

CKR NEWSLETTER

THE CENTER FOR KOREAN RESEARCH AT THE WEATHERHEAD EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

2014 - 2015



THE CENTER FOR
KOREAN
RESEARCH

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DIRECTOR'S NOTE



During the 2014-2015 academic year, the Center for Korean Research sponsored a wide variety of events and initiatives in its capacity as the umbrella organization for Korea-related academic and cultural activity at Columbia University and the hub for Korean studies in New York City. In many ways, 2014-2015 was the year of the young Korean studies scholar at CKR. Columbia alumnae Ksenia Chizhova, Se-Mi Oh, and Mi-Ryong Shim obtained tenure-track positions at Princeton University, the University of Michigan, and Northwestern University, respectively. Sixiang Wang has accepted a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania. CKR congratulates these students, who played active roles at CKR during their graduate studies at Columbia. We also congratulate the following Columbia Korean Studies PhD's whose books were published over the past year or are forthcoming: Sunyoung Park (*The Proletarian Wave: Literature and Leftist Culture in Colonial Korea, 1910-1945*. Cambridge: Harvard University Asia Center, 2015); Janet Poole (*When the Future Disappears: The Modernist Imagination in Late Colonial Korea*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2014); Jisoo M. Kim (*The Emotions of Justice: Gender, Status, and Legal Performance in Chosŏn Korea*. University of Washington Press, forthcoming); Charles Kim (*For a Bright Tomorrow: Culture and Protest in Cold War South Korea*. University of Hawaii Press, forthcoming). We are happy to present interviews of recent Columbia Korean Studies alumni in this newsletter.

CKR faculty have similarly enjoyed a productive year. Charles Armstrong's *Tyranny of the Weak: North Korea and the World, 1950 – 1992* received the American Historical Association's John K. Fairbank Prize for 2014. Jungwon Kim was named the King Sejong Assistant Professor of Korean Studies in the Humanities in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. Laurel Kendall was elected Association for

Asian Studies Vice President. Visiting scholar Jiyoung Shin (Institute of Korean Studies, Yonsei University) published

"In many ways, 2014-2015 was the year of the young Korean studies scholar at CKR."

a number of important articles during her stay at CKR, and Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship recipient Dima Mironenko participated actively in CKR events while revising his doctoral dissertation "A Jester with Chameleon Faces: Laughter and Comedy in North Korea, 1953-1969."

Added to the CKR's Colloquium Series on Korean Cultural Studies this year was the new Columbia University Alumni Association of Korea Colloquium Series on Contemporary Korean Affairs, organized by Charles Armstrong. The two Colloquium Series place a particular emphasis on transnational, interdisciplinary work, and this year's speakers gave talks that moved across disciplines and fields such as women's studies, history, anthropology, economics, literature, sociology, visual culture, religious studies, and political science. In addition to the Colloquium Series, CKR sponsored larger events, including the "Journal of Korean Studies Special Issue Workshop - Intermedial Aesthetics: Korean Literature, Film, Art," which brought together twelve scholars from North America and Korea to discuss the relationship between literature and visual culture. The CKR joined with the Donald Keene Center to hold the "Korea/Japan Music Symposium," which explored interconnections in Korean and Japanese popular music in the latter half of the 20th century. Jungwon Kim organized a groundbreaking workshop, "Beyond Death: The Politics of Suicide and Martyrdom in Korean History." Finally,

CKR partnered with the Starr East Asian Library and Korean studies librarian Hee-sook Shin to hold an event entitled "Korean Comics," which kicked off a major exhibition on Korean graphic novels at Columbia.

Speaking of the Starr Library, CKR worked with the Korean collection to secure membership as a Hub Library in the Literature Translation Institute—Korea's Library Consortium in 2015. Looking ahead, CKR will award its first "Center for Korean Research Manhae Prize for Korean Language" in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the close of the 2014-2015 academic year. We feature an interview with Korean Language Program Director Carol Schulz below. Eunice Chung will join the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures and CKR as lecturer in the Korean language, and Jungshim Lee (PhD, Leiden University) will spend the 2015-2016 academic year at CKR as Korea Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow. CKR is also pleased to announce that it has been selected as the new home of the *Journal of Korean Studies*, the preeminent academic journal in the field, beginning in 2016.

As the above indicates, CKR has been very active on multiple fronts. None of this activity would be possible without the support of the Columbia University Alumni Association, Korea (CUAAK), which successfully completed its Endowment Drive for CKR in 2014. We would like to express our gratitude to all members of the CUAAK for their warm and generous support of the CKR mission. We also sincerely thank the Korea Foundation and the M.S. Shin Fund for their continued support of the Center.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Theodore Haggard".

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF KOREA (CUAAK)

Columbia University Alumni Association of Korea (CUAAK)
Colloquium on Contemporary Korean Affairs

**From Nationalism to Globalism:
Toward A Korean History Narrative
Beyond Ideological Contention**



Djun Kil Kim
Professorial & Research Chair, Samsung Korean Studies Program,
College of Arts & Sciences, University of Asia & the Pacific

Moderated by **Charles Armstrong**,
Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Studies in the Social Sciences in the
Department of History, Columbia University

Monday, March 23, 2015
12:00 PM - 1:30 PM
403 Kent Hall

No registration required

Please visit <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ckr/events.html> for more information



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



KOREA FOUNDATION
RESEARCH CENTER



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation
Study Center
Columbia University

We are pleased to announce the inauguration of the **Columbia University Alumni Association of Korea Colloquium on Contemporary Korean Affairs**, with special thanks to CUAAK for its continued dedication to the development of Korean Studies at Columbia University

From Nationalism to Globalism: Toward A Korean History Narrative Beyond Ideological Contention

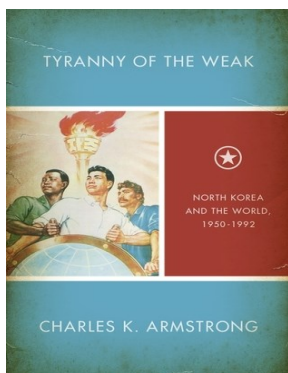
Djun Kil Kim, Professorial & Research Chair, Samsung Korean Studies Program, College of Arts & Sciences, University of Asia & the Pacific

Moderated by Charles Armstrong, Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Studies in the Social Sciences in the Department of History, Columbia University

We are grateful to have the continued support of CUAAK and would like to thank the members for their generosity. Recently, CUAAK completed an endowment drive to support CKR, and we thank CUAAK for its commitment and dedication to CKR. CUAAK was established in Seoul, Korea in 1954 to celebrate the 200th year anniversary of Columbia University (This year marks the 61st anniversary of CUAAK). By networking and connecting, CUAAK serves for better benefits to alumni members, students & families, Columbia the Alma Mater and the Society. By March 2015, more than 1,300 alumni members have officially registered in CUAAK.



JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE



Congratulations to Charles Armstrong, Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Studies in the Social Sciences, on his receipt of the American Historical Association's **John K. Fairbank Prize** for 2014 for his book, *Tyranny of the Weak: North Korea and the World, 1950 - 1992*. Established by a gift to the Association from the friends of the prominent historian of China and East Asia at Harvard and President of the Association in 1968, the John K. Fairbank Prize is awarded for the best work on the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, or Japan since the year 1800.

SPOTLIGHT ON...

Ksenia Chizhova, Mi-Ryong Shim, and Sixiang Wang

Congratulations on your recent job placement. Can you briefly discuss the job application process?

Ksenia: Thank you very much. I think luck plays a huge part in the job search, and I was really lucky to go through the process rather smoothly. I was also exceptionally fortunate to have worked with the people who were genuinely interested in, and supportive of, my project—I can never say enough thanks to my advisors, Professors Dorothy Ko and Jungwon Kim, and also to Professor Theodore Hughes, with whom I have worked closely over the years. When it comes to the practical part, time management seemed extremely important. I finished my cover letter and began working on my writing samples during the summer (I used three completely different writing samples, depending on the focus of the advertised positions), so by the fall, when job advertisements were out, I felt I was already somewhat prepared for the task. As far as the interview process goes, I found it more empowering than nerve-racking. The thought of having your own academic “product” and having the chance to present it in front of established scholars seems to crown the effort of the preceding Ph.D. years, and I really had a lot of fun doing my campus visit.

Mi-Ryong: The biggest issue with the job application process is that such a huge part of it is actually completely out of the candidate's control. It's impossible to know how many positions would open up and also what the departments with the open positions would be looking for (what's often termed the “fit”). And I think these factors actually play the biggest roles in landing or not landing a job. That said, some things that one can do to at least improve one's own chances of being short-listed for an available job might be to make sure that someone outside her/his immediate field would be able to understand the broad contours and significances of one's research. This sounds obvious now, but for me it took some time to figure out a way to more clearly and efficiently describe my research to a person outside my immediate fields (for a cover letter, research abstract, Skype interview, etc.), and I think it took considerable time and effort because it required that I step back from my project. Talking about my research with other colleagues and hearing their honest feedback about what they thought my project was about (and even hearing myself say things out loud!) helped me to figure this out bit by bit over some time.

Sixiang: The application process is of course very involved and during one's last year as a graduate, one can expect that up to a half of your productive time will be taken up by the process. I think, depending on how things go, the schedules of your interviewers, and how many schools you hear back from, it can in fact vary quite a bit. My suggestion to others is try to get as much of the dissertation research and writing done before the Fall of your last year. Putting together the portfolios for the job applications is very time intensive, and one will find that there is little spare time to devote to writing extensively.



Sixiang Wang

How do you feel about the transition from being a student to teaching and working in the field as a professor/researcher?

Ksenia: The prospect of becoming a professor is thrilling—this is of course something I was preparing for, and look forward to, and yet there must be so many unknowns in this new world. Luckily, I can make a slow transition, thanks to my postdoctoral fellowship at the Australian National University, where I will spend the academic year 2015-16. I already had a hand in creating several of my own syllabi—it felt like putting the pieces of a puzzle together so that in the end they create a coherent, structured picture. Now I look forward to moving my courses from paper to the classroom.

Mi-Ryong: I'm looking forward to taking on a new role! After defending my dissertation in the summer of 2013, I took a Korea Foundation postdoc at Harvard and I've been teaching as a visiting lecturer in Oregon this academic year so these years have given me a good start in transitioning to the new role. I also think my experiences as a graduate TA have helped quite a bit with the teaching aspect.

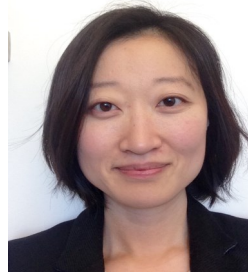
Sixiang: I think the transition is not as drastic as many would think. The completion of the dissertation is of course a big step and opens up new doors, but the work of a researcher is not fundamentally that different. It is still about, reading, critiquing and writing. The stakes seem to be somewhat higher and your audience is broader, so perhaps the real transition is to shift one's mindset from a student trying to demonstrate his or her abilities and skills, to a researcher who needs to speak about the significance and value of one's work. What that also means is to think more carefully about one's place with the broader academic community as a whole and contributing not only to your field of specialization, but also to this wider audience.

What are your current research interests? Are you currently involved in any research projects? What are your research plans for the next few years?

Ksenia: My main project for the years to come will be the revision of my dissertation into a manuscript, tentatively titled *The Subject of Feelings: Kinship, Emotion, and Fiction in Korea, Late 17th—Early 20th Centuries*. In this book, I will explore the intersection of women's culture, literary production, and the discourse of feelings that unfolded in a genre, unique to premodern Korea—the lineage novel (*kamun sosŏl*). In addition, I plan to start working on an article that will unravel the narrative idiom of commemorative texts—eulogies, posthumous biographies, and epitaphs—that men wrote for women. This article might become the starting point for my second major project, which will look into the ways, in which various literary genres conceptualized the fact or the idea of dying. Over the next year, I also hope to get a lot of new ideas from the vibrant academic community of ANU and greater Australia.

Mi-Ryong: My research interests include: Korean literature, modern Korean intellectual history, aesthetics of nativism, comparative colonialism, and globalization in twentieth century Korea.

I'm currently working on a manuscript based on my dissertation that examines literature and cultural criticism of the late colonial period particularly regarding the notions of Pan-Asianism, ideological conversion, and imperialization. I'm also working to finish translating and writing a critical introduction to the writer Yi Hyo-sok's 1939 novel *Hwabun* (Pollen).



Mi-Ryong Shim

Sixiang: I am looking forward to working with the department of history at the University of Pennsylvania. I am participating in a translation project with Professor Eugene Park and several other collaborators. It is an edited volume on the reception of An Chung'gŭn in Korea, Japan and China and includes translations of articles by scholars working in Korean, Japanese, and Chinese. I will of course be working on my own project on a cultural history of diplomacy and empire in early Chosŏn Korea. I want to prepare a manuscript version of my dissertation and hopefully publish it as a book in the near future.

What trends do you see in Korean studies and what direction do you think the Korean studies will take in the future?

Ksenia: I am hardly ready to give a forecast on the Korean Studies' future, but I believe that this year we had witnessed an unprecedented interest in the subject. That so many universities were hiring Korean Studies specialists signifies an important threshold for our field, which has now become an integral part of the East Asian Studies in North America. Hopefully, Korean Studies continues to grow into a sophisticated and vibrant field in the years to come.



Ksenia Chizhova

Mi-Ryong: The transnational approach has sparked a lot of new and very interesting work in Korean studies in the last decade and I expect to see this approach continuing for several more years, although perhaps covering newer combinations or heretofore overlooked sites. I also think considerations of global implications for Korean-studies research might be more explicitly emphasized in the future works.

Sixiang: It's always hard to predict the future, but I do notice some things. There is definitely much more collaboration and exchange between scholars in North American and Asia than there had been before. It is no longer tenable to, for instance, do research, without seriously engaging with scholarly work in not only Korean, but also in many cases, in Chinese and Japanese. In the case of my field (early modern Korea and transnational East Asia), there has been a lot of interest in Korea by scholars in China and Japan (much more so than in the US/ Europe). So, in a nutshell, Korean studies will have to be more global, which is a good thing. This also means that our potential audience has grown beyond the NA and Korean academics, and this awareness will certainly inform my work in the future.

INTERVIEWS

with Columbia Alumni Hwisang Cho, Cheehyung Harrison Kim, and Sunyoung Park

Please describe your job as a professor of Korean studies.

Hwisang: In fact, I am hired as a historian of Asia here at Xavier not solely for Korean studies. In this regard, I put more emphasis on situating historical inquiries about Korea in broader contexts of Asia and beyond rather than developing specialized courses on Korean studies. I find it particularly encouraging that more students express their serious interests in Korean history and culture than I expected.

Cheehyung: I'm at a large school but with a relatively small curriculum on East Asia and Korea. So my job is to first teach introductory courses about the regions. There is a lot of interest, and we have great discussions. I also work with the Asian Affairs Center here, and we have started a forum. Our first one was on Hong Kong's Umbrella Movement, and it drew over fifty people.

Sunyoung: I am teaching Korean literature and culture in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Southern California, and I also hold a joint appointment with the Gender Studies Program.

What are your current research interests? Are you currently involved in any research projects? In what research projects have you been involved over the past few years?

Hwisang: My research revolves around writing and reading practices as vital cultural and historical phenomena. I am particularly interested in the ways in which social actors in the



Hwisang Cho

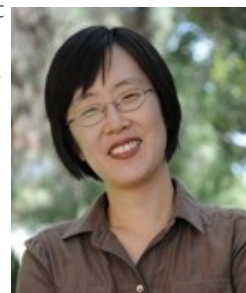
Chosŏn produced, circulated, appropriated and interpreted diverse texts for diverse purposes. Based upon this inquiry into written culture, I am currently working on two book manuscripts which developed from my dissertation. The first book, *The Power of the Brush: Epistolary Revolution in Early Modern Korea*, explores how new modes of writing and reading developed in epistolary culture brought about academic, social, and political changes. The second project, *T'oegye, Spoken Master: The Construction of Charisma in Korea*, also centers on Korea's written culture; however, this book focuses on the connection between written culture and the spoken word. It investigates how T'oegye Yi Hwang (1501–1570), arguably the most prominent Confucian master of Korea, attained his fame. Drawing upon an analysis of written representations of T'oegye's words and on existing documentary sources about their production, this book will show how conscious attempts were made to invent his image as a Confucian paragon for various purposes in Korean history from the late sixteenth century to the present.

Cheehyung: I am currently completing my first book, which is on North Korea's postwar reconstruction period, seen through the practices of work and industrial management. This is taking up most of my time, but I do plan on doing fieldwork in North Korea. It may take a few years to set that up.



Cheehyung Harrison Kim

Sunyoung: My first scholarly monograph, *The Proletarian Wave: Literature and Leftist Culture in Colonial Korea, 1910-1945*, has just been published (Harvard University Asia Center, March 2015).



Sunyoung Park

I am currently involved in two research projects: a study of science fictional and fantastic cultural imaginations in South Korea from the 1960s through today, and a collaborative research on a new cultural history of 1980s Korea, which will yield a volume of critical essays. In pursuing the first and main research project, I am not only conducting my own research but am also engaged in the translation and publication of relevant primary texts through Magpie Series, a new publication series in modern and contemporary Korean literature, which I have launched with Kaya Press.

Tell us how your research has influenced your teaching. In what ways have you been able to bring the insights of your research to your courses?

Hwisang: I think my research interests in written culture are genuinely beneficial in encouraging students to engage themselves in primary source materials. In my teaching, I stress that some interesting ideas emerge from both the contents and physical forms of source materials. This emphasis on the orchestration between the forms and meanings of texts enables students to tackle what is missing in source materials, which makes historical studies more innovative and thus much more meaningful than simply relying on what is available for historians.

Cheehyung: I try to sustain a transnational approach in my work, and this approach certainly flows into my courses. My undergraduate seminar on North Korea is about placing North Korea's history within world history of postcolonialism and industrialism. I also teach a thematic course on the history of consumption, which looks at the historical blending of mass consumption with race, culture, labor, and nationhood. Korea is a case here, along with Nigeria, the Ottoman Empire, Italy, and of course the United States.

Sunyoung: My research informs and shapes much of my teaching. I have designed thematic courses based on my research: Marxism and Culture in East Asia, for instance, is derivative of my first scholarly book project, and *The Fantastic* in Korean Literature and Film builds upon my current research. My research also shapes part of my general courses on Korean literary and cultural history by inspiring weekly themes. Finally, the critical perspectives that I develop through my research infuse my worldview, which is reflected in my lectures.

What changes have you brought to the teaching of Korean studies?

Hwisang: My research also enables me to transcend the geographical and temporal boundaries in historical studies. By examining rich written culture of Chosŏn Korea through diverse primary sources and also by comparing the culture of letters in Chosŏn Korea with different cases in other medieval and early modern cultures, my teaching follows a recent scholarly tendency in East Asian studies to move away from the canonical understanding of pre-modern East Asian history. This pedagogical approach demonstrates that culture of Chosŏn Korea was far from simple reflection of canonized hierarchy but a dynamic discursive site in which power was not concentrated on a few highest state authorities but was diffused and enacted by different social actors.

Cheehyung: As for teaching, I have been inspired by my colleagues from various disciplines-- sociology, anthropology, art history, music, literature and film studies, philosophy, architecture-- to use all kinds of materials in class. Next week, for example, in my Korean history course, we're going to spend the class listening to popular music from the colonial period-- singers like Yun Simdeok and Chae Gyuyeop. Check out Yun's song "Ode to Death." It's originally a Romanian song, remade in the colonial space. Great stuff.

Sunyoung: As a postdoctoral fellow, I developed a rare thematic course, Gender in Korean Film and Literature, which was nominated as one of the most innovative syllabi by a 2009 AAS panel on the new curriculum in Korean studies. And I also designed at USC an interdisciplinary syllabus on Korean cultural history from the ancient to modern times, which interweaves literature with arts, music, and history. Both courses are quite popular with students. The gender course has been cross-listed in the Gender Studies Program, and the cultural history course has just raised its enrollment cap from 50 to 100.

What trends do you see in Korean studies and what direction do you think the Korean studies will take in the future?

Hwisang: I think Koreanists can no longer be successful, if they delve into questions that appeal to only a narrow band of scholars in Korean studies. In this regard, I understand that the ability to creatively utilize historical sources and imaginatively build up arguments could be developed by embracing disciplinary approaches other than what we specialize. I believe that only this type of interdisciplinary approaches will make scholars read conventional historical sources in a new light. More importantly, this trend will empower Koreanists to problematize Korean history and culture from both inside and outside of the subject matter, which will engender constructive dialogues with scholars in other disciplines and the general public.

Cheehyung: Trends in Korean Studies? Difficult question. I think solid research and good storytelling are the most important things. Topics and perspectives--I think we're more open than ever. Whether it's intellectual history of Joseon or cultural history of North Korea, what will carry you for a long time is research that is robust on primary sources and comprehensive in secondary sources, especially from Korean scholars. And if you combine that with good storytelling, then you don't need to follow trends! On a different note, I would like to see Korean Studies become more useful for various interests, majors, and professions. It's a challenge.

Sunyoung: Graduate students in respectable East Asian studies programs today routinely command two national languages and are typically working on dissertations that cross disciplinary boundaries. So the two research trends, transnational (and interregional) and interdisciplinary, are bound to continue and intensify in the scholarly works of current and future generations. The expansion of Korean studies into social science beyond political science is yet another trend that will continue for a few more years at least. Another related future prospect for Korean studies that hasn't quite emerged yet would be the growing voice of multiethnic and multicultural Korea, as its interracial population comes of age.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CAROL SCHULZ,

DIRECTOR OF KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM



In the 40 or so years you have been here at Columbia, how have things changed with respect to students and faculty and the interest in the Korean language program?

Actually, there have been 4 or 5 major changes. But one of the major changes is the number of non-heritage students enrolled. In 2008, 71% of the students were heritage, and non-heritage students made up 29%. However, now in 2014-15, heritage students are 35% and non-heritage students are 65% of the entire student population enrolled in Korean courses. The numbers have reversed! This means that we've had to change the teaching and learning materials to address the different needs of this changing demography. Because their needs and skill sets were so different, we started to separate the heritage students from the non-heritage. Non-heritage students need all the basics whereas the heritage students need more reading and writing. For the first time, in Fall 2015, we will be able to divide the students for the third level as well, with the help of a new instructor, Eunice Chung. We currently offer online learning materials designed specifically to meet the needs of the non-heritage students, including true beginners who have never seen Korean characters before. It took about 3 years to develop the online materials with Beom Lee and Hyunkyu Yi. When we began developing the materials online, there weren't many non-heritage students. However, I saw that the trend would change.

Sometimes, I have students do presentations on a topic of their interest, and it always amazes me to see how difficult expressions can be learned so well through songs (conjunctive, adverbial phrases) these days. Therefore, as a language teacher, I am grateful to have YouTube. One of the exercises I have the students do is for each to choose a part of a YouTube video to share with the class. They all enjoy this. Those difficult expressions are very easily mastered through songs and dances.

To what do you attribute the reversal of percentages of heritage and non-heritage students?

Each semester, we ask the incoming students, "Why do you want to take this class?" Non-heritage students say that they want to watch Korean drama, communicate with Korean friends, and visit Korea. In the past, before 2008, students wanted to hone their Korean language skills for professional reasons. For example, the PhD students would want to be able to read primary sources and/or fulfill major requirements.

"Specialized teaching makes the program successful."

I think the Korean Wave (Hallyu) has a lot to do with it. Students watch more dramas than I do! They know which dramas are popular and which ones are not. There is definitely a growing interest in Korean culture, and the students seem to have many Korean friends.

For MA and PhD students, we really take care to identify their needs and make sure their needs are addressed. We take steps to identify those incoming EALAC students when they register and, even though they don't ask us directly for help, we make sure to find out who they are. A case in point is Jenny Wang, a PhD student whom I gave one-on-one lessons, which made it easier for us to learn about her weaknesses because meeting a student individually helps me learn his or her needs. Specialized teaching makes the program successful.

Can you then talk about how you built the program?

Way back in 1980s, I was the only Korean language lecturer; it was like a one-woman show. When I came here, there were no good textbooks and learning materials, so I had to develop all the teaching materials

for all levels. Also, I had to rely heavily on TA's – they took care of the drill sessions.

I worked very hard to develop both teaching materials and curriculum for the Korean language program, but I really appreciate all my teaching assistants and students in all those years who also worked very hard, which motivated me even more. I would really like to have the new teachers get trained in the American Council on Teaching of Foreign Languages. They produce the most recent pedagogical methods and general guidelines for teaching languages, and you have to learn them all and keep updated. I have been involved since 1984, and I, along with other committee members, developed the first Korean proficiency guidelines in 1992.

How important do you think it is for students to watch Korean dramas and listen to K-Pop?

In the 1980's, we didn't hear from students that they want to listen to more music and watch dramas. However, these days, students are exposed to many opportunities to watch Korean dramas and listen to Korean music. Since they can use those sources outside of actual classrooms, they are highly motivated to learn the language. Also, the students really enjoy the sources, which also allow them learn Korean language with more fun.

It used to be that the students want to learn Korean for academic reasons, but now students say that they want to learn Korean so that they can also go to Korea to live and to work. I believe that this trend is also led by Korean dramas and K-pop. As students get more familiar with those resources, they start to have more interests not only in the language, but also in Korean culture.

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

JKS WORKSHOP

Journal of Korean Studies Special Issue Workshop
**Intermedial Aesthetics:
 Korean Literature, Film, Art**



Presenters
Jinsoo An, University of California, Berkeley
Stalling Coordinates of National Imagery: Aesthetics The Cultural Road in South Korea's Literary Film Adaptation
Woohyung Chon, Konkuk University
The Vermilion Modernity of Goryeo Adaptation of Western Film in Late Colonial Choson
Wayne de Fremery, Sogang University
Remaking Creation—The July 1932 Issue of Kaohsiung Magazine as Graphic, Stage, and Screen Text
Sohi Lee, Stony Brook University
Visual Korean Cinema: Screen as Architecture, Exhibition, and Communication
Haerin Shin, Vanderbilt University
Personal Representation and Simulation: Surviving the Age of Mediation and Its Failure in Kim Young-ho's Queer Show
Ji Young Shin, Yonsei University
Crises of Consumption: Inequality, National Consumption, Difference in Empire: Japan, Korea, and Literary Special Issues in the Discursive Space of Colonial Korea and Transnational Literature, Education, and Publishing

Discussants
Steve Chung, Princeton University
Olga Fedorenko, New York University
Chris Hanscom, University of California, Los Angeles
Jina Kim, Smith College
Kyu Hyun Kim, University of California, Davis
We Jung Yi, New York University

By RSVP only – open only to graduate students and faculty for observation. Must RSVP to: jk285@columbia.edu to attend as an observer.

Please visit <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ckr> for more information.

Co-sponsored by the Department of East Asian Languages and Culture, Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University Department of East Asian Studies, Smith College, The Journal of Korean Studies

THE CENTER FOR KOREAN RESEARCH

November 14, 2014
 Columbia University

CKR hosted a full-day workshop, “Intermedial Aesthetics: Korean Literature, Film, Art,” featuring contributors to an upcoming special issue of the *Journal of Korean Studies*. Co-sponsored by EALAC, the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, and Smith College's Department of East Asian Studies, the workshop was organized by the special issue's guest editors, Theodore Hughes (Associate Professor of Korean Studies, EALAC; Director, Center for Korean Research) and Jina Kim (Assistant Professor of East Asian Studies, Smith College). Bringing together an innovative group of scholars whose work highlights the interactions and intersections between different forms of media in modern and contemporary Korean culture, the workshop drew participants from universities across the US and Korea. Presenters included Jinsoo An (UC Berkeley), Woohyung Chon (Konkuk University), Wayne de Fremery (Sogang University), Sohi Lee (Stony Brook University), Haerin Shin (Vanderbilt University), and Ji Young Shin (Yonsei University); discussants included Steve Chung (Princeton University), Olga Fedorenko (NYU), Chris Hanscom (UCLA), Jina Kim (Smith College), Kyu Hyun Kim (UC Davis), and We Jung Yi (NYU). With an audience of faculty and students, the workshop was designed both in order to give contributors an opportunity to receive feedback about their articles prior to publication and in order to initiate dialogue between their varied perspectives and fields of study. The special issue will be published by the *Journal of Korean Studies* in spring 2015. With an active community here at Columbia and beyond, Korean Studies continues to grow as a field with the support of the department.

KOREA/JAPAN MUSIC SYMPOSIUM

KOREA / JAPAN MUSIC SYMPOSIUM



November 21, 2014
 Columbia University

CKR joined with the Donald Keene Center to co-host the “Korea/Japan Music Symposium,” which explored interconnections in Korean and Japanese popular music in the latter half of the 20th century.

“It was a wonderful symposium - intimate, collegial and thoughtful. There were remarkably engaging papers and the range of work was impressive. I not only learned from scholars working in areas that I had only the slightest knowledge of previously but I was also pleased to find myself in such a welcome atmosphere. I want to congratulate the organizers, David Lurie and Ted Hughes (along with Yoshiko Niya), for putting on a great event. I was able to meet Michael Bourdaghs, as well, which was quite a treat as his work on Japanese popular music informs my own. In fact, Christine Yano, another presenter, has also informed my work, so the day was filled with wonderful encounters.” – *Kevin Fellez, Assistant Professor of Music and African American Studies*

Introductory and concluding remarks by Michael Bourdaghs, University of Chicago
Christine Yano, University of California, Davis
“Dynamic Korea: Amplifying Some Responses to a Nation Branding Campaign”
Ilan Young Jung, University of California, San Diego
“The Korean Wave and the K-pop Boom in Japan: Patterns of Consumption and Reactionary Responses”
Christine Yano, University of Hawaii
“Fragrant Entomology: Korean Songs of the Heart/Soul of Japan”
Kevin Fellez, Columbia University
“Tokyo, Hawaii’s Japanese Shinkai Ken: Consumption, Performance, Hawaiian-ness in Japan”
Nicholas Harkness, Harvard University
“Incarnations of Voice in Korean Christianity”
Noriko Manabe, Princeton University
“Music in the Japanese Antinuclear Movement: Four Spaces, Four Tapes”

Friday, November 21, 2014
 10:00 AM - 5:15 PM
 403 Keene Hall
 No registration required.

For more information, please go to <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ckr/>

Co-sponsored by the Weatherhead East Asian Institute and the Department of East Asian Languages and Culture

DONALD KEENE CENTER of Japanese Culture

THE CENTER FOR KOREAN RESEARCH

THE COLLOQUIUM SERIES ON KOREAN CULTURAL STUDIES

with special thanks to The Korea Foundation

The Colloquium Series on Korean Cultural Studies aims to foster an interdisciplinary, transnational approach to Korean studies. The series targets an audience composed not only of Korean studies faculty and students in the New York City area, but also, much more broadly, scholars engaged in research on China, Japan, Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. The purpose of the series is to enhance the visibility of academic work done on Korea to the broadest academic audience possible while moving Korean studies into a dialogue with cutting-edge approaches in the humanities and social sciences.

The Experience of "House" and "Home" in Colonial Korea

Hyaeweol Choi, Professor of Korean Studies and Director of Korea Institute

The Australian National University

October 16, 2014



Colloquium Series with Professor Hyaeweol Choi

How Do the 'Abject' Bodies Reply? - Dispersing the Ethnological Gaze of the Empire

Kim Chul, Professor of Korean Literature, Yonsei University

Discussant: Richard Calichman, Professor of Japanese Studies,

The City University of New York

October 20, 2014



Colloquium Series with Professor Sam Perry

From Across the Genkai Sea: Kim Talsu and the Korean War in Japan

Sam Perry, Assistant Professor of Korean and Japanese Literature, Brown University

October 23, 2014

Hong Taeyong on China: An 18th Century Korean Sirhak Scholar's Views

Gari Ledyard, King Sejong Professor Emeritus

Discussant: George Kallander, Associate Professor, Department of History,

Syracuse University

October 30, 2014



Colloquium Series with Professor Gari Ledyard

South Korean Feminists' Bargain: Feminist Discourse and the Movement to Abolish Prostitution

Seung-kyung Kim, Professor of Women's Studies, University of Maryland

November 20, 2014

Crosscurrents in the Transnational Buddhisms of East Asia: As Seen Through the Life of Oak Kwanbin (1891-1933)

Hwansoo Kim, Assistant Professor of Religious Studies, Duke University

February 25, 2015



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