

POST-NORMALIZATION DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINESE RESEARCH ON SOUTH KOREA: ACCOMPLISHMENTS, ISSUES, AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE*

1.

In the 22 years which followed China and South Korea's normalization of diplomatic ties, the global situation was at a point where it was transitioning from the Cold War era into a new, post-Cold War age that was epitomized by the themes of "peace and development." It was also a crucial period for China and South Korea. The former was in the midst of executing economic reforms and achieving rapid growth, while the latter was in the process of evolving from a moderately developed country into one of the world's most developed countries. Against such a backdrop, the bilateral relationship between the two countries developed at an extraordinary pace. Approximately every five years, the status of the bilateral relationship was upgraded, making the jump from the status of "friendly neighboring countries" to a "cooperative relationship," and then to a "comprehensive cooperative relationship." In 2008, the bilateral relationship reached even greater heights, when the beginning of a "strategic cooperative relationship" between the two countries was announced. President Pak Keun-hye 朴槿惠 and President Xi Jinping 习近平 will soon pay each other exchange visits, which will help to send the development of the bilateral relationship down the fast lane of ma-

ture growth.

China has already become South Korea's largest trading partner, largest export market, and largest source of imports and tourists. Of all the countries which have a bilateral trade volume that exceeds that of 100 billion USD with China, South Korea is the first country to recognize it as a market economy. Furthermore, China has recognized South Korea as a world economic power to be the origin of the Kaesong Industrial Park's products. The trade volume between China and South Korea increased from 6.4 billion USD in 1992 to 274.2 billion USD in 2013, a figure which is already starting to close in on the total trade volume between China and Japan. At the end of 2014, the leaders of the two countries agreed to sign a Sino-South Korean free trade agreement, and in 2015, the two countries' trade volume will reach 300 billion USD. Such prospects are getting people very excited indeed. Factors such as the geopolitical environment, common revitalization targets, complementary economic requirements, and similar cultural backgrounds have helped the two countries' strategic cooperative relationship to become progressively more mature. What's more, there's still room for improvement.

Developments in Chinese research on South Korea have followed in pace with these developments in the bilateral relationship. The era of hostility which existed between China and South Korea from the establishment of the People's Republic of China through until the late 1970s, the tense situation that existed in the Far East during the Cold War, and the distorted relationship between China and South Korea are all factors which had a great impact on Chinese scholarship on South Korea for a period of 30 years. The quantity of research was limited and the content was exceedingly partisan, having been affected deeply by the Cold War era.¹ Its three main characteristics can be summarized as follows: (1) there was a tendency for research to be focused on politics, diplomacy, and particularly on the critique and exposition of American imperialism; (2) the vast majority of literature concerned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and amongst that, literature on the Korean War was particular voluminous; (3) a small portion of this research sought to demonstrate how all South Korean books were all tarnished by very clear-cut ideology. China and South Korea are close neighbors which face one another across the Yellow Sea. Despite their close proximity however, a lack of awareness existed on both sides as to the great changes that were unravelling in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres of both countries.

From the late 1970s through until the early 1990s, tensions in the bilateral relationship between China and South Korea began to ease due

to an improvement in the international climate and internal changes in both countries. Common political and economic needs helped to defuse mutual resentment that had pent up on either side over several decades, and this, in turn, led to improvements in the political dimension of the bilateral relationship. Developments in Chinese research on South Korea, too, has conformed with these changes. Research on South Korea has become progressively popular, and Chinese scholars have developed a new-found zeal for researching South Korean issues. South Korea's swift economic rise, in particular, has become a mainstream topic of study amongst researchers. Such research on the South Korean economy has arisen from the needs of China's own economic development. Its purpose lies in using South Korea's economic success story as a mirror to evaluate China's very own trajectory of economic development, so as to avoid having to face the same failures and setbacks that South Korea experienced.² The following works from this period are particularly noteworthy: *South Korea's economy* edited by the Research Institute of World Economics at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Shijie Jingji Yanjiusuo 1981]; Zhang Shihe's 张世和 *The post-war economy of South Korea* and *The strategy and outlook for South Korea's economic development* [Zhang Sh. 1983; 1990]; *South Korea* edited by Yang Yongli 杨永骝 and Shen Shengying 沈圣英 [Yang Y. and Shen Sh. 1985]; *Business conglomerates in South Korea* by Ben Guichun 贲贵春 [Ben 1987]; *An overview of the economic history of North Korea* and *The ten big industries of South Korea* by Bai Fengnan 白凤南 [Bai 1988a; 1988b]; *An analysis of South Korea's economy* edited by Ogawa Yūhei 小川雄平, Kim Yeongho 金泳镐, and Zhao Fengbin 赵凤彬 [Ogawa, Kim Y., and Zhao 1989]; *South Korea's foreign trade policies and industrialization process* by Yang Shujin 杨叔进 [Yang S. 1988]; *South Korea's foreign trade* edited by Zhang Ying 张英 [Zhang Y. 1988]; and *Forty years of South Korea* by Che Zhejiu 车哲九 [Che 1990]. Nearly 40 works have been published in this area, and a large quantity of papers have also been published across various journals. Otherwise, prominent American journalist Jon Woronoff's *Korea's economy: Man-made miracle* [Woronoff 1989] and Korean-American writer Peter Hyun's *Park Chung-hee* [Hyun 1993], and South Korean academics Sim Pyeong-gu's 沈炯求 *The internationalization and business strategies of South Korean businesses* [Sim 1993] have been translated into Chinese, and have piqued the interest of many in China.

As a result of the gradual improvement in relations between China and South Korea, Chinese research on South Korea has rapidly evolved to extend far beyond the boundaries of economic analysis, moving on to broader topics that relate to South Korean history and culture. Of

these, research on the South Korean independence movement and its connections to the Sino-South Korean relationship, and the relationship between South Korean culture and Chinese Confucianism, in particular, have become topics of major focus. With the assistance of others, Yang Zhaoquan 杨昭全 compiled, edited, and published the following works: *Compilation of materials relating to the anti-Japanese independence movement by Koreans in the Chinese inner regions, 1919–1945* and *Compilation of materials relating to the revolutionary struggle of Koreans in the North-east Region* [Yang Zh., et al. 1987; Yang Zh. and Li T. 1992]. In September 1992, a conference entitled “Academic conference on the Chinese anti-Japanese war and Korean independence movement” was held in Chongqing. The papers presented there were collected into a volume and published under the title *A profound friendship: Essays and historical materials on the Korean anti-Japanese independence movement* [Pan Sh. 1993]. In August 1992, a small seminar was also held in Shanghai, the birthplace of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea (Taehan Minguk Imsi Cheongbu 大韓民國臨時政府). Furthermore, such works as *The Korean independence movement in China* by Shi Yuanhua 石源华 [Shi 1990] and *The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in China* by Mu Tao 沐涛 and Sun Kezhi 孙科志 [Mu and Sun K. 1993] have also been published.

Korean culture’s relationship with Chinese Confucianism was another key focus of Chinese research on South Korea during this period. Chinese scholars have devoted a great deal of energy into the research of Korean culture. A variety of domestic and international academic conferences including “Practical Learning in the East” continue to be held, and a number of books and translations concerning Korean history and culture are being published rapidly. Important works include: *The treasure-trove of masterpieces in Eastern literature* edited by Fu Jialing 傅加令 [Fu 1989]; *Collected essays on North Korean literature* by He Zhenhua 何镇华 [He 1992]; and *An outline of Han culture: With reference to Sino-Korean, Sino-Japanese, and Sino-Vietnamese cultural exchange* by Chen Yulong 陈玉龙, et al. [Chen Y., et al. 1993]. Important translated works include: *The social order and economy of the Confucian cultural region* by Kim Il-gong 金日坤 [Kim I. 1991]; *A history of religion in Korea* by Kim Deuk-hwang 金得槐 [Kim Deuk-hwang 1992]; *The origins of the Korean national culture* by Kim Cheong-bae 金贞培 [Kim Cheong-bae 1993]; and *The imperial examination system of the Koryeo and Choseon Dynasties* by Lee Song-mu 李成茂 [Lee Seong-mu 1993]. In addition to this, *The Veritable Records of the Qing Dynasty: Materials on its neighboring country of Choseon* edited by Wang Qijiu 王其桀 [Wang Q. 1987], *Essays on the*

history of relations between China and Korea, *A brief history of relations between China and North Korea*, and *A history of the Sino-Korean border* prepared by Yang Zhaoquan and others [Yang Zh. 1988; Yang Zh. and Han 1992; Yang Zh. and Sun Yumei 1993], Jin Guangzhu's 金光洙 *Research on the modern history of North Korea* [Jin G., et al. 1992], and Cao Zhongping's 曹中屏 *A modern history of Korea* [Cao 1993] are some of the most significant achievements of the field from this period.

The aforementioned research looks back on and extols the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples through their respective struggles against the Japanese in the modern era, and through the long-standing and well-established historical relationship between the two countries. Such research helped play a positive role in promoting the development of relations between the two countries at the time, and furthermore became the cornerstone upon which future developments in Chinese research on Korea took place.

2.

On August 24 1992, China and South Korea normalized their diplomatic ties, thus bringing the two countries out of their hostile relationship and into a more amicable, neighborly one. Although the normalization of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea came very late, the speed of development and the extent of upgrades to the bilateral relationship was far faster and bigger than that of any of the other bilateral relationships China had with its other surrounding countries. In concert with this, substantial developments took place in Chinese scholarship on Korean studies on a comprehensive basis. The research achievements of the past 22 years far exceed that over the past 100 years in terms of quantity, multidisciplinary breadth, and quality.³

Chinese scholarship on Korea which emerged in this period was exhaustive, demonstrating holistic and multidisciplinary qualities, and developing on a large-scale basis. What's more, the overall standard of research improved greatly.

The study of the Korean economy in the Chinese context has long occupied an important position. The most seminal works in this area include the following: *Comparative research on the special economic zones of China and South Korea* by Korean scholar Piao Zhendong (Pak Cheong-dong) 朴贞东 [Piao 1993]; *The secret of becoming a "dragon": An analysis of South Korea's economic takeoff* by Wu Chunbo 吴春波 and Guo Guoqing 郭国庆 [Wu and Guo G. 1993]; *The age of the Asia-Pacific and the de-*

velopment of the Tumen River Area by Cui Longhe 崔龙鹤 [Cui L. 1994]; *Research on the regional economic development of the Yellow Sea: The economic prospects for China and South Korea* edited by Kong Dechong 孔德涌 [Kong 1994]; *The successes and failings of South Korea's foreign trade* by Lee Sang-jun 李相俊 [Lee Sang-jun 1994]; *The South Korean economy* by Pei Xiaoge 裴小革 [Pei 1994]; *The rise of South Korea's economy* by Song Pyeong-nak 宋丙洛 [Song P. 1994]; *A discussion on the development of the South Korean economy* edited by Chen Longshan 陈龙山, et al. [Chen L., et al. 1997]; *South Korea's economic development* by Cho Soon [Cho 1997]; *South Korean policy for industry* by Piao Changgen 朴昌根 [Pu 1998]; *Research on regional economic development in China and South Korea* by Jin Yuanquan 金元欢, et al. [Jin Y., et al. 1999]; *The development of the securities markets in China and South Korea and an accompanying study* by Wen Yuechun 闻岳春, et al. [Wen, et al. 1999]; *Comparative research on fiscal policy in China and South Korea* by Zhu Baiming 朱柏铭 [Zhu B. 1999]; *The economy of contemporary South Korea* by Zhang Baoren 张宝仁, et al. [Zhang B., et al. 2000]; *South Korea's regional development policies* by Jin Zhongfan 金钟范 [Jin Z. 2005]; and *The organization of Chinese farmers and the experience of South Korea* by Xu Xinxin 许欣欣 [Xu 2010]. After 1997, a number of monographs and essay collections on the origins of the Korean financial crisis began to emerge, such as *The revelations of South Korea: A record of South Korea's economic crisis* by Li Lixu 李立绪 [Li L. 1998], and *The shattered myth of South Korea's tycoons* by Sun Minghua 孙明华 and Yu Guiling 余桂玲 [Sun M. and Yu 2000]. In addition to this, biographies on a selection of the leaders of South Korea's consortium began to be published one after the other, including *Kim U-jung: Leader of the Daewoo Financial Group* [Dou and Shen H. 1989], *The commander of Hyungdai Financial Group: Cheong Chu-yeong* [Zhang Liangui 1989], *Samsung's founding father: Lee Pyeong-cheol* [Shang 1990], and *The leaders of South Korea's largest companies* [Tong'a Ilbo Kyeongjebu 2003]. In comparison to the pre-normalization situation, works published in this period on the Korean economy came on leaps and bounds, be it in terms of theoretical depth, or in terms of their significance for drawing lessons for China's own economic development.

The study of Korean political issues has also long occupied an important position within Chinese scholarship. The works of Korean political leaders such as ex-President Kim Yeong-sam's 金泳三 *Creating a new South Korea in the 21st century* [Kim Y. 1993] and Kim Tae-jung's 金大中 *Building peace and democracy* and *Asia in the 21st century* [Kim Tae-jung 1991; 1994] have continued to be translated and published in Chinese, along with the biographies and autobiographies of No Tae-

u 盧泰愚, Kim Yeong-sam, Kim Tae-jung, No Mu-hyeon 盧武鉉, and Pak Keun-hye. In this way, the governing policies of Korean leaders has exercised a great influence in China. Chinese scholarship on the South Korean economy has also taken great care to adopt political science as a key analytical approach. Examples include: *The mystery of South Korea's economic takeoff: "Miracle on the Han River" and Park Chung-hee* by Kim Cheong-yeom 金正濂 [Kim Cheong-yeom 1993]; *Why did South Korea succeed?: The political authority of Park Chung-hee and the modernization of South Korea* by Yin Baoyun 尹保云 [Yin 1993]; *A political analysis of South Korea's economic development* and *The political systems of countries in the modern world: South Korea* by Ren Xiao 任晓 [Ren 1995; 1998]; *A study of the political transition in the Republic of Korea* by Guo Dingping 郭定平 [Guo 2000]; *The Korean Peninsula: The challenges of its geographical environment* by Shao Yiping 邵毅平 [Shao 2005]; *An outline of Korean studies* by Wei Zhijiang 魏志江, et al. [Wei Zh., et al. 2008]; *The system of political parties in South Korea* by Zheng Jiyong 郑继永 [Zheng 2008]; and *The Cold War and "nation building": U.S. role in the process of political and economic development of the ROK, 1945–1987* by Liang Zhi 梁志 [Liang 2011], which was originally published in Korean. Such titles have done much to expand analysis of a political-scientific nature, conducting much meaningful academic exploration and analysis in this regard. After the publication of such titles, within a relatively short space of time, research of this kind started to account for an increasingly larger proportion of research being done on Korea within China.

The North Korean nuclear problem, peace mechanisms in place on the Korean Peninsula, Korean unification, and security cooperation in Northeast Asia are all topics which have also received high levels of attention from Chinese academic circles. China has become the ideal place for scholars from across the globe and from both sides of the Korean Peninsula to gather together and discuss contemporary issues that affect the Korean Peninsula. A variety of international academic conferences have taken place, resulting in a constant flow of new papers and specialist books being published. Within the pages of such publications, scholars have put forward a variety of proposals, which have had a positive effect on both advancing the six-sided talks and in providing new solutions to the issues affecting the Korean Peninsula. Publications include: *A collection of writings on the Korean Peninsula issue* edited by Chen Longshan in three volumes [Chen L. 1990]; *The great powers and the Korean Peninsula* by Cui Zhiying 崔志鹰 [Cui Zh. 2000]; *The evolution of the Korean issue since the Cold War* edited by Shi Yuanhua, et al. [Shi 2001]; *Summit talks and the peaceful reunification of the Peninsula* edited

by Zhang Ying [Zhang Y. 2001]; *The great Asia-Pacific powers and the Korean Peninsula* by Chen Fengjun 陈峰君 and Wang Chuangjian 王传剑 [Chen F. and Wang Chuangjian 2002]; *Research on the issue of Korean Peninsula's peace and reunification* by Meng Qingyi 孟庆义 [Meng 2002]; *Dual regulation: America's policy towards the Korean Peninsula after the Cold War* by Wang Chuanjian [Wang Chuanjian 2003]; *A discussion on reunification of the Korean Peninsula* by Liu Fujiang 刘福江 [Liu Fujiang 2004]; *South Korean diplomacy and the United States* by Shen Dingchang 沈定昌 [Shen D. 2008]; *The post-War diplomacy of South Korea and its relationship with China: An analysis of theory and policy* by Fang Xiuyu 方秀玉 [Fang 2011]; and *The redefinition of U.S.-ROK alliance and the security of northeast Asia* by Wang Weimin 汪伟民 [Wang W. 2013]. Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, various international academic conferences have been held on an annual basis in China. So many in fact, that the total number is difficult to count. The Korea Research Center at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Korean Association of Modern Chinese Studies jointly runs the "Sino-Korean Forum" to discuss various topical issues that relate to Sino-Korean relations. This forum has already been held more than 10 times, in both China and South Korea. In addition to this, various Chinese universities and colleges have successively held numerous related academic events, each playing a positive role in helping to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and in improving communication between the North and the South. In January 2001, the Korea Research Center and America Research Center at Fudan University jointly held an international academic conference on post-Cold War issues on the Korean Peninsula. There, scholars from China, America, Russia, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea convened to discuss such major issues as the root causes of the Korean War and the Korean Peninsula issue, the structure of the Cold War and how the Korean Peninsula issue was affected by it, internal motivations for Korean unification, and the international climate and outlook for Korean unification in relation to new structures in Northeast Asia. The conference proved exceedingly fruitful, producing a vast array of new research that teemed with creativity. Over the past ten years, annual international forums such as the "Tumen River Forum," a joint collaboration between the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies and Yanbian University, and the "Northeast Asia Forum," a collaboration between the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies and Liaoning University, have also appeared. These forums serve as places to discuss a wide range of topics relating to the Korean Peninsula including its politics, international relations, economics, military issues,

society, and education. Furthermore, they also act as a reflection of the high level of organizational and academic standards in China.

Compared to before, scholarship on the history of the Sino-Korean relationship has made significant progress. A number of key compilations of historical materials have been published, which have laid the foundations for further expansion in the field. Furthermore, books which deal with the Sino-Korean relationship over a long-term historical basis, on an era-specific basis, and through specific topics continue to be published, greatly enriching scholarship in the field. *A collection of materials on China's policy on North and South Korea, 1949–1994*, *A collection of materials on China's relationships with North and South Korea, 1919–1949*, and *A collection of materials on China's relationships with North and South Korea, 1991–2006*, edited by Peking University's Liu Jinzhi 刘金质, Yang Huaisheng 杨淮, et al. [Liu J. and Yang H. 1994; Liu J., et al. 2000; Liu J., et al. 2006], constitute some of the most important achievements in Korean studies in recent years. The first of the three is split into five volumes, and contains 1473 declassified documents on national policy vis-à-vis North and South Korea stretching back to the founding of the People's Republic of China. Included within these documents are key speeches and political declarations by Chinese party and governmental leaders, including letters and cables on the respective bilateral relationships; joint communiqués; joint declarations; treaty agreements; and editorials, short commentaries and essays by observers which were originally featured in *The People's Daily*. Given its inclusion of such important materials, it has become a staple for historical studies on the People's Republic of China's respective relationships with North and South Korea. The second one is comprised of three volumes, and contains 1973 items gathered from 28 periodicals that were published in China from 1919 to 1949. Included within are speeches by Chinese officials and important political figures, political declarations, letters and cables, editorials from key periodicals, commentaries, and a vast number of newspaper articles on developments in the Korean Peninsula. As such, it too has become an important source for the historical study of the contemporary Sino-Korean relationship. Finally, the last one is a collection of documents relating to the relationship between China and the two Koreas since the normalization of the diplomatic relations with the South. Other important works include the following: *A history of the Sino-Korean border* and *A compilation of historical documents relating to the history of the Sino-Korean border and frontier delimitation negotiations*, both edited by Yang Zhaoquan and Sun Yumei 孙玉梅 [Yang Zh. and Sun Yumei 1993; 1994]; *A history of the Sino-Korean relationship* (split into three volumes that

cover ancient times, modern times, and contemporary times) edited by Peking University's Center for Korean Studies [Xu W. 1996; Song Ch., et al 1997; Jiang F., et al. 1998]; Yang Tongfang's *A historical discussion on the Sino-Korean relationship in ancient times* [Yang T. 1996]; *A general history of Sino-Korean relations* compiled by the General History of Sino-Korean Relations Editorial Board ["Zhong-Chao Guanxi Tongshi" Bianxiezu 1996]; Chen Shangsheng's 陈尚胜 *A historical discussion on Sino-Korean relations and Three thousand years in Sino-Korean interactions* [Chen Sh. 1997a; 1997b]; Yang Weisheng's 杨渭生 *Research on the history of the relationship between Song China and Korea and A compilation of historical documents relating to the history of the Sino-Korean relationship in the 10–14th centuries* [Yang W. 1997: 1999]; *A collection of essays on the Sino-Korean border* edited by Yang Zhaoquan [Yang Zh. 1998]; Jiang Longfan 姜龙范 and Liu Zimin's 刘子敏 *A history of the Sino-Korean relationship in the Ming Dynasty* [Jiang L. and Liu Z. 1999]; *A history of China's relationships with North and South Korea* edited by Yang Zhaoquan and He Tongmei 何彤梅 [Yang Zh. and He T. 2001]; Liu Wei's 刘为 *Research on the intercourse between Chinese and Korean envoys in the Qing Dynasty* [Liu W. 2002]; Cai Jian's 蔡建 *The diplomatic relationship between late Qing China and the Korean Empire, 1897–1910* [Cai 2008]; *A history of China's modern relationships with North and South Korea* edited by Yang Zhaoquan and Sun Yanshu 孙艳姝 [Yang Zh. and Sun Yanshu 2013]; and furthermore the translated Chinese version of Cheon Haejong's 全海宗 *Essays on the history of the Sino-Korean relationship* [Cheon 1997].

Research on the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea and the China-based Korean independence movement has become a "famous school" within Chinese scholarship on Korea. Korean pro-independence factions such as the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea who were based in areas under Kuomintang jurisdiction, Korean revolutionaries engaged in the anti-Japanese guerrilla war in northeast China after the Mukden Incident, and the "Resist Japan and Recover the Country" movements including the Korean Independence League (Choseon Tongnip Tongmaeng 朝鮮獨立同盟) and the Korean Volunteer Army (Choseon Uiyeonggun 朝鮮義勇軍), which were active in the anti-Japanese base areas created by the Chinese Communists during the war of resistance against Japan, and their relation to Chinese party factions, are all topics that have undergone considerable historical excavation and research. The large quantity of academic publications and conferences that address such topics have helped the field to grow from nothing into one which now possesses its own basic framework. A

variety of monographs have continued to be published, helping research in the field to evolve further. Titles include the following: *A history of the Korean independence movement* edited by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs of Korea and the Heilongjiang An Jung-geun Research Association [Hanguo Guojia Baoxunchu and Heilongjiang An Zhonggen Yanjiuhui 1994]; Shi Yuanhua's *Korea's independence movement and China, 1919–1945*, *General Yaksan Kim Wonbong: General of the Korean Volunteer Corps in China and the deputy commander of the Korean Liberation Army*, *A historical discussion on Korea's anti-Japanese independence movement*, *A record of the assistance offered by the Chinese Communist Party to the Korean independence movement, 1921–1945*, *Essays on the relationship between the Korean independence movement and China*, and *Research on the diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Korea's Provisional Government in China* [Shi 1995; 1997; 1998; 2000; 2009a; 2009b]; Yang Zhaoquan's *A history of Korea's anti-Japanese independence movement within Chinese borders, 1910–1945*, *The National Revolutionary Party of Korea and Korea's Voluntary Troops*, and *A history of the Republic of Korea's Provisional Government* [Yang Zh. 1996; 1997a; 1997b]; Yang Zhaoquan and Li Fuwen's 李辅温 *A history of the Korean Volunteer Army during the war of resistance against Japan* [Yang Zh. and Li F. 1995]; *Biographies of the Korea's most celebrated anti-Japanese independence activists* by Sun Yumei, et al. [Sun Yumei, et al. 1997]; *The Republic of Korea's Provisional Government in Chongqing* edited-in-chief by Feng Kaiwen 冯开文 and Yang Zhaoquan [Feng and Yang Zh. 1999]; *Research on the political parties and associations of the Korean independence movement* edited-in-chief by Shi Yuanhua [Shi 2003]; *The Republic of Korea's Provisional Government in Hangzhou* edited-in-chief by Jin Jianren 金健人 and Yang Zhaoquan [Jin J. and Yang Zh. 2008]; and *An annalistic history of the Korean independence movement and its relationship with China* edited by Shi Yuanhua and Jiang Jianzhong 蒋建忠 [Shi and Jiang J. 2012]. The Shanghai Municipal Archives have also provided researchers with new materials to work with, publishing a set of archival materials that relate to the activities of Korean nationals residing in Shanghai in two volumes [Shanghai-shi Dang'an'guan 1999]. Furthermore, since 1995, the Center of Korean Studies at Fudan University has held seven international academic conferences on the Korean independence movement, each session attended by approximately five hundred scholars from China, Korea, and Japan. Over 130 papers have been presented across these conferences, with topics including: the development of the Korean Provisional Government and Korean independence movement; the attitudes and positions of China's political parties and its various social classes towards

the Korean independence movement; how patriotic trends of thought were imbibed by the Korean independence movement and the historical function they served; and on the lives of major figures in the Korean independence movement such as Sin Kyu-sik 申奎植 and Kim Ku 金九. Acting as a platform upon which scholars from China, Korea, and Japan could share and exchange their ideas and opinions on the movement and its history, the papers presented across these conferences have gone on to be published, giving expression to the high standard of research that the field has achieved. These papers have been collectively published under the following titles: Shi Yuanhua's *New discussions on the dramatic history of the Korean independence movement*; *A twenty-seven year struggle of blood and fire: A collection of essays commemorating the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Korea's Provisional Government*; *New explorations in research on the Korean independence movement: A commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea* [Shi 1996; 1999; 2010]; and *Sin Kyu-sik, Min Pil-ho, and the Sino-Korean relations* (published in Korean) [Shi and Kim J. 2003].

Historical research is another important area of Chinese scholarship on Korea. To date, a large number of titles have been published which offer a general historical overview of both North and South Korea, and on their respective modern and contemporary histories. The biggest portion of titles published in this area, however, are on specific historical topics. Furthermore, a number of research monographs written by celebrated Korean scholars have also been introduced to China through translation, thus further enriching the body of research available on the North and the South. Key titles include: Jiang Mengshan's 姜孟山 *A historical overview of Korea* and *A discussion on Korean feudal society* [Jiang 1992; 1999]; Cao Zhongping's *A history of modern Korea* and *A contemporary history of Korea* [Cao 1993; Cao, et al. 2005]; Huang Lianzhi's 黄连枝 *East Asia's world of rites: A concurrent discussion on the form of the relationship between China's feudal dynasties and the Korean Peninsula* and *The contextual structure of Korea's Confucianization: A discussion on the form of the relationship between the Korean and Qing imperial courts* [Huang 1994; 1995]; Wei Songshan's 魏嵩山 *A review of the Korean Peninsula: A history of district construction in Imperial Korea* [Wei S. 1997]; Wang Mingxing's 王明星 *Korea's modern diplomacy and China, 1861–1910* [Wang M. 1998]; Wang Chunlai's 王春来 *Christianity in modern Korea* [Wang Chunlai 2000]; and Liu Fengming's 刘凤鸣 *The Shandong Peninsula and the ancient Sino-Korean relationship* [Liu Fengming 2010]. Titles by Korean scholars which have won wide acclaim in

China include Kang Man-gil's 姜萬吉 *A modern history of Korea* and *A contemporary history of Korea* [Kang 1993; 1997]; Lee Ki-baek's 李基白 *A new history of Korea* [Lee K. 1994]; and Lee Won-sun's 李元淳 *A history of Western Learning in Korea* [Lee W. 2001].

Korean culture has been another key focus of Chinese scholarship on Korea over the past 22 years, with many noteworthy achievements being made. In addition to the publication of punctuated text versions of works on Confucianism by Korean scholars such as Toegye 退溪 (I Hwang 李滉; *The complete works of Toegye, with contemporary annotations and translations*, published in eight volumes and edited-in-chief by Jia Shunxian 贾顺先 [Jia 1993]), the following titles have also been published over the years: *An outline of Han culture* by Chen Yulong, et al. [Chen Y., et al. 1993]; *Comparative research on the modern historiography of China and Korea* by Li Runhe 李润和 [Lee Y. 1994]; *A first exploration into comparative philosophy across Chinese, Korean, and Japanese traditions* edited by Pan Changhe 潘畅和 [Pan C. 1994]; *Comparative research on traditional philosophy in China, Korea, and Japan* edited-in-chief by Zhu Qixing 朱七星 [Zhu Q. 1995]; *Humanism in China and Korea and Jiangnan society and Sino-Korean cultural exchange*, both edited-in-chief by Shen Shanhong 沈善洪 [Shen S. 1997; 1998]; *Research on Toegye's philosophy and thought* by Zhou Yueqin 周月琴 [Zhou 1997]; *Research on the Thought of I Toegye* by Zhang Liwen 张立文 [Zhang Liwen 1997]; *Korean temples and Korean princes* by Bao Zhicheng 鲍志成 [Bao 1998]; *Changes in the views of the Choseon Dynasty (1392–1910) towards China: A first exploration of the “Chaotianlu” and “Yanxinglu”* by Chen Shangsheng [Chen Sh. 1999]; *Comparative research on Zhu Xi and Yulgok* by Hong Jun 洪军 [Hong 2003]; *A history of cultural exchange between China and the Koreas* by Yang Zhaoquan [Yang Zh. 2004]; *A history of Confucianism in Korea* by Li Suping 李甦平 [Li S. 2009]; and *Cultural performances and their function in Korea's Mid-Autumn festival* by Sun Xueyan 孙雪岩 [Sun X. 2013]. Cultural exchange between China and Korea has a long-standing and well-established history. Strengthening research in this area will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the present-day relationship between the two countries.

Other areas which have developed rapidly include research on the Korean language, literature, archeology, science and technology, and the arts. Together, they make up a large part on the diverse range of research being carried out in the field of Korean studies within China.

Moving on, the development of Chinese scholarship on Korea is also reflected by the ever expanding creation of and improvement to specialist institutes for research on Korea. For a long time, owing to the hostile

state of relations between China and South Korea, the few research institutes for Korean studies in China existed only in the Northeast, in places such as Changchun, Yanji, and Shengyang. Moreover, there were very few researchers based at these institutions, and their researches were primarily focused on North Korea. Beginning at the end of the late 1970s, research institutes for Korean studies began to develop in northern China. For example, such organizations as the Korea Research Institute at the Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, the Korean Research Institute at Yanbian University, the Korean Economic Research Institute at Jilin University, and the Korean Culture Research Institute at Peking University were newly established, and these institutes began to shift the focal point of Chinese scholarship from North Korea to the South.

The normalization of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea functioned as a powerful driving force, injecting new impetus into already existing research institutes and bringing about the establishment of a variety of new research institutes across the country. The first of these new research institutes were established in and around the Beijing area at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking University, Beijing Language and Culture University, Minzu University of China, and the Capital University of Economics and Business. A large number of new institutes were also established in northern China, the most important of these being the Korean Studies Center at Shandong University (a Korea Academy was also later established at the university's new campus in Weihai), the East Asian Research Center at Yantai University, and the Korea Research Center at Qingdao University. In Shanghai, similar research institutions have also been established at Fudan University, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai University of Finances and Economics, and East China Normal University. In Zhejiang, there is the the Korean Studies Research Institute at Hangzhou University (which is now part of Zhejiang University) and the Korean Studies Research Center at Zhejiang Gongshang University. In Jiangsu, similar institutes were also established at Nanjing University, Dongnan University, Nanjing Normal University, and Yangzhou University. Furthermore, a Korea Research Institute was also later established at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou. As Korea's economic influence began to spread to China's midwest, similar research institutions also began to pop up at places such as Central China Normal University, South-Central University for Nationalities, and Shaanxi Normal University. The fact that such a large number of institutions sprung up solely for the research of Korea within such a short space of time was an unparalleled feat that could not be ob-

served in any other country-specific research fields in China.

Before the normalization of relations between China and Korea, as early as in 1980, scholars in northern China proposed the establishment of the Chinese Association for Korean Historical Studies. This subsequently became the only national-level academic organization in China for the study of Korea that was registered by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. After the normalization of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea, the Association's activities became further enlivened and started to be carried out on a more regular basis. Furthermore, its focus shifted from North Korean history to a joint focus on both the history of North and South Korea. Since its inception, its directors have met on nine occasions, and a total of sixteen academic conferences have been held over the years. In recent years, symposiums have been held on an annual basis. These symposiums have led to the publication of the *Historical Studies of North and South Korea*, which has become one of the most prominent and highly-regarded accomplishments out of all of China's national top-tier specialist academic research groups for country-specific research [Zhongguo Chaoxianshi Yanjiuhui and Yanbian Daxue Chaoxian Hanguo Lishi Yanjiusuo 2009-]. From 1995 on, thanks to the efforts of Kim Jun-yeop, the then incumbent president of Korea University, and various famous scholars from South Korea, six Chinese institutes for the study of Korea came together to organize a joint conference. Its initial members comprised institutes based at Peking University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Shangdong University, Liaoning University, and Beijing Language and Culture University. This group was later joined by Korea studies research institutes at Nanjing University, Dongnan University, Yanbian University, Sun Yat-sen University, and Jilin University. This joint conference is held once every 1–2 years, with member institutions taking it in turns to host the event. Despite originally being known as the “International Academic Conference of Korean Traditional Culture,” it has since been renamed as the “China Symposium for Korean Studies.” This year, Zhejiang University will play host to the 15th annual conference. In its infancy, the conference was attended by only a few dozen people. However, in recent years it has become progressively larger, with attendee figures reaching approximately 200. As such, it has become one of the largest annual meetings for academic exchange between Chinese and Korean scholars, and one would be most certainly hard-pressed to find such a lively state of affairs in other fields of country-specific research taking place in China.

Another important indication of the rapid development of scholarship on Korea within China is the publication of an increasing number

of specialist academic journals and periodicals. The journal *Contemporary Korea*, published quarterly by the Korea Research Center at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, is China's only academic journal which specializes in Korean studies [Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Hanguo Yanjiu Zhongxin 1993-]. Since its inception in 1993, 82 issues have been published that demonstrate the evolution of Chinese scholarship on Korea since the normalization of diplomatic ties with the South. The journal serves as an important space for academic exchange between Chinese and Korean scholars, and has played a significant role in both leading and promoting the development of Chinese scholarship on Korea. Other journals that feature a significant number of research papers relating to Korea include the *Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies* (published by the National Institute of International Strategy at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) [Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Yazhou Taipingyang Yanjiusuo 1996-], the *Pacific Journal* (published by the Pacific Society of China) [Zhongguo Taipingyang Xuehui 1993-], the *Northeast Asia Forum* (published by the Northeast Asian Studies College at Jilin University) [Jilin Daxue 1992-] and the *Research on Northeast Asia* (published by the Jilian Academy of Social Sciences) [Jilin-sheng Dongbei-Ya Yanjiu Zhongxin 1992-].

Since 1995, the Korea Research Center at Fudan University has published 27 issues of its own bulletin, entitled *Collected Essays on Korean Research* [Fudan Daxue Hanguo Yanjiu Zhongxin 1995-]. It is the only bulletin which specializes in scholarship on Korea that was selected for inclusion in the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI). Furthermore, its contents are also accessible via the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) Database. Out of all the Chinese bulletins on Korean studies, *Collected Essays on Korean Research* is one of the highest in quality, boasting one of the longest-running periods of publication and the largest number of issues. On the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea, the Center picked 149 of the best papers from the 700 that had been published across the bulletin's 23 issue lifespan, and published a commemorative series of books entitled *Korean Studies Symposium* through the Social Sciences Academic Press [Fudan Daxue Hanguo Yanjiu Zhongxin 2012]. The series was split into five volumes which spanned the themes of politics, economics, diplomacy, culture, and history, thus serving as a summary of 20 years of research by Chinese scholars on South Korea. *Collected Essays on Korean Studies*, a bulletin which is edited-in-chief by the Korean Studies Research Center at Peking University, relies on the strength of Peking University's overall academic predominance and its

extensive range of contacts in Chinese and foreign academic circles. The bulletin is published once per year, and is becoming increasingly influential in academic circles both inside and outside of China. The Korean studies research institutes at Zhejiang University, Yanbian University, Liaoning University, and Dongnan University also publish specialist bulletins on scholarship on Korea at irregular intervals, which also play a role in helping to keep the field of Korean studies thriving in China.

Since 2009, the Korea Academy at Shandong University has been publishing the *Korea Blue Book: Annual report on development of Korea* on an annual basis [Niu and Liu B. 2008-]. Taking the format of an almanac, the book offers comprehensive summaries about South Korean society, its politics, diplomacy, economy, and culture. The book reflects the latest developments on the study of Korea in a timely, coherent, and comprehensive manner, and is one of the field's newest developments.

The final aspect I will discuss here concerns China's educational framework and system for fostering new research talent in Korean studies. Although these are aspects which China has typically been very weak in, commendable developments have taken place in recent years. Owing to historical factors, the educational framework within China for Korean Studies is in a very frail state. Excluding those specialist universities such as Yanbian University, which teaches both the Korean language and related specialist subjects for an exceedingly long period of time, Peking University and Luoyang Foreign Language University were the only two domestic universities that offered specialist courses in the Korean language. Whilst universities such as Fudan University had previously trained graduate students as researchers on the Korean Peninsula within their Asia, Africa, and Latin America research programs, as the number of individuals that could offer such specialist training was exceedingly limited, it was hard for them to train these students to their full potential.

After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, specialist study of the Korean language developed rapidly. Furthermore, at the same time, specialist training for master's and doctoral students on Korean studies evolved at a dizzying rate, and became an increasingly established field. Since 2005, the Korea Studies Research Center at Fudan University has held a nationwide forum for doctoral students who work on Korea. The forum has taken place ten times to date, and approximately 400 students from over 30 Chinese universities and research institutions have taken part. The forum has also demonstrated that education on Korean studies for doctoral students within China has been primarily taking place in the northeast, east, and Beijing

areas. As education for Chinese doctoral students is limited by the programs offered at each university, at present, the majority of specialist education available on Korea is primarily confined to subordinate colleges at key universities and to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.⁴ However, the fact that doctoral students who were trained in Korean studies at specific Chinese universities or the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have already finished their studies, found employment and, are now helping to invigorate the field is cause for celebration indeed.⁵

3.

While Chinese scholarship on Korea has come on by leaps and bounds, when comparing it to scholarship on Japan, America, Russia, or France, the overall standard at which this research is being carried out is still at a highly undeveloped stage, meaning that further growth and improvement is needed.

In the next 20 years, China will become worthy of the title of the world's largest economic entity, and South Korea will come to play an even more important role in the world as a developed country. Furthermore, the Sino-Korean relationship will continue to develop, taking the form of a more comprehensive, and more mature "strategic cooperative partnership." On the other hand, however, structural contradictions exist within this partnership. These contradictions have arisen due to the conflict in interest created by South Korea's alliance with America, and China's relationship of mutual aid and cooperation with North Korea. In the future, these latent contradictions could become more prominent through disputes on historical issues, economic competition, issues arising from different value systems, the North Korean nuclear problem, maritime delimitation issues, the issue of Korean reunification, and from issues concerning intercourse between the two countries' people. These issues will pose Chinese scholarship on Korea with a fresh set of problems, and will also present the field with demands and objectives of a higher level.

With regards to the establishment of a guiding ideology for research, scholars from both China and South Korea need to correctly position themselves towards each other. South Korea needs to adapt to and recognize the rapid development of China's economy, and realize that it will not pose a threat to South Korea, nor will it affect the country's future survival. South Korea will be able to obtain important political and economic benefits from China's rapid economic development; in the same

way it has continued to do so for the past 22 years: China will remain South Korea's largest source of trade surplus, and South Korea will continue to be one of China's largest external beneficiaries. At the same time, China needs to correctly understand the importance of South Korea's position and the influence it exerts in both East Asia and the world at large. In many respects, considerable gaps exist between China and South Korea in terms of levels of development. As such, there is need for China to remain open-minded and be willing to learn from South Korea, and a need for China, as an increasingly powerful nation, to possess a robust and generous mentality that allows her to understand the fears and discomforts that neighboring countries possess towards her rapid economic development. If China can demonstrate this through her actions and conduct, the Sino-South Korean relationship will become even more robust, and will result in a win-win relationship for both countries.

With regards to the setting of research agendas and points of focus, both China and South Korea ought to set aside historical issues that could easily incite emotional conflict or serious controversy. This would allow scholars from both countries to conduct academic research according to their own personal viewpoints, and would help to prevent the politicization of scholarship. At the same time, both countries ought to strengthen their research on their collective history of intercultural exchange, and on topics such as the history of the Korean independence movement, in which both countries share a consensus of understanding. By doing so, such research will be able to function as an important political resource that can further enhance the friendship between the people of both countries. The media in both countries ought to also make positive efforts to serve as a major channel through which the development of friendship between the two countries' citizens can be further promoted. Major media outlets in both countries ought to establish a "hotline" of communication and cooperation, and furthermore make efforts to collectively resist and put an end to negative reports and the spread of fake news, thus allowing the friendship between the two countries' citizens to flourish.

With regards to the realization of research objectives, it is essential that the current widespread trend of repeating research on lower-level topics is overhauled, and that important topics are selected from key fields in Korean studies. The resulting research should be collected, compiled, and published, thus fulfilling the task of creating quality works that possess important original significance and that are worthy of publication.

With regards to the cultivation of future research talent, while con-

tinuing to give free rein to senior and distinguished scholars to supervise and set examples for the next generation, at the same time, the field needs to transform the fickle and impatient style of scholarship prevalent amongst today's younger and middle-aged scholars, that is anxious for quick results. It needs to promote an academic spirit which focuses on producing meaningful results in the long term, and furthermore, to cultivate a new breed of academic leaders that possess an in-depth knowledge of their field and can innovate and open up uncharted areas of scholarship, thus helping to lead future development of Chinese scholarship on Korea.

As for the question of how to improve research institutions, we first need to prevent an oversaturation of specialist research institutes. Many frail institutions come into being which only operate in spurts, and are by no means essential for further development within the field. What is more, there is an overreliance on foreign investment. As such, we should advocate and promote investment into key institutions by the government and the Ministry of Education, so as to create a number of research bases that possess certain specialisms and influence on an international scale. By doing so, these institutes could serve as the true backbone of Chinese scholarship on Korea, and function as representatives of Chinese scholarship on Korea on the whole.

As for the question of how to improve the level of research publications, the field needs to address the serious lag that exists at present. It is this author's hope that the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will invest more of its power into transforming *Contemporary Korea* into a first-class domestic publication that also possesses significant influence internationally. Through the efforts of related schools and research institutions, we also need to strive for a greater number of inclusions of research bulletins in the CSSCI catalog, so that younger scholars have more opportunities to develop and that scholars in the field have a better environment within which to publish.

With regards to the efforts to establish new courses on Korean studies at Chinese universities, we need to transform the current situation, in which a state of disorderliness and directionlessness exists. By strengthening awareness and developing an educational network for the fostering of future research talent in an organized and well-planned fashion, the field will have a constant flow of successors, and generate a system and body of research on Korea that is unique to China.

The rapid development in both the bilateral relationship between China and South Korea and the field of Korean studies were by no means easy feats to accomplish. Scholars in both countries ought to en-

courage their fellow countrymen to both cherish and continue to push forward development in both areas. Chinese scholars of Korea have been endowed with a difficult historical task: to make historical contributions to the maturing Sino-South Korean strategic cooperative partnership.

*—Originally written in Chinese
Translated by the Toyo Bunko*

NOTES

- * The original Chinese version of this article was submitted on October 3rd, 2014.
- 1 Statistics suggest that in this period approximately 210 works were published. See [Hangzhou Daxue Tushuguan and Hangzhou Daxue Hanguo Yanjiusuo 1994]. Over 60 of these titles were on political diplomacy, their content primarily focusing on the Korean War and the propaganda against North Koreans. 40 of these titles were on topics of a historical nature, their content focusing on the Sino-Korean friendship and the history of the United States' invasions of North Korea. 80 were on topics of a cultural nature, the majority of their content being related to literary works which took North Korea as their subject matter. Others touched upon topics such as education in North Korea, its spelling reforms, and the arts and archeology.
- 2 Statistics suggest that in this period approximately 250 works were published. Approximately 40 of these were on the economy. Furthermore, a large number of essays were published across a variety of magazines. See [Hangzhou Daxue Tushuguan and Hangzhou Daxue Hanguo Yanjiusuo 1994].
- 3 Statistics suggest that in just 13 years, over 1162 works were published in mainland China in the field of Korean studies. This figure far exceeds that of the number of works published in the 100 years since the First Sino-Japanese War. See [Shen D. and Liu D. 2008].
- 4 These include Jilin University, Dongbei Normal University, Liaoning University, and Yanbian University in the northeast; the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking University, Qinghua University, the Renmin University of China, Minzu University of China, and the Central Party School of the Communist Party of China in the Beijing area; and Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Nanjing University, Huadong Normal University, Shanghai Normal University, and the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences in the east.
- 5 According to a follow-up survey conducted by the Korea Research Center at Fudan University on the participants who took part in the first six meetings of the China Korea Studies Ph.D. Student Forum, 55 are

already employed, of whom 6 are working as professors (or as research staff) and 24 as associate professors. All of these individuals are working in a research role relating to the study of the Korean Peninsula in some shape or form at a university or research organization. Furthermore, 1 individual is now working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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