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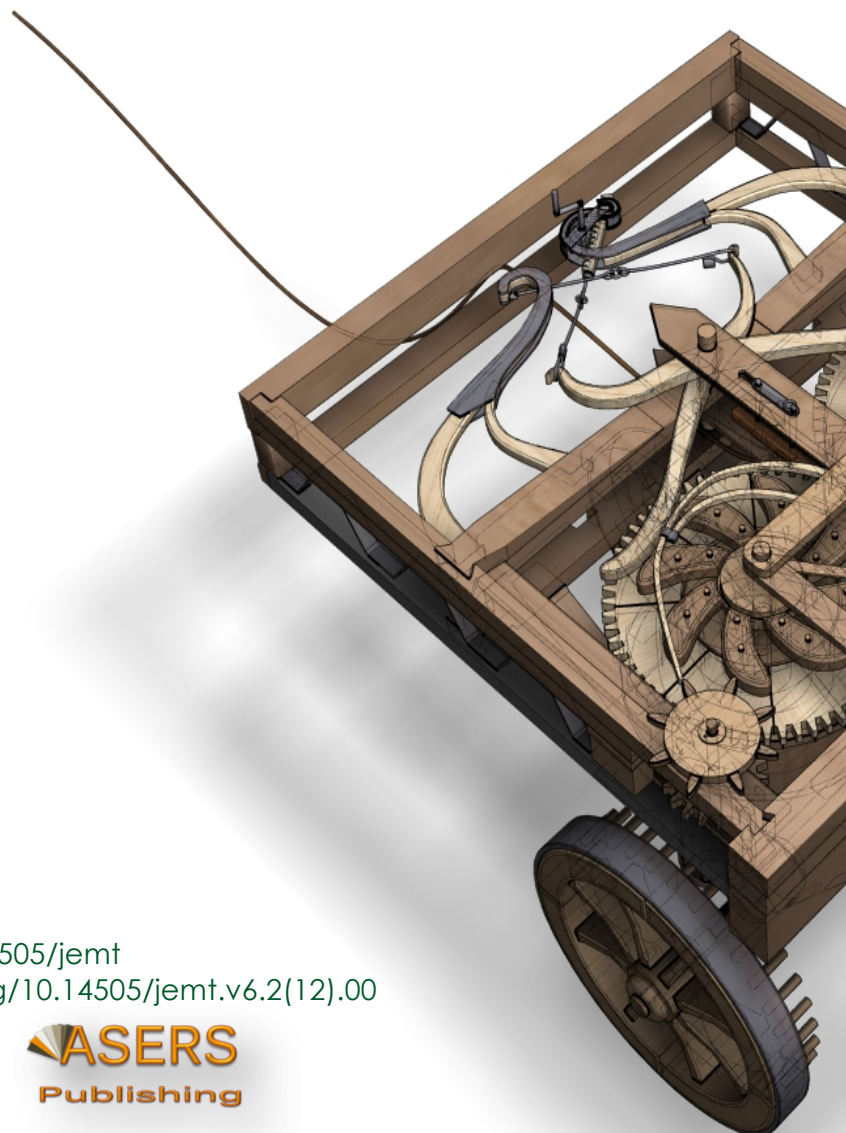
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THE PLACES OF SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREANS IN THE PRIMORSKY REGION AS A FACTOR OF ENHANCING CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE REGION

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Abstract

The article considers one of the possible variants of using tourist potential of the southern Far East. The places of resettlement of Korean immigrants of the 19th century on the territory of Primorsky Region and the specifics of their life have been identified. It is proposed to use the places of settlement of the Koreans to enhance inbound tourism in the Primorsky Region, by immersion of immigrants from Korea in a re-created socio-cultural environment in all forms of its manifestation.

The concept of creating a competitive tourism product, demanded by tourists from the Republic of Korea, China and Japan, in the future is proposed. A Korean ethno village may be included in tourist routes, where tourists can get acquainted with the history of resettlement of the Koreans to Russia, Korean culture and traditions. The Korean ethno village, created as a multifunctional complex with the purpose of organization of leisure time of the population and inbound tourists, as well as the guests' acquaintance with the Korean culture, traditions and rituals, will help to balance the tourist market of the Primorsky Region. The implementation of the concept of the Korean ethno village creation will entail improving the welfare and comfort of living of population of the southern Primorsky Region due to the development of infrastructure for recreation and tourism.

Keywords: cultural tourism, Korean immigrants, Primorsky region, ethno village.

JEL Classification: Z10.

1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the most important and dynamically developing spheres of the modern economy. According to the data of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the tourism revenues in the world have reached 1.5 billion US dollars. At the same time the tourism industry stimulates the development of related sectors of the economy, helping to solve social problems. Thus, 1135 million people in the world, of which ¼ have been from Asia and the Pacific (UNWTO 2015), have used tourist services. According to the UNWTO developments, the balanced tourism market is characterized by an optimal ratio – to 1 inbound tourist must be 1 outbound and 4 domestic tourist. The inbound tourism for any country is a source of significant funds. According to the official data of the Department of Tourism of Primorsky Region, about 1.5 million tourists have arrived in 2013 (Department of Tourism of Primorsky Region, 2015). At the same time

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there is an imbalance of the tourism market, thus, in the Primorsky Region 1 inbound foreign tourist accounts for 8 outbound tourists.

The established State Program of the Russian Federation “Socio-Economic Development of the Far East and the Baikal region until 2025” (approved by the RF Government order No. 466-r dated March 29, 2013) implies an increase of the tourist flow to 10 million tourists a year only in the Primorsky Region. However, attractions, ready to accept foreign tourists, are not enough in the region to achieve the stated figures (Kuznetsov 2010). Primarily, these are the attractions located in Vladivostok. The most inviting sites outside Vladivostok could be the hotels, rest homes, tourist camps on the coast of the southern Far East. Unfortunately, today the coastline is mostly undeveloped, and the ecological state of many beaches, located in the vicinity of the regional centre – the city of Vladivostok, does not meet the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological supervision. In the Khasansky District of the Primorsky Region the ecologically clean coast attracts tourists during the summer period (the maximum duration of the bathing season is 106 days). And if for domestic tourists the tourist camps of the region are acceptable for holidays at sea, the level of the offered service of these tourist objects does not supply the needs of potential foreign tourists.

The current economic situation in the country and in the region can help to increase inbound tourism. At the same time, despite the low cost of stay in Russia, the foreign tourists are not ready to spend their vacation without comfortable living conditions. To enhance inbound tourism in the Primorsky Region it is necessary to offer a competitive tourist product that will be in demand by tourists from the Republic of Korea, China and Japan. In the Strategy of Socio-Economic Development of the Far East and the Baikal region for the Period up to 2025 (approved by the RF Government order No. 2094-r dated 28.12.2009) it is stated that one of the most important sectors of the tourist-recreational complex of the Far East will become cultural and historic tourism with a high level of demand from the residents of countries in the Asia-Pacific region. As one of the variants of this question decision may be the use of international experience in the creation of “ethnic villages” – a kind of complex, demonstrating the most interesting aspects of life and way of life of peoples, in this case – immigrants from Korea. The reconstruction of a Korean village as an attraction will be of interest to both foreign and domestic tourists.

2. Methodology

The methodological basis was made up of fundamental principles of scientific knowledge: objectivity, historicism and consistency. Using the comparative historical method and the method of retrospective analysis allowed us to identify the main stages of the process of settlement of the southern Far East by the Korean peasants in the second half of the 19th century. The method of detailing events and phenomena contributed to revealing the features of life of Korean peasants. The study is based on the analysis of statistical data, historical documents and literary sources on cultural tourism and attractions. The archival documents, works of researchers N.M. Przhevskiy, F.F. Busse, N.A. Nasekin, V.K. Arsenyev, proceedings of the III Khabarovsk Conference of local actors of the Amur and Primorsky Regions, works of the Amur expedition – reports of V.V. Grave, V.D. Pesotsky and works of A.N. Krishtofovich, T.P. Gordeev, etc. formed the basis of this article.

The term “cultural tourism” is widely used to denote a special form of tourism for the purpose of visiting places of residence of other nations by tourists and their learning about the peculiarities of life and traditions of the nations. Edward M. Bruner, studying cultural tourism, noted that the tourists’ impressions, when they get acquainted with another culture, are more important than the historical authenticity of the visited places (Bruner 2004). T. Selwyn identified several types of authenticity in contemporary cultural tourism. Thus, he defined “constructed authenticity” as specifically recreated pre-existing authenticity (Selwyn 1996). During the study a possibility of enhancing cultural tourism through the restoration of the place of residence of the Korean immigrants to the South of Primorsky Region, highlighting their traditions, peculiarities of everyday life is considered.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. The resettlement of the Koreans to the South of the Far East in the second half of the 19th century

The history of the settlement of the southern Far East and its geographical position has caused the formation of a kind of ethno-cultural complex. In 1856, before the Russians, the Primorsky Region was inhabited by indigenous people – the Golds (Nanais), Udegei, Orochis and Tazy, as well as representatives of

neighboring states – the Chinese and Japanese. From 1864 the mass migration of the Koreans began. This was due to the fact that in the second half of the 19th century, Korea experienced domestic political, economic and foreign policy difficulties. The first Koreans settled in the Posyet area (currently the Khasansky District of the Primorsky Region) (Pesotsky 1913). The first incomplete census of the Korean population in the South of the Far East, carried out in 1867, showed that 185 families, numerically 999 people, lived there (Busse 1867). In 1868 the number of Korean residents amounted already to 1415 people (Busse 1880). While the number of Russian immigrants to the South of the Far East was insignificant: from 1866 to 1869, 1573 people came to the region (Osipov 2008).

Therefore, the local authorities were sympathetic to foreign immigrants, provided them protection from the attacks of the Manchus and supplied them food and seeds at the initial stage, expecting that, in the near future this will solve a question of the supply of bread to the troops located in the South of Primorsky region. The first settlements appeared in Primorsky region as a result of resettlement of the Koreans along the rivers of Tinzinhe (Vinogradnaya), Sidemi (Narva), Mongugai (Barabashevka). The movement of the Korean population inside the region occurred for two reasons – the migration policy of the Russian authorities and a growing number of coming people from Korea. As a result, in 1867-1869 the Korean villages of Korsakovka, Putsilovka, Krounovka in the Suifun area (near Ussuriysk) appeared. In the early 1870's the Koreans settled in the Suchan area (village of Andreevka, Nikolaevka), along the Adimi (Poima) river of the Posyet area (village of Verkhnee Adimi, Nizhnee Adimi). The second wave of resettlement of the Koreans was in 1880-ies that led to the emergence of a number of settlements, such as Krasnoe selo, Sukhaya rechka, Mongugai (Primorsky), Zarechny, Ambibara, etc. In 1898 only the registered Koreans were 23,279 people and Russian citizens – 128,946 people (Unterberger 1990). The urgent need for settlement of Primorsky region disappeared and the local authorities began to restrict the influx of immigrants from Korea.

3.2. The features of construction of a Korean house

The Korean immigrants built their houses according to traditional Korean architecture – hanok – without using nails and wooden pegs. The general design principle of construction of houses (fanzas) is a column and frame one. The shape of the housing is rectangular. The roof was constructed with three options: hipped, half-roller and gable. Fanza was erected on a pre-prepared platform, made of clay and stone, of 8 m x 3 m. Clay was used as a building material for walls and columns and straw – for the roof (Figure 1).



Figure1. Korean fanza, 19th century

The Korean fanzas were rectangular in shape with an inner court in the centre of the house to protect against the wind. Smoke and heat from a kitchen stove went down through flues, laid under the entire floor surface; this was a so-called ondol system (Zagorulko 2004). Often flues were brought out through a large hollow tree, which replaced a chimney. A detailed description of the economy of Koreans is presented in the Proceedings of the III Khabarovsk Conference of governors in 1893. A Korean “estate consisted of a house (fanza), facilities for livestock and barns, arranged in a quadrangle in such a way that there was a yard in the middle. All the buildings were of clay, covered with reeds, sorghum straw” (Kryukov 1893). A Russian traveler V.K. Arsenyev describes the Korean fanza – “its thin walls were clayed inside and outside. Doors were with latticed windows, laminated with paper. Thatched hipped roof was covered with a net woven of dry grass.

Inside fanza there was a clay kang” (Arsenyev 1921). Under the kang there were chimneys, warming floors in the rooms and spreading the heat throughout the house. The floor was covered with mats. An integral part of a Korean house was outbuildings with agricultural implements, harvested crop and work pieces stored in them.

3.3. Agricultural implements of the Korean peasants

Most Koreans, migrated in the 19th century, were engaged in agriculture, mainly, in crop production. They grew crops, new for Russian peasants, – millet, soybean, rice. Settling in a new place, the Korean farmers used conventional techniques of cultivation and agricultural implements. The cultivation was carried out almost manually, only a few Korean farmers had oxen, cows and could use draught power while plowing fields (Przhevalskiy 1990). The main implement for cultivation was sokha of special design. The iron ploughshare was made in the form of a triangular shovel with width 27 cm, length 36 cm and was put on a wooden curved lever or bar, to the middle of which a beam was fastened. The Koreans used the ploughshare only for the treatment of loosened soil and they tilled the virgin soil with another implement, resembling the mould board of rukhadlo type – mould board with a cylindrical surface (iron sheet, rolled into a cylinder), the axis of which was parallel to the bottom of the furrow. The cut layer of ground was rolled up into a cylinder, was destroyed, was stirred and moved aside. For manual processing the hoes were used (Homi), which were made of a piece of iron, cambered in the form of a triangle with a gutter in the middle, bent at the thin end at the right angle and put on a stick of length from 35 to 71 cm. At sowing a special device was used – tuba which consisted of a cylinder in diameter from 18 to 27 cm, height 9 cm. (Kryukov 1893). In the cylinder there were two holes – in the centre of the circle and sidewise. The central hole, after filling with seeds, was closed with a cork, and the side hole led into a tube with a small hole. On the other side of the cylinder there was a stick of the same length, as if it constituted the extension of the tube. A sower, by placing the cylinder armpit and pointing the hole in the tube along the furrow, carried out sowing. A Korean peasant struck the tuba lightly and, as a result, seeds fell into the desired planting site by one or two. Sowing with this seed drill was economical. Nasekin N.A. noted that during the dry spring tillage, after sowing, was cultivated with wooden rollers with length of 140 cm along the axis (Nasekin 2011). The Koreans cut grain with the small sickles, then tied it in bundles and threshed with beaters on special currents, located near fanzas. Currently, when carrying out ground or agricultural work in the area of resettlement of the Koreans in the Khasansky District, the locals find various agricultural implements and household items of the Korean peasants.

3.4. Silk farm of the Korean immigrants

The Koreans in the Primorsky Region were also engaged in sericulture successfully, which allowed classifying the South of the Russian Far East to the area of sericulture. In 1865, in the report of the General Staff on the trip in the harbour of Posyet Captain P.A. Helmersen noted that the sericulture “should be paid special attention to in the Southern Part of the Ussuri Krai, where there are wild silkworms feeding oak” (Helmersen 1865). The Korean immigrants, living in the village of Sinelnikovo, in particular I.U. Ahn, I.M. Pak, I.P. Ahn and S.I. Tsoi, engaged in cultivation of mulberry trees and rising of silkworms since 1900. The silk farm consisted of a plantation of wild mulberry and a large fanza, where there were “silkworm farm, morilnya, filature and spinning mill with a loom” (Krishtofovich 1923). The cocoons in these farms were unwinded manually. There was a homemade centrifugal machine for reeling silk threads from the tangles on the spools of the loom. Up to 10% of the cocoons were penalized, and silk cotton was made of them. Annually, for one tribe 500 pairs, which gave about 300 000 cocoons, were left (Krishtofovich 1923). Each of the farms produced up to 355 meters of silk fabric. In 1913, in Khabarovsk an exhibition of the Amur River region in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of reign of the Romanov dynasty was held. At this exhibition, an honorary award – the silver medal of the Agricultural Association of Primorsky Region “for the exhibits on sericulture” – got I.U. Ahn (Miz 2009). Therefore, the Korean peasants mastered a multistep process of silk production – beginning from rising of oaken and mulberry silkworms and ending with silk spinning. The experience in the production of silk by Korean peasants proved to be successful.

3.5. Modern settlements, founded by the Korean immigrants

The flow of immigrants continued to grow not only in the second half of the 19th century, but in the beginning of the twentieth century. According to the census of 1915, in the Primorsky Region 17 031 Koreans – Russian citizens and by 1.4 times more Koreans, who did not have Russian citizenship, lived, in total – 41

639 people (Census 1915). Currently, many settlements, founded by the Koreans in the territory of Primorsky Region in the 19th century, ceased to exist: the first settlements – Tinzinhe, Ryazanovka (Verkhnee Tinzinhe), Verkhnee Yanchihe, Verkhnee Sidimi, Zarechye and villages that emerged from the second wave of resettlement of the Koreans – Verkhnee Ryazanovo, Novaya Derevnya, Krabbe, Kedrovaya Pad, Peschanaya, Brusye, and others were excluded from the list of settlements, one reason for which was the deportation of the Korean population from the Far East to the republics of Central Asia in 1937. Many places of resettlement of the Koreans were renamed in connection with the events in 1972, on the border with China. Data on settlements in the Khasansky District of Primorsky region, founded by the Koreans in different years, and current ones, is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Settlements of the Khasansky District, founded by immigrants from Korea

Settlement	Year of foundation	Renaming	Year of event	Population (2014)
Posyet (Khasan) area				
Nizhnee Yanchihe	1867	Tsukanovo	1972	520
Fatashi	1869	Kamyshovoe	1972	124
Verkhnee Adimi	1873	Poima	1972	6
Nizhnee Adimi	1873	Romashka	1972	18
Ryazanovka	1880			45
Sukhanovka	1885			76
Mongugai	1885	Primorsky	1950	2024

Note: Table was compiled on the basis of sources: the Russian State Historical Archive of the Far East (RSHA FE). F. 702. Op.1. D. 94. L. 4-17; Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR dated December 29, 1972, No. 753 On renaming of some physico-geographical objects located on the territory of the Amur, Primorsky and Khabarovsk Regions; Population of the Russian Federation by municipalities on January 1, 2014, Moscow.

Several dozens of settlements, founded by the Korean immigrants in the second half of the 19th century in the Khasansky District, ceased to exist. To date, only seven of them remained on the district map. Two of them – Verkhnee and Nizhnee Adimi (Poima and Romashka) – have fewer than 20 residents. It should be noted that in these settlements, people of different nationalities, represented in the population of Primorsky region, live.

3.6. The reconstruction of the Korean ethno village

There are no preserved places of residence of immigrants from Korea in the Primorsky Region left in 2015. Therefore, the appearance of the Korean village of the 19th century is possible to be restored by historical documents. The creation of the ethno village can be considered, primarily, in the region of complete resettlement of the Koreans in the 19th century in the Khasansky District of the Primorsky Region. In this case, under the ethno village a tourist attraction, a specially equipped complex for the development of cultural and historical tourism, is understood. One of the existing settlements, which were founded by the Korean immigrants in the second half of the 19th century, can be chosen as location for the creation of the Korean ethno village.

The village of Primorsky, founded by the Koreans in 1885, is located in the area of transport accessibility, between the river of Kedrovaya and the river of Barabashevka, one kilometer from the coast of the Amur Bay, in front of Vladivostok. The distance, when driving along the road Vladivostok – Primorsky, is 146 km, the Airport – Primorsky is 126 km; straight along the water area of the Amur Bay – Vladivostok is 22 km. In the Khasansky District, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Primorsky, the specially protected natural areas – state natural reserve “Kedrovaya Pad” of the far Eastern branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the National Park “Land of leopard” – are located. The vicinity of these attractions will provide additional inflow of tourists.

The purpose of implementation of the concept of the ethno village creation is to create a modern multifunctional complex designed to meet cultural and educational needs of the population of the region and its

guests. In creating the Korean ethno village it is necessary to take into account the world experience. The various Korean folk villages, found in Seoul, Yongin, Suncheon, on the island of Jeju, etc. (Republic of Korea), Antu, Changbai, Yangtze, etc. (PRC) attract tourists. Beautifully restored and (or) recreated places of residence of the Korean peasants were added with tourist facilities, which allowed the most efficient use of the recreational potential of the area.

The Korean ethno village may include the following objects:

- open air museum of reconstructed fanzas with the interior;
- ethnographic museum containing historical artifacts;
- museum of silk production;
- Korean restaurant with national cuisine;
- ethno house;
- market of souvenirs with the possibility of holding master classes on the production of souvenirs;
- Korean sauna (salt sauna, sauna with charcoal);
- place for games and competitions.

The small restaurants, cafes and cook-houses, functioning on the territory of the Korean ethno village, will offer tourists traditional Korean dishes – kimchee, bibimbap, kalbi, pulkogi, samgyeopsal, samgyetang, naengmyeon and seafood dishes. One will have an opportunity to dress in traditional national clothes and to try one's hand at cooking national dishes of Korean cuisine. Accommodation of tourists will be organized in small houses stylized as the Korean fanzas. On the basis of the Korean ethno village a broad range of activities may be conducted: participation in agricultural work on the farms of fanzas, holidays based on ethnographic complex of the Korean culture, and conducting a master class on traditional crafts: manufacturing clothes, clay souvenirs, construction of fanza with making a maquette-souvenir. The tourists will be offered a visit to a traditional Korean sauna (salt sauna, sauna with charcoal), fishing, as well as the organization of games, competitions, etc. To promote a new tourist product it will be necessary to create a multilingual website. The main place on the website will be given to a detailed description of the history of settlement of the southern Primorsky region by the Koreans, their way of life, traditions.

Conclusion

Summing up the conducted study, it should be noted that the tourist and recreational complex of the southern Far East is characterized by a significant potential and there is a low level of its implementation at that. One of the possible options, that enhance cultural tourism, could be the creation of the Korean ethno village in the area of settlement of the Korean peasants in the second half of the 19th century. The representatives of the Korean national expat communities of the region will have an opportunity to show the amazing features of Korean culture, and the guests and residents of the region – to get acquainted with them. The inclusion of the Korean ethno village in tourist routes will allow tourists to learn about the history of resettlement of the Koreans to Russia.

The implementation of the project “The Korean ethno village” will allow everyone to take an active part in various activities, to purchase or make souvenirs. The recreated Korean ethno village will contribute to the development of ethnographic, educational, agricultural, environmental and event tourism in the region. The creation of this ethno village will allow both foreign and domestic tourists to get acquainted with the unique Korean culture, history of settlement in the South of Primorsky Region, the basics of traditional Korean house-building and sericulture. Certainly, the emergence of a new tourist facility in the future will entail the creation of new jobs, the development of small business in the service sector and improvement of the living standards of the population. The effective use of tourist potential and existing tourist resources will increase the investment attractiveness of the Khasansky District. Extending the offer of own tourist product, the region can expect an increase of the tourist flow, improving its image, attracting new investment, including in the tourism industry.

The authors plan further research, aimed at the implementation of the project of the Korean ethno village in the territory of residence of the Korean immigrants in the second half of the 19th century.

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