea Institute acknowledges the generous support of the Kim Koo Foundation. A video of this event is available for view at the KI Vimeo channel: <https://vimeo.com/channels/koreainstitute>.*



## 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KIM KOO FORUM ON KOREA CURRENT AFFAIRS AT THE KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs at the Harvard Korea Institute is supported by the Kim Koo Foundation, Seoul Korea, in honor of the memory of Kim Koo, the famous Korean patriot, and president of the exiled Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea during Korea's colonial occupation by Japan. This event celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Kim Koo Forum on Korea Current Affairs at the Harvard Korea Institute (2005 – 2015). Mrs. Mee Kim, Chairwoman of the Kim-Koo Foundation, was presented with a 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Plaque in honor of the occasion.



*All photos of this event by Martha Stewart*

# FALL 2015 EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

## Edward W. Wagner Memorial Lecture

### “Dealing with Empires: A Comparison of Mongol Era Koryŏ and 20th Century Colonial Period Intellectuals”

Presented by **John B. Duncan**, Professor, Departments of Asian Languages & Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles

Thursday, October 22, 2015



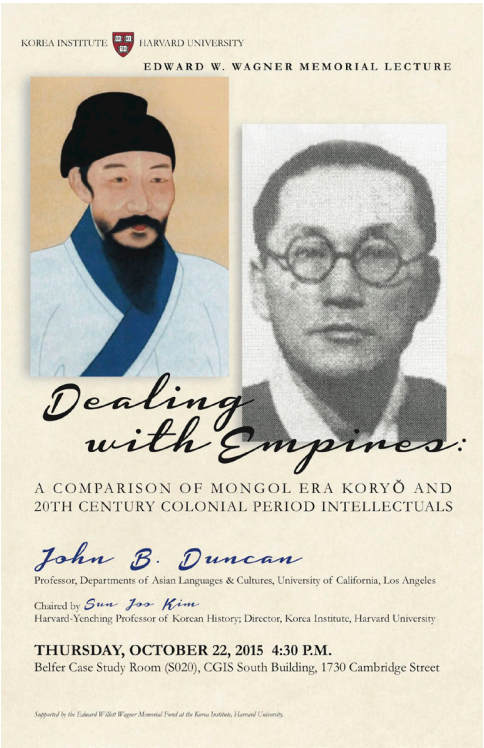
Photo source: UCLA website

On October 22, Professor John B. Duncan of the Departments of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles, delivered the Wagner Memorial Lecture. The talk, titled “Dealing with Empires: A Comparison of Mongol Era Koryŏ and 20th Century Colonial Period Intellectuals” was chaired by Professor Sun Joo Kim, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History and Director of the Korea Institute, Harvard University. The Wagner Memorial Lecture is a special lecture in honor of Edward W. Wagner (1924- 2001), who was the founder of the Korean Studies program at Harvard as well as a founding figure of Korean studies in North America. The lecture was supported by the Edward Willett Wagner Memorial Fund at the Korea Institute.

Abstract of the lecture: “As an historian of pre-modern Korea, I have long been disturbed by the way in which recent theoretical trends

have posited a profound epistemic break between the pre-modern and the modern and have, by implication, rendered the pre-modern irrelevant. In this talk, I will engage in a preliminary exploration of the similar stresses experienced by mid-14th century and early 20th century intellectuals and the similar strategies they deployed to deal with those problems. I will borrow Frederick Cooper’s argument that empires old and new had to behave in similar fashions, to which I will add the corollary that semi-colonized and colonized subjects old and new also had to devise similar strategies to survive and to enhance their prospects within empires.”

A video of his lecture is available for public view from the Korea Institute’s Vimeo Channel: <<https://vimeo.com/channels/koreainstitute>>.



## Leadership Forum

### “Challenges and Opportunities faced by Korean Universities: With References from the Past, Present and Future of Ewha Womans University”

Presented by **Kyunghee Choi**, President, Ewha Womans University

Monday, November 2, 2015

On November 2, President Kyunghee Choi of Ewha Womans University in Seoul, Korea, gave a presentation at the Korea Institute Leadership Forum. The presentation, titled “Challenges and Opportunities faced by Korean Universities: With References from the Past, Present and Future of Ewha Womans University” was chaired by Professor Carter J. Eckert, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, Harvard University. The Leadership Forum is a series newly added in Fall 2013, to present dynamic leaders in various fields including but not limited to academia, business, law, NGOs, and government to inspire our students.



Abstract of the lecture: “Universities around the world have faced profound changes since the advent of globalization with the end of the Cold War where capitalism and democracy has become the norm of nations, development of internet and IT technology has made access to information equitable around the world and English as the “Lingua Franca,” and ease of travel and communication has increased student mobility to the highest level in world history. Thus, universities around the world have found themselves in global competition: competition for best students who have great mobility vs. competition among universities which do not have high mobility. Advances in Open Courseware (OCW) to students around the world from leading universities, off-shore campuses, and exchange programs for students are some of the ways in which universities have dealt with these global challenges. Korean universities face these global challenges, but on top, they also face domestic challenges. Korea is one of the most rapidly aging societies with decreasing number of college-age students. On the other hand, Korea has a relatively large number of universities that were maintained during the years of baby boomers and Koreans’ high zeal for education. Thus, Korean universities are faced with decreasing number of college-age students in a highly competitive global environment. Korean universities have dealt with these global and domestic challenges by seeking “global excellence” and “specialization.” We will explore Ewha Womans University’s history since 1886 when it created a new demand for education for girls and women through innovation to shed light on how 21st century universities might take lessons for addressing and overcoming global challenges. Programs from leading Korean universities’ that focus on global excellence and specialization will be introduced. Ewha’s future vision for global excellence and contribution to humanity will be presented. In conclusion, deepening global cooperation is sought as the solution for global competition. ”

A video of her lecture is available for public view from the Korea Institute’s Vimeo Channel: <<https://vimeo.com/channels/koreainstitute>>.

# 10<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN KOREA PROGRAM

2015 marks the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Harvard Summer School in Korea Program. On June 27, 2015, a dinner was organized and hosted in Seoul, Korea by Ewha Womans University who has been a wonderful partner of the summer school program for the past 10 years. Attendees included current and former faculty, teaching fellows, students, staff and supporters.

On November 3, 2015, the Harvard Korea Institute hosted a luncheon in Cambridge to once again celebrate the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the program. Representatives from the Harvard Summer School and the Korea Institute attended, along with former and current faculty, teaching fellows, students and staff. Commemorative plaques were presented to Dean Sandra Nadiff of the Harvard Summer School and Dean Eun Mee Kim of the Graduate School of International Studies at Ewha Womans University in recognition and appreciation of the wonderful partnership amongst the three institutions. The program was co-founded in 2005 by Dean Kim and Professor Carter Eckert, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History at Harvard.



## SAVE THE DATE FOR KI SPRING 2016 EVENTS

Thursday, **February 18**, 2016, 4:30 p.m.  
Religious Identities in Asia Series  
*Jointly sponsored with the Center for the Study of World Religions and Harvard Asia Center*  
**Maya Stiller**, Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute, Harvard University  
Thomas Chan-Soo Kang Room (S050), CGIS South Building

Thursday, **March 3**, 2016, 4:30 p.m.  
Korea Colloquium  
**Nancy Lin**, Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute, Harvard University  
Thomas Chan-Soo Kang Room (S050), CGIS South Building

Thursday, **April 14**, 2016, 4:30 p.m.  
Korea Colloquium  
**Yoon Sun Yang**, Assistant Professor of Korean & Comparative Literature, Boston University  
Thomas Chan-Soo Kang Room (S050), CGIS South Building

Thursday, **April 21**, 2016, 4:30 p.m.  
Korea Colloquium  
**Suzy Kim**, Associate Professor of Korean History, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey  
Thomas Chan-Soo Kang Room (S050), CGIS South Building, 1730 Cambridge Street

Friday, **May 6**, 2016, 9:00 a.m.  
Harvard University - UCLA - Seoul National University Graduate Student Workshop  
Porté Seminar Room (S050), CGIS South Building, 1730 Cambridge Street

*For more details about each event and full up-to-date listings, please go to the Korea Institute website: <<http://korea.fas.harvard.edu/events>>.*

## FACULTY NEWS

In 2015, Anthropologist Nicholas Harkness was promoted to to the rank of Associate Professor. The Korea Institute extends warm congratulations to Professor Harkness!





**HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN KOREA PROGRAM**  
**“DOCUMENTING KOREAN SOCIETY THROUGH FILM”**  
**TAUGHT BY PROFESSORS PAUL Y. CHANG AND DAVID CHUNG**  
**HOSTED BY EWHA WOMANS UNIVERSITY IN SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA**  
**JUNE 29 - AUGUST 14, 2015**



Undergraduate student summer programs in Korea were supported by the Office of Career Services Summer Awards, Min Young-Chul Memorial Fund & LG Yonam Endowment Fund at the Korea Institute, and the Institute of Politics at Harvard.

Graduate student support was made possible by the International Communication Foundation (Korea), Edward Willett Wagner Memorial Fund, Kim & Kang Fund, Sanhak Fund, Sunshik Min Endowment for the Advancement of Korean Literature Fund, and other Korea Institute funds.

# STUDENT EXPERIENCES

## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL KOREA PROGRAM

**Nisreen Shiban, '17**

*A.B. Candidate in Computer Science & Regenerative and Developmental Biology*

After taking Korean for a year, I applied to Ewha-Harvard Summer School Program in Film, and Korean Culture and Language, in the hopes that going to Korea would improve my speaking skills in the language. But this program did so much more. EHSSP helped me gain a profound understanding of a culture I initially thought was very different from my own and allowed me to make friendships that would not have been possible otherwise.

The film and sociology course was an interesting and effective way of combining a new skillset using a camera to film along with an appreciation of the culture. Filming a documentary about a topic related to Korean culture forced

us to examine firsthand the sociological aspects we discussed in class. Topics about the rapid modernization and progress after the 1960s and the political turbulence during the Japanese colonialization and the Korean War and its aftermath could be gauged based on the interviews for our film and the conversations we had with people during our wonderful class excursion.

My filming group and I decided to film the working culture that helped Korea develop into the strong economy it is today. Filming required that we travel throughout Seoul and examine the everyday life of Korean workers. We visited the historical Bukchon Hanok Maueul as well as Gyeongbokgung Palace. The hospitality and kindness of the Korean people made the experience even more enlightening and enjoyable.

Along with the TA and my Korean friends, I went to the Namsan Seoul Tower, the Coex aquarium and the Han River; and visited and shopped

at Insadong, Myeongdong, and Dongdaemun. During our class's excursion week, I meditated in Naksansa Temple and hiked and swam under a waterfall in Seoraksan Mountain. Upon the invitation of a Korean friend, we travelled to the southern half of South Korea and spend a weekend in Busan. Swimming along the beaches of Busan and eating delicious fresh raw fish were unforgettable experiences.

This journey has given me a greater appreciation of other cultures and a chance to make friendships that could last for life. The memories I have made during my time in the Ewha-Harvard Summer School Program are very valuable to me, and I truly appreciate having been given this extraordinary opportunity.

## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL - KOREA PROGRAM

**Chase Shaw, '17**

*A.B. Candidate in Psychology*

My summer experience in Korea was absolutely phenomenal. The Ewha-Harvard Summer School Program consisted of a language and film and sociology course. The film course provided an excellent opportunity to explore not only Seoul but also the rural Korean countryside and to meet and interview many interesting people. With the instruction of a highly qualified teaching staff, I quickly learned how to create short-length films and the societal context surrounding the various





film topics.

The language course was challenging and fast-paced, enabling me to improve my Korean language skills much more quickly than would have been possible in another setting. Additionally, living in Korea provided an excellent opportunity to immediately apply and practice my daily lessons with Ewha students and people living in Seoul.

Due to a lack of exposure, my previous interest in Korea was primarily centered on the Korean language. However, my summer abroad experience really opened my eyes to just how amazing Korea is. I fell in love with the food and now find myself looking for local Korean restaurants so that I can continue eating it. K-pop grew on me as well, and there are now quite a few K-pop songs in my music playlist. I am also delighted to say that I made many amazing, life-long friends in Korea and will keep in contact with them in the future. I had such an incredible summer that I am certain that I will visit Korea again and I am seriously considering living there for at least a few years or more, possibly working as a teacher during that time.

This summer in Korea will forever remain in my memory as one of the

best experiences of my life, and I am immensely thankful to the donors and others who made that experience possible for me.

## TUITION WAIVER TO EWHA WOMANS UNIVERSITY

**Kaitlin McGovern, '18**

*A.B. Candidate in Economics*

Every day of my four weeks in Korea was a wonderful experience. Though I've been to Korea twice before, this experience was completely different from the rest. I learned so much, made lifelong friends and enjoyed and experienced the beauty of Korea.

One aspect of the trip that made it so enriching was having the opportunity to study at a college in Korea alongside Ewha students as well as students from different universities from around the world. It was great to learn with and from each other. The Korean classes at Ewha were really enjoyable and well taught. My Korean skills advanced immensely. I feel like I can now get around in Korea without using English if I needed to. I was so excited to be able to take a finance class this summer, as well. The professor was so kind and really interested in what he was teaching. Taking this class opened my eyes to a field that I'm really interested in pursuing.

Another aspect of the trip that made it enriching was living in one of the most lively places in Korea. In addition to my daily classes, I was free to explore the fastpaced life of Seoul on my own, traveling around with my new found friends and eating delicious kimchi and bulgogi along the way. We traveled to midnight marketplaces, Gyeongbokgung Palace, Seoul Tower

and many noraebangs. We grew closer over the shared experience of living in this amazing city together. The Ewha PEACE buddy program was awesome and gave us opportunities to experience important cultural and fun aspects of Korea.

What I am most thankful for about this trip is having the opportunity to meet the people that I did. I met fellow Harvard classmates, alumni, students from around the world and Korean natives. I made friendships that will last my whole life and learned so much. Studying abroad was an incredible experience that I think that everyone should have. The support system in Korea was incredible and left me feeling completely comfortable and safe during my time there. I am so thankful for Harvard and Ewha's support systems.

I'll end this report with my favorite memory of the trip. We were very fortunate to be invited to Dean Eun Mee Kim's country home for a delicious barbeque meal prepared by herself and her husband. Dean Kim and her husband were so hospitable, generous and kind to welcome us into their home.



It was so nice to be able to talk fellow peers, friends and professors in such a beautiful and peaceful setting. It really put into perspective how incredible and unique my experience in Korea was. I will cherish these memories for my lifetime.

## INTERNSHIP IN SEOUL, KOREA

**Joseph Choe, '17**

*A.B. Candidate in Economics*

I arrived on my first day of work at the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea expecting to gain a deep understanding of the complexities of Korean politics and the legislative process. Specifically as an intern in the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Unification, I looked forward to viewing international relations from the perspective of a foreign country while at the same time pursuing my interest in inter-Korean diplomacy. All of these expectations were not only met—they were exceeded.

My main project during the summer was organizing and leading the 2015 U.S. Congress – Korean National Assembly Exchange Program. I was in charge of overseeing the program, making the itinerary, and ultimately leading delegates from both the U.S. and South Korea as we attended briefings with government officials and visited important sites related to Korean international relations and public affairs. Because I can speak both Korean and English, I was especially useful in translating and getting to know all the delegates on a personal level. On campus, I am involved with the student group Human Rights in North Korea, so I especially enjoyed



visiting the Ministry of Unification, the DMZ, and a North Korean refugee training center. I am also grateful for the opportunity to speak with government officials working on plans to unify the peninsula, and I enjoyed spending time with refugees who were learning how to adapt to life free of political repression.

The delegates and I also visited places like Samsung Electronics, Gyeongbok Palace, and the Korean Folk Village to help acclimate us to Korean culture. As a Korean-American, I felt so proud of my heritage after learning about everything from the artisanship of the Paleolithic potters to the aggressive expansion of the Three Kingdoms to the present day global success of Korean companies like Samsung and Hyundai. Being able to share my culture with the American delegates and seeing them admire Korea made me feel even more proud.

When I wasn't working on the Exchange Program, I was back in my office at

the National Assembly where I was at the forefront of all the latest political developments. Even though I was only an intern, I could sit in on various subcommittee meetings discussing interesting topics such as the MERS outbreak and Korea-Japan relations. Even my first day on the job was a historic one for the nation: President Park vetoed her first bill ever just two hours into my internship. I truly appreciated the dynamic nature of my job and the ability to have a behind-the-scenes view of the intricacies of Korean politics and international relations.

Although I had been to Korea in the past, I was never able to stay for a period of more than a couple of weeks and my activities were limited to visiting family and going to popular tourist sites. Living in a local college dorm and working for the Korean government allowed me to become exposed to a side of Korea I had not experienced before. After work, I also had time to meet new friends

through a local church and I was able to learn from their unique experiences while also sharing my own. During free times, I would mostly spend time with these friends doing things like visiting cultural museums, going to K-Pop concerts, riding bicycles along the Han River, attending baseball games, and even taking day trips to different provinces throughout the country (like Yeongnam and Gyeonggi).

As I get ready to start my third year at Harvard, I know that I will be able to successfully apply everything I've learned this summer. I can now use Korean in a professional setting, I have a new appreciation for Korean culture and history, I am versed in Korean politics, and I am more confident in my ability as a leader. For all of this, I am grateful to the Korea Institute and the Institute of Politics for making my internship possible.

## GRADUATE STUDENT LANGUAGE GRANT

**Kimberlee Sanders**

*Ph.D. Student, East Asian  
Languages and Civilizations*

Through the generosity of a Korea Institute Summer Language Study Grant, I was able to spend five weeks in Seoul, South Korea studying at Sogang University. The program developed all four major language acquisition skills, and primarily focused on building my ability to speak and effectively communicate with native Korean speakers. As my future research will likely involve ethnographic surveys and interviews with consumers of Korean popular media, a high level of speaking ability will be critical to the progress of my projects. The experiences afforded



to me this summer by the receipt of a Korea Institute grant gave me the opportunity to hone my Korean skills and experience the life and vibrancy of Seoul.

I spent the majority of my time at the Sogang University Korean Language Immersion Program attending six hours of class a day. Four hours in the morning were devoted to course work in speaking, reading, and listening, while two hours in the afternoon were given for cultural experiences within Seoul. Through these cultural classes students had the opportunity to reinforce what they had learned in the classroom by interacting with native Korean speakers in a somewhat organic context. Opportunities included cooking classes, taekwondo, and even K-Pop dance. Thus, due to Sogang's programming I was able to familiarize myself with the intersection between language pedagogy and cultural exposure in the South Korean context.

Furthermore, spending time in Seoul was an invaluable opportunity to explore a city full of art, history and music.

Thanks very much to a strong cohort of Harvard students with whom I was able to spend time, group outings to art museums, live street performances, and historical areas such as Insadong, Bukchon, or Namsan were quite frequent occurrences. Additionally, living in an area between three universities (Sogang University, Yonsei University, and Hongik University) allowed me to be right in the center of Seoul's vibrant youth culture and live music scene. These experiences deepened my appreciation of Seoul's diverse cultural landscape and increased my desire to return and explore more in the future.

Through the support of a Korea Institute Summer Language Study Grant, I was able to begin laying the conceptual groundwork for interpreting the South Korean media and cultural landscape. By having received a Korea Institute grant to attend the Sogang University Immersion program, I will be able to proceed more smoothly through language training with a more solid foundation to build upon. Additionally,

I have begun to gain the cultural fluency needed to move towards exploring a complicated and fascinating dynamic of cultural production in urban South Korea.



## GRADUATE STUDENT SUMMER RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANT

**Melany Sun-Min Park**

*Ph.D. Student, Architecture,  
Landscape Architecture and Urban  
Planning*

My 7-week summer research took me to the Mokchon Architecture Archive in Sajik-dong, Seoul, located a stone's throw away from Gyeongbokgung. Started by Kim Jung Sik, the founding president of the prominent architecture firm, Junglim, the private archive is the first of its kind to document, among others, drawings and writings of modern Korean architects. Spearheaded by the Kim Jung Sik Foundation, the Mokchon Archive records interviews conducted with first-generation modern architects who practiced in the post-Korean war period. These interviews are eventually published as Korean-language monographs, an oral history project I was privileged to contribute to this summer.

Together with Professor Pai Hyung



*Embassy of France in Seoul, Korea*

Min from University of Seoul, I had the opportunity to interview Ji Soon, the first female architect to be registered in South Korea in 1966, a year after architectural license exams were inaugurated. Most interestingly, in the earliest days that the licensing exams took effect, numerous architects boycotted these exams, insisting that their on-site experience stood in lieu of such an institutionally- and state-driven mandate that made official their expertise in building design, construction, and administration. Given that this was a period when it was considered inauspicious for a female to step foot onto a construction site, it was unsurprising to hear of the challenges Ji was forced to confront on a personal and professional level as a female architect practicing in a male-dominated workplace.

Towards the tail end of the trip, I made a visit to the Kim Joong Up Museum in Anyang located an hour

subway ride from Seoul's city center. A pharmaceutical factory that Kim designed in 1959, the factory was recently converted into a museum, the first dedicated to the oeuvre of a single architect. Inspired by the trip to Kim's museum, I visited the grounds and interiors of his most well-known commission, the French Embassy in Seoul, its modernist aesthetic reflecting his training under the Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier. Kim went on to receive a Chavalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite from the French President Charles de Gaulle in 1965 for his embassy design.

I am grateful to the Korea Institute for supporting my summer research, and I very much look forward to my future visits to Seoul. I am excited that my doctoral research will not only source from archival material, but more significantly, contribute directly to the production of South Korea's first modern architecture archive.

# KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

## NEWS & UPDATES

In Fall 2015, the Korean Language Program welcomed three new instructors; Director of the Korean Language Program Hi-Sun Helen Kim, Preceptor Joungmok Lee, and Drill Instructor Sunyoung Ahn. The Korea Institute extends warmest welcomes.

### Hi-Sun Helen Kim



In the fall of 2015, Dr. Hi-Sun Kim joined the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations as the Director of the Korean Language Program. Prior to coming to Harvard, she served for over 10 years as the director of the Korean language program at the University of Chicago and possesses additional teaching experience at other universities, including Northwestern University, University of Hawaii at Manoa and the Ohio State University. She received her Ph.D. in Korean language and linguistics from the University of Hawaii at Manoa, with her dissertation research focusing on a comparison of the language processing of Korean heritage and non-heritage language learners. Since then, she has continued to research and publish on various issues related to the linguistic profile of Korean heritage learners, paying special attention to the social, global, and political impact on language acquisition, maintenance, and attrition of immigrant and minority languages. In the past, she designed and taught a course on second language acquisition and pedagogy for undergraduate and graduate students, “East

Asian Language Structures, Acquisition, and Pedagogy,” which addresses significant issues in learning and teaching East Asian languages through key concepts in second language acquisition (SLA) and the analysis of the linguistic characteristics of Korean, Japanese, and Chinese. This year at Harvard, along with Elementary Korean (Korean Ba & Bb), she is teaching an accelerated Korean language course (Korean Bx) based on her research and teaching, which is specifically designed to address the unique linguistic needs of Korean heritage learners with the goal of fast tracking them into a more advanced level. She is also currently working on developing new media- and content-based hybrid courses that will advance language proficiency through the study of content based on Korean literature, history, and society. From 2011-2014, Dr. Kim served as an Executive Board member for American Association for Teachers of Korean (AATK). In addition, she was one of the task force members in the development of the National Standards for Korean Language Learning and Teaching, which was published in 2012 through ACTFL and she is involved in projects to develop a national standard-based curriculum framework and assessment guideline for college level Korean language curriculum.

### Joungmok Lee

Joungmok Lee is a preceptor in the Korean Language Program at Harvard University. He is a doctoral candidate (ABD) in the department of East Asian Languages and Literatures with an emphasis in Korean language and linguistics at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa. Before joining the Korean Language Program at Harvard University, he was teaching Korean at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa since 2012. He also taught Korean as a second language at Seoul Women’s University and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Korea before he came to the United States to earn his doctoral degree. He has taught Korean as a second language from the beginning to the advanced levels.

He earned his master’s degree from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) in 2008. His master’s research asks the question of how we can effectively deliver the meanings of words or expressions in a target language in the classroom. The title of his MA thesis is “A study on semantic analysis and meaning description of *‘kipputa’*-like psychological adjectives of Korean using NSM theory.” His current doctoral research is regarding Korean nominalized expressions such as *‘-nun kes’* with a focus on their grammaticalization, as well as their modal and pragmatic functions in natural discourse. In his research, he focuses on nominalizers (or nominalized constructions) and how they have gone through a semantic change from a nominalizer to a modal expression, especially when it is used in a predicate. Diachronically, for instance, defective noun *kes* derived from a lexical noun that has the meaning ‘thing’. By virtue of semantic characteristic of the defective noun, which is too abstract and general to be used independently, *kes* needs to be used with other lexical items often forming nominal construction with relativizer suffixes. Especially when *kes* is used in predicates, it became able to nominalize a verbal clause indicating an event or proposition in the sentence as a modal expression which can be described as a grammatical item (modal marker) rather than a defective noun. Synchronically, since usually modality is denoted by predicates in Korean, the *kes* construction in a predicate functions as a modal expression showing the speaker’s attitude toward the proposition of the sentence.



### Sunyoung Ahn



Sunyoung Ahn is a newly joined Korean drill instructor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University from fall 2015. She received her doctoral degree in Second Language Acquisition from the University of Maryland in spring 2015. She also earned her master’s degree in Teaching Korean as a second language in 2007 and her bachelor’s degree in Korean language and literature with two minors of Korean Studies and Journalism from the Ewha Womans’ University (Seoul, Korea) in 2005.

She has many years of teaching as well as working experience: She taught Korean as a second language at diverse contexts including courses taught at the Dankook University (Seoul, Korea) and the Burapha University (Thailand)

with teaching evaluation A+. She also supervised developing programs for the Intensive Korean as a Second Language funded by the International Korean Language Foundation (Seoul, Korea), and worked as an assistant for managing a course *Understanding Korean Cultural Heritage* at the Ewha International Cyber University.

Her main research interests are second language processing, language learner needs analysis, and age effects in language acquisition and attrition. Her current projects include *Mental imagery during L2 sentential reading* collaborated with Jiang, N. and *Age Effects in L1 speech perception of early bilinguals* with Lee-Ellis, S. and DeKeyser, R. She also has actively presented her research in leading conferences in the fields of second language research and teaching Korean as a second language and recently received an Excellent Student Paper Award from the 20th American Association of Teachers of Korean Annual Conference in 2015. Lastly, she contributed to publishing a Korean textbook, *Speaking Korean for a Beginner* funded by the National Academy of the Korean Language and the International Korean Language Foundation and published by Holly in 2006 to 2007.

She has received a number of fellowships and scholarships since her graduate years: Ann G. Wylie Dissertation Fellowship (2014-2015); Graduate Summer Research Fellowship from University of Maryland (2013); Fellowship from Korean Tobacco and Ginseng, Corp. (2009-2013); Scholarship from the Ewha-New York Alumnae (2007); and various grants and awards for research project and travel for conference presentation.

# KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM NEWS & UPDATES CONT'D

## FAST TRACKING KOREAN HERITAGE LANGUAGE LEARNERS:

The Korean language program offers five levels of Korean: Korean Bab, 120, 130, 140, and 150. It ranges from an introductory course designed to provide a basic foundation in modern Korean language and culture to a content-based Korean language course designed to achieve high level proficiency with critical thinking and a deeper understanding of issues in Korean culture, society, and history. One specialized course we offer is the Korean Bx class titled ‘Korean for Advanced Beginners’ and this year, it has undergone some significant changes. Rather than covering just the first year material over two semesters, Korean Bx is now an accelerated course covering materials from first and second year Korean (Ba/ Bb & 120a/120b) for the purpose of providing tools to build upon the existing level of each student’s Korean language ability. It is designed to meet the needs that are unique to heritage language students who have already acquired some listening and speaking skills from home, but haven’t had sufficient opportunity to develop their knowledge of writing and grammar. The goal of the course is to fast-track such learners to the pre-advance or advanced level upon completion of Fall and Spring semester.

## KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM EVENTS:

Many new events are scheduled this year in the Korean Language Program. At the end of the Fall semester, we will be hosting screenings of short films created by our first year students. In addition, we will be holding our first Fall Symposium by our 140 and 150 students who will be presenting their research papers in Korean on topics of Korean comfort women, the IMF crisis in South Korea, contemporary dating practices in Korea and the US, and controversy of Korean history textbooks. In the Spring semester, along with our Spring Symposium by our advanced level Korean students, our first and second year students will be learning about Korean popular music and experience the Korean singing culture by singing at the Noraebang as a part of their final project.

## KOREAN LANGUAGE TABLE:

Korean language table is being held monthly on Fridays 12pm-1pm at 5 Bryant Street Seminar Room. It is a great opportunity for our language students to apply what they have learned and to meet other students in Korean studies as well as occasional guest native speakers of Korean. Everyone who would like to practice speaking Korean and/or for those who would like to meet the Korean language student and teachers are welcome to join us. The dates for this year are as follows:

Fall 2015: September 25th (Chuseok celebration), October 30th, November 20th

Spring 2016: February 6th (New Years Celebration), March 5th, April 7th

For any inquiries regarding the Korean language courses, program events, and Korean language table, please contact Hi-Sun Kim at <[hisun@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:hisun@fas.harvard.edu)>.

# HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY KOREAN SECTION UPDATES

## COMPLETION OF THE KYUJANGGAK KOREAN RARE BOOKS DIGITIZATION PROJECT:

The Kyujanggak Korean rare books digitization project was completed in December 2014, and the total title and volume numbers scanned through this project is 219 titles and 468 volumes for two years.

So far, 994 titles/2,107 volumes from the Korean rare book collection have been digitized through various digitization projects at the Harvard-Yenching Library including the Kyujanggak project. These digitized rare book volumes are 16 % of the total volume counts of the Korean rare book collection while 25% of the entire Korean rare book titles are digitized so far.

## GIFT OF EUN-JUNG AND GEORGE KATSIAFICAS COLLECTION ON KOREA HISTORY:

Professor George Katsiaficas donated his research collection on democratic movements in Korea to the Library. The majority of his collection is in Korean and English, but a few are in Chinese and Japanese. 29 titles of them were identified as Korean materials, which were not duplicated with existing holdings, and these 29 donated titles were already cataloged and each HOLLIS record of these titles displays “Eun-jung and George Katsiaficas Collection on Korea history.”

## PURCHASES OF NODONG SINMUN 1945-1999 PDF FILES AND INMIN’GUN PO 1948-1997 PDF FILES:

*Nodong sinmun* is the major North Korean newspaper which was published from 1945 on, but the Library holds issues from 1952 only in microfilm format. Through this purchase of *Nodong sinmun* 1945-1999 PDF files, the missing issues in 1945-1951 and later issues up to 1999 became available at Harvard in digital format.

*Inmin’gun po* is a North Korean newspaper which was published by the North Korean government and only

circulated internally among high-ranking government officials in North Korea. This newspaper PDFs cover 1945-1997 and none of other North American libraries has this newspaper so far.

Both PDF files are stored in hard discs, but as soon as the Library server is ready, the PDF files will be uploaded and available to Harvard ID holders through restricted intranet. In the meantime, library users will be able to access to these two newspaper PDFs at the Korean workstation in the HYL first floor reading room soon.

## HOSTING INTERNS THROUGH THE KOREA FOUNDATION GLOBAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM:

Gi Young Lee and Hana Kim started their internship at the Harvard-Yenching Library through the Korea Foundation Global Internship Program from October 2014. Gi Young Lee worked at the Library from October 2014 until March 2015 for six months, but Hana Kim worked for 10 months until July 2015. Both of them worked with Eun Hee Nah, Korean Cataloger, for cataloging of Korean Materials.

Currently, Soojung Han works as an intern for the digital photo collection metadata project, and she will be working until the end of June 30, 2016 at the Harvard-Yenching Library.

## CHANGES IN THE STACKS IN THE ENTRANCE AREA OF THE KOREAN SECTION:

Two multi-volume sets shelved right outside of the Korean Section entrance door were sent to the Harvard Depository in order to create spaces for organizing book trucks and empty bins for HD processing on one of the wall sides. Those two sets are: *Chosŏn wangjo sillok* (reprints and South Korean translations) and *Kaksa tŭngnok*, and the contents of these two sets are currently available online. The Library still keeps the 400 volume set of North Korean translations of *Chosŏn wangjo sillok* on one side of the walls.

# SPRING 2016 KOREAN STUDIES COURSES FOR UNDERGRADUATES

## (SOCWORLD 27) The Two Koreas

Instructor: **Carter J. Eckert**, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History

This course seeks to provide a broad historical context in which to understand the contemporary political division on the Korean peninsula. It examines key historical forces that have created and shaped the two Koreas before, during, and after the actual partition of the country in 1945. Topics include nascent nation-building efforts between 1876 and 1910, the impact of Japanese colonialism and the Cold War, and North/South development and interaction after 1948. The course interweaves political, socioeconomic, and cultural themes within an historical framework centered on nation-building while also highlighting a number of major historiographical issues in modern Korean history.

*Note: This course fulfills the requirement that one of the eight General Education courses also engage substantially with Study of the Past.*



## (KORLIT 110) Korean Literature: Early Times to the Early 20th Century

Instructor: **Si Nae Park**, Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations

This lecture course introduces students to select representations of Korean literature through literary works and their contexts from the 9th through the early 20th centuries. Lectures will be on the socio-cultural, historical, political, and philosophical contexts within which the texts, their writers’ lives, their customs, their worldviews were embedded. Readings include original texts in translation and parallel scholarly commentaries. Students will read diverse genres of writing including biographies, memorials, poetry, songs, letters, fictional prose, travelogues, memoirs, folklore, and p’ansori. Some of our literary texts may perfectly fit our understanding of what a literary text is supposed to be, while others will challenge us to expand the boundaries of what we define as literature. The course aims to uncover sensibilities that constituted what Koreans during this period perceived as literary and literature-like. Combining lectures and deep reading of the course materials for class discussions, the course also uses visual representations such as paintings, maps, and old books, and portrayals of traditional Korean literary practices in film and television. Those interested in East Asian literature, history, and society will find this course useful.

## (SOCIOL 181) Social Change in Modern Korea

Instructor: **Paul Y. Chang**, Assistant Professor of Sociology

This course explores the incredible transformation of Korean society in the modern period. We begin with the demise of the Chosŏn Dynasty at the end of the 19th century before covering the Japanese colonial period (1910-1945), the emergence of two Korean nation-states (1945-1948), the Korean War (1950-53), and the contemporary period (1960-present). The course is divided into two distinct parts. In the first part of the course we discuss Korea’s political and economic transformation and in the second, we cover social and cultural change. Upon completion of the course, students should have a thorough grasp of the vast social changes Korea underwent in the 20th century.

## (SOCIOL 189) Democracy and Social Movements in East Asia

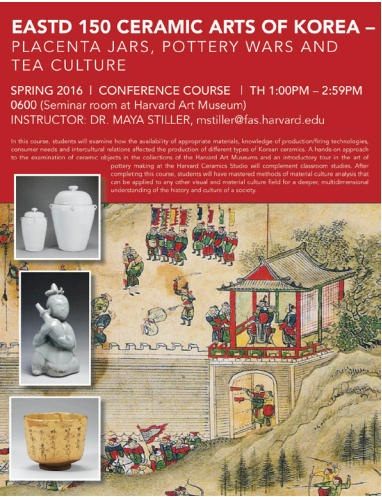
Instructor: **Paul Y. Chang**, Assistant Professor of Sociology

Social movements are an important part of both democratic and non-democratic societies. This course assesses the state of civil society in East Asia by surveying contemporary social movements in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, and South Korea. We start the course by discussing the main concepts and analytic approaches in social movement theory. We then apply these theoretical frameworks to specific mobilization efforts in East Asia, keeping in mind each country’s unique historical context. With the theoretical and empirical tools gleaned from the lectures and readings, students will pursue a case analysis of an East Asian social movement of their choosing.

## (EASTD150) Ceramic Arts of Korea – Placenta Jars, Pottery Wars and Tea Cultures

Instructor: **Maya Stiller**, Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, Korea Institute; Lecturer, Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations

From ancient to modern times, people have been using ceramics as their basic utensils to protect, store, cook and eat, resulting in the production of different forms of ceramics. In this course, we will examine the formal features of ceramic objects such as the Koryŏ period porcelain teacup or the Chosŏn period stoneware food vessel. We will analyze the production of Korean ceramics within the social and political framework of East Asian cultures and study the history of their reception in Europe and the United States. Through critical approaches from art history, archaeology and anthropology, students will explore aspects of the objects in detail as they pertain to ceramic analysis, including consumption as well as patronage, collecting, connoisseurship and historiography both within and outside Korea. A hands-on approach to the examination of ceramic objects in the collections of the Harvard Art Museum and an introductory tour in the art of pottery making at the Harvard Ceramics Studio will complement classroom studies.



## Korean Language Courses

(*Korean Bb*) **Elementary Korean**, Instructor: **Hi-Sun Helen Kim** (Introduction to modern Korean: basic grammar, reading of simple texts, conversational skills, and writing short letters. After successful completion of this course, students are expected to be able to handle a limited number of interactive, task-oriented social situations, and to have sufficient control of the writing system to interpret written language in areas of practical needs.)

(*Korean Bxb*) **Elementary Korean for Advanced Beginners**, Instructor: **Hi-Sun Helen Kim**

(*Korean 120b*) **Intermediate Korean**, Instructor: **Joungmok Lee** (To consolidate students’ knowledge of the fundamental grammatical structures of Korean with an aim to increase their abilities to communicate using Korean in a wide range of daily-life transactional situations.)

(*Korean 140b*) **Advanced Korean**, Instructor: **Joungmok Lee** (To consolidate students’ knowledge of the fundamental grammatical structures of Korean with an aim to increase their abilities to communicate using Korean in a wide range of daily-life transactional situations.)

(*Korean 150b*) **Readings in Cultural Studies**, Instructor: **Heeyeong Jung** (Development of skills in reading materials from contemporary Korean media and fiction and in aural comprehension of contemporary television news and drama with decreased reliance on pedagogical aids.)

(*Korean 91r*) **Supervised Reading and Research**, Instructor: **Hi-Sun Helen Kim**



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