1. 신청과제(Project)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>신청과제명 (Project Title)</th>
<th>Korean Connectivity in the North of the Korean Peninsula: Local Lives in Transnational Space across Sino-Russian Border</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>결과물에 사용할 언어 (Language of Publication)</td>
<td>□ Korean □ English □ Others( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 신청기관(Applicant Institution)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>기관명 (Institution Name)</th>
<th>Clare Hall, University of Cambridge</th>
<th>국가 (Country)</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>주소 (Address)</td>
<td>Herschel Road</td>
<td>홈페이지 (Homepage)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.clarehall.cam.ac.uk/">http://www.clarehall.cam.ac.uk/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>담당 부서장 (Department Chair)</td>
<td>Professor David Ibbetson</td>
<td>전자우편 (Email)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:president@clarehall.cam.ac.uk">president@clarehall.cam.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>소속학과 및 직위 (Department &amp; Position)</td>
<td>President of Clare Hall</td>
<td>전화 (Telephone)</td>
<td>+44-1223-761247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. 과제책임자(Project Director) / 회의책임자(Conference Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>성명 (Name)</th>
<th>Hyun-Gwi Park</th>
<th>국적 (Nationality)</th>
<th>Republic of Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>소속학과 (Department)</td>
<td>Clare Hall, University of Cambridge</td>
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<td>직위 (Position)</td>
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<tr>
<td>전공 (Major/Main Research Field)</td>
<td>Social Anthropology/Northeast Asian Studies/Korean Studies/Russian Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>전자우편 (Email)</td>
<td>1) <a href="mailto:hgp20@cam.ac.uk">hgp20@cam.ac.uk</a> 2) <a href="mailto:hyungwi@gmail.com">hyungwi@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>전화 (Telephone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>팩스 (Fax)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>주소 (Mailing Address)</td>
<td>Clare Hall, Herschel Road, Cambridge CB3 9AL, UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Project
This proposed project aims to investigate the transnational space created by inter-Korean transactions across the Sino-Russian border in northeast Asia, by focusing on two dimensions of Korean connectivity. Firstly, my research will focus on the social dimension of Korean connectivity observable in the transactions between Chinese Koreans (aka Joseonjok) and Russian Koreans (aka koryosaram or koryoin). It explores the kinds of social capital that are mobilized in creating and maintaining transnational connections between these two groups of Koreans across the Sino-Russian border. In particular, I am going to investigate how the imaginary kinship connection is created among people who have the same bon, which is highlighted as an index or a marker of lineage among people with the same family names. Based on data on the kinship categories constructed by these two groups of the Korean diaspora, I am going to analyze them in comparison with some researches on Korean kinship already conducted in South Korea. Secondly, this proposed research examines how the transnational connection between South Korea and northeast China, as mediated by the Chinese Koreans, not only flows over to the Russian Far East beyond the Sino-Russian border, but also forms a circuit which brings in changes to urban spaces in northeast China. Through an ethnographic lens, this project attempts to understand the transnational character of the locality in this marginal part of each country and the way such a locality in each country is reconfigured in the transnational activities of the Korean residents across the border. In doing so, this research will illuminate our understanding of this region, which not only was hidden from the outside world during the Cold War period but also has not been properly studied on the basis of empirical research since the Cold War ended.
KOREAN STUDIES GRANT APPLICATION FORM for 2016

학술연구(Competitive Research Funding) : R

### 사업예산 (Project Budget)

- 지원비는 USD로 산정하여 신청(Amount of requested grant should be calculated in USD.)
- 다년과제 신청의 경우 2 차년도 예산 양식 동일
  (This form can be used for the second year budget.)

#### 1. 예산신청내역(Requested Budget Breakdown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>항목별 산출내역 (One-year Project Cost Computation)</th>
<th>신청예산 (Grant Amount Requested)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. 인건비(Personnel)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Stipend ($3014 X 6months @ 50%)</td>
<td>$9,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. 연구활동비(Research Activities Expense)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Presentation of research papers at conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-1) Hong Kong, China: $350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2) Warsaw, Poland: $250</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3) Toronto, Canada: $2,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fieldwork research</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1) 3 weeks’ fieldwork research in Hunchun, China, and Ussuriisk, Russia Flight (London-Seoul-Vladivostok): $1600, Accommodation: $1200, Internal travel (including package holiday to Hunchun or Yanji): $400, Food: $300 Gifts for informants: $300</td>
<td>$4,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-2) Literature research in South Korea for one week en route to fieldwork research Accommodation 6 nights at $100 = $ 600</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Books, stationary, and printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 books X 40 = $520, Stationaries: $20, Printing and photocopying: $60</td>
<td>$600</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Publication costs:</td>
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<tr>
<td>English editing service for journal publication ($500), Publication cost: $180 in case of submitting to a KCI journal</td>
<td>$680</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Consultation meeting (2 specialists at $ 100)</td>
<td>$200</td>
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<td>합계(Total)</td>
<td>$17,720</td>
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</table>
2. Research Budget (Specification for the need of Project Director's personnel and budget cost consumption)

Average annual income in the UK is £25,600 which can be converted to $36,167 at exchange rate of 1:1.41287 between Great British pound and US dollars (based at the rate on 8th April at http://www.xe.com/). Based on average annual income in the UK, I estimate that I am going to spend 50% of my working hours on this project for 6 months at minimum. So the honorarium I am requesting for this project is based on my calculation of the total working time I am going to spend on this project which is going to be 25% of an annual income ($36,167X0.25=$9041).

3. Other Financial Sources (Other Financial Sources)

a. Expenses, facilities and other items provided by the applicant institution (Describe in detail)

Clare Hall provides facilities and benefits for my research. As a member of Clare Hall, I can have full use rights to most of public facilities available to members of Cambridge University, including libraries, online journals, and other research resources. Clare Hall also provides me with office space, access to public IT facilities including printers and scanners, and also full dining right at Clare Hall (meal allowance equivalent to the sum of $4,800). Also I am eligible to apply for some research money for conference attendance to present a paper. For my conference attendance in Hong Kong in June 2016, Clare Hall already granted $900 to cover the expense for travel.

b. Grant application submitted or to be submitted to other organizations for the same project (Describe the name of the organization, requested budget, and grant period in detail.)

This proposed research project is going to have some benefit from my previous research which was funded by other research projects such as Toyota Individual Research Grant and also by being a part of ESRC Large Grant Project. Thanks to the availability of data obtained from the previous research, the cost and length of this research project has been significantly decreased. In order of offset the cost of this project, I am also considering to apply for Small Research Grant provided by British Academy, if necessary.

| Project Plan (Project Plan) |

▶ 아래 내용을 순서대로 작성하십시오.

(Please state the plan in the following order. There is no limit in length or format.)

1. Objectives and Necessity
This research aims at providing an analysis of local forms of Korean connectivity in the transnational space in the north of North Korea, mainly focusing on two border cities: Hunchun in Jilin Province, China and Ussuriisk, Primorski Krai, Russia. This research proposes to look into inter-Korean connectivity as an important component not only of the border economy in this region but also of the transnational space encompassing China, Russia, and the two Koreas. In conventional understanding, the borderland is considered the place where nation-states meet; thus, the focus is usually placed at national level, based on certain spatial categories within a hierarchical order of scale, such as the global, international, national, and local, etc. I argue that this perception derives from the production-centered view within which globalization is considered an incorporation of local or regional areas into the political economy of global capitalist production. In other words, there is a tendency to place production or capital at the center in thinking of economic inequality and the global political economy, while consumption or exchange is considered important only when we think of cultural representation or expression of identity, which itself is subject to the political economy of production (Carrier and Heyman 1997).

In a similar fashion, in a recently published book, Hyun Ok Park (2015) daringly argues that Korea has already been unified, if we take into account the transnational community of Koreans beyond the Korean Peninsula, which was formed by the circulation of goods, people, and capital between South Korea and northeast China. In particular, she emphasized the predominance of South Korea’s capitalist hegemony in Northeast Asia, which she called ‘transnational Korea’ or ‘capitalist unconsciousness’. Therefore, she proposes to think of South Korean capitalist expansion as no different from the global hegemony of neoliberal capitalism. Her book intends to provide a critique indicating the limits of pre-existing research on the inter-Korean relations between the two Koreas, which usually revolves around the notion of unification in solely territorial terms. She contends that the two Koreas are already unified in capitalist terms, as South Korean capitalist hegemony has already expanded beyond the territory of the Korean peninsular, not only with the formation of the transnational connection mediated by the Chinese Koreans between northeast China and South Korea, but also with the economic cooperation of the two Koreas and the spectacular politics of ‘North Korean defectors (talbuk)’.

However, I am going to focus on consumption and exchange among the Koreans in northeast China and in the Russian Far East in order to challenge the view that there is a purely capitalist economic form, a view supposedly upheld by Hyun Ok Park, despite her intention to offer a critique of neoliberal capitalism and the limits it places on the scope of democracy (2015). In other words, I suggest that diversity and difference are entailed by the market economy, and will try to prove it by ethnographic research on various cultural notions with which the economic activities of these two groups of Koreans are imbued. As Gudeman (2010) argued, the economy also works within a tension between the logic of the community and the logic of the market, rather than operating by the purely
monolithic principle which he called the mutuality of economy. Following Gudeman (2010), I am going to explore how mutuality in economic transactions between Chinese Koreans and Russian Koreans is created, sustained or broken. In particular, I am going to focus on the more active use of the kinship category, *bon*, which is mobilized to create a bond between two actors, if they share the same bon. It would also be interesting to study how quasi-kinship is created through continuous sociality if there is not a ‘real’ kinship relationship, such as would not be immediately available between actors in need of collaboration.

2. 연구 내용, 규모 및 방법 (Subject, Scale and Methods)

In order to investigate Korean connectivity in the transnational space across the Sino-Russian border and also its relation with South Korea, this research is going to collect data on the following three aspects: 1. categories of kinship relations and other social relationships in maintaining economic transactions between Chinese Koreans and Russian Koreans in the Chinese market in Ussuriisk, Russia; 2. Labor/migration/business history of Chinese Korean shopkeepers in Hunchun, especially focusing on their labor migration to South Korea or to the Russian Far East; and 3. the perception of Hunchun or Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture among the Russian tourists who go on holiday to Hunchun. The main research method is going to be ethnographic research consisting of interviews on the kinship terms and categories, a small-scale survey on the labor/trade history of the informants, and participant observation of border-crossing tourism from the Russian Far East to northeast China, carried out by joining a package tour program.

3. 연구 일정 (디년도 과제일 경우 연차별로 작성)

Timetable (Timetable for multi-year research should be done in a yearly order)

**June 2016**

Presentation of a paper at Panel, “Spatialising the ‘Post-’: Socialism, Colonialism, Difference, Relation”, Spaces of the Political Conference, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland, 10-11 June.

Presentation of a paper at Society of East Asian Anthropology of AAA Conference, Hong Kong, 19-22 June.

**July 2016**

Submitting a paper proposal for Association of Asian Studies Conference in 2017 (also planning to
August 2016
Fieldwork research

September - October 2016
Writing a journal article manuscript to be submitted to *비교문화연구* or *Europe-Asia Studies*

November 2016 – January 2017
Writing a journal article to be submitted to Europe-Asia Studies

February 2017
Writing a paper for AAS Conference

March 2017
Presentation of conference paper in Toronto

April – May 2017
Revising conference paper for submission to *Ethnos or Journal of Korean Studies*.

4. 연구결과 출판 계획 및 학문적 기대효과 (Publication Plan and Academic Contribution)

The core result of this proposed research would be two journal articles which will also become the basis of a monograph in the longer term. Presentation at conferences will not only facilitate the writing of these two journal articles but also provide me with an opportunity to disseminate my research and to exchange research ideas and opinions within a wider circle of scholars. The first article to be written will deal with the question of Sinophobia, or the Yellow Peril, in the Russian Far East, which proliferated in the post-socialist transitional period along with the formation of a market economy in this former socialist country. However, this anti-Chinese sentiment has declined remarkably in the Russian Far East in recent years with increasing investment from the central government of the Russian Federation, which launched a special development project under the rubric of ‘turn to the East’. Therefore, anti-Chinese sentiment could be read as rhetoric mobilized by local residents in the Russian Far East in protest against their neglect and marginalization during the post-socialist transitional period. However, anti-Chinese sentiment could also be read as resistance to the predominance of market logic, which was pervasive in the border economy led by China’s growing economy, and was experienced by Russian residents in trading transactions with the Chinese.

Therefore, ironically, the moderation of anti-Chinese sentiment is also accompanied by the declining economy in some Chinese border cities such as Manzhouli and Suifenhe, which grew at an exponential rate in the 1990s, thanks to the influx of a large number of cross-border shuttle traders and
shopping tourists from Siberia and the Russian Far East (cf. Stern 2015). In contrast with the declining border economy in Manzhouli and Suifenhe, however, Hunchun, which is located further south, is witnessing an increasing popularity among Russian tourists as a holiday destination alternative to Suifenhe. In a pamphlet for a tourist company recruiting holidaymakers in Primorskii Russia, Hunchun and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture is advertised as ‘a reminder of our Soviet past when all the nationalities lived in friendship’ and the elderly Russian tourists I met during my last visit to Hunchun told me that they like coming to Hunchun, as it is a very friendly and hospitable city which brings back agreeable memories of the Soviet past. They added that the city is pleasant, as half its people are Koreans. A young Russian man who does business in Hunchun as a resident and seldom returns to his natal city, Vladivostok, also said that he likes living in Hunchun, because there he can enjoy a ‘peaceful life (spokoinaia zhizn’), while he hates Suifenhe where ‘all the sellers shout at buyers and try to rip them off with absurdly high prices’. In short, the anti-Chinese sentiment is showing some fracture in its narrative, and it is necessary to verify whether this view reflects a general tendency among Russian tourists to Hunchun, as the number of my informants is very small.

Furthermore, although I have some data collected during my last visit to Hunchun, they are very fragmentary due to the short period of the visit (I could only stay for three days in Hunchun as an individual tourist, rather than as part of a tourist group). Therefore, I couldn’t carry out research on the shopkeepers. I would also like to supplement my data by joining Russian tourist groups in order to gather rich information on their tourist experience in Hunchun. Despite the importance of this area, there is literally no empirical research on the crucial role played by the Chinese Koreans in the formation, flourishing and decline of the border economy across the Sino-Russian border. I am going to argue hypothetically that the transnational space in Hunchun is popular with Russian tourists not merely due to the presence of the Chinese Koreans, but more importantly because of the transformation of the city through the provision of ‘proper’ capitalist consumption. Most importantly, Chinese Koreans who have worked for many years in South Korea as migrant workers tend to return to Yanbian and open retail shops and restaurants in South Korean style. Interestingly, while Hunchun provides the Russian tourists with the pleasure of capitalist consumption, these tourists appropriate it in terms of their reminiscences of the socialist past. With deeper understanding of Russian tourists’ experience, I would be able to verify my hypothesis and to write an interesting article on this capitalist transnational urban space which is interpreted by the Russian tourists in somewhat different ways.

As far as I know, there is not much research in English on this important borderland of northeast China and the Russian Far East which focuses on the Koreans’ role, except for the work of Caren Freeman (2012), Hyun-Ok Park (2015) and Junehee Kwon (2015). Pre-existing research on this region mostly focuses on the Sino-Russian relationship, not taking account of the importance of the Koreans in this region, except for my article which discusses a coalition between various groups of
Koreans in the Russian Far East in the post-socialist period (Park 2013). Although there is increasing research being carried out on these two diasporic groups of Koreans, usually it tends to focus on the position of these Koreans as migrants to South Korea. I believe that my research project would contribute to expansion of the scope of Korean studies beyond the Korean Peninsula to the north of North Korea, which is crucial for the peace of Korea in future.

The other article will discuss how Korean kinship is reconfigured in diasporic conditions, as in the cases of Russian Koreans and Chinese Koreans, in comparison with South Korean kinship. The kinship system is a fundamental social structure of human societies. Therefore, the study on the variation of Korean kinship across two Korean diasporic groups in comparative perspective will enhance our understanding not only of South Korean society but also of the Chinese Korean and Russian Korean societies. Kinship has been a research domain/topic unique to anthropologists, and anthropological research on Korean kinship has already produced an accumulation of notable achievements by senior Korean anthropologists (to take some significant examples, Lee 1990; Kim 2012; Wang 1988, 1992). Before I embark on fieldwork research, I am going to collect and read the anthropological research on the Korean kinship system, focusing on lineage theory with a view to comparing it with the ‘bon’-centered approach to lineage among Russian Koreans and Chinese Koreans. Considering that horizontal connections develop among people of the diaspora, who have no corporate territory for kinsmen sharing the same ancestors, my study on the invention and utilization of ‘bon’ as the imaginary source of a quasi-lineage or quasi-descent group [relatives] would be an interesting ethnographic case and a contribution to the study of lineage in anthropology.

REFERENCE:


5. 기타 재원이 있을 경우 분담 계획 (Cost sharing plan if there is another financial source besides the AKS grant)
I might apply for research fund at Clare Hall, but the maximum amount of the grant usually does not exceed $700.

6. 출판 예정 학술지 또는 출판사 (Three Projected Publications)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
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<td>학술지명 또는 출판사</td>
<td>Ethnos</td>
<td>Journal of Korean Studies</td>
<td>비교문화연구</td>
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<td>SSCI</td>
<td>SSCI</td>
<td>KCI</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>위에 해당이 안될 경우 학술지 및 출판사의 우수성에 대한 소명</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otherwise, justify excellence of journal(s) or publisher</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* 과제 선발자는 결과물 제출 기한 내에 위의 세 곳 중 한 곳에 학술지를 게재하거나 출판사를 통해 출판해야 함.
* The grantee should publish their project results on academic journal or through a publishing company from one of the three publications indicated above.

7. 과제참여자 (Project Participants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>성명 (Name)</th>
<th>소속 및 국가 (Affiliation and Country)</th>
<th>학력 및 약력 (Curriculum Vitae)</th>
<th>최근 4년간의 대표적 연구업적 (Major scholastic performances over the last 4 Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>과제책임자 (Project Director)</td>
<td>Hyun-Gwi Park</td>
<td>University of Cambridge, United Kingdom</td>
<td>See attached file (CV H Park April 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>공동연구원 (Co-Researcher)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>자세한 내용은 별첨 (Attach the details)</td>
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<td>...</td>
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8. 기타 정보 (Other Information)

9. 첨부자료 목록(*첨부자료 목록을 기재) (List the titles of the attachments)

- Appendix 1 Research Results (file name: [Appendix1]Research Results (Competitive Research Funding)
- Curriculum Vitae (file name: CV H Park April 2016)
- Declaration Form (file name: signed declaration)
- Consent on information release (file name: consent on information release)