

learn about how Koguryō served as a cultural broker of political institutions, laws, structures of regional governance, defensive systems, and writing for similar institutions of Silla, Paekche, and Wa. Li Xinquan's work on the results of the archaeological excavation of fortresses and mortuary features of Liaoning reveals previously unknown intra-regional variation in material culture that will be critical to the way that we understand Koguryō. This is clear when one compares Li's findings with the more well-known Koguryō archaeology of Jilin as it appears in the chapter by Jin Xudong. Baek Jong-oh's chapter contrasts and compares some of the more well-known archaeological sites, features, and artifacts of the P'yōngyang area with lesser-known sites in North Korea. Choi Jongtaik's chapter is an exploration of recent results of archaeological excavations in South Korea that focus on fortresses, including those north of the Han River and as far south as the Kūm River basin. Azuma Ushio provides a comprehensive review of the development of Koguryō mortuary features. Nancy Steinhardt's analysis of the images of Koguryō painted tombs draws on comparisons with the art of China and the Korean peninsula, but she stresses that tomb mural paintings make Koguryō much more a part of the traditions of North Asian empires than of Korean peninsula polities. In her chapter on images of the four animals of the cardinal directions, Ariane Perrin delves into regional differences and offers a new interpretation of the images based on how they are associated with other funerary art. Song Ki-ho argues that Koguryō traditions are more representative of Parhae culture than those of the Malgal, based on records of how Parhae elite viewed themselves in addition to stylistic trends in ceramic roof-tiles. The legacy of Koguryō in Silla and Koryō is the topic of Noh Taedon's chapter.

The level of detail in this volume means that it is more suited to upper-level undergraduate courses in East Asian history, archaeology, and art history. The meaty and sophisticated material is a welcome addition to readings in graduate seminars. Scholars who conduct research on Chinese history and archaeology will be interested in this book, as will those who study early Korea and Japan.

It is difficult to find fault with this high-quality and meticulously edited volume, except that greater stylistic and structural consistency in the figures and maps would make it easier to read. I unreservedly recommend *The History and Archaeology of the Koguryō Kingdom*, mostly because it succeeds in helping us to clearly see Koguryō as a dynamic early state that is both a part of Korean historiography and a polity that must be considered on its own terms. This book sets the stage for Koguryō studies, and helps us to focus more on comparative research on Northeast Asian and Three Kingdoms archaeology and history.

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Regime Transition and the Judicial Politics of Enmity: Democratic Inclusion and Exclusion in South Korean Constitutional Justice. By JUSTINE GUICHARD. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. xviii, 248 pp. ISBN: 9781137575074 (cloth).

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Korean post-1987 experience saw the ambivalent advancement of democracy with the rise of human rights standards and with a still oppressive tendency toward enmity.

It epitomizes both achieved formal democracy and antagonistic policy toward a defined enemy. The aim of *Regime Transition and the Judicial Politics of Enmity* is to capture the double-edged role of Korean courts, particularly that of the Constitutional Court, in transitory democracy. Thus, as Justine Guichard argues, the book's primary contribution "lies in comparative constitutional politics" where legal scholars have given heightened attention to non-Western societies and new democratic countries (p. 2). It aims to refine the previous scholarship.¹ Regarding Korea, although several scholars have dealt with democracy and the Korean Constitutional Court, focusing on civil society, political contingencies, and several legal issues, very little attention has been drawn to comparative perspectives.² The major concern of this book is how the Korean Constitutional Court has delineated the boundaries of democratic community members—by dealing with inclusion and exclusion of South Korean constitutional justice, as the subtitle shows. Thus, it is no surprise that it heavily analyzes court cases, with comparisons to other countries.

In addition to the brief prologues and epilogue, *Regime Transition and the Judicial Politics of Enmity* is composed of seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the theoretical frameworks used in writing about new democratic countries and constitutionalism. Specifically, in transitory democracy, the two approaches of "thick" and "thin" strategic explanations complement each other: the former focuses on "the role of partisan interest and electoral competition in constitution-making" while the latter instead shows "a bargain among political parties that are not sure of winning the first elections after the change of regime" (p. 8).

The second chapter is devoted to the origins of the Constitutional Court, to which the above-mentioned "strategic explanations" may apply to Korean politicians' compromise in the 1987 Korean Constitution. It is noteworthy that the Korean Constitutional Court was modeled selectively after the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany (p. 36). Considering the national division of the Korean peninsula and ongoing tensions, the Korean Constitutional Court has used the concept of "militant democracy" in its sessions, a concept developed in 1937 by German political scientist Karl Loewenstein when he argued that democracies needed to become "militant" to defend themselves from enemies, such as extremist political parties like the National Socialists, that would seek to undermine the system from within (pp. 41–42).

The third chapter shows how much Korean social zeal for democracy in the 1990s was realized in the punishment of former Korean presidents Chun Doo-hwan and Roh Tae-woo, who were perpetrators of the Kwangju massacres in 1980. Guichard also sheds light on the Korean public law association, Minbyŏn, or the Coalition of Lawyers for a Democratic Society. The court also has been involved in disputing "the construction of enmity in relation to South Korea's authoritarian past" (p. 67).

The fourth and fifth chapters are central to the book's theme: they seek to delineate the boundaries of Korean-ness by analyzing cases relating to the Korean National Security Law and ethnic Koreans.

Chapter 6 examines the role of the Constitutional Court regarding law enforcement issues, such as police investigations, prosecutors' interrogations, and *habeas corpus*.

¹E.g., Tom Ginsburg, *Judicial Review in New Democracies: Constitutional Courts in Asian Cases* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003); Ran Hirschl, *Towards Juristocracy: The Origins and Consequences of the New Constitutionalism* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2004); Gretchen Helmke and Julio Rios-Figueroa, eds., *Courts in Latin America* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011).

²See Dae-Kyu Yoon, *Law and Democracy in South Korea: Democratic Development Since 1987* (Seoul: Institute for Far Eastern Studies, Kyungnam University, 2010).

The last chapter deals with highly contested issues, such as the military's participation in the Iraq War (2003–8) and the right to conscientious objection. The Constitutional Court took very conservative stances on these issues.

Thus, *Regime Transition and the Judicial Politics of Enmity* covers the most important Korean public issues. Overall, it is successful in terms of the mixture between comparative and legal case analysis. However, the book leaves several things to be desired. Although a new constitution in 1987 was a politicians' compromise, citizens still played a role in settling the constitutional jurisprudence. Also, when Guichard discusses the "contours of the national community" (p. 95), the national boundary could be more clearly understood if, rather than focusing on current government policy toward ethnic Koreans living outside Korea, issues of historical nationality were addressed. It would be interesting to explore why Korean courts deemed the Korean ethnic group in China to be "foreigners" (i.e., not Korean nationals) who obtained Chinese nationality, while Korean residents in Japan were considered to be Koreans. The Korean ethnic group in Central Asia is also considered to be "foreigners."

Moreover, this book would be better if it explained why the Korean Constitutional Court was accepted by the Korean people as a problem solver. It is noteworthy that two 2004 cases, the impeachment case against President Rho Moo-hyun (16-1 KCCR 609, 2004 Hun Na1, May 14, 2004) and a case on the movement of Korean Capital (16-2(B) KCCR 1, 2004 Hun-Ma554, October 21, 2004), were perceived by the Korean public as having the most importance for the court. Also, in terms of boundary making, the Korean Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court are similar in their stances (p. 83). However, there is also tension between the two organizations due to a unique Korean legal culture, particularly judicial elite competition.

It seems that there are very few factual errors here. The "US provisional government in Japan" (p. 111) would be more accurately phrased as the "Allied Occupation of Japan" or the "US Military Occupation in Japan." *Regime Transition and the Judicial Politics of Enmity*, however, remains a great introduction to Korean contemporary society since 1987 with minute analysis of current Korean public law, constitutional law, and law and society.

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Cold War Friendships: Korea, Vietnam, and Asian American Literature. By JOSEPHINE NOCK-HEE PARK. New York: Oxford University Press, 2016. viii, 310 pp. ISBN: 9780190257668 (cloth, also available in paper).
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In *Cold War Friendships*, Josephine Nock-Hee Park considers a body of work by Asian American writers that fits uneasily within the existing canon of Asian American literature: novels and memoirs whose characters are decisively shaped not so much by the experiences of immigration and ethnic community in America but by wartime alliance with the United States during the Korean and Vietnam wars. These strategic and fraught "friendships," argues Park, lie at the psychological center of a significant body