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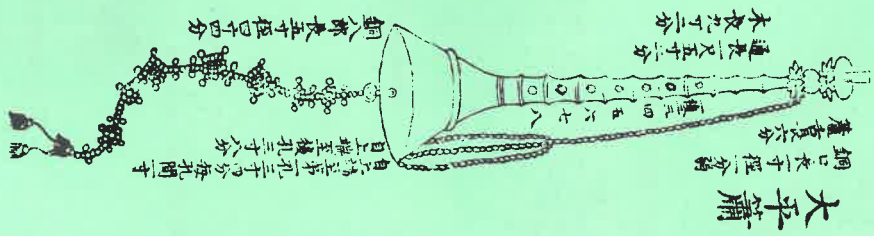
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NEWSLETTER

Association for Korean Studies
in Europe



No. 10

May

1987

THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität Zürich
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THE 1986 CONFERENCE

The tenth Annual Conference of the Association was held at the Hotel Arcade in Bochum, West Germany from 8 to 13 April. As in 1985, there were about 80 participants who came from Germany (both DDR and the host BRD), France, Finland, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the United States. Guests of the Conference included Park Il-Jae (Pak Ilchae), President of the Korea Research Foundation; Dr. Hong Sah Myung (Hong Samyong), Director of International Exchange of the Korea Research Foundation; Prof. Kang Woo-Chul (Kang Uch'ol), Director of the Committee for Overseas Korean Studies of the Korea Research Foundation; Mr. Kwön Yonggu, Ministry of Education, R.O.K.; Prof. Kang Sinhaeng, Sönggyun'gwan University; Prof. Han Kidu, Wöng'wan University; Prof. Lee Söng Mu (Yi Söngmu), Academy of Korean Studies; and Prof. Söng Kiyöl, Inha University.

Thirty-nine papers were given, in such disciplines as linguistics, literature, folklore, music, art, history, philosophy, astronomy, sociology, religion, and library resources. There were also some entertaining and informative informal presentations of slide lectures and a particularly charming video on elementary Korean language instruction from Prof. Fabre. As always, the participants had their intellectual batteries recharged by the discussions public and private, useful materials were exchanged in quantity, and all felt the warm kinship of being in the company of others who had experienced the same difficulties and delights of being pioneers in a stimulating field.

A number of valuable papers, inevitably followed by informative discussions at the bar and in private rooms, were presented by noted scholars from Korea, as a result of the generosity of the Korea Research Foundation. We hope to have more of them in the future.

As often happens, we were able not only to refresh friendships of long standing, but also to welcome new arrivals. This year saw our first delegate from Hungary and raised hopes that delegates from Bulgaria would soon be attending.

The Conference mourned the loss of a devoted member, Dr. Shin Huy Dong (Sin Hü-dong) of Copenhagen, but it was also able to rejoice in the presentation of a Festschrift to Dr. W. E. Skilleind, a founder of AKSE and a leader in western Korean studies.

Although the weather often left something to be desired, we enjoyed our stay in Bochum and the afternoon visit to the Ruhr-Universität Bochum where we were able to see the fruits of many years' development of Korean studies.

The Association expresses its deep and enduring gratitude to the Korea Research Foundation for its generous grants which made this and earlier conferences possible. On the practical side, we are all highly indebted to Dr. Werner Sasse and Mr. Alexander Kneider who made it possible for the annual miracle take place.

Prof. Dr. Dieter Eikemeier, President
R. C. Provine, Newsletter Editor

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The President, Prof. Dr. D. Eikemeier, called the meeting to order and asked for approval of the description of the 1985 Membership Meeting in Newsletter 9. There were no objections or matters arising.

All present stood and observed a moment of silence in memory of Dr. Shin Huy Dong who passed away in July 1985.

The Council reported that three applications for new membership had been approved: 1) Czoj Mira-Za (Ch'oe Myōng-jōng) of the University of Warsaw, 2) Mr. G. Rüdiger, a theology student in Frankfurt, and 3) Lee Gui-won (Yi Kwi-won) of France. Dr. Sasse had asked the Council if there would be an obstacle to an application from Yi Tong-hyōk, a diplomat in Italy who had been a professor at Kim Il-sōng University; the Council had no objection, so long as the standard non-political provision of the Association's constitution [Newsletter 1, p. 2] was observed.

Dr. Skillend suggested that the Council reconsider the possibility of non-European membership in the Association.

Prof. Dr. F. Vos reported that Ch'oe Sōn-myōn's Tokyo institute was again thriving and would again publish The Han. A reception had been held on the occasion of opening a ferry between Osaka and Pusan. Prof. Dr. Vos had conveyed the congratulations of AKSE. He also noted the publication of a large, multi-volume dictionary of the Korean language (both classical and modern) in Osaka at the University of Foreign Studies; this had been 20 years in preparation, and sources in both north and south Korea had been consulted.

Prof. A. Fabre reported on a meeting of the International Standards Organization in London in May 1985 which considered the question of transliteration. The DPRK had not participated owing to visa problems. The meeting considered "narrow" transliterations proposed by Prof. Fabre and Dr. V. Anselmo of Italy, adopting that of Prof. Fabre. In March 1986, another meeting had been held by the Association Française de normalisation (AFNOR) at which the DPRK were represented and made a new proposal. There would be a meeting of the ISO in 1987 to consider the three existing proposals (Anselmo, Fabre, DPRK).

The President reported on several matters:

1) Union Catalogue of Periodicals: Parts 2 and 3 were finished. They would be produced and distributed by the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, as with Part 1. He expressed gratitude to Mr. N. Adaml for his efforts in preparing these three parts.

2) Dictionary of Korean Mythology, Folk Belief and Religions: A proposal for such a dictionary was made by Dr. Konzevich and had received the enthusiastic support of the AKSE Council.

3) The Council had thought it worthwhile to issue invitations to Korean literary critics and writers to attend the annual AKSE conference. The Council had selected Korean scholars to attend this year and hoped to continue the policy in the future. [Dr. Skillend noted that a literary meeting was to be sponsored by the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, and that it might be worth considering the possibility of joining together in a single conference.]

4) Scholarships from Korea: the Korea Research Foundation had prepared and distributed pamphlets, Study Tour in Korea. Summer Program for Foreign Students, concerning a program for 15 students per year. All expenses would be paid for one month's residence in Korea, except for the foreign transportation. The Council felt, however, that two or three real scholarships, lasting for a year and including a language element, would be preferable.

5) EEC Joint Programme of Education: The application for summer schools in Korean studies, submitted by Ms. J. Cherry after collecting opinions from interested parties, had been rejected. Another attempt would be made.

The Newsletter editor reported that issue No. 9 had been printed and distributed in March 1986, the delay resulting from the editor's change of residence and an ill-timed flood in the printer's shop. He also reported that the Korea Research Foundation had generously provided \$1,550 to support publication of Newsletter 9 and a further two issues.

Dr. Bouchez presented to Dr. W. E. Skillend a package of essays which comprised the basic material for a Festschrift volume prepared under the auspices of AKSE. The meeting rose to give a standing ovation to Dr. Skillend.

The next Conference was to be held in Stockholm in April 1987, the 1988 Conference probably taking place in the Netherlands.

An extraordinary Council meeting would be held during the Conference to consider further the Dictionary of Mythology project and updating of the Union Catalogue of Periodicals.

The Meeting unanimously elected the following candidates nominated for the new Council:

President:	Dr. D. Bouchez
Vice-President:	Dr. H. Ogarek-Czoj
Secretary:	Dr. S. Rosen
Treasurer:	Dr. B. C. A. Walraven
Members:	Dr. M. Orange
	Dr. W. Sasse

Prof. Eikemeier then stepped down as President, noting that it had taken more work than expected, but that he had enjoyed it. There had been a good spirit of cooperation. Dr. Bouchez took the chair, expressing thanks to Dr. Skillend, Prof. Eikemeier, and Dr. Sasse.

There was an open discussion of how often AKSE should meet. Professors Vos and Eikemeier suggested a conference once in two years: quality might drop if we meet too frequently, we know each other well enough not to need an annual meeting, there was some conflict with other scholarly organizations, other associations might not take us seriously if we meet too frequently. Others, including Prof. Fabre, Dr. Skil-lend, and Prof. Li Ogg favoured once a year: there were still enough papers, organizers were willing to do the work, it was good to have several days devoted entirely to Korea once a year, there was always a boost from the experience, other associations meet annually. Dr. Bouchez suggested that the time for less frequent meetings had not come, and the annual stimulation was beneficial. A vote was taken, and the membership was strongly in favour of continuing the annual meeting.

There was no response to the annual invitation for further comments or business, partly because Dr. Skil-lend was otherwise occupied in checking whether his package contained new information on inland lacquer warships.

The meeting was adjourned.

R. C. Provine
Newsletter Editor
University of Durham

SUMMARIES OF 1986 CONFERENCE PAPERS

[Editor's note: The following summaries are essentially the work of the paper readers, though I have consistently employed McCune-Reischauer romanization (apart from preferred spellings of personal names) and in some cases made other slight editorial changes. These conference papers are not mentioned in the Reports section of the Newsletter which begins on page 28.]

Daniel Bouchez (Paris)

"Kim Manjung et le Sangno zhi"

En dehors des deux pages partout citées sur l'histoire des Trois Royaumes, le Sôp'o manp'il de Kim Manjung en contient beaucoup d'autres. Elles montrent l'intérêt que l'auteur portait, non pas tant à la guerre comme telle, mais aux grandes décisions stratégiques et politiques et à ceux qui les avaient prises ou aidé à les prendre. Il lisait le Sangno zhi non en romancier à la recherche de matériaux mais en homme d'Etat, tirant du passé des leçons pour le présent. Il voulait une admiration extraordinaire à Zhuge Liang, le conseiller de Liu Bei. Kim le place au sommet de la hiérarchie confucéenne, juste au dessous de Confucius lui-même, lui qui avait vécu à une époque où, selon Zhu Xi, le confucianisme avait disparu. Transposé en Corée, Zhuge Liang était un "salim", c'est-à-dire un homme d'étude, appelé par le souverain en son conseil et jeté par là dans l'action. Les grands ancêtres de Kim Manjung l'avaient été, ainsi que son maître, Song Siyôl. Lui-même ne l'était pas, mais sans doute aurait-il voulu l'être. Dans ses réflexions sur le Sangno zhi transparaît de lui une image qui diffère de celle qui a été vulgarisée par les histoires de la littérature coréenne.

Maurice Coyaud (Paris)

"Le Conte de K'ongjwi et Patchwi
et sa place parmi les diverses histoires de Cendrillons"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter.]

Czoi Mia Za [Ch'oe Myôngjông] (Warsaw)

"[contacts between Poland and Korea]"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter.]

Minako Debergh (Paris)

Károly Fendler (Budapest)

"Une carte astronomique coréenne montée sur paravent (XVIII^e s.): conjonction d'influences scientifiques asiatiques et européennes"

"Korean Literature Published in Hungary after 1945"

La Corée a nourri au cours des siècles une passion pour les études d'astrologie et d'astronomie. Jusque l'arrivée des missionnaires en Chine à la fin du XVII^e siècle, les Coréens avaient adopté les enseignements de l'astronomie chinoise. Lorsque se développa sur le continent l'intérêt pour les travaux occidentaux, ils ne tinrent pas à rester à l'écart du mouvement. De ces nouvelles conquêtes du savoir, il nous est conservée, entre autres, une carte céleste, associée à une carte terrestre, oeuvre coréenne montée sur paravent de dix panneaux (coll. privée, Osaka). Elle comporte des textes et attire l'attention par les conjonctions des influences scientifiques qui s'y manifestent pendant les XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles. La préface générale (1708) est due à Ch'oe Sŏkch'ŏng. Elle fait allusion à deux cartes de 1628 du jésuite Adam Schall dont l'une est la copie de la mappemonde du P. Matteo Ricci. Entre temps, la carte céleste, pour tenir compte du progrès des sciences, avait été aménagée sur la base des travaux européens récents, en particulier, du P. Ignace Kögler en 1723. D'autres modifications et des mises au point suivirent, comme un texte daté de 1744, qui faisait état des observations du même jésuite.

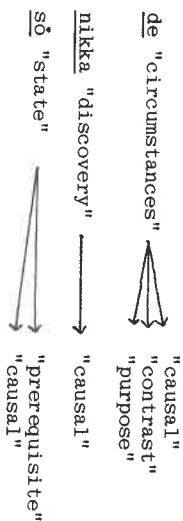
Nous examinons ici les nombreux problèmes posés par l'intégration des ajouts et les rappels des anciennes traditions sino-coréennes. Cette importante oeuvre combinatoire illustre la manière dont les Coréens ont pu allier la recherche pratique et le regroupement d'un système d'information diversifiées.

André Fabre (Paris)

"Expressing Cause in Korean: sŏ, nikka, nunde, nuraŋo ttaemune"

There is in Korean a rather wide variety of means of expressing cause or reason. Although it may be said that several suffixes (sŏ, nikka, nunde, nuraŋo) and the postposition ttaemune express cause or reason, there are several restrictions to their use.

The hypothesis I would like to propose is as follows: the basic relations between clauses in a complex sentence are expressed in Korean by the four members of the ensemble ko, sŏ, de, and nikka, which happen to be the most commonly used suffixes. The contrast between those four are: contiguity (ko), state (sŏ), discovery (nikka), and circumstances (de). Other meanings of those particles are derived from these basic ones. For example:



1. Cső Sza-He [Ch'oe Sŏhŏe], transl. by Cső Dzong Jal [Ch'oe Ch'ŏng-yŏl]. Arviz után (Novellák) [After the Flood (Short Stories)]. Budapest: Európa Könyvkiadó, 1958. 218 pp. 2,000 copies printed.

2. Bang Jong Gap [Bang Yŏnggap], transl. Koreani Kŏlŭk 1920-1930 [Korean Poets, 1920-1930]. Budapest: Európa Könyvkiadó, 1958. 63 pp. Contains the work of four poets: Li Szang Hwa [Yi Sanghwa], Kim Csang Szul [Kim Changsul], Pak Pal Jang [Pak Paryang], and Pak Sze Jong [Pak Seyŏng].

3. Bang Jong Gap, transl., with Tóth Tibor. Csunjan szerelme [Ch'unhyang's Love]. Budapest: Európa Könyvkiadó, 1958. 90 pp. 3,300 copies.

4. Han Szer Ja [Han Sŏrya], transl. [from Russian] by Sövény Aladár. Vihar a Tedong felett [Storm over Tedong River (Novel)]. Budapest: Szépirodalmi Kiadó, 1954. 112 pp. 3,100 copies.

5. Három özevény miniszter (Korean népmesék) [Three Minister-Widowers (Korean Folktales)]. Budapest: Európa Könyvkiadó, 1966. 3,700 copies. Part of a series on folktales of the world; translated from Russian, English and German, not Korean.

6. Magyar - Koreai Szóár [Hungarian - Korean Dictionary]. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1957. 818 pp., containing about 23,000 words. 1,000 copies. The first (and so far only) such dictionary.

Other items include a radio-play translation of Sim Ch'ŏng at the end of the 1950s, done by a Korean student; 50 to 60 entries on Korean writers and poets for a large lexicon of literature currently in process; and the rare appearance of Korean short stories and poems in a monthly review of literature, generally translated from Russian or English rather than directly from Korean.

Ingeborg Göthel (Berlin)

"The Sirhak Scholar Ch'ŏng Yagyong (1762-1836): his Greatness and Limitations"

This paper analyses the life and work of Ch'ŏng Yagyong, one of the greatest personalities in Korean history. Ch'ŏng Yagyong left us over 500 writings. Particularly impressive is the large number of subjects that he managed to cover during his lifetime, testifying to the richness of his knowledge. He investigated matters of philosophy, astronomy, geography, history, law, politics, economics, warfare, music and literature.

The paper deals primarily with his philosophic and socio-economic views, especially with his proposals on land reform, thus mentioning a few of his works such as Monŋm'in simŏ, T'angŋn and Ch'ŏllŏn. The ideas of Sirhak reached a climax with and through Ch'ŏng Yagyong, who came at the end of a long line of Sirhak scho-

lars. Nevertheless, he had certain limitations which mainly resulted from the circumstances of his time.

Alexandre Guillemoz (Paris)

"A Young Shaman"

Starting from the study of the case of a young shaman girl aged 16 in the summer of 1985, the author shows that shamanism is still alive in modern Seoul. The "anti-superstition" education received at school did not prevent the birth of a vocation which is due mainly to the fact that her mother was also a shaman.

The sanctuary of Miss Chang contains twenty-seven spirits which are not on equal levels. There are three "lector spirits" called "masters" (chu) (Grandfather Hermit [tosa harabŏjil], Grandmother Grand-spirit [taesin halmŏnŏl], and General [changgun]) and the other spirits which generally descend during the ceremony called naerimkut. In the sanctuary one can notice that the offerings are particularly numerous in front of the child of the spirit of the mountains (sasin tomŏja) (disquits, sweets, drinks, money-box, etc.) and also in front of the Generals (alcoholic beverages, cigarettes); the presence of things which she has unearthed herself (bells [pang-ull], statues of Buddha, brass coins [yŏpchŏn]).

These descriptions are followed by reflexions underlining the fact that the spirits appear essentially under the shape of ancestors.

Claus D. Hagenhoff (Bonn)

"New Light on German-Korean Relations, 1883-1936"

There is still a lack of interest in German-Korean relations in this period, despite the activities of the 1983 centennial of relations. The outcome of previous studies on this topic is, as a whole, quite disappointing, since the relevant files of the political archive of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn have not been adequately investigated.

Helmut Stoecker, a historian from East Berlin, for example, argued in 1956 that Reichskanzler Otto von Bismarck influenced the German advisor to King Kojong, Paul Georg von Moellendorf in 1884-85 with the aim of serving German political interests in northeast Asia. Germany, however, did not play such an active and influential part in Korean politics as Stoecker assumes, and the archive files give evidence that Bismarck had no direct contact with von Moellendorf when he tried to get Russian support in 1885. Germany had only a slight interest in the Korean question and maintained a strictly neutral attitude throughout the period 1883-1905.

It is erroneously argued in German publications, referring to the period 1905-1938, that the Germans had no interest in German-Korean political and economic affairs because there were no diploma-

tic relations. For example: there was a German consulate in Seoul in 1905-1914 and 1928-1930; German ambassadors to Japan visited Korea and reported their impressions to Berlin; in 1907 some relatives of Queen Min asked for asylum in the German colony Tsingtao; and German-Korean trade volume after World War I was considerably higher than in the period of the Korean kingdom.

The German concept of the Koreans in the period 1883-1938 was superficial and prejudiced. Although one has to bear in mind that conditions in Korea and Korean behaviour patterns were diametrically opposed to Prussian principles and virtues, it is disappointing that many of the archive file descriptions of the Prussian officials show their prejudices and arrogance.

Han Ki Doo [Han Kidu] (Iri)

"Anti-Buddhism at the End of the Koryŏ Dynasty
and Later Attempts at Solving the Points of Criticism"

Despite being prevalent from the early Koryŏ dynasty, Buddhism was not necessarily the national and sole religion. King T'aejo (r. 918-943) gave Ten Admonitions that Buddhism had to be believed rightly, but after only forty years Ch'oe Shingno pointed out eight problems concerning Buddhism, so that Anti-Buddhist proposals existed even in this time.

Toward the close of Koryŏ, some Confucianists vigorously attacked Buddhism, criticizing especially several monks who lacked orthodox training but were appointed to the position of royal advisor (sabŏ) and intervened powerfully in politics. Orthodox Buddhist leaders became alienated from the court, and some Confucians who originally had supported Buddhism eventually had to turn away from it.

Establishing their institutions in 1368 and making Confucian writings the basis of state examinations, the Confucianists memorialized about the evils of Buddhism: it resulted in social disorder because it disregarded human ethics, and it caused economic ruin for the common people. Although this Anti-Buddhism has been inconsistent and the Buddhist response passive and weak, the Chosŏn dynasty Confucians developed a political ideology which thoroughly repressed Buddhism.

Only in the last hundred years have there been concrete answers to Anti-Buddhism, offering a theoretical foundation for reform movements in Buddhism. The new basis emphasizes that every Buddhist should respect human ethics and hold productive jobs for their livelihood and society. I believe we may see this as a new direction taken by Korean Buddhists to meet and overcome the attacks from Confucian Anti-Buddhism which originated at the end of the Koryŏ period.

Gregory Henderson (Cambridge, MA)

"Korea's Traditional Military: Old Territory, New Hypotheses"

Korea started her historical life with a considerable reputation for defensive warfare based on centralized armies and series of stone citadels. Armament and organization were sufficiently on a par with China's to permit the Koguryō Kingdom single-handedly to throw back a full-scaled invasion by a united China under the Sui in 612 A.D., a feat never again so decisively achieved by Korean, Japanese or American armies in the Korean peninsula.

Koryō, also impressive militarily, was able to defeat large Kitan-Liao invasions of the late 10th to early 11th centuries (despite losing the capital in 1010) and the Jurchen in 1107. Koryō did succumb to Mongol cavalry tactics and bowmanship in the mid-13th century - but so did every continental power of the time.

The Confucian Yi was notably less warlike. The military was scanted by her civilian officials and morals, leadership and organization lastingly eroded with limited access of military officials to government power. Moreover, Yi Korea took inadequate advantage of and failed sufficiently to develop gunpowder technology, choosing scattered varieties of small cannon instead of the muskets intensively developed by the Japanese who effectively blitzkrieged Korea in 1592. Though Korean muskets were hastily developed in response, Korea's arms technology fell ever farther behind that of larger powers, Yi forces being rapidly overcome by the Manchus in 1636 and 1637 and having no serious effectiveness at all against 19th-century Western forces.

By 1552, an Yi nation appreciably larger than Koryō had total military manpower estimated at 12,000, one-tenth of Koryō's estimated forces; nor, after 1700, did these increase, though in the mid-19th century, 1,200,000 are reported to have been on the roster! Yi Sunsin's vaunted turtle-ship navy, brilliantly successful against the Japanese from 1592 to 1598, was reduced to a few water-logged scows. Military professionalism and pride was also seriously undermined. Though some 4,000 of 4,820 Yi officials were, in early Yi, classified as military, a proportion approximately maintained, military officials took to managing the economy more than the military. With undermined leadership, training also became lackadaisical.

So pathetic, underled, undermined, undertrained and underarmed were Korea's approximately 10,000 troops in the thirty years ending with the final mustering of the remaining 6,000 under Japanese insistence in 1907, that they were only as ineffective guerrillas able to fire a shot in defense of their country. One Japanese division was able to take over a nation of some 12,000,000 with hardly the flexing of Japanese muscle. In essence, Yi Korea was not conquered by Meiji Japan; it committed involuntary suicide. Absence of any military effectiveness must be accounted the chief factor in Korea's 1905-1910 loss of independence.

"The Korean Minority in China and their Cultural Life"

Frank Hoffmann (Tübingen)

According to the last census in 1982, 1,765,204 Chinese citizens declared their ethnic affiliation as Korean. More than 42% of the Korean minority live in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture (YKAP) and the smaller Changbai Korean Autonomous County on the DPRK border. The remaining Koreans are settled in the northern provinces Jilin, Heilongjiang and Liaoning.

In contrast with most of the Chinese minority nationalities (Shaoshu minzu), the educational level achieved by the Koreans is statistically higher than that of the Han Chinese. In 1982 in the YKAP 1,180 per 100,000 residents had a college degree (all-China average: 599), 17,190 completed the highest level of middle school (all-China average: 6,662), and 27,170 completed the lowest level of middle school (all-China average: 17,758). The Yanbian University, which was founded in 1949 in the administrative center Yanji, boasts today approximately 2,000 students. In addition to the university there exist further institutions of higher education.

Since the Cultural Revolution, more and more publications have been printed in the Korean language. Today there are four large daily newspapers, and over 30 journals and magazines located in various parts of China. Since 1947, about 8,000 or 9,000 books have been published in Korean. Recently, South Korean books, short stories, etc. have occasionally been reprinted. Traditional Korean themes, regional and foreign literature have also appeared in magazines and the media. Since 1948 a radio station has been broadcasting in Korean in the YKAP, and also the local television station in Yanji broadcasts the news every evening in the Korean tongue. In language as well as in everyday life, many types of assimilation to Chinese culture can be seen to have been adopted.

Keith Howard (Belfast)

"Near Ink One is Stained Black": Lineage and Heredity as Factors in the Identity of Ritual Specialists in Chōlla mando"

This paper concentrated on a group of ritual specialists active in Chindo in presenting a particular ceremony, Sikkim kut. I initially described the heredity of those in the group to show how individual ritual specialists placed themselves in a historical schema, presenting lineage charts to show their family lines. From this it became apparent that information given to scholars working for the Office for Cultural Assets (Munhwajae kwalliluk) and to me was often manipulated to present data in a way that placed the informant in the best possible light. Thus, correct relationships were sometimes ignored, or the activities of ancestors were either exaggerated or forgotten. Myths were developed by some ritual specialists that "proved" ancestors had been chosen by the spirit world to conduct rituals; work activities that would normally lead to social ostracism were by several mis-stated; current ritual activities were balanced by a claim that the informant was a farmer or tool maker in an effort to enhance their social position.

The paper also looked at the teaching of ritual skills within the group. Specialism was passed from mother or grandmother to daughter-in-law, but although hereditary claims to ritual expertise avoided the need for a spirit illness (*sinbyŏng*), in nearly all cases parents had tried to persuade their children not to become ritual specialists. A close examination of teaching activities also showed that much fictive teaching was claimed to have taken place. My conclusion was that many statements of informants were made to satisfy the demands placed on them when *Sikkim kut* was nominated as an Intangible Cultural Asset (*munbyŏng munhwaŏe*) in the late 1970s.

David W. Hughes (Leiden)

"Oral Mnemonics in Korean Music: the Uses of Nonsense"

A close examination of the oral mnemonics (*yukpo*) traditionally used in the transmission of Korean instrumental music reveals a systematic relation between musical pitch and vowel timbre. The basis for this relation is identical for systems from Japan to Scotland. A study of *yukpo* yields information and hypotheses concerning a wide range of subjects, including the relative age of selections in various printed music collections, the possible relation between Korean and Japanese mnemonics, and the vowels of 15th-century Korean language. A detailed study is made of a single song containing *yukpo*-like syllables: "Ssanghwajŏm" (The Dumpling Shop), as found in the *Silyŏng hyangakpo* (ca. 1500), *Akchang kasa* (16th century), and *Taek Hudo* (1739).

Kang Sinhang (Seoul)

"Changes in Modern Korean Language"

"Modern Korean" here means Korean language following Liberation in 1945. Factors contributing to language change have included:

- 1) Political factors: prior to 1945, Koreans had been compelled to use only Japanese as a common language, so Liberation freed Korean for proper development. Subsequent changes of political regime have also had an influence, especially in vocabulary.
- 2) Social factors: with the end of World War II and the subsequent Korean War, Korean experienced a great national migration, causing a blending of various dialects.
- 3) Education and mass communication: what was known as "standard Korean" came to be used almost everywhere in the country, mainly because of the spread of public education after 1945.
- 4) Language policies: besides the natural factors of change above, there were artificial ones created by such policies as the movement for the refinement of Korean.

Under the influence of these factors, modern Korean has changed with respect to phonemic system, vocabulary and grammar. Of these, the change in vocabulary was most remarkable. The style of written expression has also changed, and many writers prefer spoken language to the use of Chinese characters in their works. [Many examples were given in the presentation.]

Kim Chung Sil [Kim Chŏngsill] (London)

"Une étude sur roman historique: français, anglais, coréen"

Les caractéristiques de roman historique sont: une extrême facilité, la matière déjà élaborée, les personnages ont une certaine consistance. Est-ce donc un genre très facile? Au contraire, c'est un genre très difficile parce que l'imagination est emprisonnée par l'histoire et l'histoire est une science mouvante. Manzoni l'a condamné en 1845 que le roman mi-historique, mi-fantastique n'est plus possible à partir du XIX^e siècle, pourtant ce genre continue dans tous les pays même aujourd'hui.

Le roman historique n'a pu naître qu'avec le roman au sens moderne du mot. "The Castle of Otranto" (1764) par Horace Walpole est le premier oeuvre du genre et Walter Scott occupe une position médiane: il note l'existence de conflits historiques qui se terminent toujours par une conciliation, il voit l'histoire comme une succession de crises qui n'éclatent jamais. Scott est le premier auteur à succès, le premier best-seller en Europe. Grâce à la situation politique en Europe la conquête de l'esprit historique est accélérée, la passion de l'histoire est née dans le camps de nostalgique. Presque plus de 10 romans historiques sont publiés chaque mois en France et Allemagne. En Corée le roman historique ne paraît qu'à 1920, mais tous les grands auteurs ont écrit ce genre en protestation contre la tyrannie japonaise et il vaut la peine d'étudier ce genre profondément.

Kim Sung-ha [Kim Sŏngha] (Cambridge, MA)

"An Outline for Discussion of Exchange of Materials Between Institutions and Individuals in Europe and the Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University"

After attending the annual conference of AKSE at Chantilly in 1985, I had an opportunity to visit the library of l'École française d'Extrême-Orient which includes the collection of Korean classical materials listed in Maurice Courant's famous *Bibliographie coréenne*. I had mixed feelings afterward: the materials should have been better treated than present conditions allow, and lack of money meant that few additions were made to the collection. The Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, which I have not visited, seems on the other hand to possess good working tools as far as contemporary materials are concerned.

Having returned to America I felt that we were especially fortunate and should help our colleagues in Europe in whatever way

we could. The Korean collection in the Harvard-Yenching Library is not large, but it is considered one of the best in the Western world.

The presentation in Bochum was an open discussion of how one could efficiently carry out an exchange between institutions and individuals in Europe and the Harvard-Yenching Library. Smaller libraries were emphasized. It was recognized that there were economic difficulties of time and manpower in carrying out exchanges. It was felt that in the first instance, an institution or individual should approach standard booksellers for materials; if this failed, as in the case of many obscure or rare materials, then an approach could be made to Harvard-Yenching or other Korean materials centers in the United States.

L. R. Koncevich (Moscow)

"The Elementary Linguistic Notions in the Hunmin chôngŏm"

An interpretation of the basic linguistic notions in the context of the first monument of Korean writing, Hunmin chôngŏm (Hch), used in two main versions: the hanmun text - haerye-bon, 1446, and the text with ŏnhae - ŏnhae-bon, ca. 1455-59 from the Wŏrin sŏkbo, kwŏn 1 may be helpful in specifying the contours of its meta-language and distinguishing two terminological subsystems - the Chinese one and the proper Korean one. It is extremely important also for compilation of the real history of Korean linguistics.

The authors of Hch made extensive use of traditional Chinese linguistic terminology, though as often as not such terms were employed in a new sense. They also introduced a number of original terms. However, various aspects of language (speech activity, phonetics, written-graphical system, etc.) were expressed in the Hch somewhat inaccurately from the terminological point of view. Most of the terms are polysemous: their concrete meaning is determined in binoms and word-combinations in the context of the Hch.

In linguistic theory the inventors of the Korean alphabet seem to have been spontaneous phonologists, for they made an attempt at some differentiation between the written-visual image and the sound. Besides they differentiated, although not always strictly, the language and speech; the literary (Chinese written) and popular (Korean colloquial) language; a certain normative version of the popular language and the deviations from it (local dialect, rural speech, etc.); the written sign as a whole (including Chinese characters) and the letter; the syllable and the sound; and other derived notions.

Rudolf Kranewitter (Wien)

"Demokratische Elemente im sozio-kulturellen System der traditionellen koreanischen Gesellschaft"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter.]

H. B. Lee [Yi Hyŏnbok] (London)
"A Phonetic Study of the Korean Speech Rhythm"

The aim of this paper is to describe the rhythmic patterns of standard Korean as spoken in and around Seoul.

An experimental analysis of spoken Korean using Visi-Pitch 6087DS, an acoustic instrument designed to analyse the fundamental frequency, intensity and duration of speech, confirms the writer's earlier view that Korean is not a syllable-timed language as has been widely regarded by some earlier linguists and phoneticians, since some syllables in the utterance are regularly found to be longer and stronger than the neighbouring ones, instead of being pronounced with even stress and quantity.

The Korean speech rhythm is analysed in terms of what the writer calls "Speech Segment", the basic unit of speech rhythm. The speech segment consists of a "Nucleus", a stressed syllable, with or without one or more unstressed syllable(s). The nucleus is always realised long and stressed, whereas the weak syllables are short except the last syllable of the speech segment, which may be realised nearly as long as the nucleus syllable. There are four different types of rhythmic patterns which can occur with a speech segment in Korean. A longer utterance can be broken into several speech segments, each characterised by one of the four rhythmic patterns.

It is to be noted that the question of the rhythm takes an important place not only in Korean phonetics and linguistics but also in the effective teaching and learning of standard Korean.

Lee Sang-Oak [Yi Sangok] (München)

"Vowel Harmony in Hyangga?"

There has been a claim that vowel harmony existed in the Silla period, i.e. in Old Korean, based on the study of hyangga (old Korean folksongs handed down from the sixth century and later [ca. eleventh century] written down in a combination of Chinese characters and Idu). The claim is supported by occurrences of particles in pairs.

However, the so-called "harmonic pairs" do not represent opposing vowel quality but only show two ways of dictating a given sound in different periods of time: Koryŏ and Silla. In short, it is not a tenable hypothesis that vowel harmony definitely existed in Silla, though it is quite reasonable to accept the idea that later vowel harmony originated from Old Korean.

Vowel harmony is one of the most characteristic features of Altaic languages, of which Korean is considered to be one. Nevertheless, one cannot easily find evidence for the existence of vowel harmony in Old Korean. It is not unreasonable to imagine a loose and incomplete stage of vowel harmony between stems and endings prior to the fifteenth century; in this early stage, it seems that

most of the endings, including particles, were represented by the light vowel.

It is not a good preconception to claim that the old stage of Korean phonology had a more complete system of vowel harmony than the later stage, but this conclusion does not imply that the vowel harmony phenomenon is less significant in Korean phonology. Just as in the case that the tonal system, which is not inherent in Altaic languages, may have been introduced into Korean only to disappear later, vowel harmony may also be both intensified and reduced in the history of a language.

Lee Sŏng Mu [Yi Sŏngmu] (Sŏngnam)

"Slavery in the Early Chosŏn Dynasty:
Ownership of New-born Slave Children"

During the Koryŏ and Chosŏn dynasties, a legal system of hereditary slavery existed, one whose counterpart would be difficult to find in other nations. The origin of this institution may be traced to the tenth century and the founding of the Koryŏ dynasty. At that time, Wang Kŏn, though successful in his drive to reunify Korea and establish himself as the first king of a new dynasty, proved unable to dominate the major aristocratic families (hŏjŏk). One result of this weakness was the creation of a hereditary slave class from the many prisoners taken during the wars of conquest just prior to the establishment of Koryŏ. Rather than being freed to add to the economic strength of the state, these unfortunate came to be possessed as the property of the wealthy aristocratic class, a fate which their descendants would also share.

Within the Koryŏ system of slavery lurked a major problem: who is the owner of a newly-born child of slave parentage - the owner of the father or the owner of the mother? In an effort to resolve this issue, a law was put in force in the year 1039, providing for ownership to revert to the owner of the slave's mother. This was the so-called *chongmobŏp*.

In the young Chosŏn dynasty, King T'aejong began in 1414 the implementation of a new policy designed to augment the diminished ranks of the commoners: ownership and status of slaves was now to be determined by the slave's father (*chongbubŏp*). Of course, during this period as well, for marriage between slaves the principle of *chongmobŏp* was followed; the status of the father was used only in the event of a mixed marriage involving slaves and non-slaves.

King Sejong, in 1432, revised T'aejong's *chongbubŏp* back into a *chongmobŏp*. So it was that a mixed legal philosophy regarding slavery, blending the two policies, came to be implemented; it remained in effect until the late Chosŏn dynasty, over 400 years. The *chongmobŏp* became the basic rule, with the application of the *chongbubŏp* permitted only in cases involving the offspring of royal, artisan, and yangban concubines, together with the offspring of concubines of freemen over forty without a legitimate male heir.

Li Ogg [Yi Ok] (Paris)

"Les monarques de Silla et la famille de Kim Chuwŏn"

Nous trouvons, dans le *Tongguk yŏi sŏngnam*, un passage important qui dit que Kim Chuwŏn (VII^e-VIII^e siècle), descendant du roi T'aejong (654-661) de Silla, fut nommé roi de Myŏngju, titre repris par l'un de ses fils, Kim Chongŏi (VIII^e siècle) et à titre posthume, par son arrière-petit-fils, Kim Yang.

La raison d'une telle faveur est due, à notre avis, au fait que la dynastie Kim de Silla, en particulier Wŏnsŏng (785-798), se méfiait d'un éventuel danger venant de la disparition de Kim Chuwŏn. Nous savons que ces deux personnages rivalisaient pour la succession au trône de Sŏndŏk (632-647). La famille de Kim Chuwŏn aurait pu menacer l'existence même de la dynastie de Silla, étant donné la taille de son territoire et son emplacement non loin de la capitale de ce royaume. Mais le roi Wŏnsŏng et ses successeurs surent comment remédier à cet état de choses. Son fils Kim Chongŏi fut "appelé" à la cour royale au poste de siŏng, premier ministre, mais c'était une manière déguisée de le prendre comme otage dans la capitale de Silla. Cette politique connue un échec cuisant. En effet, Kim Hŏnch'ang (?-822), autre fils de Kim Chuwŏn, finit par se révolter en 822 pour contrôler finalement les provinces actuelles de Chŏlla, du Nord et du Sud, celle du Sud de Kyŏngsang ainsi que la partie septentrionale du Nord de Kyŏngsang.

Devant cette menace, la première mesure prise par la cour de Silla fut l'octroi du titre de roi à Kim Chongŏi, afin de l'opposer à son frère, Kim Hŏnch'ang.

Sur Kim Chongŏi, fils de Kim Chongŏi, nous ne savons rien excepté qu'il eut le droit de porter le titre de prince. Son fils, Kim Yang (808-857), soutint la cause de Kim Ujŏng qui réussit finalement à usurper le trône de Minae (838-839) à la suite d'une bataille à Taegu. Il est à noter que l'armée vaincue du roi Minae, composée d'un million d'hommes, était commandée par un oncle de Kim Yang, Kim Hŏn (?-849). C'est un exemple typique de l'efficacité de la politique de la cour de Silla visant à opposer entre eux les membres d'une même famille afin d'affaiblir celle-ci.

Mikołaj Melanowicz (Warsaw)

"Spiritual Forces and Reality: Han Malsuk
and her Novel *Hymn of the Spirit*"

Han Malsuk, born in Seoul in 1931, started her literary career by publishing such short stories as "A Cliff in Myth" (Sinhwa ŏi ttae) and "Flood" (Changmae). She has subsequently published several short story collections and a number of novels, some of her writings also appearing in English translation. Among the novels is *Hymn of the Spirit* (Arumdun yŏngŏ), published 1981 (English translation, 1983).

The works of Han Malsuk have appeared under specific circumstances, when Korean writers have been very critical toward the

social situation of their country. Concurrently with the satirical touch of many works, a major role in literature was played by historical consciousness, probably shaped by the general intellectual atmosphere of the period. Some critics felt that the indiscriminate acceptance of foreign ideas deformed Korean culture, so that the "rediscovery of tradition" became rather important. At the same time, lyricism constituted one of the characteristic features of novels and short stories written in this period.

These three main currents (criticism of reality, rediscovery of tradition, and lyricism) are important factors creating the shape and content of the stories and novels of Han Malsuk. Reading her works we feel a heavy pressure of the tradition defining acts of literary heroes. And we can see how spiritual elements permeate all the material world in which heroes and heroines live.

M. I. Nikitina (Leningrad)

"The Myth of the Archer-Sun and Two Masters
(of the Water and of the Earth)"

This report is a brief summary of the author's work on the reconstruction of one of the Korean solar myths. The three personages of the myth are the Archer-Sun, the Fox (Master of the Earth or of the Mountain) and the Serpent or the Dragon (Master of the Water). The Archer's territory is the Southern and Eastern Land, and that of the Fox and Serpent is the Northern Land. (We should be aware of the fact that there exists a possibility of a relationship between the farthest-northern point in the Northern Land and the Fox itself.)

The static, peaceful order of the Universe is suddenly broken by hostility between the Masters. When the Serpent is the aggressor, it takes the appearance of the Archer and breaks into the farthest northern point of the territory, belonging to the Fox, in order to exterminate the Fox's kin. The offended Fox moves to the West and alarms the Archer, asking him for help. The Archer comes from the far Southern Land and kills the Serpent. As a sign of gratitude, the Fox offers his daughter for the Archer to marry. Peace and stability are restored to the Universe.

The peace is again broken, this time by the Fox, who takes the appearance of the Archer and moves to the East to attack the Serpent who had escaped to the West. The Serpent seeks help from the Archer, who comes from the South and kills the Fox with an arrow. The Serpent offers his daughter in marriage to the Archer, and order is restored.

The aggression of the Masters in the ritual was performed in eight episodes or stages. The Serpent's aggression was on the 10th day of the 4th moon, the drought at the beginning of the summer being understood as the invasion of the Serpent, who took the appearance of the Sun, into the territory of the Master of the Earth (Mountain), that is, the Fox. This ritual was aimed at protecting the Earth, i.e. to bring rain.

The extermination of the Fox takes place in the 10th moon, ritually re-enacted when Silla ambassadors went to China by sea. The sea storm is a sign of the alarm raised by the Serpent and addressed to the Archer-Sun. The Fox was killed by an arrow from a bow, while the Serpent, most probably, by the use of a falcon and a rope.

The Archer (Sun) in the myth and the king who may perform the role of the Archer in the ritual had two wives each (cf. the two wives of the Koguryō king Yuri, etc.). The king was a symbol of a year or an annual cycle, while his wives were half-year symbols. The Archer in myth is young and unmarried, an eternal bridegroom who marries the daughters of the Masters countless times, enabling the Universe to exist and move on.

As it might be supposed, the myth of the Archer-Sun and two Masters is less important for the history of ancient and medieval Korean culture than the myth of the Female-Sun and her Parents.

L. B. Nikolsky (Moscow)

"Plural in Contemporary Korean"

One of the ways of expressing plurality in contemporary Korean is the usage of ŭl and ne - special grammatical elements joining the stem of a noun. ŭl joins the stems of nominative parts of speech (noun and pronoun) and points to the plurality of objects and persons as well. At the same time its combinative ability is characterized by some specific features in sentences in which the noun expressing a person is omitted. ŭl joins non-nominative parts of speech: 1) isŏdŭl tŭrŏosŏ (here it is just after an adverb); 2) ŭl can be located inside a derivative or complex predicative (kiŕŏm chosŏmdŭl hasŏ); 3) it can penetrate in a forbidding form of a verb (ulchidŭl mara); and 4) it can join a predicative form of author's speech (Saramdŭrŭn "Kŭ nomdo chungŭnŭn narŭ itkin itkuna haegodŭl ch'umŭl ch'usŏsunnda).

It is most probable that the indication of a totality of persons, who are only implied, is determined by one of its meanings that may be defined as totality of persons. This meaning is revealed in the wordforms kaŭkŭl, kundaedŭl, and kŏnsŏldaedŭl, which do not mean "families", "armies", and "construction detachments", but "members of a family", "military", and "members of a construction detachment". The singular wordforms of these nouns do not denote a person. ŭl also has the same meaning when it joins some adjectives in attributive form (nalŭndŭl, ŭrindŭl).

As to the meaning and function of ne, I cannot agree with Prof. Chodovich (1954) who considered this element as an ending of the genitive case. If we were really an ending of the genitive case, this wordform would not assume the endings of the accusative, dative and joint cases (Kŭdŭrŭn Ri Wŏnp'il nerŭl ūlŭndŭl purŏwŏhanŭn nun-ch'ŏmyŏtko, Kŭndŏngŭi newa Wŏnno aŭssŏsŏge onŭŭt seŭmŭl hoktokhage ch'ŏmyŏtko).

As the examples show, the suffix ne is different from the

suffix hŭl first of all in the respect that it indicates the plurality of persons and therefore joins only nouns expressing animate objects and personal pronouns. These affixes are also different from each other in semantic respects. If hŭl in the plural wordform of a personal noun expresses a group of persons as a homogeneous totality, ne represents such a totality as a heterogeneous one by the name of one of its members.

Halina Ogarek-Czoi (Warsaw)

"Autobiographical Elements in Yi Kiyŏng's Novel Pom (Spring)"

The eminent realistic writer Yi Kiyŏng (1895-1984), pen-name Minch'ŏn, was born as a poor farmer's son in South Ch'ungch'ŏng Province. He started his writing in the early 1920s as a journalist of the magazine Chosŏn chi kwang (The Light of Korea). In 1924 the magazine Kaebŏk (Creation) included his first short story "Oppa ūi jimi p'yŏnŭi" (The Secret Letter of Older Brother).

He was known mainly as a novelist, the author of long works of fiction mirroring Korean village life. From his early short stories and novels he concentrated his efforts on describing the fate of Korean peasants. After 1945 especially, he wrote historical novels on this theme, depicting not only the poor social status of Korean peasantry, its life full of pain in the last years of the Chosŏn dynasty and under Japanese occupation, but also its role in the struggle against the Japanese, and depicting social reforms carried out after 1945 in North Korea. The main novels on this subject are Kohyang (The Native Village, 1933), Pom (Spring, 1942), Ttang (Soil, vol. I in 1948, II in 1960), and Tuman'gang (The Tuman River, vol. I in 1954, II in 1957, and III in 1961).

In two of his short stories, "Kananhan sarandŭl" (Poor People, 1924) and "Minch'ŏn" (People's Village, 1925), one can find autobiographical elements, but the semi-biographical novel Pom has a specific place among the author's works. The writer, describing the situation of a remote Korean village at the end of the nineteenth century, probably had in mind the situation of the Koreans under Japanese occupation. He depicted the real village in which he spent his childhood. The novel gives us a vivid picture of the last years of Chosŏn, and it describes the main currents and trends of those days from the young "silgŏl" yangban's point of view. The author's personal observations and reminiscences of his childhood added very intimate and authentic character to it.

Inok Paek-Howard [Paek Inok] (Belfast)

"Presentation and Sponsorship of Korean Traditional Music in Northern Ireland: The Music in the Community Project at the Queen's University of Belfast"

The "Music in the Community" project at the Queen's University of Belfast has been concerned to develop an awareness of Korean music and culture in the Northern Ireland public. The project was

set up in May 1985, funded by the government, the University and the Gulbenkian Foundation. Twenty Korean musical instruments together with records, cassette and video tapes, books and slides were received from the Korean Ministry of Culture and Information.

The project considered two issues central when it was set up. First of all, there was concern to take music out to the community, where people are somewhat restricted in their views and knowledge of the outside world, and where they tend to categorize actions and events in an Irish context. Secondly, it was considered that any musical or artistic training must expand beyond the narrow confines of one part of the world.

Korean music has so far been presented through the channels of community centres, arts centres, schools for physically handicapped children, primary and secondary schools and in summer play schemes. In workshops, participants have had a chance to engage in practical music making. Learning someone else's music has allowed participants more objectively to appreciate their own culture, as well as to begin to understand Korea, which until now has been a distant, virtually unknown country. In effect, the project has demonstrated the possibilities of dissolving geographical boundaries in order to expand people's knowledge of Korea. And, more generally, "music" as ordered sound has been shared without resorting to a limited conception confined to Western music.

Youngsook Pak [Pak Yŏngsuk] (London)

"Western Studies of Korean Art History"

In Western universities, Oriental art history has a relatively shorter tradition than European art history, but in the last three decades Oriental art history has become firmly established and integrated into the departments of art history of many universities as a humanistic field which requires an academic discipline. This has happened particularly in the United States and in Germany, the country which founded the history of art and which has the longest tradition in this area.

Despite the title "Oriental", i.e. Far Eastern which refers to China, Korea and Japan, the study of Oriental art history in practice has included only the arts of China and Japan, treating Korea merely as a cultural bridge between the two countries. There are various reasons for this prejudice towards Korean art. In the first place it has to do with the significance of each of the countries of the Far East from the viewpoint of Western society, a viewpoint closely related to the political, economic and cultural interest of the West. In this context Western interests in Korea may appear relatively insignificant and consequently there is a correspondingly substantial lack of interest in Korean art history.

However, several factors have acted to change this situation in recent years. These include the growing economic strength of Korea; the active programme of archaeological excavations undertaken since the 1970s; the abundance of new materials from those excavations; and major foreign exhibitions of Korean treasures in Europe, the USA

and Japan. As a result Korean art history has begun to be considered on its own merits as an autonomous field within Oriental art history.

This paper investigates the researches carried out so far and indicates the scope for further study of Korean art history.

Robert C. Provine (Durham)

"Preservation, Revival, Authenticity, and Development of Traditional Music in Korea"

Not a "paper" in the usual sense, this presentation relied heavily on sound and visual effects not possible in print but viable in a conference setting. The chief purpose of the exercise was to examine in the Korean case the applicability of certain terms and concepts common in the study of western music: preservation, revival, authenticity, and development. The *guthae* *gigs* audience were required to listen to a number of recorded examples of both folk and court music and to look at visual materials projected on a screen, while trying not to be distracted by what was being said.

The examples presented were excerpts from:

1. Nongak (Farmers' Music)
2. Sanjo (accompanied virtuoso solo music)
3. Pansori (narrative vocal style)
4. Nagyangch'um (court banquet music)
5. *Sogwong pyoligok* (Koryŏ period music)
6. *Chongdongbanggok* (early Yi court music)
7. *Mumyo* music (ritual music for the Sacrifice to Confucius)

Few conclusions were drawn, apart from the observation that matters of great concern to western musicologists are not necessarily of any particular concern to Korean musicians present or past, and that perceptions of such matters do not necessarily coincide with the observable facts.

Vladimír Pucek (Prague)

"New Editions of Korean Traditional Style Popular Novels (*Kodae sosŏl*) in the D.P.R.K."

These editions fit into three categories, each having specific features determined by editorial purpose and general cultural policy of the period:

- I. Editions, with commentaries, of texts originally written in Korean (2nd half of the 1950s)
- II. Modern adaptations:
 - A. *Hyŏndaedŏ P'an* (2nd half of the 1950s)
 - B. So-called "*yunsaeak*" (from early 1980s)

III. Translations of texts originally in *hanmun* into modern Korean (2nd half 1950s and from early 1980s)

I. Editions of e.g. *Sim Ch'ŏng chŏn*, *Ch'unhyang chŏn*, *Hŭngbu chŏn*, *Hong Kilong chŏn*, works of Kim Manjung, *Ongnu mong*. Based on and almost identical with original old texts, but spelling by norm of DPRK. Vertical printing, detailed notes with Chinese characters.

II. A. Arrangement of the text is called *pyŏnjŏ* (editorship and authorship) or *yŏk* (translation). Difficult words or phrases are translated into modern Korean, but archaic vocabulary, style and rhythm are preserved to a great degree. Numerous original references to Chinese names and episodes or quotations of Chinese verses are explained in the text itself or in notes. But there is a certain tendency to omit such passages.

B. After a hiatus of almost 20 years, free adaptations and paraphrases (*yunsaeak* - "embellishment"). The printing is horizontal, with no notes or Chinese characters. These versions are freer and the changes deeper. Features: Koreanization of vocabulary and content; omission or shortening of some passages reflecting medieval religious life and feudal thought; stress on social motives; elimination of references to China; elimination of elements undesirable from the ideological or aesthetic point of view for contemporary readers in the DPRK.

III. Publications of works by Yin Che and Pak Chiwŏn.

The presentation was supplemented by numerous examples and by a bibliographic list of *kodae sosŏl* published in the DPRK after 1954.

Reta Rentner (Berlin)

"Das Thema Krieg und Frieden bei Pak Illo (1561-1642): *T'aep'yŏngsa* (Ode an den Frieden, 1598)"

Vor 425 Jahren wurde der koreanische Dichter Pak Illo geboren, der ein leidenschaftlicher Patriot und Vorstreiter des Humanismus war. Der Beitrag skizziert sein Leben und nimmt auf seine engagierte Teilnahme am Imjin-Krieg (1592-98) Bezug, unter dessen unmittelbarem Eindruck er das Kasa *T'aep'yŏngsa* (Ode an den Frieden) verfasste.

Auf der Grundlage der Übersetzung dieses Kasa von 147 Versen aus dem Koreanischen wird die Liebe des Dichters zu seinem Vaterland gezeigt. Die patriotische Grundidee des *T'aep'yŏngsa* - Abwehr der Eroberer, Bereitschaft zur Verteidigung der Heimat, Wille, den Reichum des Landes durch friedliche Arbeit zu mehren - findet durch Gleichnisse, Bilder und Symbole künstlerischen Ausdruck. Die Botenschaft des Gedichts ist selbst in einer künstlerisch anspruchsvollen Übersetzung noch stark genug, um uns auch heute noch anzusprechen und die Sorge des Dichters um die dauerhafte Erhaltung des Friedens und ein menschenwürdiges Leben nachempfinden zu können.

Staffan Rosén (Stockholm)

"Korea in Mongolian Sources"

For more than 140 years, from 1218 to the first half of the 1360s, Korea was deeply affected by the formidable political and military strength of the Mongols. The Korean version or interpretation of relations with the Mongols was recorded abundantly and often in great detail in Korean historical records. The present paper investigates whether there is a reciprocity of information in major Mongolian historical documents.

The harvest is surprisingly meager - there are extremely few references to SOLONGYOS (the commonest term referring to Koreans). The main concerns of the Mongols were the Mongols - an attitude which should not be so surprising given the rather barren intellectual background of the Mongols of the 13th century (when this historiographical tradition was founded) and their very fast emergence on the world scene.

Nonetheless, some of the few pieces of information on Korea which we have been able to sift out, are of interest. So, for example, the Mongol sources show with a fair degree of certainty that at least as late as the 13th century the Northern and Southern Koreans were still designated by different names in the language of the Mongols. It remains to be shown whether this usage was shared also by other Central Asian peoples.

A problematic ethnonym, hökli, used in the 8th century (and certainly earlier) by the Turks when they lived in what is now Mongolian territory, may well be interpreted as referring to the Koreans - an interpretation which is supported both by the fact that this name goes well linguistically with the name of the Northern Koreans (as evidenced in Central Asian, West European and Korean sources) and by the fact that this ethnonym is preceded by an epithet which on other grounds may be connected with Korea.

W. S. Roske-Cho (Ludwigshafen)

"Love Songs to the Ruler: the Korean Lyric Tradition of Yön'gun"

In this paper we first tried to define yön'gun poetry, distinguishing yön'gun poetry in its wide sense from yön'gun poetry in its narrow sense. The former is defined as the designation for lyric works written during royal Korea, in which a minister or a subject gives utterance to his yearning for the king. The latter designates, on the other hand, poems written in a (primarily politically conditioned) critical situation like banishment. The ardent longing of the author for return to political life crystallizes in a love song to the king, adopting mostly the theme of the neglected wife.

The other subject dealt with in this paper is the emotional content of yön'gun poetry: han. We have pointed out that han is, so to speak, the feminine counterpart of wön, which seems very similar to Resentment. Unlike Resentment or wön, the emotional complex han is supported by the Confucian moral values of uncondi-

tional devotion to the superior or to the beloved. Through the attitude of resignation and forgiveness, han is opposed to Resentment and wön.

Finally, the contribution of yön'gun poetry to the history of Korean literature is confirmed. It consists in the refinement of the Korean language and enrichment of the lyric genre during the first half of the Chosön dynasty with lyrical masterpieces. We have in yön'gun poetry not only love songs of the yangban gentlemen in the vernacular, but also poems of nature. Moreover, it brought forth a significant late fruit in this century - the lyrical poems of Buddhist mystics, Mam üi ch'imnuk.

W. E. Skilleud (London)

"Language Teaching and Korean Studies"

Preparation of a reader in Korean reveals the extent of the problem of training students sufficiently well in the Korean language for them to be able to use it effectively in studies in various fields related to Korea.

Thorough grounding in grammar, such as is given by Lukoff's An Introductory Course in Korean, is extremely demanding, and still does not enable the student to cope with the grammar which is actually used in Korean books. A survey of the vocabulary in a set of readings which have been prepared in London suggests that any student coming to his next text in Korean after finishing this reader might have to look up nearly every other word in a dictionary, and may well not understand properly either those words or the words which he has already seen.

Two questions were posed: whether Korean studies could be conducted without training in the Korean language; and whether the rewards offered by Korean studies were commensurate with the effort required to learn the language.

Mahn-Gunn Hansa Yu [Yu Man'gün] (London)

"Phonemic/Prosodic Transcription of Korean in the Roman Alphabet"

This is a suggestion for a new Romanization system for both Koreans and non-Koreans alike. It is neither a phonetic nor morphemic transcription, but phonemic. A phonetic/allophonic transcription like the M-R system is linguistically uneconomical by wasting letters, not to mention being an inconvenience for Koreans. On the other hand, a morphemic transcription like the MOE or Vale system is nearly unpronounceable for non-Koreans and memorizing the spelling is burdensome even for Koreans. So the new system suggested here is based on the phonological analysis of modern Central (Standard) Korean, not on the transliteration of Han'güül orthography.

Allocation of letters:

/i/--i	/i:/--ih	/m/--m	/p/	--b	/q/	--d	/qʰ/	--j
/e/--e	/e:/--eh	/n/--n	/q/	--g	/ʃ/	--g	/tʃʰ/	--cz
/ɛ/--ai	/ɛ:/--aih	/ŋ/--n	/pʰ/	--p	/tʃ/	--p	/tʃh/	--ch
/a/--a	/a:/--ah	/y/--ng	/tʰ/	--t	/kʰ/	--k	/sh/	--s
/ʌ/--au	/ʌ:/--auh	/o/--o	/o:/	--oh	/sʰ/	--ss	/sʰ/	--ss
/u/--u	/u:/--uh	/w/--w	/ph/	--ph	/th/	--th	/h/	--h
/w/--u	/w:/--uh*	/l/--l	/kh/	--kh				
/ə/--ur	/ə:/--ur*							

* 'h' is not added in the case of the long vowel /ə:/ (ur).

Sound changes are written within a solid word, but not across a space or a hyphen. Syllable separation is indicated with a hyphen, if necessary.

Example: "Houhmin Jurgum i Yaunsan-goun jo e ilulau khun aigounh ul dang-hahhda" (The Korean script was placed in an extremely critical position during the reign of the ruler Yaunsan).

Minje Zhi [Chi Minje] (Umea)

"Perception of Korean Plosives"

Korean has 9 plosive phonemes. According to place of articulation, they are classified into bilabial, alveolar and velar. Each place has three different types of plosives: lax, unaspirated-tense and aspirated-tense. The three-way distinction of homorganic plosives has been one of the centers of interest in Korean phonetics.

There are roughly two different views in describing the three-way distinction. One is to describe it in terms of one feature, Voice Onset Time (VOT), the voiceless interval between the release of closure and the voice onset of the following vowel, or the degree of aspiration. VOT was suggested by Lisker and Abramson (1964) as the most useful measure for distinguishing different types of homorganic plosives. According to this view, the three-way distinction is represented as follows:

	Lax	Unasp.-tense	ASP.-tense
	/b,d,g/	/p,t,k/	/pʰ,tʰ,kʰ/
VOT	+	0	++

The terms "unaspirated", "slightly aspirated" and "heavily aspirated" are based on this view.

Acoustic analysis of the three-way distinction of homorganic plosives, however, has revealed that there are overlapping values of VOT, especially between the unaspirated-tense plosives and the lax plosives. This means that another dimension is necessary in addition to VOT. Kim (1965) maintained that the feature tenseness is essential in description of the three types of plosives. This view is two-dimensional and represented as follows:

	Lax	Unasp.-tense	ASP.-tense
	/b,d,g/	/p,t,k/	/pʰ,tʰ,kʰ/
Aspirated Tense	-	+	+

[The following papers were also submitted, but either their authors were unable to attend the conference or it was not possible to accommodate them in the tight conference schedule. It is hoped to include these papers at a future AKSE Conference.]

Jozef Genzor (Bratislava)

"On the Problems of Classifiers in the Languages of East and Southeast Asia"

Zdenka Klösllová (Prague)

"Yi Hyosök and the Pure Literature Trend in Korea"

Frank Nellen (Bonn/Seoul)

"Chönnam as Yehyang"

M. N. Pak (Moscow)

"Kim Pusik as a Historian"

Werner Sasse (Bochum)

"Chinese Characters: Burden or Help?"

B. C. A. Walraven (Leiden)

"The Flower-Growing Contest: A Narrative Motif in Muga"

T. Zbikowski (Warsaw)

"Introducing the History of the Changgo Drum"

REPORTS ON STUDIES RELATING TO KOREA

GENERAL

Music and Dance

Like 1985, 1986 was a good year for the presentation of traditional Korean music and dance in Europe. A sixty-person traditional music and dance troupe toured Europe for a month, giving a total of nine performances in Portugal (Lisbon), Britain (London), France (Paris, Rouen), Belgium (Brussels), and West Germany (Düsseldorf, Hamburg, West Berlin). There were also radio and television broadcasts in France and West Germany.

Symposium on Korea held in Beijing

Subscribers may be interested to hear that an International Symposium on Korean Language and Literature was held at Beijing University from 18 to 22 August 1986, the first such event to be held in China. There were fifty-eight participants from China itself, nine from Japan, four from the D.P.R.K., three from the U.S.A., and one each from Canada and West Germany. For a brief report on the Symposium by Frank Hoffmann, see p. 43.

AUSTRIA

Wien

The Dialogcongress of Austrian College on the subject of Western Europe (North) and South Pacific was held in Alpbach, Tirol from 6 to 10 July 1985. From the Korean section of the Institut für Japanologie of Universität Wien, three teaching staff took part at the Congress: Rudolf Kranewitter, Sang-Kyong Lee [Yi Sanggyōng], and Barbara Sperl. Dr. Kranewitter gave a lecture: "A Specific Case: Religious Background of Korean Society".

Theses in progress:

- Norbert Mosch, "Die politische Funktion des Sports in Japan und Korea am Beispiel zweier Nationalsportarten: Judo, Taekwon-Do - ein Vergleich".
- Erich Kopitz, "Die politischen Beziehungen zwischen Japan und Korea seit 1945".

Reports: General, Austria, Britain

BRITAIN

Belfast

During his three-month stay in Korea from October 1985 to January 1986, Keith Howard conducted research on Korean musical instruments. He has also edited books on Korean music by Song Bang-song [Song Pangsong] and Lee Byong Won [Yi Pyōngwōn] for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. Since October 1986 he has been on a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship at Queen's University, Belfast. Inok Paek-Howard [Paek Inok] has continued her work with the "Music in the Community" project of Queen's University, with an extension to April 1987. In tandem, the two have given numerous concerts of traditional Korean music.

Queen's University increased its commitment to Korean music with the arrival of Um Hae-Kyung [Um Haegyōng], who received an M.A. at Seoul National University in 1983 and has since been studying at the University of Maryland (Baltimore Campus). She has been awarded an exchange studentship to study under Professor John Blacking for the 1986-87 academic year.

Publications:

- Keith D. Howard, "Korea's Intangible Cultural Assets: A Review of the 16th Festival of Human Cultural Assets", Korea Journal, 26, no. 1 (January 1986), 61-68, 27.
- Idem, "Bands and Songs: Historical Precedents for the Contemporary Confluence of Rural and Urban Folk Music Styles in Korea", World of Music, 1986/2 (September 1986), 14-26.
- Inok Paek-Howard, "Presentation and Sponsorship of Traditional Korean Music in Northern Ireland: The Music in the Community Project at the Queen's University of Belfast", Korea Journal, 26, no. 12 (December 1986), 39-48.

Cambridge

Beginning in the autumn of 1987, study of Korean archaeology will be possible at Cambridge University as part of the continued programme in East Asian Archaeology. At the undergraduate level, a 'Paper 5' on "Aspects of East Asian Archaeology" will be offered within the general archaeology curriculum; this paper will include topics in Korean archaeology. The former undergraduate option, "India and the Far East", has now been split into two independent options ("India" and "The Far East") and the Far Eastern option is currently in suspension. This means that undergraduates cannot specialize in Far Eastern archaeology, although they can take the 'Paper 5' mentioned above.

At the postgraduate level, "East Asian Archaeology (China, Japan, Korea)" is an option in the one-year M.Phil. programme. Supervision is available for Ph.D. dissertations on Korean archaeology, but incoming students must already have attained proficiency in either Korean or Japanese before applying, as there are neither funds nor time for language training.

Reports: Britain

The above courses will be taught by Dr. Gina L. Barnes, affiliated with St. John's College from 1 January 1987.

Publication:

- Nam Joo-Hong [Nam Chuhong], America's Commitment to South Korea: The First Decade of the Nixon Doctrine (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1986).

Durham

Keith Pratt has completed a book, Korean Music: Its History and its Performance, for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. It should appear during 1987.

Under the auspices of the Durham Oriental Music Festival, a concert of traditional Korean music for kayagum, changgo, and voice was held on 28 June 1986. The performers were Park Hyun-Sook [Park Hyonsuk] and Ban Hye-Sung [Pan Hyesong].

R. C. Provine has been far too busy to do any work. The doors of his cell were opened long enough for a general lecture on Korean traditional music at Oxford in November 1986 and a presentation on Korean musical instruments at the Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar (q.v.) in Newcastle, but he is now back in detention, serving out his sentence as Newsletter editor.

Publications by R. C. Provine:

- "Vocal and Instrumental Music in Sacrificial Rites Performed at the Korean Royal Court: A Case History", Actes du XIIIe Congrès de la Société Internationale de Musicologie, Strasbourg, 29 août - 3 septembre 1982: La musique et le rite sacré et profane, ed. Marc Honegger et al., 2 vols. (Strasbourg: Association des Publications près les Universités de Strasbourg, 1986, I, 245-249).

- Record review, "Samul-Nori: Drums and Voices of Korea", in Ethnomusicology, XXX (1986), 539-540.

Edinburgh

James H. Grayson's Ph.D. dissertation successfully submitted to the University of Edinburgh in 1979 has now been published in revised version:

- Early Buddhism and Christianity in Korea: A Study in the Em-Platation of Religion, Studies in the History of Religions, XLVII (Leiden: Brill, 1985), 164 pp.

Glasgow

The Office for International Programmes, University of Glasgow, has had considerable contacts with Korea, partly through the generous financial assistance of the British Council. Dr. P. Smith (Mathema-

Reports: Britain

ties), Prof. D. Sharp (Chemistry), Prof. R. Sinha (Economics) and Dr. H. Morsbach (Psychology) have all visited Korea, and Dr. S. Pryde (Mathematics) will be spending an extended period at Pusan National University early in 1987. Prof. Ann-Chi Kim (Mathematics, Pusan), Dr. Jong Yun Lee (President, Chonju University), Prof. Kim Hae-Sik (Pusan) and Prof. Jung Suhr (Yonsei) have visited Glasgow and made extensive contacts with many branches of the University. As a result of these contacts, Glasgow University has signed agreements for staff exchanges and visits, and staff and student training with Pusan National University and with Yonsei University.

Leeds

Aidan Foster-Carter (University of Leeds) visited the D.P.R.K. for ten days in April 1986.

Publication:

- Aidan Foster-Carter, "Korea and Dependency Theory", Monthly Review, 37, no. 5 (October 1985), 27-34.

London

School of Oriental and African Studies: The continuing support for the Korean programme by the Korea Research Foundation allowed SOAS to benefit in 1985-86 from the presence of Professor H. B. Lee [Yi Hyonbok] of the Department of Linguistics, Seoul National University. During his stay, Prof. Lee was able to complete the revision of his Ph.D. thesis A Reference Grammar of Korean, which SOAS has agreed to publish. He also conducted seminars on the phonetics of Korean and was otherwise generally active also in the Department of Phonetics and Linguistics.

The Korean teacher in 1986-87 is Professor Choi Un-kyung [Ch'oe Un'gyong] of Duksung [Töksong] Womens University, Seoul.

A new two-subject degree in Chinese and Korean has been approved from the session 1986-87.

Two undergraduate students and one postgraduate student were able to spend varying periods in Korea in the summer vacation, 1986. The postgraduate student, Christopher Dillon, is working on elements of classical Chinese grammar in Japanese and Korean.

British Library: A computerised and regularly updated list of current periodical subscriptions in Korean in the British Library, Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books is maintained. Copies are available on request; a small charge may be made. In October 1986 the list came to 33 pages.

Individual: Dr. Youngsook Pak [Pak Yongsuk] delivered lectures on art history including East Asia in the Anglo-Japanese certificate course at SOAS in the University of London. She also attended an international symposium on "Buddhist Cultural Heritage" at SOAS, 28-30 November 1985, where she read a paper, "Buddhist Temple Excavations in Korea since 1960"; and a Taniguchi Symposium on "Genre

Painting in East Asia" in Kyoto, 6-12 September 1985, held by the International Society of Art History, where she read a paper on "Gene Representations in Koguryō Mural Paintings". She also had a study trip in September to October 1985 to Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (where she attended the 60th anniversary celebrations of the National Palace Museum).

Publications:

- James E. Hoare (Research Department, Foreign & Commonwealth Office), "Korean Studies in Britain Today", in Korea and Britain Tomorrow: Towards a Broader Relationship (Seoul: Korean-British Society and the Anglo-American Studies Institute, Korea University, 1986), pp. 13-29.
- Callum A. Macdonald, Korea: The War Before Vietnam (London: Macmillan, 1986). [For a review, see under Manchester.]
- Roderick Whitfield and Pak Youngsook, eds., Korean Art Treasures (Seoul: Yekyong Publications Co., Ltd, 1986), 412 pp. Includes contributions by Kim Won-yong, Ahn Hwi-joon, Kim Lena, Han Byong-sam, Chung Yang-mo, and Shin Yong-hoon.
- Jon Halliday (Thames Television), "Further Bibliography of North Korea", Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 16, 4 (Oct-Dec 1984), 56-57.
- Idem, "Women in North Korea: An Interview with the Korean Democratic Women's Union", Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 17, 3 (July-Sept 1985), 46-56.

Manchester

Publication:

- Peter Lowe (Manchester University), review of Macdonald, Korea: The War Before Vietnam, in The Times Higher Education Supplement, 23 January 1987.

Newcastle

At Newcastle University, the major undergraduate teaching on Korea occurs in a course entitled Contemporary East Asian Political Systems, which examines the political systems of China, Japan and the Korean peninsula, devoting one third of the course to each. The Korean section is taught by Dr. James Cotton. Dr. Cotton received a grant from the ESRC enabling him to visit the D.P.R.K. in April 1986 for ten days and hopes to repeat the visit in 1987. He also had a brief visit to the R.O.K. in November 1986. He is supervising at the East Asia Centre two postgraduate students doing research toward Ph.D. degrees: Kim Ki Hong [Kim Kihong] and Hwang In Soo [Hwang Insu], both from Kyunghee [Kyŏnghŏi] University.

Dr. Ian Neary has finished his earlier-reported work, for the time being at least, on the Paek Jong [Paekchŏng] and is searching for a publisher for a rather long article about them.

Publication:

- James Cotton, review of Karl Moskowitz, From Patron to Partner: The Development of United States - Korean Business and Trade Relations, in International Affairs, 62, no. 1 (Winter 1986), 158.

Sheffield

The University Grants Committee has allocated extra resources to Sheffield University for the period 1986-1990 to protect the teaching of Korean. The Korea Research Foundation has provided the funds to employ Miss Kim Minja as a language assistant at the Korean Studies Unit, and Miss Kim will teach conversation to all three levels beginning next term. Fifteen students completed Korean language courses this year; three students sat a Final examination paper in Korean. Four of the Intermediate level students will spend part of their summer vacation (two to seven weeks) in Korea, and Graham Healey and Judith Cherry will also be visiting Seoul in August and September.

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

Papers read at the eighth meeting of YANKS, held in Newcastle, 21 February 1986:

- Roger Goodman (Nissan Institute, Oxford Univ.), "Education, Society and the South Korean Returnee in Comparative Perspective".
- Robert C. Provine (Durham Univ.), "An Introduction to Korean Folk Music and Instruments".
- Lho Kyong-soo [No Kyŏngsu] (St. Antony's College, Oxford Univ.), "South Korean Foreign Policy 1969-1979: Continuity and Change?".

Papers read at the ninth meeting of YANKS, held in Sheffield, 23 May 1986:

- Werner Sasse (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), "Writing and Language Policy: Korean Cultural History in a Nutshell".
- H. B. Lee [Yi Hyŏnbok] (Seoul National Univ.), "Korean Phonetic Alphabet: Its Structure and Role".
- Dieter Eikemeier (Universität Tübingen), "Danced Caricatures: Traditional Mask-Dance Plays in Korea".
- James Cotton (Newcastle Univ.), "North Korea, March-April 1986: Some Reflections".

Reports: Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark

Papers read at the tenth meeting of YANKS, held in Leeds, 21 November 1986:

- James Cotton, "The Current Constitutional Debate in South Korea".
- Ian Neary (Newcastle Univ.), "The Hyŏngp'yŏngsa: its Origins and Accomplishments".
- Geoffrey Sampson (Univ. of Leeds), "The World's Best Writing System?".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague

Dr. Alois Pultr (born 25 March 1906) - a founder of Korean studies in Czechoslovakia - celebrated his eightieth birthday together with his students in Prague.

Publications:

- V. Pucek, "K životnímu jubileu dr. Aloise Pultra" (On the Occasion of the Life Jubileum of Dr. A. Pultr), Nový Orient (1986/5), 149.
- Cho Myŏngŭni, "ŕeka Naktonggang" (Naktonggang) [short story], transl. V. Pucek, with introductory article, "ŕ tradic korejské proletářské literatury" (From the Tradition of the Korean Proletariat Literature), Světová literatura (World Literature) (1986/2), 203-214.
- V. Pucek & J. Vacek, review of G. J. Ramsstedt, Parallipomena of Korean Etymologies, ed. Songmoo Kho [Ko Songmu] (1982), in Archiiv Orientální (1986/1), 97-98.

DENMARK

Copenhagen

Publication:

- Henrik H. Sorensen, "Enin's Account of a Korean Buddhist Monastery, 839-840 A.D.", Acta Orientalia, 47 (1986), 141-155.

Reports: Finland

FINLAND

Helsinki

Songmoo Kho [Ko Songmu] taught the elementary course in Korean at the University of Turku (about 180 km west of Helsinki) during two semesters of 1985-1986. He has partly translated his work "Ssoryŏn chungang asia ūi hanindŭl" (Koreans in Soviet Central Asia) into English and intends to publish it with some additional material at the end of 1987 if possible. He was awarded a Bronze Medal for the Kalevala by the Finnish Government via the Committee for the 150th Anniversary of the Kalevala on 5 June 1986 for his contributions to cultural activities between Korea and Finland.

Publications by Songmoo Kho:

- "Sarŭge taehayŏ" (On the Word Sarŭk), Han'ŭl saesosik, 155 (July 1985), 16-17.
- "Ssoryŏn chungang asia han'gungmal pangsong" (Broadcasts in Korean in Soviet Central Asia), The Kujŏ Shinmun, 35 (August 1985), 12.
- "An Interview with the Ex-President of Turkey, Celâl Bayar", The Kujŏ Shinmun, 38 (December 1985), 10. Celâl Bayar, who is 103 years old, decided to dispatch Turkish soldiers to the Korean War during his presidential term. The stationing of Turkish soldiers in Korea between 1950 and 1967 caused the spread of the Islamic religion to Korea.
- "Yu Tongha ūisa wa kŭ kajŏngi saenggakhamyŏ" (Thoughts about the Patriot Yu Tongha and his Family), The Kujŏ Shinmun, 40 (April 1986), 18. Yu Tongha (1892-1918?) was one of An Chŏng-gŭn's three helpers in the assassination of Ito by An in 1909 in Harbin. Members of Yu's family had to be scattered over the Eurasian continent and live in five different countries without having any possibility to contact each other for more than fifty years.
- "Ssoryŏnesŏ ūi ch'ŏegŭn hanin munhwagye mit Han'gukhak sosik" (Recent News of Soviet Korean Literati and Korean Studies in the Soviet Union), The Kujŏ Shinmun, 42 (June 1986), 10-11.
- "Ssoryŏn chungang asia koryŏ saramdŭl ūi mai" (The Speech of Koreans in Soviet Central Asia), Han'ŭl saesosik, 169 (September 1986), 12-15.

FRANCE

Paris
Ouvrages

- Bibliothèque Nationale: Catalogue général des livres imprimés, auteurs, collectivités-auteurs, anonymes, 1970-79, série en caractères non latins, T. VIII, "Coréen", Paris, 1985, 497 p., 310 Frs. Environ 1500 titres sont classés par auteurs, collectivités-auteurs et titres. Ce catalogue a été préparé par Mme de Costa-Song Kil-ja, bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale.

- COURANT Maurice: Répertoire historique de l'administration coréenne, présentation par Daniel Bouchez, index, Cahiers d'études coréennes no. 3, Collège de France, 1986, x + 385 p. Diffusé par les Ed. du Léopard d'Or.

- Etudes linguistiques. Cahiers d'études coréennes no. 4, Collège de France, 1986, 215 p. Diffusé par les éditions du Léopard d'Or. 70 Frs. Cet ouvrage collectif comprend cinq articles précédés d'un avant-propos de M. Li Ogg (Yi Ok) : Charles Haguenauer: "Caractères essentiels et proposition linguistique du coréen" (p. 11-42); Fabre-Shim Seung-ja (Sim Sung-ja): "La création d'une langue standard et son évolution dans le Nord et dans le Sud de la Corée" (p. 43-100); André Fabre: "La sémantique des cadeaux" (p. 101-124); "Le problème du futur en coréen et l'opposition des formes kess/l_ös-ida" (p. 125-140) et "Les adjectifs en -süröpta" (p. 141-176); Kim Sök-tük: "Restrictions concernant la formation des phrases causatives et la catégorie du causatif en coréen" (p. 177-192); Lee Pong-gun (Yi Pöng-gün): "Au sujet de la longueur: règle BRÉV en coréen" (p. 193-214).

- Li Jin-Mieung (Yi Chin-myöng): Grammaire du coréen, T. 1, Paris, P.A.F. (Pour l'Analyse du Folklore, 36 Avenue de Wagram, 75008 Paris), 1985, 350 p., 160 Frs. Il comprend une introduction (5 p.), l'alphabet coréen (han'gül), phonétique, syntaxe (p. 13-60), les mots variables (verbes d'action, verbes de qualité ou d'état (p. 63-253), les suffixes fonctionnels (chosä) (p. 254-335), syllabaire du coréen (3 p.), index (5 p.).

- Li Ogg (Yi Ok), KIM Suk-Deuk (Kim Sök-tük) et HONG Chai-song (Hong Chae-song): Initiation à la langue coréenne, 1985, Kyobo Book Centre Co., Séoul, 247 p. Il comprend une introduction (p. 9-25), 13 leçons, 11 pages de lexique et un index des termes grammaticaux de 2 p. Chaque leçon se compose de : un texte et sa traduction en français, notes phonétiques, commentaires lexicaux, remarques grammaticales, exercices, corrigé des exercices.

- ORANGE Marc: Inventaire analytique des archives du quai d'Orsay se rapportant à la Corée (le premier des 5 tomes prévus), Mémoires du Centre d'Etudes Coréennes no. 7, Collège de France. En préparation.

- FABRE André: Corée du Sud, dans la collection Guide Poche-Voyage publiée par les Editions Marcuss, 1986, 64 pages. Il s'agit de la traduction et de l'adaptation en français d'une édition originale en allemand publiée par Polyglott Verlag, Munich.

- SOHN Jang-soon (Son Changsun), Les coréens, traduction par Roger Leverrier (Paris: La Pensée Universelle, 1985), 409 p.

Articles

- BOUCHEZ Daniel: "Buddhism and Neo-Confucianism in Kim Man-jung's Random Essays", in The Rise of Neo-Confucianism in Korea, ed. Wm. Th. de Bary and Jaiyun Kim Haboush (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1985), pp. 445-472.

- Europe, revue littéraire mensuelle, octobre 1985, a publié la traduction des poèmes de 28 poètes coréens modernes et contemporains (p. 98-164). Ils sont traduits par M. Kim Hwa-yong et M. Patrick Maurus, tous les deux professeurs à l'Univ. de Koryö à Séoul.

- GUILLEMOZ Alexandre: "Les croyances populaires en Corée", in Mythes et croyance du monde entier, T. IV, 1985, p. 413-418.

- Id: "La dernière rencontre: un rituel chamanique coréen pour une jeune fille morte", in Transe, chamanisme, possession - Actes de l'Ème rencontre internationale de Nice - 1985, publiés en 1986, p. 69-80.

- KIM Bona: "Silence et expression poétique: l'art de traduire la poésie coréenne en français", in Les esthétiques de la traduction, Revue d'Esthétique, 1986, Paris, Ed. 10/18.

- Li Jin-Mieung: "La Corée du Nord" et "La Corée du Sud" (Corée contemporaine), in Grande Encyclopédie Larousse, Supplément no. 2, 1985, p. 147-148.

- Id: "30 ans d'études coréennes en France, 1956-1986: institution, équipe, organisation des études", in Culture Coréenne publiée par le Centre Culturel Coréen à Paris, no. 13, juin 1986.

- Li Ogg: "Imprimerie coréenne du VIème au XIVème siècle", in Revue française d'histoire du livre, no. 2, janv.-mars 1984, p. 136-145.

- Id: "Han'guk kodaein-ni tongmulgwan-gwa kü myosa", in Tongbang hakchi, vol. 46/47/48, janv. 1985, p. 25-54.

- Li Ogg and Lee Pyong-geun (Yi Pönggün), "100 Years of Korean Studies in France", Korea Journal, 26, no. 6 (June 1986), 17-26.

- Le journal Le Monde (Supplément), daté des 13 et 14 avril 1986, a consacré une édition spéciale à la Corée. Les articles publiés dans cette édition sont: "Derrière la croissance, le

passé" par Daniel Bouchez; "Le sang des missionnaires français" par Marc Orange; "Un chamane pour mille habitants" par Alexandre Guillemoz; "Littérature d'hommes, cris de femmes" par André Fabre; "Le poète et le censeur" par Patrick Maurus.

- ORANGE Marc: "De quelques aspects du renard coréen", in Etudes mongoles et sibériennes, cahier 15, 1984, p. 71-81.

- Id: "L'adoption en Corée", in A. Gokalp et C. Bertrand, L'adoption étrangère, une aventure humaine complexe, Paris, ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Solidarité, 1986, vol. II, p. 51-80.

- DESCHAMPS Christian: "Deux fêtes de village en Corée", Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie, 2 (1986), 171-183.

Activités

- M. Daniel Bouchez a été élu membre du Conseil scientifique de l'Université Paris-VII en mars 1986.

- M. Park Il-jae, président de la Korea Research Foundation, M. Kang U-ch'ol, professeur d'histoire à l'Université Ehwa, M. Hong Sa-myong, directeur à la Korea Research Foundation, de passage à Paris, ont rendu une visite de courtoisie à M. Li Ogg, professeur et directeur de la Section d'Etudes Coréennes à l'Université de Paris-VII, le 7 avril 1986.

Ils ont également visité, le 18 avril 1986, l'Université Jean Moulin-Lyon-III, et ont eu un entretien avec M. Jacques Goudet, président de l'Université. A cet entretien ont assisté M. Henriot, professeur de chinois, représentant Mme Marie-Claire Petit, doyen par intérim de la Faculté des Langues, et M. Li Jih-Mieung, chargé de cours de coréen. Mme Petit assista au déjeuner offert par M. Goudet en l'honneur de la délégation coréenne. Cette année, le cours de coréen, commencé en 1983, s'effectue en 3 niveaux, de la 1ère à la 3ème année.

- Un colloque sur la littérature coréenne a eu lieu au siège de l'INALCO (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, rue de Lille) les 25 et 26 octobre 1985. Outre les coréanologues et autres spécialistes en France, y ont participé les spécialistes venus des pays étrangers: M. Kim Yöl-gyu (Univ. Sögang à Séoul), M. Kim Yong-jik (Univ. Nat. de Séoul), M. Patrick Maurus (Univ. Koryö à Séoul), M. Skilleud (Univ. de Londres), M. Melanowicz (Univ. de Varsovie), Mme Roske-Cho (Univ. de Heidelberg). Il fut organisé conjointement par les deux Sections d'Etudes Coréennes de Paris-VII et de l'INALCO sous le patronage de l'Office pour la promotion de la culture coréenne (Munye chingwön). L'organisation et la présidence ont été assurées par M. André Fabre, professeur à l'INALCO.

- M. Cho Tong-il, professeur à l'Académie d'études coréennes (Chöngsin munhwa yön'gwön) à Séoul, lors de son séjour en France, a donné deux conférences sur la littérature coréenne, l'une au Centre Culturel Coréen à Paris le 18 février et l'autre à l'École Pratique des Hautes Etudes le 20 février

1986. M. Cho est auteur, entre autres, de Han'uk munhak t'ongsa (Histoire générale de la littérature coréenne) en 6 volumes dont les quatre premiers volumes sont parus aux éditions Chisik sanöpsa, Séoul.

- On déplore la mort à Paris, le 12 mars 1986, de Madame veuve Charles Hagenauer, connue aussi sous le nom de Marguerite Chön Ho-dök, à l'âge de 67 ans. Elle était la fondatrice de Söul Yöja Saböm Taehak.

- Du 14 au 19 janvier 1986 le professeur André FABRE a effectué un séjour au MAROC, sur invitation de l'Université de Fès et a prononcé plusieurs conférences sur la langue et la civilisation de la Corée.

Le 23 mars et le 26 mars 1986, il a également prononcé deux conférences sur la Corée à PERPIGNAN, sur invitation de l'Association Polytechnique de cette ville.

Le professeur FABRE a également assuré tout au cours de l'année des séances de présentation de la Corée et de sa culture à l'intention du personnel de la société FRAMATOME envoyé en Corée sur le chantier de la Centrale d'Ulsan.

GERMANY (BRD)

Berlin

Newsletter 9, page 39, reported the International Symposium, "National Music Cultures and Intercultural Dependencies", organised in 1985 by the Internationales Institut für vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation. The editor unintentionally neglected to mention one paper presented at the Symposium:

Han Man-young [Han Manyöng] (Seoul National Univ.), "The Origin of Korean Music". This paper was published in World of Music, XCVII, 2 (1985), 16-31.

The Institut (Winklerstr. 20, 1000 Berlin 33) has also published a recording of traditional Korean music, Traditionelle Instrumentalmusik aus Korea: Shinawi und Samulnori (1985), with notes by Heinz-Dieter Reese.

The following dissertation has recently come to the editor's attention:

- Hong Jung-soo [Hong Chöngsu], Die frühe Chöng'an-Notation, Ph.D. Inaugural-Dissertation (Altertumswissenschaften), Freie Universität Berlin (1981). 164 + 66 pp.

Bonn

Die Toe-rie-Forschungsgesellschaft [T'oe'gye] in Bonn hat mit Unterstützung des Philosophischen Seminars der Universität Bonn am

Reports: Germany (BRD)

8. November 1985 im Hörsaal V der Universität Bonn einen Vortragsabend veranstaltet. Das Programm des Abends:

- Gerhart Schmidt: "Einführung"

- K. S. Kuh: "Die Naturlyrik I toe-gies" [Yi T'oegyae]

- Won-Myoung Lee [Yi Wömyöng]: "Die Wesenszüge der Philosophie I toe-gies [Yi T'oegyae] und deren Bedeutung in der heutigen Zeit"

Claus Hagenhoff completed an M.A. thesis, "German-Korean Relations in the 19th and 20th Century". In preparing this thesis, he studied the files referring to Korea in the political archive of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, uncovering many new facts. He intends to publish the thesis as a book in the near future.

Frank Neilen has relocated in Korea from Kwangju to Seoul, where he now teaches comparative linguistics at Kŏn'guk University. His research on traditional Korean music continues.

Publikationen:

- Kulturmagazin "Korea", hrsg. v. K. S. Kuh, Heft 9 (1985): Aufsätze von K. S. Kuh, You-Mi Park [Pak Yumi], Hyönl Oh [O Hyönl], Chongko Choi, Norbert Winden, und Yung Sik Kim [Kim Yöngsik].

- Kulturmagazin "Korea", hrsg. v. K. S. Kuh, Heft 10 (1986): Aufsätze von Chong-ho Choe [Ch'oe Chöngho], H.-J. Zaborowski, Hi-Young Cho, K. S. Kuh, und Albrecht Huwe.

- Bilanz einer Freundschaft: Hundert Jahre deutsch-koreanische Beziehungen, hrsg. v. Komitee 100 Jahre Deutsch-Koreanische Beziehungen (Bonn, 1984). Aufsätze von Jürgen Kleiner, Rudolf Goosman, Alexander Kneider, Albrecht Huwe, Werner Sasse, Dieter Eikemeier, Andreas Domschke, usw.). 119 pp.

- Koreana, Schriftenreihe der Deutsch-Koreanischen Gesellschaft:

1. 16. Jahrgang (1985): "Zum Jahr des Büffels". 51 pp.

2. Heft 1 (1986): "Traditionelle Koreanische Musik". Beiträge von Richard von Weizsäcker, Christian Ahrens, Ingrid Fritsch, Sohn Yung-chan. 65 pp.

3. Heft 2 (1986): "Politik und Wirtschaft". 80 pp.

- Frank Neilen, review of Wolfgang Burde, ed., Korea: Einführung in die Musiktradition Koreas [cf. Newsletter 9, p. 40], Korea Journal, 26, 8 (August 1986), 55-56.

Duisberg

Prof. Helmut Girndt of Duisberg University presented on 15 May 1986 some preliminary research results at the Academy of Korean Studies (Songnam) on "The Influence of German Philosophical Thinking

Reports: Germany (BRD)

in Korea". This is a continuing joint project with Choung Haechang [Chöng Haechang] of the Academy, with completion hoped for in late 1987.

Frankfurt am Main

Publication:

- H.-J. Zaborowski, hrsg., Tradition und Experiment: Beispiele zeitgenössischer koreanischer Literatur (Ute Schiller, 1985). 104 pp.

Heidelberg

Publication:

- W. S. Roske-Cho, "Die Sa min-Kasa von Chöng Ch'öi in ihrer Verbindung zu Ch'u Tz'u und der Thematik der in Ungnade gefallenen Frau", in Ganz allmählich Aufsätze zur ostasiatischen Literatur, insbesondere zur chinesischen Lyrik, hrsg. v. Roderich Ptak und Siegfried Englert (Heidelberg: Heidelbergerverlagsanstalt, 1986), pp. 235-251.

Kiel

Publications by Eckart Dege:

- "Geomantische Raumwahrnehmung und Stadtplanung in Ost-Asien", in Tagungsbericht und wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, hrsg. v. Karl Lenz und Fred Scholz (Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 1984), pp. 268-281.

- "Industrialisierung und demographische Entwicklung: raumzeitliche Veränderungen der Bevölkerungsstruktur Südkoreas 1960-1980", in Colloquium Geographicum, Band 18, ed. F.-J. Kemper, H-D Laux und Günter Thieme (Bonn: Ferd. Dummlers Verlag, 1985), 83-107.

Melle

Publication:

- "Land der Morgenfrische - Harmonie im Zwiespalt", im Gespräch, 1. Vierteljahr 1 (Melle: Ernst Knoth, 1986). Beiträge von Eckart Dege, K. S. Kuh, Kim Myoung-Sook [Kim Myöngsuk], Chongko Choi, Walter Leiter, usw.

München

Prof. Sang-Oak Lee [Yi Sangok] did research on Korean and general linguistics, especially on Korean syllabic phonology, in the Universität München as a Humboldt Research Fellow. This research was carried out from July 1985 to May 1986. In June and July, he stayed in Bochum to carry out research on hyangga in conjunction

with Werner Sasse. In August he returned to Seoul National University to teach Korean language to foreign students at the Language Research Institute, as he has done since 1969. He has published an advanced textbook on Korean phonology, together with Lee Ki-moon [Yi Kimun] and Kim Chin-wu [Kim Chinnu]: Kugŏ umunnon, 2nd ed. (Seoul: Hagyŏnsa, 1985).

Tübingen

After the Abteilung Koreanistik (Department for Korean Studies) of the Seminar für Ostrasiatische Philologie had been unable for more than a year to offer courses in modern Korean, the University has given special funds with which to pay a native speaker as tutor of courses in modern Korean. At present, the teaching is done by Miss Seotila Lee, a student of Koreanology and Folkloristic Studies at Tübingen University.

In February 1986, Prof. Dr. Cho Tongil, Head of the Institute of Language and Literature (Ōmun yŏngusil) of the Academy of Korean Studies, spent four days in Tübingen. He gave a lecture outlining the Han'guk kubi munhak taegyŏ (Compendium of Korean Oral Literature), followed by a two-hour discussion with students, who for the most part made their contribution in Korean. Prof. Cho further attended, in the vicinity of Tübingen, several events within the cadre of the carnival-like Fasnacht and thereby broadened his knowledge of German folkloristics.

Prof. Dr. Chu Chong-Yon [Chu Chongyŏn], Department of Literature of Kungmin University, spent part of the 1986 summer semester as visiting professor in Tübingen and helped Prof. Eikemeier in his teaching.

Dr. Keith Howard [cf. p. 29], after receiving his Ph.D. from Queen's University, Belfast, was granted a Humboldt scholarship to do postdoctoral studies in Koreanology and other fields at Tübingen University. Dr. Howard plans to go to Tübingen with the next two years.

The Department for Korean Studies was given a generous book donation, consisting of more than 1,800 volumes, by the Daehan Kyoyuk Insurance Co., Ltd.

Prof. Dieter Eikemeier has been granted a substantial printing subsidy by the Korea Research Foundation, to publish a book on Yan'ju p'ŏlsandae nori [cf. Newsletter 9, pp. 43-44]. The book is now scheduled to appear in 1987. At the ninth Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar [see p. 33], he gave a slide presentation on this topic. He also lectured on the same subject at Hamburg University on June 14.

Frank Hoffmann has been carrying out research on the Korean minority in China, and a selected bibliography of Korean language publications in the PRC since 1949 is in hand, with publication by Harrassowitz expected in two or three years' time. He attended a conference on Korean language and literature in Beijing [see p. 28]. He is at present attending an intensive language training course at Yonsei University in Seoul.

Publications:

- Dieter Eikemeier, "Han'guk kam'yŏn'gug-'ŏi h'yŏngsŏng kwa sŏnggyŏk kyum'yŏng-e taehan myŏkka'ji-'ŏi kasŏi", Chŏngsŏn munhwa yŏn'ju (Autumn 1985), 183-192. This contribution to the journal contains the text of lectures given in Korea last year [cf. Newsletter 9, p. 44], plus a summary of the comments made during the session at the Academy of Korean Studies.

- Idem, "Law, Contract, and Covenant: Aspects of a Korean Mutual Insurance Venture", in Legal Anthropology in the Netherlands: Essays on Legal Pluralism, ed. Keesbet von Benda-Beckmann and Fons Strijbosch (Dordrecht/Cinnaminson, 1986), pp. 260-287. Besides analyzing the economic dealings of a Kye from the southern part of Korea and assessing its legal aspects, Prof. Eikemeier tries in this article to establish a new analytical concept of the Korean Kye.

- Frank Hoffmann, "Internationales Symposium über koreanische Sprache und Literatur, Beijing, 18.-22.8.1986", Asien: Deutsche Zeitschrift für Politik, Wirtschaft und Kultur, 21 (October 1986), 101-102.

- Idem, "The Korean Minority in China: Education and Publishing", Korea Journal, 26, 12 (December 1986), 13-26.

GERMANY (DDR)

Berlin

Konferenzbeiträge von Dr. sc. Reta Rentner:

- "Ri Kijŏngs [Yi Kiyŏng] Bekenntnis zum Sozialismus" (Internationale wissenschaftliche Konferenz "Sozialismus in Asien. Voraussetzungen, Wege des Herangehens. Historische Erfahrungen". 10-12 September 1985, organisiert von der Sektion Asienwissenschaften der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin).

- "Zur Evolution von Prosaepos in der koreanischen Literatur" (Internationales Kolloquium zum Thema "Weltliterarische Prozesse heute - dargestellt am Beispiel der Epik". 6-7 November 1985, organisiert vom Arbeitskreis Literaturwissenschaft der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin). Erscheint in Weimarer Beiträge, Heft 10 (1986), 1724-1729.

ITALY

Elba

Publication:

- Maria Silvia Codecasa, "The Question of 'Tamra (Copper)': An Exposition of Place Names Containing the Root 'Tamra', Folklore, 27, 6 (Calcutta, June 1986), 107-118. [Publication deriving from her paper presented at AKSE 1984; see Newsletter 8, p. 5.]

NETHERLANDS

Leiden

The Center for Japanese and Korean Studies, in cooperation with the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, held a symposium on Korean literature, "The Aesthetics and Appreciation of Korean Literature", 5-7 July 1986. The following papers were read:

- W. E. Skillend, "Bitter Tears: the Sad Story of the First New Novel"
- Mikołaj Melanowicz, "The Post-War Korean Short Story"
- Chung Chong-wha [Chong Chonghwa], "Korean Classical Fiction and the Romance"
- W. S. Roske-Cho, "M^ot - the Korean Aesthetic Consciousness of Ecstasy"
- A. M. Olof, "Prince Paradise and the Development of a Korean Classical Novel"
- R. Bentner, "How to Introduce Korean Literature to the West - the Case of Kim Manjung's Kuun mon'e"
- Daniel Bouchez, "Hidden Meanings in the Kuun mon'e"
- H. Picht, "Humanistic Ideas in Hô Kyun's Hong Kilong chôn"
- H. Ogarek-Czoj, "Writers' Views of Literature and the Role of the Writer in the Period of the Japanese Occupation"
- Kim Yoon-shik [Kim Yunsik], "Phases of Development of Proletarian Literature in Korea"

The opening address was delivered by Prof. Dr. F. Vos. Dr. H. Ogarek-Czoj and Dr. Marc Orange presented informal talks about their personal experience as translators, by way of introduction to a discussion of the problems involved in the translation of Korean literature.

On 13 February 1986, Dr. Cho Tong-il of the Academy of Korean Studies read a paper at the Center on the topic, "Korean Tradition in the Humanities".

Publications:

- F. Vos, "Les relations historiques entre la Corée et les Pays-Bas" Septentrion: Revue de culture néerlandaise, 15^e année, no. 2 (1986), 29-36.
- B. C. A. Walraven, "Zes koreaanse gedichten" (vertaald door -), Hollands Maandblad, zeventienvingste jaargang (januari 1986), 38-39. Si-jo translations.

- Idem, four contributions to Asiatic Art in the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, ed. Pauline Lunsingh Scheurleer (Amsterdam, 1985), pp. 126-127, 131.

- Idem, "Korean Shamanism: Recent Publications", Nunen, XXXIII, 1 (1986), 175-177.

- Idem, "Han'guk si-jo munhag-ŭi p'w^omyulla punsŏk", in Chesamhoe Tongyanehak kukhoe haksul hoeil nonmunilŭ, ed. Songgyun'gwan taehakkyo Taedong munhwa yonguwon (Seoul, 1986), pp. 63-80.

POLAND

Warsaw

In July 1986 Dr. Ogarek-Czoj and Prof. Melanowicz attended a symposium on Korean literature in Leiden [see above] and delivered papers. In November, Dr. Ogarek-Czoj and Dr. Huszcza went to Vietnam and participated in the international conference on theoretical problems in oriental linguistics; the conference was held in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) and was organized by the Committee for Social Sciences of Vietnam. During the Fall semester 1986, Prof. Melanowicz was Visiting/Warsaw-Exchange Professor at the University of Kansas, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures.

Publications by Romuald Huszcza:

- "On Some Markers of the Thematic-Rhematic Structure in Korean", Rocznik Orientalistyczny, XLV, 2 (Warsaw, 1986), 15-24.
- "Spójność syntaktyczna a spójność tematyczno-rematyczna w języku japońskim, koreańskim, wietnamskim i chińskim" (The Syntactic and Thematic-Rhematic Cohesion in Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Chinese), in Studia z językoznawstwa ogólnego i kontrastywneko, ed. A. Weinsberg (Warsaw: Warsaw Univ. Publ., in press).
- "Kambun/Hanmun in the Present-Day Japanese and Korean: A Case of Co- and Polysystemism", Rocznik Orientalistyczny (in press).
- "Anonymous Hanmun Pairs in Korean and other East Asian Languages", Journal of Chinese Linguistics, 15, 1 (Berkeley, 1987), 90-104.
- "Polysystemism and Co-systemism in Far Eastern Languages as a Problem of Linguistic Structure", Transactions of the International Conference of Orientalists in Japan, XXX (Tokyo, 1985), 78-92.
- "The Thematic-Rhematic Structure of Questions in Korean", Journal of Asian and African Studies, 32 (Tokyo, 1986), 27-36.
- "Gengo kōzō no mondai-to shite-no Higashi Ajia shogengo-ni okeru tataikaisei-to kyōtaikaisei (japan genogaku-no shiten-kara mita kangō shakuyō yoso-no mondai)", NihonGogaku, 11 (Tokyo, 1986), 42-49.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

In September 1985 the University of Stockholm accepted the second batch of students for the 7-semester study program of the Far East, which was initiated in 1983. From among the ca. thirty students, five have chosen to specialize in Korean. During the summer of 1986, three students from the first batch specializing in Korean spent three months in Seoul for intensive language training. This sojourn in Seoul was made possible largely thanks to the generosity of the Korea Research Foundation.

During the academic year of 1984-85, the Korean Section of the University of Stockholm was visited by Dr. Jin Jing from the Academy of Sciences in Beijing. Dr. Jin Jing, who is of Korean descent, specializes in modern comparative literature.

Dr. George Totten, Director of the Center for Pacific Asia Studies (founded in 1984), served as discussant on a panel, "South Korea in 1988: Comparative and Global Contexts", at the national meeting of the International Studies Association in Anaheim, California in April 1984.

The director of the Swedish department at Hankuk [Han'guk] University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, Prof. Pyun Kwang-soo [Pyön Kwangsul], spent a year at the University of Stockholm (January 1986 to January 1987) in order to complete his doctoral thesis on contrastive analysis of Swedish and Korean phonology.

Publications:

- Seung-hog Cho [Cho Sünghok], 朝鮮 (tsosen), 朝月 (asa), 漢 (aya) ni tsuite, in Tsukishima Hiroshi hakushi kanreki kinen Kokugaku ronshū (Essays on the Study of Languages: Commemorative Volume for Prof. Tsukushima Hiroshi) (Tokyo, 1986), pp. 534-562.
- Pyun Kwang-soo, "Interference in Korean Speakers' Pronunciation of Swedish Consonants", Journal of the University of Foreign Studies (Seoul, 1986).
- Staffan Rosén, "Language Policy and Linguistic Theory in Medieval Korea", paper presented at the Symposium on Minorities in China, Santa Barbara (January 1986)
- Zhi Minje [Chi Minjel], "Sweden ti ümsönghak" (Phonetic Studies in Sweden), MalSORI (Journal of the Phonetic Society of Korea), 9-10 (June 1985), 21-27.

SWITZERLAND

Zürich

During 1986 Dr. Martina Deuchler spent two months in Korea and two months in the United States finalizing some points in her forthcoming book The Confucian Transformation of Korea. She was invited to give lectures at the Institute of Ethnology (Academia Sinica, Taipei), the University of California (Berkeley), the University of Illinois (Urbana), and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University, Medford).

On the weekend of 6-7 December 1986, the second annual Korean studies symposium, jointly sponsored by the University of Tübingen and the University of Zürich was held in Zürich. The general theme was "Korea in Spannungsfeld seiner Nachbarn - Bemerkungen zu geistigen, literarischen und diplomatischen Kontakten" (Korea Between her Neighbors: Remarks on Intellectual, Literary, and Diplomatic Contacts), and six papers were presented.

Publications by Martina Deuchler:

- "Reject the False and Uphold the Straight: Attitudes Toward Heterodox Thought in Early Yi Korea", in The Rise of Neo-Confucianism in Korea, ed. Th. William de Bary and JäHyun Kim Haboush (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1985), pp. 375-410.
- "Korea: Assimilation und Eigenständigkeit", Asiatische Studien, XI, 1 (1986), 57-71.

U. S. S. R.

The following information was kindly supplied by L. R. Koncevich, continuing his earlier publication lists (Newsletters 7, pp. 24-25, and 9, p. 49).

Publications in 1984-1986:

- M. N. Pak, with Wayne Patterson, "Russian Policy toward Korea before and during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95", Journal of Korean Studies, 5 (1984), 109-119.
- M. Ye. Trigubenko, ed., The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). 272 pp. (In the series Economics and Politics of Foreign Socialist Countries).
- B. V. Sinitsyn, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea) (Moscow: Znaniye, 1985). 63 pp.
- G. V. Gryaznov, et al., eds., Experience of Building Socialist Economies in the Countries of Asia (Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos) (Moscow: Nauka, 1986). 292 pp.

Reports: U.S.S.R.

- V. I. Shipayev, South Korea and the World Capitalist Economy (Moscow: Nauka, 1986). 288 pp.
 - L. R. Koncevich, "Forum of European Koreanologists", Journal of the Peoples of Asia and Africa, 6 (Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Institute of Oriental Studies and Institute of Africa, 1986), 138-140. [Review of the 1986 AKSE meeting in Bochum].
 - A. A. Kholodovich, Materials on the Grammar of the Korean Language of the Fifteenth Century (Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Institute of Oriental Studies and Institute of Africa, 1986). In the series Preliminary Publications of the Languages Department: #5, "Phonetics and Appendices" (with contributions from L. R. Koncevich), 68 pp.; and #6, "Morphology and Appendix", 64 pp.
- Degrees:
- Dr.Hist.: G. D. Tyagai, "Formation of the Ideology of the National Liberation Movement in Korea - The Early Period" (Moscow: Institute of Oriental Studies, 1986). 30 pp.
 - Dr.Hist.: Yu. M. Butin, "Korea in the Epoch of the Early States" (Leningrad: Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, 1986). 35 pp.
 - Dr.Hist.: R. Sh. Dzjarylgasinova, "The Ethnic Self-Consciousness of Koreans in the Early Age of Feudalism" (Moscow: Institute of Ethnography, 1986). 33 pp.
 - Cand.Phil.: O. S. Musayev, "The Adverb in Contemporary Korean" (Moscow: Institute of Oriental Studies, 1986). 22 pp.

NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations

The Newsletter editor would like to remind readers that information on dissertations, especially doctoral ones, is extremely useful for Newsletter readers, as it keeps us all informed of developments at the leading edge of our field. In addition, the information gets to Frank Joseph Shulman in Maryland, who inserts it into his serial publication Doctoral Dissertations on Asia: an Annotated Bibliographical Journal of Current International Research, this in turn brings our research to the attention of Asianists worldwide.

Professor Shulman has sent the Editor a copy of one of his recent papers: "Doctoral Dissertations on Asia: The Issue of Bibliographical Control and Access" (1986). Anyone interested to see this paper should write to the Editor.

[Correction: in Newsletter 9, p. 50, Patricia Polansky should be associated with the University of Hawaii Library.]

New Horizons in Korean Studies

On the following pages is a self-explanatory document from Kay and Eckart Dage on the glories of using computers for research and writing in Korean studies. The editor has simply reproduced their original printouts, the first page from a laser printer, the second from dot matrix.

PUBLICATIONS INFORMATION

New Bibliographies

Two important bibliographic works have recently been published by the Korean Cultural Research Institute of Ewha Womens University:

- Han'guk minsok kwan'gye charyo mongnok (Bibliography of Korean Folk Culture) (1983). 163 pp.
- Han'guk minsok kwan'gye nonmun mongnok (Article Index of Korean Folk Culture) (1984). 165 pp.

Korean and Korean-American Studies Bulletin

[For a general description, see Newsletter 9, p. 54.] The address for this publication has changed to: 703A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520, U.S.A. Dr. Hesusng Chun Koh has now established the East Rock Institute, which publishes the Bulletin and a number of other works, and sponsors the Korean and Korean-American Studies Archives. Enquiries should be addressed to Dr. Koh at the above address.

Word Processing and Han'gŭl

At the AKSF meeting in Bochum Rob Provine asked us to write a brief note on our experiences with word processors and han-gŭl (or, more strictly speaking, the McCune-Reischauer system). I could say we use a computer that is IBM PC compatible with a dot matrix printer and, for software, PC-Write, and the computer freaks among you would say "aha". Since I believe that many of you could profit from a word processor for whom this sentence sounds much more exotic than Chinese characters, I shall attempt to use simple English language that anyone can understand, even a layman as I was less than a year ago.

When we finally decided (or let ourselves be persuaded) that we needed a computer, we decided on one that is IBM PC compatible, because of the great variety of software that is available for such computers. There are many things you can do with a computer, so before making the decision, you should ask yourself a number of questions. The first is, of course, "how much can I afford to spend?", followed by "what can I get for the money?". Then the question is whether you only want a word processor, i.e., a machine that helps you to write your manuscripts more efficiently, by simplifying rewriting, and with which you can produce such unusual characters as ŏ, ȳ, ŭ and ũ. Or do you use a lot of tables and diagrams in your work? There are calculating programs that do all the work for you. You only have to type in the data. Perhaps you would like to catalog your own private Korean library, so when we ask you if you have any material on innovations in Korean agriculture in the 17th century, you can have the computer search for it. There are library programs for this purpose. Or you may have large amounts of data, be it historical, linguistic or what not, that you need to store and sort for your next masterpiece. Ask what type of programs (software) are available for the computer you are interested in and what you can do with them. Also ask how much data it can handle. It is frustrating to find out that your computer is too small to do what you want to do with it.

Now back to the actual word processing. We chose a dot matrix printer, because it allows you to define special characters, such as the diacritical marks that the McCune-Reischauer

system uses. The disadvantage is that the print doesn't look as good as with some other printers, but it is good enough for most purposes. And other printers don't give you this option. We have overcome this disadvantage by having a program written so that the university's laser printer can print directly from our diskettes (the little plastic discs that look like very small records that your computer writes on to). This program also includes the McCune-Reischauer diacritical marks. So when we need high quality printing, the laser printer can do it.

There are many different word processing systems. We feel fortunate that we began our computer experience with PC-Write. PC-Write has several advantages. First it's cheap and can be freely copied. Second, it allows you a high degree of freedom, and you can see on your screen exactly what the printer is going to print and easily make changes of all kinds. You can use the special characters you have defined without having to make any changes in the program itself, which is something only an expert can do. All you have to do is press the key that says "alt" and type in the number you have designated for the character, instead of a normal letter or other character.

If I have whetted your appetite, but you are still hesitant, you are welcome to write us and ask for information. And now if Rob still has room, perhaps we can include a brief sample from our printer and from the laser printer. An appropriate example might be the original sentence chosen by McCune and Reischauer to demonstrate their system:

Han'gŭl undongŭn Yŏnsan-gun choé irŭŏ k'ŏn aegunŏi
tanghayŏtta.

Kay and Eckart Dege
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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION
OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

To all members of the Association:

At the Membership Meeting of the Association on 26 April 1987 during the 1987 annual conference in Stockholm, the President, Dr. Daniel Bouchez, gave formal notice that the Council had proposed an amendment to the Association's Constitution. This notice was in accordance with the stipulation in Article 12 of the Constitution that members must be notified of any proposed amendments at least six months before the next membership meeting. The text of the Constitution is printed in Newsletter I (February 1978), pages 2-4. Members of the Association who were not at the Stockholm meeting are hereby informed of the proposal.

The purpose of the amendment is to expand the categories of membership of the Association. Specifically, it is proposed to change Article 4, "MEMBERSHIP", as follows:

Original text:

4. "The Association shall consist of ordinary members and corporate members.

Membership is open to all persons and institutions in Europe with a serious academic interest in Korea.

Applications and proposals for membership are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Association, and decided upon by the Council of the Association,"

Proposed amendment:

4. "The Association shall consist of ordinary members, associate members and corporate members.

Ordinary membership is open to all persons permanently resident in Europe with a serious academic interest in Korea.

Associate membership is open to all persons with a serious academic interest in Korea, but not permanently resident in Europe. Associate members do not have voting rights in the membership meetings and cannot be elected to the Council.

Corporate membership is open to institutions with a serious interest in supporting academic studies on Korea in Europe. Corporate members do not have voting rights.

Applications and proposals for membership in any category are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Association, and decided upon by the Council of the Association,"

Any member wishing to comment on the amendment proposal is invited to write to the President, whose address is given inside the front cover of this Newsletter.

REQUEST FOR NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

All members of AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit material to the Newsletter editor for inclusion in Newsletter 11, which should appear at the end of 1987 or early in 1988. Any information pertaining to academic Korean studies in Europe will be welcome, and submissions may be in English, German, or French. Worthwhile information includes, but is not limited to:

- New courses and changes in existing courses in any studies related to Korea.
- New research work relating to Korea and significant progress on work reported previously.
- Publications relating to Korea.
- Conferences, seminars, exhibitions, and similar events of interest to Koreanists in Europe.
- Short items on topics of interest which are not yet at the stage of publication but which might be of help to other members.
- Requests for information on Korean studies which other members might be able to provide.
- Changes of address of members and institutions.
- Material which should have been included in earlier Newsletters.
- Solicitations for scholarly contributions.

The final date for receiving materials to be included in Newsletter 11 is 1 November 1987.

All communications concerning the Newsletter should be addressed to:

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