

Freie Universität Berlin  
Institute of Korean Studies

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Annual Report 2013


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## Director's Welcome



With this annual report, we give an overview of the manifold activities of the Institute of Korean Studies (IKS) at the Freie Universität Berlin. The IKS is an institution dedicated to teaching and research. Most of the energy of its staff is absorbed by the organisation and support of our undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students (numbering around 170 in total), as well as post-doctoral researchers and visiting fellows. However, in this report, we concentrate on research and other activities at the IKS.

With respect to research, we continued with two projects that we started in 2009 and 2010, namely, 'Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation' and 'Sharing the German Government Documents on Unification and Integration', supported respectively by the Academy of Korean Studies in Seongnam and the Ministry of Unification in Seoul. Furthermore, two new projects were initiated in 2013. One of them is titled 'Knowledge Transfer as Intercultural Translation'. This project, taking into account cultural and institutional differences, is intended to identify the conditions for the 'translation' of certain results of German unification research into the Korean context in order to establish their transferability. The other project is affiliated with the SFB 980 'Episteme in Motion' and focuses on the



rise of private Confucian academies during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries in Korea. This, surprisingly, led to pluralisation and at the same time orthodoxisation of knowledge.

Apart from its teaching and research activities, the IKS organised nine international workshops and conferences and about 20 special lectures, including a lecture series on North Korean culture. As in previous years, in August, the IKS organised a training program for South Korean civil servants on German unification issues and, in November, a workshop for German high school teachers on the history, culture and society of Korea.

The IKS had the privilege of hosting 13 visiting scholars, among them the former South Korean Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik, three former ministers, Sohn Hak-kyu, Kim Du-Kwan and Yoon Young-Kwan, and the former President of the Trilateral Commission, Choi Jong-tae. Students and researchers alike benefitted enormously from their direct political experience and their profound knowledge of Korean politics.

At the German-Korean Forum that took place in Goslar in June 2013, the IKS coordinated the Junior Forum. Many of our students attended and thus had a chance to meet Joachim Gauck, President of the Federal Republic of Germany. The students themselves were in charge of the presentation for the IKS on the '13th Long Night of Sciences' at the Freie Universität in June. They even produced a film on how a K-pop group rises to fame in Korea. In autumn, the first generation of BA-Plus students returned from South Korea after completing a one-year exchange program.

Although there is certainly room for improvement, I believe that the IKS can look back on another successful year. I highly appreciate the dedicated efforts of the staff and students and am grateful for the attention and recognition the institute receives inside and outside the Freie Universität.

Prof. Dr. Lee Eun-Jeung  
Director of the Institute of Korean Studies

# Introducing our Staff



f.l.t.r. Alexander Pfennig, Kyung-Bo Noh, Dr. Hak-Jae Kim, Dr. Kern-Soo Yoon, Hee-Kyoung Chang, Arne Bartzsch, Andrea Großkopf, Eric Ballbach, Dr. Holmer Brochlos, Dr. Eun-Hee Kim, Dr. Andreas Müller-Lee, Young-Su Kim, Chiwan Lee, Daniela Claus, Dr. Eunju Bährisch, Irene Maier, Gabriel Dae-In Lux, Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee, Woochang Jung, Anselm Huppenbauer, Dr. Werner Pfennig, Jun.-Prof. Dr. Hannes B. Mosler, Prof. Dr. Kang-sik Kim, Dung Vu Tien

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# Research Projects

## Transfer of Knowledge as Intercultural Translation

(Supported by the German Research Council DFG – SFB 580)

2013-2015

This project is part of the Collaborative Research Centre SFB 580 ‘Social Developments in Post-Socialistic Societies: Discontinuity, Tradition, Structural Formation’, which was supported by the German Research Foundation DFG during 2000-2012. It is a so-called transferproject of SFB 580 based on thecooperation between the Centre for Social Sciences, University of Halle, and the Institute of Korean Studies, Freie Universität Berlin with the Ministry of Unification of the Republic of Korea serving as practice partner. The main goal of this research is to assess how the research results of SFB 580on the transformation processes in East Germany and in Eastern Europe can be transferred to Korea. The obtained knowledge includes selected patterns of explanation, tools of analysis and empirical findings of transformation, which we can draw from the ample research body of SFB 580. Specifically, we are going to test the transferability of seven fields of research: (1) Labour market, (2) Entrepreneurship over the course of transition, (3) Changes in the management of small and medium-sized businesses in the industrial sector, (4) Changes and cooperation of elites, (5) Decentralisation as an institutional driving force of system change, (6) Social change and subjective wellbeing and (7) Social and political change and adolescent transitions to adulthood.

Our team’s task is to distil knowledge and ‘translate’ it for Korea. This task of translation and transfer goes far beyond their literal meanings. For this reason, we are developing a specific methodology that deals with the differences of culture and institutions between Korea and Germany. By this translation process, we aim to define various indicators in various fields that are likely to arise at a possible Korean reunification.

In 2013, various joint research activities were conducted in the context of the project: The project





German and Korean partners about all seven fields of research.

partners conducted joint research meetings for all seven fields in spring. Another joint workshop was held at the IKS in July with the topic ‘Unification and Transformation’ together with the Korea Peace Institute (see below). In October 2013, the German project partners attended a large-scale workshop at Ewha Womans University in Seoul, Korea. This workshop sparked valuable discussions among the

## Knowledge Transfer between the Conflicting Priorities of Pluralisation and Institutionalisation of Knowledge in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century Korea

(Supported by Freie Universität Berlin – affiliated with SFB 980)

2012-2016

In March 2013, Professor Lee Eun-Jeung and Dr. Andreas Müller-Lee joined the newly founded Collaborative Research Centre SFB 980 at Freie Universität Berlin ‘Episteme in Motion: Transfer of Knowledge from the Ancient to the Early Modern Period’, with an associated project entitled ‘Knowledge Transfer between the Conflicting Priorities of Pluralisation and Institutionalisation of Knowledge in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century Korea’.

The research project focuses on the establishment and diffusion of the *sōwŏn* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, that is, in the middle period of the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910). These private academies competed with the public universities of Sōnggyungwan and Hyanggyo, which were founded in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The rapid diffusion of the *sōwŏn* was closely linked to the rise of neo-Confucian scholars as a political force and was accompanied by considerable processes of differentiation and pluralisation of the neo-Confucian teachings in Korea. At the same time, a process of authorisation of knowledge took place, leading to a plural juxtaposition of authorities and of competing systems of norms, which also had both the political and economic power and the means to canonise their knowledge.

A number of interesting questions arise in this context. For example, how and in what form was knowledge pluralised in Korea under these conditions? How was this pluralised knowledge institutionalised so that the orthodoxy of neo-Confucianism was not challenged? These and other questions are addressed in the research project.

During the first funding period, the focus of the project is on formation and expansion of the *sōwŏn*, which complemented and competed with official educational institutions in the capital and especially in the countryside. The project is actively involved in concept group IV ‘Structure and Knowledge Change’ and organised a study day for the CRC that was held in January 2014.

## Sharing the German Government's Documents on Unification and Integration

(Supported by the Ministry of Unification, Republic of Korea)

Since 2010

This project has been running since 2010 with the support of the Ministry of Unification, Republic of Korea. Its aim is to collect and analyse documents produced by the German government during the process of unification and integration. In 2013, the research team produced four more volumes with eight books. By now, the research team has produced well over 50 volumes on a wide range of issues pertaining to German unification. The four latest volumes deal with topics as diverse as the role of the Federal Chancellor/Federal Chancellery and the Federal Foreign Office, the German economy before and after unification, the role of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, and women and families in the new German Federal States.

Inter alia, we researched the relationship between the two German states and Central Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union. We focused on the East German refugee crisis, the *Two plus Four* Negotiations between East and West Germany and the four Allied Powers, as well as the internal German cooperation during the process of unification. The division of tasks between the West German Chancellery and the West German Ministries of Economic Affairs and of Finance, the provision of West German economic aid to East Germany and, prominently, the arrangements for monetary, economic and social union were key issues. Other topics were the policies regarding women and families. We examined women's movements in East Germany, abortion legislation before and after unification, unemployment of women, kindergartens and alimony payments in pre- and post-unification Germany. The evolution of the roles of families and post-unification migration were additional subjects of study. The four new issues were published and provided to libraries in early 2014.

## Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation

(Supported by the Academy of Korean Studies - AKS)

2009-2014

This project involves collaboration between the respective Korean Studies institutes of Ruhr University Bochum and Freie Universität Berlin. It consists of several subprojects ranging from ancient Silla to modern Korea and enables researchers to examine Korea in a broad sense within the project. In June 2013, the research team organised a third conference, titled 'Integration Processes in the Circulation of Knowledge. Cases from Korea and Beyond', which was held at Ruhr Universität Bochum. The thematic focus of this conference was in accordance with the research outline and time plan of the project dealing with the secondary transformations of knowledge that accompany or ensue after the initial transfer, that is, cognitive and communicative processes through which new knowledge and its carriers are integrated into existing (canons of) knowledge. These include processes of interpretive adaptation, of dissection, selection and re-assemblage, of reduction and amplification, as well as of blending with existing cognitive structures. The diverse contributions from a wide range of research fields both support and enhance the project's essential assumptions about the modes of transfer and integration.



# Conferences and Workshops

## Podium Discussion 'Rapprochement through Contacts: The Significance of Informal Processes in German Unification and the Korean Question'

November 28, 2013

Germany's reunification was in many ways an extraordinary event, not least due to the enormous influence of informal processes and institutions. At the same time, however, the significance of such informal processes and institutions and their (inter-)relationship to and influence on formal structures in the different stages of German unification is addressed only tenuously by international scholarship. Against this background, the podium discussion 'Rapprochement through Contacts' – jointly organised by the Bertelsmann Foundation and the IKS – brought together political decision-makers and experts from Germany and Korea to discuss the influence of informal processes in Germany's reunification and their relevance to the Korean question.

Moderated by the journalist Theo Sommer (Die Zeit), the participants of the podium discussion – Manfred Stolpe, former Governor of Brandenburg and former Minister of Transport, Jeong Se-Hyun, President of Wonkwang University and former Minister of Unification of the Republic of Korea, Choi Dae-Seok, Professor of the Institute for Unification Studies at Ewha University in Seoul, and Ralf Rytlewski, Professor of Political Science at Freie Universität Berlin – debated similarities and differences in the respective situations of Germany and Korea regarding the significance of informal processes and structures to the eastern and northern part, respectively. Placing a particular emphasis on management of the relationships with the respective 'other', namely, East Germany and North Korea, the wide-ranging and lively discussion touched upon such questions what role informal processes and structures played in the various stages of German reunification and which aspects of German unification were particularly characterised by such informal structures, how informal processes and institutions fostered or hampered the effectiveness of formal structures and how the situation between North and South Korea may be assessed in this regard.

The conference was held in the context of Bertelsmann's 'Asia Briefings' and was the first ever event conducted within the remit of the FU-KoreaNet, a strategic institutional network that was established between FU Berlin and Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sogang





University and Ewha Womans University in 2012. Initiated in the context of FU Berlin's internationalisation strategy, this network aims to promote the joint performance of research and study projects, as well as the exchange of scientific and administrative personnel.

## First International FU-KoreaNet Conference '130 Years of German-Korean Relations'

November 29-30, 2013

In 2013, Germany and Korea marked their 130<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Since the two countries established relations in 1883, both the countries themselves and the relations between them have undergone a series of changes. The international conference 130 Years of German-Korean Relations addressed the history and contemporary status of this relationship.

Conducted within the remit of the FU-KoreaNet, the conference was structured in five panels. Following a comprehensive overview of the historical development of relations between Korea and Germany by Prof. Lee Eun-Jeung, the mutual impact of the two countries on one another was discussed from both German and Korean perspectives. Session three then addressed the historical development and current status of the economic relations between the two countries. While Jun.-Prof. Lee You-Jae from the University of Tübingen discussed (the human countenance of) development assistance and particularly focused on Korean migrant workers in Germany, Prof. Park Sung-Hoon from Korea University addressed both cooperation and competition. Session four tackled the political relations between Germany and Korea, focusing primarily on the notions of division and democracy, and was moderated by Prof. Park Myung-lim. In the first presentation of the panel, Prof. Bernd Stöver from Potsdam University fittingly talked about the Potsdam meeting and the significance of the last war conference of the allied forces for Germany and Korea. Jun.-Prof. Hannes Mosler from Freie Universität Berlin addressed the critical issue of party bans as a constitutional reality and law in Germany and Korea. The fifth session then addressed the diplomatic relations between the two



countries, focusing on division and reunification. Following the presentation of Dr. Liana Kang-Schmitz on the erratic relations between North Korea and East Germany, Prof. Jo Dongho discussed Germany's reunification and the possibility of a Korean reunification from the viewpoint of a Korean economist. The conference closed with a final discussion.

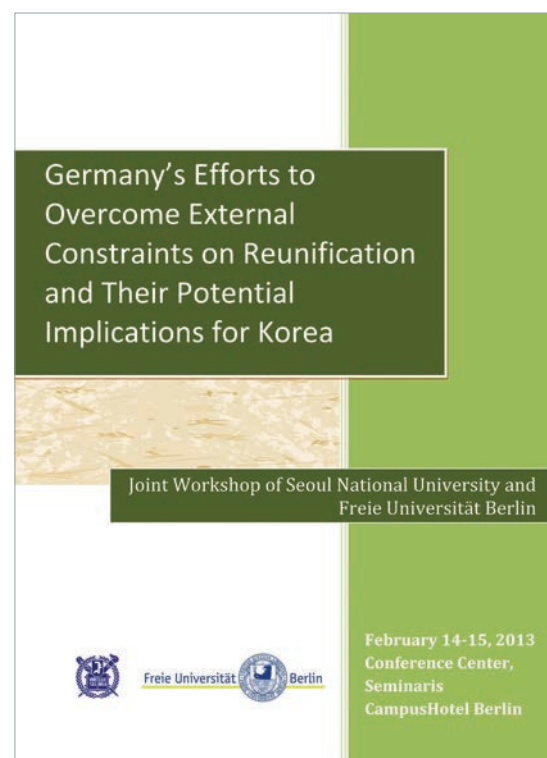
## International Workshop 'Germany's Efforts to Overcome External Constraints on Reunification and Their Potential Implications for Korea'

April 14-15, 2013

On February 14-15, 2013, the Institute of Korean Studies (IKS) of Freie Universität Berlin hosted a joint workshop in Berlin, in cooperation with Seoul National University (SNU) and other Korean institutions. The Korean delegation was led by Yoon Young-Kwan, Professor at SNU's Department of International Relations and former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea.

In the introductory session, Professor Roland Czada, Chair of Government and Public Policy at the University of Osnabrück, explained that the European Commission estimated that the cost of unification would amount to ten percent of the German GDP over at least 20 years. Prior to the *Two plus Four* negotiations, Germany spoke out against peace treaty negotiations (with 29 parties of the Second World War and the question of reparations being involved) and a *Four plus Two* format. Dr. Choi Kang of the Korea National Diplomatic Academy, in his statement in reply, talked about, inter alia, Chinese interests vis-à-vis the Korean Peninsula. The *Sunshine Policy*, Choi argued, is still deemed attractive in China.

The second session began with a presentation by Dr. Nikolas Busse, NATO correspondent of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* newspaper in Brussels. Mitterrand and Thatcher, Busse argued, wanted the negotiations on the future of Germany to span a whole decade. The Soviet Union was in favour of a neutral Germany or a Germany that would be divided between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The NATO summit in London in July 1990 proved decisive. Dr. Cha Do-Hyeon, Executive Vice President of the Korea Foundation, stressed the importance of regional arms control and disarmament, bearing in mind that, currently, there is no reliable channel for arms control negotiations. Korea's neighbours, Cha believes, are interested only in preserving the status quo. An agenda for negotiations between South and North would need to include confidence building and discussions on existing treaties and border guarantees.



Dr. Werner Pfennig of the IKS provided an interim assessment in the third session. In his opinion, it must be made clear to other countries that unification is better than the status quo because, after some time, division would not be regarded as temporary any more. The first step would be normalisation. Professor Geun Lee of SNU shed light on the similarities and differences between Germany and Korea. In both countries, the alliance with the United States may remain after unification. In Germany as well as in Korea, there may be no peace treaty. There are foreign troops on Korean soil, too, and the two Korean states, in their respective constitutions, also declared unification to be their goal. However, Korea, unlike Germany, never attacked its neighbours. In addition, the Soviet Union was in demise when Germany was unified, whereas in East Asia, the People's Republic of China is becoming stronger, not weaker. Finally, there was also more exchange between the two German states than there is between the two Koreas.

In the fourth session, Werner E. Ablaß, former Deputy Minister in the East German Ministry of Disarmament and Defence, described the unification negotiations between the two German states, the Two plus Four negotiations, as well as the dissolution of the East German National People's Army and the numerous East German paramilitary organisations. In the last presentation, Professor Lee Keun-gwan of SNU pointed out that the public discussion in Korea is focused on a peace treaty. However, the German example shows that a peace treaty may not be necessary. Germany introduced self-determination as a key element into the negotiations.

The closing session was centred on implications for the Korean Peninsula. It was suggested that confidence-building in third countries is one of the prerequisites for unification. German unification and European integration went hand in hand. Furthermore, a good working relationship and trust between leading politicians was paramount in making German unification possible – between Kohl, Bush, Gorbachev, Delors, Genscher and Dumas.

## Podium Discussion 'Just Another Crisis?'

April 17, 2013

On April 17, 2013, following weeks and months of heightened political tensions in Korea and in the midst of a downright hysteric media reporting on the Korean peninsula, the IKS organised a podium discussion on the latest developments in Korea and in particular the nuclear issue to plead in favour of greater objectivity in the debate and the provision of a more differentiated picture for the public on these developments. Moderated by Werner Pfennig of the IKS, the podium discussion brought together North Korea experts from Germany and Korea, namely, Mr. Yoon Young-kwan, former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea and Professor of International Relations at Seoul National University, Mr. Park Myung-lim, Professor of Political Science at Yonsei University, and Mr. Eric J. Ballbach, research fellow at the IKS.

Yoon Young-Kwan linked the complexity of the nuclear crisis to Korean history and particularly the policies of the previous two decades. He reminded the audience of a long line of historical moments in which rapprochement between North and South Korea and normalisation of international relations with North Korea were possible – and how these historic chances were repeatedly missed. One of those





historic moments, according to Prof. Yoon, was the period following the collapse of the Soviet Union, which fostered an economic crisis in the North. He stressed that, immediately after the breakdown of the Soviet Union, North Korea's nuclear threat was not as significant as it later became and, at the same time, German reunification raised hopes within South Korea that the realisation of a Korean unification process could be equally possible. According to Yoon, North Korean elites also believed in the realisation of international rapprochement and he cited various interviews from Western media with Kim Il Sung as ample evidence. "We have missed this chance", Prof. Yoon said, stressing that North Korea's later behaviour and its tactical manoeuvring certainly did not contribute to a durable solution of the issue. However, the short-term (and often short-lived) attempts to a solution that have been implemented thus far have

only addressed the symptoms, without resolving the fundamental problems and underlying causes.

Eric J. Ballbach argued for a perception of the nuclear crisis as a political ritual, not an exception. This would open the perspective to the domestic and foreign political functions of this crisis for the regime



in P'yŏngyang. The perceptions of external threats are not a danger to the North Korean state, but a vital condition for its existence, Ballbach argued. They are vital for the cohesion of North Korean society and they are a crucial argument used to legitimise those in power, as well as their domestic and foreign policies. He stressed that we should not forget that “North Korea’s rhetoric and its actual performance on the international stage are two different aspects”. This is what is behind North Korea’s permanent state of emergency and its provocative rhetoric. However, this is what also makes a solution to the crisis all the more difficult. How do you negotiate away a threat with a country that deems this threat vital to its very being?

The renowned expert on North Korea, Prof. Park Myung-lim, closed the podium discussion by casting a glance on possible future scenarios regarding the nuclear issue. He discussed various political options in terms of the historical context of the conflict and argued that the nuclear issue in its present constellation is much more than a “Northeast Asian problem”, but a supra-regional conflict that he described as “a litmus test for the international community”.

*The text is a translated and edited version of Christine Schreiber’s contribution to Campus Leben.*

## International Workshop ‘Hallyu in Europe – Comparison and Analysis’

April 10, 2013

*Hallyu* – or Korean Wave – refers to the growing popularity of movies, TV dramas and popular music from South Korea outside the Korean peninsula. While the term *Korean Wave* first referred to the increased consumption of South Korean popular culture in China, it quickly became synonymous with the Korean Wave’s ever-increasing dissemination throughout Asia. Contrary to the dominant popular culture from the U.S., *Hallyu* seems to provide greater space for identification for many Asian recipients. However, the phenomenon also spread beyond Asia, not least via the internet and particularly platforms such as Youtube, which provides easy access to and dissemination of information on Korea and its cultural heritage – and which enables the establishment and development of issue-





specific interest groups that function beyond local boundaries. In fact, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, *Hallyu* may be increasingly located in Europe. However, who are the consumers of *Hallyu* in Europe, what status does *Hallyu* have in the respective societal contexts and what are the prospects for Korean popular culture in the future? These and further questions were discussed at the international workshop ‘*Hallyu* in Europe – Comparison and Analysis’, organised by the IKS and held at FU Berlin’s Seminarzentrum in April 2013.

The workshop brought together experts from five different European universities, who discussed and compared the development of *Hallyu* in their respective countries. Presentations were given by Miriam Löwensteinova, Charles University, Czech Rep.; Stéphane Thévenet, Paris 3 University, France; Valentina Marinescu, University of Bucharest, Romania; Anna Yates, SOAS London, UK; and Daniela Claus, FU Berlin, Germany.

## Third Joint Workshop on ‘Korean Studies in Korea and Abroad’

July 12, 2013

On July 12, 2013, the Third Joint Workshop on Korean Studies in Korea and Abroad of the Institute of Korean Studies at Freie Universität and the Institute of Korean Studies at Yonsei University took place at the IKS. The title of this year’s workshop was ‘Introductory Courses in Korean Studies: Concepts, Experiences, Improvements’. The four different sessions dealt with basic concepts and structures at the two partner universities’ Korean Studies departments, experiences with introductory courses at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Yonsei University and Freie Universität Berlin, as well as with developments in Berlin, with a focus on trends in student enrolment, number of graduates and careers after graduation. The workshop closed with a discussion on a proposal for prospective joint research activities, with the aim of developing teaching materials for Korean Studies that are supposed to be preceded by meta-studies on various topics. The next joint workshop will be held 2014 in Seoul.





## Joint Workshop ‘Unification and Transformation’

July 1, 2013



On July 1, 2013, the IKS, the *Zentrum für Sozialforschung* (Center for Social Research) of the Martin-Luther-University in Halle-Wittenberg and the Korea Peace Institute (KPI) organised a Joint Workshop on ‘Unification and Transformation’, which was held within the remit of the DFG-funded Collaborative Research Centre 580, ‘Social Developments in Post-Socialistic Societies: Discontinuity, Tradition, Structural Formation’. The workshop was spearheaded by Mr. Jeon U-Taek of the KPI, Professor Everhard Holtmann of the Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena and Professor Lee Eun-Jeung of IKS. In total, three presentations were given: ‘Social and Political Change and Adolescent Transitions to Adulthood’ (Rainer Silbereisen, University of Jena), ‘Decentralised Decision-making in Politics and Administration’ (Everhard Holtmann, University of Halle-Wittenberg) and the ‘Helsinki Process and 2+4 Conference’ (Werner Pfennig, Freie Universität Berlin).

## Joint Workshop ‘Social Cohesion and Political Education’

July 5, 2013



On July 5, 2013, a joint workshop between the IKS and the South Korean ‘Social Science Korea Research Group’ of Cheongju University was held at FU Berlin. The workshop addressed the topic of “Social Cohesion and Political Education” and brought together Professor Huh Young-Sik of the Cheongju National University, Professor Gottfried Konzendorf of the Deutsche Universität für Verwaltungswissenschaften Speyer and Professor Lee Eun-Jeung of FU Berlin.

The participants discussed the problem of the terms that are used in Germany and Korea in order to explain adequately the so-called integration policy in a multi-cultural society. The term ‘interculturality’ was considered to be particularly useful by the Korean participants.

## Joint Workshop ‘Circulation of Knowledge and Social Sciences in Modern Korea’

July 13, 2013

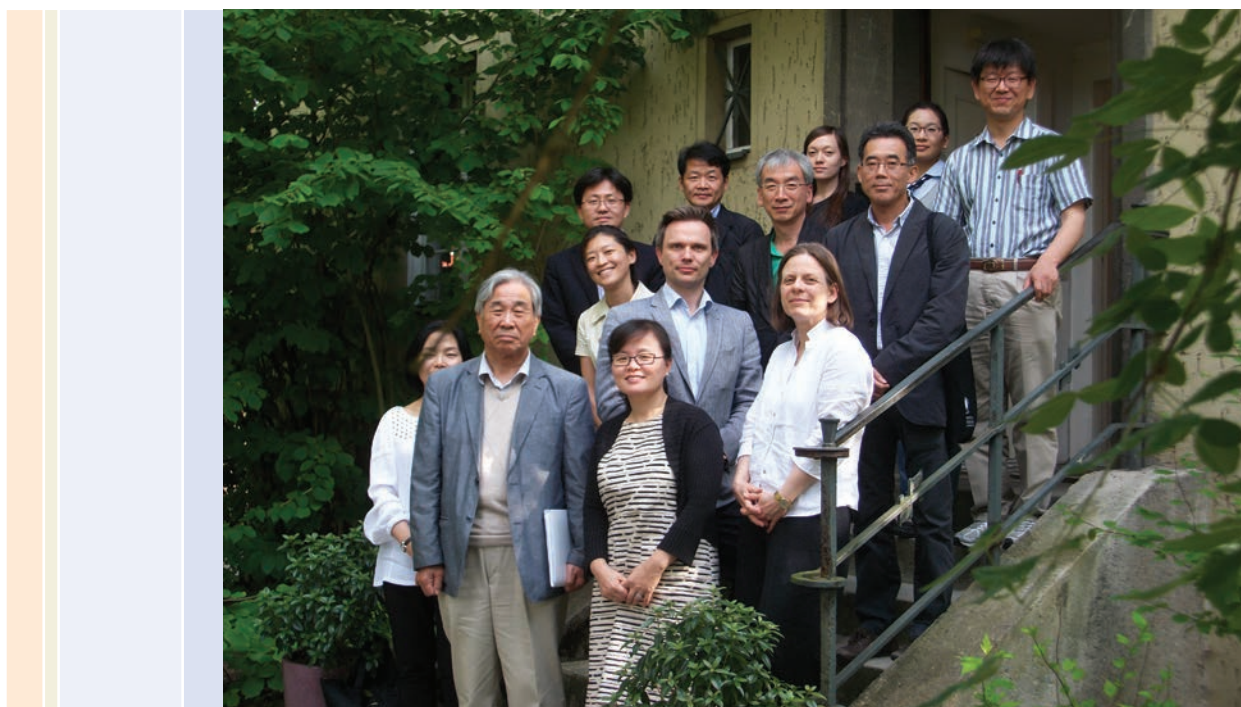
On July 13, an international workshop on ‘Circulation of Knowledge and Social Science in Modern Korea’ was held at the Institute of Korean Studies. This workshop was jointly organised by the project team ‘Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation’ of Freie Universität Berlin and Bochum University and the Social Science Korea Research Group of Yonsei University. The keynote speech was given by Professor Emeritus Jin Duk Kyu from Ewha Womans University on the ‘Power Structure of the Ruling Power of Late Choson Dynasty’. In this speech, he challenged the mainstream perspective of history scholars regarding the dynamic successions of power positions of that time. The presentations in the following three sessions dealt with the ways and means by which the circulation of knowledge manifested in scholarly exchange in the forms of oral dialogue and encyclopaedic compilations, and their development of institutionalisation. Furthermore, the respective talks traced how new ways of thinking socio-scientifically found their way into modern Korea or, to use the conceptual term of the debate at the workshop, how they were ‘translated’.

Joint Workshop of SSK Group – Berlin-Bochum AKS OLUK	
Circulation of Knowledge and Social Science in Modern Korea	
<b>Program</b>	
09:20 – 09:30	<b>Welcome Address</b> Eun-Jeung Lee (Freie Universität Berlin)
09:30 – 10:30	<b>Keynote Speech</b> The Power Structure of the Ruling Power of Late Choson Dynasty Duk Kyu Jin (Ewha Womans University)
	Coffee Break
10:45 – 12:45	<b>Session 1</b> Chair: Hannes E. Mosler (Freie Universität Berlin) Social Networks and Orality in the Diffusion of Western Learning: The Case of Kimung'ya Marion Eggert (Ruhr-Universität Bochum) Antique Objects in Late Choson Encyclopaedic Writings Andreas Müller-Lee (Freie Universität Berlin)
12:45 – 1:00	Lunch
1:00 – 1:30	<b>Session 2</b> Chair: Michael Kim (Yonsei University) Modern Transformation of Korea and the Establishment of Social Sciences Dong-Na Kim (Yonsei University) The Learning of Western Social Sciences by the Koreans Studying in the United States and their Understanding of the Changing Times in the Late Choson Dynasty Byung Joon Jung (Ewha Womans University)
	Coffee Break
1:35 – 1:55	<b>Session 3</b> Chair: Young Seo Baik (Yonsei University) Yu Kiljun's Translation of Karl Rathgen's Political Science 政治學 and its Relevance to modern-day Korean Social Sciences Eun-Jeung Lee (Freie Universität Berlin) Transplanting European Modern Social Sciences in East Asia: The Case of Bluntschli's Staatshule Sang Sook Jeon (Yonsei University) Concluding Discussion
1:55	Dinner (Lübeck)

Date:  
July 13, 2013

Venue:

Institute of Korean Studies (IKS)  
FU Berlin  
Fabeckstr. 7,  
14195 Berlin  
Seminar Room 5



# Special Lecture

## Special Lectures Series ‘Korean Politics Today’

The first SLS organised by the IKS during the summer term 2013 addressed contemporary issues and developments in South Korean politics. For this SLS, the IKS was able to engage a number of high-ranking and influential politicians from different backgrounds and political affiliations.

The first lecture was given by Mr. Kim Du-Kwan, the former Minister of the Interior and Governor of Kyöngsangnam-do, on ‘The 4.24 By-elections and Prospective Party Politics in South Korea’. Mr. Kim discussed the April 2013 by-elections, which were held on the day of the lecture and which allocated three parliamentary mandates and several other mandates at the regional and local levels. Given his ample experience of South Korean politics, Mr. Kim was well suited to discuss the contemporary situation and developments in South Korea’s domestic politics.

In the second lecture, Mr. Kim Woosang talked about ‘Korea’s Soft Power Diplomacy in the Global Era’. Mr. Kim, a political scientist and, among others, a former member of the National Security Council and current President of the Korea Foundation, argued that Korea, as a country surrounded by the great powers’ spheres of influence geopolitically, needs to maintain a strong military alliance with the U.S. and an economic strategic partnership with China. In addition, Mr. Kim stressed the importance of Korea’s active engagement as a middle power in various human security issues with other like-minded middle powers in multilateral settings in the region and globally. Closely related to this, Mr. Kim pointed out that public diplomacy has become a very effective measure to create a better diplomatic environment for Korea’s close ties with other like-minded middle-power countries in the longterm.

On May 15, 2013, the third lecture of the SLS was held by Mr. Sohn Hak-kyu, the former Chairman of the Democratic Party. The topic of his talk was ‘Current Korean Political Affairs’. Not only based on his substantial experience in Korean politics, but also referring to lessons he had learned during his stay in Germany, he mainly discussed the possible insights Korea could draw from Germany’s unification process, social policies and political culture in general.

Mr. Kim Hwang-sik, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, visited the IKS for the fourth lecture of the series. Appropriately enough, his talk revolved around his ‘Insights on the Institution of the Prime Minister in Korea’.



Mr. Kim’s explanations about his time at the High Court, the Board of Audit and Inspection, and as Prime Minister were very informative and sparked a lively discussion with the audience.

The Special Lectures Series ‘Korean Politics Today’ concluded on June 18, 2013, with two lectures on the topic of state injustice in South Korea. Firstly, Prof. Dr. Ahn Byung Ook from the Catholic University of Korea





talked about ‘Reappraisal of State Injustice in South Korea’, mainly explaining the work of the Committee for Reappraisal of the Past, of which Mr. Ahn is a former chairman. The second speaker, Prof. Dr. Oh Sung Soo of Chungnam University, presented a paper on ‘State Injustice and Traumata’. His talk mainly dealt with the Kwangju Massacre of 1980 and its after-



math. He pointed out how important it was to deal with socio-psychological issues such as the traumata of the massacre that still affect Korean society today.

## Special Lectures Series ‘North Korea’s Culture’

North Korea has become a regular item on the agenda of the international community, but this has mostly been due to the country’s nuclear and missile programs, the conflictual relations with the U.S. or the highly tense situation on the Korean peninsula. Against this background, the topic of North Korea’s culture is barely discussed. As such, during the winter term of 2013/2014, the IKS organised a Special Lectures Series on the topic of ‘North Korea’s Culture’.

This SLS opened with a presentation from Dr. Uwe Schmelter, who talked about the commonalities and particularities of North Korean films and particularly on the role of the P’yŏngyang International Film Festival (PIFF). Dr. Schmelter, who served as regional manager of the Goethe Institutes in East Asia and as director of the Goethe Institutes in Seoul and Tokyo, respectively, as vice president of the *Deutsch-Koreanische Gesellschaft* (Germany-Korea Society), curator of the *Koreastiftung* (Korea Foundation) and senior advisor of the *Korean Culture and Arts Foundation*, started his presentation by focusing on the genesis of the cultural cooperation with North Korea since 2000 and explained how this cooperation concentrates on four issue-areas, namely, movies/film, music, language and providing

information (*Informationsarbeit*). Dr. Schmelter then focused on the filmsector and in particular on the role of the PIFF as a central and unique example of cultural cooperation with the DPRK in the realm of films and film-making. Besides relaying some of his substantial personal experience, he provided a fascinating glimpse into his work in North Korea and on the history of the PIFF, as well as its formal, content-related and conceptional character. He emphasised the successive professionalisation of the festival, which, according to Schmelter, was not least a result of the growing significance of the festival for North Korea, the East Asian region and the global festival scene, as well as the successive opening of the North to the Western and in particular European film community (*Filmwelt*), following initiation of the cooperation with Germany in 2002.

  
 Korean Studies  
 Freie Universität Berlin

IKS Special Lectures Series WS 2013/2014  
**Kultur Nordkoreas**

30. Okt. 2013 <b>UWE SCHMELTER</b>	18 Uhr Film und Film-festival in Nordkorea	
06. Nov. 2013 <b>SON OK-JU</b>	18 Uhr Choe Seung-hee: Ursprünge des Tanzes in Nordkorea	
13. Nov. 2013 <b>HOLMER BROCHLOS &amp; WERNER KAMPPETER</b>	18 Uhr Der politische Alltag: Foto-Eindrücke aus Nordkorea	
20. Nov. 2013 <b>DORIS HERTRAMPF</b>	18 Uhr Musik und Militarisierung in Nordkorea	

**Veranstaltungsort:**  
 Freie Universität Berlin  
 Institut für Koreastudien  
 (Seminarraum)  
 Fabekstraße 7  
 14195 Berlin  
 (U-Bhf. Dahlem-Dorf)

In the second lecture of the SLS, Dr. des. Son Ok-Ju talked about the origin of dance in North Korea, particularly focusing on the role of the Korean dancer Choi Seung-hee (1911/Seoul-1969/Bukchang). Choi Seung-hee is even today revered as the pioneer of the Korean *Sinmuyong*, which translates as ‘New Dance’ and which was established in Korea in the 1920s. Dr. Son not only gave a comprehensive overview on Choi Seung-hee’s excitingly varied and unusual biography, but used this biography as well as the modifications of Choi’s dance styles to explain the *a posteriori* emergence and formation of Korean dance during the colonial period. Building on this, Ms. Son explained the development of Korean dance in North Korea following the liberation of Korea and the emergence and development of the North Korean state, accentuating her presentation with rare visual images of both Choi Seung-hee and her dance styles.

The third lecture of the SLS consisted of a joint photo presentation by Dr. Holmer Brochlos of the IKS and Dr. Werner Kamppeter, former head of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation in Seoul, on ‘The Political Everyday: Photo Impressions from North Korea’. Using a variety of visual images from their countless visits to North Korea, Dr. Brochlos and Dr. Kamppeter provided a rare glimpse of the politicisation of cultural life inside North Korea. Particularly interesting were the different areas that both presenters touched upon, ranging from impressions of the everyday life of factory workers as well as of high-ranking diplomats.

The SLS ‘North Korea’s Culture’ closed with a presentation by Doris Hertrampf, who served as the first ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in North Korea between 2002 and 2005. In her presentation, Ms. Hertrampf focussed on the interrelationship between ‘Music and Militarisation in North Korea’. She showed that musical education is highly important in North Korea as a means to shape ideological values. Simple composed songs, which are easy to learn and to adapt, are strongly promoted, while dissonant and distorted sounds are more or less absent. Doris Hertrampf played pieces from different operas during her lecture, for example, ‘The Sound of Horse Hooves in Mt. Paektu’, to show how music is instrumentalised to alter history.

## Special Lectures Series ‘Hallyu in Europe: Comparison and Analysis’

The SLS ‘Hallyu in Europe’ was a two-part lecture series subsequent to the international workshop ‘Hallyu in Europe – Comparison and Analysis’. While the workshop dealt with all aspects of the Korean Wave in a European context, the SLS served to give more in-depth information on single elements of the phenomenon. In the first part, Dr. Lie Sulgi from the Seminar of Film Studies at Freie Universität Berlin focused his lecture on Kim Ki-Duk, the *enfant terrible* of Korean cinema, and particularly on his film *Arirang*. In the second part, Michael Fuhr, musicologist at Hannover University of Music, Drama and Media, gave insights into the *modus operandi* of Korean pop music, its creation and distribution.

## Special Lectures Series ‘Western Music in Korea’

The SLS ‘Western Music in Korea’ was a three-part lecture series held by Ms. Kim Hye-sun. She is a lecturer in music at the Seoul National University in Korea, and also a professional artist herself, with an ample repertoire ranging from Schubert’s art songs and opera to the sacred music of Korea. In the first lecture, Ms. Kim comprehensively discussed the origins and historical development of Western music in Korea. The military marches and clerical songs taught in missionary posts were the first instances of Western music sung in Korea in the late stage of the Chosŏn dynasty. Later, many influences came from Japan, where western popular music had fused with traditional Japanese themes. The second lecture then focused on the classical music from various Western countries and its reception and influence in Korea. The last lecture from the series then addressed Western popular music. Here, again, the importance of Japan was highlighted. Even if many South Koreans had rather reserved feelings about Japan, many trends spilt over from there. However, popular music in Korea has always contained some distinct features, now making it hugely successful throughout Asia (and not least since Gangnam Style, throughout the world).

## Special Lectures Series ‘Diplomacy in Korea and Germany (I)’

The last SLS of 2013 revolved around the topic of ‘Diplomacy in Korea and Germany’ and therefore drew a number of active and former diplomats from the two countries to the IKS.

The SLS opened on December 4, 2013 with a lecture from Mr. Michael Geier, the former ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Republic of Korea (2003-2006), on the topic ‘Korea – the last 10 Years’. Mr. Geier, who also served as ambassador of Germany in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (1985-1988), and in Sofia, Bulgaria (2006-2009), and who is currently the president of the Deutsch-Koreanische Gesellschaft (Germany-Korea Society), gave interesting insights into his work as a German ambassador in general and his work in Korea in particular. First and foremost, he critically



addressed the development of and contemporary issues in the diplomatic relations between Germany and South Korea during the last decade.

The second lecture of the SLS was given by Dr. Norbert Baas, who served as ambassador of Germany to South Korea between 2006 and 2009. In his talk, Dr. Baas, who also served at the German embassies in the former Soviet Union, Iraq, Indonesia and East Timor, critically reflected on the partnership between Korea and the European Union. Dr. Baas not only gave interesting insights into the complex negotiation process of the Free Trade Agreement between the E.U. and South Korea, but also addressed the chances, possibilities and limits of the E.U.'s role in the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

The SLS continued in 2014 with lectures by his Excellency Mr. Kim Jae-shin, current ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Germany, and Mr. Yun Jong-Seok, the director of the Cultural Centre of the Korean Embassy in Berlin.

## Guest Lecture by Prof. Dr. Thomas Kalinowski

January 15, 2013

In January 2013, Prof. Thomas Kalinowski, Associate Professor of the Graduate School of International Studies at Ewha Womans University, gave a lecture on 'Crisis Management and East Asian Capitalism: Fiscal Stimulus Packages and Industrial Policies in Japan, Korea and China since 2008'. The presented paper gave a deeper understanding of the benefits and challenges of integrating East Asian capitalism into the study of the diversity of capitalism. Most notably, it combined research on the East Asian developmental state with studies in the field of comparative political economy. At the empirical level, Prof. Kalinowski discussed the distinct reactions of Japan, China and Korea to the global financial crisis that started in 2008, with a focus on stimulus packages. According to the presenter, unlike in the West, where a (mostly short-lived) revival of Keynesian strategies could be observed, East Asian countries reinforced industrial policies and reverted to neo-mercantilist recovery strategies.



## Further Activities

### Mirok Li Award presented to Prof. Lee Eun-Jeung

May 17, 2013

The Mirok Li award, named after the Korean writer and former lecturer at the University of Munich, is presented to individuals who make a great contribution to German-Korean relations in politics, culture and science. It is annually presented in rotation in Germany and Korea. This year is notable for Germany and Korea, as the two countries celebrate 130 years of German-Korean friendship and 50 years since Korea's dispatch of miners and nurses to Germany.

Prof. Lee Eun-Jeung received the Mirok Li Award by the German-Korean Society on 17 May 2013. Professor Lee has established the Korea Studies program at the Freie Universität Berlin, focusing more on social scientific aspects. She has dealt with the unexpected impact of Confucianism in the age of the German Enlightenment and regularly writes about German and Korean politics. The laudatory speech was held by Hartmut Koschyk, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Finance and Honorary President of the German-Korean Society.

(Text taken from the website of the German-Korean Chamber of Commerce)





## German-Korean Junior Forum

June 19-22, 2013

In June 2013, the IKS at FU Berlin and Ewha Womans University jointly organised the second German-Korean Junior Forum (DKJF). The DKJF was established within the remit of the regular Germany-Korea Forum, an annual forum that was held in 2013 for the 12<sup>th</sup> time and that brings together representatives from politics, economics, science and culture to debate contemporary events connected to the relationship between the two countries and issues of importance to them. At the DKJF meeting in June 2013, held in Goslar, around 40 young people between the ages of 20 and 30 from Germany and South Korea discussed three distinct topics of importance to both countries, namely, integration and democratic participation of immigrants, the political participation of youth and the political discourses on North Korea in Germany and South Korea. In several working groups that were mentored by scholars from FU Berlin and Ewha Womans University, the German and Korean participants discussed and developed solution approaches for the chosen topics. The results and suggestions from the DKJF – such as the right for dual citizenship or stronger and mandatory political education in schools – were then presented to the participants of the senior forum by two student representatives.

A special feature for the participants of the DKJF was a meeting with Dr. h.c. mult. Joachim Gauck, the Federal President of Germany, who gave a lecture in the historic *Kaiserpfalz* (imperial palace) in Goslar, and who took time to meet the participants of the DKJF.





## Social Science Teachers' Workshop on Korean Issues

November 21-23, 2013

In November 2013, the IKS conducted the third Social Science Teachers' Workshop funded by the Korea Foundation. The workshop's primary goal was to gather German social science teachers and to provide them with a better understanding of Korea's history, politics, society and culture. Through this workshop, the teachers gained the ability to incorporate their newly obtained knowledge and insights on Korea into the curricula of their respective classes, thus acting as disseminators and promoters of Korea in general.

The workshop was recognized by 13 of the 16 federal states as an 'official further education measure'. In total, 17 participants from nine different federal states, namely, Berlin, The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt, were invited to the workshop in Berlin. The program of the workshop covered a wide range of Korea-related topics that were deemed especially relevant for German social educators, such as an introduction to Korean history, its political system and economic development, and a lecture on inter-Korean relations and North Korea. The workshop also discussed different strategies to incorporate the knowledge on Korea into existing curricula. In total, nine lectures were given and a number of special events were held in the context of the workshop. Furthermore, a collection of useful materials on Korea was provided to the participants.

## Training Program for Civil Servants from South Korea on German Unification

August 2013

Since 2010, the IKS has each year been organising a training program for South Korean civil servants on the different aspects of German unification. Twenty civil servants from different ministries participated in the program for eight days. The participants got a chance to meet and talk with German experts and professionals from various fields who were involved in the unification and integration policy. The focus of the 2013 program was the 'Helsinki Process in Europe and German Unification'.

# Student Activities

## ‘IKS at The Long Night of Sciences’

June 8, 2013

At the annual ‘Long Night of Sciences’ (*Lange Nacht der Wissenschaften*), scientific institutions throughout Berlin and Potsdam hold lectures and demonstrations for the general public in order to present themselves and a general overview of their research. The events cover all aspects of science, from natural sciences to social sciences. As in previous years, in 2013, the IKS again participated in this event. After a welcome address by Prof. Lee Eun-Jeung, the event in 2013 commenced under the motto ‘Korea – More than Gangnam’. Following an introduction to traditional Korean music, a group of IKS students performed several Taekwondo elements in an impressive and amusing show. The highlight was the screening of a film that was scripted and produced by the students themselves. The film depicted the story of a K-pop group who quickly rises to fame, showing the joy and sorrow associated with the entertainment industry in a humorous way. Several lectures were also held, such as on underground and punk music in South Korea, and on the singing voice synthesiser *Vocaloid*, which is very popular in South Korea, but also on culture, arts and everyday life in North Korea. Short Korean language courses, introducing the Korean writing system *Han’gŭl* and some basic phrases, attracted many participants, while children were drawn to the ‘kids table’, where they could experience the Korean art of paper-folding, called *chongi chŏpki*. The event closed with an annual tombola and with reports by several students who had returned from studying at partner universities in Korea.

## Experiencing Korean Temple Food

May 27, 2013

In May 2013, the IKS invited Seon Jae Sunim, a practicing nun from Seoul’s Chogyesa Temple, to give a lecture on the specifics of Korean temple food. She introduced the students in a very charming way to Buddhist cuisine, which developed along with the introduction of Buddhism in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The temple cuisine renounces meat and the ‘five forbidden plants’ (such as garlic and leeks, whose smell could disturb meditation). She also explained the importance of health for the choice of temple cuisine, as every plant is associated with certain effects on the body, and about the principle that all edible parts of a plant should be used.

After her presentation, she demonstrated the principles of Buddhist cuisine in a practical way, by preparing a special version of Kimchi. The students enjoyed both the presentation and the opportunity to taste Buddhist cuisine in the end.

*Hans Schlosser, Student of the IKS*



## Söllal– Korean New Year’s Party at the IKS

February 11, 2013

On February 11, 2013, the students and staff of the IKS celebrated Söllal, the Korean New Year. The evening was filled with music thanks to first-year students and their instructor, Dr. Kim Eun-Hee; the audience was able to listen to various traditional Korean songs like *Toraji* and *Arirang*. The students, all dressed in traditional Korean garments, even performed a solo on the French horn and a duet. Afterwards, second-year students gave short and vivid presentations about their experiences of studying abroad in Korea, while others performed as perfectly fluent Korean hosts of the New Year’s party. Thus, the staff and students experienced a very nice evening and were able to get to know each other better. In addition, the ample supply of Korean food (such as *kimchi* and *ttökkuk*) and the serene performance of the traditional sebae greeting to the elders added to the atmosphere.

*Katja Ziegler (Student of the IKS)*



## Hanbok Festival

October 11, 2013

In the context of the IKS’s annual pre-semester course for Korean Studies’ freshmen, on 11 October, 2013, a *Hanbok* Festival was organised at the institute. For most of the students, it was the first encounter with traditional Korean clothing. They tried on a self-selected *Hanbok*, and were taught about its different types and styles, as well as how to fix bands, tie bows and so on. The event was not only very instructive but also great fun for everybody, especially because of the photo opportunity for the 2014 IKS New Year’s greetingcard.





# Visiting Scholars

## Bak Solmae

### Korean Art Council Residence Writer

Duration of stay: May 2013 – July 2013

Bak Solmae, writer, was invited to the IKS within the remit of the Berlin Residence Program of the Korean Art Council. She gave a lecture on Korean novels in the introductory course on Korean culture.



## Choi Jong-tae (Korea Tripartite Commission ret.)

### Alexander von Humboldt Fellow

Duration of stay: June 2013 – August 2013

Prof. Choi Jong-tae was the president of the Korea Tripartite Commission from 2010 until 2013. He taught management at Seoul National University. The IKS invited him as Alexander-von-Humboldt fellow. His research focused on labor relations after German unification.



## Jung Chang-hwa (Dankook University)

Duration of stay: March 2013 – January 2014

Jung Chang-hwa is professor at Dankook University for the field of public administration and government. He spent one year as visiting scholar at the IKS. During his stay he conducted research on political education and the formation of governmental and administrative institutions.



## Kim Chang-Nam (Sungkonghoe University)

Duration of stay: March 2013 – July 2013

Kim Chang-Nam is professor for media sciences at Sungkonghoe University. During his stay at IKS he gave several public lectures on Korean popular culture.



## Kim Du-Kwan (Governor of Kyōngsangnam-do ret.)

### Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation Fellow

Duration of stay: March 2013 – March 2014

Kim Du-Kwan was Minister of Government Administration and Home Affairs of the Republic of Korea in 2003 and Governor of Kyōngsangnam-do from 2010 until 2012. He was invited by the IKS with the support of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation. During his stay he conducted research on the integration of the German federal system after the reunification, especially on the welfare system.





**Kim Hwang-Sik** (Prime Minister ret.)

**DAAD Fellow**

Duration of stay: May 2013 – October 2013

Kim Hwang-Sik, the 41<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea from 2010 until 2013, was invited by the IKS as DAAD fellow. During his stay he studied about the applicability of legal integration of German unification for the Korea peninsula. Moreover, he gave several public lectures and participated in various discussions and conferences.



**Kim Kang-Sik** (Korea Aerospace University)

**AKS Guest Professor**

Duration of stay: February 2013 – February 2014

Kim Kang-Sik is professor at the Korea Aerospace University for work relations and human resource management. He was invited by the IKS as AKS guest professor. In the summer term 2013 and winter term 2013/14 he gave lectures on Korean economy.



**Kim Ky-Won** (Korea National Open University)

Duration of stay: August 2013 – July 2015

Kim Ky-Won is professor at the Department of Economics at the Korea National Open University. His research focuses on the economic history of South Korea and the economic structure of North Korea. The IKS invited him as visiting scholar and cooperation partner for the research project “Transfer of Knowledge as Intercultural Translation”.



**Kwon Heok-tae** (Sungkonghoe University)

Duration of stay: March 2013 – June 2013

Kwon Heok-tae is professor for Japanese Studies at Sungkonghoe University. His research focuses on modern Japanese society and economy.



**Lee U-Young** (University of North Korean Studies)

Duration of stay: September 2013

Lee U-Young is professor at the University of North Korean Studies. He was invited to IKS as cooperation partner for the research project “Transfer of Knowledge as Intercultural Translation”.

### Park Myung-Lim (Yonsei University)

Duration of stay: February 2013 – February 2014

Park Myung-Lim is professor of the Graduate Program of Area Studies at Yonsei University. He was invited as guest professor within the remit of the primary network between the FU Berlin and the Korean partners (FU-KoreaNet).



### Sohn Hak-Kyu (President of the Minjudang ret.)

#### Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation Fellow

Duration of stay: January 2013 – October 2013

Dr. Sohn Hak-kyu was the Minister of Welfare between 1996 and 97, the president of the Democratic Party in 2007 and also member of the parliament. He was invited by the IKS as fellow of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation. During his stay he studied about German environmental and social policy in Germany after the unification.



### Sung Kiwoong

#### Korean Art Council Residence Writer

Duration of stay: May 2013 – July 2013

Sung Kiwoong, stage director, was invited to the IKS within the remit of the Berlin Residence Program of the Korean Art Council. He gave a lecture on Korean theater in the introductory course on Korean culture.



### Yoon Young-Kwan (Seoul National University)

Duration of stay: March 2013 – August 2013

Yoon Young-Kwan is professor for International Relations at Seoul National University. Between 2003 and 2004 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was invited by the IKS as guest professor within the remit of the primary network (FU-KoreaNet). During his stay he studied about German unification and international relations and held several public lectures.





# Publications, Presentations and Interviews

## Books

- Lee, Eun-Jeung and Werner Pfennig (2013) (eds.): 20 Jahre deutsche Wiedervereinigung, Kommentierte Dokumentsammlung, vol. 31-34 (8 books), Seoul (Ministry of Unification)
- Mosler, Hannes B. (2013): Sarajin chigudang, kongjönhanün chöngdangkaehyök [Ortsvereine verschwunden, Parteireform im Leerlauf], Koyang: In'gansarang

## Book Chapters & Articles

- Ballbach, Eric J. (2013): Between Autonomy and Influence? Multilateralism and North Korean Foreign Policy in the Six-Party Talks, in: Frank, Rüdiger, James E. Hoare, Patrick Köllner and Susan Pares (eds.): Korea 2013: Politics, Economy and Society, Brill, Leiden & Boston, pp.215-239
- Ballbach, Eric J. (2013): Beyond the Arcane Other? Status of Research on North Korea, Expert paper prepared for the research project "Knowledge Transfer as Intercultural Translation: Erarbeitung modellhafter Praxen transformationsvorbereitender Aktivitäten in Korea," gefördert durch die DFG (Sonderforschungsbereich 580 Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen nach dem Systemumbruch - Diskontinuität, Tradition, Strukturbildung)
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): Rätsel Nordkorea?, in: Neue Gesellschaft, Frankfurter Hefte, Hf. 7/8, 2013, S. 61-65
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): Verfassungsreform als politisches Instrument Einstellung der politischen Eliten Südkoreas zur Verfassung, in: Verfassung in Übersee, 2013 Hf. 1. 18-45
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): 동서독군사통합단계별과정 Tongsödok kunsä t'onghap tandangyebyöl kwajöng [Prozess der militärischen Integration zwischen Ost- und Westdeutschland], in: 독일통일총서 Togil t'ongil ch'ongsö [Werke zur deutschen Einheit] 1. 군사분야통합관련정책문서 Kunsabunya t'onghapganwryön chöngch'aekmunsö [Dokumente zur militärischen Integration], 2013 Seoul: Ministry of Unification, 76-156 (zusammen mit Werner Pfennig)
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): 통일독일의행정구조의통합과정인력수급 T'ongildogil-üi haengjünggujo-üi t'onghap-kwa haengjünggilyök sugü [Integration der Verwaltungsstruktur und Rekrutierung der Verwaltungsbeamte in Deutschland nach der Einigung], in: 독일통일총서 Togil t'ongil ch'ongsö [Werke zur deutschen Einheit] 2. 행정분야통합관련정책문서 Haengjüngbunya t'onghap kwalryön chöngch'aekmunsö [Dokumente zur Verwaltungsintegration], Seoul: Ministry of Unification 2013, 120-215. (zusammen mit Werner Pfennig)
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): 구동독지역재건특임관의업무와과제 Kudongdokchiyök chaegön tügimwan-üi ömmu-wa kwaje [Arbeit und Aufgaben des Bundesbeauftragten für die neuen Bundesländer], in: 독일통일총서 Togil t'ongil ch'ongsö [Werke zur deutschen Einheit] 3. 구동독지역재건특임관분야정책문서 Kudongdokchiyök chaegön tügimwan punya chöngch'aekmunsö [Dokumente zur Bundesbeauftragten für die neuen Bundesländer] Seoul: Ministry of Unification 2013, 92-172. (zusammen mit Werner Pfennig)
- Lee, Eun-Jeung (2013): 구동독지역인프라구축과동부재건프로젝트 Kudongdokchiyök inpüra kuch'uk-kwa tongbu chaegön p'ürojektü [Aufbau der Infrastruktur in Ostdeutschland und "Aufbau Ost" Projekt], in: 독일통일총서 Togil t'ongil ch'ongsö [Werke zur deutschen Einheit] 3. 구동독지역인프라재건분야정책문서 Kudongdokchiyök inpüra chaegönbunya chöngch'aekmunsö [Dokumente zur Aufbau der Infrastruktur in Ostdeutschland]. Seoul: Ministry of Unification 2013, S. 125-165. (zusammen mit Werner Pfennig)

## Commentaries & Non-Academic Publications

- Ballbach, Eric J. (2013): Perspectives of inter-Korean Relations after the Changes in Power in North and South Korea [Perspektiven der innerkoreanischen Beziehungen nach den Machtwechseln in Nord- und Südkorea] (mit Hannes B. Mosler), in: Kultur Korea, 4-2013, pp. 53-55
- Ballbach, Eric J. (2013): Progress Without Change? A Commentary on the Recent Developments in North Korea [Fortschritt ohne Wandel? Ein Kommentar zu den jüngsten Entwicklungen in Nordkorea], January 15, 2013, <http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/oas/korea-studien/publikationen/kommentare/2013/kommentarFortschrittOhneWandel.html>

- Ballbach, Eric J. (2013): The Nuclear Rationale: A Commentary on North Korea's Third Nuclear Test, February 12, 2013, <http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/oas/korea-studien/publikationen/kommentare/2013/kommentarNuclearRationale.html>
- Brochlos, Holmer (2013): New Developments in North Korea in 2011 [Neues aus Nordkorea 2011], in: Korea Forum, 1 + 2/2012, Korea Kommunikations- und Forschungszentrum im Korea-Verband e.V., pp. 44-46

## Presentations

- Ballbach, Eric J.: Participant of the Podium Discussion, 'Just Another Crisis?', Weiterbildungszentrum, Freie Universität Berlin, April 17, 2013
- Ballbach, Eric J.: The Logic of Continuity: Escalation and De-Escalation of the Conflict between North and South Korea [Die Logik der Kontinuität: Eskalation und Deeskalation des Konflikts zwischen Nord- und Südkorea], Presentation at the Bundeswehruniversität Hamburg, Institute of Political Science, May 3, 2013
- Ballbach, Eric J.: Multilateralism and the Role of the EU in Facilitating Korean Unification, Presentation at the international conference 'Korean Unification and International Cooperation,' Seoul, Korea, July 8, 2013
- Ballbach, Eric J.: Teaching an Introductory Course on Korean Politics, Annual Joint Workshop of the Institute of Korean Studies, Yonsei University and the Institute of Korean Studies, FU Berlin, 12. Juli 2013
- Ballbach, Eric J.: North Korea between Continuity and Change, KF Workshop for Social Science Teachers, Seminaris Campushotel Berlin, November 23, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: General Problems of Translating Korean Literature, Presentation at the Workshop for Korean Literature Translators, Vienna University, Austria, August 9, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: Problems in Translating Short Stories by Choe In-seok, Presentations at the Workshop for Korean Literature Translators, Vienna University, Austria, August 10, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: The Political System of North Korea: Party, Government, and the Supreme People's Assembly, Presentation at the KAS Seminar on North Korea, Schloss Eichholz, Wesseling, October 5, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: Postage Stamps as a Means of Culture and Propaganda: North Korea 2001-2013, Presentation at the KAS Seminar on North Korea, Schloss Eichholz, Wesseling, October 6, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: Politicization of Everyday Life in North Korea, Presentation at the Special Lecture Series "North Korean Culture", Institute of Korean Studies, Berlin, November 13, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: Introduction into Korean – A Mini Language Course, Presentation at the EXPOLINGUA, Berlin, November 15, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: History of Korea, Presentation at the KF Korean Studies Workshop for Social Science Teachers, November 21, 2013
- Brochlos, Holmer: Introduction into Korean language and writing system, Presentation at the KF Korean Studies Workshop for Social Science Teachers, November 22, 2013
- Claus, Daniela: Korean Studies at FU Berlin, Presentation at the InFU.tage at FU Berlin, June 4, 2013
- Claus, Daniela: Punk and Hardcore Music in Korea, Presentation at the *Mittagsforum* at Ruhr Universität Bochum, June 5, 2013
- Claus, Daniela: Korean Music History, Presentation at the KF Korean Studies Workshop for Social Science Teachers, November 21, 2013
- Claus, Daniela: Homosexuality in Korean TV Drama, Presentation at the weekly IKS Colloquium, January 30, 2013
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