



THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

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THE 1987 CONFERENCE

The eleventh annual Conference of the Association was held at the Star Hotel, Sollemtuna, Sweden, from 23 to 27 April 1987. Cost and distance accounted for a somewhat smaller number of participants than usual, about sixty. They came from the Peoples Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (BRD and DDR), Great Britain, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. Guests of the Conference included Dr. Moon Hong-joo [Mun Hongju], President of the Academy of Korean Studies, Dr. Park Il-jae [Pak Ilchae], President of the Korea Research Foundation, Dr. Lee Yonghee [Yi Yonghŭi], President of the Daewoo [Taeu] Foundation, Dr. Yun Pongsok, Director of the Center for Korean Studies of Inha University, Dr. Hong Samyung [Hong Samyŏng], of the Korea Research Foundation, Dr. Choung Haechang [Chŏng Haechang], of the Academy of Korean Studies, and Professors Chŏng Yangwan (Sŏngsin University), Kang Sinhang (Sŏnggyun [Gwan University]), Kim Chŏngbae (Koryŏ University), and Kim Yŏlgyu (Sŏgang University and Korea Research Foundation).

The fact that this year we were compelled to shorten the Conference by one day for financial reasons was one more justification for making a selection from among the presentations offered and for demanding that summaries be sent on time in keeping with the rules (four pages with reference notes). The result was better papers and livelier discussions - some papers gave rise to debates that will remain in memories, if not in the pages of the Newsletter.

Was it due to the comfort of the big luxury hotel? Was it rather due to the smooth efficiency and the smiles of the team of Swedish students gathered and led by Dr. Rosén? There was during this Conference a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere that made conversations and exchanges easier. And conversation is the thing that Koreanologists, isolated from each other by distances and boundaries, need most. The Arirang sung in unison at the reception given by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea was but the spontaneous expression of the delight of being together again.

The Association acknowledges with gratitude the generous grants made by the Korea Research Foundation, which made a special effort to meet the high cost of a conference in Sweden, and by the Daewoo Foundation. We are grateful also to Dr. Moon Hong-joo for providing a luncheon on behalf of the Academy of Korean Studies. On the practical side, the credit for the success of this Conference goes to Dr. Staffan Rosén, of Stockholm University.

Dr. Daniel Bouchez, President

## MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The President, Dr. D. Bouchez, declared the meeting open.

The President announced that the 1988 Conference would be held in Leiden, The Netherlands, tentatively from 26 March to 30 March. As this year, the duration would be 3½ days. Presenters of papers would be required to produce an advance four-page summary with reference notes, to enable a main discussant to work on the paper prior to the Conference. Also, after acceptance of a paper, the presenter would have to prepare by conference time a one-page summary for Newsletter purposes. Since the number of offered papers had been increasing each year and the length of the Conferences shortening, it was necessary to have greater strictness; deadlines would need to be respected, so that the discussants would have time to prepare their comments. Some papers might be distributed and discussed, but not actually read out.

Dr. G. Barnes commented that the paper presenters need to be informed sooner about the success of their application and also given the name of the chosen discussant. Mr. H. Sørensen felt that the time limit for papers should be more strictly enforced than it had been in the past. Dr. S. Rosén, speaking from immediate experience, re-emphasised that the summaries or texts of papers had to be submitted on time. Dr. Barnes stated that for discussion-only papers, there would be extra pressure on the discussant, who would require more complete materials. It was also generally felt that the Secretary should be informed by readers of their intended language of presentation.

The President reported on the status of the Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe: Volume I had appeared and been distributed; Volume II was printed; Volume III was finished, but might not yet have been printed. The President and Dr. W. Sasse would clarify the status. Future work included France, the USSR, and more; Judith Cherry (Sheffield University) was to have done this work, but had taken a non-academic job in Tokyo and would be unavailable. The Council was looking for suitable persons to carry out the final work.

The President reported that there was to be a meeting of the International Standards Organisation in Moscow in May. Dr. A. Fabre would attend and present one of three proposals for a standard transliteration system for Korean. The other two proposals would be from south and north Korea. The chief purpose of the exercise was to produce a standard transliteration for use with computers, not a romanization, so there was no real relation to phonetics.

The President reported on the Festschrift offered to Dr. W. E. Skillend: there were twenty papers, thirteen in English (including two translated from Russian), six in French, and one in German. The work was well underway, but editing was taking a great deal of time since there were many texts in non-native English.

There had been ten new requests for membership presented to the Council, all of which were approved:

Károly Fendler (Hungary)  
Ritva Lehonkoski (Finland)  
Jukka Lietonen (Sweden)  
Per Nylén (Sweden)  
Charlote Vesterlund (Sweden)  
Hiroshi Kishida (Sweden)  
Mina Gillberg (Sweden)  
Kyoung-Aee Lena-Kim Arctaeadius (Sweden)  
Karin Linder (Sweden)  
Asa Pehrson (Sweden)

The President presented the Council's slate of nominees for the next Council:

President:	Dr. D. Bouchez
Vice-President:	Dr. W. E. Skillend
Secretary:	Dr. B. C. A. Walraven
Treasurer:	Dr. M. Deuchler
Members:	Dr. R. Huszcsa
	Dr. W. Sasse

The meeting unanimously elected the nominees.

The President reported that the Council had felt it a good idea, in view of the Association's increasing fraternisation with non-European scholars in Korean studies, to establish a new category of membership for which non-Europeans would be eligible. Members in the new Associate Member category would not be eligible for election to the Council, nor would they have voting rights. Setting up the new category of membership would require an amendment to the constitution, in keeping with article 12 of the constitution [Newsletter 1, p. 4]. The statutory notification of at least six months prior to the next membership meeting was hereby given, and the text of the amendment would be circulated to all members as part of Newsletter 10, due out shortly.

The Newsletter editor, pleading insanity, overwork, incompetence, and anything else he could think of, apologised for the lateness of Newsletter 10, hoping that it would be circulated in the near future. As usual, his pleas for mercy and remission of sentence were rejected with impunity, no one coming to his aid by demanding his replacement.

The President, on behalf of all participants at the Conference, offered hearty thanks to Dr. Staffan Rosén and his many young helpers who had made the Conference in Sollentuna an enormous success. After a tumultuous ovation, the meeting was adjourned.

R. C. Provine  
Newsletter Editor  
University of Durham

SUMMARIES OF 1987 CONFERENCE PAPERS

[Editor's note: The following summaries are essentially the work of the individuals concerned, though I have consistently employed McCune-Reischauer romanization (giving it in brackets after preferred spellings of personal names) and in some cases made slight editorial changes. These Conference papers are not mentioned in the Reports section of the Newsletter which begins on page 24.]

Gina L. Barnes (Cambridge, UK)

"Koguryō: Subsistence of an Early Korean Society"

Very little is known of Koguryō subsistence practices between AD 12 and 245, outside of what is recorded in the Chinese histories. A case is made here to view the Koguryō during this time mainly as a hunting people who were involved in extensive long-distance trade networks with both the lowland Chinese and the coastal Okcho. Horses and sable skins are known to have been given as tribute to the Chinese by the Koguryō, and symbols of rank were received from the commandary. Given the trade in contraband - mainly iron weapons and tools - over Han Dynasty borders, it is also feasible to postulate that the Koguryō were receiving iron implements in return for their mountain products. This hypothesis is strengthened by analogy to the 17th- and 18th-century Orogen hunters of northeastern China who were integrated into the Qing Dynasty border patrol and tribute network, receiving iron tools and grain in return for sable skin tribute.

The Chinese documents also state that the Koguryō conquered the coastal Okcho to the southeast and received tribute from them of grain, fish, seafoods and cloth. Women are also known to have moved between coastal and mountain communities. Rather than a one-way tribute system, a symbiotic exchange of coastal and mountain products can be postulated - with horses and mountain products moving against the coastal products. The mechanism of exchange can be hypothesized, on the basis of analogy with the inland *linggit* of the American northwest, to have been kinship relations facilitated by long-term residence of some Koguryō on the coast - a fact which is historically attested.

Libuše Boháčková (Prague)

"Yanagi Soetsu and his Relation to Korea"

The art critic Yanagi Muneyoshi (1889-1961), known also as Yanagi Soetsu, is undoubtedly one of the most outstanding personalities in the history of modern Korean-Japanese relations. An early encounter with the aesthetious beauty of Chosŏn dynasty ceramics gave him a life-long aesthetic orientation and later led to his founding of the *mingei* movement for appreciation and fostering of art based on folk tradition.

Yanagi's admiration for Korean culture and his sympathy for the Korean people resulted in his intensive journalistic and other activities aiming to promote Korean self-confidence and the propagation of Korean art in Japan as well as in Korea itself. Together with his close friend Asakawa Takumi he collected Korean art and in 1924 succeeded in founding the Chosŏn *minsok* *musulgwŏn* in Seoul. At present the collections are kept at the National Central Museum in Seoul.

During his many journeys to Korea Yanagi was usually accompanied by his wife Kaneko, a singer who gave recitals the profit of which was mostly donated to the Museum fund or to Korean people afflicted with various calamities - earthquake in the Kando region in 1923, floods in Korea in 1925, etc.

Yanagi manifested his concern for and solidarity with the Korean people persecuted by the Japanese in connection with the liberation movement in 1919 in several articles, considerably mutilated by censorship. Even after the opening of the Chosŏn *minsok* *musulgwŏn*, Yanagi often travelled to Korea to give lectures, to open special exhibitions and to collect Korean art for his *Nihon mingei-kan* in Tokyo. In 1984 Yanagi Soetsu was commemorated by a distinction for his merits in the field of culture awarded by the Korean government.

Chŏng Yangwan (Seoul)

"On the *Saga-si* (Four Masters' Poetry) in the late Chosŏn Dynasty"

Yi Tŏngmu (1741-1793), Yu Tŭkkong (1749 - ?), Pak Chega (1750-1805), and Yi Sŏgu (1754-1825) are known as the *Saga* (Four Masters) or *Hu saga* (Later Four Masters). Yu Kŭm, Yu Tŭkkong's uncle, visited China with their works in 1777 and published a book named *Han-ke chin-yen chi* (*Han-ŭek kŏnyŏn chi*): the prefaces, by the Chinese literati Li Chou-yŭan and P'an T'ing-yŭn, use the phrase "*Saga* (Four Masters) and so forth", which is the origin of the appellation.

Though the Four Masters read many books and had a large circle of friends amongst the intellectuals of China, they never hesitated to write and create poetry and other writings on the reality of Chosŏn with their (or the Chosŏn people's) own voice, using the colloquial expressions and proverbs native to Chosŏn and doing their best to do that creatively with the strong consciousness of being Korean (or one of the Chosŏn people).

I think it should be noted and valued as it is in the Korean history of the *Hansŏ* that the Four Masters' poetry was the first to be worthy of the real poetry of Chosŏn's own, that the Chosŏn people would and should write as the Chosŏn people. In brief, the Four Masters preferred creativity to platitude, and originality to imitation. They tried to write poems on the reality of Chosŏn with the Chosŏn people's own voice, based on the ideas of *Sirhak*.

Czof Mia Za [Ch'oe Myōngjōng] (Warsaw)  
 "Development of Korean Buddhism in Poland"

It is interesting to know that Korean Buddhism has begun to develop in the heart of Europe, in particular in a country belonging to the Eastern political system. The Buddhism widespread in Poland is Zen. In this paper, the author has not considered Zen philosophy as such, but has described in detail the organizational side.

The development of the Korean Zen idea in Poland dates back to the autumn of 1978. In September, Sungsan Sōnsa, a Korean living in the United States, arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Polish painter Antoni Szostek. During his stay there, Sōnsa mobilized the Zen sympathizers in Warsaw and Cracow and presented a lecture to them.

In 1979, Sōnsa invited three Poles to visit the United States and then went with them to South Korea where they were educated in Zen ideas. After returning home, the Poles began organizing Korean Zen temples in various towns, and in 1981 they officially entered the State register.

There are now five Zen temples in Poland:

1. Toamsa (Warsaw)
2. Tomyōngsa (Cracow)
3. Simch'ōngsa (Gdańsk)
4. Simyōngsa (Łódź)
5. Simgaksa (Lublin)

Every autumn Sungsan Sōnsa comes to Poland for a month, allowing the organization of different celebrations among Zen sympathizers, including the popularization of Korean Zen.

Eckart Dege (Kiel)

"South Korea's Industrialization  
 and its Geographical Implications"

South Korea's industrialization took place in three stages. Beginning with light consumer goods industries, it progressed to the production of intermediate products in heavy industry and finally to the production of capital goods. Each of these stages was based on the previous one and stimulated the following one. Each stage began with an import substitution phase and rapidly changed over into an export phase. This process of industrialization via backward linkages starting from light industry gave South Korea's industrial structure its present depth and functional integration.

Each of the three stages of industrialization had its own specific locational needs. Thus the end result of the industrialization process was a completely new regional structure.

Briefly described, these stages are:

(1a) Import substitution industrialization, light consumer goods (textiles, rubber shoes, foodstuffs), since 1953, concentrated in the main population centers, especially Seoul.

(1b) Export industrialization, light consumer goods (textiles, clothing, wigs, plywood), since 1962, same locations.

(2a) Import substitution industrialization, intermediate heavy industry and chemical products (basic chemicals, cement, steel), since 1973, new industrial belt on the southeast coast.

(2b) Export industrialization, intermediate heavy industry and chemical products (chemicals, cement, steel, including ships), since 1978, same location as (2a).

(3a) Import substitution industrialization, capital goods (machinery, automobiles, electronics), since 1982, tendency toward concentration in the capital region with its good access to research and information.

(3b) Export industrialization, capital goods (automobiles, electronics), since 1985, electronics concentrated in the new "technopolis" of Taejōk, in order to avoid having the capital region become the sole development pole again.

Thus the regional differentiation of South Korean industry shows that by consolidating and integrating the industrial structure it has been possible to reduce the disparities that had developed at the beginning of industrialization. In so doing it has been possible to initiate a more balanced regional development.

Martina Deuchler (Zürich)

"A Study of Secondary Sons in Chosōn Korea"

The status of secondary sons developed as a consequence of social policies created by the Confucian legislators at the beginning of the Chosōn dynasty. The problems surrounding their status plagued social consciousness and stirred controversy throughout the dynasty because of the domestic and political implications. A study of secondary sons throws light on the inner workings of the Chosōn dynasty and points up a social phenomenon which was uniquely Korean. Social, ritual, and political aspects of the problem were discussed.

Socially, the secondary son problem originated from the separation of wives: only the primary wife (ch'ō) could be the provider of the direct lineal heir in a structured patrilineal descent group, whereas the sons of secondary wives (ch'ōp) were of marginal importance for the propagation of the descent line. Ritually, secondary sons (ch'ōpcha) of commoner mothers were, during the fifteenth century, acceptable substitutes if a direct lineal heir was lacking. Increasingly, however, they lost their ritual qualifications. Secondary sons were also subjected to numerous restrictions in the public sphere; most serious was their being barred from taking the civil service examinations. Around the middle of the sixteenth century, however, attempts were made to open to secondary sons of commoner origin the road to limited public careers. Under King Yōngjō, there was a marked liberalization of the secondary sons' political role. Because the problem was, however, an eminently social issue, no amount of public "freedom" was going to remove the

barriers for the secondary sons' function within the domestic sphere.

Károly Fendler (Budapest)

"The Image of Korea in Hungary before 1945"

In view of the geographical distance and historical differences between the two countries, it is quite surprising how many fundamentally objective sources we can find about the Korean internal and international situation in the Hungarian press, scientific and other editions, including travel books (of missionaries as well) at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The illustrations and pictures in certain publications are also remarkable, mainly in ethnographical respects.

Of the Hungarian books of that time, an excellent one is that of the count Peter VAY, a bishop: gróf VAY Péter, *Kelet császárai és császárságai* (Emperors and Empires of the East), published in Budapest in 1906 (462 pages). The count made a long journey through Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan, and for 140 pages he writes about his visit to Korea in November and December of 1902, his meetings and talks with King Kojong, with the crown prince Sunjong, and with Korean politicians. In detail, with thorough grounding and political discernment, he deals with the internal situation of Korea (political demonstrations, etc.) and with the great powers' struggle about Korea. His work is inspired with deep sympathy to the country and to her people.

This sympathy toward the Korean people characterizes the Hungarian press reports on the victory of Song Kich'ong, Marathon winner in the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936. The long reports and interviews with photos stressed that he was of Korean nationality, and long after the end of the Games the papers and books returned to his excellent role.

Jozef Genzor (Bratislava)

"On the Category of Number in Korean"

Existence of the plural in Korean is a relatively new phenomenon. It seems to be conditioned by two factors: 1) internal and 2) external. The first is linked to the development of the language (intralinguistic) and the society (extralinguistic). Intralinguistic elements include changes in vocabulary and grammar. Extralinguistic elements include complexity of life and necessity to express reality more precisely, with a greater degree of accuracy and a lesser degree of homonymity. External aspects include the influence or impact of other languages which can be either direct or indirect.

The most common way of expressing the category of number in Korean is the suffix -tŭl which is regularly attached to nouns and pronouns. The suffix may be added not only to the nominal roots but also to their case endings, and it is also compatible with other

word classes. It can be combined either with Korean or with Sino-Korean words.

A second way of forming the plural in Korean is prefixal and is expressed with the prefix che-. It has almost disappeared and is used only in phraseology. This prefix can be combined only with Sino-Korean words.

Reduplication, the third way of expressing plurality in Korean, is rather rare. Within it, two groups may be distinguished: 1) plural with distributive meaning, and 2) multiplicity of separate objects, or nondistributive meaning.

The plural suffix in Korean is omitted in cases where nouns are combined with numerals and with words signifying quantity.

Ingeborg Göthel (Berlin)

"The Role of the Popular Masses in the Defence of Korea's Independence in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century"

Starting from both the worsening domestic situation in Korea in the second half of the nineteenth century and the increased external threat faced by the country at that time, this lecture discussed the way in which the 1860 tonghak of Choe Ch'u (1824-1864) developed from a religious doctrine to a social and anti-colonial movement mobilizing large numbers of peasants into staging an armed uprising to improve their own situation and defend Korea's political independence. The lecture showed that tonghak was joined by several social classes and strata, which were each pursuing their own objectives and were therefore taking different views of what tonghak's aims should be, a fact that was bound to have an adverse effect on the impact of the movement.

Most of tonghak's supporters were peasants. Tonghak and the organizations that it set up provided a useful framework within which to ignite the mass uprising of peasants in 1894-95, which virtually everywhere turned into an act of self-defence against both the social evils at home and the threat posed to the country by the powers penetrating from abroad.

For want of time, the lecture could not go into the details of all the peasant campaigns and their principal social objectives. Instead, it concentrated on highlighting one of the most impressive achievements made by Korea's popular masses at the end of the nineteenth century: the defence of their country's political independence. This achievement is manifest in programme items, slogans, demands, poster inscriptions and letters produced by tonghak's leaders, and also in the death suffered by Ch'ôn Pongjun, the capable and consistent leader of the peasant army.

The lecture concluded with an assessment of the reasons behind the peasant army's defeat, underlining the historical merit of the rebellious rural masses, who regarded their struggle against the foreign invaders as one of their foremost concerns, simultaneously starting the tradition of popular battle for the defence of the

country, a battle that was to be resumed in the autumn of 1895, when the ŭihyŏng units went into action.

James H. Grayson (Madison, New Jersey)

"The Rev. Dr. John Ross and the Translation of the New Testament into Korean"

The question of how the first translation of the New Testament into Korean was accomplished has been of considerable interest to the younger generation of Korean church historians. Although the general outline has been known for some time, recent research has clarified various points. The work was initiated by and carried out under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. John Ross, an ordained missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland and native Gaelic speaker. Dr. Ross was unusually qualified for this task. He first studied Korean under a Korean merchant who came to Manchuria where Ross was located. The result of this study was a book, Corean Primer, possibly the oldest Korean language text. Next, a group of ten Koreans under Ross' supervision translated the New Testament from the Delegates' Version of the Chinese Bible. In the second stage, the entire text was re-translated from the Greek Bible. Following this, there were two further stages of redaction. The Gospel of Luke was printed in 1882 and the complete New Testament in 1887. Ross' translation was the means by which the first Protestant Christian communities were created in Korea before the arrival of foreign missionaries. It has also stood the test of time: most of the important theological terms which Ross chose are still in use today. Of those which fell out of use, many have been brought back into use in the most modern translation of the New Testament.

Alexandre Guillemez (Paris)

"l'utilisation des sapèques par une chamane (mansin)"

Les chamanes coréens utilisent divers supports pour leur divination. L'un d'entre eux, observé à Séoul en 1985, est constitué par un lot de sapèques (Yŏpchŏn). Le jet d'une trentaine de ces sapèques de différentes tailles (Grandes, moyennes, petites) permet d'obtenir des configurations interprétées comme des signes divinatoires, appelés chŏmkkwae et structurées en fonction de la mentalité traditionnelle. Ces signes sont en relation avec les problèmes familiaux, l'emploi, l'argent, la maladie, les malheurs administratifs. Ils expriment les problèmes d'une clientèle soumise aux changements rapides de la vie urbaine: éclatement de la famille traditionnelle, instabilité des couples, de l'emploi, de la circulation fiduciaire, et témoigne, indirectement, de la protection relationnellement efficace assurée par les hôpitaux. Le terme chŏmkkwae, signe divinatoire, est employé par cette mansin pour désigner une pratique qui n'a rien à voir avec le livre des transformations (Iching).

Gregory Henderson (Cambridge, MA)

"The Question of Korean Aesthetics"

Korean pre-modern art is an increasingly established, active field. But pre-20th-century Korean aesthetics is either unknown or unstudied. Moreover, at least one seedbed of aesthetics development, seriously discussed and catalogued collecting, seems curiously fallen before 1840. No major, continuous royal collection marks the uniquely continuous Yi dynasty. Why?

The majority of what we now consider Korean arts (ceramics, folk art, perhaps furniture) was produced by lower classes with a substantial slave component. There is some evidence that pre-1840 Korean intellectuals did not consider such art worthy of the aesthetic formulation of collecting they occasionally bestowed on painting-calligraphy.

Ironically, Japanese aesthetes, not Korean, from 1550 on, formulated for non-court Yi ceramics the chief surviving and only widely-known aesthetic of pre-modern Korean art: the tea aesthetic. Other hypotheses are needed and should emerge after study. The further inquiry and hypotheses the question of Korean aesthetics requires will cast interesting general light on Korean culture.

Keith Howard (Belfast)

"Rhythmic Modelling in Korean Percussion Bands"

This paper was concerned with the percussion music generally termed nongŭk that has a place both in professional (urban) and amateur (rural) groups. I focused on bands playing in Chindo, Chŏlla Province as my rural examples and Kim Pŏngsŏp and Samul Nori [Samullori] as representative of professional musicians living in Seoul. I tried to present an analysis of the rhythmic patterning played by each group or musician in a way that respected both Western analytical techniques and Korean perceptions. Thus, I began by abstracting archetype models for individual patterns played with some differing surface construction by four Chindo bands and showed how a principle of deviation from the model provided the basis for variation. Then, by taking solo performers from the island, I showed the evolution of sequential development which, in the music of Kim Pŏngsŏp and Samul Nori, becomes further structured as a set of motifs, each individual rhythmic pattern relating as much to other patterns played in close temporal proximity as to an underlying model. Interestingly, established Western analysis deals with only one style of variation, be it deviation or motif, and so it may be suggested that Korean percussion music may provide the basis for a more thorough and wide-ranging analysis system.

Romuald Huszcza (Warsaw)

"The Problem of Personal Pronouns in East Asian Languages and the Category of Honorifics"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter]

Kang Sinhang (Seoul)

"A Study of the Change of Sino-Korean Dentals"

After the invention of Hunmin chôngŭm in the 15th century, Koreans were able to describe the traditional sounds of Sino-Korean with new letters. We have the following materials of this kind:

1) Tongguk chôngŭm (1447) was the first yŭn-shu that described the traditional sounds of Sino-Korean after the invention of Hunmin chôngŭm. This yŭn-shu pointed out, in its preface, special features of Sino-Korean in the 15th century - dental (sŏltŭm) and prepalatal (sŏlssanŭm), for example, were regarded the same as dental.

2) Hunmong chohoe (1527) was a textbook of Chinese characters for children which included 3,360 characters. This work included a description of the traditional sounds of Sino-Korean.

In addition, there are many Chinese books translated into Korean that include descriptions of the sounds of Sino-Korean. They, too, regarded dental and prepalatal as dental.

Korean yŭn-shu all contain the sounds of Chinese characters both in Korea and in China, but some of them include "model sounds". For example, by the 18th century all dental (except n) connected with -i and -y- were changed into palatalized sounds (affricates). In these yŭn-shus, however, only prepalatal sounds were seen to change.

Until now, some scholars have thought that the sounds of Sino-Korean have been influenced very much by the change of phonemes of the Chinese language, especially by Ancient Chinese. But considering the change of dental, we can conclude that the sounds of Sino-Korean after the Ancient Chinese era have been developed independently without much influence from the change of Chinese. Thus it seems that the sounds of Sino-Korean were already fixed in the Archaic era (preceding the Ancient era) and have developed independently from changes in Chinese. My suggestion, therefore, is that we study first the relationship between archaic sounds and the sounds of Sino-Korean, and then apply the results to the historical study of the phonemes of the Korean language.

Songmoo Kho [Ko Songmu] (Helsinki)

"Two Korean Students in Central Europe in the 1930s:  
Han Hŭngsu and To Chôngho"

After 1910, young Koreans no longer had the possibility of academic study, and many Koreans moved to the far east or northeast of China. In connection with the establishment of the USSR, some Koreans went to central European countries (e.g. Austria, Czechoslovakia) via the Trans-Siberian Railway to study in the 1920s and 30s. Their number is estimated as being at most 10. Of these, Han Hŭngsu and To Chôngho deserve special consideration because their activities are directly connected with the development of Korean studies in Europe and the study of prehistory in Korea. The purpose of this paper is not to make a survey of their scientific results but to describe their life while studying.

To Chôngho (b. 1905 in Hamhung, d. 1982 probably in Pyongyang) studied history of the University of Vienna from 1933, receiving his doctorate in 1935. He had earlier studied Chinese history and English at Yenching University in Peking (1928-1930), and social philosophy and social history at the University of Frankfurt am Main (5 semesters from 1930). Starting in the autumn semester of 1936, To taught Japanese in a school for adults in Vienna and at the same time carried out research on prehistory, but he lost employment when the school was closed at the beginning of 1938. In the autumn of 1938 he wrote to Prof. Ramstedt (1873-1950) at the University of Helsinki asking about the possibility of getting a job as a lecturer in either Korean or Japanese, but he received no answer from Ramstedt. He left Austria in October 1940 for Korea, where he had nothing to do. After going to Japan for 3 years (1942-45), he returned to Korea to become a professor at Kim Il-sŏng University. He carried out several excavations revealing the existence of paleolithic culture in Korea (e.g. Chit'am-ni excavations). It turns out that To Chôngho was the same as To Yŭho, a name by which he is better known in the academic world. Why did he change his name? When he became a professor at Kim Il-sŏng University, his guarantor was Yi Kangguk, an active member of the Namno Faction in the later 1940s.

Han Hŭngsu (b. 1909 in Kaesŏng, d. probably 1950s in Pyongyang) published an article "Chosŏn ūi kŏsŏk munhwa yŏn'gu" (Study of Megalithic Culture in Korea) in the Chindan hakpo (1935), which is considered a pioneer work in this field in Korea. Being from a relatively rich family, he had the possibility to continue his studies in Czechoslovakia to which he came via Poland in 1936. But from 1939 to 1945 he had a hard time in Prague. During this time he had a strong influence on the instigation of Koreanology in Czechoslovakia (later led by Alois Pultr, b. 1906) and wrote a long article in German ("Korea, Yesterday and Today"), which was translated into Czech in 1949. In 1948 he was invited as a professor to Kim Il-sŏng University, but nothing is known about the last years of his life. There is some evidence that he was purged in the mid 1950s.

Since Koreanology now has a firm base in Europe, it is also time to observe the history of Koreanology in Europe. The writer has used materials about To Chôngho preserved in the archives at the Universities of Helsinki and Vienna. Prof. Yu. N. Mazur in Moscow



has also given valuable information about To, for which the writer expresses his gratitude.

Kim Jung Bae [Kim Chôngbae] (Seoul)

"A Study on the Yong Kang-dong Silla Tomb in Kyôngju"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter]

L. R. Koncevich (Moscow)

"Onomastics in the Ancient Korean Myth of Tan'gun"

Many things in onomastics in the myth of Tan'gun remain incomprehensible. To find a way forward, I made a complete onomasticon based on all the fragments of the myth retained in literary monuments of the 13th to 15th centuries, folk beliefs and shamanistic rituals. Also, I classified the onomastic material by means of a strict separation of mythological from historical facts (including historico-geographical objects), of the original items (Ancient Korean) and borrowed ones (Ancient Indian, Chinese, etc.), as well as by means of differentiation of the original form of proper names in the myth itself and their remnants and identifications by medieval authors with real toponyms and anthroponyms of a given epoch, and, at last, their modern scientific identifications.

In the onomasticon the general forms of proper names are written in capital letters and the variants in small letters:

#### A. Theonyms

1. The Ancient Indian mythical personages: HWAN-IN, Chesôk'ch'ôn, Sangje, Ch'ônshin; HWAN-UNG (or Ung), Hwan-ung Ch'ônwang, Tan-ung Ch'ônwang; the GRANDDAUGHTER [HWAN-IN]; the GRANDSON of SOKCHE
2. The Ancient Chinese mythical personages: P'ungbaek (FENG-PO), Usa (YU-SHI), Un-sa (YUN-SHI), Habæk (HE-PO)
3. The Ancient Korean mythical personages:
  - a) anthropomorphic ones: TAN'GUN, Tan'gun-Wangôm, Gun; the DAUGHTER of [the SPIRIT] PISOAP HABÆK, the Daughter of [the spirit] Sôha Habæk; PURU; KO CHU-MONG
  - b) zoomorphic ones: the BEAR; the TIGER
  - c) the spirits of trees: the SPIRIT of the TAN-TREE (Tan-susin)
  - d) the mountain spirits: the SPIRIT of the ASADAL MOUNTAIN

B. The Ancient Chinese legendary and semi-legendary personages: KAO (or Yao), Yao, Tang-Kao, Tang-Yao; HU-WANG (or Wu-wang), Wu-wang; CHI-TZU (or Chi-tzu, Kor. Kija), Kija; YU, HU-TING (or Wu-ting), Hu-ting of Yin, Wu-ting of Yin, Wu-ting of Shang

#### C. Dynastic titles:

1. Chinese: YU, TANG; HSIA; SHANG (YIN); CHOU
2. Korean: WANGGOM CHOSON (or Tan'gun Chosôn); Kija Chosôn, KOLGURYO]

#### D. Ethnonyms and names of old states:

CHOSON (Kochosôn), Wangôm Chosôn, Huchosôn; SIRÂ; KORYE; the SOUTHERN and NORTHERN OKCHO; the EASTERN and NORTHERN PUYO; YE and MAEK; NINE FAMILIES OF YI

#### E. Toponyms:

1. Mythotoponyms and Ancient Korean toponyms: ASADAL[SAN], Kunghol[san] (or Panghol[san]), Kûmmidal; PARAK[ISAN]; MUYOPSAN; SAMWI; T'ARBÆK[ISAN]; SINSI; PISOAP; Sôha; P'YONG-YANGSONG; CHANDANKGYONG; WANGOM[SONG]
2. Medieval and modern Korean toponyms: PAEKCHU; KARSŎNG; SOGYONG; P'YONGYANG; KUWOLSAN; MUNHWA; MYOHYANGSAN; HICH'ON; CHONGHYONGBU
3. Ancient Chinese toponyms: T'USHAN

Lee Yong Hee [Yi Yonghûi] (Seoul)

"A Report on the Tasan Project  
Supported by the Daewoo Foundation"

[Ed. note: this was an informal presentation in which Prof. Lee described and demonstrated the more formal results of the Project, i.e. publications and conferences, and answered questions regarding the Project. Readers are referred to the published descriptions in Tæu chædan sosik (The Daewoo [Tæu] Foundation Newsletter), 19 (Spring 1987), and Sôp dokosô (Report of Projects) (Seoul: Tæu chædan, 1986).]

Ritva Lehonkoski (Helsinki)

"Topic Continuity in Korean"

This paper concentrates on how topics are continued or discontinued in Korean, and the patterns found in Korean texts are compared with devices used in English. The term 'topic' is treated from a functional point of view. As the linguistic phenomena in question stretch over whole texts they are usually not as apparent as syntactic and lexical differences between languages. Nevertheless they affect the accuracy and the naturalness of our language use.

The topic continuity patterns in Korean and in English are remarkably different. This was illustrated by contrasting diagrams describing information structure of both Korean and English texts. In this way one can study the introduction of new participants and the establishing of equi-topic chains together with different markers and linguistic devices co-occurring with them. The method sheds light on phenomena which can not be explained solely by means of traditional sentence grammar, such as the use of -in/nin versus -i/ka, and zero anaphora.

Li Ogg [Yi Ok] (Paris)

## "A Multi-Faceted Examination of the Tan'gun Myth"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter.]

Mariana I. Nikitina (Leningrad)

## "The Myth of the Female-Sun and her Parents and Buddhism"

This paper is a short presentation of some results of continuing work on the reconstruction of the Myth of the Female-Sun and her Parents, and the whole mythological cycle connected with the Female-Sun. The myth has not been preserved in Korean culture as a myth-narrative but exists only in the form embodied in ritual. At the same time, the myth of the Female-Sun is the "basic" Korean myth and is maximally significant for ancient and medieval Korean culture.

The characters of the myth are the Turtle-Mountain-Island, the Snake-Dragon, the Female-Sun, and the husband of the Female-Sun. The Turtle and the Snake (Dragon) live in the sea and conceive the Daughter-Sun. The Turtle spits her out, having grown her in its head as an "object" (a handful of earth, a pearl, red jasper, a flower, etc.). The Snake extorts the object and "bears it up" in his girdle. The couple (Turtle + Snake) meet a youth on a road who, threatening the Snake/Dragon with death, takes from him the object and brings it to his house, where it turns into a beautiful girl who becomes the youth's wife. The husband for no reason insults the wife occupied with preparing food, weaving, etc., and she leaves his house and goes away into the sea, returning to the bosom-mouth of the mother (the Turtle-Mountain-Island). And so it happens, every day and every year.

The myth was reproduced in the state ritual in the course of which the sovereign played the role of the Husband of the Female-Sun. In connection with this, in the spring the ritual of "wedding" the sovereign with the Female-Sun was performed. It appears that during the period of consolidation of the power of the first sovereigns of the Unified Silla a variant of the ritual was created which envisaged the birth of a male infant as an "object".

Having reconstructed the "basic" Korean myth, we are able to trace the interrelations of the native mythological substrate and Buddhism within the limits of the culture of the Unified Silla and later. The first wave of Buddhism (3rd-4th cent.), in the absence of sufficient historical-cultural preconditions for its perception, did not leave any noticeable traces in Korean culture. The second wave (6th-7th cent.), on the contrary, was most significant by its consequences. Superposition of Buddhist personages on the personages of the native solar myth took place with regard for the community of their functions and attributes. Judging by all facts, the cult of Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Kwanm) was superposed on the cult of the Turtle-Mountain. The cult of the Female-Sun appears to have been superposed by several Buddhist deities, as was that of the Father-Snake.

The reconstruction of the "basic" myth and analysis of its interrelation with Buddhism enables us to make clear the typical features of this process - the process of interrelation of different cultural layers within the country.

L. B. Nikol'sky (Moscow)

## "Mobility of Affixes in Modern Korean"

The mobility of affixes, their ability to move within a word form as well as the possibility to use them with a part of speech other than they usually belong to, is conditioned mainly by the "one unit one meaning" correspondence which is peculiar to grammatical elements in modern Korean. At the same time, this explanation does not seem complete and exhaustive. I mean, for example, the use of the suffix *-tŭl* expressing plurality when it is not in its usual position after the stem of a noun ("chal-dŭl irha'jŏrai"). We cannot explain the mobility of *-tŭl* from the synchronic point of view and have to search for its cause in the history of the Korean language.

On the other hand the case inflections reveal the kind of mobility that may and ought to be explained by the agglutinative character of Korean: "Nuga iginŭnŭga munŭeda." "Kŕgŏsŭn chŏmŭmŭi sanŭja aninŭja-rŭl kambyŏnŭhagi wiŭhayŏ." "Sŭrŭmŭyŏn sil'ta chŏlmyŏn chot'a-rŭl kŭdaero natanaenda." These examples demonstrate the use of the case inflection in order to express the syntactic relations between word-combinations and the main and subordinate clauses.

The use of case inflections in this function becomes possible due to single-meaningness and mobile character of these affixes. Nevertheless such a usage would be quite impossible if in Korean there did not exist the method of syntactic equation of word-combinations and clauses with nouns.

Halina Ogarek-Czof (Warsaw)

## "Yuhwa'jŏn by Sin Ch'aeho"

Tanjae Sin Ch'aeho (1880-1936) - historian, great patriotic enlightenment thinker and anti-Japanese fighter - contributed greatly to the development of modern Korean literature. He emphasized the social function of literature and tried to use his novels as a tool of enriching the Koreans' knowledge of their own history.

One of his twelve novels, *Yuhwa'jŏn* (The Biography of Yuhwa) retells the first part of the founding myth of Koguryŏ. Though Sin Ch'aeho's version of the foundation myth of Koguryŏ differs in many aspects from the versions presented in the *Samguk sagi* of Kim Pusik and the *Samguk yusa* of Iryŏn, it consists of the main parts which were connected with sun worship and which proved the divine origin of the founder of Koguryŏ.

Sin Ch'aeho tried to describe Yuhwa's story in the more human dimension. Through his novel one can see social customs of Northern

and Eastern Puyo, the organization of these early states and some details of the ruling system. His novel may be classified as an attempt to reconstruct that old society. Of course, his literary vision of Puyo's society was based on his studies and on his deep knowledge of the ancient history of Korea. The novel could be used as an argument that Manchuria should be recognized as a major part of Korean territory in the past.

Inok Paek-Howard [Paek Inok] (Belfast)

"Nationalism as a Concept in the Music of Korea"

The assumption of this paper was that nationalistic ideas held by the government (who decide cultural policy), by scholars (who want to protect, teach and preserve indigenous music), and by the public lie behind the establishment of an image for Korean music that places it on a higher platform than it has enjoyed in the recent past.

A few points were raised through an investigation of the concept of tradition and the use of terms such as minjok umak ("people's music") and Han'guk umak ("Korean music").

It was concluded that nationalism as a concept has contributed to giving the populace a better understanding of their music, of musicians as members of society, and of their own cultural identity.

M. N. Pak (Moscow)

"Russian Policy Toward Korea Before and During the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95"

An objective historical study of Russo-Korean relations has been prevented, to a great extent, by the myth of "Russian threat" which was invented to justify the aggressive actions of the other powers under the pretext of defending the independence of Korea.

The goal of this paper is to clarify the actions of the Russian government in response to events in Korea before and during the Sino-Japanese War. Building on Soviet research works (especially the monographs by A. L. Narochitskii and B. D. Pak [listed below]) I attempt to show that from the 1860s Russian policy toward Korea was based upon security, aimed at defending its territory in the Far East, many thousands of miles from Central Russia, through taiga and impassable roads. For that reason the independence of Korea and the integrity of its territory were regarded by the Russian government as a guarantee of peace on the frontiers of the South Ussurian region.

The position taken by the Russian government (before and during the Sino-Japanese War) in defence of Korean independence, including the efforts to obtain the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Korea, contributed to the anti-Japanese struggle of patriotic forces of the Korean people, led by the anti-Japanese elements of the feudal

class, including the king and queen. Although subsequent Russian policy did not measure up to the expectations of the Korean people, it is obvious that the line taken by Russia played a dominant role in preventing Japanese domination in Korea immediately after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.

[A. L. Narochitskii, *Kolonialnaia politika kapitalisticheskikh derzhav na Dalnem Vostoke, 1860-1895* (The Colonial Policy of the Capitalist Powers in the Far East, 1860-1895) (Moscow, 1956). B. D. Pak, *Rossia i Koreia* (Russia and Korea) (Moscow, 1979).]

Youngsook Pak (London)

"A Korean Envoy Scroll at SOAS"

Throughout Korean and Japanese history the two countries have maintained close political and cultural relationships. In fact, as the Korean historian Yi Chinhui has pointed out, the periods of peaceful and courteous contact between the two countries lasted longer than the unfortunate turbulent times such as when Koryŏ was forced to aid the Mongol attempt to invade Japan in the 13th century, the Hideyoshi invasions in the 16th century, and the Japanese colonization of Korea in the modern period. Following the Hideyoshi invasions, which was equally disastrous for Hideyoshi himself since it led to the fall of the Hideyoshi clan, the Chosŏn court severed its diplomatic relations with Japan. A genuine attempt was made by Tokugawa Ieyasu and by successive Tokugawa Shoguns in the Edo period to restore friendly diplomatic relations with the Chosŏn kingdom. Initiatives were made to send a Chosŏn embassy in 1607 to Edo to re-establish cordial diplomatic relations, and subsequently there were eleven Korean embassies to Japan up to the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868. Thus, during a period of 260 years the two countries enjoyed an exceptionally congenial relationship, exchanging envoys and sending gifts on various occasions, for instance at the installation of a new Tokugawa Shogun.

The Korean embassies to Japan were large affairs, with over 300 members on each occasion, comprising three official envoys, bearing the Chosŏn king's letters to the Tokugawa Shogun, seals, and gifts. They were important events for the Japanese also, and were recorded in pictorial form as well as in documentary records. A number of such pictorial documents survive, in the form of long handscrolls or as woodblock prints. Most of them are preserved in Japan and until recently have been little known to the public. In 1986, to mark the twentieth anniversary of the re-establishment of Japanese and Korean diplomatic relations, a large exhibition of this material was held at the Tokyo National Museum and the Seoul National Museum. Subsequently, a number of publications on the subject have also appeared.

The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, has an exceptionally fine example of the genre, a large handscroll painted by an anonymous artist. In common with other examples, this handscroll gives a fascinating and faithfully recorded view, through Japanese eyes, of the arrival of the Korean embassy procession. Stylistic comparison with other materials sug-

gest that the SOAS scroll dates from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Helga Picht (Berlin)

"Chakka suŏp: Proletarian Writers about Themselves"

As the available records show, Korean proletarian literature began to be subjected to academic study in the DPRK in the 1950s. At first the studies were mainly influenced by such prominent members of the movement as Han Sŏrya, Ri Kiyŏng, Song Yŏng, Pak Paryang and Pak Seyŏng, who lived and worked in P'yŏngyang. As far as I know, South Korean research workers and Western publications have not yet paid any special tribute to Korea's proletarian literary movement, with the possible exception of Peter H. Lee [Yi Haksu], who wrote, "While the poets oscillated between a world of dreams and despair, proletarian literature made headway. Between 1924 and 1933, leftist literature flourished."

Yet Korea's proletarian literature was quite unique. It was produced by a movement that was the only one of its kind in a country that was under complete colonial domination, perhaps because it was colonized by neighbouring Japan rather than by a European country and was in intimate contact with all the progressive efforts and movements operating in that country.

Much of the present paper concerns the Chakka suŏp (The Writer's Work) published in P'yŏngyang in 1959. This is an anthology containing statements by a total of twelve authors, seven of whom began their literary careers as proletarian writers in the 1920s. Those seven are Han Sŏrya, Ri Kiyŏng, Song Yŏng, Pak Paryang, Pak Seyŏng, Ri Pungmyŏng, and Om Hŏngsŏp. Explaining why they wrote those statements about themselves, they all said that they had to face continuous questioning about their own growth and development. Issues discussed by the authors and examined in this paper include: social background and education, reasons for starting to write, literary influences received, and involvement in the March 1st movement of 1919.

What the authors say about themselves cannot definitely be used as primary sources when it comes to examining Korea's proletarian literary movement. Yet if we compare this with the original publications that have been preserved to this day, we will gain from it very interesting stimuli for the academic research that is still to be done in the field.

Vladimír Pucek (Prague)

"Ch'oe Sŏhae: a Representative  
of the 'New Trend Literature' (mid-1920s)"

Ch'oe Haksong (1901-1932), pen-name Sŏhae, wrote more than 30 short stories, of which about 25 have been republished in the DPRK and many of them also in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, DDR, and Poland.

The main general features of his stories are:

1. Description of contemporary life in Korean society.
2. Real problems of the poor (emigrants in Manchuria, village people, town poverty, poor intelligentsia), with criticism of the social system's injustice.
3. Heroes of his stories represent antagonistic strata: hard-working lower strata are not allowed to live as genuine human beings.
4. Form and style: Ich-form stresses inner feelings. Composition is very simple - episodes are depicted in one linear temporal sequence chronologically, or in a retrospective form. The author effectively uses an alternation of the parts of the plot with the parts of the hero's deliberations, or a transposition of the plot into the hero's mind and feelings.
5. The author created a new type of hero - an active representative of the oppressed strata. Conflicts with cruel reality inevitably lead the sincere hero to speculations about the real nature of society. As a consequence, he refuses the moral norms of the unjust establishment and finally decides on action - revolt against the unjust system (depicted as an impulsive, spontaneous act, mostly terror or individual violence).
6. Ideals of a new society are expressed only in a very vague form or by hints.
7. A strong feeling of humanism distinguishes Ch'oe's works from those of Korean naturalist literature.

This typical representative of the first stage of Korean proletarian literature portrays in a realistic manner the real situation of Korean society in the 1920s, the development of consciousness of the unjust and absurd contemporary social establishment, and the gradual rise of new ideals in some strata of society. Besides realism, there also some elements of naturalism and sentimentalism. His literary works, especially T'alch'ŭl (Escape) of 1925, contributed to further discussions on the function and aims of literature during the 1920s. He influenced the further development of Korean proletarian literature, as well as literature in the DPRK in the post-liberation period.

Henrik H. Sørensen (Copenhagen)

"Buddha Sŏn and Patriarch Sŏn:  
Two Streams of Thought in Korean Buddhism"

This paper focuses on the development within Korean Sŏn Buddhism of two different traditions of thought: Buddha Sŏn, which combines the teachings of the canonical scriptures with Sŏn practice, and Patriarch Sŏn, which rejects intellectual analysis and the use of the written word, stressing only direct and intuitive en-

lightenment. Even though the distinction between these two trends first occurred as an expression of polemical infighting between Sŏn and doctrinal Buddhism (Kyo) during the time of Unified Silla, by the middle of the Koryŏ Dynasty it had become an issue of contention within Korean Sŏn. Over the centuries various attempts to reconcile these two traditions have occurred, and even today the dogmatics of Buddha Sŏn versus Patriarch Sŏn continue to stir the hearts of Korean monks.

George O. Totten (Stockholm and Los Angeles)

"Reflections on Studying Korean History and Political Thought: how to incorporate Korea into my Course on East Asian Political Thought"

For a long time I have felt that the course I teach on East Asian Political Thought at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles could be greatly enhanced by including Korea. From the beginning, the course has always focused on China and Japan, mainly because of my training in Chinese and Japanese languages, history, and politics. However, for the last few years, I have been studying the Korean language, and in the summer of 1985 I had the opportunity to study at the Academy of Korean Studies just outside of Seoul.

The course consists of three parts: (1) Chinese classical thought, including various Confucianists, Moists, Daoists, and Legalists; (2) the introduction of Buddhism from India to China, its Sinification, and its further transmission to Japan, bringing with it Chinese political philosophy; attention is also focused on how Confucianism was later influenced by Buddhism, and how it became what has been called Neo-Confucianism; and (3) the impact of the West and how Japan and China reacted and have modernized differently. By including Korea in the coverage, I can take up Korea before Japan in part (2), and in part (3) I can contrast the Western impact on Korea with the Western impact on both China and Japan.

For the political scientist who is interested in the interaction between indigenous traditional thought and outside influences, the case of Korea is especially interesting because this ancient, homogeneous society has been split into two with each side extolling its devotion to Korean nationalism and at the same time championing antagonistic foreign ideologies. It is clear that the study of Korea is important even for understanding the history of political thought in China and Japan.

Edward W. Wagner (Cambridge, MA)

"An Inquiry into the Chungin Class in the Yi Dynasty"

[No summary was provided for the Newsletter.]

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[The following papers were also submitted, but their authors were unable to attend the Conference.]

Frank P. Nellen (Seoul)

"Chŏnnam as Yehyang"

Tadeusz Żbikowski (Warsaw)

"Introducing the History of the Changgo Drum"

## REPORTS ON STUDIES RELATING TO KOREA

### GENERAL

#### Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe

The second (35 pp.) and third (54 pp.) parts of the Union Catalogue have now been published as a single volume: Standardkatalog koreanischer Zeitschriften in Europa (Berlin: Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, 1987). Like the first part (1981), these were compiled by Norbert R. Adams for the Association for Korean Studies in Europe, and copies were distributed in late 1987 to most members of the Association. It is hoped that further copies of all three parts will be available for individual distribution by the current AKSE Newsletter editor (R. C. Provine), to whom enquiries may be addressed.

#### Catalogue of East Asia Section of Berlin Library

Subscribers are reminded of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Berlin: Katalog der Ostasiensammlung, compiled by Rainier Krempien. This includes the stocks of the library in the original East Asian languages - 80,000 volumes in Chinese, 80,000 in Japanese, and 20,000 in Korean. Enquiries to Dr. Rainier Krempien, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Ostasiens Abteilung, Postfach 1407, 1000 Berlin 30.

#### International Symposium on Korean Studies

Subscribers will be interested to know of a symposium sponsored by the Center for Korean Studies at Inha University in Inch'ön, both because the theme is at the core of AKSE and because a number of AKSE members and friends presented papers. "The First International Symposium on Korean Studies: The Present and Future Prospects for Korean Studies at Home and Abroad" was held 10-12 September 1987 with the assistance of the Korea Research Foundation, and it is planned to publish all the papers presented. The papers given by Europeans or pertaining to Europe were the following [which are not cited again under individual country Reports below]:

- Cho Seung-bog [Cho Sünbok] (Stockholm), "Reflections on the Kō Chosŏn Word / UKA/".
- Dirk Pundling (Hyosŏng Women's Univ.), "The Present State of Korean Studies in the People's Republic of China".
- Keith Howard (Belfast/Durham), "Korean Musicians as Creators of Musical Knowledge".
- Kuhn Ki-seong [Ku Kisŏng] (Bonn), "A Study on Characteristics of Korean Language Structure".
- Li Œgŕ [Yi Œk] (Paris), "Kim Chuwŏn, King of the District of Myŏngju".

Reports: General, Austria, Britain

- Werner Sasse (Bochum), "Korean Studies in Germany".
- W. E. Skillend (London), "Have I a Soul or Not?: Some of my Problems with Shŏ".
- Suh Dae-sook [Sŏ Taesuk] (Univ. of Hawaii), "Korean Studies in the Soviet Union".
- B. C. A. Walraven (Leiden), "Sahak kwa chŏju yŏng'u" (History and Study of Sorcery).

#### Tour of Korean Musicians

The "Korean Master Drummers", Samul Nori [Samullori], came to Europe twice in 1987. In February and March, they performed in Britain (London, Warwick, Durham, Sheffield, Brighton, Birmingham, Rochester, Cardiff, Stratford upon Avon, Southport, and York). In November they were in Germany and Switzerland (Frankfurt, München, Salzburg, Köln, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Würzburg, Freiburg, Basel, and Zürich).

### AUSTRIA

#### Wien

At the Institut für Japanologie, Universität Wien, courses on Korean Culture, Religion and Social History are taught by Dr. Rudolf Kranewitter who has been affiliated with the Korean Section of the Department of Japanese Studies since 1985. A Seminar course on Relationships between Japan and Korea from the Tokugawa Era to the Meiji Restoration will be held in the summer semester 1988 by S. K. Lee and P. Pantzer.

Thesis successfully completed:

- Norbert Mosch, "Die politische Funktion des Sports in Japan und Korea am Beispiel zweier Nationalsportarten: Judo und Taekwondo - ein Vergleich" (1987). 275 pp.

Thesis in progress:

- Anneliese Krieger, "Die Schulen der Koreaner in Japan".

### BRITAIN

#### Belfast

Dr. Keith Howard gave two guest seminars at Trinity College Dublin in March 1987, and together with Inok Paek-Howard [Paek Inok] has given recitals, workshops and lectures on Korean music at Lewes, Brighton, Sheffield, Newcastle upon Tyne, Leiden, Bochum, Tübingen and München. At Sheffield he was elected President of the British Association for Korean Studies [see next page].

Keith spent the summer of 1987 in Korea conducting research with the support of a British Academy Small Grant in the Humanities. He gave lectures at Hanyang University and the Korean Social Science Research Library.

The "Music in the Community" project at Queen's University Belfast, in which Inok has been working, concluded in May 1987, since funding had only been promised for two years. A second report was completed, and at one school project incorporating dance, masks, drama, kayagum and percussion music, and singing a video was made which is available from Inok.

Inok was awarded a fellowship by the International Cultural Society of Korea for work on the transmission processes of Korean music; this research is for a Ph.D. at Queen's University. She spent six months in Korea from June 1987, latterly giving a series of lectures at Tongdok Women's University and Seoul National University. She has begun work as a music reporter for Umak Kwoyuk, a monthly music education journal.

Keith shifted location to Durham [see page 27] in October for the second year of his British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship, joined by Inok at the completion of her fieldwork in early December. They will be going to Tübingen [see page 46] in the summer of 1988 to take up a Humboldt fellowship.

## Publication:

- Keith Howard, "An Introduction to Korean Folk Bands and Folk Songs", Korea Journal, 27, 8 (August 1987), 28-48.

British Association for Korean Studies

BAKS welcomed more than 55 people to its annual conference held 29-31 March 1987 at Sheffield University. Financial support was provided by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Council, and local arrangements were made by the Korean Studies Unit at Sheffield, in particular by Judith Cherry. The universities of Belfast, Cambridge, Durham, Hull, Leeds, London (LSE), Newcastle, and Sheffield were represented. From Germany came Prof. Dr. Dieter Eikemeier (Tübingen) and Dr. Werner Sasse (Bochum), and from Korea Prof. Kim Dalchoong (Seoul National Univ.) and Prof. Kim Hak-jun [Kim Hakchun] (Seoul National Univ.). Other delegates came from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department of Trade and Industry, British Library, Midland Bank, BBC, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, and the Tong A Ilbo.

Proceedings began with a concert of Korean music performed by Inok Paek-Howard and Keith Howard on kayagum and changgo. Subsequent presentations were as follows:

- Werner Sasse (Bochum), "Minjung Theology and Culture".
- James Cotton (Newcastle), "The Coming Crisis of Political Succession in North Korea".
- Dieter Eikemeier (Tübingen), "Korea - Land of the Kye".

- R. C. Provine (Durham), "Stray Notes on Sino-Korean Bibliography".
- J. E. Hoare (Foreign & Commonwealth Office), "Britain and Korea 1953-1986".
- K. S. Lho [No Kyongsu] (Oxford), "ROK-Japan Relations since 1965".
- J. Park [Pak Chin] (Oxford), "US-Korea Relations: Evolving Patterns".
- H. J. Kim [Kim Hakchun] (Seoul National Univ.), "Origins of the Korean War".
- James Cotton (Newcastle), slides of north Korea.
- Aidan Foster-Carter, Kim Dalchoong, and Kim Hak-jun (panel discussion), "Prospects for Democracy in South Korea".

At a meeting held after the conference, new BAKS officers were elected: Dr. K. D. Howard (President), Dr. J. E. Hoare (Secretary), Mr. G. Healey (Treasurer), and, as Council Members, Mr. A. Foster-Carter, Dr. M. Weiner, and Mrs. J. Nordby. The first issue of a Newsletter was subsequently issued. Communications to the Secretary, Dr. J. E. Hoare, Far Eastern Section, Research Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London SW1.

Cambridge

The Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge has a 365-item list of works held in their Gompertz Library, which includes the Gompertz bequest, all materials formerly dealing with Korea in the Museum's Library, and new accessions to April 1986. A copy of this list can be obtained by contacting Dr. Robin Crighton, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

At the International Conference on the Arms Race and Arms Control in Northeast Asia held at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul in August 1986, a paper was presented by Geoffrey Hawthorn: "The Political Economy of the Arms Race - the Case of the ROK".

## Publication:

- Joseph Needham et al., The Hall of Heavenly Records: Korean Astronomical Instruments and Clocks 1380-1780 (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press).

Durham

The activities of the East Asia Centre, consisting of specialists in East Asian subjects at both Durham and Newcastle Universities, have been broadened by the appointment of new staff. Both library facilities and members' specialised interests are expected to encourage the pursuit of Korean studies in Durham.

The newly introduced joint Honours degree course in Modern Chinese and Management Studies at the University of Durham includes the provision of an optional paper entitled 'Introduction to Modern Korea'.

Keith Pratt's book on Korean music mentioned in Newsletter 10 has now been published (see below).

In March, the annual conference of the International Council for Traditional Music, UK Branch, was held in Durham. Three papers related to Korean music:

- Keith Howard (Belfast [at the time]), "Ariwang: A Thousand Ten Thousand Ways to Sigh in Song?".
- Um Hae-kyung [Ŭm Haegyŏng] (Baltimore/Belfast), "Vocal Techniques of Kagŏk, Korean Classical Lyric Songs".

- Inok Paek-Howard (Belfast [at the time]), "The Presentation and Scope of Korean Music Workshops under the 'Music in the Community' Project at Queen's University, Belfast".

In October, Dr. Keith Howard arrived in Durham from Belfast, and is continuing his British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship. He has an enthusiastic group of students learning Korean farmers' music, thereby shattering the calm characteristic of this medieval [Koryŏ period] town and so carefully cultivated by R. C. Provine. Inok Paek-Howard arrived in early December, and she and Keith went to Paris for a series of concerts at the Korean Cultural Service.

R. C. Provine is on sabbatical leave until October 1988. He received a Research Grant for Korean Studies from the Social Sciences Research Council in New York and is working on a project centred around Akhak kweibŏm, or rather would be if he weren't compiling this newsletter instead. He presented a strange paper at the British Association for Korean Studies conference in Sheffield (see page 26).

The Durham triumvirate invaded Durham's sister-city Tübingen in November (see page 46), giving Durham a much-needed four-day interval of relief from Korean music.

Publications:

- Keith Pratt, Korean Music: its History and its Performance, Korean National Commission for UNESCO - Traditional Korean Music, 4 (Seoul: Junguumsa [Chŏngŭmsa] and London: Faber Music, 1987). 279 pp., including 142 plates with commentary, + cassette. Contact Faber Music, 3 Queen Square, London WC1N 3AU.
- Robert C. Provine, "The Nature and Extent of Surviving Chinese Musical Influence on Korea", World of Music, XXIX, 2 (1987), 5-16.
- Richard Stephenson, "Charting the Heavens", The Times Higher Education Supplement (20 March 1987). Contains a mention of Korean astronomical records.

Korea Library Group

On 9 December 1987, a group of librarians with Korean interests gathered at Sheffield University to form a new Korea Library Group. Representatives from the British Library and from the Universities of Cambridge, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, Oxford, and Sheffield were present. The Group intends to co-ordinate various matters regarding the acquisition and cataloguing of Korean books and books with a Korea focus. It was agreed that the KLG should meet annually and that this meeting ought to take place in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the British Association for Korean Studies. The hope was expressed that more academics might become involved in the activities of the KLG. Dr. James Huntley Grayson of Sheffield University was elected as the first convener.

Korean Society of Northern England

Members of AKSE may be interested to know that a new association for Koreans in northern England has been formed, the Korean Society of Northern England. The chairman is Mr. W. Kim, who may be contacted at the following address: 40A King Street, Manchester.

Leeds

The Leeds University Korea Project is under the direction of Aidan Foster-Carter and Judith Nordby and is housed in the Department of Social Policy and Sociology of the University. It aims to promote research, teaching, knowledge, interest and general awareness of Korea. It has a collection of books on Korea, approximately 350 in Western languages and 160 in Korean, besides a number of periodicals. There is a one-year optional course for undergraduates on "Modern Korean Societies" in the Department of Social Policy and Sociology, and cooperation with other departments and centres of the university to provide a Korean dimension to regular courses and seminars. LUKP has a number of ongoing research interests, including the Korean diaspora, economic development of South Korea, modern North Korean studies and comparative studies of North Korea and Mongolia. A Korean cultural festival in the university is planned for March 1988 to include music, drama, films, exhibitions and lectures on Korean culture. LUKP also intends to publish a series of working papers in the near future.

Leicester

The Rt Revd C. R. Rutt, Bishop of Leicester, is planning to return to the fold and complete his work on Yi Kyubo during a short sabbatical at the end of 1987.

London

School of Oriental and African Studies: Dr. W. E. Skellend has been made Professor of Korean Studies. [11]  
The new two-subject B.A. degree in Chinese and Korean attracted



Reports: Britain

four students in its first year (1986-87), and three new students also registered for the B.A. degree in Japanese and Korean. Two students graduated in Japanese and Korean. Six students visited Korea in the summer vacation of 1987, aided considerably by the Korea Research Foundation.

The Korea Research Foundation continues to support a Korean teacher, for 1987-88 Prof. Choi Young [Ch'oe Yong] of Ewha Woman's University.

A Centre for Korean Studies has been established from October 1987 and expects to be able to operate a programme from January 1988. The Chairman of the Centre is Prof. W. E. Skillend. Dr. Youngsook Pak [Pak Yongsuk] has been appointed a Fellow of the Centre.

Dr. Pak made a study trip to Korea in November and December and will be a consultant for BBC programmes on Korean culture in 1988. She has also acted as area advisor and contributor for Korean art for the Macmillan Encyclopedia of World Art.

Publications:

- W. E. Skillend, Early Readings in Korean (London: Centre for Korean Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, 1987), v, 291 pp.
- Idem, review of D. Bouchez, Tradition and Interpretation of a Korean Novel, the Namjong Ki, in Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, 49, 417-418.
- Y. S. Pak, "Amittabha Triad: A Koryo Painting in the Brooklyn Museum", in Sambul Kim Wonyong paksachonnyon t'oeim kinyom nonch'on (Festschrift for Prof. Kim Won-yong) (Seoul: Ilchisa, 1987), II, 513-536.
- Idem, "Illuminated Buddhist Manuscripts in Korea", Oriental Art, 4 (Winter 1987).
- Idem, edited with Roderick Whitfield, Korean Art Treasures (Seoul: Yakyong [Yegyong] Publications Co., 1986), 416 pp., 352 plates.
- Idem, "Buddhist Atlas and Monuments", Time Atlas of World Archaeology (in press).
- J. E. Hoare, "The Anglican Cathedral Seoul 1926-1986", Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 61 (1986), 1-14.
- Jon Halliday, "The Economies of North and South Korea", in Two Koreas-One Future?, ed. John Sullivan and Roberta Foss (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1987), pp. 19-54.

Reports: Britain

Newcastle upon Tyne

During the year James Cotton has produced articles for many journals as well as The Times, and he is the supervisor of a post-graduate student from the R.O.K. who is working on the current constitutional crisis. James has moved to Singapore for two academic years, 1987-89. Dr. Ian Neary's work on the Paekjong [Paekchong] is now available in print (see below).

The East Asia Centre will shortly be strengthened by the addition of new members of staff and will encompass those involved in East Asian Studies in both Newcastle and Durham Universities. It is hoped to continue to develop interests in Korea.

Publications:

- Ian Neary, "The Paekjong and the Hyongpyongsa: the Untouchables of Korea and their Struggle for Liberation", Immigrants and Minorities, 6, 2 (July 1987), 117-150.
- James Cotton, "The Two Koreas: New Obstacles or an Old Strategy?", The World Today, 42, 10 (October 1986), 178-181.

Sheffield

At the end of the spring term 1987, Ms. Judith Cherry left her post as Lecturer in Modern Korean Studies at the Korean Studies Unit of Sheffield University. She has taken up a position with Salomon Brothers, the merchant bankers, in Tokyo. Her job will include making preparations for the setting up of a branch in Seoul when the Korean Stock Exchange opens up to outside investment, and the training of personnel. She has been succeeded in her former post by Dr. James Huntley Grayson, formerly of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul and a longtime friend of AKSR.

Sheffield University hopes to considerably expand its current program of Korean Studies. During this year two important acquisitions were made by the Korean Collection of the Sheffield University Library. On 8 October 1987, Yi Kanghwan, President of the Kyobo (Educational Insurance) Corporation, formally presented to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Geoffrey Sims, 1,827 volumes of books covering all aspects of Korean studies. This donation brought the number of volumes held by Sheffield to over 5,000. The School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) donated to the Korean Collection its entire back stock of Korean-language and Korea-related newspapers. Including some materials dating back to the 1960s, this donation considerably augmented the Collection's periodical holdings.

From January 1988, Mrs. Hong Kyongpyo of the Yonsei University Korean Language Institute will teach for two terms in the Korean Studies Unit. In March, Mrs. Hong Okcha, chief cataloguer for the Yonsei University Library, will spend one academic year cataloguing the new acquisitions of the Korean Collection.

Reports: Britain, Czechoslovakia

Reports: Czechoslovakia

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

Papers read at the eleventh meetings of YANKS, held in Leeds, 20 November 1987:

- Barry Gills (London School of Economics), "The June 1987 Uprising and the Democratic Opening of South Korea".
- Paul Ensor (The Economist), "South Korean Education: a System Bursting at the Seams?".
- Jonathan Silvey (Nottingham University), "Visiting North Korea as an Academic".

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Prague

In the 1988-89 academic year a new course on the Korean language in combination with English (specialization: translator-interpreter) will be opened at the Faculty of Philosophy, Charles University.

Publications:

- V. Pucek, "Making the Far East less Distant" [Interview], Solidarity, (Prague, 1987/2), 22-24; also in French and Spanish versions.
- Idem, "Object Clauses and Object-based Constructions in Journalistic Texts in the DPRK", AUC - Orientalia Pragensia, XVI (1987).
- Libuše Boháčková, "Korean Art in Czechoslovakia", Korean Culture, 8, 3 (Los Angeles: Korean Cultural Service, Fall 1987), 5-12.
- V. Blažek, "Notes about New Korean Etymologies of G. J. Ramstedt", Archiv orientální (1987/2), 156-161.
- M. Bušková, Czech titles for the DPRK film "Kwangju nün purinda" (on the Kwangju student demonstrations in 1929).
- Z. Klášlová, Czech titles for the DPRK film "Sarang, sarang nae sarang" (an adaptation of Ch'unhyang chôn).
- Idem, "Nástenné malby v brokách království Koguryô" (The Wall Paintings in the Tombs of Koguryô), Nový Orient (1987/5), 141-142.
- Idem, "Poslové korejského císaře v Haagu" (Envoys of the Korean Emperor at the Hague), Nový Orient (1987/6), 176-179.
- Idem, seven entries on Korean history in Malá československá encyklopédie (Little Czechoslovak Encyclopedia), II (Praha: Academia, 1985).



Dr. Alois Pultr (b. 25 March 1906),  
a founder of Korean studies in Czechoslovakia

- Idem, sixteen entries on Korean literature in Encyklopediia spisovatelej (World Writers' Encyclopedia) (Bratislava: Obzor, 1987).
- M. Löwensteinová, "Hjangga - starokorejská básně" (Hjangga - Old Korean Poems), Nový Orient (1987/4), 121-123.

**DENMARK**

Copenhagen

Henrik H. Sørensen reports that the East Asian Institute of the University of Copenhagen at present offers a program in modern Korean language including courses in literature, history, religion and art and culture leading to the Danish equivalent of a B.A. Four teaching assistants (including himself) are involved in the teaching. The number of students is presently small, but a new interdisciplinary center based at the Institute, the Center for South and East Asian Studies, focusing on modern history and economics, holds seminars and symposiums on Korean topics or topics related to the position of Korea in East Asia. The American expert Robert Scalapino visited the Center last Spring and gave a number of lectures.

Dr. Sørensen submitted his Ph.D. thesis entitled The History and Doctrines of Early Korean Sŏn Buddhism to the Board of Humanistic Studies in April. This study discusses the origin and development of Korean Sŏn Buddhism in the period 700-1000 A.D. It is the first time that all the available source material from this important phase in the history of Korean Buddhism has been correlated and presented in a European language. Dr. Sørensen also continues his research on the early years of modern Korean Buddhism (late 19th century and early 20th century).

A Symposium on Korea was held on 25 November 1987 at the East Asian Institute, including the following presentations:

- Oluf Lidin (of the Institute), "Korean Studies in Denmark".
- Teda Rønneknamp-Holst (of the Institute), "Socio-Cultural Aspects of the History of the Korean Script".
- Kirsten Gotfredsen (of the Institute), "The Role of Language in Modern Korean Society".
- Henrik Hjort Sørensen, "The Conflict between Buddhism and Christianity in Korea".
- Thorval Casse (Kampsax A/S), "Differences in Economic Policy Making between Denmark and Korea".
- Min-Gil Chung [Chŏng Min'gil] (Ambassador of ROK), "Recent Political and Economic Developments of South Korea, and the Preparation of the 1988 Seoul Olympics".

The Symposium was followed by the official presentation of a grant from the Korea Research Foundation to further Korean studies in Denmark.

Publications by Henrik Sørensen:

- "Korean Buddhism in the Far East", Korean Culture, 8, 1 (March, 1987), 4-17.
- "The Taenghwa Tradition of Korean Buddhism", Korean Culture, 8, 4 (December, 1987).
- "The Life and Teaching of Sŏsan Taesa (1520-1604)", Spring Wind - Buddhist Cultural Forum, 8, 3 [in press].

- The Iconography of Korean Buddhist Painting, in the series Iconography of Religions (Leiden: Brill) [in press].

**FINLAND**

Helsinki

Songmoo Kho [Ko Songmu] took part in the Third Conference on Koreans Overseas, held in Chicago from 6-9 November 1986 and organized by The Research Institute on World Affairs Inc. He gave a 21-page paper entitled "Soryŏn tongyurŏp Monggosoŏ ū Han'gukhak paegyŏng mit chŏnmang" (The Background and Present Situation of Korean Studies in the Soviet Union, Eastern European Countries and Mongolia). The paper has been published also in Japanese, in Sanzenri, 49 (Tokyo, 1987), 188-205.

At the University of Helsinki, Korean studies has finally been established as a part of a main subject within the frame of the chair of Eastern Asian Studies, which includes also Japanese and Sinology, effective September 1987. This means that a student can major in Korean studies, and at the same time he has to know the basis of Japanese and Sinology. Songmoo Kho is named as the first acting professor of the chair.

In November, Songmoo Kho defended his dissertation on Koreans in Soviet Central Asia. His monograph of the same title (see below), includes 80 pictures, some of which are unique. Although it was not possible for him to visit Central Asia to carry out field work, he collected a large quantity of materials during the last few years. This book is a complementary version of his former work in Korean with the same title. It is hoped that this new volume sheds a clearer light on the past and present situation of Koryŏ saram.

[See also Notes and Communications, p. 54.]

Publications:

- Songmoo Kho [Ko Songmu], Koreans in Soviet Central Asia, Studia Orientalia, 61 (Helsinki: Finnish Oriental Society, 1987), 262 pp.

- Idem, "Han'gungmal haksŏp kyojae rŭl pogo", Han'ŭl saesosik, 174 (1987/2), 16-17. [Book review].

- Idem, "Samguk sagi e naonin T'aengni kodo e-taehayô" [On the Term "T'aengni kodo" Appearing in the Samguk sagi], Han'gûl Saesosik, 175 (1987/3), 13.

- Jouko Seppänen, "Korean kieli ja kirjotus" (The Korean Language and Script), in Symbolikka 87: Kielet ja kirjoitustutkimus, ed. J. Seppänen, Proceedings of the Language Centre Helsinki University of Technology, 3 (Helsinki, 1987), 242-255.

Vantaa

Ritva Lehonkoski had a two-month trip to China in August and September of 1987, during which she spent a week in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and attended the ceremony for the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Prefecture. She visited the Yanbian University and the Centre for Korean Linguistic Research in Yanji. She also gave a lecture in the Beijing Central Institute of Minorities, concerning Korean studies in Europe and the 1986 AKSE conference. In October she gave a lecture about Chinese Koreans at the monthly meeting of the Finnish Oriental Society.

**FRANCE**

Bordeaux

Après l'Institut national des Langues et Civilisations orientales (INALCO), les universités Paris VII et Lyon III, l'Université Bordeaux III offre, depuis le 7 novembre 1986, un cours régulier de langue coréenne de deux heures par semaine, qui a été confié à Mme KIM-LEE Bona (KIM Hanjông).

Paris

Ouvrages

CHO Byung-hwa (CHO Pyônghwa), Nages, à la recherche du rêve [Recueil de poèmes, de dessins, de peintures], traduction française de Roger Leverrier, introduction de René Tavernier, notes critiques de Roger Leverrier, Pierre Roller, Yi Kyungsung (Yi Kyôngsông) "Les Carrés", no. 4 (Luxembourg: Euroeditor, 1987), 73 p.

Christian DESCHAMPS, Fêtes paysannes et culture populaire: la lutte à la corde en Corée, Mémoires du Centre d'Etudes coréennes, VI (Paris: Collège de France, 1986), 232 p.

HONG Chai-song (HONG Chaesông), Syntaxe des verbes de mouvement en coréen contemporain, Linguisticae investigationes, Supplementa, vol. 12 (Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins B.V., 1985), 309 p.

LEE Léo (Yi Kyesôn), Le maître Wônyô de Silla du VIIe siècle: sa vie, ses écrits, son apostolat (Séoul: Librairie catholique, 1986), 204 p.

Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinmyông), Le coréen pratique, condensé de la grammaire du coréen, textes de conversation par thèmes (coréen, transcription phonétique, traduction française, vocabulaire) (Paris: P.A.F., 1987), 243 p.

Michel MALHERBE, Olivier FELLIER et CHOI Chung-hwa (CHOE Chônghwa), Initiation à la langue coréenne (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1986).

SO Jong-ju (SÔ Chôngju), Poèmes du va&abond (1941-1982), préface d'Emmanuel Roblès, traduit du coréen par Kim Hwa-young (Kim Hwayông) et Patrick Maurus (Paris: éditions Saint-Germain-des-près, 1987).

Sous-presse:

LI Oeg (YI Ok), Histoire générale de la Corée (Roanne: Horvath).

Idem, Sur les mythes coréens [titre provisoire] (Paris: Le Léopard d'or, 1987), 160 p. environ.

Articles

Bona KIM-LEE (KIM Hanjông), "Silence et expression poétique: l'art de traduire la poésie coréenne en français", Revue d'esthétique, nouvelle série, 12 (1986), 141-149.

Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinmyông), "Contes populaires inédits de Corée", Culture coréenne, 14 (mai 1987), 16-20.

François MACQUIN, "Aux origines de l'hypocauste coréen (ondol)", Arts Asiatiques (Annales du musée Guimet et du musée Cernuschi, Cahiers publiés par l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient), Tome XLII (1987), 77-88.

Marc ORANGE, "La diffusion de la littérature coréenne en France", Etudes franco-coréennes, 7 (Seoul: Centre d'Etudes franco-coréennes, Université Yônse, dec. 1986), 97-108.

Idem, "Survolons la Corée", Accueil, 6-7 (nov. 1986), 2-6.

Martine PROST, "Sino-coréen et coréen: de la cohabitation à la collaboration", Etudes franco-coréennes, 7 (Seoul: Centre d'Etudes franco-coréennes, Université Yônse, dec. 1986), 73-96.

Thèses

BYUN Wha-soon (Pyôn Hwasun), Etude comparative sur la famille et le divorce en Corée du Sud et en France, doctorat du 3e cycle, Université Paris V, René Descartes, Sciences humaines-Sorbonne, 1987, 325 p.

CHOI Jung-hwa, alias Sohee (CHOE Chônghwa, alias Sohii), Interprétation consécutive française coréen du point de vue de son enseignement, nouveau doctorat, Université Paris III, F.S.I.T. (Ecole supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs), 1986, 423 p.

Reports: France

KIM Cheung Ja (KIM Chôngja), Sémantique de l'art des marionnettes en Corée à travers les manifestations traditionnelles et psychochéramiques, doctorat du 3e cycle, Université Paris VIII, 1985. 391 p.

KIM Jeong-sook (KIM Chôngsuk), Relations entre les civilisations coréenne et japonaise d'après les mythes écrits - une approche ethno-historique, doctorat du 3e cycle, Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales, 1985. 401 p.

KIM Seong-bong (KIM Sôngbong), Quelques aspects du développement de la logique de l'action chez l'enfant [coréen] de 4 ans à 9 ans, doctorat du 3e cycle, Université Paris V, 1987. 220 p.

LEE Byoung Jou (YI Pyôngju), Analyse radiologique des consonnes occlusives et des consonnes affriquées coréennes, doctorat du 3e cycle, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle, Paris III, 1987. 334 p.

LEE Joon-sun (YI Chunsôn), Le village clanique dans la vie rurale en Corée du Sud, doctorat du 3e cycle en Lettres et Sciences humaines, Université Paris IV - Sorbonne, 1987. 277 p.

#### Maîtrise

MILLET Gérard, Culture coréenne et caractères chinois, han-kuk-mun-hwa wa han-mun-chag, Mémoire de maîtrise, section Corée, Unité d'Etudes et de Recherches Langues et Civilisations de l'Asie orientale (U.E.R. L.C.A.O.), Université Paris VII, juin 1987. 65 p.

#### Nouveaux enseignements

Université Paris VII, Unité Asie orientale, section Corée, création en septembre 1985 du Brevet d'interprétariat coréen (B.I.C.), ouvert à toute personne, même étrangère à l'université, ayant une bonne connaissance des deux langues, française et coréenne. Les candidats sélectionnés par un examen organisé à la fin d'un pré-stage (de 16 heures) sont admis à suivre le cursus qui s'étale sur 80 heures de janvier à juin. Les stagiaires ayant réussi l'examen final, écrit et oral, se voient décerner le Brevet d'interprétariat coréen de l'Université Paris VII. L'enseignement est assuré principalement par Mme Martine Prost et M. Choi Seung-un (Ch'oe Sùngôn), avec la collaboration des autres enseignants de la section Corée (capacité d'accueil, 25 candidats). Renseignements: Section Corée, Asie orientale, 34-44-110, 2 Place Jussieu, 75005 Paris.

	1985-6	1986-7
Inscrits	12	18
Candidats	6	12
Reçus	5	5
Diplômés	4	5

#### BREVET D'INTERPRÉTARIAT CORÉEN

Reports: France

Résultats de juin 1986: Mme Yoon Hyë-jeong (Yun Hyejông), Très Bien; Mlle Kim Soo-hyun (Kim Suhyon), Bien; Mme Kim Kyung-Ae (Kim Kyôngae), Bien; Mme Yo Seong Koo (Yô Sùnggu), Bien.

Résultats de juin 1987: Mlle Chai Eun Jung (Ch'ae Unjông), Très Bien; Mlle Lee Ki-hyang (Yi Kihyang), Bien; Mlle Jang Min-seung (Chang Minsung), Bien; Mlle Kim Jeong-hee (Kim Chônghûi), Assez Bien; Mme Min Joung-on (Min Chôngon), Assez Bien.

Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales (EHESS). Dans le cadre du séminaire interdisciplinaire: Formation à la recherche en Asie méridionale et orientale (FRAMO), dont le thème, en 1986-1987, était: "Identités culturelles et identités nationales", création d'un cours sur la Corée. Cet enseignement a été donné, le 3 février 1987, par Alexandre Guillemoz, en remplacement de Bertrand Chung, en mission à l'étranger.

Ecole pratique des hautes Etudes (EPHE), Ve section, sciences religieuses, 1987-1988, création d'une conférence sur le chamanisme coréen, "Biographies de chamanes coréens: étude des récits de mudang sous les aspects sociologiques, psychologiques et religieux", par Alexandre Guillemoz, les samedis de 9 h. à 10h.

Université Paris IV, 1986-1987, création d'une U.V. [unité de valeur] unique en France de "Géographie de l'Extrême-Orient", comprenant l'étude de la Corée. Le cours est donné par Claude Balaize les jeudis de 14 h. à 16 h., tous les quinze jours, à l'Institut catholique de Paris, Faculté des lettres, 21 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e. Pour plus de renseignements téléphoner à C. Balaize, Senlis (16 + 44.53.26.82).

#### Missions

M. Claude Balaize a effectué en été 1987 une mission en Corée dans le cadre des conventions d'échanges pour la constitution de monographies comparatives de villages et d'exploitations agricoles.

M. Choi Sung-un (Ch'oe Sùngôn) a effectué en été 1987 une mission en Corée pour rechercher des documents sur la linguistique coréenne.

M. Alain Delissen, normalien, préparant un doctorat sur la géomancie coréenne, a effectué au printemps 1987 une mission de trois mois en Corée avec une aide du ministère des Affaires étrangères.

M. André Fabre a effectué en été 1986 une mission en Corée dont le but était d'établir une bibliographie de linguistique coréenne. Il a en outre participé à un séminaire sur l'enseignement du coréen dans le monde organisé par la Korea Research Foundation. Au cours de ce séminaire, il a fait un exposé sur les difficultés de l'enseignement de la langue coréenne.

Fin 1986, l'Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah de Fez au Maroc a mis en place un enseignement par correspondance de langue coréenne. Au mois d'avril 1987, M. André Fabre a effectué une mission de dix jours à Fez pour le contrôle des connaissances et

pour donner quelques séminaires sur la langue coréenne. Cinq étudiants marocains ont obtenu une attestation d'assiduité aux cours. En outre, à la demande du Centre culturel français de Fez, M. André Fabre a donné une conférence avec projection de diapositives sur la Corée avant les jeux olympiques.

En mai 1987, M. André Fabre s'est rendu à Moscou pour travailler dans le cadre de l'ISO (International Standards Organization) à la conversion de l'alphabet coréen en lettres latines. Il a été désigné comme modérateur et président du groupe de travail no 4 sur la translittération du coréen auquel ont participé les délégués de la République de Corée, de la République démocratique et populaire de Corée, de l'URSS et de la République de Chine. [See Notes and Communications, p. 52.]

M. Alexandre Guillemoz a effectué en été 1986 une mission en Corée afin de réaliser une enquête auprès des chamans hommes (paksu mudang) de Séoul dans le cadre des conventions d'échanges.

M. Jacques Karro a effectué en oct. 1986 une mission en URSS. Il a rencontré à Moscou Mme Dzarylgasimova, spécialiste de l'histoire et du folklore coréens, et à Léningrad Mme Ionova, spécialiste de l'histoire religieuse coréenne.

M. Li Ogg a effectué en été 1986 une mission en Corée sur l'invitation de l'Académie des Etudes coréennes (Chongsin munhwa yon'gwôn).

M. Francis Macouin, conservateur de la bibliothèque du Musée Guimet, a effectué en automne 1986 une mission en Corée pour étudier l'architecture domestique ancienne.

M. Marc Orange a effectué en décembre 1986 une mission en Corée sur l'invitation de la Fondation coréenne pour le Développement des Arts et des Lettres (Han'guk munhwa yesul chinghwôn). Il a donné en cette occasion une conférence à l'Université Yônse sur "La diffusion de la littérature coréenne en France".

Mme Martine Prost a effectué en été 1986 une mission en Corée pour des recherches en linguistique coréenne.

Mme Shim-Fabre (Sim Sûngja) a effectué en été 1987 une mission en Corée pour des recherches sur les noms de plantes en coréen et elle a fait une communication sur l'enseignement du coréen à l'INALCO au congrès de l'International Association for Korean Language Education qui a eu lieu du 27 au 30 juillet à Séoul.

#### Conférences

- Le 20 novembre 1986, au Centre culturel coréen, "Introduction à la poésie coréenne", par Mme KIM-LIEE Bona (Kim Hanjông).
- Le 11 mars 1987, au Centre culturel coréen, "Divination et rituels dans le chamanisme coréen", par Alexandre Guillemoz.
- Le 19 mai 1987, au Centre culturel coréen, conférences sur la littérature coréenne par CHUNG Chong-hwa (Chong Chonghwa),

professeur à l'Université Koryô: "Introduction à la littérature coréenne moderne"; par Richard (Un'guk) KIM, écrivain, "A la recherche des choses perdues".

- Le 19 mai 1987, à l'hôpital Pierre Janet, Le Havre, "Le chamanisme coréen et la maladie" par Alexandre Guillemoz.

- Le 21 mai 1987, dans le cadre du séminaire d'ethnomédecine du Laboratoire d'ethnobotanique que avait pour thème en 1986-87: "Les soins quotidiens des orifices corporels, le traitement matériel et symbolique des déchets ou excréta organiques", exposé d'Alexandre Guillemoz sur lesdites questions en Corée.

- Le 26 mai 1987, au Conseil national du Patronat français (CNPf), "Les Coréens, culture ancienne et comportements actuels", par Daniel Bouchez.

- Le 13 juin 1987, à l'Institut de géographie, dans le cadre des réunions de l'Association des Géographes français, conférence de Claude Balazet sur: "Aperçus géographiques de la campagne 'sud' coréenne, l'exemple du village de Sûjông, Kyôngnam".

- Le 30 juin 1987, au Centre culturel coréen, "Théorie et pratique de l'écriture coréenne" par André Fabre.

#### Stages

Du 29 juin au 10 juillet 1987, M. Maurice Coyaud a organisé dans le cadre du CNRS-Formation d'Ivry, un stage intitulé: "Langues et cultures en Chine et en Corée". M. Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinnyông) a assuré les cours de langue coréenne et MM. Daniel Bouchez et Alexandre Guillemoz ont donné une conférence sur la Corée.

En janvier, puis en février-mars 1987, Mme Lee Byoung Jou (Yi P'yôngju) et M. Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinnyông) ont donné à Paris, des cours intensifs de coréen (deux groupes de deux personnes, huit heures par jour) afin de préparer les cadres et les ingénieurs de l'entreprise Michelin à s'installer dans une nouvelle usine construite, avec un partenaire coréen, à Yangsan, près de Pusan. En outre, en avril 1987, M. Li Jin-mieung a enseigné le coréen à trois groupes de sept personnes, huit heures par jour, à Clermont-Ferrand, au siège de Michelin.

#### Divers

Le 11 décembre 1984, déclaration à la préfecture de police de Paris de l'Association française pour l'Étude de la Corée (A.F.P.E.C.) qui a pour objet de développer les études coréennes par tout moyen approprié; Favoriser les publications à caractère scientifique relevant de cette discipline; établir des liens et organiser des rencontres avec des associations similaires existant en France et dans tout autre pays. Siège social: 22, Av. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris [Journal officiel du 31 décembre 1984]. Le 24 mai 1985, l'Assemblée générale de l'A.F.P.E.C. a élu pour président: Daniel Bouchez; pour vice-président: André Fabre; pour secrétaire: Alexandre Guillemoz; et pour trésorier: Marc Orange.

Rep A la suite de sa visite officielle en France en avril 1986, le Président de la République de Corée a fait don à l'Université Paris VII de 11.600 livres en coréen sur la Corée. Ces livres, qui valent été choisis par le professeur Li Oeg et préalablement fichés Paris VII (2 Place Jussieu, Paris 5e) se prépare à leur local approprié. Quand il sera aménagé et qu'y auront été transférés les 7.000 à 8.000 volumes de la section Corée de l'Unité Asie orientale de Paris VII (LCAO), cette bibliothèque coréenne sera la plus importante d'Europe (20.000 ouvrages).

Paris une exposition intitulée: "L'art des noeuds, maedup. Tradition de la parure coréenne dans l'oeuvre de Mme Kim Hee-jin. Un catalogue richement illustré présente l'histoire des maedup. Un objets exposés et les étapes de leur confection.

Le dimanche 14 septembre 1986 (11e jour de la 8e lune), Madame Hong Insun (née en 1917), mansin, a fait une séance chamannique pour la chance (chaesu kut) dans le jardin de la maison de M. Kim Hyosin, à Montrouge, près de Paris, en présence de soixante-dix personnes environ. Malgré un temps couvert, il n'a pas plu, et, parmi les présents qu'ils étaient venus dire à tous les Français légers. Pendant son séjour de trois semaines en France, Mme Hong a été frappée par le fait que les Français vivent séparés les uns des autres quand ils sont vivants, mais que, quand ils sont morts, les membres d'une même famille se trouvent ensemble dans la même tombe, kut en France, voire en Europe.

En octobre 1986, est arrivé à Paris M. Kim Yongsok, dépositaire de la tradition de la danse masquée de Kangyong (ville de la province du Hwanghae) en tant que isuja, c'est-à-dire qu'il dévendra in'gan munhwaiae, trésor national culturel vivant, quand il aura atteint l'âge de cinquante ans. Avec l'aide de son frère, Kim Yongsok, chonsu chamhakkseng, étudiant émigré de la même tradition (c'est-à-dire ayant achevé le cycle de cinq ans d'apprentissage), M. Kim Yongsok a formé un groupe de cinq ans d'apprentissage), M. nyong auquel participaient des étudiants coréens et français. Le groupe de vingt-trois personnes s'est produit pendant dix jours au mois de mai 1987 à la foire de Rouen et a repris ses activités depuis le mois d'octobre 1987.

Janvier 1987, naissance de COREES, bulletin de liaison de l'Association de la Connaissance de la Culture coréenne (A.C.C.C.). L'Association OCC (déclaration en cours) se donne pour but de faire connaître la culture coréenne à un public francophone, de promouvoir et de produire des travaux de traduction de la littérature coréenne (Coréens ou Français) et d'informer la littérature coréenne de façon volontairement artisanale dans un premier temps, ce bulletin proposera quelques traductions, informera sur les publications relatives à la Corée et proposera une sorte de compte rendu périodique de la part des spécialistes de la Corée. L'Association OCC sollicite bibliographes, à fins de publication dans le bulletin COREES: textes déjà publiés, textes traduits, non publiés (par exemple,

textes commandés par la Fondation coréenne pour les Arts et la Culture), textes en cours de traduction ou projetés. Il ne s'agit évidemment pas de vouloir régenter quoi que ce soit, mais de nombreux enseignants (coréens entre autres) traduisent ou souhaitent traduire, sans savoir exactement ce qui est en cours. S'il n'est en rien dommageable qu'un texte soit traduit plusieurs fois, beaucoup souhaiteraient faire oeuvre originale. Ceci peut s'avérer très important dans les contacts avec les éditeurs. La bibliographie permanente du bulletin de l'ACCOC voudrait jouer ce rôle. Pour recevoir le bulletin, s'adresser à Patrick Maurus, 4 Av. du Général de Gaulle, 93270 SEVRAN, France.

Depuis le mois de janvier 1987, M. Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinmyong) collabore au magazine bimensuel du journal L'Equipe intitulé "France 88", magazine de la préparation olympique. Cette revue, destinée aux sportifs français de haut niveau, est publiée en collaboration avec le Comité national olympique et sportif français. Elle comporte des rubriques concernant les nouvelles sportives, la culture et les arts coréens ainsi qu'un lexique des termes coréens rédigé par M. Li Jin-mieung.

France Culture: Séries d'émissions sur la Corée d'Olivier Germain-Thomas et Isabelle Ynel, avec la collaboration de Kza Han, à partir d'enregistrements effectués en décembre 1986 en République de Corée. Lors de la première série d'émissions, au printemps 1987, ont été présentés: le chamanisme (24 03 87), l'église catholique (28 03 87), le bouddhisme (31 03 87) et, du 30 mars au 3 avril, successivement, l'interview de cinq Coréens: un peintre, un économiste, un homme de théâtre, un sociologue, et un professeur de français. Pendant l'été 1987, ont été diffusées au cours de la série "Corée cour, Corée jardin", les émissions suivantes: "Un sourire du royaume de Shilla" (27 07 87), "La terre, la mer" (28 07 87), "La grimace du royaume de Koryo" (29 07 87), "Les creusets de l'avenir" (30 07 87), "Les voleurs de brisé" (31 07 87), "Des arts au féminin" (03 08 87), "Vivre à Séoul" (04 08 87), "Rencontres avec des confucéens" (05 08 87), "Dialogue franco-coréen au Centre culturel français de Séoul" (06 08 87). Les enregistrements de ces émissions sont disponibles sur cassettes à Radio France, France Culture, 116 Av. du Président Kennedy, 75786 Paris, Cedex 16.

Depuis le 1er septembre 1987, M. Patrick Maurus est lecteur de français à l'Université féminine Sungmyong de Séoul. Il a en projet la publication de plusieurs recueils de poèmes coréens traduits en français.

GERMANY (BRD)

Bochum

Dr. Werner Sasse has now been appointed to a Professorship in Korean studies at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum. He was recently in Korea for two months on a grant from the Korea Research Foundation, spending his time buying books and a computer with han'gul and han'cha software, with \$25,000 provided in connection with his new professorship.

Dr. Paek Tehiho (formerly lecturer) has now retired, but continues to teach hanmun. A new lecturer, Mrs. Lee Sangnan, is concurrently studying theatre; she was formerly a lecturer at the Yonsei University Korean Language School. Student numbers are increasing, currently up to ten each year.

Publications:

- Werner Sassee, "Graphotaktik und Texterschliessung", in Kingŏhak sin yŏn'gu (Festschrift for Kim Minsu) (Seoul 1986), pp. 815-826.
- Idem, review of Gustav J. Ramstedt, Paralipomena of Korean Etymologies, ed. Songmoo Kho (Helsinki 1982), in Ural-altaische Jahrbücher, Nr 4/1984, 292.
- Idem, review of Ulrich Hamn, Aspekte interkultureller Kommunikation (München 1985), in Internationales Asienforum, 1/2 (1987), pp. 185-186.
- Idem, trans. of three poems, in Malltugi, ed. Iim Chung-Hi and Andreas Jung (Heidelberg 1986).

Hamburg

Thesis in progress:

- Dirk Fündling, "Chungguk Chosŏnjok kanhaengmul mongnok" [Catalogue of Publications of the Korean Minority in China], Han-guk chŏnt'ong munhwa yŏn'gu, 3 (Hyoŏng yŏja taehakkyo, 1987), 249-268.

Kiel

Recent publications by Eckart Dege (cf. Newsletter 10, p. 41):

- Map supplement in Chin Thak Soh, Korea, ed. H. J. Juszatz, Geomedical Monograph Series, 6 (Berlin and Heidelberg, 1980).
- "Die kulturellen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und Korea vor der Teilung Koreas", Koreanische Studien, 6, 1-2 (Kiel, 1981).
- "Amtliche und halbamtliche Kartenwerke der Republik Korea - eine Bestandsaufnahme", Internationales Jahrbuch für Kartographie, XXI (1981), 53-74.
- "Sozioökonomische Wandlungen in südkoreanischen Agrarräumen", Deutsche Gesellschaft für Asienkunde e.V., Mitteilungen, 36 (1981), 41-53.
- "Landwirtschaft: Die Grüne Revolution entlässt ihre ungeliebten Stiefkinder", Handelsblatt, 198 (Sonderausgabe Korea) (Oktober 1981), 24-25.

- "Namanhan nongŏp chiyŏk paltare issŏ chiyŏkchŏk mit pummunaejŏk kyŏkcha" (Regional and Intra-sectoral Disparities in the Agrarian Regions of South Korea), Chirihak (Geography) (Seoul 1981), 79-87.

- "Regional and Intra-sectoral Disparities in South Korea's Agriculture", Koreanische Studien, 7, 1 (1982), 23-38.

- Entwicklungsdisparitäten der Agrarreionen Südkoreas, Kieler Geographische Schriften, 55 (Kiel, 1982). xxi + 332 pp., 19 maps in supplement.

- (with Sun-rim Kim-Park), "Deutschland im südkoreanischen Geographienunterricht", Internationale Schulbuchforschung, 5, 1 (1983), 59-70.

- "Spatial Perception and City Planning in East Asia", Chirihak yŏn'gu, 9 (Festschrift for Cho Tonggyu) (Seoul 1984), 453-468.

- "Korea - Geographie eines Brückenlandes", Schriftenreihe der Deutsch-Koreanischen Gesellschaft, Heft 2/84 (Bonn 1984), 1-25.

- "Industrialisierung eines geteilten Brückenlandes", im Gespräch, 1 (Sankt Augustin 1986), 26-27.

- "Die Industrialisierung Südkoreas. Ein Beispiel nachholender Entwicklung", Geographische Rundschau, 38, 10 (1986), 522-530.

Köln

Publication:

- Hans-Dieter Reese, review of J. Condit, Music of the Korean Renaissance: Songs and Dances of the Fifteenth Century (Cambridge, 1984), in World of Music, 28, 1 (Berlin, 1986), 102-104.

Tübingen

In November 1986 Prof. Dr. Kenneth H. J. Gardiner of the Australian National University spent a week in Tübingen. He gave two lectures on topics related to his present research on the rise of Koryŏ and the place of the Samguk sagi in Korean historiography.

In March 1987 the well-known Korean percussion ensemble Samul Nori gave a concert in Tübingen, the first ever given by the group in Germany. The event was sponsored by various institutions, including Südwestfunk Baden-Baden, the local broadcasting company, which also recorded the concert and has since broadcast part of it. The concert was a success of a kind no other performance of non-European music had so far been able to claim in Tübingen.

In May, Inok Paek-Howard and Dr. Keith Howard gave a workshop-concert in Tübingen, which was welcomed no less enthusiastically than the Samul Nori concert.



Reports: Germany (BRD and DDR)

The Korean theatre group P'umba performed in Esslingen (a town near Stuttgart) and Tübingen in September. The Section of Korean Studies of Tübingen University was involved in the organization of this event.

What appears to have been the Year of the Music and Performing Arts in Tübingen was concluded by the third Korean Studies Symposium, Tübingen-Zürich, held 21-22 November, which was dedicated to subjects related to music. Papers presented at the symposium included the following:

- Keith Pratt (Univ. of Durham), "Problems in the Iconography of Korean Music".
- Robert Provine (Univ. of Durham), "Problems of Translating a Korean Musical Treatise".
- Keith Howard (Univ. of Durham), "The Musician as Creator of Musical Knowledge".
- Dieter Eikemeier (Univ. of Tübingen), "Beyond Performance: Musicians and their Music Courts".

On the first evening of the symposium, Dr. Keith Howard gave a remarkable solo concert on changgo and kkwaenggwari, playing various types of Korean farmers' music of both folk and professional origins. He interspersed the musical items with informative commentary, enhanced with slides and transparencies. The performance was the opening concert of the Tübingen Percussion Days 1987.

In April 1988, Prof. Dr. Yi Songmu of the Academy of Korean Studies will come to Tübingen and remain for a year as a research professor. In the autumn of 1988, Dr. Keith Howard and his wife Paek Inok will come to Tübingen on a Humboldt fellowship, also for at least a year. Anyone who wishes to profit from the presence in central Europe of these distinguished scholars and artists, by inviting them to guest lectures or concerts for instance, should contact them either directly or via Dieter Eikemeier.

Publications:

- Dieter Eikemeier, "Traditionelle Maskenspiele in Korea: Das Potential", Koreana, 18, 1 (1987), 20-29.
- Idem, "Ist Yun Isangs Musik koreanisch?", in Der Komponist Isang Yun, herausgegeben von Hanns-Werner Heister und Walter-Wolfgang Sparrer (München: Edition Text + Kritik, 1987), pp. 29-39.

#### GERMANY (DDR)

Berlin

Thesis:

- Holmer Brochlos, "Untersuchungen zur Rektion koreanischer Verben", Dr. Phil. thesis, Humboldt University, July 1986.

Reports: Hungary, Netherlands, Poland

#### HUNGARY

Budapest

Publication:

- Péter Faludi, review of M. Je. Triebenko, A Koreai Népi Demokratikus Köztársaság (Korejszkaia Narodno-Demokraticheszkaja Reszpublika) (Moscow: Nauka, 1985) [cf. Newsletter 10, p. 47], in Kilpolitika (Foreign Affairs), 1 (1987), 154-160.

#### THE NETHERLANDS

Leiden

In June 1987 the Korean poet Cho Byung-hwa [Cho P'yonghwa] took part in the Poetry International Festival in Rotterdam. Dutch translations of the poems he read were made by B. C. A. Walraven.

During the summer three students from Leiden participated in a Summer Program organized by the Korea Research Foundation. This program included lectures, sightseeing trips and language training.

Following the 1987 AKSE Conference, Dr. Hong-Joo Moon [Mun Hongju], President of the Academy of Korean Studies, visited Leiden University. It was agreed to begin exchanges of teachers, students and research materials in the latter half of 1987.

Publication:

- Frits Vos, "Yüsenkutsu' to 'Sai Chien-den' (Yu-hsien-k'u, Ch'oe Chi'wön chön)", Chösen Gakuho, 119-120 (1986), 569-580.

#### POLAND

Warsaw

At the beginning of July 1987 Teresa Santorska received her M.A. degree in Koreanology in the Oriental Institute, Far Eastern Department, Korean Section. The title of her master's thesis was "Hwarangdo - system kształcenia młodzieży w państwie Silla w świetle danych zachowanych w Samguk sagi i Samguk jusa" (Hwarangdo - the System of Youth Training in the Silla Kingdom According to the Samguk sagi and Samguk jusa).

At the University of Warsaw (Oriental Institute, Far Eastern Department, Korean Section) from the beginning of October 1987 there are undergraduate students in the first, fourth and fifth academic years. Altogether there are 14 students, 5 of them having returned after 6 months' study at Kim Il-söng University and 4 still studying Korean language in P'yongyang.

Reports: Poland, Sweden

The 26th Congress of the Polish Oriental Association was held 12-13 November 1987 at the University of Warsaw. Dr Halina Ogarek-Czoi presented a paper on the theme "An Chungün - the Assassin of Ito Hirobumi and his Image in Korean Literature". Ewa Mazurkiewicz-Wysocka prepared a paper on "Korean Alphabet - Han'güli" which will be published in Przełlad Orientalistyczny (Oriental Review).

Publications:

- Ewa Mazurkiewicz-Wysocka and Michaj Piotr Wysocki, "Tygrys w koreańskich wyobrazeniach ludowych" (The Tiger in Korean Folk Belief), Przełlad Orientalistyczny, 1-4 (1985).
- Idem, translators, "Tygrys w bajkach koreańskich: Wzorowy syn i tygrys, Tygrys człowiek" (Tiger in Korean Fables: The Exemplary Son and the Tiger, Tiger - Man), Przełlad Orientalistyczny, 1-4 (1985).
- Na Tohyang, "Młyn wodny" (The Watermill), trans. Halina Ogarek-Czoi, Przełlad Orientalistyczny, 1-4 (1984).
- Halina Ogarek-Czoi, "Hong Gil Dong i przybysze z Cusziny" (Hong Kiltong and the Robbers from Tsushima), Film, 26 (28 June 1987). Review of the film "Hong Kiltong" produced in the DPRK.
- Idem, "Oświata, nauka i kultura KRUD" (Education, Science and Culture of the DPRK), Problemy Dalekiego Wschodu (Problems of the Far East), 3 (1987).
- Idem, "Oświata i kultura w KRUD" (Education and Culture in the DPRK), Newsletter of the Polish-Korean Friendship Association (first issue, 1987).
- Kim Chongün, Li Tongbin, and Halina Ogarek-Czoi, Korean-Polish Conversation Book (in press). For undergraduate students.

#### SWEDEN

Stockholm

In the fall of 1987 the University of Stockholm accepted a third batch of students for the Far Eastern Study Program which was launched in 1983. About six students are expected to chose Korean as their main language. The program lasts for seven semesters (cf. Newsletter 9, pp. 47-48).

In February 1987 Mr Pyun Kwang-soo [Pyön Kwangsu] defended his Ph.D. thesis, "Korean-Swedish Interlanguage Phonology" at the Korean Section of the Institute of Oriental Languages, University of Stockholm. Dr. Pyun presently serves as Professor of Swedish at the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul.

Mr. Gabriel Jonsson has been accepted by the University of Stockholm as a Ph.D. candidate in Korean Studies. His field of research will be the economy of modern Korea.

Reports: Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.

Publications:

- Staffan Rosén, "An Investigation of the Korean Material in Poppe's Verleichenende Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen", Central Asiatic Journal, 30, no. 1-2, 78-91.
- Gabriel Jonsson, The Normalization Treaty between South Korea and Japan 1965 and its Impact on South Korean Economy (in Swedish) (Stockholm 1987). 54 pp.
- Pyun Kwang-soo, Korean-Swedish Interlanguage Phonology, Koreanological Studies, 2 (Stockholm: Institute of Oriental Languages, Univ. of Stockholm, 1987). 171 pp.

#### SWITZERLAND

Zürich

Dr. Martina Deuchler spent the summer quietly at her desk in an attempt to finish her manuscript The Confucian Transformation of Korea. A first fruit of this effort was published as "Neo-Confucianism in Action: Agnation and Ancestor Worship in Early Yi Korea", in Religion and Ritual in Korean Society, ed. Laurel Kendall and Griffin Dix (Berkeley: University of California, Center for Korean Studies, 1987). She also contributed ten articles on modern Korean history to the Encyclopedia of Asian History to be published for the Asia Society (New York) by the Macmillan Publishing Company in November. Her contribution to the AKSR Conference in 1987 will be published as "Heaven does not Discriminate: A Study on Secondary Sons in Chosön Korea" in the forthcoming issue of the Journal of Korean Studies.

[On the Korean Studies Symposium, Tübingen-Zürich, see under Germany (BRD), Tübingen, page 46.]

#### U. S. S. R.

Once again, L. R. Konevich has kindly sent the Newsletter a very useful list of publications and degrees in the USSR, updating his earlier submissions (Newsletters 7: 24-25, 9:49, and 10:47-48). Publications in 1985-1987:

- A. A. Buchkin, Social Evolution of Contemporary South Korea: Capitalist Modernization and Medium Urban-Strata, ed. V. M. Mazurov (Moscow: Nauka, 1987). 288 pp.
- Children's Literature [a literary critical and bibliographical monthly], 6 (Moscow 1987). 80 pp. This issue is concerned with children, children's literature and art for children of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

- V. I. Ivanova, New Prose in Korea, ed. M. I. Nikitina (Moscow: Nauka, 1987). 180 pp.
- Kim Chaegyū, Happiness [novel], trans. V. Li and V. Mokiyak (Moscow: Raduga, 1985). 336 pp.
- L. R. Koncevich, entries on Korean literature, Kasa, Paesōl, Sijo, Sosōl, Hyangga, and 36 Korean writers and poets in the Bibliographical Index of authors of belles-lettres, in Literary Encyclopaedia (Moscow: Sovetskaya Entsyclopediia, 1987), pp. 167-169, 151, 315, 377, 413, 490, etc.
- Idem, entries on Korean Mythology, Amisan, Arang, Aranbul, Aryōng, Asadal, Wang Kōn, Yōguk, Yōngwang, Yōngdong, Yōndūng Mama, Yōnō-rang and Seo-nyō, Imugi, Inō, Irwōlsōngsin, Kang-chōri, Kasin, Kwangseum, Kwisin, Kyōn Hwōn, Kverim, Kija, Kim Alchi, and Kim Suro, in the encyclopedia Myths of All Peoples of the World, 2nd ed. (Moscow: Sovetskaya Entsyclopediia, 1987), I, 667-671, 69, 97-98, 98, 101, 112, 213, 427, 434, 435 (3), 510, 545, 565, 622, 625, 631, 632, 639-640, 640, 648, 649-650, 650.
- G. M. Ageeva, comp., Korean Belles-Lettres: Bibliography of Translations and Critiques. Published in Russian and Other Languages of Peoples of the U.S.S.R. for 1945-1986, ed. V. Li (Moscow: All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, 1987). 179 pp. 20th-century Korean literature, with an appendix on Korean literature prior to the 20th century, in Russian translations issued between 1979 and 1986.
- M. N. Pak, Essays on Historiography of Korea: Criticism of the Bourgeois-Nationalist Concepts of South Korean Historians (Moscow: Nauka, 1987). 200 pp.
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NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transliteration of Korean

Professor André Fabre reports:

"From 18 May until 23 May [1987] I was in Moscow, where problems of the transliteration of Korean into Latin letters were discussed. I was asked to fill the not-so-easy position of President of Working Group 4 of Subcommittee 2 of the International Standards Organisation and to act as moderator between the North Korean and South Korean delegations. Three representatives of the People's Republic of China attended the meeting as observers. Dr. L. R. Koncewicz was our host and represented the USSR.

"After one day devoted entirely to discussing the North Korean and the South Korean projects, we found ourselves in a stalemate since neither side wished to compromise. The following day, after counter-proposals by the Chinese which failed to resolve the situation, I presented a 'compromise project' based on a new project submitted by Dr. Koncewicz. Since he was the only one of the participants who agreed with my compromise project, we decided to merge my project and his into a joint Soviet-French project which was presented to both Koreans. Both sides decided that they needed a delay in order to study the new proposals, and our meeting ended in this way.

"Although no progress was made as far as transliteration of Korean is concerned, both North and South Korean delegations were quite satisfied, because it was their first opportunity to meet and discuss quite exhaustively the problem of transliteration of Korean. I was asked to act as a convenor and organise a new meeting in the near future."

The various proposals are as follows:

- K: Korean
- A: AFNOR
- N: North Korea
- S: South Korea
- U: USSR
- CYR: Cyrillic
- F-S: Franco-Soviet

CONSONANTS

No	K	A	N	S	U	CYR	F-S
1	ㄱ	G	KH	G	K	K	KH
2	ㅋ	K	KH	K	KH	KK	KH
3	ㆁ	GG	KK	GG	KK	KK	KK
4	ㄷ	D	T	D	T	T	T
5	ㄸ	DD	TT	DD	TT	TX	TH
6	ㄹ	DD	TT	DD	TT	TT	TT
7	ㅁ	B	P	B	P	TTX	P
8	ㅂ	P	PH	P	PH	TTX	PH
9	ㅃ	BB	PP	BB	PP	TTT	BB
10	ㅅ	J	C	J	CH	q	C
11	ㅆ	J	CH	J	CH	q	CH
12	ㅈ	JJ	CC	JJ	CC	qy	CC
13	ㅊ	SS	SS	SS	SS	C	S
14	ㅋ	SS	SS	SS	SS	CC	SS
15	ㆁ	H	H	H	H	X	H
16	ㅇ	NG	NG	NG	NG	H	NG
17	ㄴ	N	N	N	N	H	N
18	ㄷ	R/L	R	R/L	R	P	R/L
19	ㄹ	M	M	M	M	M	M

VOWELS

No	K	A	N	S	U	CYR	F-S
20	ㅏ	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	ㅑ	EO	EO	EO	∅	∅	E
22	ㅓ	O	O	O	O	O	O
23	ㅕ	U	U	U	U	Y	U
24	ㅗ	EU	EU	EU	Y	bt	Y
25	ㅛ	I	I	I	I	ㅓ	I
26	ㅜ	AI	AI	AE	AJ	ㅓ	AJ
27	ㅠ	E	E	E	E	E	EJ
28	ㅡ	OI	OI	OE	OJ	ㅓ	OJ
29	ㅚ	YA	YA	YA	JA	ㅓ	JA
30	ㅜ	YEO	YEO	YEO	J∅	ㅓ	JE
31	ㅠ	YO	YO	YO	JO	ㅓ	JO
32	ㅓ	YU	YU	YU	JU	ㅓ	JU
33	ㅕ	YAI	YU	YAE	JAJ	ㅓ	JAJ
34	ㅗ	YE	YE	YE	JE	ㅓ	JEJ
35	ㅛ	WA	WA	WA	WA	ㅓ	WA
36	ㅜ	WEO	WEO	WEO	WO	ㅓ	WE
37	ㅠ	WI	WI	WI	WU	ㅓ	WU
38	ㅡ	WAI	WAI	WAE	WAJ	ㅓ	WAJ
39	ㅚ	WE	WE	WE	WE	ㅓ	WEJ
40	ㅜ	YI	EUI	YI	YJ	ㅓ	YI

#### EDITOR'S PAGE

Apologies, threats, a resignation, regrets, and gratitude, all on one page.

First, my sincere apologies to the group of scholars from the USSR who attended the 1986 AKSE Conference in Bochum and made considerable contributions to formal presentations and informal discussions - I inadvertently failed to mention the USSR in the list of represented countries on page 1 of Newsletter 10. Mea culpa.

Also, I discovered after sending out Newsletter 10 that there are some 50 unaccounted postage stamps left over. Either the British Post Office suffered an unprecedented attack of generosity or I failed to put stamps on one of my packs of 50 Newsletters. So far no one has written to complain of non-receipt of the Newsletter, which is both comforting and worrisome. If you did not receive your copy, please let me know, so I can put things right.

The threats: enclosed with this Newsletter is a sheet requesting that you verify your address as we have it and state whether you wish to continue receiving the Newsletter. If you don't send the sheet back to me, AKSE will assume either that you have lost interest or that the address is inadequate, and either way you may well be removed from the mailing list.

I quit (mostly). My six issues of the Newsletter have shown a gradual increase in size (from 24 pages up to the number at the bottom of this page) and a settling of format into one in which I take some pride. But I can no longer spare enough time for both the Newsletter and the Association's mailing list, and the Newsletter editorship now passes to Dr. James Grayson, an old friend (until now, at least) who will certainly bring some welcome fresh ideas to the Newsletter. The mailing list, and hence the power to cause total chaos in the Association, remains with me.

My only regret is that I was unable as Newsletter editor to be at the foremost cutting edge of Korean studies by being the first to rush into print a substantial contribution on the pivotal topic of inland lacquer warships and place it before the ravenous intellects of Koreanists worldwide. How AKSE can live with its collective conscience, before this formidable issue has been adequately resolved, is something I will never understand.

The undeniable pleasures and rewards of editing the Newsletter are the frequent and warm contacts with persons in Korean studies throughout Europe; these contacts sustain the Editor in his essentially mechanical task of gathering together contributions into a coherent order. It is the contributions that matter, not the mechanics, and I will always be most grateful to all of you (far too many to name) who have taken the time and trouble to send me information for the Newsletter; those of you who have done so faithfully year after year are especially praiseworthy. I'm certain James Grayson will enjoy the same rewards during his tenure, and I wish him the best of success.

Rob Provine

#### 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 12. Any information pertaining to academic Korean studies in Europe is 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.

Materials should be sent to the Editor as soon as possible to ensure inclusion in the next Newsletter.

All communications concerning the Newsletter should be addressed to the new Editor:

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