

Freie Universität Berlin  
Institute of Korean Studies

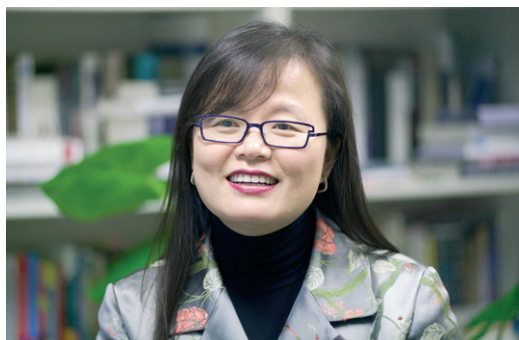


Annual Report 2010





## Director's Welcome



The year 2010 is over, and the year 2011 has started. It is time to put the diverse events we experienced in the previous year behind us. In the past year, not all of the news from the Korean Peninsula brought happiness to those of us who specialize in Korean studies.

We have created this annual report of the Institute of Korean Studies (IKS) at the Freie Universität Berlin, in the hope that this year will see many things emerge that will make us all happy together.

The year 2010 was a very important year for our IKS, since we made quantum leaps in achievements in our overall activities in education and research, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

One of our proudest moments was the entrance in October 2010 of the second cohort into our MA Program, which had been newly launched during the winter semester of 2009. Furthermore, more than 10 students were selected to be exchange students for a semester, and dispatched to our sister universities in Seoul. They are expected to improve and develop their capacities with regard to their studies in our institute.

IKS held diverse academic events, which served to intensify academic exchanges. IKS also completed large-scale research projects, in which a wide range of experts delivered research results contributing to significant knowledge.

It was only thanks to your attention to and support for our development that we at IKS were able to successfully tackle the many tasks we had embarked in our young institute.

I would like to extend my deep appreciation for your warm attention to and encouragement for us once again, and to kindly ask for your continued support in the year 2011 as well.

Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee

Director of the Institute of Korean Studies

### Contents

People	2
Research Projects	3
Conferences	5
Special Lectures	10
Guest Professors	16
Study Programs	18
Student News	20
Events and Visitors	21
Publications	24

# People



## Regular Staff

Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee (Institute Director)  
 Dr. Hannes B. Mosler (Research and Teaching Fellow)  
 Eric J. Ballbach, M.A. (Research and Teaching Fellow)  
 Dr. Holmer Brochlos (Senior Lecturer)  
 Dr. Eun-Hee Kim (Senior Lecturer)

## Research Staff for the Institute-Grant-Project of the Academy of Korean Studies

Dr. Myung Joon Park (Research Fellow)  
 Dr. Hee-Seok Park (Research Fellow)  
 Daniela Claus (MA-Scholarship Fellow)

## Research Staff for the Project: “20 Years of Unification in Germany and its Lesson for Korea”

Dr. Werner Pfennig (Project Coordinator), Dr. Chang Soo Park, Sugeen Park, M.A., Richard Pfennig, M.A., Alexander Pfennig, M.A., Hye-Jin Choi, M.A., Hae-Won Choi, M.A., Arne Bartzsch, M.A., Jörg Becker, M.A., Hoon Jung, M.A., Daniela Claus, Chi Hwan Lee, Christian Schulten

## Guest Professors

Dr. Sonja Häußler (Korea Foundation Visiting Professor)  
 Prof. Dr. Hyoje Cho (DAAD STAR Professor / SungKonghoe University in Seoul)  
 Dr. Hak Joon Kim (Alexander von Humboldt Fellow / Former President of Donga Ilbo newspaper)

## Visiting Scholars

Ki-Hyeok Kim, M.A. (Ministry of Unification in Korea)  
 Prof. Dr. Chongoh Lee (Myungji University)  
 Prof. Dr. Sang Ran Lee (Sogang University)

## Teaching Staff

PD Dr. Dorothee de Nève  
 Dr. Yoonkyoung Lee  
 Dr. Klemens Schwitzer  
 Euna Moon, M.A.  
 Sugeen Park, M.A.

## Secretary

Andrea Großkopf

## Student Assistant

Chi Hwan Lee



# Research Projects

## “Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation”

AKS Institute Grant Project

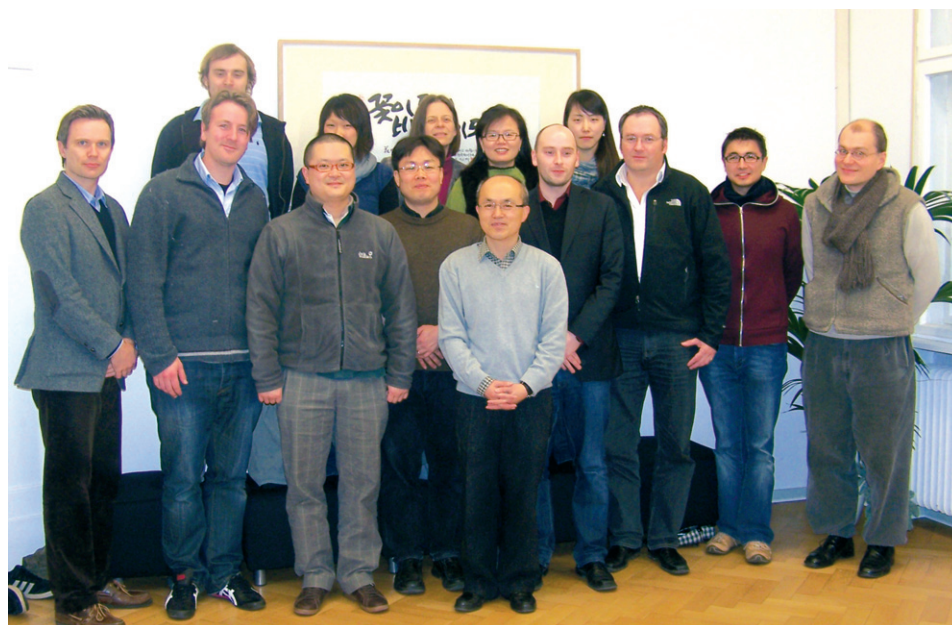
June 2009 - August 2014

In June 2009, the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS) awarded a five-year grant for the research project, “Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation,” to a research consortium comprised of our IKS and Korean Studies (Korean Language and Culture) at the Ruhr Universität Bochum.

In 2010 we made significant progress on this project. Within this framework, our research projects are being conducted in two grand thematic areas: (I) culture, value, ideology and elites, and (II) policy, institution and structural change. Having formed respective research plans at the beginning, our project participants (IKS research team) already started to produce research results. For the first year, we completed three books and several academic articles (see the section of Publications in this report). Knowledge transfer channels also include a website in order to communicate both between us and with our sponsors, supporters and observers (<http://www.bb-koreanstudies.de/en/index.html>).

Four researchers of the IKS actively organized a research panel and joined the 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Korean Studies, which took place in Taipei, Taiwan, on 27 October 2010. Combining research with teaching, our research teams are also providing our students with their expertise. Some MA students are receiving scholarships within the framework of this project, and are expected to make their own contribution to the project by developing their own research projects.

Thanks to these active works, our research team was officially ranked at the highest position during the first year evaluation conducted in April 2010 by the AKS. Our research team is gearing up its research and outreach activities in order to continue this success in the second year of the project, which is going on to mid-2011. The research team is today energetically driving their projects.



## “Twenty Years of Reunification in Germany and its Lesson for Korea”

February - December 2010

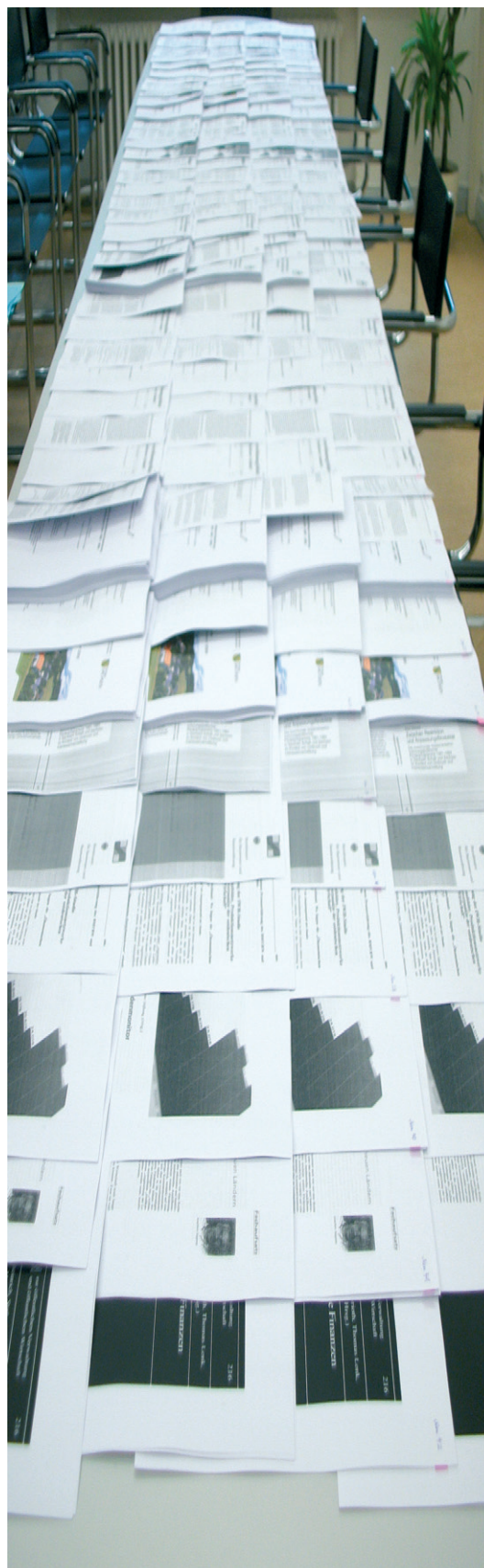
As an institute oriented to social scientific studies, the IKS conducts primarily academic research but also applied research with direct policy implications. Against this background, the research project “Twenty Years of Reunification in Germany and its Lesson for Korea” strove to apply a deeper understanding of the processes and outcomes of German reunification experiences and contribute to the search for practical implications for Korea.

German reunification is the sole case where reunification was achieved in a peaceful way and is thus of natural relevance to Korea. Although German reunification and the subsequent efforts to solve ensuing issues since 1990 are not readily transferable to Korea, there exist numerous implications, which can provide lively and concrete references for the transformation and integration of the two regimes in the Korean Peninsula.

The anniversary year of 2010 lent an important and suitable impetus to systematically review and study the German case. Accordingly the IKS launched and managed a research project, “Twenty Years of Reunification in Germany and its Lessons for Korea”, in which the participants pursued to more systematically overview the selective processes of the German reunification after the formal achievement with an emphasis on the micro-level processes of practical implementation.

Bearing special relevance to Korea, they were interested not only in the early phase of reunification, when the regime transformation took place but also in the extended phases, in which reintegration policies were formulated and implemented after the late 1990s. In this way, the IKS project expects to make a contribution to carefully preparing for the possible reunification of the Korean Peninsula in the future.

This project was managed by Prof. Eun-Jeung Lee, director of the IKS with a responsible coordination by Dr. Werner Pfennig, an expert of East Asian foreign policies at Freie Universität Berlin, supported by several young researchers. It was intensively driven between February and December 2010 at the IKS. The result of the systematic documentation and analyses amounts to 22 volumes with 14,500 pages, and is publicly available at the library of Freie Universität Berlin.





# Conferences



## “Heimat/los und Moderne”

KLTI Literature Conference

20-21 November 2009

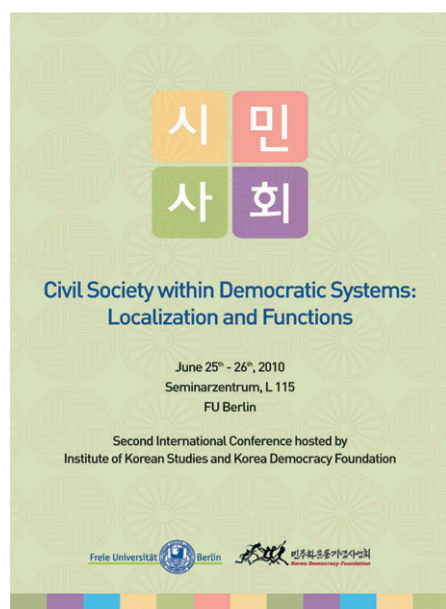
Supported by the Korea Literature Translation Institute (KLTI), the IKS convened an international conference, “*Heimat/los und Moderne*” (hometown/rootlessness and modernity), in which the participants respectively pursued to reconstruct the concepts of “*Heimat* (hometown)” and “*Heimatlos* (rootlessness)” in the various Korean literatures. In the conference, which took place at the Seminar Center of Freie Universität Berlin, six topics were presented and discussed. In the first panel, Prof. Seongu Chun dealt with an encounter between traditional Korean and Christian thoughts during Kaehwagi, as well as its influences on the development of Korean society thereafter in his presentation, “Hometown as fate and an absence of hometown”. In the same panel, Hyang Joo Yang dealt with an implication of hometown in the poems of Kim Sowol, searching for understanding the development of Korea beyond a dichotomy between Western and Eastern, or between pre-modern and modern. In the second panel, Prof. Helga Picht analyzed *Toji*, a famous novel by Park Kyongni, discussing the meanings of hometown as a social space in her text. Then, Dr. Kai Köhler focused on Seoul as a hometown in the Korean literatures translated into German, comparing the images of hometowns in German and Korean. The first day ended with a reception, where the Korean novelist Sunok Kong gave a talk in the opening dialogue and presented her feelings and impressions of Berlin as a city having overcome the national tragedy of division, as a writer from a country still divided. In the third panel, Dennis Bürthner discussed the image of hometown in the Korean classic literatures, especially *Kūmoshinhwa* by Kim Si-sŭp; then, Natali Junghwa Han analyzed how hometown was described in *Toji* from a gender-centered perspective with a focus on the characters in the novel. In the final session, all of the participants synthetically discussed linguistic approaches to hometown in Korean language; a reconstruction and change of the images on hometown within a tension between tradition and modernity; and the spiritual rootlessness of Korean intellectuals, who have considered Western societies as their ideal hometown since Kaehwagi. Participants found the conference to be very productive and enlightening.



# “Civil Society within Democratic Systems: Localization and Functions”

## Korea Democracy Foundation Conference

5 - 6 June 2010



Arguably, no social scientific concept is more complicated and controversial than civil society. No other political concepts have undergone more reformulations and reconfigurations than the concept of civil society. The IKS and the Korea Democracy Foundation (KDF) held the second annual conference on civil society in the summer of 2010. Following the inaugurating conference in the previous year, the conference was aimed to deepen the debates where it left off, while at the same time break new ground by considering civil society within the democratic system and, above all, mapping out the “politicity” of civil society from a new theoretical perspective.

The main questions that stood at the start of this conference can be summarized as follows: What is civil society - and what

is not? What kind of components does civil society encompass? Are civil society organizations distinctive new phenomena, or do they merely reflect a repackaged form of more familiar organizations? To what extent is the boundary of civil society demarcated within the democratic political system? What kind of role can or should civil society organizations play within the democratic system? Are there any particular political principles - community, citizenship, social structure, the rulers and the ruled, authority, justice, and change, among others - for which civil society organizations can specifically exert influences? What kinds of institutions are necessary in order for civil society organizations to function in a way that promotes the good of whole society?

In ancient times, civil society was conceptualized as *societas civilis* or *politike koinonia* as it is now in contemporary world. The resurgence of a civil society discourse in the last several decades in general, and the acceleration of civil society’s visibility after the transformation of the East European system in particular, have made the scientific investigation into the questions enumerated in the above an urgent and topical task as ever. The conference convened, fully aware of these circumstances and background.

The conference started with opening remarks by Keun-Sik Jung from the KDF Research Institute and the keynote speech by Sei-Ung Ham, president of the KDF. On the first day, two panels were held, titled “The Political and Civil Society” (Panel I) and “Comparative Case Studies of Eastern Europe and Korea” (Panel II). On the following day the third and last panel was held, which was followed by concluding discussions, where all participants from Germany and South Korea participated.





## “Germany and South Korea facing the Challenges of Societal Cohesion”

Joint Conference by German Federal Agency for Civic Education and Korea Civic Education Institute for Democracy

11-12 October 2010



Social cohesion on the basis of integrative tolerance is a central topic in many societies around the globe. The people are the medium, within which politics and economics take place. That is the reason why they are more and more affected by forces of conflict in the wake of globalization. At the same time, however, these people are requested to develop alternatives in order to make possible a peaceful and happy life. In many societies we find converging developments that potentially can threaten this kind of life worth living, while also bearing new chances, i.e. - rapid aging of society, immigration inflows, and diversification of society. Germany and South Korea share all these phenomena of potentially segregating developments. That was the starting point for this year's conference at the IKS. We invited well-known scholars of the field of study as well as professional practitioners in order to ensure a balanced exchange between

theory and practice. After introductory welcome notes and keynote speeches by the vice-president of Freie Universität Berlin, Werner Väth, vice-director of Korea Civic Education Institute for Democracy, Jungsik Jung, Christoph Müller-Hofstede of the German Federal Agency for Civic Education, and Norbert Seitz from the Ministry of the Interior, four panels convened with three presentations each, commented on by designated discussants. On the first day, Panel 1 commenced on the subject of “Societal cohesion: conceptual debates and political strategies - a German-South Korean comparison”. On the second day the panels were titled “Citizen’s movements in the digital age: possibilities and risks of the new ways of mobilization and consequences for the political education” (Panel 2), “Migration and integration as a challenge for societal cohesion - theoretical and practical approaches from a German-South Korean comparison” (Panel 3), and “Youth and societal cohesion” (Panel 4). From South Korea, four scholars (Jungsik Jung, Young Sik huh, Chang Hwa Jung, Du-Chel Sin) and four activists (Ran Ju Lee, Yang Hyeon Kim, Sang Young Park, Jeong Hyeok) were invited. From Germany, nine scholars (Thomas Meyer, Barbara John, Christian Meisselbach, Urmila Goel, You Jae Lee) and researchers/activists (Norbert Seitz, Thorsten Schilling, Arnold Mengelkoch, Christoph Müller-Hofstede, Claudia Dan-tschke) participated actively through presentations, discussions, and comments.



## “Korea under Change”

KOREATAGE: The 3rd Workshop supported by Korea Foundation

5-6 November 2010



The third gathering of Korean Studies scholars from German speaking countries took place at the IKS under the title of “Korea under Change”, having called for a wide variety of different papers and presentations that would allow for intensive and interdisciplinary exchanges among the scholars in the relevant fields. Over the two days of the conference, six different panels were held, dealing with various subjects such as circulation of knowledge in ancient Korea, socio-cultural change traced through artifacts and performances, globalization and internationalization of management in East Asia, analysis of the dynamics of policy actors at different state levels in North and South Korea, and other current topics such as the presidential nation branding committee. Next to the keynote speech given by the well-known specialist on the Korean Peninsula, Prof. Dr. Karl Gottfried Kindermann, 15 speeches were delivered

on distinguished topics, which were commented on by designated discussants with equally professional academic background.

Next to the academic and professional exchanges among scholars, the event this time served as a springboard for the establishment of an association. The evaluation podium discussion at the end of the second day was followed by an official founding convention that led to the first Korean Studies Association of German speaking countries in Europe. This successful foundation of the Association, which in the past has been attempted in vain, can be understood as a substantial achievement in the history of Korean Studies in German speaking countries. Besides the general benefits as a scholarly association, it is further expected to serve as an important institution that ensures steady exchanges among the scholars in the field and will hold regular gatherings in the future.

The conference was already an impressive success due to the fact that a large number of scholars from important universities and institutions all over the German speaking countries came to Berlin for this occasion, which had an extraordinarily significant implication in this time, when Korean Studies become more and more important in Europe and the world. Furthermore, the presentations and following discussions were very lively and substantially fruitful. The whole workshop was supported by the Korea Foundation (KF) and active involvement of the KF’s representative to Germany.





# “Peace and Democracy in Korea”

Joint Conference by Freie Universität Berlin and Friedrich Ebert Foundation

9 December 2010



Freie Universität Berlin, together with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), organized a podium discussion, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the late president of South Korea, Kim Dae Jung, who stated his Berlin Declaration at this very location of the Henry Ford Building of Freie Universität Berlin ten years ago, just three months before the historical summit meeting in Pyongyang. The event did not only function as a memorial for the historical figure and his close and important connection to Germany and the spirit of Freie Universität Berlin, but also served as a valuable opportunity for an encounter between the two architects of Germany's *Ostpolitik* and South Korea's *Sunshine Policy*, Egon Bahr and Dong Won Lim.

This very interesting and inspiring discussion was moderated by Karin Janz, who spent a long time in North Korea. More than 150 interested people joined the event to follow the discussions of Mr. Lim and Mr. Bahr, but also to enjoy the small classical concert at the end of the discussion. Among the guests were the current President of Freie Universität Berlin, Prof. Dr. Peter-André Alt, and Dr. Werner Pfennig, an old friend of the late president Kim Dae Jung who held the keynote speech. In the event, the participants confirmed again what would have been or not been the case under the Sunshine Policy, which was one of the most famous of Kim Dae Jung's many achievements, even though it is overshadowed today by the recent Yeonpyeong Island incident. The successful event closed with a harmonious get-together at the end of the event in the foyer of the Henry Ford Building, where pictures of Kim Dae Jung at historical occasions were exhibited.





# Special Lectures


DAAD-FU Special Lecture Series:  
Human Rights in Contemporary Korea

## “The ‘economy first’ policy and human rights of Korea”

2 November 2010

In a lecture titled “Obscuring the Causes of Human Rights: South Korea in an ‘Economy-First’ Era”, Professor Kyong Whan Ahn of the law school of Seoul National University gave a sweeping overview of the present state of human rights in South Korea, the challenges that the human rights community currently faces and the possible prospect for the protection of human rights in the future. Professor Ahn’s lecture touched upon the development of the country through the lens of both the political and economic developments. His basic argument was that Korea has passed through rather tumultuous paths with many problems and dark days but it was able to consolidate its democracy after the 1987 democratization watershed. In this process of ‘soft landing’ of rule of law, the principle of human rights has played a critical role to help the country achieve what it has accomplished so far not only in the majoritarian democratic sense but also in the sense of protection of minority voices and ‘forgotten’ agenda of the less powerful. The current standing of the human rights principle within the entire governing ethos and the role of human rights movements seem to have encountered setbacks since the election of a new conservative government in 2008. Nowhere has this challenge been more severe in the form of the ‘Economy-First’ policy of the new administration.

But Professor Ahn predicted that the present situation, albeit disappointing, should be understood as an inevitable part of a long and arduous process of democratization and the rule of law. His cautious but optimistic note was sealed with the memorable adage that “we should be hungry for justice and angry about injustice!” This well-attended event illustrated the importance of human rights in the healthy functioning of democracy and the indicative value of human rights for the future development of South Korea in political as well as in economic sense.

  
Korean Studies  
Freie Universität Berlin

LECTURE SERIES WS 2010/2011  
**Human Rights in Contemporary Korea**

Organized by Prof. Dr. Hyo-Je Cho, DAAD-STAR Professor

**2 November 2010 (Tuesday) 18:00 h**  
**Ahn, Kyong-Whan:**  
“The ‘Economy-first’ policy and the human rights of Korea”

**16 November 2010 (Tuesday) 18:00 h**  
**Han, Geumsun:**  
“Fall into disfavor: An artist’s journey into the world of the down-and-out”

**7 December 2010 (Tuesday) 18:00 h**  
**Chun, Soonok:**  
“From dream to reality in South Korea: The social entrepreneur in fashion industry”

**4 January 2011 (Tuesday) 18:00 h**  
**Suh, Kyung Sik:**  
“Who are ‘Zainichi’ Koreans?”

**Moderation & Discussion**  
**Prof. Dr. Hyo-Je Cho**  
DAAD-STAR Professor  
Institute of Korean Studies (IKS)  
Freie Universität Berlin

**Venue**  
Freie Universität Berlin  
“Silberlaube”  
Raum KL 24/122d  
Habelschwerdter Allee 45  
14195 Berlin-Dahlem

Freie Universität Berlin



## ‘Fall into disfavor: An artist’s journey into the world of the down-and-out’

16 November 2010

The lecture of Geumsun Han, a photographic artist and human rights activist, was a combination of personal reflection and a series of photo shows. Han started her talk by taking a bird’s eye view of the modern history of Korea, its achievements and sufferings, its despair as well as hope. It was followed by a three-part series of photo presentations, each of which represented different aspect of human rights in contemporary Korea. The first series dealt with the reality associated with the division of Korean Peninsula at the end of the World War II and the consequences of its continuing separation. Han’s haunting images of those Korean families - in the South as well as in the North - who were forced to separate from each other poignantly captured the very source of pain many Koreans still acutely feel. The next series described the stark contrast between the extremely rich segment of society and the extremely deprived community. This disparity, according to her, was caused by the rapid expansion of economy at the expense of those who were left behind. The focus of her attention was revolved around a place in the south of Han River where new high rises of luxurious apartment blocks were standing side by side with an urban shanty town. The comparison took a striking note which left an indelible mark on the mind of the audience. The final series touched upon the sight of the large-scale civil engineering work which was currently under way in the major rivers in the country. The construction project has been a source of great controversy recently because it has not only been done without due consideration of the environmental protection, but also trampled on the livelihood of ordinary peasants who depended their livelihood on the rivers. There has been a complete reversal of meaning in the project, i.e. from a nominal policy for the protection of rivers to an indiscriminate exploitation of rivers.



## ‘From dream to reality in South Korea: The social entrepreneur in fashion industry’

7 December 2010

In the talk given by Dr. Soonok Chun, an industrial relations expert and labor activist as well as social entrepreneur in Korea, the presentation began by introducing her connection with the city of Berlin even before the fall of its wall in 1989. Her stay in the city at the time made her awaken to the value of serious study in labor. She then went on to describe her youth, her parents and her siblings including her elder brother Chun Tae-il. Contrary to the general perception, her brother was a really cheerful person with compassion for those young workers in the garment factory around him. She recalls her brother as a ‘very funny man.’ Although the family was in extreme poverty they cared for each other. Working conditions for textile workers at the time were drastic and harsh. Sixteen hours’





work a day was considered normal and the physical, environmental and psychological deprivation of the sweatshops was beyond imagination. As a result young workers died a slow death every day. In spite of Tae-il's earnest effort to improve the condition for his co-workers through legal means (such as Labor Standard Law) every move was either blocked or fell on deaf ears. This eventually led Tae-il to the ultimate and fatal decision - to make himself a sacrifice for all the workers. His death on 13 November 1970 and its aftermaths were a turning point for not only the workers' movement in Korea but also for his family as well. Tae-il's mother, Ms So-seon Lee, became a workers' activist herself bearing the full brunt of all the hardship. Yet, Lee did what she did because it was a promise that she made to her dying son. Dr. Soonok Chun followed the path of her brother, working briefly in a factory herself before she made the decision to study in Britain. She wanted to know the real causes of things - why workers should live the endless miserable life despite all the difficulties that they had to endure? The study led her to earn a doctorate in industrial relations which was followed by a stint as a factory worker in Seoul, then research position for the labor movement, and finally as a social entrepreneur in the garment industry. She is now running a sort of sewing workers' co-op - Sudagongbang - which produces good quality clothing for high street retailing. The 'company' is a collaborative project of thirty skilled women sewing workers and is holding an annual 'fashion show' in December. The show is run by workers themselves as well as by celebrities. Chun says the enterprise is gradually 'reducing' the level of debt incurred through its operation. She believes that her effort might be just one of many possible alternatives on the part of workers to counter the relentless forces of neoliberal globalization.

## “Who are ‘Zainichi’ Koreans?”

4 January 2011

In the final session of the lecture series, Professor Kyung Sik Suh, of the Human Rights Department in Tokyo Keizai University, began by clarifying the term ‘Zainichi.’ “Zainichi” is a jargon term currently used in Japan to refer to permanent alien residents. Due to the fact that most of the permanent alien residents in Japan are of Korean ethnicity, “Zainichi” is used synonymously to indicate all ethnic Korean residents of Japan. “Korean residents in Japan,” pronounced “Zainichi Chosenjin” in Japanese, refers to all Korean people and their descendants that live in the former colonist country of Japan after the Japanese Empire annexed their nation Chosŏn/Korea. “Zainichi” are people who relocated in Japan due to colonial rule, and stayed there even after the Japanese surrender in 1945. And yet, as a result of multiple factors such as the North-South division of Korea, the birth of and subsequent tensions between the two political entities, and the absence of formal diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea (from 1948 to 1965) and Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (from 1948 to the present), the “Zainichi” are refugees confined within the enclosed space of Japan and acknowledged as nothing more than “the Other” within that space. Knowing about “Zainichi” is very important to have a proper comprehension of Korea and Korea-Japan relation. As a final analysis the existence of “Zainichi” must be seen as a human rights issue, i.e. an infringement of fundamental rights of every human being to lead a decent life on the basis of equal worth and equal respect.



## Other Special Lectures

### “On the Current Reunification Policy of the South Korean Government”

23 November 2009

Dr. Sung Wook Nam, who was a Professor for North Korean Studies at Korea University, the president of the Institute for National Security and special adviser to the President of the Republic of Korea, held a lecture on the military strategy of North Korea and the chance for a lasting freedom in the North-East Asian region. This lecture was organized in cooperation with the Center for Area Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.



Dealing with the critical questions, whether a diplomatic approach is possible, and even whether an end of conflict is realistic; Nam described the diplomatic conditions in the region, drew up a conceivable scenario, and presented his expectation that the regime of North Korea would be faced with a political change. In the end, he pointed out that South Korea needs decisive politics, and referred confidently to the outstanding Six-Party Talks states which would like to bring North Korea to concessions. Looking at the experiences of the German reunification, Nam expressed a possibility of reunification in the Korean peninsula.

### “Experiencing Korea as a Foreign Journalist”

28 January 2010



Ms. Anne Schneppen, who had worked as a foreign correspondent of the famous German daily newspaper “Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung” (FAZ) in Seoul, gave a lecture at the IKS. She not only gave an exceedingly interesting insight into the general work of a foreign correspondent in Korea, but also spoke about her personal experiences in Seoul, including how she experienced some of the most far-reaching political events and developments in Korea during her tenure from a professional journalist's point of view: the impeachment of the late South Korean President Roh Moo-Hyun etc. Furthermore, Ms. Schneppen added some of the fundamental problems and issues of the journalistic engagement with Korea in the discussion.

### “Strategic Changes of North Korea under Kim Jong Il and the Nuclear Problem”

11 May 2010

Professor Alexander Vorontsov, the Head of the Korean Studies Section of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, held a special lecture. About 25 people took part in the event, welcoming Prof. Vorontsov





as one of the leading Russian experts on North Korea who had studied at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang in the 1980s. After a short excursion into North Korean history, he gave a profound analysis on the development of North Korean politics after the death of Kim Il Sung in 1994 and the start of the so-called Sôngun policy under Kim Jong Il. He argued that North Korea would never give up its nuclear program because it is the one and only guarantee for the survival of its political system. But he pointed out that even under these circumstances, a constant effort for dialogue is the only means to foster a détente policy on the Korean Peninsula. He also emphasized the meaning of the Six-Party Talks.

## “The Kwangju Uprising - A Nightmare in Broad Daylight”

18 May 2010



Gebhard Hielscher, a journalist and former correspondent of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, held a special lecture at the IKS on the Kwangju Uprising that occurred in May 1980 in South Korea. It was exactly 30 years after the incident that turned out to be so important for modern Korean history. Mr. Hielscher was one of the very few foreign correspondents who stayed in Kwangju and delivered reports and photographs to the world-wide public at that time. In the event, about 30 people took part and the

audience was captured by the dramatic descriptions of an eye-witness report, a very rare occasion for everyone interested in modern Korean history. Apart from the report, his historical analysis of the incident was also a gain for the audience. The liveliness of his description, the precise investigation of facts and the sharpness of his analysis reminded one of his book, “38 x Korea”, which was a milestone publication in a time, when there were very few general books on Korea published in German.

## “Insight North Korea”

8 June 2010

Dr. Werner Kamppeter, the former head representative of the Seoul Office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), gave a lecture at the IKS, giving a descriptive and graphic account of his personal impressions on his visits to North Korea with a title “Insight North Korea”.



Especially his latest visit to the country in the aftermath of the Cheonan incident, and thus in the midst of the increasing confrontation between the two Koreas, was of particular importance. Dr. Kampeter, who met several high-ranking officials from the North Korean Worker's Party during his latest trip to the North, indicated that he could not share the image of a North Korea in war mobilization and crisis mode transported by the media at that time. His lecture was accompanied by an impressive collection of photos illustrating impressions of a country unknown to most of the audience.

## “Reunification and Christian Church“

4 July 2010

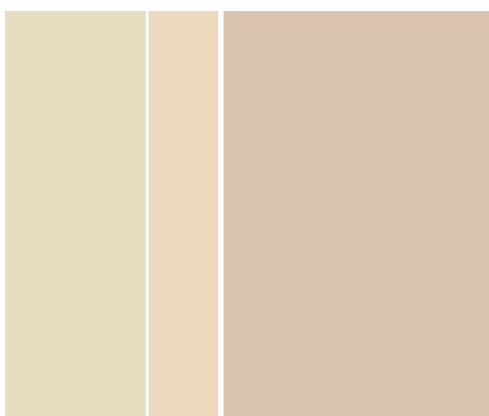
Emeritus Professor Dr. Samuel Lee, formerly general secretary of UNESCO's Korea office and chairman of the Association of Korean Philosophy Studies, visited Germany as a visiting scholar supported by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES). Staying in Berlin, he visited the IKS and gave a talk on the reunification movement and the role of Christian church in South Korea. As a Christian movement activist, Lee reflected the previous practices of reunification movement led by Christian churches in Korea, with a special focus on their learning from Germany.



## “Intellectuals and Politics in Korea“

7 December 2010

Prof. Chongoh Lee, a visiting scholar at the IKS gave a talk on the topic of “intellectuals and politics in Korea”, raising a question on the peculiar roles of intellectuals in politics in Korea. After his impressive presentation on the topic with a historical perspective, an active discussion proceeded on the various issues covering the current political debates in Korea.





# Guest Professors & Visiting Scholars

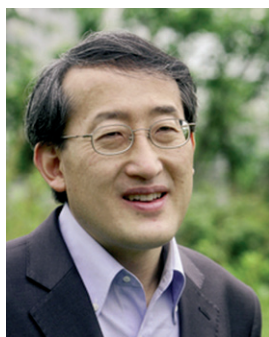
## Dr. Sonja Häußler - Korea Foundation Visiting Professor



January - December 2010

As a Visiting Professor dispatched from the Korea Foundation, Dr. Sonja Häußler, an expert of Korean literatures and culture, stayed at the IKS throughout the year 2010. During the term, she provided our students with various courses: such as Cultural Politics, Introduction into Korean Culture, Continuity and Change in the Regional Culture in Korea, Tradition and Modernity in Korean Literature, and Construction of Historical Images in Contemporary Korea. She also carried out her own research project on the intellectual history and cultural heritage of Korea, and participated in international research projects. Dr. Häußler studied Oriental Philology at Leningrad State University and received her Ph.D. in Korean philology at St. Petersburg University. She worked at Humboldt Universität Berlin and the ELTE University in Budapest, and has taught at Hamburg University and Vienna University.

## Prof. Dr. Hyoje Cho - DAAD STAR Professor



March 2010 - February 2011

Prof. Dr. Hyoje Cho, who is a sociologist and a human rights expert, was invited to the IKS as a DAAD STAR Professor, which was designed to strengthen regional studies in German academic institutes. During his staying for a year, he taught various courses specialized in human rights, civil society and democracy in Korea and East Asia (Civil Society on Democracy in Contemporary Korea, Human rights in Korea and East Asia, Questions of Human Rights in Korea, Great Debate on Democracy in Korea etc.). In addition to these regular academic events, he organized a special lecture series on the Human Rights in Korea at Freie Universität Berlin, inviting four prominent experts and activists who are working in Korea and Japan. He also conducted his own research projects, published a translated book in Korea and several scholarly articles, and strengthened academic networks in Europe through various channels. Prof. Cho studied at Oxford University and received his Ph.D. in the Department of Social Policy at the London School of Economics. Since 2000, he has been a professor at the Department of Social Science in the Songkonghoe University in Seoul and served as a director of the Graduate School of Civil Society for seven years at the same university.



## Dr. Hak Joon Kim - Alexander von Humboldt Fellow

July 2010

Dr. Hak Joon Kim, a political scientist and a former professor of Seoul National University (SNU), visited the IKS as an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow. This was his second visit to Germany as a Humboldt fellow, after the first visit in the early 1990s. During his stay at the IKS, he conducted research



on the perception of East German citizens on the results of the reunification. For this purpose, he visited various places belonging to the territory of former East Germany and carried out interviews with several experts. Kim studied at the Seoul National University and received his Ph.D. degree from Pittsburgh University in the USA. After having been appointed as a professor in the Department of Political Science of SNU, he later served as President of Incheon University and as the president of the leading daily newspaper, Donga Ilbo, in Korea. Currently he is the senior adviser of the newspaper.

## Prof. Sang Ran Lee

A literary studies specialist, Professor Sang Ran Lee from Sogang University in Seoul, stayed in Berlin as a visiting scholar of the IKS for six months (July - Dec. 2010).



## Kihyeok Kim

An officer in the Ministry of unification in Korea, Mr. Kihyeok Kim, came to the IKS from October 2010 for 18 months. As an expert of reunification policies, he carries out research on the economic cost of reunification, focusing on the experiences of Germany and exploring its potential implications for the Korean Peninsula (Oct. 2010 - Apr. 2012).

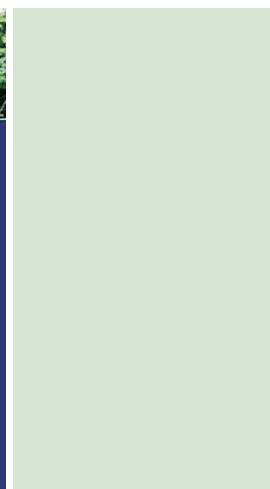
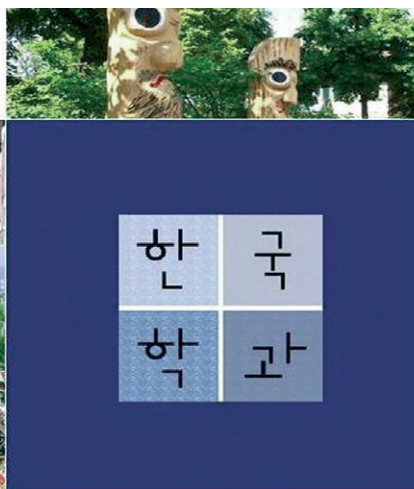
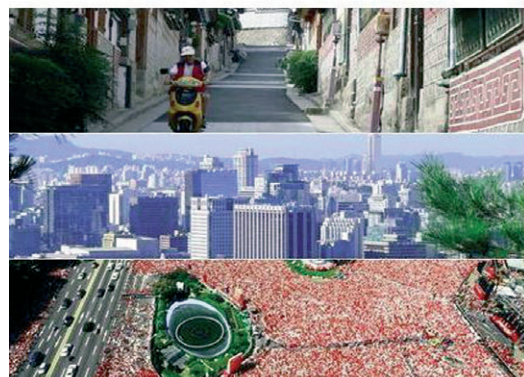


## Prof. Chong Oh Lee

A sociologist, professor Chong Oh Lee from Myungji University in Seoul, stayed from the end of September to mid-December 2010 at the IKS, carrying out research on the reform of the welfare state and social policies in Germany and searching for their implications for the reconstruction of welfare politics in South Korea (Sept. - Dec. 2010).



## Institut für Koreastudien



# Study Programs

## Regular Education Programs

### Semester Courses

As an academic institute at the Freie Universität Berlin, the IKS regularly provides various lectures and seminars on Korea-related topics. The courses of the IKS are in general comprised of mainly two parts: language courses and social scientific lectures and seminars (politics, society, economy, culture and thoughts). Our language courses are systematically constructed to train our students to swiftly reach an advanced level of language competence. Currently, two regular lecturers are co-managing the programs, supported by two adjunct language teachers. The second part of academic training and education are the courses offered by our research and teaching staff including the institute's director, research fellows, post-doctoral research fellow, adjunct lecturers, guest professors and visiting scholars. This year, we provided various academic programs for students during each semester, which were also open to the public. They covered wide-ranging topics on the structure and dynamics of the Korean society: such as history, intellectual history, the political party system, reunification policy of the Korean Peninsula, human rights, civil society, social policy, labor relations and cultural change, among others.

### Colloquia

In order to build and strengthen the academic community, the IKS encourages its members to share their research products with each other. The Institute's Colloquium is the very platform to meet these needs. Throughout the semester, our academic staffs present their current projects, and guest professors and visiting scholars are also invited to present their topics. Special lectures by external experts also take place in this framework. Occasionally, students writing theses for graduation may also have the opportunity to present their projects. The colloquium can be also combined with our special lecture series and with a joint colloquium operated together with the Institute of Japanese Studies. During the summer and winter semesters of the year 2010, various interesting topics were covered.

Meanwhile, the IKS also provides doctoral students, not only at our institute but also throughout Germany, whose thematic focuses are closely related to Korea, with a chance to present their dissertation projects once or twice a year. In April 2010, the third doctoral colloquium took place, in which our researchers and external doctoral candidates presented their respective dissertations, bringing interesting issues to light in politics, culture and economy in and around Korea.





## Further Education Activities

### Semester Preparation Courses

4-15 October 2010

The semester preparation course, which was first introduced in 2009, offers students both a general introduction of the Institute of Korean Studies and into the Korean studies course, and specific introductory lectures, e.g. in Korean history, politics, economics and society. The main focus of the two-week long preparation course is put on an introduction into the Korean language. Therefore, the students received four hours of introductory language training per day. The now-institutionalized semester preparation courses start two weeks before the official beginning of the regular semester.

### Social Science Teachers' Workshop

26 - 28 November 2010



The IKS research and teaching staffs provided a workshop for school teachers in Germany in the field of social studies (*Sozialkunde*). The aim of this event, which was initiated and supported by the Korea Foundation and held at the Seminar Center of Freie Universität Berlin, was to give the teachers a better understanding of Korea's history, politics, society and culture. In total, ten lectures were held both by the IKS' own staff and external experts. A special collection of data on Korea's history, philosophy, politics, religion and modern culture (204 pages) was compiled, printed and distributed among the participants. A Korean music and dance performance by Myunghyun Park and Bo-Sung Kim gave the participants an additional glimpse of Korean traditional culture. Seventeen teachers from nine German states took part in the workshop. Thirteen of the teachers came from the territory of the former East Germany.

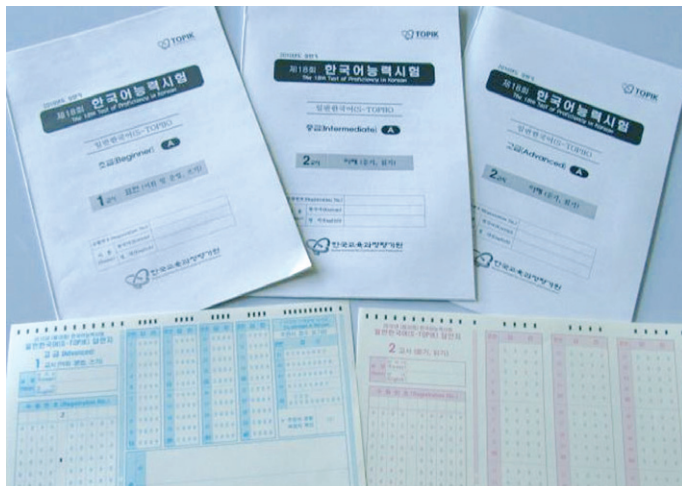
### Calligraphy Course

As an addition to the regular courses of the IKS, Zen Master Byong Oh Sunim, once again held a calligraphy course during the summer term 2010. This time the emphasis was on Hangeul calligraphy. Also as part of the course, on 14 October 2010, the President of the Korea Calligraphy Association, Young-Moon Byun, held a special lecture titled "Better Understanding of Traditional Calligraphy Culture", which dealt with the philosophical essence of Chinese characters rooted in Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, and the development of Chinese characters from the oracle bone, seal and square characters and other styles of writing.



## Student News

### TOPIK Test at the IKS



17 April 2010

The Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK), the official state-approved test in Korea to evaluate the Korean language capacities of non-native speakers, which is managed by the Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation, took place at the IKS. A passing score on this exam is usually a prerequisite for an enrollment at Korean universities. This year, 11 out of 25 applicants for the basic level of the test were first semester students of the IKS, and they all passed the test successfully.

### KLTI Essay Contest Prizes



8 November 2010

As already in the previous years, an essay contest was organized by the Korean Literature Translation Institute (KLTI) in this year with a topic related to the collection of short stories, "The Last Four and a Half Seconds of my Life," by Suk-je Sung. Among the 32 participants from six German universities having Korean studies departments, seven were from the IKS. As a result, the first prize went to Katrin Arendt and the third prize to Jasmin Kam. Both are our IKS students.

### Exchange Students

Among our students, 13 were selected and dispatched to our partner universities in Seoul - such as Ewha, Sogang, Yonsei and Korea University - as exchange students in the year 2010. This program provides the students with excellent opportunities not only to learn Korean language but also to gain a more grounded understanding of Korea through direct participation in Korean life.





# Events and Visitors

## Lange Nacht der Wissenschaften



5 June 2010

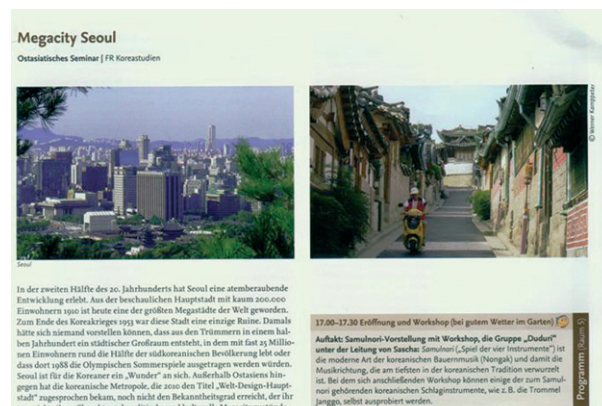
The annual event of the Freie Universität, “*Lange Nacht der Wissenschaften*” (Long Night of Science) took place at the IKS as well. This year, we organized special events under the title of “Megacity Seoul”. At first, a historical event took place by planting two Changsûng poles, which were erected and unveiled in a solemn ceremony at the entrance of the IKS building. For this, an extraordinary performance of the famous Korean Changsûng carver, Mr. Jong-Heung

Kim, was presented, who represents two Korean intangible cultural treasures - “Hahoe Pyôlsin-gut” mask dance (No 69) and traditional wood carving (No 108). In addition, he directly carved two other Changsûng which were erected later in the IKS front garden as well.

After the opening speeches and welcoming addresses were given with a Samulnori performance by the group ChonDungSori, four stimulating scholarly presentations continued the program. It started with a lecture by Dr. Hee Seok Park on “The Old Seoul before 1945.” Hannes B. Mosler elucidated “Works of the Architect Kim Su-Geun,” who constructed various important buildings, giving interesting insights into the interplay between political power and architecture. The third lecture by Richard Pfennig, M.A., was on “Megacity Seoul in Korean Films.” Finally, the presentation of Seoul’s development was rounded up by Prof. Eun-Jeung Lee, whose lecture was on “Changing into a Megacity? The expansion of Seoul from the 1960s to 1990s”, which described the period of Seoul’s astonishing rise as the “Wonder on the Han River” amidst economic growth under development dictatorship.

These lecture series were followed by reports of several students who had been to Seoul as exchange students at different universities, who delivered an amusing glimpse into student’s life in Seoul and into the megacity’s subculture to the audience. Every visitor received a lottery ticket for a great lottery, which took place at 10 p.m., while various prizes were endowed. The lucky winner of the first prize - a one-week all-inclusive trip to Korea - was a second semester BA student of the IKS. A joint music performance called “We are singing S(e)oul” by the students and staff of the IKS under the guidance of Dr Myung Joon Park was the closing highlight of the “Long Night” event. From eleven p.m. until one a.m. in the morning, some guests with never-ending staying power were entertained by showing the Korean movie “Moment to Remember.”

For the whole day, an exhibition of photographs was taking place, which showed different facets of lives in Seoul, inside the IKS building. This time, all events including the Changsûng poles were generously sponsored by the Seoul Tourism Organization (STO).



## Further Events

### Presentation of a traditional Korean Tea Ceremony

3 May 2010

A traditional Korean Tea Ceremony was presented at the IKS by Ms. Ms Eunjung Han, who came from the Myong-Won Cultural Foundation in Seoul with her two assistants as an organizer of the event especially for advertising the traditional Korean culture around the world.



### Hanbok Festival

11 October 2010

A Hanbok Festival was organized for the IKS first-year students in the Korean Cultural Center (KCC). Hanbok refers to the Korean traditional costume. For most of them it was the first encounter with traditional Korean clothing as part of traditional Korean culture. The students tried on a self-chosen Hanbok, and they were also taught about the different types and styles of Hanbok as well as how to fix bands, tie bows etc. This event was not only very instructive but also a great fun for everybody.



### Tandem Party

3 November 2010

A “Tandem Party” took place at the IKS for the first time. “Tandem” is a university program that brings students from different areas with different mother tongues together and complements one another in learning the languages of the others. This event was held one week after the university’s centrally organized Tandem Party and more than fifty students came to the event. At the party, the students also enjoyed eating “T’ongil Pibimbap”, which was jointly prepared for this event by the IKS staffs and students. Through free conversations among the participants amidst a relaxed atmosphere, our freshmen got to know at least one Tandem partner. This evening paved a way for better conditions to learn languages.





## Visitors

### AKS Research Team for Textbook Analysis

22 October 2009



Within the framework of a project, "Correct Introduction of Korea", managed by the Korean Cultural Exchange Center in the Academy of Korean Studies, the research team responsible for the European area, Prof. Dr. Nanhee Koo, Ms. Jaeyun Jeong and Ms. Youjong Shin, visited the IKS-FU. This project is designed to investigate how Korea is introduced and dealt with in the school text-books of various countries, and to improve the contents and make correction of mistakes.

It is expected to accelerate exchanges with various forms such as education, exchanges of text book experts, seminars for mutual understanding on text books and field researches etc. This time, the research team had an extensive meeting with Prof. Dr. Eun Jeung Lee, at which they discussed the educational environment in Germany and delivered knowledge on the situation in Korea, exchanging opinions on the development of the project - especially, how to effectively carry out the project in Germany and German speaking countries. Apart from the visit to the IKS, the research team also visited the Georg Eckhardt international text book institute located in Braunschweig to discuss the contents on Korea in the German text books; donated Korean-related materials, so that Korea can be more easily and accurately covered in German speaking education areas; and further searched for suitable measures to intensify cooperation with each other.

### Three Parliamentary Members

12 January 2010



Three representatives from the National Assembly of South Korea, Mr. Hyo-Dae Ahn, Mr. Seok-Ho Kang and Mr. Hee-Mok Won, visited the IKS together with the Ambassador of the ROK in Germany, His Excellency Mr. Jung-Il Choi and Ms. Young-Joon Min, the director of the Berlin Office of the Korea Foundation. It was a visit to explore how to support Korean studies in foreign countries in order to enhance the national brand of Korea in the world. Having listened to an

introduction on the IKS by Prof. Eun-Jeung Lee, the visitors exchanged opinions with us and each other.



## Publications

### Books

- Cho, Hyoje. 2010. *진보와 보수의 두 가지 이데올로기 (Two Ideologies of Progress and Conservative)*, Translation of the Book, *From Ideologies to Public Philosophies*, by Paul Schmaker, Seoul: Humanitas.
- Häußler, Sonja/ Csoma, Mozes (ed). 2010. *Proceedings of the International Conference on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Hungary*. Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University.
- Lee, Eun-Jeung/Fröhlich, Thomas (ed). 2010. *Staatsverständnis in Ostasien*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Lee, Eun-Jeung / Hyukbaek Lim (ed.). 2010. *한반도는 통일 독일이 될 수 있는가?: (Can the Korean Peninsula be reunified to be a Reunified Germany?: Lessons from the 20 Years' Anniversary of the Collapse of the Berlin Wall for the Reunification of the Korean Peninsula)*. Peace and Democracy Institute. Korea University. Seoul: Songjung (Translation by Hee-Seok Park and Myung Joon Park)

### Journal Articles and Book Chapters

- Ballbach, Eric J./Eun-Jeung Lee. 2010. “핵심 개입인가 단순 동행인가? 브뤼셀의 대북한 정책 맥락에서 조명하는 EU의 대북한 및 동아시아 안보 정책.” In: *Can the Korean Peninsula be reunified to be a Reunified Germany?: Lessons from the 20 Years' Anniversary of the Collapse of the Berlin Wall for the Reunification of the Korean Peninsula*. Peace and Democracy Institute. Korea University. Seoul: Songjung
- Cho, Hyo-Je. 2010. “Two concepts of human rights in contemporary Korea.” *Development and Society* Vol.39, Nr.2: 299-325
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- Lee, Eun-Jeung. 2010. “Der Traum vom starken Staat. Das Staatsverständnis von Yu Kil-chun”. In: Fröhlich, Thomas/ Lee, Eun-Jeung (Hg.). *Staatsverständnis in Ostasien*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, S. 21-44

- Lee, Eun-Jeung. 2010. "In Search of Korean Identity - From Self-Peripheralization to World Power". In: Häußler, Sonja/ Cosma, Mozes (Hg.). *Proceedings of the International Conference on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Hungary*. Eötvös University Press, S. 107-117.
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## Presentations

### Eric J. Ballbach

- "Football and Development in Nigeria and South Korea", Discussion series "Eine Welt - Eine Zukunft", Berlin, 22 June 2010
- "Between Autonomy and Influence? North Korea's Foreign Policy Behavior vis-à-vis the "Six-Party Talks" and the Neorealist Foreign Policy Theory", The 5th World Congress of Korean Studies: Korean Studies for the Advancement of Global Civilization. Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan, 25 - 28 October 2010
- "Zwischen Autonomie und Einfluss? Nordkoreas außenpolitisches Verhalten in den "Six-Party Talks" und die neorealistische Außenpolitiktheorie", Koreatage 2010: Korea im Wandel, Freie Universität Berlin, 6 November 2010

### Holmer Brochlos

- "Teaching Korean grammar for beginners: Two different approaches", The 3rd EAKLE Workshop, London, UK, 8 - 11 April 2010
- "Present and future of educating translators of Korean literature into German", The KLTI Berlin Forum, Berlin, 23 April 2010
- "North Korea 2010 - Image cultivation without any changes?", The Joint Seminar of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the Korean Institute for Peace Affairs, Wildbad Kreuth, 10 - 12 September 2010

## **Hyo-Je Cho**

- “The response of South Korean human rights movement to the North Korean situation -Lessons for global human rights movement”, Human Rights Conference: Global unity and diversity in human rights and democracy, Groningen University, Groningen, The Netherlands, 21-22 October 2010

## **Sonja Häußler**

- “Aspekte des ost-westlichen Kulturtransfers am Beispiel handschriftlicher Quellen des 19. Jahrhundert”, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, 23 January 2010

## **Eun-Jeung Lee**

- “In Search of Korean Identity”, International Conference: 20th Anniversary of Establishing Diplomatic Relations between Hungary and Korea, ELTE (Eötvös Lorándtudományi Egyetem), Budapest, Hungary, 25 October 2009
- “Korean Discourses on Identity”, Conference on Identity and Identity Politics Today, Dahlem Humanities Center, Berlin, 8 - 9 April 2010
- “Some Reflections on Korean Political Science in Germany”, The BK 21 Korean Studies International Conference: Globalisation of Korean Political Science, Korea University, Seoul, Korea 25 April 2010
- “The Western Modernity and the East Asian Modernity, its Approach of political ideas”, International Conference: Modernities and Cities of East-Asia - the View of the History of Civilization, Seoul City University, Seoul, 24 - 25 August 2010
- “Discourse on East Asia in contemporary Korea”, The 5th World Congress of Korean Studies: Korean Studies for the Advancement of Global Civilization, Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan, 25 - 28 October 2010
- “Traum von einem starken Staat. Staatsidee von Yu Kil-chun”, Koreatage 2010: Korea im Wandel, Freie Universität Berlin, 5 - 6 November 2010

## **Hannes B. Mosler**

- “Institutional Change under the microscope: Policy Process Analysis of South Korean Political Party Chapters’ Reform in 2004.” The 5th World Congress of Korean Studies: Korean Studies for the Advancement of Global Civilization, Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan, 25 - 28 October 2010
- “Institutioneller Wandel unter dem Mikroskop: Politikprozessanalyse der Reform der Parteiorganisationen auf Wahlkreisebene 2004.” Koreatage 2010: Korea im Wandel, Freie Universität Berlin, 5 - 6 November 2010

## **Hee-Seok Park**

- “Transformation of old-religious culture to protest-medium in the contemporary”, Koreatage 2010: Korea im Wandel, Freie Universität Berlin, 5 - 6 November 2010
- “A scholar and poet in two worlds: A Lecture on Mirok Li”, Presentation at the Cultural Center of the Korean Embassy in Berlin, October 2010

- “Mediator between the West and the East world: A Lecture on Mirok Li”, Presentation at the Gasteig (city culture center of Munich), Munich, November 2010


## **Myung Joon Park**

- “Flows of Policy Knowledge and Institutional Dynamics of East Asian Capitalisms: Attention to the Roles of Korean Actors in Learning and Transferring Policy Ideas towards Democratic- and Liberal Welfare States”, Presentation at the Research Colloquium, Institute of Management, Freie Universität Berlin, 21 May 2010
- “Labor Movement and Social Dialogue in South Korea”, The 17<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Sociology: Sociology on the Move. International Association of Sociology. Gothenburg. Sweden, 11-17 July 2010
- “Consensual Politics and Welfare Reform in New Democracies: South Korea and Spain in Comparison”, The 7<sup>th</sup> EASP (East Asian Social Policy) Conference: Searching for New Paradigms in East Asia - Initiatives, Ideas and Debates, at the Sogang University, Seoul, Korea, 20 - 21 August 2010
- “Policy Actors and Institutional Change: The South Korean Experiences of Consensual Labour Reform”, The 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Korean Studies: Korean Studies for the Advancement of Global Civilization, Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan, 25 - 28 October 2010
- “Strukturierung und begrenztes Funktionieren des experimentalen Korporatismus in Neuen Demokratien.” Koreatage 2010: Korea im Wandel, Freie Universität Berlin, 5 - 6 November 2010

## **Interviews and Personal Lectures**

### **Eric J. Ballbach**

- “朝鲜再次提议与美国签署和平协议”, Interviewed by Germany’s international broadcaster Deutsche Welle, 12 January 2010
- “Банк для КИМ Чен Ира”, Interviewed by the Russian Economic Daily RBKdaily, 21 January 2010
- “朝鲜将从中国获得巨额投资”, Interviewed by Germany’s international broadcaster Deutsche Welle, 16 February 2010
- “Nordkorea ist eine Pufferzone für China” - warum der Korea-Konflikt nicht eskalieren darf, Interviewed by the internet news service detektor.fm, 26 May 2010
- “Korea: Krieg oder doch nur Propagandaschlacht?”, Interviewed by Radio LORA München, 26 May 2010
- “围绕天安舰 中国称正在评估各方信息”, Interviewed by Germany’s international broadcaster Deutsche Welle, 26 May 2010
- “Nordkorea beschießt Süden mit Granaten”, Interviewed by Deutschlandradio Wissen, 23 November 2010
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- Die Logik der nordkoreanischen Provokation: “Kim Jong Il ist kein irrationaler Akteur”, Interviewed by the news channel n-tv, 24 November 2010
  - Interviewed by the German News Agency dpa, 24 November 2010
  - Interviewed by the Austrian TV channel ORF, 25 November 2010

### **Holmer Brochlos**

- “100 years after Japanese colonization of Korea” interviewed by EBS TV (Korea), 25 June 2010



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