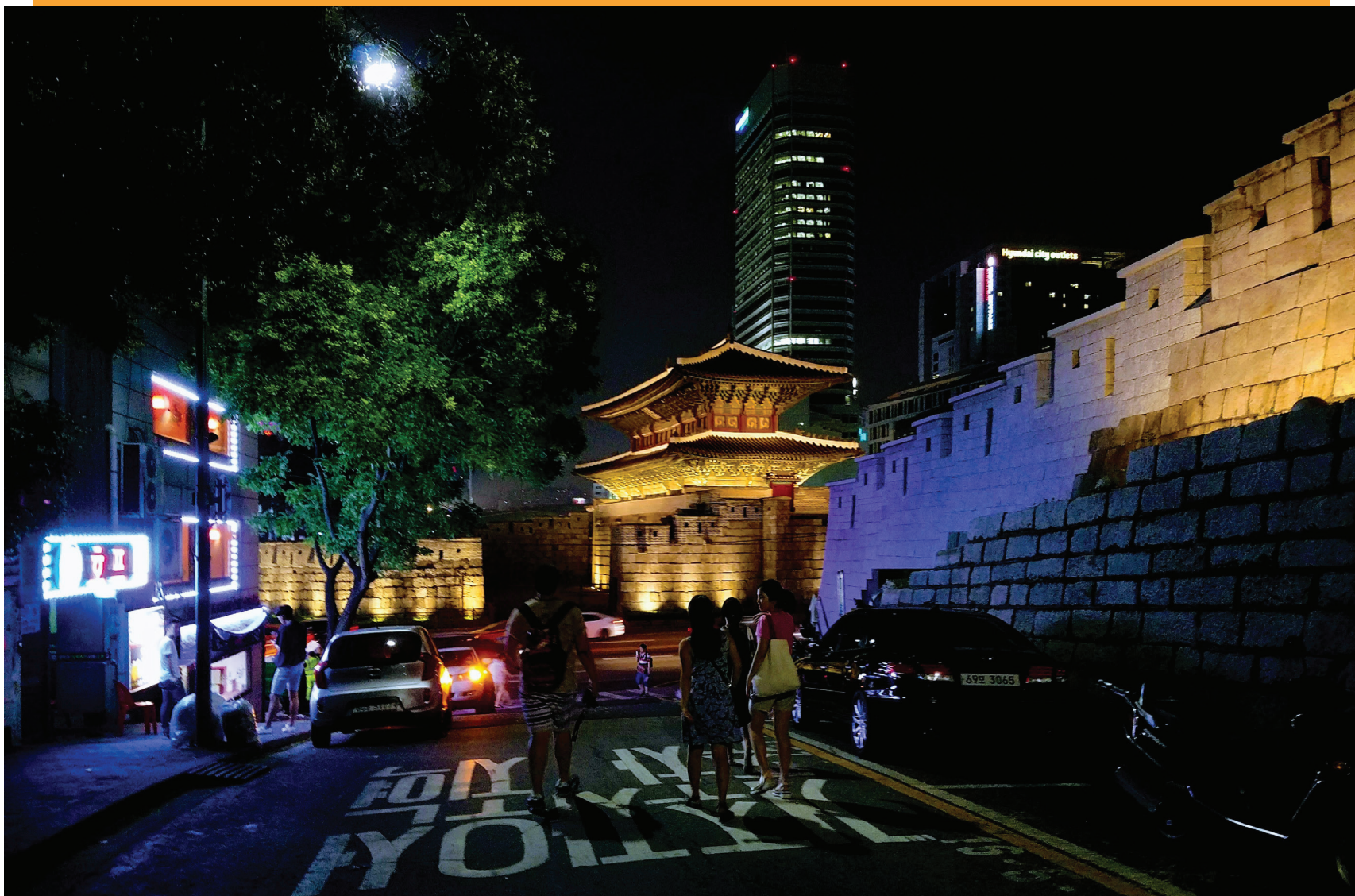




KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

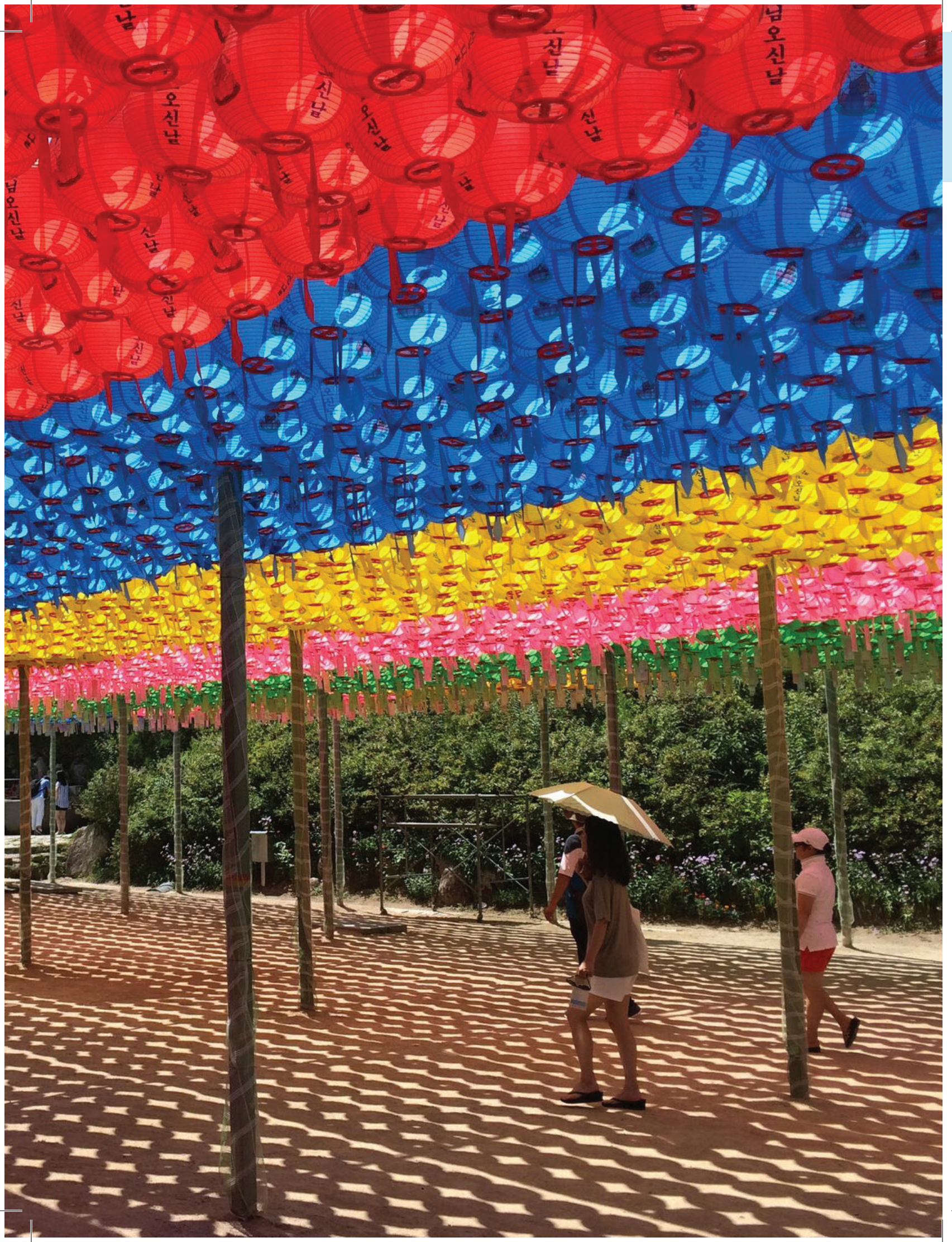
# SPRING 2018 NEWSLETTER



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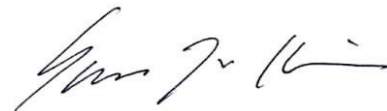


# DIRECTOR'S WELCOME

Eleven sets of sparkling eyes were directed to mine. These belonged to young women and men of the class of 2021 who had signed up for my freshman seminar, "History, Nationalism, and the World: The Case of Korea," which primarily explores the quandary that faces all historians: To what extent is the understanding of past episodes influenced by current politics, and to what extent are current politics influenced by people's understanding of the past? I have offered the course, with relevant changes in discussion topics and assignments, almost ten times since I began teaching at Harvard in 2001. Although students come to the class with various motivations, backgrounds, and goals, most of them voice interest in the rise of modern Korea, the increasing popularity of Korean culture, known as the Korean Wave, and above all in the increasingly complicated security questions concerning the Korean Peninsula. This past fall, a fascinating new element prompting freshmen to take a Korea-related course appeared: eSports. In the rapidly emerging world of online games, which have been replacing conventional youth entertainment spaces, Korea has become the leader. How and why?

This is not an isolated question. Even though the fall seminar did not include a component for investigating the question of eSports, Korea's compressed modernity and its phenomenal rise from the ashes of war and the trauma of colonial experiences have provoked the curiosity of students and scholars for many decades. The Korea Institute's general intellectual endeavors to better appreciate Korea's past traditions and different dimensions of contemporary Korea have helped us to parse out old problems and pose new questions in the constantly changing world. Korea has also become a laboratory in which to test solutions for various demanding global issues, ranging from security matters to technological innovations and new financial opportunities such as those posed by Bitcoin, to name just a few. The knowledge, critical thinking, and insight that we build in our Korea-related programs have been key to and an integral part of our common intellectual quest.

This fall, the Korea Institute was extraordinarily energized not only by faculty returning from their leaves but also by an unusually large number of affiliated scholars: Professor Park Tae Gyun as the fifth Kim Koo Visiting Professor; Dr. Peter Kwon as the Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow; Drs. Matthew Lauer and Michael Prentice as Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellows; and several other Fellows in different fields of study. In the following pages, you will find glimpses of their scholarly agendas. Our graduate and undergraduate students have been all the more active in our existing programs and events, and also in organizing their own academic activities, such as the Korean Study Group. In the midst of snow and choppy winds, spring semester is on its way and we are expecting another electrifying semester inside and outside classrooms and hallways filled with inquisitive minds, heated debates, and collaborative engagements.



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


*Opposite Page:*

*Photo by Richard Yarrow, Harvard College '19*



# EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
KOREA COLLOQUIUM



**WHAT DID THE ANCESTORS DO?**  
A SHORT REVIEW OF  
'UNDER THE ANCESTORS' EYES'

**MARTINA DEUCHLER**  
PROFESSOR EMERITUS, SOAS UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2017, 4:30PM**  
THOMAS CHAN-SOO KANG ROOM (S050),  
CGIS SOUTH BUILDING, 1730 CAMBRIDGE STREET

GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY THE MIN YOUNG-CHUL MEMORIAL FUND AT THE KOREA INSTITUTE.



## KOREA COLLOQUIUM SEPTEMBER 21, 2017

## SBS DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SEPTEMBER 28, 2017



KOREA INSTITUTE  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

SBS DISTINGUISHED LECTURE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

**'GANGNAMSCAPE.'**  
APARTMENTS AND THE VERTICAL CITY IN SOUTH KOREA

**VALÉRIE GELÉZEAU**  
Associate Professor, École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS)

Chaired by **NICHOLAS HARKNESS**, John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Social Sciences, Harvard University

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2017, 4:30P.M.**  
Beller Case Study Room (S020), CGIS South Building, 1730 Cambridge Street

Supported by the Social Broadcasting System (SBS) Endowment for Korean Studies at the Korea Institute, Harvard University



# 2017 - 2018

## KIM KOO FORUM OCTOBER 26, 2017



KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY



KIM KOO FORUM  
ON CURRENT KOREA AFFAIRS



### TAE GYUN PARK

Kim Koo Visiting Professor in East Asian Languages and Civilizations,  
2017-18, Harvard University; Professor of Modern Korean History,  
Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

## WHAT WAS DIFFERENT FROM FORMER UPRISINGS?: CANDLELIGHT DEMONSTRATION IN 2016 AND 2017

Chaired by CARTER J. ECKERT,  
Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, Harvard University

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2017  
4:30 pm

CGIS SOUTH BUILDING  
THOMAS CHAN-SOO KANG ROOM (S050)  
1730 CAMBRIDGE ST., CAMBRIDGE

The Korea Institute acknowledges the generous support of the Kim Koo Foundation. This event is part of Worldwide Week at Harvard, which is sponsored by the Office of the Vice President for International Affairs. <http://worldwideweek.harvard.edu>. During the week of October 23-27, Worldwide Week at Harvard showcases the remarkable breadth of Harvard's global engagement. During the Worldwide Week, Harvard's Schools, research centers, departments, and student organizations host academic and cultural events with global or international themes.



WAGNER SPECIAL LECTURE

## ART, WAR AND DIPLOMACY: EARLY DISCOVERIES AND COLLECTING OF GORYEO ART IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

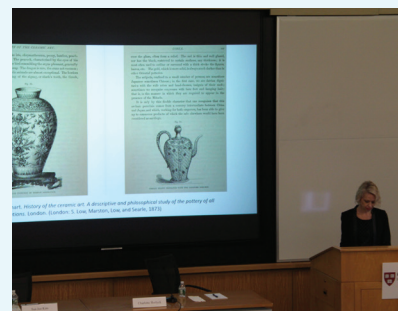
**CHARLOTTE HORLYCK**  
*Lecturer in Korean Art History,  
SOAS/ Smithsonian Institution Senior Fellow of Art History*

*Chaired by: SUN JOO KIM  
Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History,  
Director, Korea Institute, Harvard University*

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2018 4:30 P.M.**  
Belfer Case Study Room (S020)  
CGIS South Building | 1730 Cambridge Street | Cambridge, MA


SUPPORTED BY THE EDWARD WILLET WAGNER MEMORIAL FUND AT THE KOREA INSTITUTE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
Background image: Goryeo Kowon (16th-17th), "Plum Trees, Hollyhocks" (top panel); Fan of six-panel folding screen, ink and color on gold paper



## WAGNER SPECIAL LECTURE FEBRUARY 15, 2018





**Ulsan Remade**  
Manufacturing the Modern Industrial City

An Exhibition of the Results of  
Landscape Architecture Department  
of Harvard Graduate School of Design  
Design Studio, Spring 2017

The Studio proposes a new design paradigm in the  
shape of The Fifth Industrial Revolution where current  
forms of industrial activity uniting manufacturing,  
automation with AI and robotics is further engaged with  
the surrounding natural environment including landscape,  
climate, water systems, vegetation and cultural resources  
to form a holistic and transdisciplinary urban whole.

**Instructions**  
Professor Neil Kirkwood, DSC PASLA  
Francisco Benedetto, Visiting Design Critic

**Coordinators**  
Professor Park Hung-Suck  
Sang-Yong Cho

**Harvard Graduate School of Design Student**  
Ellen Egley (TA), Taylor Baer, Johanna Cairns,  
Siobhan Feehan, Sophie Geller, Dana Kash,  
Ho-Ting Lee, Soo-Ran Shin, Diana Tso,  
Lu Wang, Boxiang Yu, Junbo Zhang

**Sponsor**  
Ulsan Metropolitan City

**Co-collaborators**  
University of Ulsan  
Ulsan Development Institute

**Curators**  
Neil Kirkwood  
Sang-Yong Cho

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**  
**Option Studio Spring 2017, GSD 1409 ULSAN**  
**REMADE: Manufacturing the Modern Industrial City**

The studio worked with the presence of the 'Fifth Industrial Revolution', a current systematic transformation combining accelerated and automated methods of manufacture and industrial production. This transformation features changes to local patterns of energy, resource consumption and expenditures (a post-oil future), labor organizations, civil infrastructure and new innovative urban landscape spaces resulting in a critical rethinking of the basic relationship of modern industry and the city. Ulsan, Korea is a city landscape focused for the next

10-15 years on envisioning a low carbon future replacing its dependence on oil and fossil fuel with local renewable energy resources and industrial by-product exchanges that will replace traditional forms of energy consumption. This is all set within a quite contradictory regional landscape of heroic proportions featuring a natural environment of mountains, grass meadows, a jagged coastline and long stretches of black pebble beaches. The studio reconsidered the City of Ulsan, Republic of Korea's prime industrial and manufacturing center as part of a more liveable and sustainable metropolitan industrial landscape and a locale of shifting local and global economies and inventive domestic and civic environments of energy, waste, and metabolism.



# “ULSAN REMADE” GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN EXHIBIT SPRING 2018



HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN KOREA PROGRAM

# KOREA REBORN: POSTWAR KOREA AS SEEN THROUGH FILM

*Program Director and Instructor: Hi-Sun Kim; Instructor: David Chung*

*Hosted by Ewha Womans University in Seoul, Korea*

**JUNE 19-AUGUST 12, 2017**





# STUDENT EXPERIENCES



## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN SEOUL, KOREA PROGRAM

Marie Carroll, '20

*A.B. candidate in History and Science*

After studying abroad in Seoul for a summer in high school, I was eager to return during college. Not only did I want to become better at speaking Korean, but I hoped to learn more about Korean history and film so I could better understand Korean politics and culture, given Korea's current relevance to both foreign affairs and the global economy. Studying these subjects in Korea presented the opportunity for language immersion and to experience Korean culture first hand.

Harvard's Summer School in Korea program thoroughly exceeded my expectations. Practicing Korean daily, through the rigorous Korean language class, chatting with my Korean roommate, and conversing with Korean people, exponentially improved my reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. I became more confident with using the

language in any setting outside of the classroom. In addition, I enjoyed the diverse range of Korean movies screened in the film course. The thoroughness of the film class' exploration of Korean history, particularly the post Korean War period, also helped me to understand the context and mood behind the films.

The application of both of these courses outside the classroom was my favorite aspect of the program. Our weekend trip to the historic Silla capital of Gyeongju on the southeastern coast of Korea provided another viewpoint outside of Seoul. There, our class visited Buddhist temples, cultural villages, and museums. The Friday field trips were also memorable, as our class toured many of cultural and historic sites, some of which served as shooting locations for the films we watched. During these excursions, I saw what we learned in the classroom come to life. These experiences culminated in a final project that involved multiple interviews with Korean people, research on a topic of the group's choice, and a multi-media. Through this assignment, I explored the connection between Korean cinema and history by linking what I learned from readings and lectures to what I had discovered while watching Korean films and traveling across the country.

The Harvard Summer School in Korea was one of my most memorable experiences at Harvard so far. I improved my Korean language skills through immersion and learned about Korean history through film. I am so grateful for being able to study abroad in a country I love thanks to the Korea Institute.







## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IN SEOUL, KOREA PROGRAM

Maria Tirnovanu, '20, A.B. candidate in Social Studies

For me, one of the main factors in choosing the South Korean summer program was the academics, and more specifically how they would take me out of my comfort zone and teach me how to see my field through another perspective. As a social sciences person, focused on studying culture through politics or economics, looking at events through the perspective of film and art was a completely new experience. However, I found very quickly that going out of my comfort zone did not make me uncomfortable, but studying South Korean film gave me a unique and very thorough insight on a new culture and on myself.

Our class was focused on studying post-war Korea and its development, a topic which falls right into my academic interest of conflict resolution and post-war development. However, if before I was intent on studying the economic and political aspects of it only and its applications, taking this film course brought one massive realization for me, that I would love to instead work with people and those affected by these changes directly and continue my academic experience through a more sociological and people-oriented point of view.

In addition, even if languages are a familiar topic for

me as I studied several through the years, Korean was one that I absolutely fell in love with. Being in Korea influenced the learning process as I got the chance to constantly use what I learned, and the modernity of it and the course, studying it with examples of music or TV dramas is something new and extremely useful and attractive, and it made me want to pursue Korean further.

What made the program amazing was the fact that we got to live and interact with many Korean students and experience Korea through the eyes of people who live in it. Thus, in addition to the many fantastic field trips and cultural activities organized by the program, we got to experience Korea like people who live in it. Even if I lived in several countries in my life, I do believe Korea was the one where I felt most quickly at home in, and experiencing it felt most natural in quaint flower cafes, small bookstores, picturesque alleyways in the weirdest of neighborhoods, or listening to Korean traditional or modern music in the streets in places where tourists would not know to go, but our Korean friends knew to take us.

The entire program was very focused on making us acquainted with Korean culture through learning its language, its history and arts, but mostly through putting an emphasis on going out, talking to the people, experiencing and learning by doing. The field trips taught us culture through experiencing, and it is beyond words to express how amazing it is to be able to see in real life the places where movies on our screen were filmed. The final project made sure we went and interviewed people outside of our program, and the language partner field trips with our Korean friends made sure we experienced amazing things and reflected on them in Korean. Thus, even if we only spent two months in South Korea, I feel incredibly attached to it, its culture, people and lifestyle, and the most difficult thing I experienced was leaving.

Before embarking on my Korean adventure, I believed I had my future career plans very settled and this was simply a time to experience another culture. However, after the program, it feels that my career plans were turned around on their heads, and I took a decision to study Korea and East Asian culture at Harvard and return one day, sooner or later. Besides continuing Korean, I plan to include East Asia as my regional focus in my Social Studies concentration or at least get a secondary in East Asian Studies, as I believe there is a lot of work to be done in my field in Korea. I would like to explore more of what development means through the framework of the separation, study refugees and their situation, and explore ways to turn the current



tension brewing in the region to a peaceful resolution.

Finally, I would like to give my immense thanks to everyone at the Korea Institute for making this possible and giving me the experience of a lifetime. This program had a very deep impact on me, one that cannot be conveyed in words, as is my appreciation. I really hope that other people who will choose to participate will manage to enjoy themselves as much as I did, and appreciate South Korea to its fullest.



#### **KOREA INSTITUTE SUMMER INTERNSHIP IN SEOUL, KOREA, ROK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**Hyeryeong Hailey Lee, '19,**  
*A.B. candidate in Economics*

At the moment I was applying for KI Summer Internship, I didn't know a lot about politics, especially Korean politics. However, still I put it on my list because it was a revolutionary period in Korea politics, following the impeachment of the former president. Although I was born and raised in Korea, I had only a little interest in the realm of my country's politics because of the prejudices regarding the government that most politicians are corrupt and it is hopeless to expect to gain from them. However, I thought it was the right, if not perfect, time to experience Korean politics as it has proceeded to the revolutionary



period and I hoped that my internship opportunity would provide me with better understanding of politics and administration in my homeland.

I worked as an intern at the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Unification for eight weeks. I was in charge of directing and organizing the US Congress-ROK National Assembly Student Exchange Program, so it was my work to make the program book and help the work of my supervisor and colleagues when necessary. This year's program has been delayed a bit, so I spent almost a month at the office making the booklet, translating the documents, and helping the Korean delegates prepare for their departure for the United States. I was also able to attend several hearings to confirm the appointment of new ministers as it was the time of regime change. I could really look and listen to the historical moments at the forefront of the procedure, and I was so honored to be, as my colleagues said, "the eyewitness to history".

After these two weeks, I spent three weeks guiding the US delegates daily, even on weekends. I gave a briefing and presentation of the National Assembly as a representative of our committee, and translated most of the time when the US delegates were listening to the briefing of other government-related organizations. We also went to the DMZ, Joint Security Area, North Korean Refugee Center and War Memorial Hall. I also accompanied the US delegates on their trip to Jeonju and Yeosu, where we had so much fun in exploring Korea as tourist, not just delegates from the US Congress. Although the workload was somewhat overwhelming, it was such a great opportunity to get to know both Korean and US delegates on a more personal level. I was so happy to make so many new friends, and also my colleagues at work were wonderful to work with. And for the last week, I spent time compiling the program evaluation survey



taken by both US and Korea delegates at the office.

It was such a wonderful experience to work at the ROK National Assembly, and especially our Committee members were more than just nice, so I really enjoyed working with them for two months. Just to note, interns at the National Assembly should be fluent both in Korean and English because the work needs both language skills, especially when translating. After this internship, now I'm feeling confident with my knowledge of Korean politics, and I believe this summer internship opportunity will help me a lot in not just my Harvard academic life but also my long-time future career. I am even considering the realm of politics to be my future work field, as I really had a good time interning at the National Assembly.

I sincerely thank the donors who made this amazing opportunity possible for me, and also send much gratefulness to the Korea Institute for organizing this great program.



#### **KOREA INSTITUTE UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER LANGUAGE STUDY GRANT TO EWHA UNIVERSITY**

**Samuel Oh, '18,**

**A.B. candidate in Neurobiology**

The summer I spent at Ewha's International Summer College was perhaps one of the most memorable and personal experiences I've ever had. Though I grew up in a Korean household, I've never had a solid opportunity to connect with and explore my parents' culture and language until attending Harvard. Taking academic Korean over the past couple of years further

sparked my interests in the country, so going to Korea to further improve my language abilities seemed like the natural next option. Though I visited the country when I was eight years old, the Ewha program was the first time I visited the country as an adult. Now that I have finished my five week program at the International Summer College, I can confidently say that I got much more out of the experience than initially expected.

Having taken the equivalent of two years worth of Korean at Harvard, I took pre-advanced Korean as one of the two courses allotted to me. I was initially quite nervous when I entered the classroom - thoughts such as whether my accent sounded too "American" and if I was good enough to be in this class rushed through my head. However, I was surprised to see how welcoming the classroom environment was. Though my two instructors did not use any English in class, they were incredibly patient and ensured that every student understood the ins and outs of every lesson. I soon learned about all of the nuanced grammar and vocabulary that I wasn't aware of before coming to the country and was overwhelmed by the information overload. However, practicing with fellow international students outside of the classroom helped me grasp each concept and further immersed me in the language. Though I ended the program knowing that there was far more to learning the language than I originally expected, I look forward to continuing my Korean education at Harvard and beyond.

Outside of learning the Korean language, I was fascinated by the political history of the peninsula and took a course on North Korean international relations in East Asia. This was especially relevant given the current-day tensions in the area. The class was incredibly enlightening on this matter as our professor was someone who directly worked for the Committee on Reunification and has been to North Korea more times than he could recall. I truly got a sense of how this country was formed out of changing international pressures, the theories on how to approach the current regime, and a more international perspective on the situation outside of the US point of view.

I am incredibly thankful to the Harvard Korea Institute for providing the generous funding that made this experience possible. I formed some of my fondest memories this summer and made bonds with people from across the world that I am sure will last a lifetime. Though my time in Seoul was short, I hope to further expand my knowledge of Korean language and culture regardless of what path my life takes in the future.





### **KOREA INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIP TO ATTEND SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY- INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INSTITUTE (SNU-ISI)**

**Isabella Kang, '20,**  
*A.B. candidate in Psychology*

People often use the word “life-changing” to describe their time abroad. It always sounded like a cliché to me, but after my time in Seoul I understand why it is used so often to describe these experiences. To immerse oneself in a different culture is to unleash a wave of discoveries, both external and internal.

The time I spent in Seoul made up for much of the cultural knowledge I lacked growing up. I was a half Korean who did not speak a word of Korean, vaguely knew what kimchi was, and had never considered the possibility of traveling to Korea. During my six weeks there, every day was a day to learn a new word, try a new Korean dish, and discover a different part of the city. It was a day to connect with relatives, make a new Korean friend, or walk a different street. I went from having 3 Korean family members, to having dozens. I became a kimchi enthusiast with a passion for bibimbap, gimbap, and naengmyeon. I took every opportunity to greet or thank someone in Korean, or introduce myself with “Isabella-yeyo.”

Taking classes and residing at Seoul National University

allowed me to make both academic and non-academic discoveries. Academically, I realized that I should never be afraid to try something new. I was hesitant of taking Computer Science at first, but I am glad I stuck to it and learned a new skill. My management course allowed me to discover teamwork at an international level, as it brought together people from all over the world. My Korean class exposed me to the systematic beauty of the Korean language. Outside of the classroom, I discovered a variety of different cultures, as I made friends of all different nationalities. They were all united, however, by a shared interest in Korean culture and language. Observing this passion from Koreans and non-Koreans alike filled me with a sense of pride for my Korean identity.

My summer in Seoul has allowed me to embrace this half of me in a way I never imagined possible. It has given me the gift of self-discovery and has left me with memories and experiences I will never forget.



### **KOREA INSTITUTE SUMMER RESEARCH TRAVEL FELLOWSHIPS - GRADUATE**

**Anna Jungeun Lee, EALC, G3**

I applied to the Korea Institute Graduate Summer Language Research Grant to visit the Presidential Archives in Sejong City, South Korea. Besides visiting Sejong City, I also conducted research at Kuksa-p'yŏnch'an-wiwŏnhoe (National Institute of Korean History library) located in Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do. The grant enabled me to travel to South Korea, pay for food and lodging, as well as cover internal transportation expenses during this crucial period of collecting material for preliminary dissertation research and preparing for dissertation prospectus writing the coming fall semester.



At the National Institute of Korean History library, I focused on finding primary sources, mostly general economic policy documents from the Park Chung Hee era. This included reports made by the US embassy carrying estimates and statistics of Korea's imports, exports, market share by foreign countries, and overview or evaluation of the structure of South Korean industry at the time.

At Sejong City, where I spent most of my research time, I became friends with the staff at the Presidential Archives who were generous enough to provide me assistance in gaining material and navigating the institution's database. Central to my research examining consumerism and capitalism in South Korea during the Park Chung Hee era was getting access to government documents that specified policies concerning consumption, waste, leisure, and foreign products. At the archives, I was able to gain access to drafts of cabinet meetings of the Park administration that delineated policies and blueprints of frugality campaigns, proposals for legislation of special taxation for regulating foreign products, and photos and video recordings of the public attending frugality campaigns as well. This was my first fieldwork experience, and I am excited to incorporate the material I gathered over the summer with the KI research grant into my prospectus in January and May.



## KOREA INSTITUTE SUMMER LANGUAGE STUDY GRANT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Sungik Yang, RSEA, G2

*IUC Program at Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea*

Thanks to the Korea Institute's generous support, I was able to attend the summer program of the Inter-University Center for Korean Language Studies at Sungkyunkwan University (IUC). This program, which was developed with graduate-level academics and professionals in mind, allowed me to spend my summer focusing on developing my academic Korean ability in preparation for future research.

While relatively short at six weeks, IUC was no less intensive and demanding than other summer language programs. Classes included those on academic writing, advanced grammar and expressions, literature, hanja, and current events. We also went out on a short excursion to a historical site: a Buddhist temple called Kilsangsa. In addition to the aforementioned classes, students were expected to present weekly on a research topic they were pursuing for the summer, as well as meeting with an instructor for individual tutoring regarding academic articles the students were reading, culminating in a final presentation that summarized the previous weeks' research.

Indeed, one of the great virtues of the program was its emphasis on cultivating each student's own particular research topics. While as an incoming first year Ph.D. student I am still a long way away from even starting a dissertation, the weekly presentations and reading sessions allowed me to explore the existing literature on potential areas for future research. As such, not only did I have the opportunity to read and present on academic papers written in Korean, I now have a much better sense of what I might pursue for my research.

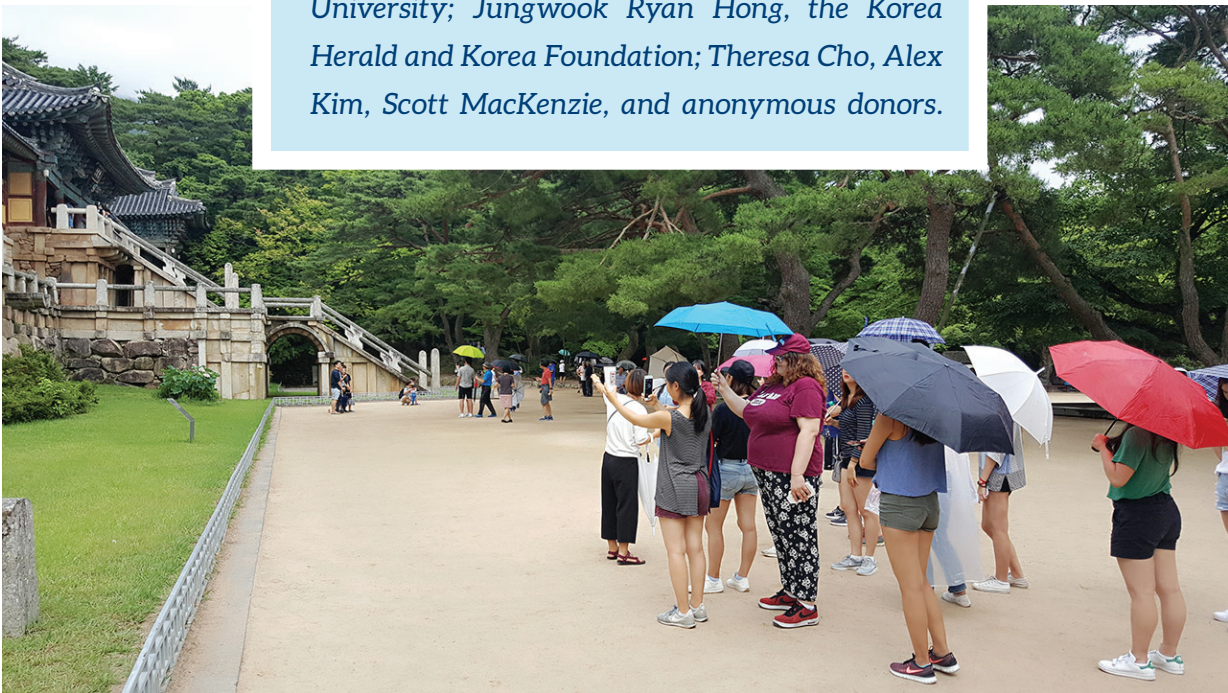
Another highlight of the program was the special lectures given by Korean scholars whom IUC invited upon recommendation by the students. In the first lecture, Professor Kwon Bodurae gave a talk that proposed a different framework for interpreting the March First Movement by focusing on the concept of the immediate. In the second lecture, Professor Park Chan-Seung examined statistics relating to the colonial period and argued for the need to acknowledge the duality of colonial society in Korea, a framework that showed how the fruits of modernity were unequally shared between the colonizer and the colonized.

In sum, due to my participation in the IUC summer program, I have become much more comfortable reading about and discussing academic topics in Korean. I strongly encourage any other scholars who wish to take a summer Korean language course to apply there.





These Korea Institute undergraduate and graduate student awards are generously supported by the Jaromir Ledecy International Fellowship Program in Journalism Fund at the Office of Career Services; the Young-Chul Min Memorial Fund, Sunshik Min Endowment for the Advancement of Korean Literature Fund, Sanhak Fund, Kim & Kang Fund, Pagoda Fund and LG Yonam Fund at the Korea Institute, Harvard University; Jungwook Ryan Hong, the Korea Herald and Korea Foundation; Theresa Cho, Alex Kim, Scott MacKenzie, and anonymous donors.





# AFFILIATED SCHOLARS

## TAE GYUN PARK

Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Fall 2017

Tae Gyun Park, Professor of Korean Studies, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul University was Kim Koo Visiting Professor at Harvard University in Fall 2017. He taught a course for undergraduate and graduate students in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations (EALC), “History of the U.S.-Korea Relationship Since 1945” (KORHIST 140).

Park was a Visiting Fellow and Special Student at the Harvard-Yenching Institute from 1997 to 1999 while an advanced graduate student at SNU’s Department of Korean History. Since receiving his doctorate in 2000, he has taught at the SNU Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), including the popular undergraduate course “The Korean War” and graduate course “Modern Korean History and Society.” Professor Park also served as Director of the International Center for Korean Studies at SNU between 2008 and 2013. He taught a proseminar on 1950s Korea at Harvard with Professor Carter Eckert in 2007-08, and continues to collaborate with Professor Eckert examining the Korean Peninsula in the 1960s and 1970s. His book, *The Korean War: Unended But Should Be Ended* (2005), is now in its fourteenth printing, and *The Vietnam War, A War Forgotten and Defective Memory* (2015), is in its fourth, both steady sellers in South Korea. Professor Park’s volume on the history of Korea’s relationship with the United States, entitled *The Ally and Empire, Two Myths of South Korea-United States Relations, 1945-1980* was translated into English in 2013. He served as advisor to the Ministry of Unification in 2013 and has served on the Korea Foundation’s advisory committee since 2011.

The Kim Koo Visiting Professorship at Harvard University was established by the gift of Dr. Ho Youn Kim and Mrs. Mee Kim of the Kim Koo Foundation in honor of the memory of celebrated Korean patriot Kim Koo, president of the exiled Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea during Korea’s colonial occupation by Japan.

## PETER BANSEOK KWON

Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017-18

Peter Banseok Kwon is the 2017-2018 Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow at the Korea Institute of Harvard University and an adjunct policy researcher in the Department of Defense and Political Sciences (DPS) at RAND Corporation. Peter’s research and teaching interests relate to the historic role of the military and military-civilian relations in shaping postcolonial Korean industrial, socio-economic and cultural transformation from 1945 to the present.

Peter earned his Ph.D. in History and East Asian Languages (modern/contemporary Korean history) at Harvard University in 2016. His dissertation examines the Park Chung Hee regime’s (1961-1979) policy on “self-reliant national defense” (chaju kukpang), as this policy orchestrated South Korea’s independent military modernization during the Cold War. For his research in Korea, Peter received support from the FLAS Fellowship from the US Department of Education, the Pre-Doctoral Fellowship from the Academy of Korean Studies, and grants from the Harvard Korea Institute. He was an Associate Researcher at the Institute of Korean Studies at Yonsei University, a visiting researcher at the Kyujanggak Institute at Seoul National University, and a recipient of the 2017 AKS Junior Researcher Fellowship. Peter is currently studying South Korea’s defense industrialization in relation to national business, technological, and industrial development as well as transnational forces with the rise of arms industries in developing nations during the Cold War period.



## MATTHEW LAUER

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017-18

Matthew Lauer's research focuses on social history and local history from Korea's Chosŏn period. His work consists primarily of close analysis of judicial and administrative records from that era. When analyzing these documents, he draws broadly from anthropological, sociological, and cultural methodologies to tease out insights into everyday life within the Chosŏn village. He is particularly interested in the practical realities of the lives of slaves and their position within the late-Chosŏn legal system. For his dissertation, he analyzed the administrative records of a magistrate from Namwŏn during the 1730s. The dissertation involves two main lines of inquiry. First, through close readings of the local documents, he reinterprets the nature of some of the core configurations of Chosŏn society, including the relationship between the state's ritual and legal codes, the position of slaves in the legal system, the limits on extraction within the state corvée system, and processes of negotiation between magistrates.

Second, on the basis of those close readings, he develops a systematic model of magistrate power in the late Chosŏn. Matthew Lauer received his bachelor's degree in International and Area Studies (East Asia Focus) from Washington University in St. Louis, his master's degree in East Asian Languages and Literatures (Korean) from the University of Hawai'i at Manōa, and his Ph.D. in Asian Languages and Cultures from the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a native of Washington, D.C. and has been very fortunate to live extensively across the United States and South Korea, especially Sŏul and Chŏnju.

## MICHAEL PRENTICE

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017-18

Michael Prentice is a linguistic and organizational anthropologist who focuses on language, management, and technology in contemporary South Korea. For his dissertation, he spent a year as an ethnographer-intern inside a steel conglomerate in Seoul. His book project will explore the shifting place that conglomerates occupy in Korean society and the ways that corporate authority is challenged both within and outside of firm. He is currently publishing research articles on a variety of topics related to office politics in Korea, including office gender stereotypes, the overuse of PowerPoint, and shareholder meetings. His research has received support from the Korea Foundation, Academy of Korean Studies, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, and the Fulbright Program. Michael received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 2017 prior to coming to the Korea Institute. He will begin teaching as a lecturer in the Department of Anthropology at Brandeis University in Fall 2018.

## 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, AY 2017-18

Maya Stiller is assistant professor of Korean art and visual culture at the University of Kansas and currently a fellow at Harvard's Korea Institute and post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Art History and Architecture. After double majoring in Korean Studies and Art History for her B.A. and M.A., she spent several years of field research in Korea and Japan, followed by a doctoral degree in Korean Art History from Freie Universität Berlin in 2008, and a Ph.D. in Asian Languages & Cultures (focus: Korean Buddhism) from UCLA in 2014. As an art historian with an interdisciplinary approach, Maya Stiller explores visual interpretations of Buddhist faith and ritual practice in Chosŏn period (1392-1910) Korea. Her most recent article, "The Politics of Commemoration: Patronage of Monk-General Shrines in Late Chosŏn Korea," was published in *The Journal of Asian Studies*. Maya Stiller is currently writing a book about a sacred mountain in Korea that developed from a Buddhist pilgrimage site to a symbol of Korean cultural identity. Her research projects have received support from the ACLS/Robert Ho Family Foundation and the Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at Seoul National University.



## ANGELA GARVIA CALVO

Fellow, Fall 2017

Angela Garcia Calvo is a Marie Skłodowska Curie Action Fellow in the Management Department at London School of Economics and Political Sciences and a Visiting Scholar at the University of California, San Diego. Previous appointments were at Harvard University and the Collegio Carlo Alberto.

Dr. Garcia Calvo earned a Ph.D. in Political Economy at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (2014), a M.P.A. in Political Economy from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University (2008), an M.B.A. in Decision Sciences, Managerial Economics and Business Strategy from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University (2006), and a B.A. in Law and Economics from the University of Deusto (1997).

Dr. Garcia Calvo is currently working on a research project that investigates the interactions between large firms and governments in late industrializing economies and their influence in shaping economic transformation. The project is based on empirical analyses of Spain and South Korea from the mid-1980s and focuses on the trajectories of three industries: banking, ICT, and automotive. This project is financed by the European Union.

In addition to her academic work, Dr. Garcia Calvo has worked for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the UK Department for Business Innovation and Skills and the Spanish Economic Office on issues regarding regulation, telecommunications policy, and international trade.

## ILSOO CHO

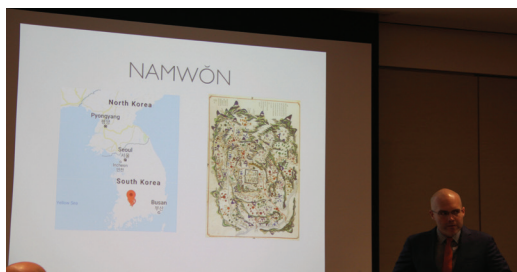
Fellow, AY 2017-18

Ilsoo David Cho received his Ph.D. from Harvard (HEAL '17) in Korean History. He is currently a Fellow at the Korea Institute during the 2017-18 academic year. His research project is titled *Comparative Analysis of Political Discourse in Traditional Korea and Japan*.

## ELLIE CHOI

Fellow, AY 2017-18

Ellie Choi (Ph.D. Harvard, '09) is a literary and intellectual historian of modern Korea. Her main research interests are spatiality, Seoul, northern Korea, mobility, food media, and hometowns. Her first book project, *Space and National Identity: Yi Kwangsu's Vision of Korea during the Japanese Empire*, explores the relationships among space, cultural nationalism, and historical identity. Her current topic, *Laptop Nationalism and the Transnational Consumption of Korea*, studies the explosion of food shows in the Korean media and its relationship to identity production in both the peninsula and the diaspora. Before coming to the Korea Institute, Dr. Choi was assistant professor of Korean Studies at Cornell University, and has also taught at Smith, Dartmouth, and Yale colleges. Dr. Choi enjoys classical music and organic farming.





## SUNGHEE KIM

Fellow, AY 2017-18

Dr. Kim received his Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Civilizations from Harvard University. His dissertation titled, "Authority and Emotions: Kim Jong Il and Religious Imagination in North Korean Literature," examines how Kim Jong Il, the supreme leader of North Korea from 1994 to 2011, established his legitimacy based on constructs of his late father, Kim Il Sung's, authority during the last three decades of the twentieth century. In this study, he suggests that the religious imaginations of immortality in North Korean historical writing helped the son Kim adjust people's emotions. He sought to suppress negative feelings (e.g., fear of death) and augment positive emotions (e.g., happiness with everyday life) by operating a propaganda apparatus that produced and circulated hagiographic fictions of his father and himself.

Before finalizing his Ph.D., Dr. Kim published an article about North Korean studies in North America titled, "*Two Concepts of Power: Machiavellianism and Spinozism in North Korean Studies (2015)*" in SAI.

Dr. Kim's current project builds on earlier work on North Korean authoritarianism. His current research at Korea Institute explores the religious aspect of labor (work) in North Korea during the great famine and economic crisis from 1986 to 2004. Drawing on news articles from North Korean state-run media and state-sanctioned historical prose that described the industrial disaster at the Anbyŏn Youth Hydroelectric Plant (AYHP; commonly known as Kŭmgangsan Dam), his research illustrates that the North Korean regime attempted to transform labor (work) into a meditative practice that aimed not for material gain but for spiritual enlightenment during grievous economic hardships and enabled workers at the AYHP construction site to control their fear of death through a state-constructed vision of immortality.

## CHARLES LA SHURE

Visiting Scholar, Fall 2017

Charles La Shure is an assistant professor of Korean literature at Seoul National University, specializing in oral literature. His research interests include Korean folktales (trickster tales in particular) and comparative folklore, as well as issues of literacy and orality and the role of folklore in the modern, digital world. He also translates Korean literature, both classical and modern; his published translations include Young-ha Kim's *Black Flower* (2012). He is currently working on a book examining the Korean trickster, placing this fascinating figure within the context of trickster studies around the world.





# SPECIAL ESSAYS

## TEACHING KOREAN ART HISTORY AT THE HARVARD ART MUSEUMS

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, AY 2017-18



Remember the time when students went to the library to check out physical books? While monographs and museum exhibition catalogues still hold great value in the field of Art History, faculty and students increasingly use online resources for their work. Most convenient for the study of Korean art is the recently updated National Museum of Korea database, which facilitates accessibility to information including high-resolution photographs of artworks and archaeological artifacts from most South Korean museum collections. However, it is still essential to see artworks in real life to gain visual and cultural literacy. Proper art-historical training necessitates the study of original works of art because photographs published online and in printed form cannot fully transmit the materiality of an artwork and its true color scheme.

The Harvard Art Museums offer faculty, students and visiting researchers an exceptional opportunity to study Korean artworks since the museums hold one of the best collections of Korean art in the United States. The museums' Korean holdings range from Three Kingdoms pottery to Koryŏ

Buddhist painting and Chosŏn period landscape painting. From the early 1990s through his retirement in 2013, Robert D. Mowry, Alan J. Dworsky Curator of Chinese Art Emeritus at the Harvard Art Museums, conscientiously expanded the collection not only by acquiring the Gregory and Maria C. Henderson collection of Korean ceramics, which in addition to early pottery includes Koryŏ celadon and Chosŏn white ceramics, but also by purchasing important Chosŏn period landscape paintings and Buddhist paintings. As Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow (2015-16) at the Korea Institute and as ACLS/The Robert H.N. Ho Family Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in Buddhist Studies (2016-18) at Harvard's Department of History of Art and Architecture, I had the honor to guest-lecture and teach classes using the museums' excellent Korean holdings.

For my guest lectures in classes taught by professors Sun Joo Kim and Si Nae Park, I chose a hands-on approach to teaching. Instead of lecturing on Korean art, I prepared a small selection of artworks and supported students in exploring the artworks on their own. At the beginning



of each guest lecture session, which took place at the wonderful facilities of the museums' Art Study Center, I introduced the "Art Historian's Toolbox," in which students familiarized themselves with essential "tools" such as art historical methodology and object-specific terminology. In groups of two to three people, students then spent the remaining time of the session exploring one artwork from the museums' Korean collection, for example Kim Hong-do's (1745-1806) landscape painting "Alms-Bowl Pond," which depicts a scene in the famous Diamond Mountains, or a monochrome Korean tea bowl likely produced for export to Japan in the seventeenth century. I was impressed by the students' keen perception and ability to readily apply the tools to the actual artwork. During our final discussions of the artworks, even students who had never taken an art history class before were able to describe the pieces adequately and made sophisticated guesses about their original function and the artist's socio-cultural background. Lectures are certainly necessary to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the subject, but I think the toolbox approach is a convenient first step that helps new students of art history familiarize themselves with art-historical methodology. Hopefully, the students attending my guest lectures will remember some of these tools when they encounter an artwork in the future.

Teaching highlights during my time at Harvard include moments when my students and I stood in front of Buddhist artworks such as the fourteenth-century painting of a Water-Moon-Kwanŭm or the eighteenth-century painting of Chijang and his attendants and discussed the paintings' composition and color scheme. Such moments reminded me of the importance of using original works of art when teaching art history. Furthermore, the museums' Art Study Center affords one the rare opportunity to examine artworks under daylight, which is the ideal condition to examine colors most accurately. Most museums around the world only allow visitors to see artworks under the artificial light of exhibition galleries and storage facilities.

It was also a tremendous privilege to curate small Korean art exhibitions, which provided students with study objects over the course of the semester and enhanced the presence of Korean art in the Harvard Art Museums teaching galleries. With the assistance of museum curators Melissa Moy and Laura Muir as well as Henderson post-doctoral fellow Seung Yeon Sang, I curated an exhibition of Korean ceramics for my class "Ceramic Arts of Korea – Placenta Jars, Pottery Wars and Tea Culture" (taught in spring 2016) and an exhibition with Buddhist sketches and paintings for my class "Buddhist Art of Korea: Faith, Power and Paradise" (taught in spring 2017).

In addition to broadening my knowledge of Korean art, history, and culture through the invaluable collections of the Harvard-Yenching Library, coupled with Mikyung Kang's heroic efforts to locate rare and difficult to find books, my experience of teaching, guest-lecturing, and curating at the Harvard Art Museums also helped me become a more effective teacher and researcher. And finally, it is with my utmost gratitude that I thank KI director Sun Joo Kim, executive director Susan Laurence, and Yukio Lippit for their kindness and generous support, which made this rewarding experience possible.

## THE MILITARY IN SOUTH KOREA AND ITS PLACE IN KOREAN STUDIES

Peter Banseok Kwon

Soon Young Kim Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017 - 18



Since the armistice agreement that ended the Korean War (1950-1953), the North and South Korean regimes have maintained two of the world's largest militaries, which today operate at the heart of the national and foreign policies of both governments. North Korea's songun ("military first") policy (선군정치) sets the military at the center of political and economic systems; South Korea's Ministry of

National Defense (MND), continuing the legacy of former president Park Chung Hee (1961-1979), maintains a policy of chaju kukpang ("self-reliant national defense"; 자주국방), with a nationalistic push for security independence. South Korea's rapid postwar economic growth, commonly described as the "Miracle on the Han River," peaked from the 1960s through the 1970s, as the Park regime employed "militaristic" mobilization tactics, ideology, and institutions to lead national development. The vestiges of what sociologist Seungsook Moon has termed "militarized modernity" to describe South Korea's development under the military rules of both Park and the subsequent Chun Doo-hwan regime (1979-1988) are thus evident in the contours of today's Korean social and cultural institutions, corporate environment and workplaces, and throughout the industrial economy of South Korea.

Despite the saliency of the military in Korea's history, the dynamic interconnectedness of this institution with business





and civil society in South Korea's modernization is seldom highlighted in Korean scholarship. As a significant oversight, the current literature lacks a fully articulated analysis of how military regimes (1961-1993), even more than subsequent civilian governments, advanced domestic science/technology and developed a highly skilled workforce, which determined the course of South Korea's socio-economic transformation over the past five decades (1960s-present).

Other oversights in the narrative have resulted not only from issues of secrecy surrounding military operations, but also from cultural and political acrimony. Since the two Koreas have technically continued to be at war since the 1950s, with only a ceasefire agreement halting the armed conflict of the Korean War, military-related primary sources remained inaccessible, and until recently, they have been classified as top secret. The controversy surrounding Park's Yulgok Operation (올곡사업), which included nuclear arms development, led to further suppression of military data in Park's day and afterwards. Yet the paucity of scholarly work on the subject is also rooted in a cultural history that has shaped and maintained a negative image of the military. Traditionally, the ruling Confucian literati of Chosŏn Korea (1392-1897) systematically prioritized civilian rule and scholarship over military prowess, while in turn consigning the military to a "second class" status in society.

In the modern era, Japan imposed "military rule" on Korea to snuff out any resistance during the first ten years of its thirty-five-year colonization (1910-1945) of Korea. After Korea's liberation, from the late 1940s to the 1950s, the new authoritarian regime of Rhee Syngman (1948-1960) in South Korea imposed similar draconian measures to suppress domestic rebellions. Finally, under the military dictatorships that had political control from the 1960s to the 1980s, a severe rift developed between the military and civilians in South Korea.

Park Chung Hee's top down approach to development and the results of his rule epitomized the previous tensions. A former major general in the ROK Army, he seized power through a coup d'état in 1961 and ruled the nation until his

assassination in 1979. Park's notorious implementation of the Yusin Constitution in October 1972, which granted him totalitarian rule over the society, enabled Park to implement a centralized chain of command to rapidly mobilize Koreans for industrialization, but at the heavy cost of civil rights. Civilian distrust of the military was only exacerbated when Chun Doo-hwan, another military general-turned-president, succeeding Park (also through coup d'état), used military force to crush democratic protesters in the city of Kwangju in 1980.

When the civilian regimes came to power in the 1990s, then, the military was socially marginalized, as it also became a popular target of criticism by Korean politicians, scholars and the general public, all of whom demanded an immediate and full exclusion of the military from political affairs. In recent years, a growing disconnect between the military and civilian perceptions of North Korea's threats has also contributed to the political divide between the two camps. The gap between the military and civilian sectors is mirrored in the general lack of cooperation between military scholars (many of whom have military backgrounds) in government military institutes and civilian academics in South Korea, many of whom are former student activists under Park's military rule.

Today's intensely politicized views on Park and his legacy compound issues of scarce historiography on this subject. On the one hand, Koreans today hail Park for modernizing South Korea with unprecedented economic growth. On the other hand, others condemn the way the regime's economic and social policies suppressed democratization. The Japanese colonization of Korea likewise remains a sensitive topic in Korean politics today, and Park's background as an officer in the Imperial Japanese Army in the 1940s, along with his military-style development program rooted in colonial Japanese thinking, presents a stumbling block for Korean historians who strive to adopt unbiased approaches to analyzing his "militarized modernization" of Korea.

Beyond domestic challenges, Cold War historiography in both the East and the West has focused on superpower conflicts, while Korean scholars of the ROK military have followed suit in highlighting the role of the United States as the military patron of South Korea since 1953. Throughout the development of this field, therefore, only limited exploration has been made into indigenous military initiatives. Further, in the past, the dearth of pertinent primary sources on this topic often led Korean scholars to overly rely on the more readily accessible US National Archives to study the ROK military. The resulting imbalanced representations call for revisiting the narrative.

As democracy has gained strength, so have demands for freedom of information. Currently academics have unprecedented opportunities to expand studies on the complex and wide



ranging influences of the military in modern Korea. In more recent years, ROK governments have made many more military primary sources available, whether in South Korea's Presidential Archives of the National Archives of Korea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)'s Diplomatic Archives, museums and national libraries, and other public institutions in South Korea. The recent declassification of new documents should lead to more historical and objective observation and analysis of the military in Korea's development. In my own research, I have used many newly declassified Korean sources to demonstrate how the Park regime's defense industry development in the 1970s contributed to South Korea's rapid economic development during the Park era.

Besides addressing the above issues that have limited this field of inquiry, improved cooperation between military and academic institutions is needed, as well as among scholars themselves, if the military is to be understood through serious academic inquiry. Further, in addition to more historiographical and empirical works, analysis must also include multidisciplinary approaches to examining the ROK military. Active participation by academia will be required to acknowledge and more deeply comprehend the integral and multifaceted role the military has played in Korea's distinct social and political processes, as well as in the industrial and technological transformation of the nation.

## SPECIAL ESSAY

Matthew Lauer

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017-18



Local administrative documents from the Chosŏn offer historians both a promise and a dilemma: they reveal fascinating snippets of the lives of ordinary subjects of the state (though always through the perspective of local administrators), but they also omit many layers of detail necessary to form a complete picture of the lives of those same subjects. Since coming to the Korea Institute in August 2017, I have been reading local administrative records from various regions of Chosŏn Korea very intensely in order to uncover something about the modes of interaction that developed between magistrates and those they oversaw during their brief tenures. My imagination continues to race as I extract new data from these documents—but, at the same time, fundamental questions remain.

One document set comes from Cheju Island and consists of around 120 pages of material compiled by a man named Yi

Wŏnjo in the mid-1840s. At the time, Yi served as Prefect of the island. While stationed there, he communicated extensively with many of his local agents through a medium called *kamgyŏl*, which is a type of report sent down to subordinate officials. Through these documents, we gain a clear sense of the range of issues that beset the island in the 1840s: constant problems with port management, repeated attempts to steal from granaries, clever forms

of evasion from slaves, insouciance by local functionaries, ad hoc responses to underperforming harvests, and pricing disputes among islanders of varying professions.

Rich though this material undoubtedly is, the historian still must contend with major analytical limitations. Each conflict is described only to the extent that it interested the Prefect's office. Yi Wŏnjo took little care to investigate the larger circumstances of the lives of those to whom he issued orders (or to those who presented complaints of their own initiative). Do these documents provide better insight into the lives of ordinary Cheju islanders, or do they provide better insight into the limits of the Prefect's powers? As to the former, the documents may reveal forms of practice unmentioned in other documents from the period (a distinct benefit); however, as to the latter, the material is decidedly richer and allows for a more conclusive understanding of the limits of the magistrate's office.



## WHAT SHOULD KOREAN OFFICE WORKERS CALL EACH OTHER?

Michael Prentice

Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, AY 2017-18



In May of 2017, the Washington Post reported that some South Korean companies had begun to require their employees to pick English nicknames to call each other inside the office. One worker at the tech giant Kakao, Hwang Yun-ik, rendered his English name as “Unique”, a name that reflected a similar sound as his Korean name and summarized his personality. Other nicknames at Kakao might be more banal – like a Jin-gi changing his name to James or Mi-kyeong changing her name to Michelle.

A change at Kakao represents a dramatic shift in how employees in Korea address each other. Though the Kakao case is unique (so to speak), it reflects a wider shift in the Korean office landscape around how office social relations are being reimagined and how companies are trying to rebrand themselves too through changes to address. Nearly every company I conducted interviews at in Korea during my Ph.D. research had implemented some kind of title change policy (what is known as *hoching* or *jikching*).

At first glance, these changes to titles appear to be a way to radically flatten what are imagined to be Korean corporate culture’s quite vertical hierarchies. One of the interesting dimensions of these changes is that while the ideal of a flat company has become widespread – particularly from the influence of US business cases that circulate in Korea – how to actually flatten an organizational structure through language remains a linguistic challenge. This is why many companies have been rather experimental in how their employees address each other. For instance, some companies have adopted so-called “nim” policies where employees address each other by their first name plus

the honorific -nim, from the CEO to low-level employees. Others have taken the opposite approach by giving everyone a more formal title like “manager” or “pro” – even for entry-level employees. In some sense, these are not too radical – as almost all companies keep the -nim at the end of any name or title.

As these policies continue to circulate and be taken up in practice by employees, they have run into some difficulties however. Names and titles often appear the most salient markers of interpersonal and organizational hierarchy, yet title changes can quickly lose their sheen as an effective solution, especially considering that there are many other ways that rank-based stratifications work in Korea, such as salary and benefits, promotion histories, work experience, reporting standards, and informational clearance. All of these create a complex bundle through which hierarchy is expressed – making any simple change to vertical hierarchy difficult. (Not to mention the interactional complexities of usage with other honorifics and forms of speech.) Some companies, like KT, facing employee and union criticism, reverted back to their rank-differentiated systems.

This is why titles – and particularly creative approaches to name changes – are less an indicator of changing Korean social norms or institutional flattening writ large, and more a part of how companies market themselves. More radical cases (creative English nicknames) or slightly more conventional ones (manager) are an emergent way that companies can signal as to what kind of office culture potential employees can expect. This suggests an emerging split between those that see themselves as a new vanguard starting on a new basis of social relationship and those that are still tied to older workforces with more complicated labor histories and office cultures that are not so easy to flatten.

This discussion was part of my colloquium at the Korea Institute in October 2017 and will be part of an upcoming article I plan to publish titled “Entitled Infrastructures.”



# HARVARD YENCHING LIBRARY

## 하버드 대학교 하버드-옌칭 도서관 버치 컬렉션에 대하여

박태균 (2017 가을학기 하버드대학  
김구방문교수; 서울대학교 국제대학원  
교수)

하버드 옌칭 도서관의 하우스만 컬렉션에는 버치 컬렉션이 포함되어 있다. Leonard M. Bertsch는 미군정의 정치자문그룹(Political Advisory Group: PAG)에 소속된 육군 중위였다. 1910년 생으로 하버드 대학 법학전문대학을 졸업하고 오하이오의 Akron에서 변호사로 활동하던 그는 제2차 세계대전 중 육군에 입대하였다. 1년 간 훈련을 받은 그는 태평양사령부에 배치되었고, 1945년 12월 중위 계급으로 한국에 배치되었다.

한국에 배치된 그는 John R. Hodge 사령관에게 발탁되었다. 하지 중장은 그에게 미소공동위원회(US-Soviet Joint Commission)의 자문(Advisor) 역할을 하면서 한국의 정치 상황에 깊숙이 개입할 것을 요청하였다. 한국에 배치받은 직후에는 주로 민주의원(Democratic Representative Council)을 돕고, 그 동향을 파악하는 일을 했던 그는 1946년 5월 제1차 미소공동위원회가 결렬된 이후 좌우합작위원회(Left-Right Coalition Committee)의 조직과 활동에 적극 개입하였다. 그는 1948년 38선 이남에서 총선거가 실시되고 대한민국 정부가 수립되기 직전까지 활동하였으며, 그 이후에는 다시 Akron으로 돌아와 변호사로서의 활동과 한국을 포함한 동아시아에서의 냉전에 대한 강연에 적극 참여하였다.

버치가 사망한 이후 유가족들은 버치가 소장하고 있었던 문서들을 모두 하버드 옌칭 도서관에 기증하였고, 현재 옌칭 도서관의 하우스만 컬렉션 내에 소장되어

있는 것이다. 버치 컬렉션에는 그의 활발했던 활동을 잘 보여주는 문서들로 구성되어 있다. 대부분의 문서들은 다음과 같이 크게 몇 가지 내용을 담고 있다. 첫째로 38선 이남의 정치상황에 대한 보고, 당시 남한에서 중요한 역할을 했던 정치인, 경찰, 행정관료들과의 대화 내용 등이다. 당시 정치 상황에 대한 보고는 주로 이승만과 김구, 김규식과 여운형 등 주요한 정치인들의 활동에 대한 분석이 제일 많으며, 그가 좌우합작위원회를 지원하는 역할을 했기 때문에 중도 우파나 중도 좌파 정치인들과의 접촉 및 의견 교환에 대한 보고서 역시 적지 않다. 이 문서들 중 대부분은 미국립문서보관소(NARA)에도 보관되어 있지만, 그곳으로 이관되지 않은 문서들도 있으며, 좌우합작위원회를 주도하고 과도입법의원(Interim Legislative Body) 의장을 역임했던 김규식과 관련된 문서가 가장 많다.

이들 문서 중 가장 눈에 띄는 것은 이승만과 여운형에 대해 분석한 보고서들이다. 이 보고서들은 버치 자신이 만든 것도 있지만, 다른 전문가들에 의해 만들어져 버치에게 전달된 문서도 있다. 이승만에 대한 문서는 주로 그의 정치활동을 이해하기 힘들기 때문에 그의 정치적 활동의 특징을 보여주는 배경을 분석한 문서들이 주목된다. 여운형에 대한 보고서 중에는 그의 친일 경력을 조사한 내용이 포함되어 있다. 좌우합작위원회를 본격적으로 시작하는 시점에서 미군정은 여운형의 친일 경력을 조사했으며, 이를 위해 일본에 조사관을 파견하여 식민지 시기 여운형과 접촉했던 일본 고위 관료들을 인터뷰하고, 일본에 있는 그와 관련된 문서들을 조사한 내용이 있다. 이 중 일부는 현재 NARA에도 소장되어 있다.

둘째로 버치가 개인적으로 주고받은 편지의 내용이다. 이 편지들은 NARA에



소장되어 있지 않다. 당시 38선 이남의 주요 정치인들과 주고받은 편지의 내용 중에는 중요한 내용은 많지 않다. 주로 간단한 내용들이다. 그러나 이들의 친필을 확인할 수 있으며, 그들의 명함도 함께 소장되어 있다. 김규식과 여운형은 물론, 버취 자신의 명함과 당시 버취에게 편지를 보냈던 주요 인사들의 명함도 함께 보관되어 있다.

유명한 인사들은 아니지만, 다양한 내용의 청원을 담은 내용도 편지 중에 포함되어 있다. 억울한 상황이 발생했을 때 그에 대해 도움을 요청하는 내용들이다. 이러한 내용은 주로 당시 38선 이남의 경찰과 관련된 내용이 많다. 당시 미군정이 고용한 경찰들 가운데에는 식민지 시기에도 경찰로 활동했던 사람들이 많았으며, 이들은 친일파 (pro-Japanese)로서 부정적으로 인식되고 있었다. 이들은 쌀수집(rice-collection)을 직접 수행하였고, 다양한 극우 테러리스트 Youth organization과 협력하였다. 경찰은 좌익 인사들을 파악한다는 명분 하에서 극우 청년 테러리스트들을 주로 정보원으로 활용하였지만, 이들은 지방에서 많은 문제를 일으키고 다녔다. 따라서 이에 대한 억울함을 청원하는 문서들이 적지 않다.

셋째로 당시 지방 상황에 대한 문서들이다. 이 문서들은 대부분 NARA의 미군정 자료에 포함되어 있을 것으로 판단되지만, 현재까지 연구자들이 이용하지 않았던 문서들이다. 주로 1947년 지방 조사에 근거한 문서들로 1946년 10월의 추수폭동(Harvest Riot) 이후 지방에서의 정치상황이 좌익에서 우익으로 넘어가는 상황을 잘 보여주고 있다. 전라남북도와 경상남도에 대한 보고서가 가장 자세하며, 1947년 중반 해당 지역의 거주민들에 대한 여론 조사 자료도 포함하고 있다.

아울러 북한에서 월남한 사람들을 인터뷰한

자료들도 있다. 버취 자신이 1947년 평양에서 열린 미소공위에 다녀오면서 자신이 직접 경험한 내용을 보고한 자료도 있지만, 북에서 내려온 인사들의 경험에 대한 자료도 있다. 이러한 북한에 대한 정보를 바탕으로 해서 버취는 귀국한 이후 McCune의 Korea Today 라는 책에 대한 비판적인 서평도 쓰고 있다. 이 서평이 출간되었는지는 확인할 수 없다.

넷째로 당시 미군정이 사용했던 지도가 있다. 이 지도들은 주로 일본 총독부에서 작성한 것으로 보인다. 이 지도에는 한반도 내부뿐만 아니라 한국과 국경을 접하고 있었던 중국의 동북 지역 지도가 일부 포함되어 있으며, 울릉도 옆에 독도가 ‘죽도’로 표시되어 있는 것도 주목된다. 이러한 문서들 외에도 일본인들이 남기고 간 vested property를 정치단체와 정치인들에게 불하하는 문제와 관련된 문서들, 당시 정치인들의 간단한 약력을 보여주는 Who's who, 미소공동위원회의 회의록, 미소공동위원회에 제출하기 위해 만든 자료 등 다양한 자료들이 있다. 아울러 당시 정치인들과 미군정의 주요 인사들과 버취의 가족의 사진 자료, 그리고 당시 발매된 음반 역시 주목된다.

이상과 같은 버취 컬렉션에 있는 자료들이 중요한 가치를 갖고 있는 자료들로서 미군정 하에서 38선 이남의 상황을 복원하는데 중요한 자료적 근거가 될 수 있다. 단, 이 자료를 이용하는데 있어서 NARA에서 이미 연구자들에 의해 발굴된 자료들과 어느 정도 중복되는가, 기존 연구에서 NARA에도 중복으로 소장되어 있는 자료들을 얼마나 이용했는가에 대한 사전 조사가 버취 자료를 학문적으로 사용하는데 있어서 기본 전제가 될 것이다. 물론 정치적 자료뿐만 아니라 당시의 사회사를 보여주는 자료들은 자료의 중복 여부와 관계없이 앞으로 미군정 시기를 연구하는데 소중한게 이용될 수 있을 것이다.



## BERTSCH PAPERS, HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Tae Gyun Park

Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Fall 2017

Professor, Graduate School of International Studies  
at Seoul National University

Translated by Sungik Yang

Ph.D. student, Harvard University

Included in the James H. Hausman Collection of Harvard-Yenching Library are the Bertsch Papers, a collection of documents associated with Leonard M. Bertsch. Bertsch was an Army Lieutenant who was attached to the Political Advisory Group (PAG) of the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) that governed the southern half of the Korean peninsula from 1945 to 1948. Bertsch was born in 1910 and upon graduating from Harvard Law School, was active as a lawyer in Akron, Ohio. With the entry of the United States into World War II, Bertsch enlisted in the U.S. Army. After one year of training, he was assigned to the Pacific Command and was subsequently dispatched to Korea as a Lieutenant in December 1945.

Bertsch was selected by General John R. Hodge, who was the commander of the American occupation forces in Korea. Hodge tasked Bertsch with deeply involving himself in Korea's political situation while acting as an Advisor to the US-Soviet Joint Commission. After receiving his assignment to Korea, Bertsch mainly aided the Democratic Representative Council while also monitoring and assessing its political leanings. He actively intervened in the organization and activities of the Left-Right Coalition Committee after the first Joint Commission meeting broke down in May 1946. Bertsch was involved in Korean politics through the general elections that were held in the part of Korea south of the 38th parallel in May 1948 right until the Republic of Korea was established in August 1948, after which he returned to practice law in Akron while also giving lectures about the Cold War in Korea and East Asia.

Upon Bertsch's death, his family donated

all of his surviving documents to the Harvard-Yenching Library. They have been part of the library's Hausman Collection ever since. Included in the Bertsch Collection are documents that show Bertsch's vigorous activities. The contents of these documents can be summarized as follows.

First, contained in these documents are briefings about the political situation south of the 38th parallel as well as conversations with politicians, police, and bureaucrats who played an important role in the South at the time. The reports about the political situation mainly analyze the activities of key politicians such as Rhee Syngman (Yi Sŭng-man), Kim Ku, Kim Kyu-sik, and Yŏ Un-hyŏng. Furthermore, because Bertsch played a role in supporting the Left-Right Coalition Committee, there are many reports about his contacts and exchange of opinions with both moderate rightist and moderate leftist politicians. While the majority of these documents are also stored in the National Archives (NARA), the Bertsch Papers collection also contains documents that have not been transferred to the NARA. Most common among the reports are those related to Kim Kyu-sik, who led the Left-Right Coalition Committee and served as the Chairman of the Interim Legislative Body.

Among these aforementioned documents, the ones that most catch one's attention are the briefings that analyze Rhee Syngman and Yŏ Un-hyŏng. While many of the reports were written by Bertsch himself, there are also those that were made by other specialists and transmitted to Bertsch. Because Rhee's political activities are difficult to understand, the documents examining the background and features of his political activities are worthy of note. Included in the briefings on Yŏ are those that investigate his collaborative experiences with the Japanese. Once the Left-Right Coalition Committee began in earnest, USAMGIK scrutinized Yŏ's collaborative activities. As part of this survey, USAMGIK dispatched an investigator to Japan who interviewed high-ranking Japanese officials that had contact with Yŏ. There are also the results of an analysis of documents in Japan related to Yŏ. A certain number of these documents are also stored at NARA.

Second, there are letters that Bertsch personally exchanged with others. These letters are not stored at NARA. The contents of the letters exchanged with southern Korean politicians are simple and there is not much there that can be deemed important. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify and confirm the handwriting of these politicians using the letters. Moreover,



the business cards of Kim Kyu-sik, Yŏ Un-hyŏng, Bertsch himself, and other influential politicians who exchanged letters with Bertsch are stored together.

Although they were not from famous individuals, also included in the letters are a variety of petitions. Most are those that requested Bertsch's help whenever an unfair situation arose, mainly with regards to the police south of the 38th parallel. Many of the police that were employed by USAMGIK were also part of the colonial police, and they were widely disparaged as pro-Japanese collaborators. These police were directly involved in rice collection and were also known to cooperate with various extreme right-wing terrorist youth groups. The police chiefly utilized these right-wing youth groups as informants under the pretext of identifying leftist figures, but these youth groups caused many problems in the provinces. Therefore, there were many petitions against their activities.

Third, there are documents related to the situation in the provinces. Although it is likely that most of them are also stored in NARA's collection of USAMGIK materials, they have yet to be used by researchers up to the present day. As records based on the 1947 provincial investigation, they illustrate how the political situation in the provinces was shifting in favor of the rightists in the aftermath of the October 1946 Harvest Riots. The reports on North and South Chŏlla provinces and South Kyŏngsang province are the most detailed. Included in these briefings are public opinion data about the residents of the respective areas in mid-1947.

In addition, there are interviews of Koreans who fled to South Korea from North Korea. Although there are reports written by Bertsch himself of his direct experiences in Pyongyang while participating in the US-Soviet Joint Commission there, there are also documents about the experiences of figures who traveled from the north. Based on this information on North Korea, Bertsch wrote a critical review of George M. McCune's *Korea Today* once he returned to the United States. It cannot be verified whether this book review was ever published.

Fourth, there are maps used by USAMGIK. These maps appear to have been mainly drawn up in the Japanese Government-General. In these maps, not only the Korean peninsula, but also maps of China's northeast regions that bordered Korea were included.

In addition to these above-mentioned sources, there

are a diverse array of relevant documents, such as those related to the problem of transferring the vested property left by the departed Japanese to political organizations and individual politicians, a "who's who" of profiles of Korean politicians, minutes of the US-Soviet Joint Commission, and documents made in order to be submitted to the Joint Commission. Furthermore, photographs of Korean politicians, important figures in the US military government, and Bertsch's family, as well as music albums released at the time are also worthy of note.

The aforementioned sources included in the Bertsch Papers are valuable and can become an important source base for reconstructing the situation in Korea south of the 38th parallel under the aegis of USAMGIK. However, when utilizing these sources, a preliminary investigation of whether these sources overlap with those discovered by researchers at NARA, as well as how much the documents stored at NARA in duplicate were already utilized in previous research, will be a basic prerequisite for academically using the Bertsch collection. Of course, besides the political documents, the documents that illustrate the contemporary social history can be used with care regardless of whether the documents overlap with others.



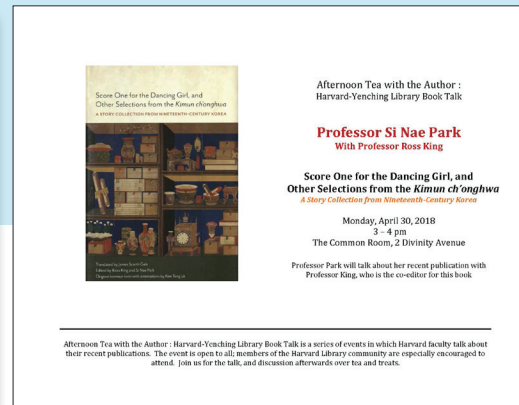
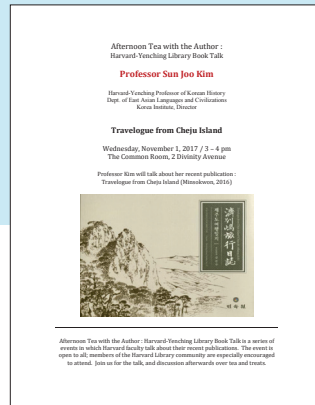
Harvard Yenching Library  
<https://library.harvard.edu/hyl>

HYL Korean Section  
<http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/harvard-yenching/collections/korean.html>

HYL Bertsch Papers  
<https://guides.library.harvard.edu/c.php?g=310143&p=2074099>



# HARVARD YENCHING LIBRARY KOREA SECTION



## Book Talk Program:

The Harvard-Yenching Library launched the Book Talk program in 2017. In April 2017, Carter Eckert, Yoon Se Young Professor of Korean History, gave a Book Talk on his recent publication, *Park Chung Hee and Modern Korea: The Roots of Militarism, 1866–1945* (Harvard University Press, 2016), as a co-sponsored event with several other centers and departments at Harvard. Sun Joo Kim, Harvard-Yenching Professor of Korean History and Director of the Korea Institute, gave a Book Talk on her recent publication, *Travelogue from Cheju Island* (Minsokwon, 2016), held in November 2017.

In April 2018, Si Nae Park, Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, gave a Book Talk on her recent publication, *Score One for the Dancing Girl, and Other Selections from the Kimun ch'onghwa: A Story Collection from Nineteenth-Century Korea* (University of Toronto Press, 2016).

## Digitization Projects:

Two digitization projects involving Korean materials are planned to begin in 2018. During 2018, 179 titles and 485 volumes of Korean rare books will be digitized. Titles selected for digitization in 2018 and 2019 include rare book titles in Korean history, geography, literature, bibliography, language, biography, and pre-18th century genealogy. Japanese rare books on Korea will be digitized in 2019 as part of this project.

Five boxes of the George Fitch papers on Korea will be digitized this year as well, in a project sponsored by the Kim Koo Foundation. Approximately 95,000 pages of archival materials will be digitized as a result of the project.



All digitized images will be accessible through HOLLIS to the general public.

## Library Catalog Interface Change:

The current HOLLIS Classic will be gone soon, to be replaced by HOLLIS+. HOLLIS+ is currently offered to library users for preview.

## Movie Posters:

The library began acquiring movie posters from both South Korea and North Korea. Currently, about 1,000 posters from the two Koreas have been acquired and stored in the library. Once organized, the list of posters will be accessible through the Research Guide for Korean Studies and HOLLIS+.

## Professor Eckart Dege Collection:

Professor Eckart Dege donated approximately 25,000 photographs of the two Koreas in digital format, and his map collections are on the way from Germany. A retired professor from the Institute of Geography, University of Kiel, Germany and a geographer with a focus on Korea, he is a well-known expert in his field.

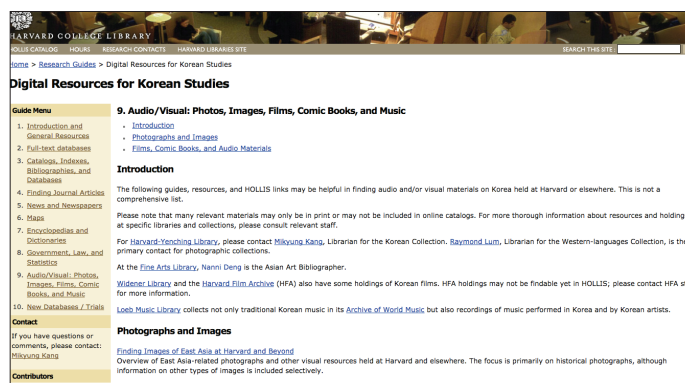
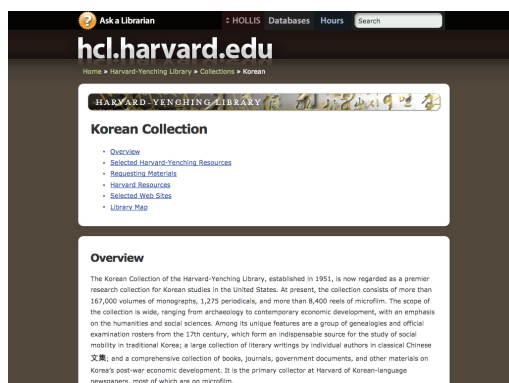
Original photographs were taken during his field trips in the 1970s in South Korea and in the 1980s in North Korea. The originals are on slide film.

## NK Scholar:

A trial service of NK Scholar is activated:

<http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:hul.eresource:NKscholar>

NK Scholar is a database of North Korean science journals. It contains scholarly articles from 32 journals, including titles in medicine, architecture, engineering, IT, and natural science.





# KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

## DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES & CIVILIZATIONS

The Korean Language Program offers five levels of courses ranging 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. Starting this academic year of 2017-2018, rather than only offering Ba in the Fall and Bb in the Spring, the Korean Language Program began to offer both Ba and Bb each semester in order to give Harvard students more flexibility and opportunity in beginning their Korean language study at either the Fall or the Spring semester. In addition, we continue to offer accelerated courses (Korean Bx and 123xb), which are 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 and Bb) and in the Spring semester, Korean 123xb covers 2nd year level (Korean 120a and 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 (Yu Sung Kim) from the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations as our graduate Teaching Fellow for Korean 140. As part of our Korean Language Program advanced level curriculum project, she has been contributing her research expertise in Korean popular culture and history to the development of our fourth year level curriculum.

Each semester, we host cultural events for our Korean language students. In October, we celebrated Hangeul Day with the main event being a Korean quiz game related to the Korean writing system. In November, we hosted a Korean food etiquette event to introduce our students to how Korean food and eating

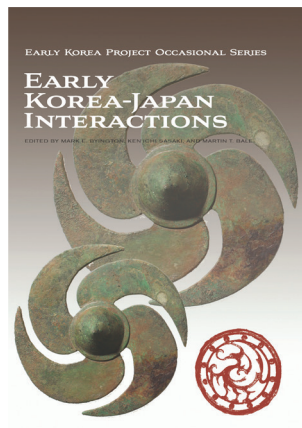
etiquette differ from other East Asian countries and demonstrated proper ways to eat ssam bap and bibimbap. In the Spring semester, we celebrated the Lunar New Year with a Yutnori (traditional New Year's game) tournament. In March, we hosted another food event where each students learned to make a Korean snack, kimbap. Along with cultural events, we also held academic events in 2017-2018. In the Fall, our third year students had a short essay speech contest judged by the language instructors and our fourth year students held a mini-conference where they presented their final research project to the Korean language instructors as well as invited graduate students guests in Korean Studies. In the Spring, we will be holding our annual Korean Literature Roundtable session for our fourth year students with Professor Si Nae Park, who is the Assistant Professor in Korean Literature in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations.

Beginning this year, we have decided to acknowledge our Korean language students who have put tremendous time, effort, heart, and soul into studying the Korean language and culture through our program and thus achieved a high level of language proficiency. Hence, we are delighted to announce two excellent students, Ishak Caner and Amy Morrisett, who are this year's recipients of the 2017-2018 Korean Language Achievement Award. As a very modest amount, they will be awarded \$100 along with a certificate recognizing their great achievement, which will be presented in person on April 25, 2018 at our KLP End-of-the-Year Party. By doing so, we hope to inspire more students like them to understand the value of acquiring a new culture and language.

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

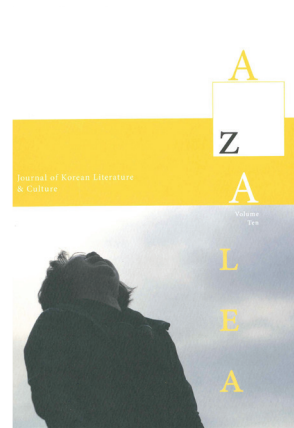


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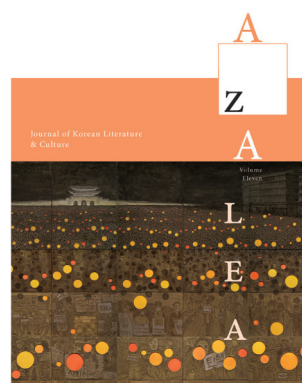
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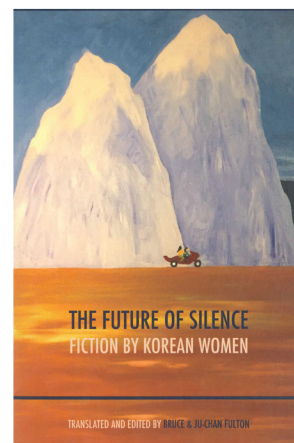
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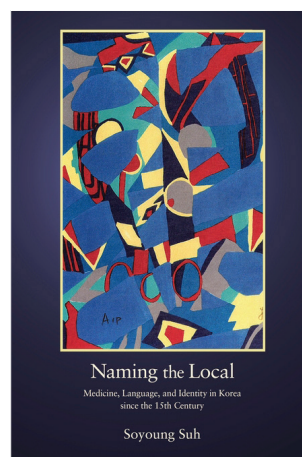
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University Asia Center, 2017  
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