

“Nourishing life” vs “protecting life”

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Yangsaeng 養生 and *wisaeng* 衛生

- Two all from Taoist origin
- 老子曰, **衛生**之經 能抱一乎, 能勿失乎
 - 莊子 雜篇 庚桑楚篇
- In traditions : Yangsaeng more prevailing / Wisaeng less used
 - Today : wisaeng prevailing / yangsaeng specific

Yangsaeng vs. wisaeng

Yangsaeng 養生

- East Asian Daoist and medical tradition
- Healthy and long life
- Respiratory control, *qigong* exercise, dietary treatment, special medication, regulation of sexual intercourse, selection of environment, meditative exercise and even moral attitudes / practices

Wisaeng 衛生

- Western medical and scientific tradition
- Prevention of epidemics, treatment of diseases and their institutionalization
- Cleanliness, disinfection, quarantine

Causes of disease

East Asian medicine

- Internal imbalance
- Problems in internal circulation
- Moral hazard

Western medicine in the 19th c.

- Intrusion of external pathogen

Choice of *wisaeng* for western hygiene in 1874

- A Japanese doctor Nagayo Sensai 長與專齋 in 1874.

Since 1884

- 1884, « 萬國**衛生**會 », 漢城旬報, 1884.7.3.

- 高宗 26年 (1889) 10月 20日
朝、日兩國通漁章程成。

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第三條。 領有漁業准單之此國漁船, 雖得將其捕獲魚介, 販賣於彼國海濱地方, 然彼國政府, 爲**衛生**起見或因其他事故, 通行禁止販賣之魚介類, 不准販賣。

The reform of clothing and the ordinance prohibiting topknots

- 高宗 32年 (1895), 11月 15日

內部告示 今此 斷髮함은 **生을 衛**함에 利하고

- 高宗 33年 (1896), 1月 11日

廣袖와 大冠이 流來한 習慣이며 椎髻와 網巾이 一時의 便宜로 其創行하든 初에 난^ㄹ 亦新規로되 世人의 趨尙을 因하여 國家의 俗制랄 成함이니 作事하기에 不便하며 **養生**하기에 不利함은 是랄 姑舍하고 船車往來하난 今日에 至하야난 鎖國獨處하든 舊習을 膠守함이 可치 아닌지라。

Yangsaeng for Western hygiene

- 1895, 兪吉濬 (1856-1914), “養生하난 規則” in his 西遊見聞 (1895)
- Exclusively used 養生.

“泰西人の 養生하난 規則을 論하건대”

Around the Japan-Korea Agreements in 1904 and 1907

- 1906.12.11, “목욕”, 만세보

清潔이니 **衛生**이니 唱하난 者난 人의 身體上에 垢匣을 先去하고

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Evolution in using the 2 terms

Last 10 years 19th c.

- *Yangsaeng* & *wisaeng* confused
- Korean & Western traditions mixed
- Choson government and Korean reformists

First 10 years 20th c.

- *Wisaeng* prevailing
- Distinction between Korean and Western traditions
- Civil forces for Japanese colonialization

Dichotomy in the beginning of colonialization

Korean tradition

- Uncivilized

Western tradition and Japan

- Civilized

Objectifs of project

- Observe and analyse switching codes phenomena in medical and hygienic sphere
- Understand social and cultural context and factors in the evolution and the formation of knowledges and practices