



KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

# SPRING 2017 NEWSLETTER



## INSIDE

Director's Welcome.....	03
SBS Foundation Research Fund.....	05
Fall 2016 Event Highlights.....	06
Student Experiences.....	08
Affiliated Scholars 2016-2017.....	16
Harvard-Yenching Library Korean Section.....	20
Korean Language Program.....	22
Recent Publications.....	23





## DIRECTOR'S WELCOME

It is my great privilege to open this annual newsletter with the thrilling news that the SBS Foundation has agreed to establish an endowment at Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences for the "SBS Foundation Research Fund at the Korea Institute." The gift is facilitated by the Korea Foundation's Designated Donation Program. Following the establishment of the Yoon Se Young Professorship at Harvard University and the SBS Endowment Fund at the Korea Institute two decades ago, this is the third gift by the donor to Harvard University to support Korean Studies at Harvard. This amazing gift reflects Chairman Yoon Se Young's long-held wish to demonstrate his gratitude toward the United States for its assistance during the Korean War and post-war development of Korea. During the signing ceremony held in the SBS Broadcasting Center in Seoul on November 15, 2016, Chairman Yoon mentioned that he felt that the endowed professorship alone was not enough, and it is his hope that this gift will contribute to "completing" his vision. Income from the Fund will be used to support research and related activities of the Korea Institute in its mission to promote the study of Korea. I attended the signing ceremony with Professor Mark Elliott, who represented Harvard as Vice Provost for International Affairs. It was a truly humbling experience to meet Chairman Yoon and hear his vision. This historic gift to the Korea Institute will certainly inaugurate a new phase of growth and maturity for the Korea Institute and Korean Studies at Harvard and beyond. I would like to offer my heartfelt gratitude to the SBS Foundation, Chairman Yoon, and Vice Chairman Yoon Suk-Mynn, as well as the Korea Foundation, and my humble tribute that their investment in education will have a lasting impact on overseas Korean studies.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank a number of Harvard alumni who have recently given to the Korea Institute. Their generous support has been timely and helpful in meeting increasing financial demand to support student research and related activities, especially their on-site experiences in Korea. This past summer, the Korea Institute was able to send almost 30 undergraduate and graduate students to Seoul for their senior thesis research, dissertation research, Harvard Summer School in Korea, internships, study of Korean language and culture, participation in various summer programs offered by Harvard or other Korean academic institutions. I myself led a group of twelve students to Kyöngsang Province for a field trip – the second such program after the first one to Chölla Province in 2012. As Ivanna Yi's report in this newsletter testifies, it was an eye-opening experience to not only see various historical sites, but interact with people, history, and ecology and heighten our understanding of Korea. The field trip was jointly organized and conducted by Kyungpook National University, and I would like to thank Professor Chöng Chae-hun in particular for his collaboration.

The Korea Institute had a slightly reduced number of events this past fall primarily due to the fact that a number of our core faculty are on leave during this academic year. However, our academic activities and zeal never cooled down. Highlight events came toward the end of fall semester. While "What Next? Trump and

*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.*

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# SBS FOUNDATION RESEARCH FUND AT THE KOREA INSTITUTE

Asia,” co-sponsored by nine research centers and programs at Harvard, raised various concerns regarding new Trump administration’s Asia policies, Katharine Moon’s talk, “Will South Korea Survive Shamans, Scandals, and Poisonous Politics?” provided an in-depth analysis of the recent political scandal surrounding South Korea’s President Park Geun-hye. Aside from a turbulent political environment here in U.S. and Korea, the third Korean art history workshop, “Receptions, Transformations and Innovations: Transcultural Discourses in Korean Art,” brought together a number of art historians of Korea, Japan, and China, and showered the audience with enlightening presentations on a number of intriguing topics. I would like to thank Professors Maya Stiller and Nancy Lin, who conceived of the workshop during their post-doctoral fellowship at the Korea Institute in the academic year of 2015-2016, for co-organizing the workshop.

Visiting academics such as postdoctoral fellows and visiting teaching faculty have been playing a critical role in enriching our intellectual community. This past fall semester, we had the privilege of hosting our fourth Kim Koo Visiting Professor – Professor Sung Ho Kim from Yonsei University. He taught a course named “Democracy and Constitution-Making: Postwar Japan and South Korea” in the Department of Government. He also gave a talk on his new co-authored book *Making We the People: Democratic Constitutional Founding in Postwar Japan and South Korea* (Cambridge University Press, 2015) – a rare opportunity to learn the specifics of Korean constitution. In the spring semester, we are happy to welcome back Professor Ji-Eun Lee from Washington University in St. Louis, who is a graduate of our Ph.D. program at Harvard, to teach two Korean literature courses in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations while our own faculty are on leave.

This spring, we are also pleased to resume our Korean film program in collaboration with Harvard’s Film Archive. And, we will be launching a new workshop focusing on premodern Korea in collaboration with peer institutions such as Columbia University, Princeton University, and University of Pennsylvania, while continuing to maintain our usual programs.

Though we face a politically challenging time, our intellectual energy has not weakened. There are many sources that energize us: generous support and encouragement from our donors, alumni, and friends; the piercing eyes of our students; innovative research projects that each faculty pursues; and our common goal to better understand humanity and make changes in society. With a much needed new stream of financial support that will further strengthen and diversify our programs, we are looking forward with renewed positivity and enthusiasm to future years, and to a new generation of Korean studies scholars.

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

## Harvard’s Korea Institute Gets Boost For Research *\$4 million gift supports ongoing scholarship, future exploration*

The Korea Institute at Harvard University, today, announced that longtime benefactor SBS Foundation has committed to further the Institute’s research capacity with a \$4 million endowed fund for students and faculty across the University.

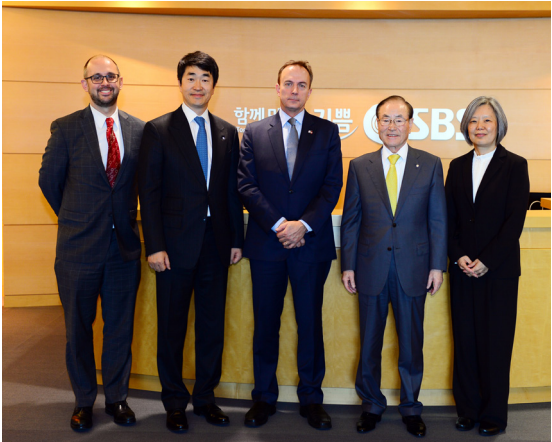
Between 2010 and 2015, applications by Harvard students for the Institute’s grants, scholarships, and programming increased substantially along with increased enrollments in Korea-focused classes. The new SBS Foundation Research Fund will meet that significant increase in demand and expand the University’s capacity to both generate scholarship—in fields ranging from history and culture to international relations, for example—and foster scholarly exchange between the United States and Korea.

“This generous gift supports a new phase of growth and maturity for the Korea Institute and Korean Studies at Harvard, more broadly. Building on more than 35 years of leading scholarship and scholarly interchange, the SBS Foundation’s continued support enables us to better understand the country’s history, people, and culture,” said Sun Joo Kim, director of the Korea Institute and Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History.

Established in 1981 within Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Korea Institute at Harvard University promotes the study of Korea and brings together faculty, students, and visiting scholars from across the University and around the world to create a leading Korean studies community at Harvard.

The Seoul Broadcasting System’s (SBS) philanthropic arm, SBS Foundation, under the leadership of the company’s chairman, Yoon Se Young, first established a professorship in Korean studies at Harvard and an endowed fund for the Korea Institute two decades ago. This continued support combines both Chairman Yoon’s long-held gratitude for U.S. assistance during the Korean War and post-war development, as well as his commitment to further Korean studies abroad. The gift was facilitated by Korea Foundation’s Designated Donation Program.

Harvard Gazette article:





# FALL 2016 EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

## Korean Art History Workshop 2016 RECEPTIONS, TRANSFORMATIONS AND INNOVATIONS: TRANSCULTURAL DISCOURSES IN KOREAN ART

Friday, December 9, 2017

By Maya Stiller, Fellow, Korea Institute, Harvard University; ACLS/The Robert H.N. Ho Family Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in Buddhist Studies, Department of History of Art and Architecture, Harvard University; Assistant Professor, University of Kansas

On December 9, 2016, more than 60 audience members including Harvard faculty, students, and area scholars gathered to attend the third Korean art history workshop, “Receptions, Transformations and Innovations: Transcultural Discourses in Korean Art.” Six scholars representing universities and museums in the United States and Europe presented their current research, to which four additional scholars in the field of East Asian art history provided comments and contributed to rich discussions. The organizers received numerous compliments about the workshop in which one commented, “It really was affecting to be around a group of people who were so eager and happy to share and discuss their knowledge and ideas.” The

warm response from attendees suggests a continuing need for similar future events as opportunities for collaboration and exchange.

As the third iteration of the workshop series, this event followed in the wake of two highly successful gatherings: “New Directions,” held in February, 2012, and “Infinite Interfusion: Buddhist Art in Korea,” held in December, 2013. The goal of the 2016 workshop theme was to transcend unidirectional models of movement by considering how images were mobilized and appropriated while also being challenged by transcultural encounters. By focusing on issues of transcultural discourse, the aim was to examine processes of exchange and cultural encounter in order to consider the complex ways in which visual materials also transform cultural interactions and worldviews.

Participants of the first panel presented papers on the arts of late Chosŏn Korea (1392-1910) in relation to



Ming (1368-1644) and Qing China (1644-1912). Sooa Im McCormick, assistant curator of Asian Art at the Cleveland Museum of Art, examined the correlations between Korean and Chinese genre paintings of agrarian themes within the context of the global environmental crisis of the Little Ice Age. Yoonjung Seo, fellow and lecturer at the Freie Universität, Berlin, discussed the depiction of otherness in the image production of tribute and envoy paintings by Korean artists. Maya Stiller, currently ACLS/The Robert H. N. Ho Family Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in Buddhist Studies at Harvard University and Assistant Professor of Korean Art and Visual Culture at the University of Kansas, concluded the morning session by analyzing the visual program of Songgwangsa, which shows how Buddhist communities in late Chosŏn period Korea visualized Avatamsaka ideas and ritual practice.

Participants in the second panel examined modern and contemporary Korean artistic interactions with Japanese and Euro-American counterparts during the colonial (1910-45) and postwar periods (1945-present). Joan Kee, associate professor of the history of art at the University of Michigan, offered a rereading of postwar Korean experimental art as attempts to not only resist, but further complicate artistic production as controlled by the South Korean state. Suzie Kim, adjunct assistant professor at Hofstra University, outlined the trajectory of a Koreanized Constructivist movement within the lived spaces of colonial Seoul. Nancy Lin, Assistant Professor of East Asian Art History, Lawrence University, argued for a re-examination of the figure of the Korean peasant within the shared transcultural debate on “local color.”

One day prior to the workshop, Melissa Moy, Seung Yeon Sang and Yan Yang at the Harvard Art Museum, and Chris Newth, Suhyung Kim, Yuiko Hotta and Feier Ying at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston kindly prepared and organized viewing sessions of more than forty (!) East Asian paintings, photographs and ceramics held in their respective storage collections. It was a rare treat for workshop participants, graduate students from the EALC Department and the Department of Art History, and Harvard-Yenching visiting scholars to see so many objects, which had been requested by workshop presenters, moderators and discussants to advance their understanding of pre-modern Korean art in its East Asian cultural context. The viewing of the objects stimulated engaging discussions among workshop participants, some of whom are planning to carry out more research on the objects they examined.

The workshop was generously supported by a number of institutions such as Harvard University’s Asia Center, the Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, and the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies as well as the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies. The workshop was co-organized by Sun Joo Kim, Maya Stiller and Nancy Lin.

*This workshop was co-sponsored by the Asia Center, Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, and Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University and the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies.*





# STUDENT EXPERIENCES



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 20 – August 13, 2016



South Korea. More specifically, we learned about some of the major social issues facing South Korea including suicide, and the denial of migrant rights. And we were able to see the issues and their consequences in front of us which was both surreal and devastating.

What made the program even more special was the documentary aspect of class. With the knowledge the sociology class gave me, along with the many trips and excursions, we were able to tackle a social issue through the lens of the camera. It was a powerful experience for I was able to learn so much by interviewing everyone from professors to street vendors to students. And documentary film making allows you to listen in a different way than writing a research paper for example. It helps you avoid manipulation and bias when presenting a story.

I also was able to more fully explore and appreciate South Korea due to my Korean language class where I was able to learn conversational skills to get around. The language was challenging, but extremely rewarding. Learning a language definitely stretched your mind and forced me to take risks and gain confidence.

Traveling to South Korea was by far the highlight of my time at Harvard. I already miss it and the program, I hope to return soon!

## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL – KOREA PROGRAM

**Melia Henderson, '19**  
*A.B. candidate in Computer Science*

Although, before my trip, I had never had the chance to take a Korean history class, South Korean history always interested me for its fast paced economic transition and stark contrast to North Korea. So I thought the Ewha-Harvard summer school program would provide me the perfect opportunity to not only learn Korean history, but also connect what I learned in the classroom to what I saw and experienced outside the classroom in Seoul and South Korea more generally. I could not have been more right. The program did all of this and so much more.

The joint sociology and documentary film making class allowed me the opportunity to more fully integrate and experience Korean culture. In sociology, I learned briefly about the history of the two Koreas in order to gain a historical perspective. It still blows my mind that the division of Korea developed due to such an arbitrary act by the United States, not Korea itself. With this knowledge, we were better able to learn about the current situation of



*These Korea Institute undergraduate and graduate student awards are generously supported by the Young-Chul Min Memorial Fund, Sunshik Min Endowment for the Advancement of Korean Literature Fund, Sanhak Fund, Kim & Kang Fund, LG Yonam Fund, International Communication Foundation (Korea), and anonymous donors at the Korea Institute, Harvard University along with support from the Asia Center.*





## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL – KOREA PROGRAM

**Elaine Dong, '17**

*A.B. candidate in Visual and Environmental Studies*

This summer, I spent eight weeks in Seoul with the Harvard Summer School, where I was able to produce a documentary on the plastic surgery phenomenon in South Korea. As a pre-medical student at Harvard concentrating in Visual and Environmental Studies – and as someone who has undergone nine major operations herself for a severe cleft lip and palate – I have dreamed for years about the opportunity to travel to a city that is known to some as the plastic surgery capital of the world. There, I was able to work at the perfect intersection of my two biggest passions, medicine and art. More importantly, I had the once-in-a-lifetime chance to finally speak to surgeons, historians, artists, and patients alike about the local experience of surgical healthcare and to hear an authentic perspective on the contexts and implications of its complete normalization.

In our documentary, we followed the narrative of one U.S.-born Korean college student, who had returned to South Korea in order to undergo double eyelid surgery at the request of her mother. Through conversations with a Yonsei professor about the history of plastic surgery and the recent growth of the industry, we learned how the rapid rate of industrialization in South Korea dramatically increased the accessibility of the procedures and thoroughly commercialized the practice. Through conversations with a prominent Gangnam surgeon, we learned about the overwhelming pressures from family and competition in the job and dating markets. Through conversations



with a Buddhist monk in Sokcho, we learned about the repercussions that these developments have had on the happiness and satisfaction of the young female population today. And finally, through conversations with a modern artist specializing in parodies of subway plastic surgery advertisements, we learned the influence of misogyny—of predominantly male surgeons actively contributing to popular expectations for female appearances—on the future trajectory of the practice. At the culmination of the program, we completed a fourteen-minute film that we hope provides a thorough overview of the local plastic surgery narrative and that we hope will counter negative biases in the U.S. that result from unfair analyses of the South Korean phenomenon through American contexts.

With the program, I spent about four hours in the classroom each day, learning both film technique and Korean language, and dedicated the rest of my hours to travelling throughout South Korea in order to film interviews as well as scenes of both traditional and modern Korean culture. I worked alongside three wonderful teammates: two local Ewha University students and one other Harvard undergraduate, to plan, shoot, and edit the film. In the process, I visited temples in traditional Korean hanbok, weaved my way through packed street markets, and tasted the spiciest sundubu and the creamiest fried chicken.

Through the generosity of the Korea Institute grant, I was able to completely immerse myself in a rich culture and to further develop a skill that I believe will be critical in my future career. Most importantly, this program has allowed me to develop a deeper understanding of the complexity of all cultures and has impressed on me the importance of

respecting the many diverse perspectives around the world.

## KOREA INSTITUTE UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER LANGUAGE STUDY GRANTS AT EWHA



**Amy Morrisett, '19**

*A.B. candidate in Linguistics*

I was extremely fortunate to have been given a grant to study at Ewha Women's University for a month this summer. It had been my dream to visit Korea for over four years, and so of course I was ecstatic to be able to visit all of the landmarks I'd dreamed of seeing and trying all the different foods I'd heard about. Still, even with such high expectations, my experience surpassed every preconceived idea I'd had about how the summer would go.

There are four integral aspects of my month in Korea that made it such a wonderful experience. First were the classes I took. My Korean language class met four days a week for three hours each day, and it seriously challenged me to improve my speaking, reading, writing, and listening abilities. As the least experienced member of the class, I knew I would not be able to breeze through.

However, I had such great support from my professors and classmates that I didn't worry much about my previous experience. My second class, which focused on sex, gender, and sexuality in Korea historically and in the present day, really inspired me to think deeply about issues of gender and sexuality. In fact, I was asked to give a speech at our

program's closing ceremony, and I chose to focus on these issues because the class had such a significant impact on the way I thought about them.

Second of all, the support I had from Harvard even while on the other side of the planet made the experience a great one. Susan Laurence, Jina Kim, and Catherine Glover made me feel safe and supported during my time in Korea, and the Harvard-sponsored events (like getting to tour Seoul National University and eat at a gourmet buffet restaurant) helped me feel connected to my school and were great experiences in and of themselves.

Third, Ewha also provided us with ample support to make our time on their campus wonderful. All students in the international summer college were matched with an Ewha student, referred to as a Peace Buddy, who took us out for excursions, helped us practice our Korean, and truly became our close confidants and friends. I am still in contact with my Peace Buddy and several other Ewha students and have promised them that they have a room to stay in if they ever visit Boston. Also, my Korean speaking abilities greatly improved because I was able to have real conversations with these students.

Finally, both the organized and impromptu excursions that I went on while in Seoul were quite unforgettable. I visited the House of Sharing, Everland, a Bibap Musical Show, a traditional folk village, and the DMZ as part of Ewha's program, and as mentioned earlier, I visited Seoul National University with other Harvard students. Additionally, I took it upon myself to visit several other landmarks like Namsan Tower, the Han River, Hongdae, and countless other places when I had free time. I truly felt culturally and linguistically immersed.

Overall, I am incredibly satisfied with my experience in Korea, and so very grateful that the Korea Institute made it possible for me to have this summer of a lifetime.

## KOREA INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIP TO ATTEND SNU INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INSTITUTE (SNU ISI)

**Charlene Hong, '17**

*A.B. candidate in Social Studies*

Earlier this year, when I began to consider how I wanted to spend this summer, I came to a crossroads. I already



knew that I wanted to travel. It was to where, though, that was giving me some trouble. In the end, I had to decide if I wanted to travel to a city in Europe or to Seoul, South Korea. Seoul seemed like the obvious choice, since my family is originally from Korea. Although I am ethnically Korean, I can speak no Korean and can understand very little. Longing to be able to communicate with my grandparents, who speak very little English, I applied for a scholarship to study at Seoul National University in Seoul, South Korea. When I was chosen to receive the scholarship, I was ecstatic.

At Seoul National University, I took an intensive introductory Korean language class. My teacher was engaging and passionate, and I looked forward to class every day. Staying in the undergraduate dormitory and going on the program-wide field trips allowed me to meet some truly amazing people, and to forge very close friendships. Not only did I meet American students, but I also met students from Britain, China, Australia, Turkey, and Norway, just to name a few. With my newfound friends, I ventured out into Seoul almost every single day to explore quirky neighborhoods, to taste new foods, and to learn more about Korean history and culture. It was these adventures that would become the defining moments of my trip to Seoul.

For example, one Saturday morning, four friends and I woke up at seven in the morning to hop on the subway – an hour-long ride – to Bukhansan National Park. When we arrived at the base of the mountain, we stocked up on freshly-made kimbap (steamed white rice and other ingredients rolled in seaweed) and jokbal (seasoned pig’s



trotters) from a vendor. We then set off on a hike that would allow us to explore ancient Buddhist temples and to engage in deep conversations about anything and everything. The ten-mile peak presented us with breath-taking views of the surrounding area. That day was one of the happiest days of my life.

Back at home now, I am able to understand conversational Korean, and communicate with my grandparents so much easier than I could before. I plan to continue my study of Korean language at Harvard this fall. This summer was unforgettable, and I cannot stress enough how incredibly grateful I am to have been given this amazing opportunity.



## INTERNSHIP IN SEOUL, KOREA

**Francesca Simoni, '17**

*A.B. candidate in Statistics*

Freshly printed copies of the Korea Herald would be delivered to every person on the first floor. Those working on the business section including a very nice Korean American studying at the Washington University in St. Louis would search for their articles on the business section. Same with the nation desk, entertainment desk and culture desk – the desk I was under. Being assigned to the culture desk was a relief as it gave me a flexibility that I could not get under the other desks. After all, culture is such a broad umbrella term. Under that section, I was able to delve into numerous fields: music, dance, food, movies, etc. One week, I was interviewing May J. Lee, a choreographer whose videos I watched on YouTube countless times and whose

videos get millions of hits. Another week, I was eating Cuban sandwiches and drinking pina colada using an actual pineapple as my glass at Little Cuba, a Sinchon restaurant I wrote an article on. As a person with multidisciplinary interests, I loved being able to learn about so many different fields. I enjoyed getting to know Seoul on a deeper level than I had last summer and I also enjoyed the Korea Herald as a company. I admire the fact that they try to constantly evolve by focusing on online media instead of print media and by expanding into other realms like the healthy food sector with Organica. I remember eating the coconut bars from Organica as snacks almost daily. Lastly, I value the friendships that I made through the program – my closest one being with a Stanford student interning for the summer. We still talk regularly and hearing her talk about her articles so passionately really inspired me.

## GRADUATE STUDENT SUMMER RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANT

**Hyeok Hweon Kang**

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

Thanks to the generous support of the Korea Institute, I spent three months in South Korea conducting research on my dissertation project, “From Warfare to Welfare: Security Policy and Military Urbanism in Chosŏn Korea,” a study of military institutions and their impact on commerce, urban expansion and social change in the late Chosŏn period (1600-1910). My summer research focused mainly on examining the Jangseogak Archives, but also included field trips to Kyŏngsang and Ch’ungch’ŏng provinces and a



three-week translation workshop at the Academy of Korean Studies.

In July and August, I made progress with my dissertation research while working at the Jangseogak Archives. My prospective dissertation traces the evolution of Chosŏn’s security policy and its socio-economic spin-offs, particularly the process of ‘military urbanism’: after the seventeenth century, new military needs prioritized capital defense, filled Seoul with soldiers and their families, and stimulated urbanization and commerce. This summer, I studied materials at the Jangseogak Archives that greatly substantiated the project. Particularly important were the *Records of the Central Military Garrison* (軍營膳錄), a collection of military logs kept by Chosŏn’s capital armies for almost three centuries (1593-1882). I procured copies of the entire corpus and joined a weekly reading group with experts at the archive; we read tough passages from the *Records of the Central Military Garrison* that are written with clerk’s script and in cursive, and took turns presenting our interpretations.



[Image: Records of the Central Military Garrison]

During my stay at the Jangseogak Archives, I also attended a translation workshop offered by the Academy of Korean Studies. For three weeks, I joined the advanced hanmun class under the tutorship of Professor Song Jaeyoon at McMaster University. With other (post)doctoral students who study East Asian history, we read and translated into English old documents from the Chosŏn period such as royal instructions, literati writings, socio-economic documents and legal cases. We uploaded these translations online in hopes of promoting new primary source readings for college courses on Korean history taught in English.

In addition to archival research, I went on three field trips to southern parts of Korea. In June, I attended a field trip to Kyŏngsang Province jointly organized by Harvard University and Kyungpook National University, during which we



visited private academies, Buddhist temples and ancestral homes of local literati in the region. Later in July, I deepened my familiarity with many of these sites via another field trip organized by the Academy of Korean Studies. Finally, in early August, I visited historical sites in Ch'ungch'ong province, namely ancestral homes of Yi Sam (李森, 1677-1735) and his teacher Yun Ch'ung (尹拯, 1629-1714). While meeting with descendants of these families, I focused on investigating Yi Sam, an eminent military official who served as commander of various capital armies, enjoyed a special relationship with King Y'ongjo, and authored books and maps related to border defense. In the upcoming academic year, I look forward to bringing sources and insights from this summer trip to bear on my dissertation prospectus.



[Image: Portrait of Yi Sam]

**GRADUATE STUDENT LANGUAGE GRANT**

**Yung Hian Ng**

*M.A. Candidate, Regional Studies – East Asia*

The Korea Institute Graduate Summer Language Study Grant provided me with a precious opportunity to enroll in the academic Korean language program at the recently established Inter-University Center for Korean Language Studies at Sungkyunkwan University. The program targets students who have completed level six of regular language institutes in Korea or equivalent, and aims to provide further studies to build academic vocabulary, develop presentation skills and enhance writing abilities. The content-based

instruction culminates in a final presentation at the end of the semester where students would present their own research conducted over the course of the semester.

Although six weeks might appear to be short, it was a fruitful experience in many ways. There were the usual classes on grammar and vocabulary, but sessions on discussing recent news and the weekly presentations on our research offered constant practice and application of academic or technical vocabulary encountered in the course of our research or in class. The course structure allows flexibility and instructors always try to link class material with our research topics. As such, I was able to make use of the program to also consolidate my findings for the purpose of my M.A. thesis.

The program also offered many opportunities to meet with academics in Korea. Having classmates working in related fields was a definite plus as we exchanged opinions on various topics on top of our research interests. We were also, on many occasions, able to interact with the special lecturers invited by the program, as well as other scholars and graduate students attending the talks. I also made use of my time in Seoul to attend other forums and met with other professors and academics in the field.

I am extremely fortunate to have had the opportunity to be part of the IUC Korea program, which came at a time when I was stuck in a bottleneck in terms of Korean language studies. I am now more confident in communicating about academic topics in Korean, and I believe the relationships I have forged here will be important for bridging Korean and Western scholarship in future.



**REPORT ON FIELD TRIP TO KYŎNGSANG PROVINCE**

*Ivanna Yi, Ph.D. Candidate, East Asian Languages and Civilizations*

From June 9th to 12th, I participated in a field trip to Ky'ongsang Province with faculty and students from Harvard University and Kyungpook National University. Each day, we visited significant historical sites dating from the Three Kingdoms to the early 20th century and received short lectures from the faculty, in addition to hearing student presentations.

On June 9th, our group travelled to Andong, where we visited a *hanji* (traditional paper) production company. The employees showed us the laborious process of making hanji, from the selection of mulberry bark to the straining of crushed fibers to create pulp for paper. This was, for me, one of the highlights of our field trip, as it helped me to understand how traditional paper was produced in the past and how this tradition continues to be preserved in the present. We also traveled to Py'ongsan Private Academy where Ryu S'ong-nyong (1542–1607) is enshrined, and to Hahoe Village, the ancestral home of the P'ungsan Ryu family.

On June 10th, we were able to observe the ancestral ritual for Ryu S'ong-nyong, which began immediately after midnight. Many male members of the Ryu family gathered to observe the ritual, and the demarcation of the gender roles of those men and the few women present was clearly visible, as it would have been during the Chos'on dynasty. Women prepared the food, from elaborate home-made rice cakes to the vegetable side dishes (*panch'an*), meat, and raw seafood. During the ritual, the men positioned themselves to directly face the ancestral tablet and ritual table, while the women stayed to the side, out of view of the ancestral tablet and ritual table, close to the kitchen. The choreography of the event was striking: as the leader of the rite announced the order of the ritual part by part, the men and women remained silent as they bowed periodically, alternating between standing in a posture of utmost respect and kneeling down. While fidelity to the Neo-Confucian rites was admirable, it was uncanny to see a kind of time capsule in which women's roles in the home remained strictly circumscribed.

After five hours of sleep, we traveled to Sunh'ung in the morning, where we viewed tomb murals and learned of the funerary practices of Silla and Kogury'o. At Pus'oksa Buddhist Temple in Y'ongju, we saw a number of National Treasures and other Treasures including a Kory'o-era wooden structure called Muryangsuj'on Hall (Hall of Eternal Life, National Treasure No. 18), a significant example of Kory'o Buddhist architecture and one of the oldest wooden buildings preserved in South Korea. In the afternoon, we visited the Sosu Private Academy, the first such academy founded in the mid-sixteenth century, followed by a visit to Talsil Village, the ancestral home of an Andong Kw'on family.

Meeting and conversing with the monks at Ch'uks'osa during our temple stay on June 10th was a mind-expanding experience.



One of the most memorable moments during the field trip was the lesson a monk gave us on ringing the temple bell in the early evening. The monk seemed to be preparing his heart to be ready for the sound of the bell, and the quality of his attention to the passing of time was nearly audible. He stood silently facing the mountains, looking at his watch from time to time, waiting for the exact time of 7 p.m. before striking the temple bell. Before he struck the bell, he listened for another bell to ring from a higher elevation, to which he responded with the bell we were watching. The monk's attentiveness to his task of ringing the bell, then playing the temple drum, seemed to bring him, and many of us watching, into a meditative state. The beauty of the sound produced did not seem to be his foremost concern, as in much music-making both in the East and West, but rather, an aliveness and surrender into time.

Hiking to Mount T'aebaek the following day was similarly illuminating, as it made apparent the care and dedication the creators of the Chosŏn Royal Archive had for the literary treasures they stored. In hiking the difficult trail, I could imagine the innumerable trips the librarians or laborers must have taken in order to secure the books and documents they valued and wanted to pass on to posterity. We also visited T'oegye Yi Hwang's ancestral home and the Tosan Private Academy, which helped me envision the lives of scholars and the spaces they studied in during the Chosŏn dynasty. Our visit to the Kukhak chinhŭngwŏn enabled us to see the many different styles of calligraphy that were created by scholars and writers in the past through the woodblocks housed in its museum.

On the last day, June 12th, we participated in a city tour of Taegu. It was remarkable to see a modern Korean city which still carried many architectural remnants from the Japanese colonial period. Among the sites we visited, including the Modern Korean History Museum, Cheil Church, and the Kyesan Catholic Church, the place that left the greatest impression on me was the former home of Yi Sang-hwa. After reading and writing about his poetry during my graduate studies at Harvard, it was deeply moving to see where Yi Sang-hwa had lived and to view the small and neat rooms where he might have composed some of his poems.

The field trip to Kyŏngsang Province this June was a marvelous experience which brought many of the premodern and colonial texts and people I had read about during my studies into three-dimensional form. I feel fortunate to have traveled to these historical sites which have given me greater understanding and insight into the lives and concerns of Koreans from the Chosŏn dynasty and the colonial period.

*For more information on the trip and photos, see: Gateway to Premodern Korean Studies: <http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/gpks/galleries/field-trip-ky%C5%8Fngsang-province>.*



### Student News: Two Korea Photo Prizes Awarded at 2016 Office of International Education International Photo Contest!

On Friday, February 19, 2016 in the Lamont Forum Room in Lamont Library, the winners of the 12th Annual International Photo Contest were chosen. This award ceremony and reception was hosted by the Office of Career Services and the Office of International Education (OIE). The photographs are from Harvard College students who have studied, worked, interned or done research abroad in the past year.

The Korea Institute Special Prize was awarded to student, Chace Shaw and First Place in the the Sense of Place category was awarded by the Office of International Education to student Francesca Simoni. A big Congratulations to our two winners!



*OIE First Place – Sense of Place Category  
Francesca Simoni, '17, "Sticky Note Mural"  
Francesca was a student in the 2015 Harvard Summer School in Seoul Program. This photograph was taken in Seoul, South Korea.*



*Korea Institute Special Prize  
Chace Shaw '17, "Origins"  
Chace was a student in the 2015 Harvard Summer School in Seoul Program. This photograph was taken in Busan, South Korea.*

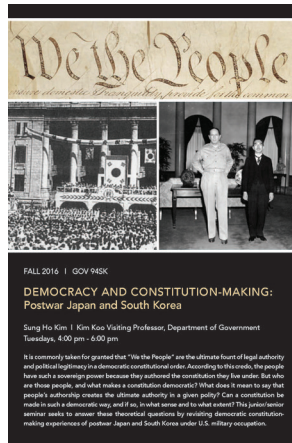


# AFFILIATED SCHOLARS 2016 - 2017

## SUNG HO KIM

### KIM KOO VISITING PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

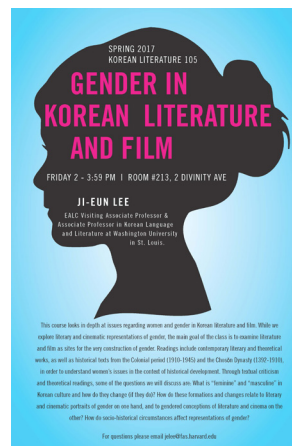
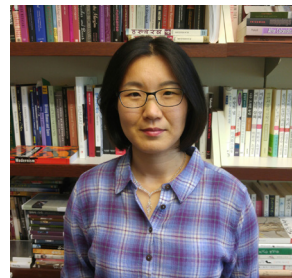
Sung Ho Kim (Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1997) teaches political philosophy at Yonsei University (Seoul). Previously, he was a professor of political science at Williams College (MA) and the University of California (Riverside); in 2009-10, he was Visiting Scholar at Harvard-Yenching Institute (MA). Since 2003, he is an editorial board member of *Max Weber Studies* (London). His primary field of research is political and constitutional theories; he is also interested in Korean, Japanese, and East Asian politics and history in general. His doctoral dissertation, which won the Leo Strauss Award of the American Political Science Association, was published as *Max Weber's Politics of Civil Society* (Cambridge University Press, 2004 / paperback 2007). His latest book, *Making We the People* (Cambridge University Press, 2015), is a comparative investigation of how liberal-democratic constitutionalism was transplanted – or “imposed” upon – in occupied Japan and postcolonial Korea under the U.S. tutelage. It was on the basis of this book that he taught a course, “Democracy and Constitution-Making: Postwar Japan and South Korea (GOV 94SK),” as Kim Koo Visiting Professor in the Department of Government in Fall 2016. In Spring 2017, he will teach and conduct research at Keio University (Tokyo) as Distinguished Guest Professor (Global) in the Faculty of Law.



## JI-EUN LEE

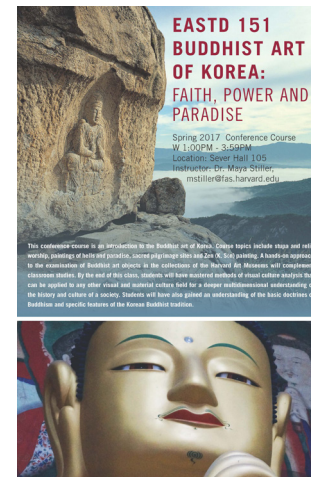
### VISITING ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES & CIVILIZATIONS

Ji-Eun Lee is the author of *Women Pre-Scripted: Forging Modern Roles through Korean Print* (University of Hawaii Press, 2015), a monograph on conflicting discourses on modern womanhood from the 1890s to the 1930s. She received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University and has taught and worked at the University of Toronto, Dartmouth College, the University of British Columbia, and the University of Minnesota. Since 2008, Dr. Lee has been working at Washington University in St. Louis, and is currently Associate Professor of Korean Literature and Language and Head of the Korean Section in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. During her research leave in the Fall 2016, she was affiliated as a visiting scholar at the Korea Institute and worked on her second book project on memory and space in post-Cold War Korean literature. As Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, she is teaching two courses in Spring semester, 2017 – a graduate seminar titled “Readings in Modern Korean Literature” (KORLIT 201) and “Gender in Korean Culture and Film” (KORLIT 105) for undergraduate students at Harvard.



## MAYA STILLER

### FELLOW, KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY; ACLS/THE ROBERT H.N. HO FAMILY FOUNDATION POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW IN BUDDHIST STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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 Robert H.N. Ho Family Foundation/ACLS Program in Buddhist 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 Kŭmgangsan 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 taught “Ceramic Arts of Korea – Placenta Jars, Pottery Wars and Tea Culture” (EASTD 150). In Spring 2017, she will teach “Buddhist Art of Korea: Faith, Power and Paradise” (EASTD 151).



By Mikyung Kang, Librarian for the Korean Collection, Harvard-Yenching Library

## HAUSMAN PAPERS IN THE HAUSMAN ARCHIVE

There are several archival collections related to Korea at the Harvard-Yenching Library: *James H. Hausman Archive*, *Papers of George A. and Geraldine Fitch*, *Gregory Henderson papers on Korea*, *Papers by Gillette, F. E. (Francis Edwin)*, and *Blanche Stevens' letters, postcards, photographs of Korea*. Among these archival collections, the James H. Hausman Archive has been the most popular among Korean Studies scholars and students worldwide, with frequent requests for inter-library loans internationally.

The archive consists of four sub-collections – the Hausman papers, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) materials collected by Professor Myung-Lim Park, the Allan R. Millett papers, and the Bertsch Papers – all contained in a total of 39 boxes. Each of the four sub-collections were acquired individually at different times in the period between 1997 and 2012, starting from the Hausman papers in 1997 as the first donation group.

Professor Carter Eckert, who has led and facilitated acquisitions to the archive from the beginning, hopes to add more materials, if possible, in order to create one of the most prominent archival collections and primary source materials on the history of US-ROK military relations.<sup>1</sup>

This archive is unique because, in addition to its focus on the Korean War and Korea's military history, the archive is deeply related to United

States–Korea relations and Korean politics as well, since the majority of the original contributors of this archive are from the U.S. This archive is important because it contains the history of U.S. policies toward Korea and reflects views of the U.S. government and military during the Korean War and Allied occupation of Korea.

### Captain James H. Hausman

The formal title of the archive is named after Captain James H. Hausman, who was a U.S. Army Military Advisor to Korean Constabulary forces from 1946 to 1950. He spent 36 years of his life in Korea since 1946, with the exception of a five-year absence from 1950 to 1955. He returned to serve as an expert on Korean military affairs in the U.S. Department of Defense at the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. After returning to Korea in 1956, he served as special advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the United National Command for the next twenty-five years.

Unlike other foreign military officers in Korea at that time, he actively engaged with Koreans and started to learn the Korean culture and language to better understand the situation. Soon, he became known as an expert of Korean military affairs. The U.S. government relied on his input more heavily as time went on, even though his position in the U.S. military was not high enough to make direct decisions on important matters during the Allied Occupation period.

John Toland refers to Hausman as 'the father of the ROK Army' and 'advisor to ROK Chief of Staff Chung Il-kwon (정일권)' in his 1991 book, *In mortal combat Korea, 1950-1953*.<sup>2</sup> It is a well-

known fact that Hausman was a key person in building Korean military forces from the ground up, and he gained the respect of Korean military officers over many years, even after he left Korea.

This archive was established with Hausman's personal papers, and the collection bears his name in consideration of his important role in Korean military history.

### Hausman Papers

The James H. Hausman personal papers were donated to the Korea Institute by the Hausman family in 1997, and later transferred to the Harvard-Yenching Library in 2001. Finding aids in PDF format are linked to the archive title record (<http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/009038289/catalog>) in HOLLIS (<http://hollis.harvard.edu>) or HOLLIS Classic (<http://hollisclassic.harvard.edu>) for public access.

The Hausman papers include books, invitations and letters, mementos, newspaper clippings, official documents, awards, photographs and videos, speeches, transcripts, and interviews, etc. stored in 10 boxes. They are organized mainly by formats, and each PDF file shows a detailed list of the Hausman papers and indicates item locations including box and folder information as well as accession numbers of each item.

Among the contents of the Hausman papers, photographs and films have been the most popular due to their uniqueness – some of them were even personally taken by Mr. Hausman and friends with his own camera. Among the four Hausman films which were originally stored as reel tapes, one particular film shows an execution scene of Korean

army officers during the purge of leftists/communists from the ROK army which were held right after the Yosu Rebellion in 1948. It is a rare film of its kind in terms of its contents, since Mr. Hausman took this film himself with his own camera.

There are about 1,200 photographs in the Hausman papers. Some of the photographs were personally taken, while some others were given to Mr. Hausman in albums as memorabilia gifts from the ROK Army or Korean military officers. Some are depictions of informal occasions, while others portray formal events and activities. Currently, Professor Eckert is planning a research project to identify military officers in the photographs. It may prove challenging to identify individuals in these photos, which were taken between the 1940's and 1950's.

Although all of the Hausman photographs and films in the archive have been digitized – preservation treatment was done by conservation experts at Harvard – they are not accessible to the general public yet, due to copyrights and other administrative processes. Digitized films are stored in both uncompressed file format and DVD format, so that they may eventually be accessed via online streaming. Digitized photographs are also stored in DVD format and kept in the Harvard Depository with other materials.

<sup>1</sup> Interview of Professor Carter Eckert by Mikyung Kang, 20 May, 2015

<sup>2</sup> John Toland, *In mortal combat Korea, 1950-1953* (New York: Morrow, 1991), 24 & 286



# KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM UPDATES

By Hi-Sun Helen Kim, Senior Preceptor in Korean and Director of the Korean Language Program,  
Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University

The Korean language program offers five levels of Korean: Korean Ba/Bb, 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. In addition, we also offer accelerated courses (Korean Bx and 123XB), which 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. Hence, in the Fall semester, Korean Bx covers materials from the 1st year level (Korean Ba & Bb) and in the Spring semester, Korean 123XB covers 2nd year level (Korean 120a & 120b) for the purpose of providing tools to build upon the existing level of each student's Korean language ability. Furthermore, this year, we are fortunate to have a Ph.D. graduate student (Michelle Choi) from the Department of Anthropology as our graduate Teaching Fellow for Korean 130. As part of our Korean language program advanced level curriculum project, she has been contributing her research expertise in Korean anthropology into the development of our third year level curriculum.

Many new events have been scheduled this academic year of 2016-2017 by the Korean Language Program. For our first cultural event, we celebrated Hangeul Day in October with Korean food and games related to the Korean writing system. In November, we hosted a movie event and screened a 2014 South Korean drama film directed by Yoon Je-kyoon, "Ode to My Father." As our main end-of-the-Fall semester event, we held successful screenings of short films created by our first year (Korean Ba) students. In the Spring semester, we will celebrate the New Year on February 10th, 2017 with Yutnori (윷놀이) contest and Korean food and for the media and food event in March, we will be making a Korean snack, Kimbap together to enjoy it during a Korean film screening. Other academic events planned for the Spring semester are: (i) Korean Literature Roundtable session for our 4th and 5th year students with Professor Ji-Eun Lee, who is our Visiting Associate Professor in Korean Literature; and (ii) Short Essay Speech Presentation by our 2nd and 3rd year students. Lastly, since our first year students will be learning about Korean popular music, we have our first annual Noraebang Talent Show to wrap up the academic year.

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

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*Park Chung Hee and Modern Korea: The Roots of Militarism, 1866–1945*

Carter J. Eckert

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2016

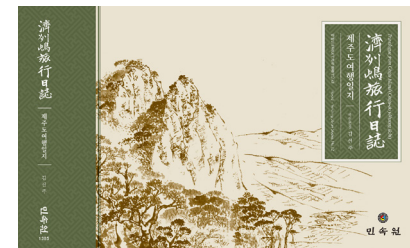
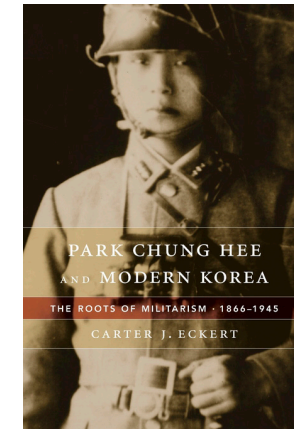
Ordering Information: <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>

*Chejudo Yohaeng Ilchi (Travelogue from Cheju)*

Edited by Sun Joo Kim

Seoul, Korea: Minsokwon, 2016

Ordering Information: <http://www.minsokwon.com/>

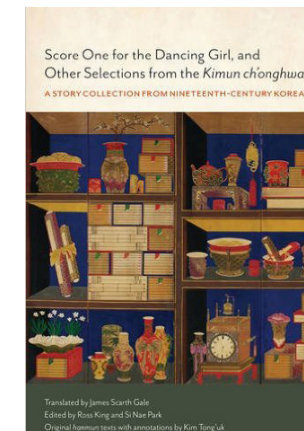


*Score One for the Dancing Girl, and Other Selections from the Kimun Ch'onghwa: A Story Collection from Nineteenth-Century Korea*

Edited by Ross King and Si-Nae Park

Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 2016

Ordering Information: <http://www.utppublishing.com/>



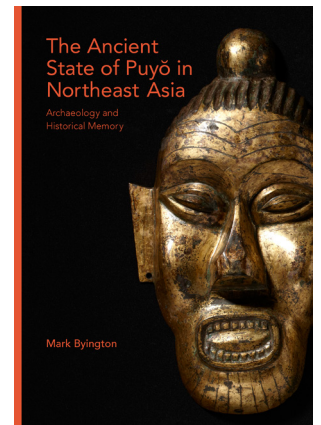
Harvard East Asian Monographs 392

*The Ancient State of Puyō in Northeast Asia*

Mark E. Byington

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center, 2016

Ordering Information: <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>



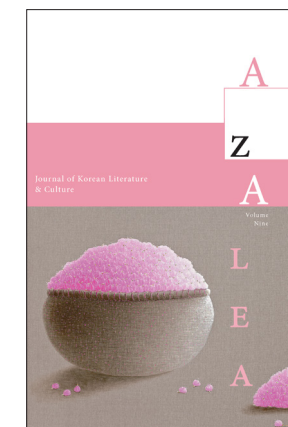
*Azalea: Journal of Korean Literature & Culture, Volume 9*

Editor in Chief: David R. McCann

Managing Editor: Young-Jun Lee

Cambridge, MA: Korea Institute, Harvard University, 2016

Ordering Information: [www.uhpress.hawaii.edu](http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu)

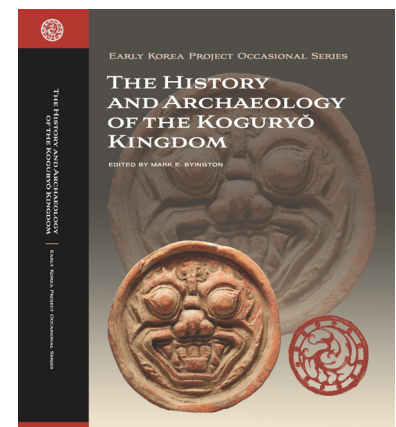


*The History and Archaeology of the Koguryo Kingdom*

Edited by Mark E. Byington

Cambridge, MA: Korea Institute, Harvard University, 2016

Ordering Information: <http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu>







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