

Freie Universität Berlin
Institute of Korean Studies

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Annual Report 2012

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Director's Welcome



Dear Colleagues and Friends,

allow me to first express my gratitude for your sustained interest in the work of the Institute of Korean Studies (IKS) at Freie Universität Berlin. Thanks to your support and the sustained efforts on the part of all our staff, 2012 has proved to be both a decisive and very successful year for the IKS - a year that we would like to inform you about with this annual report.

The Institute has set itself a number of highly ambitious goals: to give our students the best education we can offer and to create distinct opportunities for

them, to make the most of our strengths in research and in the graduate programs we offer, and, lastly, to not only support the work of our university, but to equally engage with the community as a whole and our larger environment. This annual report is a welcome opportunity for us to share with you exactly how we are directing our efforts to ensure that those goals are achieved.

As we go into 2013, we will continue to strive towards further strengthening the foundations of the IKS and positioning our Institute at the very center of research and teaching on modern Korean Studies in Germany and throughout Europe.

I would like to thank you all very much for your support so far and kindly ask for your continued interest in the future of the Institute.

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

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Introducing our Staff



From left to right,

back row:

Gabriel Dae-In Lux, Dr. Hannes B. Mosler,
Dr. Werner Pfennig, Dung Vu Tien;

middle row:

Alexander Pfennig, Florian Schiller,
Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin,
Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee, Hee Kyoung Chang,
Prof. Dr. Chang-Nam Kim, Eric J. Ballbach,
Dr. Holmer Brochlos, Prof. Dr. Dong-No Kim;

front row:

Young-Su Kim, Dr. Eun-Hee Kim,
Andrea Großkopf, Daniela Claus,
Dr. Hee-Seok Park

Regular Staff

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

Staff of the Academy of Korean Studies-funded Research Project 'Circulation of Knowledge and the Dynamics of Transformation'

- Dr. Hee-Seok Park (Post-doctoral Fellow)
- Hee Kyoung Chang, M.A. (Research Fellow)
- Dr. Myung Joon Park (Research Fellow)
- Patricia Bunzel, Stephen Deutsch, U-Giong Eoh, Anselm Huppenbauer, Theresa Loske, Gabriel Dae-In Lux, B.A., Martin Weiser (MA Scholarship Recipients)
- Irene Maier, M.A. (Oxon) (Student Assistant)

Staff of the Research Projects 'Sharing the German Government's Documents on Unification and Integration' and 'Unification, Development, and Societal Integration'

- Dr. Werner Pfennig (Project Coordinator)
- Arne Bartzsch, M.A.
- Alexander Pfennig, M.A.
- Hoon Jung, Joo Yong Park, Florian Schiller, Jan Stuckatz, B.A., Dung Vu Tien (Student Assistants)

Visiting Scholar

- Prof. Dr. Chang-nam Kim (Sungkonghoe University)
- Prof. Dr. Dong-No Kim (DAAD Visiting Professor, Yonsei University)
- Prof. Dr. Hogyun Kim (Korea Foundation Visiting Professor, Myongji University)
- Hye Jung Kim (Arts Council Korea and IKS Writer-in-Residence)
- Kihyeok Kim, M.A. (Ministry of Unification, Republic of Korea)
- Dr. Yi-Deum Kim (Arts Council Korea and IKS Writer-in-Residence)
- Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin (Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellow, Chung-Ang University)

Lecturers

- Bong Seup Kim, M.A., Jihyun Kim, B.A., Dr. Yoonkyoung Lee, Euna Moon, M.A., Sugeen Park, M.A., Dr. Klemens Schwitzer

Secretary

- Andrea Großkopf

Student Assistants

- Young-Su Kim, Chi Hwan Lee, B.A., Gabriel Dae-In Lux, B.A., Katja Olemotz

Success in the 'Excellence Initiative'

Graduate School of East Asian Studies



In 2012, the joint application of the Institute of Korean Studies, Institute of Japanese Studies and Institute of Chinese Studies of the Freie Universität Berlin for the establishment of a 'Graduate School of East Asian Studies' (GEAS) has been accepted by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the German Research Foundation. The application was part of the 'Excellence Initiative', which aims to promote cutting-edge research, create outstanding conditions for young scientists at universities, deepen cooperation between disciplines and institutions, strengthen international

cooperation in research, and, finally, enhance the international appeal of excellent German universities.

The application had been prepared by Prof. Dr. Verena Blechinger-Talcott of the Institute of Japanese Studies (spokesperson), Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee of the Institute of Korean Studies (vice spokesperson) and Prof. Dr. Klaus Mühlhahn of the Institute of Chinese Studies (vice spokesperson). By integrating regional studies with the relevant disciplines especially in the social sciences, the GEAS aims to advance the development of East Asian Studies in Germany and Europe and to expand knowledge of this important world region. It aims to provide excellent education in the East Asia-related subjects (Japanese Studies, Korean Studies, and Chinese Studies) associated with the mediation of broad regional expertise as well as a solid methodological foundation in disciplines such as history, political science, law, economics, social anthropology, and cultural studies.

A period of 'intensive training' in East Asia will form a core part of the program. The new graduate school will rely on existing networks between Freie Universität and the major universities and research institutions in East Asia as well as the most important related institutions in Europe and the U.S.A. The program's doctoral students will benefit from the university's diverse collaborations with local, regional, and international partners in research, business, politics, and culture. They will be offered an international, broad and methodically demanding education coupled with a close supervision of their individual dissertation projects. The graduate school will also contribute to the academic dialogue between German, European, American, and Asian doctoral students and researchers and to the exchange between area studies and the respective disciplines.



Additional information on the project can be found on the homepage of FU Berlin.

Link: http://www.fu-berlin.de/presse/informationen/fup/2012/fup_12_163/index.html

Research Activities

Sharing the German Government's Documents on Unification and Integration

Ministry of Unification, Republic of Korea

Since 2011

In the year 2012, the IKS-FU research team continued its work on the documentation of the German unification on behalf of the Korean Ministry of Unification. 37 volumes with documents, excerpts, and analyses relating to various aspects of the unification process had already been compiled in 2010/2011. In 2012, we added more comprehensive volumes on the role of the Federal Government Commissioner for the New Federal States and on the issues of defense, public administration, and infrastructure. To that end, we conducted a large number of interviews with officials and politicians who shared with us their first-hand experience of and their expertise relating to the German unification.

Building the Policy-Making Infrastructure for Unification – Brandenburg and Berlin

Government of Gyeonggi Province

2011-2012

Provincial governments and administrations in Korea consider the case of Brandenburg and Berlin, more specifically the respective development of those two German states during the process of German unification, to be highly instructive for their own policy-making. Indeed, the translation of expertise gathered in Berlin and Brandenburg would seem to be of potentially great value to Korean provinces. Against this background, our research team completed the above-mentioned study for the government of Gyeonggi Province in 2012.

Research Project 'Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation'

Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies, Supported by the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS)

In the year 2012, which marked the transition from the third to the fourth year of the five-year AKS-supported research project, the IKS organized a two-day international academic conference under the title 'Lost and Found in Policy Translation' on 30 and 31 March 2012 at the Ramada Plaza Hotel in Berlin. The conference focused on the new concept of 'policy translation', with three panels dedicated to the theoretical elaboration and implication of the concept, its application to the field of social policy, and its application to the field of the international 'flow' of laws and legal knowledge respectively (see below for more details). The results of the conference will be published in an edited volume in the spring of 2013.

Dr. Hee-Seok Park, who holds a post-doctoral scholarship awarded as part of this project, developed an ‘e-learning program’ by the name of ‘Hanguksa’ (Korean history) on the IKS website, aiming to provide not only IKS students, but interested members of the general public as well with the opportunity to gain access to knowledge about Korean history and culture (see below for details on Hanguksa). In the course of further project-related research on Koreans in Germany and other German-speaking countries, Dr. Park discovered a document proving the existence of a late 19th century opera with a Korean protagonist. ‘The Bride from Korea’, which premiered in the Austrian Royal Opera House in the year 1897, tells the story of a Korean prince and his bride against a contemporary historical background. Mindful of its educational goals, the project continuously provides scholarships to IKS Master Students majoring in the various academic disciplines of Korean studies.



Academy of Unification and IKS Training Program



Bearing in mind the practical aspects of translating policies developed during the German unification process into the Korean context, the IKS offers a training program for Korean government and administration officials in addition to its research activities. In 2012, a total number of three delegations chose to make use of this program.

In April 2012, 20 officials from various ministries of the Republic of Korea participated in the one-

week ‘Academy of Unification’ program, which put a focus on cultural policy.

In May 2012, 39 officials from Gyeonggi Province took part in an eight-day training program with a focus on the economy and the culture of the former border regions.

Finally, in June 2012, 15 mayors, parliamentarians and leading officials from Gyeonggi Province participated in a program exploring the promotion of regional economic development and regional cooperation. During the five days of their training, they were accompanied by a camera team of the arte television channel (*Association Relative à la Télévision Européenne*).

Conferences and Workshops

International Conference ‘Lost and Found in Policy Translation’

March 30-31, 2012



On March 30 and 31, 2012, the Institute of Korean Studies organized an international conference entitled ‘Lost and Found in Policy Translation’ at the Ramada Plaza Hotel in Berlin. The event took place in the context of the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS)-funded research project ‘Circulation of Knowledge and Dynamics of Transformation’, which is co-managed by the IKS and the Korean Studies Department at Ruhr Universität Bochum (RUB). Conference participants included the researchers involved in the project from the part of the FU Berlin and the University of Bochum, as well as a number of external scholars from South Korea, the U.S.A., and from Germany and other European countries. The participants elaborated on the concept of ‘policy translation’ and discussed the chances and challenges of applying that concept to and using it for analyzing and understanding the dynamics of contemporary Korean society. The conference was divided into three topics revolving around the aforementioned core concept: theoretical elaboration and

implications, application in the field of social policy, and application in the field of the international ‘flow’ of laws and legal knowledge. In the first panel, moderated by Prof. Dr. Marion Eggert (Director of the Korean Studies Department at RUB), the members of the panel discussed questions of a very fundamental nature, such as how to understand and approach the concept of policy translation and whether it is to be understood as an ontological, a methodological or a normative concept. Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee (Director of the Institute of Korean Studies at FU Berlin) picked up the various dimensions of ‘translation’ and their implications for Korean studies, thus elucidating ‘transfer of knowledge’ as a matter of translation. Dr. Fahrad Muktarov (University of Amsterdam) gave an overview of existing debates on ‘transfer and translation’ and analyzed various elements regarding the concept of policy translation. In the second panel, moderated by Jang Hee Yoo (Ewha Womans University, Seoul), panel members focused on the applicability of the concept of policy translation to the study of social policy and of the welfare state. Dr. Paul Stubbs (Institute of Economic Policy, Zagreb) called on researchers to overcome the macro-regime-oriented international comparative study which has hitherto dominated the academic field. He emphasized the necessity of a micro-analytical approach similar to that practiced in the field of anthropology and argued for the usefulness of the concept of ‘policy translation’ for such an approach. Yun Tae Kim (Professor in the Department of Sociology, Korea University) examined the macro-dynamics of the Korean welfare state, including the aspect of discourse politics. Based on his empirical case study on a labor market institution in South Korea, Dr. Myung Joon Park (IKS) dealt



with the role of policy entrepreneurs in the process of policy translation. In the third panel, moderated by Wolfgang Heinz (German Institute for Human Rights in Berlin), panel members discussed legal change and the ‘flow’ of legal systems, engaging in an intensive discussion of the concept of policy transplantation. Gebhard Rehm (Department of Law, University of Munich) emphasized the difficulties of legal reform through transfer or transplantation. Seog Yung Song (Seoul National University) also elucidated potential distortions caused by and the great complexity of transplanting a legal system by analyzing South Korea’s attempts to adopt the German Political Parties Act.

Dr. Hannes B. Mosler (IKS) critically reviewed the two previous speakers’ rather skeptical statements by demonstrating how legislation and adjudication had, in fact, been very creatively transformed in South Korea. He did so by applying a discourse-theoretic approach to the circulation of legal ideas and norms on the basis of an understanding of that process as an act of legal translation. Synthesizing all panel discussions, the closing session was dedicated to discussing the possible uses and tasks of the translation concept, as well as the need for its further elaboration. In addition to the speakers who presented their research, various experts had been invited to join the discussions, among them Prof. Dr. John Lie (University of Berkeley, California), Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin (Chung-Ang University, Seoul), Prof. Dr. Hogyun Kim (Myongji University, Seoul), Dr. Werner Kamppeter (Friedrich Ebert Foundation), Dr. Paul Talcott (Japanese Studies, FU Berlin), and Dr. Axel Rüdiger (University of Halle).

International Conference ‘Against the Repression of Memory, Against Oblivion: The Culture of Remembrance in Germany, Korea and East Asia’

Joint Conference of the Institute of Korean Studies, the Korean Civic Education Institute for Democracy and the Federal Agency for Civic Education

October 18-20, 2012



What does the ‘culture of remembrance’ look like in Germany, South Korea and East Asia in the 21st century? What has changed? What can we learn from each other? And what could a meaningful culture of remembrance look like in the future?

These were some of the questions addressed at the seventh joint conference of the German ‘Federal Agency for Civic Education’ (bpb) and the ‘Korean Civic Education Institute for Democracy’ (KOCEI), organized by the Institute of Korean Studies.

The conference dealt with the theory and practice of remembrance in Germany, South Korea and East Asia. More specifically, the conference was concerned with the manner and purpose, with the configuration and manifestations of remembrance and commemoration from a national and transnational perspective. A further aim of the conference was to promote an exchange that reaches beyond national borders and beyond different forms, spaces, and sites of cultures of remembrance.

After some words of welcome from Hartmut Koschyk (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Federal Ministry of Finance), Seok-keun Rim (Vice President of KOCEI) and Bernd Hübinger (Vice President of the bpb) respectively, the individual sessions dealt with ‘Concepts and Strategies of Remembrance and Commemoration’, ‘Places of Remembrance: Monuments’, ‘Places of Remembrance: Prisons’, ‘The Administration of Remembrance’, ‘Digital Remembrance’, and, lastly, ‘Other Spaces and Sites of Remembrance’.

In the closing discussion, the participants summed up and discussed the results of the conference, agreeing on the further need for discussion, especially with regard to the issue of passing on the culture of remembrance to the next generation(s) and with regard to the chances and challenges that come with the digitalization of this culture.



‘Koreaforschungstage 2012’

5th Annual Meeting of Korean Studies Scholars from German-Speaking Countries

November 9-10, 2012

This workshop aimed to gather Korean studies scholars from German-speaking countries in order to provide an opportunity to present and discuss the latest trends in, as well as the results of, current research on various Korea-related topics. Being the 5th workshop of its kind, the event simultaneously constituted the ‘2012 Annual Conference of the Association for Korean Studies in German-Speaking Countries’.

The presentations were grouped into six panels as follows: Literature and Translation, Media and Society, History and Politics, Social Inequalities and Social Politics in Korea, North Korea, and Anti-Theses and Alternatives to Interpretations of Korea’s Ascendancy from Past and Present. The latter panel, organized by Dr. Andreas Müller-Lee of Bochum University, mainly presented the research results of young scholars who form part of the AKS-funded research project ‘Knowledge Transfer’.

The panels on ‘Media and Society’ and ‘Social Inequalities and Social Politics in Korea’ were initiated and organized by Yonsei University Professor Kim Dong-No, who was, at that time, serving as DAAD Visiting Professor to the IKS. The benefits of including the Yonsei MA students and doctoral candidates in the program were mainly two-fold: German scholars and students of Korean studies were able to learn about ongoing research at one of the top Korean universities, while some of the most promising young researchers from Yonsei University, which the IKS is pleased to count amongst its circle of highly prestigious partner universities, were given the chance to present their research at an international conference.

The afternoon of the second day of the conference, 10 November 2012, saw the plenary meeting of the ‘Association for Korean Studies in German-Speaking Countries’. At that meeting, issues ranging from the recruitment of members to the coordination of activities regarding the forthcoming July 2013 AKSE Conference in Vienna were discussed.

All in all, an impressive number of 125 people from four countries (Austria, Germany, Korea, and Sweden) and eleven universities (Berlin, Bochum, Bonn, Frankfurt am Main, Göttingen, Hamburg, Köln, Stockholm, Tübingen, Wien, Yonsei) participated in the conference.

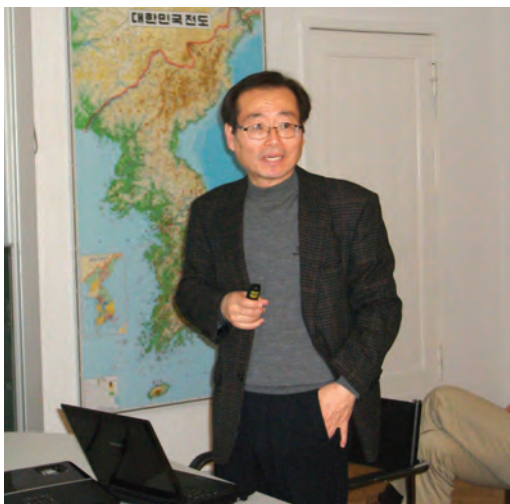


Special Lecture Series

'The Economy in South Korea' (Part II)

Prof. Dr. Hogyun Kim: 'A Korean-Style Business Culture?'

January 11, 2012



Continuing last year's Special Lecture Series on 'The Economy in South Korea', Prof. Dr. Hogyun Kim addressed the important topic of Korea's business culture. In his talk, Prof. Kim, who teaches at the Department of Business Information of Myongji University in Seoul and served as Korea Foundation Visiting Professor to the IKS in the year 2012, examined whether there is such a thing as a 'Korean-style' business culture, and, if there is, what its constitutive elements are. Starting from these rather general questions, Prof. Kim also addressed more specific questions such as how to behave in a Korean business environment and how to behave vis-à-vis Korean businesspeople.

Dr. Christian Ehler: 'The Significance of the Free Trade Agreement between Europe and South Korea'

January 20, 2012



As part of the Special Lecture Series 'The Economy in South Korea' the IKS invited Dr. Christian Ehler of the European Parliament's Delegation to the Korean Peninsula to talk about the relevance of the Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Korea. Dr. Ehler provided an interesting 'insider's view' of both the general work and role of the European Parliament and the relations between the EU and Korea more specifically. In doing so, Dr. Ehler outlined South Korea's relevance to Europe and touched upon the mutual

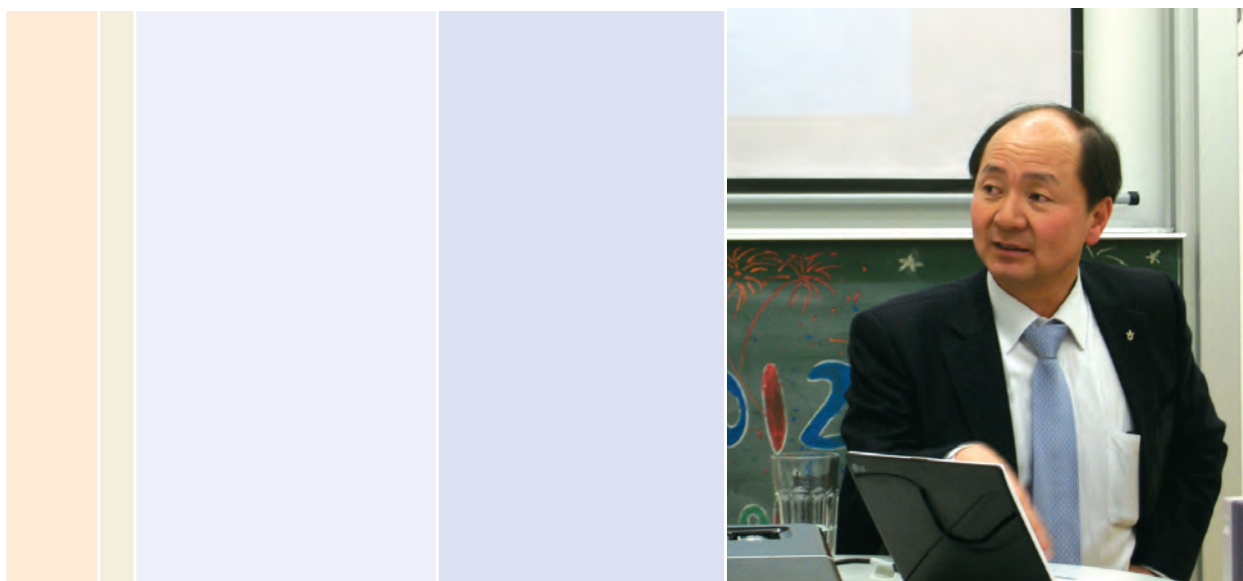
benefits resulting from this relationship. Dr. Ehler emphasized that the latter was not merely political

and economic in nature, but rather extended to the realm of cultural exchange. Given that Korea's significance is not limited to the Asian region and that Korea is, instead, a 'global player', Dr. Ehler emphasized the importance of raising awareness of the corresponding need for appropriate human resources on university level in Europe, particularly in Germany. He accordingly called upon the research community to academically engage with an even wider range of Korea-related topics and issues.

Kookjae Yim: 'Promoting Korea'

January 20, 2012

Despite some very unfavorable political framework conditions and in spite of having been burdened with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world at its inception, the Republic of Korea has developed from one of the poorest countries in the world to a global power house over the course of just one generation, and Korean companies and their products are these days known and respected worldwide. Today, Korea is not only highly industrialized and far advanced in the information technology sector, but is also an important producer and disseminator in the field of popular culture, as exemplified by the worldwide Hallyu phenomenon. Given Korea's increasing economic, political and cultural significance, it is all the more surprising that Korea's efforts to become a tourism hot spot are still comparatively recent. It is against this background that Mr. Kookjae Yim, director of the Frankfurt office of the 'Korea Tourism Organization' (KTO), closed the Special Lecture Series on 'The Economy in South Korea' with his talk on the Korean travel industry. In doing so, Mr. Yim addressed both the industry's general development and the specific strategies employed in order to meet the challenges in Korea's transition into a travel destination with international appeal.



'Korean Literature'

Dr. Yi-Deum Kim: 'Contemporary Korean Poetry in the Multicultural Era'

May 2, 2012

The lecture on 'Contemporary Korean Poetry in the Multicultural Era', as delivered by Dr. Yi-Deum Kim in the IKS on May 2, 2012, kicked-off the institute's Special Lecture Series on 'Korean Literature'. Following an introduction by Dr. Holmer Brochlos, who also acted as the evening's translator, Dr. Kim emphasized the role of modern Korean poems as both a mirror of society and of personal emotions. Modern Korean poems, Dr. Kim argued, deal with pressing social problems such as resistance against modern industrial society, the ongoing division of the country, human rights abuses, environmental challenges and, more recently, difficulties in integrating 'wedding migrants' (*HeiratsmigrantInnen*) and foreign workers. It was in the context of the latter that Dr. Kim presented four poems that challenge the commonly held myth of Korea as an ethnically homogenous nation (*tanil minjok*).



Hye Jung Kim: 'History and Tendencies of Korean Children's Literature'

June 13, 2012



On June 13, 2012, Ms. Hye Jung Kim gave a talk on the 'History and Tendencies of Korean Children's Literature'. Ms. Kim debuted with her tale '*Tagebuch einer Ausreißerin*' at the age of 15, while she was still attending school. Having received her degree in children's and young people's literature from the Institute of Korean Studies at Inha University, Ms. Kim is now, at the age of just 29, already one of South Korea's most famous and most-read authors of children's and young people's literature, with her latest book (*The Diet School*) again attaining bestseller status. Ms. Kim began her lecture at IKS with an overview of the history and development of Korean children's and young people's books, starting during the era of Japanese colonization. Unlike their counterparts in most Western countries, Ms. Kim argued, Korean authors rarely created fantasy stories such as '*Peter Pan*' or '*Pippi Longstocking*', instead

choosing to portray the grim reality of Korean society. This trend was continued after the Korean War, as exemplified by one of the most famous books of that time, '*Mongsil ŏnni*' ('Big sister Mongsil'). In the 21st century, the genre is still dominated by realistic works dealing with topics such as the dissolution of traditional family structures, violence in schools or the multicultural society. In her closing remarks, Ms. Kim expressed the hope that more Korean children's and young people's books would be translated into German and could thus find their way into the European book market.

'Social Change in East Asia'

Prof. Dr. John Lie: 'What is the "K" in K-Pop?'

April 18, 2012

The 2012 Special Lecture Series 'Social Change in East Asia' was kicked-off by Dr. John Lie, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. On April 18, 2012, Prof. Lie gave a lecture discussing the question 'What is the "K" in K-Pop?'. Having outlined the development of traditional Korean music from the time of the Chosŏn Dynasty to the hey-day of the so-called 'Trot'-Genre and the emergence of K-Pop in the late 1990s, Prof. Lie concluded that K-Pop did not come about by way of a natural development of pre-existing, readily available Korean talent. Instead, K-Pop owes its inception to highly strategic, explicitly export-oriented planning on the part of the South Korean music industry. In the final analysis, K-Pop presents itself as a product, a newly devised brand rather than something intrinsically 'Korean'. Consequently, the 'K' in K-Pop is an 'empty signifier' – or, if it is to stand for anything, stands for 'K' as in Kapital (capital). Rather provokingly, Prof. Lie concluded that the historic tradition of sadaejūi or 'Serving the Great' prevails even today – only today's great powers are prosperity and wealth.



Dr. Paul Talcott: 'Health Care Policy and Life Sciences in Japan: The Regionalization of a Domestic Discourse?'

April 25, 2012



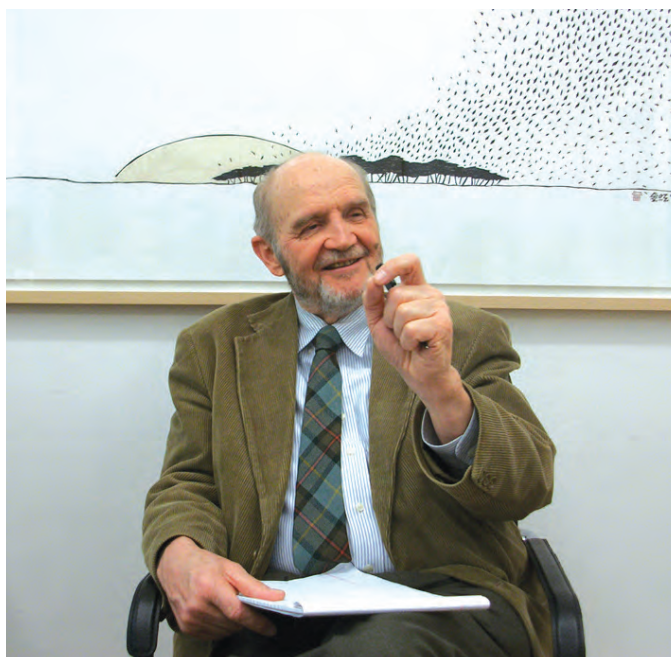
In late April 2012, Dr. Paul Talcott visited the IKS to give a lecture on 'Health Care Policy and Life Sciences in Japan: The Regionalization of a Domestic Discourse?'. Drawing on his rich knowledge and experience in the fields of comparative public policy, Japanese domestic politics and health care policy, Dr. Talcott gave valuable insights into the institutional history of the regionalization of health care policies. Focusing especially on the notions of 'humans', 'polity and policy' and 'products', he examined why well-established institutions in the health sector tend to deepen their engagement primarily on the regional rather than on the national level. Dr. Talcott put forward the hypothesis that health policies are an incarnation of the principle of extensive regionalism. Both people and politics therefore play a crucial role in the growing

regionalization of Japanese health policies. Dr. Talcott's talk was followed by a lively debate on the differences between regionalism and regionalization and of the benefits of referring to 'Europeanization' and 'Asianization' instead of indiscriminately referring to 'regionalization'.

Prof. Dr. Brian Victoria:

‘The Zen of Japanese Colonialism, with a Focus on Korea’

May 16, 2012



On May 16, 2012, Dr. Brian Victoria, Professor of Japanese Studies at Antioch University, visited the IKS to give a lecture on ‘The Zen of Japanese Colonialism, with a Focus on Korea’. While the role of Christian missionaries in the promotion of Western colonialism is well known, much less is known about the role played by Japanese Buddhist sects in the promotion of Japanese imperialism in colonized countries such as Taiwan, Korea and Manchuria. Prof. Victoria’s lecture focused on the attitude towards Japan’s colonial undertakings among Japanese Zen leaders and Japanese leaders of other Buddhist denominations. Drawing on his expertise as the author of ‘Zen at War’, Prof. Victoria offered a fascinating insight into the missionary and

‘re-educational’ activities of Zen Buddhists as a distinct element of Japanese colonial rule. As Prof. Victoria went to show, numerous well-known figures with a Zen background, such as D.T. Suzuki or the Soto Zen priest Takeda Hanshi, were strong supporters of Japan’s colonial efforts. Japanese Buddhists tended to justify disseminating their teachings on Korean soil by claiming they were promoting spiritual enlightenment and the development of a universal kind of Buddhism, thereby disguising their contribution to a racist and imperialist encounter.

Prof. Dr. Jie-Hyun Lim: ‘Victimhood Nationalism in the Transpacific Space’

June 6, 2012

In his lecture ‘Victimhood Nationalism in the Transpacific Space’ held at IKS in June 2012, Prof. Dr. Jie-Hyun Lim, Head of the Institute for Comparative History and Culture at Hanyang University in Seoul, provided an insightful comparison between German displaced persons in Poland and Japanese expellees in Korea and Manchuria (*hikiagi*). He did so by offering a deep insight into the genealogy and the trans-national aspects of what he described as ‘victimhood nationalism’. Among other things, Prof. Lim referred to the usage of the term ‘Holocaust’ in the East Asian region and to the ‘disturbing competition’ between different ‘victim groups’ over ‘who has suffered the most’. The concept of ‘victimhood nationalism’ is a working hypothesis that aims to explain how attempts of coming to terms with the past tend to be complicated by competing ‘national memories’ over the exact historical position of victims. Once the concept of victimhood has taken hold in a particular national context by bearers of that nationality being categorized according to the dichotomy of ‘victimizers’ and ‘victims’, the victimhood thus attributed to a particular group becomes hereditary and thereby consolidates into a national solidarity



that reaches beyond the immediately affected generation. Without a reflection on victimhood nationalism, says Prof. Lim, the post-war *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* cannot be properly grasped. Victimhood nationalism is intrinsically trans-national in the sense that ‘victims’ presuppose ‘victimizers’. The trans-nationality of victimhood nationalism demands a ‘*histoire croisée*’-approach to trying to comprehend the entangled past of the victimized and the victimizers. A trans-national approach to ‘coming to terms with the past’ would reveal the extent to which victimhood nationalisms, which are based on a complicity within the groups of victimizers and victims and a corresponding antagonism to the respective other side, create vicious circles that stand in the way of all reconciliation efforts. Focusing on East Asia as a trans-pacific space, Prof. Lim gave an overview of the processes of reciprocal transfer and the trans-national interconnectedness characterizing

the victimhood consciousness that prevails in the public memory of that part of the world. Prof. Lim emphasized that when speaking of ‘victimhood nationalism’, concepts and phenomena such as ‘the politics of memory’ (Erinnerungspolitik), a collective sense of guilt, and ‘(de-)sacralization’ always have to be considered as well.

Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin:

‘Civic Commitment and Party Changes in South Korean Politics’

July 4, 2012

On July 4, 2012, Dr. Jin-Wook Shin, who is Professor of Sociology at Chung-Ang University in Seoul and has served as visiting professor to the FU Berlin in the year 2012, delivered a lecture on ‘Civic Commitment and Party Changes in South Korean Politics’. Discussing the changes in civic commitment occurring in South Korea in the 2000s, Prof. Shin pointed out that current protests – in contrast to those in the context of South Korea’s democratization – rarely go back to initiatives from the part of political parties. Being very spontaneous and de-centralized, the recent protests are, instead, initiated and carried through by loose networks and apparently emerge in consequence of and as a reaction to particular events rather than because of deeply-held ideological convictions. Based on these assumptions, Prof. Shin scrutinized various civic protests in the post-democratization era which are characterized by their innovative forms of communication, interconnectedness and mobilization. Prof. Shin put particular emphasis on the so-called ‘candlelight rallies’ of 2008, which were (initially) held to protest against the decision to resume the import of U.S. beef to the ROK. Based on a quantitative analysis of the contributions and comments on the popular internet platform AGORA, Prof. Shin demonstrated how terms such as ‘U.S. beef’ appeared only in the beginnings of the protests and were soon replaced by other key terms, such as the name of President Lee Myung-Bak. Hence the resumption of U.S. beef

imports was only a trigger for the protests, while the underlying cause was a general discontent with the Korean government of the time and political parties as such. According to Prof. Shin, those new forms of protest are, on the one hand, indicative of the political empowerment of citizens who had not previously been involved with any form of organized representation of interests and who had therefore not previously taken part in the political process. On the other hand, those new forms of participation in the political process on the part of civil society have not (yet) led to a reform of the South Korean party system, nor have they created new channels of communication to existing centers of power. Against this background, the potential for conflict between the political parties - who are incapable of reform - on the one hand, and civil society protagonists on the other hand has increased rather than decreased.



'Culture and Tradition in Korea' (Part I)

Prof. Dr. Chang-Nam Kim: 'Popular Music in Korea'

October 24, 2012

On October 24, 2012, Prof. Dr. Chang-Nam Kim, who teaches at the Department of Media and Communications of Sungkonghoe University in South Korea and served as visiting scholar to the IKS in 2012, opened the IKS Special Lecture Series on 'Culture and Tradition in Korea' with a detailed overview of the 'History of Korean Popular Music'. Starting from the premise that the South Korean society is a dynamic one, and that South Korean culture in general is a mirror of that dynamic society, Prof. Kim provided valuable insights into and various musical examples of the different facets and epochs of Korean popular music, ranging from Trot in colonial times and, later on, the Americanization of popular music, to the influence and significance of the democratization movement and, finally, the current commercialization and idolization of popular music. According to Prof. Kim, today's K-Pop groups are a product of modernization and modern technology and ultimately serve as an additional resource for South Korea's economic growth. Prof. Kim described this recent development in South Korean popular culture as a form of 'blind commercialization' that ultimately reduces the room for diversity. Mainstream phenomena, he warned, are short-lived, which is why an independent popular music scene is of utmost importance and should be supported.



Prof. Dr. Dong-No Kim: 'The Transformation of Korean Society from the Traditional to the Modern'

October 31, 2012



On October 31, Dr. Dong-No Kim, professor of social science at Yonsei University in Seoul and 2012 DAAD Visiting Professor at the IKS, delivered a lecture on 'The Transformation of Korean Society from the Traditional to the Modern'. According to Prof. Kim, this transformation of Korean society was characterized by four specific phenomena, namely colonization, division and war, economic development and political democratization. In his lecture, Prof. Kim focused primarily on the period immediately before the Japanese colonization of the Korean peninsula. At the end of the 19th century, Korea was faced with internal and external crises and challenges. The collapse of the class system and the corruption prevailing at the time are to be counted among

the internal challenges, while Korea's sovereignty was externally challenged by foreign powers who succeeded in forcing Korea into unequal trade agreements. With the *Kanghwa-do* Treaty of 1876, Japan ultimately forced Korea to open up its economy. The respective movements that strove to overcome the following crisis – the Tonghak movement and the *Kabo* reformers – were not successful in their attempts for several reasons. While the *Tonghak* movement enjoyed broad support and approval from the public, it adhered (at least partly) to traditional systems. The *Kabo* reformers, on the other hand, pursued 'modern reforms' modeled on the Meiji restoration in Japan, but lacked the support of the masses.

Stuart Lachs: 'Zen Buddhism in Korea'

November 28, 2012



Practicing Zen Buddhist and current guest professor at the University of Heidelberg Stuart Lachs visited the Institute of Korean Studies in late November 2012 to give a talk on 'Zen Buddhism in Korea'. In his fascinating presentation, Mr. Lachs gave insight into the origins and the development of Zen Buddhism, focusing primarily on its emergence and formation in China (*chan*) and its dissemination via Korea (*sŏn*) to Japan (*zen*). Mr. Lachs then turned his attention to Chinul (Chi'nul), arguably the most famous and influential pioneer of Zen Buddhism in Korea, and the development of *hwadu*, a distinctly Korean method of meditation. Following his presentation, the ensuing discussion focused primarily on the similarities and differences between the Korean and Japanese understanding of Zen Buddhism.

Further Lectures

Prof. Dr. Hyug-baeg Im: 'Korean Democracy after Democratization in 1987 and Prospects for the Presidential Election 2012'

December 12, 2012



Just before the upcoming presidential elections in South Korea, Prof. Dr. Hyug-baeg Im from the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Korea University in Seoul visited the Institute of Korean Studies for a special lecture on the topic. Mr. Im began his talk by explaining that the process of South Korea's democratization in the late 1980s was part of the 'third wave of democratization'. He pointed out that in spite of major achievements since the year 1987, there still had occurred some very serious democratic deficits in South Korea that could be attributed to a 'simultaneity of the non-simultaneous', i.e. to modern and democratized political institutions and phenomena such as laws, procedures and rules existing alongside pre-modern or

undemocratic practices – especially resilient regionalism, a delegate presidency, and a feudal party structure, during the 'era of the three Kims' (1987-2002). The post-three Kims era (2002-2007) was characterized by progressive and democratic developments such as the rise of internet democracy via an 'internet revolution', an increasingly active civil society, and a 'second turnover' of the government. However, according to Mr. Im, South Korea experienced a stark regress in its democratic achievements ever since the Lee Myung-bak government took office. President Lee was elected as an 'economy president' with a landslide victory in 2007, but during his five-year term the middle class shrunk, participation rates decreased further, and human rights and freedom of press were curtailed tremendously. As for the upcoming elections, Prof. Im stated that their outcome would be decided by the voters' choices, which, however, would be influenced by structural conditions, external factors, and historical path dependency. In particular, factors such as regionalism, intra-generational preference, and ideology were going to influence voters in their choices. Analyzing the respective strengths and weaknesses of the two main presidential candidates, Prof. Im found Park Geun-hye to have the advantage of a strong followership that manifests itself in relatively evenly distributed support in the various South Korean regions. As her nickname 'queen of elections' suggests, she also knows well how to campaign effectively. Turning to Park Geun-hye's weak points, Prof. Im stated that her candidacy was overshadowed by the legacy of her late father, Park Chung-hee, who was a military dictator during the 60s and 70s. Candidate Moon Jae-in's main strengths, Prof. Im argued, can be said to be his integrity and his past as a human rights lawyer during the democratization movement of the 1980s. Moreover, he enjoyed support in the provinces of Ch'ungch'ŏng and Chŏlla in addition to his support base in his home province of Kyŏngsang and in Pusan. Next to his image of being 'too gentle', Prof. Im named Moon's three weaknesses as follows: being identified as the 'heir' of late president Roh Moo-hyun, having suffered a landslide loss in the 2007 elections, and being burdened with the 'hardcore followers' (*nobba*) of late president Roh Moo-hyun, who have chosen to now support Mr. Moon.

Visiting Scholars

Korea Foundation Visiting Professor



Prof. Dr. Hogen Kim Myongji University

Duration of stay: December 2011-December 2012

Professor of economics Dr. Hogen Kim of Myongji University, who had joined the IKS as Korea Foundation Visiting Professor in December 2011, completed his one-year stay at IKS in the final quarter of 2012 by teaching a course on the history of South Korea's economic development. Previously, at the very beginning of his stay at IKS, Professor Kim had taught a seminar on economic cooperation in East Asia, while throughout the year 2012 he continued to participate in and deliver talks at various workshops and conferences held at the Freie

Universität.

Alexander von Humboldt Fellow



Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin Chung-Ang University

Duration of stay: February 2012-January 2013

During his stay at IKS as Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellow from February 2012 to January 2013, Prof. Dr. Jin-Wook Shin, professor at the Chung-Ang University Department of Sociology, continued his research in the fields of social movement, political sociology and civil society. In July 2012, Professor Shin delivered a talk on 'Civic Commitment and Party Changes in South Korean Politics' as part of the IKS 'Social Change in East Asia' Special Lecture Series.

DAAD Visiting Professor



Prof. Dr. Dong-No Kim Yonsei University

Duration of stay: July 2012-November 2012

In July 2012, Prof. Dr. Dong-No Kim, professor at the Yonsei University Department of Sociology, joined the IKS as DAAD Visiting Professor. During his stay at the institute, Professor Kim further pursued his research interests in the field of historical sociology. As part of the IKS 'Culture and Tradition in Korea' Special Lecture Series, Professor Kim delivered a talk on 'The Transformation of Korean Society from the Traditional to the Modern' on IKS premises in October 2012.



Prof. Dr. Chang-Nam Kim Sungkonghoe University

Duration of stay: August 2012-November 2012

Prof. Dr. Chang-nam Kim of the Sungkonghoe University's Department of Media and Communication joined the IKS as visiting scholar for the period from August to November 2012. In October that year, Professor Kim spoke on the 'History of Korean Popular Music' as part of the IKS 'Culture and Tradition in Korea' Special Lecture Series.



Mr. Kihyeok Kim Ministry of Unification of the Republic of Korea

Duration of Stay: October 2010-March 2012

Mr Kihyeok Kim, one of the directors of the South Korean Ministry of Unification, concluded his 18-month stay at IKS in March 2012. Next to conducting research on the German experience of reunification, Mr. Kim shared his knowledge of North Korea in a number of special lectures and cooperated with the IKS for various conferences and workshops on national reunification policies.

Arts Council Korea (ARKO) – Writer-in-Residence Abroad Program



Dr. Yi-Deum Kim

Duration of stay: April 2012-August 2012

Dr. Yi-Deum Kim, who received her PhD for her thesis on 'Feminist Poems in Korea', is one of the few famous Korean women poets who not only write poetry, but are also engaged in teaching and academic research on poetry. Dr. Kim has held positions at several Korean language institutes and universities, including Gyeongsang National University in Jinju. During her four-month stay at the Institute of Korean Studies, she gave a special lecture on 'Contemporary Korean Poetry in the Multicultural Era'.

Arts Council Korea (ARKO) – Writer-in-Residence Abroad Program



Hye Jung Kim

Duration of stay: May 2012-August 2012

Born and raised in Chŭngp'yŏng in North Ch'ungch'ŏng Province, Ms. Kim made her literary debut already in her school days. She went on to receive a degree in children's and young people's literature from Inha University. In spite of her young age, Ms. Kim is already one of Korea's most famous and most-read authors of children's and young people's literature, with all of her books attaining bestseller status. In her lecture at IKS, she spoke about the 'History and Tendencies of Korean Children's Literature'.

Educational Activities

Workshops in the Context of the New ‘Integrated Korean Studies’ Program

June & July 2012

In the context of the new study program ‘Integrated Korean Studies’, professors from our partner universities Ewha, Sogang and Yonsei held a total number of three workshops at the Freie Universität. The professors introduced their respective universities and research areas, as well as the language and exchange programs of their home universities. This gave the students the chance to receive first-hand information not only about the IKS’ partner universities in South Korea, but also about the visiting professors’ respective academic work.

The first workshop was held by Prof. Hochul Sonn, political scientist at Sogang University, who gave a talk on ‘Political Cleavages in South Korea’. After a short introduction to South Korea’s political development since 1945, Prof. Sonn focused on South Korea’s political division, an understanding of which is crucial for better understanding the politics and policies of South Korea.

The second workshop was held by Prof. Chang-Kil Park, chief of the Global Office for International Affairs at Ewha Womans University and Prof. Young-Hoon Kim, an anthropologist and head of Ewha’s Korean Studies program. Prof. Park’s lecture focused on the history and current activities of Ewha University as well as the university’s manifold international programs. Prof. Kim introduced the students to his current research project, an analysis of the visual images of Korea as provided in The National Geographic. He showed how the representations of Korea moved from ‘orientalization’ towards an ‘emancipation’ of images from Korea.

The third workshop was held by Prof. Dong-No Kim from the Sociology Department at Yonsei University. Following a general introduction to Yonsei University, its various faculties, manifold activities, and offerings for international students, Prof. Kim gave a lecture on ‘Economic Development and Crisis’, focusing on the economic policies during the reign of Park Chung-Hee.

Social Science Teachers’ Workshop

26 - 28 November 2010

The IKS research and teaching staff conducted a workshop for German school teachers in the field of social studies (*Sozialkunde*). The event, which was organized by IKS, financially supported by the Korea Foundation and held at Seminaris Hotel Berlin, aimed to provide the teachers with a better understanding of Korean history, politics, society and culture. The idea of this workshop was to put teachers in a position where they could use their knowledge and the newfound insights in

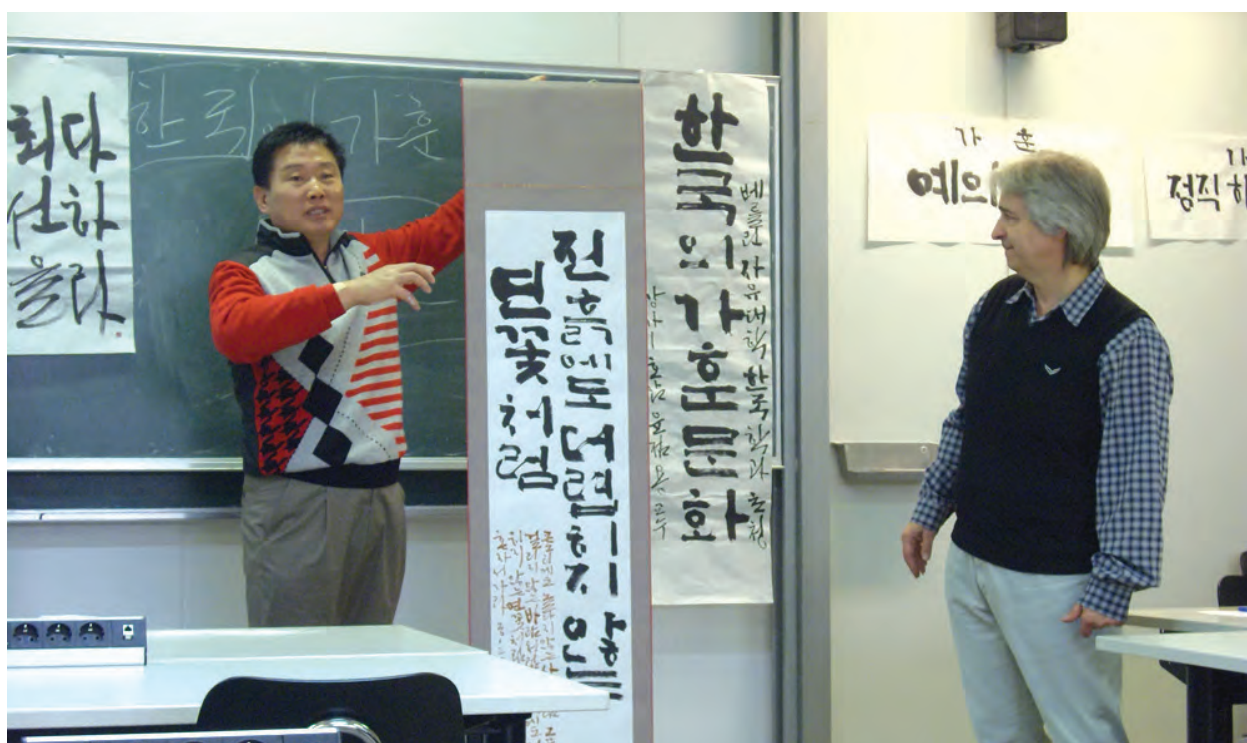


the classes they teach, thus acting as disseminators for knowledge about and promoters for Korea. The workshop was recognized as an ‘official further education measure’ and drew 12 participants from 6 different German Federal States: Berlin, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia. The program was intensive but carefully planned in such a manner that it covered a wide range of Korean topics that would be relevant for German social educators. The 9 lectures were held by IKS staff (7 lectures) and by external experts from the part of Ruhr University Bochum (2 lectures). A special booklet on Korean history compiled by Dr. Hee-Seok Park (IKS) had been printed for the occasion and was distributed among workshop participants.

Calligraphy Lecture by Youn Jum Yong, Vice President of the ‘Korea Calligraphy Association’

October 12, 2012

In the context of the IKS’ annual preparatory pre-semester course for Korean studies freshers (*Vorstudienkurs*), Youn Jum Yong, Vice President of the ‘Korea Calligraphy Association’ (한국서예협회), gave a talk in which he discussed the role of the family and family values in Korea, using calligraphy as a source. As Mr. Youn explained, it is not uncommon for Korean families to have a ‘family maxim’ expressing their goal(s) in life. These goals can be very diverse, ranging from benevolence and truthfulness to righteousness and the advice to ‘think before you act’, and are designed to give the family members a specific piece of advice on how to live their lives. However, the use of such mottos is common not only in the family realm, but also in companies, schools, and even in the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. Such use is designed to inspire a person to reflect upon his or her own actions. In order to convey this idea to the students, all participants were encouraged to come up with mottos of their own, the best among them being converted into calligraphies by Mr. Youn.



Student Activities

‘The Long Night of Science’

June 2, 2012



In 2012, the IKS once more participated in the annual ‘Long Night of Science’ (Lange Nacht der Wissenschaften). After a welcome address by the director of the Institute, Prof. Dr. Eun-Jeung Lee, the ‘Long Night of Science’ commenced under the motto ‘The Culture of Korea – Encounters of Tradition and Modernity’. Following a *Samulnori* performance of the renowned artist Hyo Jin Shin and a group dance interlude, several IKS

students performed the play ‘*Männer, schöner als Blumen*’ (*Kkotpoda namja*), which had been scripted by the students themselves. After these outdoor performances, the ‘Long Night of Science’ saw several lectures, i.a. on *Hallyu* (Korean Wave) and traditional Korean instruments, as well as the first-ever National Korean Speaking Contest (Redewettbewerb) to be held in Germany, sponsored by the Korea Foundation (see below). The event closed with the annual tombola and the screening of a Korean movie, and with several students who had returned from their study visit in Korea reporting on their time in Korea. During the event, had a chance to see several works by the artist Cho Gyu Chul, while the children were drawn to the ‘kids table’, where they could experience the art of *chongi chöpki*.

First ‘Korean Speaking Contest’ in Germany

June 2, 2012

In the context of the ‘Long Night of Science’, the IKS organized the first-ever ‘Korean Speaking Contest’ in Germany. This contest, which was financed by the ‘Korea Foundation’, saw 12 students from the different Korean Studies departments in Frankfurt, Bochum, Bonn, Hamburg, Tübingen and Berlin compete by delivering personal accounts of their experience of Korean culture in Germany and Korea, touching upon



such diverse topics as Korean drinking culture, beauty ideals and personal anecdotes from different cities and areas in Korea. The results were as follows: 1st place: Vincent Kreusel (FU Berlin), 2nd place: Adam Augustyn (FU Berlin), 3rd place: Sara Hashemi-Ghahdorijani (Bonn) and Kay Knospe (Bochum), 4th place: Jasmin Ruprecht, Daniel Schumacher and Gina Contrino (all FU Berlin). A special price went to Houyem Ben Amor (Frankfurt).

Further Activities of the IKS

Start of the E-Learning Program 'Hanguksa – Insights into the History of Korea'

Dr. Hee-Seok Park, lecturer at the Institute of Korean Studies at FU Berlin, initiated the e-learning program 'Hanguksa – Insights into the History of Korea'. Available online on the IKS homepage, the program offers four distinct modules, each divided into a number of study units (*Lerneinheiten*). While the program was specifically designed to support IKS students in their revision for the mandatory course on Korean history, it also offers valuable insights to all those who are interested in the fascinating subject that is the history of Korea.

Link: http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/oas/korea-studien/e-learning/geschichte_koreas/

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Hanguksa website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: www.cms.fu-berlin.de/geschkult/e/oas/korea-studien/e-learning/geschichte_koreas/modul2/koryo2/index.html. The website header includes the Freie Universität Berlin logo and navigation links: Home, Projekt, Team, Bibliographie, Inhaltsverzeichnis. The main title is 'HANGUKSA 한국사' with the subtitle 'Einblicke in die Geschichte Koreas'. Below this, a navigation bar highlights 'Koryŏ-Dynastie' and 'Koryŏ-Dynastie (Teil 2)'. The main content area is titled 'Koryŏ-Dynastie (Teil 2)' and contains a paragraph about the military rule and Mongol era (1170-1392). It mentions the experiences with the Kitan (993-1018) and Jurchen (1126) and the internal rebellions of Yi Cha-gyŏm (1126-1127) and Myŏ Ch'ŏng (1135-1136). It states that in the Koryŏ-Dynastie, a sense of awareness arose that a historical identity of the dynasty of significance is. Therefore, Kim Pu-sik in 1145 wrote the *Samguk sagi*, the chronicle of the Three Kingdoms, the oldest still preserved Korean historical writing. Below the text is an image of a traditional Korean book, the *Samguk sagi*. To the right of the text, there are two sections: 'Lerneinheiten' (Study Units) with links to 'Koryŏ-Dynastie (Teil 1)' and 'Koryŏ-Dynastie (Teil 2)', and 'Module' with links to 'Das alte Korea', 'Koryŏ-Dynastie', 'Chosŏn-Dynastie', and 'Das 20. Jahrhundert'.

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