



한국하버드엔칭학회
The Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association Korea

소식지 Newsletter



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1. 신입회원

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2014-15



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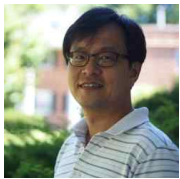
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2013-14



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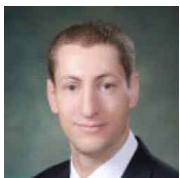
2012-13



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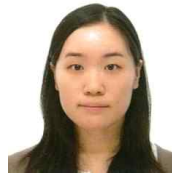
2012-13



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예비 회원 (2015-16) 소개

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2. 회원 소식 : 취임/ 활동/ 수상/ 출간



원우현 고문 (1982-83 고려대학교 명예교수)은 지난 2015년 5월 27일 한국인물전기학회 주최로 서울 동숭동 예술가의 집에서 “테너 이인범의 생애와 예술세계”를 발표하였다.



이익환 고문(1984-85 , 1994-95 연세대학교 명예교수)는 지난 2014년 12월 5일 세계언어학자총회 (C I P L : C o m i t é I n t e r n a t i o n a l Permanent des Linguistes: www.ciplnet.com)의 집행위원회에서 임기 4년의 부회장에 선임되었다. CIPL은 1928년에 창립된 세계 최고(最古)·최대의 언어학자 학술단체이며 본부는 네덜란드 라이던시에 있다. 또한 이익환 고문이 2013년 한

국문화사에서 발간한 전문 학술 논저 『영어 결과문의 사건 의미론적 분석 및 응용』이 2014년도 대한민국학술원 우수학술도서로 선정되었다.



김정배 회원 (1980-81 전 고려대 총장)이 2015년 3월 30일 국사편찬위원회 위원장으로 취임했다. 김 신임 위원장은 고려중앙학원 이사장, 고려연구재단 이사장, 한국학 중앙연구원장을 지냈다. 고려대 사학과 교수로 있던 1971년 울산 반구대 암각화를 공동 발견한 고대사 전문가다.



이승훈 회원 (1984~1985 서울대 명예교수)가 2015년 6월 한국가스공사 사장으로 선임됐다. 전력산업연구회 이사장, 녹색성장위원회 민간위원장, 산업자원부전력산업구조개편추진위원장 등을 역임했다.



서지문 회원 (1988-89 고려대 명예교수)은 김원일의 ‘마당 깊은 집’을 영어로 번역하여 한국문학번역원(원장 김성곤)이 주관하는 한국문학번역상의 제12회 수상자로 선정되었다. 이 상은 우수 번역가를 격려하기 위해 1993년 제정되었다.



오수경 회원 (1998-99 한양대학교 중어중문학과 교수)는 한국중어중문학회 회장을 맡았다. 그리고 본 학회는 지난 2015년 6월 13일 서울 한양대학교 인문과학관에서 “공동연구동향을 통해 본 중국어문학 연구의 주요 흐름”이라는 주제로 정기학술대회를 개최하였다.



이완범 회원(2003-04 한국학중앙연구원 교수)은 한국학중앙연구원이 한국의 역사와 문화에 대한 청소년들의 이해를 돕기 위하여 전개하고 있는 ‘찾아가는 한국학 콘서트’ 프로그램에 참여하고 있다. 이 회원은 2015년 7월 30일부터 8월 14일까지 14회에 걸쳐 서울시 강동구 소재 한영고등학교에서 현대사 강의를 진행하였다.



최상룡 회원(1979-80 전 주일대사, 고려대 명예교수)은 2015년 8월 12일 한국을 방문한 하토야마 유키오 전 일본총리와 만나 대담을 나누었다. 조선일보 지면을 통하여 공개된 이 대담에서 최 회원은 양국 간의 현안을 중심으로 문제점들을 지적하고, 하토야마 전 수상과 진솔하고 올바른 역사의 인식에 관하여 공감하면서 동북아 평화를 위한 공동체의 필요성을 역설하였다. 하토야마 전 수상은 대담 후 서대문형무소 역사관에 들려 식민지배에 관한 사죄의 뜻을 표하였다.



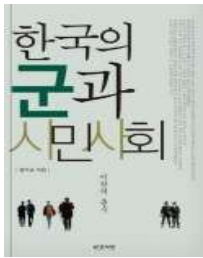
송기호 회원 (1997-98 서울대학교 국사학과 교수)의 『농사짓고 장사하고』가 출간되었다. ‘우리역사 읽기’ 시리즈의 넷째 권이다. 2009년 말 세 권 (『이 땅에 태어나서』, 『시집가고 장가가고』, 『말 타고 종부리고』)을 발간한 데 이어 거의 5년 만에 그 후속으로 다시 발간하게 됐다. 이 책은 사농공상 가운데 농업과 상업에 초점을 두고, 행정과 형벌을 추가했다. 송 교수는 이 책에서 농사와 행정, 법과 처벌등을 다루면서 농사와 곡물, 농지와 소, 밭농사와 논농사, 삼베와 쌀, 전제와 공물, 요역과 군역, 처벌과 처형등을 주제로 해서 과거에서 현재를 넘나들며 이야기를 들려준다.(2014. 11. 서울대학교 출판문화원)



박한제 회원(2003-04 Ass. 서울대 명예교수)은 『대당제국과 그 유산 - 호한통합과 다민족국가의 형성』를 출간했다. 제국의 초보적인 정의는 ‘다민족의 공존의 무대’이고, ‘각종 인종들을 하나로 만드는 용광로’이다. 중국의 역사에서 이런 이름에 가장 걸맞은 왕조를 찾는다면 바로 당나라다. 반목과 질서로 점철된 고단한 세월 동안 공존을 위해 앞장서 고민하고, 타협과 화해를 위해 혼신의 힘을 쏟았던 영도자들은 한족들에게 오랫동안 사람으로 대접받지 못했던 오랑캐 출신들이었다. 『대당제국과 그 유산 - 호한통합과 다민족국가의 형성』은 그들이 제국을 건설하기 위해 쏟았던 열정과 숭한 고난에 대한 기록이다. 아울러 그들이 건설하고자 소망했던 제국의 모습과 그들이 남긴 유산이 현대 중국을 만드는 데 어떤 면에, 어느 정도 기여했는지 살펴본다. 필자는 40년 넘게 위진남북조시대부터 당나라 시대까지를 ‘호한(胡漢)체제’를 키워드 삼아 연구해온 중국사 연구자다. 오랑캐(胡)로 불려온 북방 유목민족들이 3세기 이후 중국에 들어와 한족(漢族)과 융합하며 당 제국을 세우는 주역으로까지 발돋움하는 과정을 연구했다. (2015. 5. 세창출판사)



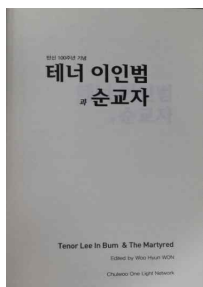
김철수 회원(1966-67 서울대학교 명예교수, 대한민국학술원 회원)은 그 동안 한국공법학회, 데일리한국, 대한언론인회 등을 통해 발표한 한반도 통일관련 논문과 평론을 한 권에 담았다. 신 냉전기 한반도의 통일정책, 신 냉전기 주변강국의 한반도 정책, 남북한의 통일 정책, 통일 헌법의 바람직한 미래상, 통일 법제연구의 과제와 전망, 헌법개정안 발안의 적기와 내용등을 다루고 있다. (2015. 5. 한국헌법연구소 비매품)



홍두승 고문 (1987-88, 서울대학교 명예교수)의 시선으로 바라본 우리 군의 모습과 그가 그리고 있는 미래의 군의 모습을 담은 『한국의 군과 시민 사회』가 출간되었다. ‘미완의 혼수’라는 부제를 붙이고 30년간 군과 시민사회를 지켜본 사회학자의 생각을 읽을 수 있는 저서이다. (2015. 1. 인간사랑)



주경철 회원 (1998-99, 서울대학교 교수)은 『모험과 교류의 문명사』를 출간했다. 『모험과 교류의 문명사』는 다면적인 인간의 역사를 소통과 교류의 측면에서 살펴본 책이다. 저자는 다양한 자료를 통해 자연 생태계 중간 이하를 유지하던 인류가 지구를 장악하게 된 이유, 문명 발전의 성과들은 서로 어떻게 전해지고 수용되었으며 또 어떤 효과를 가져왔는지 다각도로 짚어본다. 또한 기존의 역사적 통설들을 뒤집거나 다시 생각할 여지를 주어 역사에 대한 균형 잡힌 시각을 제시했다. 책 전체에는 130여 컷의 도판을 컬러로 실어 독자들의 쉬운 이해를 도왔다. (2015. 4. 산처럼)



원우현 고문(1982-83 고려대 명예교수)은 이인범 연세대 음대 전 학장의 탄생 100주년을 기해서 『테너 이인범과 순교자』를 펴냈다. 이 책은 오늘을 사는 우리들에게 잊혀진 과거 격정의 시대와 인물을 되새기게 해준다. 더불어 우리들의 정체성을 재발견하려는 노력으로 맺은 결실이라 할 수 있다. (2014. 8. 철우 한빛원)



3. 엔칭 객원교수들의 옛 모습 돌아보기



1958년 엔칭 객원 교수들의 모습

우리 학회가 창립되던 당시 객원교수들의 모습을 담은 사진이다. 하버드대학 교정의 한 곳으로 추정된다. 왼쪽 끝에 고 차추환 교수, 고 김준엽 교수(앞줄 가운데, 추정)가 보인다. 우리 학계와 교육계에 선구적인 공로를 세운 분들이다.

학회 회원명부(2009년 발간)에 의하면, 1958년 10월 31일, 당시 새롭게 마련된 건물(2 Divinity Avenue)의 커먼룸에서 열린 할로윈데이 파티에서 한국, 중국(타이완), 일본 학자들 가운데 정기적인 모임을 갖자는 제안이 나왔고, 일본의 토바킨 이치로 교수와 한국의 김준엽 교수에 의하여 추진되었다고 한다. 그 해 11월에 하버드엔칭객원교수협회 (Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association)를 결성하기로 의견을 모았으며, 협회 본부를 엔칭연구소에 두고 각 나라에 지부를 두는 형태로 출범하기로 하였다고 한다.

1958년 12월 20일에 한국의 차추환 교수 댁에서 모임을 갖고 한/중/일이 1959년 학기말까지 각각 2개월씩 회장직을 교대로 맡기로 하였으며, 초대 회장에 타이완의 양징마이 교수를 선출하고, 1959년 1월 모임에서 매년 발간하기로 한 학술지(Bulletin)의 편집을 김준엽 교수가 맡기로 하였다고 한다.



4. 특별기고 : 베이커 전임 부소장

My Life Since Retiring from the Harvard-Yenching Institute

Edward J. Baker
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 August 15, 2015

I was very pleased when Professor Park Nak-Kyu (HYI VS 1993-94, Associate 2002-2003) invited me to update you on my activities since my retirement. It made me realize that it has already been almost 10 years since I retired. It is unbelievable how fast time has passed.

As most of you probably know, Professor Patrick D. Hanan, Director of the Institute from 1987 to 1995 passed away on April 26, 2014. His disciples, the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, and the HYI held a celebration of his life and career on September 12 at Harvard CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St. Two obituaries (and the obituary of his son Guy who passed away prematurely soon after Professor Hanan) and a collection of reminiscences, including my own, about Professor Hanan can be found on the HYI website at

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/events/patrick-hanan>.

Soon after retiring, at the suggestion of Professor Lim Jie-hyun (HYI VS 2003-04), I was invited to teach in the Division of International Studies at Hanyang University. There I taught Modern Korean

History and East Asian History & Culture in the spring semesters of 2007, 2008, and 2009. Although I had often given lectures on various aspects of modern Korean history—particularly on human rights and democratization—this was my first college teaching job since 1966-69 when I taught English at Seoul National University College of Education and at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies—for 2 years as a Peace Corps Volunteer, then for a year for the US Education Commission in Korea (the Fulbright Commission). More importantly it was my first job ever as a college professor teaching Korean and East Asian History. The majority of my students at Hanyang were Korean but there were also students from other countries including Vietnam and China.

Also, although I had traveled to Korea every year from 1981 to interview candidates for the HYI, I had not lived in Korea since 1974-1976 when I was a Fulbright grantee. While teaching at Hanyang, I lived at Sang Wangsimni in a Hanyang University officetel and became, once again, a real Seoulite, although in a city remarkably different from the one my wife, Diane, and I had lived in from 1966-70 and 1974-76. Korea had been transformed from a very poor place—with an annual per capita income of less than \$200, with frequent power failures, water cutoffs, and a public transportation system of rickety, pollution spewing buses—into a prosperous, modern metropolis with a public transportation system better than any in the US, a world-class internet system, and national health insurance system. The later was particularly impressive to me because I remember the time when the poor in Korea were simply out of luck when injured or ill and because the US had (and has) still not established a health insurance system that covers everyone.

Even more impressive to me was the fact that the Republic of Korea had, through the struggle of its ordinary citizens—which I had done my best to support—become a functioning democracy as different as it could be from the dark days of the Yushin system we had lived under from 1974 to 1976.

I really enjoyed living in Seoul for about 6 months each year. Diane spent several months each year with me. We had visitors occasionally from the US including friends, Diane's sister and brother-in-law and my distant cousin. During this time Diane's nephew and his family lived for a couple of years in P'yongt'aek while he worked as a civilian for the US Airforce. We were in continuous contact with the family that we had lived with in Chaegi 2-Dong in 1967 and have maintained contact with ever since, now extending to a 4th generation(hereafter“our Korean family”). I also was fortunate to see many of the HYI alumni as well as many other friends in academia and politics during this period. These periods of residence enabled me to keep in contact with former President Kim Dae-jung and Madame Lee Hee-ho and to attend the annual celebrations of the 6.15 Declaration at the 63 Building on Yoido. Fortunately I was able to meet personally from time to time with President Kim, last talking with him at his home in Donggyodong in late May 2009 and seeing him during his last public appearance at the 2009 celebration of the June 15 Declaration. I was fortunate to be able to attend his state funeral on August 23, 2009.

In 2009 I was invited to teach at the College of Liberal Studies (자유전공학부) of Seoul National University under Dean Suh Kyung-ho, who received his PhD in Chinese literature from Harvard in 1993 after studying with a HYI Doctoral

Scholarship under the guidance of Professor Hanan. Although I had been very happy teaching at Hanyang University, I could not help but accept the SNU invitation and return to the school at which I had started my Korean career in the fall of 1966, although it was a different faculty and a very different location (in 1966-69 the COE [사범대학] was located on a small separate campus in Yongdudong [용두동]).

At the CLS I had a 2-year contract to teach both semesters each year. I taught Human Rights in Korea and East Asian History and Culture. Again I had students from several countries in addition to Korea, including several from Europe and one from Zambia. On June 15, 2010 my 92-year-old mother, who had not been well for several years, passed away. I did get home, but not until after her funeral which fortunately was taken care of by Diane and our children, Hayden—born at Severens Hospital in 1969, and Elizabeth Meejin—born in 1969, adopted in 1975. As 2010 progressed, my health declined. I had a very devoted, competent assistant, Ms. Park Suhyun, a graduate student in Korean history, without whose help I do not know how I would have managed.

As many of you may already know, as the fall semester of 2010 drew to a close and my health grew much worse, on December 8, I had to be hospitalized. That morning, as I prepared to attend the funeral of my old friend and mentor, Professor Lee Young-hee, I fell down and could not get up. I telephoned Professor Paik Nakchung, one of those in charge of the funeral, (a 1974 Harvard PhD in English literature with a HYI Doctoral Scholarship and Visiting Research Scholar 1998-99), his wife Professor Han Jihyun, and my friend and Dr. Lee Kyungyung of Konkuk University Hospital. A call to 119 brought an

ambulance which took me quickly to the Kondae Hospital where Professor Han and Dr. Lee were standing by. I was hospitalized at this excellent medical facility for 16 days during which I had an operation on a subdural hematoma. Diane had gone home in early November, but returned immediately when she learned of my hospitalization. My spirits were buoyed up by visits from friends and students and very attentive care from Dr. Lee and his colleagues. I received excellent care and was the beneficiary of the Korean National Health Insurance by which I was covered in connection with my teaching position at SNU.

I had hoped to be able to return to finish out the second year of my contract with the CLS, but it soon became clear that a longer convalescence was needed and I reluctantly informed Dean Suh that I could not return at that time. In February 2011 we came home to Chestnut Hill and settled into a quiet life of recuperation. As I recovered, my goal was to write a memoir of my memories of and participation in the democratization of Korea. I have written part of it, but still have a long way to go.



Family Group in front of B&B – Freeport, Maine

In February 2013 at the end of a tour of South America our older Korean brother, his wife, our

Korean sister, her husband, and his brother visited us and we took them on a tour around New England including Freeport, Maine, where we stayed in a bed and breakfast in the house where I lived in the 5th, 6th and 7th grades of primary school and the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, NewHampshire.

After a rather quiet couple of years of rest and recuperation, we decided it was time to do some traveling and, of course, we looked to East Asia. Another cousin of mine (first cousin once removed or 오촌조카), Justin, was about to finish up his Peace Corps service in Mongolia. We had talked with him and his parents about the possibility of visiting him since before he had even gone to Mongolia and now, suddenly it seemed, if we did not go we would miss the chance. Of course, going from here to there, we felt we must go to Seoul, for the first time in 2+ years.

We flew to Seoul about June 13 in time for a conference at the Kim Dae Jung Presidential Library and for the annual celebration of the June 15 Declaration. There we had a brief chance to talk with Madame Lee Hee-ho for the first time in almost 3 years. We then stayed for a week in Bangidong in an officetel belonging to the sister of our Korean family. After nearly 50 years as 강북사람, we are reluctantly becoming강남사람, as have so many of our friends. Then we flew on Korean Air to Ulaanbaatar. Most of the other passengers were Koreans and the presence of Koreans in Ulaanbaatar and elsewhere in Mongolia is very marked. The next day we set off for the Gobi Desert on a 13-hour bus ride to Dalanzadgad.

It was reminiscent in some ways of long bus rides in Korea in the 1960s. It was very crowded on the bus and the condition of the road was poor. Also a lot of Mongols look quite a lot like Koreans.

However, the rolling grasslands, the lack of planted crops, the herds of cattle, horses, sheep and goats, and camels and the huge distances between very small towns were very different. And the food was very different and less interesting. The focus of every meal was some kind of meat, the vegetables were always onions, carrots and potatoes, and spice was lacking. There was nothing like kimchi.

After a few days exploring the wonders of the Gobi—among them Bayanzag, where extensive dinosaur bones were discovered in the 1920s, and Khongoryn Els, the source of the yellow dust (황사) that blankets Beijing and Seoul in the spring—we flew back from Danlantzadgad to Ulaanbaatar and drove to Bayanchanmandi, the small town of 4,000 or so where my cousin had been teaching English for two years while living in a ger in the yard of a Mongol family of school teachers. This experience resembled our own Peace Corps experience living with Korean families in Seoul, but the physical surroundings were very different. There we got a good look at how ordinary Mongols live. 30 percent or so are still nomadic herders, moving seasonally with their herds. The people of Bayanchanmandi have settled in one place, but their lives are still intertwined with animal husbandry and there are horses, cows, sheep and goats all around the town, including in the yard of Justin’s ger.



Cousin Justin in front of his ger



With Justin's Mongolian Family

From there we returned to Ulaanbaatar for a few days of exploring before we made the long drive to Karakorum. While in Ulaanbaatar we took taxis a number of times and made an interesting discovery. While frustrated with our inability to communicate with the driver, I blurted out something in Korean. The driver answered in better Korean than mine. It turned out that he had worked in Korea for some years and had run a shop in Karak Market. There after we found that a number of taxi drivers spoke some Korean. One even put Psy’s Kangnam-style on his CD player for us.



A Mongolian Camel

The drive to Karakorum, the capital of the Mongol empire at a spot chosen by Chinggis Khaan and built by his successors, was spectacular. Most of the city is long gone, having been destroyed by the Ming in 1388 and never rebuilt, but the site with the outline of the wall and the museum are worth visiting. The vistas of Mongolia are amazing with rolling grasslands stretching to mountains in all directions, dotted here and there with ger and herds of animals. Mongolia's whole population is just under 3 million in an area of 1,564,110 square kilometers. Comparing Mongolia's population density of approximately 2 people per square kilometer with South Korea's of about 500 per square kilometer, you can get a sense of how totally different these places are.

Then we took Justin to Seoul where we stayed together in the officetel in Bangidong and introduced him to our Korean family, some friends, and Korean food. There are quite a few Korean restaurants in Ulaanbaatar so he had tried some, but having Korean food, not to mention other good food, available all day, every day was a nice experience for him. We left Justin to spend another week in Seoul by himself before returning to Mongolia to take the Trans Siberian railway to Europe, a trip we have not yet tried.

Our next trip was even more interesting. I had been to North Korea twice, in 1988 and 1999, but not for more than 4 days at a time. Diane had not been there. We were interested in going to North Korea in a capacity that might contribute in some way to a lessening of tensions and improvement of relations between the US and North Korea. We had long been aware of the seriousness of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDRTB, 다제내성결핵, 多劑耐性結核), the prevalence of the disease in North Korea, and the work of Dr. Stephen W. Linton and the Eugene Bell

Foundation (EBF) <<http://www.eugene-bell.org>> to combat it there. The work of the EBF is financially supported largely by donations from individuals and churches in South Korea and the US.

In October 2013 we made a 3-week trip to North Korea with an EBF multi-drug resistant TB mission headed by Dr. Linton. The EBF sends 2 missions a year to an ever increasing number of treatment centers where they can monitor the progress of the patients undergoing the 18 month cycle of treatment and start the treatment of new patients. The 18-month course of treatment costs about US\$5000, but the same treatment would cost more than \$50,000 in South Korea and \$200,000 in the US.

On the way to North Korea we stayed at our Korean sister's Bangidong officetel for a few days and spent one night in Beijing where we got our visas before flying to Pyongyang on Koryo Air on October 15 with the 10 other mission members, 5 of them Catholic priests, including 4 missionaries in SK (1 American, 1 French, 2 Mexican).

We worked closely and harmoniously with Korean colleagues from the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Health. With them we talked about family and our work, but, of course, not about politics. We worked with patients outdoors, wearing masks, 10 to 12 hours a day. Much that we saw reminded us of the economic level of South Korea in the late 1960s. We worked at 12 different treatment centers in the western half of North Korea, ranging from Sonchon in the north near the Chinese border to Kaesung in the south, just north of the DMZ. Altogether we worked with 1200 to 1500 patients doing the jobs assigned—Diane mostly taking ID photos; Ed mostly distributing sputum collection tubes and collecting them.

In the past the only way to test the sputum to determine whether the patient had multi-drug resistant TB was to take the tubes back to a laboratory in South Korea. This meant that MDRTB patients could not start their treatment until the EBF's next visit 6 months later. Unfortunately, as a result many of them passed away before treatment could start. Now, however, the EBF is able to use diagnostic machines called Gene-Xpert that can each analyze 4 sputum specimens in 2 hours and determine, with a high degree of accuracy, whether the patients being tested have multi-drug resistant TB. These machines make it possible to start the course of treatment on the first meeting with the patient and have thus saved many lives.

Every third or fourth day we had a day off which we spent resting at Kobangsan, a guesthouse for NGOs about 15 kilometers northeast of Pyongyang on the Taedong River which was our home away from home. We traveled each morning from Kobangsan to the specified treatment center, which took from 2 to 4+ hours on awful roads. On days off we sometimes saw the sights of Pyongyang. We could take a walk on the grounds, but could not go past the gate, and its armed soldier, about 1/2 mile from the guesthouse. The accommodations were comfortable, although isolated. The food was not bad although monotonous. During our stay we had 3 or 4 good restaurant meals during our rest days and good, copious lunches were served at each treatment center. When we went to a treatment center near Kaesung we stayed over night in a prewar neighborhood of traditional houses very similar to the one we lived in with our Korean family.

On our way home we left Pyongyang on November 5, transited in Beijing, and spent 3 days in Seoul

again at the officetel—a completely different world from NK—before getting home to Chestnut Hill.

After returning home from the North I settled in and wrote a 5000-word article entitled “Kim Dae-jung’s Role in the Democratization of South Korea” for an issue of *Education About Asia*, a publication of the Association for Asian Studies aimed primarily at secondary school teachers. This issue has a section called, “Focus on Korea: Korean Democratization,” and also contains articles by Ambassador Don Gregg, Professor Don Clark (Trinity University) and Professor Don Baker (UBC). They originally asked me for a 3000-word article but my first draft was 19,000 words. When I had cut it to 5000 words, they agreed to go with it. I think you can find the article at <http://www.asian-studies.org/EAA/> but, if you have trouble, send me an email and I will send you a PDF.

In February 2014 our younger Korean brother and his wife visited us and we took them on the same tour around New England. This was quickly followed by an Alaskan cruise in late May—a gift from our children to celebrate our 50 wedding anniversary. The scenery was spectacular and we saw many bald eagles and orcas (sometimes called killer whales), and a few hump back whales. Then we made a trip in June to Kenya with Professor Han Jihyun and a Won Buddhist delegation visiting the charitable, educational work that Won Buddhism is doing in Kenya and, of course, taking some safaris and a short side trip to Zanzibar.



Ed & Diane in Nairobi, Kenya



A Kenyan elephant

We returned home in time to start out in mid-July on a 6-week trip with our son, who was born in Seoul but had not been there since a college graduation trip in 1992, and his wife and daughter who had never been to Korea. We had a wonderful 3-week stay in Korea including a 10-day drive around the county with our Korean sister and her husband and the younger brother and his wife. We all, including the Korean members, saw places we had not seen before in this truly nationwide trip (전국여행) through Chungch'ongdo, through Chollado, around Jeju, across to Kyundangdo and up to Kangwondo, before returning to Seoul. There we stayed for another 10 days, once again in Kangnam in the officetel and

an apartment of a family member. We wound things up with a banquet at a large Chinese restaurant attended by 23 members of 3 generations of our Korean family. After that we spent a week touring the sites of Beijing, followed by another week touring Kyoto and Tokyo before returning home.



The Bakers with their Korean family – Jeju 2014. 7

Late in 2014 President Vo Van Sen of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, who was a Visiting Scholar in 1992-93, invited me to give a paper in a conference entitled: Vietnam 1975-2015: 40 Years of Reunification, Development and Integration. As I am sure you know, Vietnam dates its reunification from April 30, 1975, the day the official American presence ended.

With the support of Director, Professor Elizabeth Perry; Assistant Director for Finance & Administration, Susan Scott; Assistant Director for Academic Programs & Planning, Ruohong Li; Activities Coordinator, Elaine Hall-Witham; and Executive Assistant & Program Manager, Lindsay Strogatz I prepared a paper entitled: "The Role Of The Harvard-Yenching Institute In Innovation In Higher Education In Vietnam: 1990-2015." Dr. Nguyen Nam, who is a former HYI grantee (VS 1991-92 and a Doctoral Scholarship grantee who

received his PhD under Professor Hanan in 2003) and is also a former employee of the HYI—who many of you know, was also very helpful in the preparation of this paper, which you can find on the HYI website at

http://www.harvard-yenching.org/sites/harvard-yenching.org/files/featurefiles/Edward%20Baker_Role%20of%20the%20Harvard-Yenching%20Institute%20in%20Innovation%20in%20Higher%20Ed%20in%20Vietnam.pdf

I think you will find it interesting and useful, particularly if you are ever trying to find Vietnamese grantees. It includes lists of all the names of the Vietnamese grantees by programs and year and hopefully has been stimulating our Vietnamese colleagues to update their contact information on the website.



Conference participants at Thu Dau Mot U.

As a result of this invitation Diane and I went to Vietnam for the conference and spent a wonderful 16 days there. First we stayed for a couple of days in Ho Chi Minh City at the home of Dr. Vo-tong Xuan, who was the key player on the Vietnamese side in getting our program started. Then we went to the conference at Thu Dau Mot University in Binh Duong, a suburb of HCMC. It was a very large conference with hundreds of participants and multiple panels going on simultaneously. I met several administrators who I had worked with when interviewing candidates and several scholars

who are alumni including Professor Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy, who studied at Cornell and was on my panel. Also presenting a paper on Korean-Vietnamese relations was Professor Lee Han Woo of the Institute for East Asian Studies at Sogang University.



With HYI alumni in Cantho



With HYI alumni in Hue

After the conference, we visited Can Tho, Hue, and Hanoi where we were kindly hosted in each place by groups of alumni. Altogether we saw at least 35 of the 121 alumni of the various programs of the HYI. We found that many of the Vietnamese alumni have gone on to earn Ph.Ds in various fields and to become leaders in their professions in Vietnam. This is particularly the case in the fields of library science and teaching



Ed at Hue Dai Hoc where he did interviews



With Madame Lee Hee-ho in Donggyodong



With HYI alumni in Hanoi

English as a second language. In addition we visited the historic seaport of Hoi An in central Vietnam and Sa Pa, near the Chinese border in an area inhabited largely by minority peoples.

On our way back from Vietnam we stopped in Seoul for a week in mid-May to visit with family and friends. While there, we paid a call on Madame Lee Hee-ho and found her in good health and good spirits. I also gave a lecture entitled "It Is Time for the United States to Reconsider Its Failed Policy toward North Korea" in Professor Moon Chung-in's class at Yonsei University.

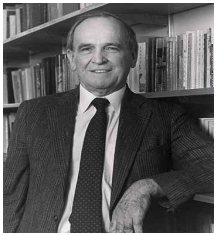
Finally, I strongly recommend that, if you have a chance to visit Vietnam for professional reasons or on a holiday, you take it. Any of you who were at the HYI from 1991 to the present probably have friends there who you can find with the aid of the HYI website and my paper. I am sure they will be glad to see you. Although the climate is very different from Korea and the people look quite different from Koreans, there is much about Vietnam that reminds me of Korea. The manners are quite Confucian and the people are very hardworking. They are also very warm and hospitable and the food is delicious. Vietnam is making rapid progress, much as Korea has in the time I have been privileged to know it.

I have gone on too long and gone into too much detail, but this is my first time to communicate with many of you in many years. Diane and I are planning to bring our daughter, Meejin, who has not been to Korea since 1992 and her family to Korea next summer. I hope we will have a chance to see some of you then and on other trips we will make. If any of you get to Cambridge, please let me know.



5. 엔칭연구소 소식

해난(Hanan) 전임 소장, 별세



패트릭 해난(Patrick Hanan) 전임 소장이 2014년 4월 26일 별세하였다. 해난 교수는 1927년 뉴질랜드 태생으로 런던대학에서 동양학을 수학하고 그곳에서 교편을 잡았다. 학위 취득 후 스탠포드를 거쳐 1968년 이래 하버드대학에서 1997년 퇴직할 때까지 중국현대문학을 연구하고 교수하였다. 저서에는 『Chinese Short Story』, 『Chinese Vernacular Story』 등 다수가 있다. 엔칭연구소 소장으로는 1987년부터 1995년까지 재임하였다.

한국하버드엔칭학회의 이름으로 삼가 고인의 명복을 빈다.

두웨이밍(Tu Weimnig 杜維明) 전임 소장



두웨이밍 전임(1996년-2008년 재임) 소장은 2015년 5월 미국의 조지타운대학에서 “Rethinking the History of Philosophy within an Intellectual Framework”라는 제목으로 발표하였다. 2010년 하버드대학을 퇴직하고, 지금은 북경대학의 북경대학교등인문연구원(고연원 Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies, IAHS)의 원장 겸 북경대학 인문강석(講席)교수로서 학술교류 등의 활동을 하고 있다.

6. 한국하버드엔칭학회 여름학회 개최 알림

한국하버드엔칭학회 - 여름학회

일시: 2015년 8월 28일(금) 오후 4:30-6:00

(4:00부터 등록을 받습니다.)

6:00 이후에는 저녁식사가 마련되어 있습니다. 당일 안내해 드립니다.)

장소: 신영연구기금회관(관훈클럽소속) 02-732-8776
서울특별시 종로구 관훈동 192-11(약도: 아래)

회비: 일반 오천원

(안내: 박낙규 010-3791-4329 / 선승혜 010-3170-7665)

◆ 진행 순서

- 인사말씀
- 회원 소식 전달 및 저서 출간 축하
- 신입회원 소개
- 신입회원 인사(엔칭연구소 소식과 연구활동 소개)
정병설 회원(서울대, 2014-15),
김현섭 회원(고려대, 2014-15)
- 특강: 주경철 회원(서울대, 1998-99)
주제: ‘모험과 교류의 문명사’

【찾아오시는 길】

인사동길(안국동로타리-탑골공원)에서 인사동9길(수도온누리약국 건너편/한양화랑과 칼국수집 사이 골목)으로 진입하여 30미터 앞의 왼편 건물 <관훈클럽 신영연구기금(회관)> 2층



(태평로에 위치한 프레스센터 내의 관훈클럽과 위치가 다릅니다. 착오 없으시기 바랍니다.)

6. 엔칭연구소의 다양한 소식들을 열어주는 ‘클릭하기’

엔칭연구소의 스태프 스트로가츠 씨(Ms. Lindsay Strogatz; Executive Assistant & Program Manager)가 소식지를 편집하는 과정에 협조하여, 우리 회원들을 위하여 엔칭연구소 홈페이지 및 관련 온라인 주소들을 다음과 같이 정리하여 주었다. 스트로가츠 씨의 협조에 감사드린다. - 편집자

RECENT NEWS:

· Announcing the incoming 2015-16 scholars:

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/features/announcing-2015-16-hyi-scholars-and-fellows>

· HYI Fellowship Recipient discovers Harvard-Yenching Library Rare Book signed by Hu Shih:

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/features/hyi-fellowship-recipient-discovers-harvard-yenching-library-rare-book-signed-hu-shih>

· 2015 HYI Training programs held in Asia this summer:

o The Institute is organizing two training programs in China this summer, with local institutions as co-sponsors. The two programs are:

§ **Qualitative Methods in the Study of Chinese Politics: History and Ethnography:**

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/events/qualitative-methods-study-chinese-politics-history-and-ethnography>

§ **Humanities, Social Sciences and Medicine in East Asia: Interdisciplinary Approaches:**

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/events/humanities-social-sciences-and-medicine-east-asia-interdisciplinary-approaches>

· (From Dec. 2013): Workshop on Korean Art History Held at Harvard: “Infinite Interfusion: Buddhist Art in Korea” :

<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/features/workshop-korean-art-history-held-harvard-infinite-interfusion-buddhist-art-korea>

ALUMNI ANNOUNCEMENTS:

· HYI alumni are encouraged to update their **alumni profiles** on our website – to look for your profile, visit <http://www.harvard-yenching.org/alumni>

· Alumni are encouraged to **send news** about promotions, publications etc. to HYI staff for posting on the HYI website

(see <http://www.harvard-yenching.org/recent-alumni-news>)

and <http://www.harvard-yenching.org/recent-publications> for recent alumni news).

· **Grants for alumni** include the AAS Travel Grant (<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/aas-annual-meeting>) and a Publication Grant (<http://www.harvard-yenching.org/harvard-yenching-institute-publication-grant>). Visit the links for more information.

· Alumni are welcome to **subscribe to the HYI News & Events mailing list** by visiting <http://eepurl.com/2L1Ef> – emails are sent twice a month during the academic year.

· HYI is now on **social media** – we encourage you to “like” or follow us on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and/or Youtube:

- o <https://www.facebook.com/HarvardYenchingInstitute>
- o https://twitter.com/hyi_cambridge
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편집 후기

◇ 본 소식지는 연 1회 정도 발간할 예정으로서, 모든 회원들의 연구 및 학술활동에 관한 소식을 망라하고자 하였으나 미처 소식란에 올리지 못한 사항이 있을 수 있다. 앞으로 좀더 알찬 소식이 많이 담긴 소식지가 될 수 있도록 회원 여러분의 참여를 언제든지 환영한다. (연락처: goolchon@snu.ac.kr : shsun21@hotmail.com)

◇ 베이컨 전임 부소장님은 투고하면서 원고의 길이를 조정하기 바란다고 하였으나, 내용 전체가 부소장님의 정성이 담긴 글이라고 생각하여 사진 13점을 포함하여 전체를 모두 게재하였다.

◇ 예비회원 소개에서 회원의 소속을 조금 더 확인할 필요가 있었으나, 일단 엔칭연구소 홈페이지의 게재사항에 따라 소개하였다.

◇ 이상의 소식지를 꾸미는 과정에서 적극 협조를 해주신 고문님들과 실무 보조자들에게 감사의 뜻을 전한다.

