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THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

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A WORD FROM THE NEW EDITOR

In his parting comments in the last issue, Dr. Robert C. Provine, the previous editor of the Newsletter, mentioned that "the frequent and warm contacts with persons in Korean Studies" were among the rewards of being the editor, and he wished that I might have the same experience. I have certainly learned a great deal about the scope and quality of Korean Studies in Europe from having done this year's Newsletter. I have also appreciated the many words of welcome which have been given to me by readers of the Newsletter when they sent in information for this issue. I especially appreciate these greetings because I am not only new at this job, but a "new European", if you will, and am still getting settled into life and work in Sheffield.

This year I have made several changes from the format of previous editions of the Newsletter. I hope that these changes will not be too confusing to our readers. I also hope that the new format will prove to be as successful as the one used by the previous editor. If you have any suggestions for improving the format or content of the Newsletter, I would be grateful to have them.

Please note the request for information to be found on the inside back cover. I would like to have materials to be included in the 13th issue of the Newsletter to reach me by 31 July, 1989. Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Finally, on behalf of the Association and our readers, I wish to thank Dr. Provine for his efforts in creating a Newsletter which is of academic journal quality. I hope that he will find the new Newsletter to be of the same standard as his own work.

J. H. Grayson

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE 1988 CONFERENCE

The twelfth annual conference of the Association was held at Leiden, the Netherlands in the precincts of the National University, from the 26th to the 30th of March, 1988. It probably had the largest attendance so far. Over one hundred persons attended the conference from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (BRD and DDR), Great Britain, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the USSR. 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. Yun Pyöngsöök, Director of the Center for Korean Studies of Inha University, Dr. Hong Sah-wyung (Hong Samyöng) of the Korea Research Foundation, Prof. Song Kiyöi of Inha University, Prof. Kim Yunsik and Yi Kimun of Seoul National University and Prof. Lee Song-mu (Yi Söngmu) of the Academy of Korean Studies.

After a formal opening and a get-together on the first evening, a membership meeting took place in the Ethnological Museum the next morning. It dealt with amendments to the constitution and is reported separately in this Newsletter. After that, it was the usually crammed sessions. Twenty-three papers were all covered. Linguistics, history, art, literature, ethnology had been left untouched. In many cases, a discussant had been appointed. He or she had been duly sent the paper in advance and had been able to prepare questions beforehand. Not always though. Obviously an effort will have to be made to improve this aspect of the conferences.

The informal part of the Conference, the exchange of news and information, discussion between specialists, the renewal of friendships, took place at the cafeteria of the University, in the three hotels assigned to the participants, and along the winding streets and alleys of the city of Leiden, which so successfully blends the ancient and the modern.

Managing a conference in several different places must not have been an easy task. It is to the credit of the organizers, led by Dr. Boudewijn C.A. Malraven of the National University of Leiden, that the participants never felt lost or scattered. They all retain a pleasant memory of those enjoyable walks in the beautiful city of Leiden.

Once again, the Association expresses its deep gratitude to the Korea Research Foundation for the generous grant that made this successful conference possible. The thanks of the Association also go to Dr. Moon Hong-joo, President of the Academy of Korean Studies, and to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, which both provided a Chinese luncheon to the participants.

Respectfully submitted, Dr. Daniel Bouchez, President

MEMBERSHIP MEETING No.1 (27 March, 1988)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This was an extraordinary meeting concerning amendments to the present Constitution of the Association. A history of the development of the Constitution and the proposed amendments appear in the section devoted to the Constitution.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING No.2 (30 March, 1988)

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

The President noted with pleasure that the miracle had happened yet again - AKSE had gathered successfully. There had been good fellowship and some interesting paper sessions, convincing all of the usefulness of the annual meetings. There had been a number of good papers, some of which were to be enjoyed again at home.

The President welcomed the guests of the Conference. He also welcomed first-time delegates in the rising generation of Koreanologists, such as Viktor Atkin of the USSR and Vincenza D'Urso of Italy. He noted further that with the presence of Prof. A.L. Zhovtis AKSE now extended as far as Alma Ata in Central Asia.

The President stated that papers for the Conference should be submitted well in advance. The on-time record for the submission of papers this year had been poor. He stressed that early submission of conference papers was essential for productive discussions, and that in the future papers which were submitted late might be refused.

The President thanked the Korea Research Foundation for its generous financial support for the AKSE Conference this year and in the past. He also thanked Dr. B.C.A. Walraven and the local team in Leiden for their hard work in organizing the Conference. It had been a hard job because of the numerous locations involved, but the delegates had all enjoyed the chance to have some exercise and to stroll through the beautiful city of Leiden.

The President announced that the 1989 Conference would be held in London and that it would be hosted by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The provisional dates were Tuesday 4 April to Saturday 8 April.

The President said that he was checking to see that the second and third parts of the Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe (in a single fascicle) had been received by everyone to whom it had been sent. The project would be continued by Mr. A.M. Olof as Miss J. Cherry had left academia and was now working in Tokyo.

Amendments to the AKSE Constitution had been set forth in the previous Membership Meeting of the Conference. Prof. Frits Vos

proposed a new addition, and Prof. Skillend read out the wording agreed in Council: "If a motion of no confidence in any Member of the Council is supported by four Members of the Council, that Member shall be dismissed from the Council and from any office which he or she holds in the Association." It was agreed that this wording and all proposed changes in the Constitution of the Association should appear in the next edition of the Newsletter.

As Dr. Deuchler would be taking up a teaching post in London in the autumn, the Council decided that it was necessary to change the official address of the Association. With the agreement of Dr. Deuchler and Prof. Skillend, it was agreed that the new official address would be:

Association for Korean Studies in Europe
School of Oriental and African Studies
Malet Street
London WC1E 7HP
U.K.

The President reported that the Festschrift for Prof. W. Skillend, Collectanea Coreana I, might be ready by the summer.

A list of new members of AKSE was read out by the Secretary, Dr. B.C.A. Walraven.

Prof. Dr. Boot presented a description of a new method for the exchange of academic personnel within the European Community, known as ERASMUS. The aim of the scheme was to encourage students to spend part of their careers outside their home country (but within the Community) and to increase their mobility. Arrangements to participate in the scheme would have to be made through networks (or national organisations such as a ministry of education) to which grants would be made. Individual grants were not possible. The network would have to agree on the reciprocal nature of the exchanges and the mutual acceptability of academic credits. The four stated purposes of the scheme were 1) exchange of students, 2) development of a common curriculum, 3) intensive courses and seminars, and 4) mobility of staff. Interested individual institutions would need to apply through networks. Prof. Boot noted that some potential problems were languages and the choice of destination. He observed that there were currently two networks in Leiden, which perhaps were to be amalgamated. Enquiries could be addressed to:

Dr. Jan van Bremen
Centre for Japanese and Korean Studies
POB 9515
2300 RA Leiden
The Netherlands

The President announced that the Association fees would continue to be calculated in Swiss francs and would be as follows:

Full Members:
Ordinary: 25 SFR
Honorary: Free
Associate Members:

Individual: 15 SFR
Corporate: 15 SFR

The Council offered its new slate of nominees for the next Council:

President: Prof. Andre Fabre
Vice-President: Prof. William E. Skillend
Secretary: Dr. Martina Deuchler
Treasurer: Dr. B.C.A. Malraven
Members: Dr. Romuald Huszcza
Dr. Robert C. Provine

The Membership unanimously elected the Council's nominees.

It was also announced that the new editor of the AKSE Newsletter was to be Dr. James H. Grayson.

There being no further business, the meeting was brought to a close.

SUMMARIES OF 1988 CONFERENCE PAPERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following summaries are essentially the work of the individuals concerned. McCune-Reischauer transcription has been used throughout, except in the case of preferred spellings of personal names. There are also a few editorial alterations in the text of the summaries themselves. These papers are not referred to again in the Research Reports Section.

V. D. Atkin (Leningrad)

"On Non-finite Verbal Forms in Korean and Manchu-Tungus"

This paper deals with the morphological structure of Korean adverbial participles (AP) in comparison with Manchu-Tungus forms.

1. Divergences

1.1 Person-Number Suffixes. The first considerable divergence which concerns the whole grammatical structure of the two languages is the presence of personal endings - which also bear the meaning of number - in most Manchu-Tungus forms and the lack of these features in Korea.

1.2 Number Suffixes. A smaller number of Manchu-Tungus forms do not allow personal endings to normally have number suffixes. In Korean, the suffix =tyl is added to AP only occasionally.

2. Verbal Stem. In Korean the AP suffix is added to the temporal stem: mek=β=ko, meg=et=ko, meg=gas=et=ko, mek=ket=ko and evan meg=gas=et=ket=ko. In Manchu-Tungus, it is added merely to the stem or to the aspectual stem - as in northern Manchu-Tungus languages.

3. Coincidences. Common Sources of Formation. Most of the forms in both Korean and Manchu-Tungus are participles in origin. Their morphological structure is very transparent. Other forms are derivative substantives with case endings or link-words.

4. Korean =mye, Manchu-Tungus =mi~=mai~=mari. This correspondence which at first sight seems to be casual actually is the reflection of the common structural type of word formation. Both forms are deverbal nouns (Korean =m-infinite, Manchu-Tungus =n-noun) accompanied by the copula in a certain form.

5. The Identical Semantic Development. The forms discussed above express the simultaneous action in both languages. In northern Manchu-Tungus languages, this form developed the conditional meaning. Korean also developed such a meaning by adding to this a particle =nyn~n. Further development is represented by the following forms: Korean =myense, Manchu-Tungus =mdi ... -mardi, etc.

6. Structural Coincidences. This case is represented by Korean a-g-form and -ra...-form of Manai and others which are used also as a finite form. In Manchu-Tungus, AP and the Indicative forms have a common origin.

7. Conclusion. The character of morphological coincidences and divergences allows us to think that the period of the Proto-Korean-Manchu-Tungus relationship should be sought in the period before this type of morphology emerged.

Libuše Boháčková (Prague)

"Animal Motifs in Korean Art"

The extraordinary ability of the Korean people in rendering animals - which is reflected in many masterpieces as well as in the work of anonymous folk artists - inspired an attempt at a more general survey of animal motifs in Korean art.

The frequency of animal motifs itself, found in all branches of Korean arts and crafts throughout their historical development, is conspicuous. Variants in occurrence can be found in Far Eastern art in general. Also, the sum of zoological types seems to be common to all East Asian cultures but certain predilections in the choice of depicted animals or variations in the traditional symbolic groupings can be observed.

The zoology of Korean art comprises creatures of both the fantastic and the real world. Of a pure fabulous character are the dragon, the Chinese lion, the Kirin, and the phoenix. Even animals derived from nature use to be depicted for their symbolic qualities but were often shown in a lively, realistic way. Sometimes, on the other hand, their mythical character is evident from their fantastic rendering.

The prevalence of naturalness to pedantry can also be detected in Korean animal representations. Their epic, even dramatic character is conspicuous. Movement, typical of Korean art in general, is a frequent element of the composition.

Cho, Hae-joang <Cho HaeJŏng> (Sŏul)

"Familism: An Ideological and Organizational Principle Underlying the Korean Transformation"

Korea has often been characterized as a society of familism; a society where the family, not the individual, has been the basic unit and where the interests of the family supercede the interest of any other social groups, including the nation (Lee Mun-woong, 1983, Kim Tae-gil, 1982). Most Korean social scientists and policy makers have regarded familism as one of the major stumbling blocks for modernizing Korea. Recently, however, some

scholars have raised a question against this general assumption (Kim Kyong-dong, 1983, Kim Jin-gyun, 1983, Lee Hyo-jae, 1985). Kim Kyong-dong viewed familism as one of the most crucial factors in Korean development through the pooling of family resources to enable members of the family to gain higher education. Kim Jin-gyun emphasized the familial networks activated in the expansion of modern industry. Lee Hyo-jae discussed the stabilizing effect of familism. In this paper, I attempted to examine the changing forms and content of familism in history and to discuss the sociological implications of the persistence of familial orientation in modern Korea.

Data have been drawn from various sources. Historical research by historians, literary analysis of novels and poems, data derived from a questionnaire survey and interviews were all utilized for reconstructing the historical stages of the changing emphasis of familial orientation.

Three types of familism are delineated, namely, moral familism, utilitarian familism, and unembedded familism. Moral familism is characterized by its embeddedness in the state ideology and is the type of familism found during the State Dynasties, especially the early Chosŏn period. Korean society had undergone much socio-economic turbulence since the latter part of the last dynasty. Living conditions had become worse during the Colonial period and the Korean War. People had no place to turn to but the family during this period. Utilitarian familism, the persistent existence of extreme family-centred values and matrix-focality are the product of this historical period. Unembedded familism is characterized by its anti-social tendency in a society which upholds the principles of egalitarianism, individualism, and rationalism as its core values. Familism of the modern period has, in fact, a double edge. The positive side is that the individual members feel very secure in an unstable society. The negative side is that family pressure makes it very difficult for them to be active agents of history. The persistence of familial protectionism also has a grave impact on organizational culture.

Young Jae Choo <Chu Yŏngjae> (London)

"Tense, Aspect and Modality in Korean: A Diachronic Perspective" (no resume)

Katherine Dege (Kiel)
"Korea's Economic Development During the Japanese Occupation,"
As Seen by Hermann Lautensach"

Korea's remarkable economic development, which we have been observing during the past years, did not start at zero in 1945 at the end of the Japanese occupation. Korea has been in the process of developing from a very traditional Neo-Confucian Oriental society to a highly industrialized modern society for approximately one century, and most of the first half of this development took place under Japanese guidance and according to Japanese conceptions. This period of development with the Japanese was basically the more difficult period with the greatest changes, because Korea was starting 'from scratch,' so to speak. The Korean population that took over its own development in 1945 had already experienced the upheavals of the early period of industrialization and seen the results of modern developments in agriculture, industry, communications, etc.

A particularly comprehensive view of this development, as seen through the eyes of a geographer, is given by Hermann Lautensach, who traveled extensively in Korea in 1933 and after his return analyzed a tremendous amount of literature. He himself wrote a number of papers on different topics dealing with Korea, the culmination being his Korea, eine Landeskunde auf Grund eigener Reisen und der Literatur. For anyone interested in the industrialization of Korea, Lautensach's Korea provides a wealth of background information that is important for understanding the modern development of the country.

Károly Fendler (Budapest)
"Korea's Annexation by Japan and the Position of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy: The Hungarian Government."

I am relying on the reports of the Embassy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Tokyo and the confidential correspondence of the Hungarian Prime Minister and other ministers to describe briefly how Korea's annexation by Japan in 1910 was seen in Vienna and Budapest. The documents of the Hungarian and Austrian archives - as far as I know - have not been processed yet. It seems that a study of such documents could contribute to our knowledge about the background to the events in several details.

In my paper, I would like to present documents which relate to the events of 1909 and 1910. Ambassador Graf von Call judged from public disturbances and commotions spreading throughout Korea that "this movement is far-reaching, a symptom of widespread dissatisfaction due to the Japanese protectorate in the country" (5 February, 1910 no. 60). After giving an account of the trial of An Chunggün, von Call repeatedly emphasized that "the situation in that country cannot in the least be considered

normal" and that "the Japanese protectorate power . . . is far from enjoying general support" (5 March, 1910, no. 9B). However, the approaching annexation "would not attract objections from any foreign power" (Ibid).

In September, Graf von Call summed up Korea's annexation in several of his reports, rather critically evaluating the Japanese official position and policy. He noted that the great powers "acknowledged without objection" the annexation, so that Japan was not afraid of any protests. He wrote "It is certainly unprecedented . . . that amidst peace and without any apparent external reason the ruler of the peninsula willingly renounces his rights in favour of a foreign dynasty. . . . Korea, which once played a major role in the cultural history of East Asia, more specifically that of Japan, now disappears from among independent states." On 21 September, 1910, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister reported the annexation of Korea to the Hungarian Prime Minister sending a set of draft instructions to the Embassy in Tokyo for comment (7224, M.E.). After consulting the minister of trade and informing the ministers of finance, justice, and agriculture, the Prime Minister in his reply wrote that "from the aspect of both general politics and trade policy, Korea's annexation is a rather major step which is likely to cause Japan great difficulties with other nations." It meant that "none of the countries will be competitive in trade with Japan" and that "we will also lose our hopes set in the Korean market." And the Prime Minister noted that "it would be highly desirable that our Ambassador in Tokyo should possibly delay the actual submission of the reply because it would improve his opportunities of applying the reservations, conditions and compensation requests set by other, more concerned states."

Jozef Genzor (Bratislava)
"The Semantics of the Passive in Korean"

The problem of voice ranks among the most complicated and substantial questions of grammar. Its centrality follows from implications for the basic structure of the sentence and for the typological characteristics of languages.

Here it is thought that the question of the frequency of occurrence of the passive is also relevant for its status in the grammatical structure of the language. It is important to note that the Korean passive is much less frequently used than the English passive. Another feature of the passive construction is the relegation of the actor to the background or to his complete omission from the sentence. Both possibilities are realized in Korean. There are languages admitting only sentences without the explicit presence of the actor (e.g., many Oceanic languages, Turkish, etc.). In such cases, it is better to speak of intrusive or stative sentences or constructions instead of true passive constructions.

Several aspects of the Korean passive are also shared with the Japanese passive, which is not surprising because of the typological proximity of these two languages.

The heterogeneity of the formal marking of the category of voice in Korean and the impossibility of distinguishing grammatical and derivative markers should be pointed out. The question of the basic sentence structure in this language deserves further study and comparison with other languages of the same area before a satisfactory solution of the problem of voice in Korean can be achieved.

Ingeborg Goethel (Berlin, DDR)

"Summary of a Slide Lecture on 'Yi Dynasty Architecture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'"

The architecture of the Yi Dynasty, which is full of harmony, symmetry, structural beauty and charm, is one of the phenomena in the history of Korean art which shows how China's powerful influence was modified and how independent Korean works of art were created. This is, in particular, demonstrated by imaginative cornice brackets and the painted decorative wall designs called *tan'ch'hyŏng*.

The following samples of Yi Dynasty architecture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were shown and discussed:

- 1) Defensive fortifications for towns and pavilions on top of their gates (P'yŏngyang, Kaesŏng, Ch'ungjin, and the Chungban Mountains).
- 2) Buddhist monasteries such as P'ohun-sa and Kwŏnŏm-sa.
- 3) Confucian schools (Sŏnggyun-gwan, Sungjan sŏwŏn).
- 4) Residential buildings, mainly in Kaesŏng.

These historic buildings, for the restoration of which the government has made great efforts, are virtually all in the *tap'o* style. One of the few *chusimp'o* buildings is Yi Sŏnggye's summer residence near Hamhŏng.

The lecture offered an appraisal of these buildings in terms of art history and reported on their historic development.

Alexandre Guillemoz (Paris)

"Kut pour la mort de M.Y."

Présentation et commentaire de photographies prises lors d'une cérémonie chamannique pour l'âme d'un mort (chindogu kut) observée à Séoul en septembre 1986. Le défunt venait de déceder neuf jours auparavant, à l'âge de 85 ans. L'intéressé de cette cérémonie réside d'une part dans le fait qu'elle a eu lieu dans

un appartement en plein coeur de Séoul, fait rarissime et jamais décrit jusqu'à ce jour et d'autre part par la qualité des participants: épouse principale, épouse secondaire, fils, belles-filles, petits-fils, etc. Au cours de l'expose, j'ai essayé de montrer les rôles et les sentiments respectifs des hommes et des femmes pendant la séance chamannique, l'intégration de l'offrande rituelle confucéenne (chesa) dans le rite chamannique, la continuité temporelle des rites bouddhiques et chamaniques, la situation, les emplacements et la répartition des esprits dans un appartement et un immeuble de type urbain. De plus, il faut noter que le mariage des deux fils par un entremetteur a joué un rôle important dans la conservation des traditions chamaniques et que l'éducation universitaire (globalement anti-chamannique) des deux fils n'a apparemment pas influé sur leur participation à la séance.

Keith Howard (Durham)

"The P'iri, A Wind Instrument of Korea"

The *p'iri* is a small cylindrical (*hyang p'iri* and *se p'iri*) or a slightly conical (*tang p'iri*) pipe typically constructed from a length of bamboo, with a normative eight finger holes and an oversize bamboo double reed (*kal'tae*). In the Hornbostel/Sachs classification system the *p'iri* is an aerophone, listed as 422.111.2 and 422.112.2. The paper considered the instrument's construction, and the three types differentiated in court music. Briefly, I discussed the historical documentation and the problems associated with it, terms such as *p'illyu*, then showed how rural instruments range from the standard instrument to pipes made from plastic tubing and the leaf (*ch'ojŏk*).

Joo Yong-ilp <Chu Yongnip> (Creteil)

"A Study of the Lute-shaped Bronze Daggers in Korea and Northeastern China"

Recently in Korea and northeastern China, there are many lute-shaped bronze daggers which have been found. The changing process of bronze daggers from the lute-shaped daggers to the slim-type ones may throw some light on the life of the Bronze Age.

The lute-shaped dagger differs from the Chinese and Siberian Ordos dagger types in its process of production. The one is sectional and the others are not. They all are made from moulds and date from the same period. The lute-shaped daggers are to be classified by typology. The wooden or bone hilts of the lute-shaped daggers became narrower in time so that the daggers became transformed into slim-type daggers.

Northeastern China, where the lute-shaped daggers are

principally found, was in contact with different cultures. It seems that among these cultures, the Upper Xia-jia-dian Culture had a connection with the culture of the lute-shaped dagger. In general, the Xia-jia-dian Culture is divided into two periods, the Upper and the Lower. The cultural features of each period was distinctive.

Stone-cist tombs are representative tomb types in which the lute-shaped daggers are usually found. Although the tombs in Kangsang, Nusanng, and Walyongchon are important sites for the study of the changes which took place in the form of the lute-shaped dagger, they are not typical stone-cist tombs. It is true, nonetheless, that the tombs in which the lute-shaped daggers are found are made of stone and that their structural form is the stone-cist tomb type.

It would seem that the owners of the lute-shaped daggers were related to the Yemaek tribe. Sibero-Ordos style daggers are mainly found in Mongolia and southern Siberia. Hence, the owners of these daggers were such northern tribes as the Xiongnu and Scythians. Their nomadic life seems to be the principal reason which caused the wide distribution of the Sibero-Ordos style daggers. The distribution of the bronze daggers of Chinese style ranges from an area south of the Great Wall of China to the Yangtze River Valley centering around the Yellow River. The daggers belonged to Chinese tribal groups which made it the representative dagger of Ancient China.

The main places of distribution of the slim-type daggers which developed from the lute-shaped daggers are in the central and southern areas of the Korean peninsula. Through an examination of the other archaeological remains accompanying these daggers, we can see that the slim-type dagger is the representative dagger type of the culture of the Bronze Age in Korea.

Kim, Yoon-shik <Kim Yunsik> (Sŏul)

"The Relationship Between Korean and Japanese Proletarian Literature: Im Hwa and Nakano Shigeharu" (no resume)

Songmooh Kho <Ko Sŏngmu> (Helsinki)

"A New View of Hong Pŏmdo"

Hong Pŏmdo (born in 1868 or 1869 in Korea - died in 1943 in Central Asia), famous patriotic fighter against Japanese aggression, finally moved to the Soviet Far East probably with his supporters in January, 1921 after the fight in Pong'o-dong (June, 1920) and Chŏngsan-ni (October, 1920). The reason for Hong's move was probably pursuit by the Japanese authorities. After the formation of the USSR, he became a Soviet citizen.

During the 1937 transfer, Hong moved to Kzyl-Orda, Soviet Central Asia, where he died. His tomb is located in the cemetery of Kzyl-Orda, Kazakhstan.

The scarcity of materials about his activities, especially after 1920, has so far prevented any detailed research about him outside the Soviet Union. Until recently, there were even different opinions about the year and place of his death. Unlike Koreans in Central Asia, Koreans in other parts of the world have not known about the latter part of Hong Pŏmdo's life because of the lack of communications between them. The aim of this paper is to examine all the possible material on Hong Pŏmdo, hitherto relatively unknown outside of the USSR.

The following material was examined:

- 1) an article by M.T. Kim.
- 2) a description of Hong Pŏmdo in Kim Iosif's book.
- 3) a non-fiction novel Hong Pŏmdo, published in Lenin Kichi between 1965 and 1969.
- 4) eye witness accounts by different persons (e.g., Chŏn Sergey Arsentiyev).

It was reported that Chinese scholars from Tumen City have prepared a monograph on Hong Pŏmdo. According to them his tomb is said to exist in Taemun-nyŏng near Tumen, Jilin Province in the northeast part of China, where his descendants also live. But the writer of this paper rejects the first possibility because Hong Pŏmdo spent the last years of his life in Central Asia. As for the latter case, the writer is of the opinion that one has to be very careful in examining it.

In order to carry out further research on Hong Pŏmdo, the collection of accounts by those people who met him and the publication of basic materials on him cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Zdenka Klösllová (Prague)

"The Early Works of Yi Hyosŏk"

Yi Hyosŏk (1907-1942), one of the foremost representatives of Pure Literature in Korea, was a very prolific author. His work is divided into two parts, an early period from before 1931, and a later period from after 1931. His short stories from the early period were published in the collection entitled *The Coast of the Russian Territory* <Norŏngg kŏnhae> in 1931. They are important, especially in connection with the problem of the companion-writers of Proletarian literature.

Yi Hyosŏk was called a companion-writer of Proletarian literature after the publication of the collection *The Coast of the Russian Territory*. This characterization met with objections from Yu Chino as early as the 1930's and later by the literary

historian Paek Ch'ŏi. In the 1960's, sharp disputes on this topic arose. Chŏng Myŏngghan in his treatise "Yi Hyosŏk, or a Camouflaged Adaptation" dealt with the general problems of the term companion-writer pointing out its vagueness and proposed to define it in a new way. Chŏng Myŏngghan dealt also with Yi Hyosŏk's relation to the Proletarian Literature and labeled his early work as an adaptation. Another critic, Ch'e Hun, also came to the conclusion that the view considering Yi Hyosŏk to be an outstanding companion-writer of Proletarian Literature should be reconsidered. Both critics agree that Yi Hyosŏk's early writings contain very few elements which enable him to be considered as a companion-writer. Despite that conclusion, works on the general history of Korean literature include Yi Hyosŏk among the companion-writers.

Yi Hyosŏk's early works were influenced by the claim of KAPF expressed in the new programme of the KAPF in September 1927, i.e., to use art as a means to awaken class consciousness. This is the main reason why Yi Hyosŏk can be called a companion-writer of Proletarian Literature. Yi Hyosŏk tried to attain the acclaim of the KAPF by showing compassion for the poor as well as an admiration for the Soviet Union, which are features of Proletarian Literature. At the same time he did not express the stated goals of the KAPF on art in a convincing way. His early works are immature, marked with sentimentality and have a weak plot structure.

Despite all the shortcomings of his early works, Yi Hyosŏk introduced into Korean literature elements which were unknown before. The choice of characters and the setting shows his endeavour to attract the reader's attention, which is a feature which distinguishes his work from Proletarian Literature which presents the "ordinary" life of poor people. He introduced a new hero, a participant of an unidentified movement travelling or fleeing abroad on a secret mission ruled by the Japanese. In his stories, women characters prevail. They are presented as victims of social conditions or, more often, as women revolting against their position and engaged in a movement. Using the combination of a movement and women engaged in it, he preferred to present a picture of an attractive girl while the character of the movement remained unclear. This feature estranges his work from the aim of Proletarian Literature. The skill of the author to create the appropriate atmosphere and to give the work a romantic stamp is remarkable.

I. R. Koncevich (Moscow)
 "On Modern Original Korean Place Names"

Contemporary Korean toponymy consists of two main lexical strata: official Sino-Korean place-names made up of Chinese loan-components which can be written with Chinese characters, and local place-names having a Korean origin.

Original Korean toponyms are names which appear in Korean or which were inherited from ancient sources. They come from the 'parent' language and are used until this day in the local colloquial speech of the inhabitants of a particular area. In some regions of Korea, original Korean place-names prevail over the official Sino-Korean toponyms, while in other regions on the contrary there are no original toponyms at all. In yet other regions, original Korean place-names alternate with Sino-Korean ones. Especially in the DPRK, many Sino-Korean place-names are being replaced by original Korean terms.

The strata of the original Korean toponymy has its own phonetical features, distinguishing it from Sino-Korean toponymy. The lexico-semantic structure of original Korean toponyms - just as with the structure of Sino-Korean place-names - includes a proper nomination of a geographical object and a geographical term (nomenclature). I have gathered a list of more than a hundred original Korean geographical terms. The proper nomination of pure Korean toponyms may be divided into various semantic groups, including colours, measures, vegetables, animals, parts of the body of either humans or animals, objects of ancient culture, metals, etc. The original Korean toponyms made in memory of some social or historical events, epithets of praise and so on are rare.

This strata of toponymy is very interesting from the aspect of lexicology. Here one can meet not only cases of close compounds of Korean lexemes, but also various mixtures of them with Sino-Korean loan-components. The original Korean place-names are usually complex varieties of calques or semi-calques (hybrids) of Sino-Korean place-names written by Chinese characters.

I distinguish about 25 basic structural groups of original Korean toponyms which include Korean components (noun = N, or predicate = P), lexical elements borrowed from Sino-Korean (L), and elementary geographical terms (original Korean = T, Sino-Korean = SKT): 1) N + N, 2) N + ui + T, 3) N + P + T, 4) N + T + SKT, 5) N + T + SKT + SKT, 6) N + SKT, 7) N + SKT + SKT, 8) N + L + SKT, 9) N + L + T, 10) P + T, 11) P + N + T, 12) P + T + SKT, 13) P + SKT, 14) P + L + SKT, 15) P + SKT + SKT, 16) P + L + T, 17) P + T, 18) T + T, 19) T + N, 20) T + L, 21) SKT + T, 22) L + T, 23) L + N + T, 24) L + N + SKT, 25) onomatopoeia + T.

The place of Korean strata is very important in the toponymy of Korea. This part of Korean toponyms, although not as numerous

as Sino-Korean, forms the richest depository of data for linguistic, historico-geographical, and ethnographical research on either a synchronic or diachronic level.

Lee, Mi-moon <Yi Kimun> (Söul)

"Match'umpö-p-kwa p'yojunö-yi kaejüng-e taehayö" (no resumé)

Beth McKillip (London)

"Illustrated Korean Books in the British Library's Collection" (slide lecture, no resumé)

L. B. Nikolsky (Moscow)

"Types of Korean-Russian Dictionaries and the Identifications of Words"

Among the general (non-specialized) dictionaries compiled by Soviet lexicographers three types may be distinguished: small, including up to 25,000 words, medium, including up to 60,000 words, and Grand, including more than 100,000 lexical units of words, and Grand, including more than 100,000 lexical units of modern literary language. Each type is different from others according to the character of the words and expressions which are included. While the small Korean-Russian dictionary by Maruz and others includes common colloquial vocabulary and words found in the media, the Korean-Russian dictionary by Choldodovich contains also the vocabulary of Korean fiction and even a number of low-colloquial and dialectical words. As to the Grand Korean-Russian dictionary compiled by the Soviet and DPRK scholars, it includes not only lexemes of contemporary Korean language but also Hanmun vocabulary.

The problem of the selection of vocabulary for inclusion is resolved in accordance with the practical use of the dictionary. The problem of the word and its delimitation from morphemes and word combinations has been solved in correspondence with a number of criteria (phonetic, structural, semantic, and syntactical criteria). In delimiting a word from a word combination, the idiomatic character of the compound word is taken into consideration.

Halina Ogarek-Czof

"An Chunggün's Image in Korean Literature"

The Independence fighter An Chunggün (1879-1910) is widely known as the man who assassinated Prince Itō Hirobumi, the first Japanese Resident-General in Korea. An was sentenced to death on February 14, 1910. On March 26, 1910, he was executed in the Japanese prison at Port Arthur. The memory of An's patriotic self-sacrifice lived in the minds and hearts of An's patriotic during the long period of Japanese rule and constantly incited them to the fight for the independence of their country.

After An Chunggün's death, the Korean guerrillas composed many songs and poems about his heroism and his sacrifice. They stressed An Chunggün's courage and determination. From the early 1930's the Korean youth in Manchuria staged a revolutionary play "An Chunggün Shoots Itō Hirobumi". At the end of the 1970's, a film with the same title was produced in the DPRK. The main idea of the play and of the screen-play was to convince the people that An Chunggün's sacrifice was in vain because only under the guidance of the Genial Leader and by the struggle of the whole nation could Koreans restore the independence of their country. The method of individual terrorism could not bring good results.

A more objective look at An Chunggün's life and deeds can be found in the novel by Yi Hoch'ŏl, *The Winter of the Northern Country*. The author tried to show An's life, feelings, and work from various perspectives. Yi Hoch'ŏl's novel brought An Chunggün closer to the common reader. In the novel, An appears as a real human being.

Of course, the real image of An Chunggün we can find first of all in his works which were written in the Lushan prison, particularly his autobiography. However, this type of work might be considered to be an historical source rather than a literary work.

Inok Paek-Howard (Durham)

"Agents and Media in the Learning of Korean Traditional Music"

This paper deals with how divisions between the music of the aristocracy, *chōngak*, and the commoners, *minak ūmak*, have been traditionally maintained, and how musicians, whether professional or amateur, go through a process of learning to shape musical form, melody, rhythm, and ornamentation. Agents, the verbalization of learning, and teaching methods are also discussed.

In the past, Korean traditional music was transmitted in various ways: different motivations were present ritual, labours,

and entertainment, that generated different styles. Music now has little such relation to activities. To survive, it has to be transmitted in a new, artificially structured system. Korean traditional music is now transmitted through a group who form a kind of cultural stratum, but who are not identified with any specific social class. Achieved status has therefore taken over from ascribed status. Music education has moved away from using mnemonic syllables (ku'ŭm) to a reliance on transcribed scores. Problems arise here because a score is unable to express sufficiently the desired sound.

Pak Young-sook <Pak Yŏngsuk> (London)

"The Origins of Silla Metalwork" (slide lecture, no resume)

Vladimír Pucek (Praha)

"Reflections of Important Events of Modern Korean History in the Bohemian Press, 1905-1919"

Until the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, Bohemia was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and had neither diplomatic nor any other direct contacts with Korea. Knowledge and publicity about Far Eastern problems increased in local newspapers especially during the Russo-Japanese War.

This paper presents excerpts from several newspapers and journals including Národní listy, Národní politika, Pražské noviny, Pravý lid, Pražský ilustrovaný kurz, Světlozor Bohemia, Abendblatt, and Prager Tagblatt. These newspapers and journals were published in Prague in Czech and partly in German. The material analyzed concerned the following five historical events: 1) the Protectorate Treaty of 1905, 2) the Secret Mission of the Korean Delegation to the Second World Peace Conference at the Hague in 1907, 3) the assassination of the Japanese Resident Itō Hirobumi in Harbin in 1909, 4) the annexation of Korea by Japan in August, 1910, and 5) the March First Movement of 1919.

All the leading newspapers published some brief information about the Protectorate Treaty, mostly quoting the Japanese point of view. But, some reports introduced some information about the resistance of Koreans and the imprisonment of people suspected of conspiracy.

Národní listy of 7 July, 1907 had a commentary which openly defended the right of the Korean delegation to take part in the work of the World Peace Conference. Neither detailed information on the activities of the Korean delegation nor reports of the death of Yi Chun appeared in the newspapers.

The assassination of Itō Hirobumi produced much comment in the newspapers. There were 19 reports and 3 pictures. For the first time some Czech newspapers brought their own more comprehensive commentaries and evaluations and were very critical towards Japanese policy. "It ruled by terror, military dictatorship, occupation, suppression . . . He 'ruled' in Korea by way of torture, lashing, punching and kicking" (Národní politika, 27/10/1909). The attitude of some Czech papers differed from the German ones. The Czech papers express a clear sympathy for the struggle and hopes of the Korean nation.

The scope of the reporting on the Annexation was higher than in 1909. There were 25 items. The Annexation was evaluated mostly as a logical result of past developments and of Japan's policy. "The de facto state has been changed into a de jure state." Only some papers (cf. Světlozor, no. 40), sharply accused the colonial policy of Japan in the name of humanism. There were no reports concerning the resistance of Koreans. A certain loyalty towards Japan may be explained as a manifestation of the disillusionment of some Czech political circles with their own national independence movement as well as the result of strict Austrian censorship.

I have not found any reports concerning the March First Movement of 1919.

The crucial events of the first decade of the twentieth century attracted the interest of the Czech newspapers to the problem of Korea. Excerpts from various reports reveal a gradual increase of awareness about Korea among certain strata of the Czech nation. Depending on the different political orientation, the sympathy and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean nation against oppressors can be discerned. Such sympathy was motivated to some degree by the analogous interests of of small, oppressed nations.

Reta Rentner (Berlin, GDR)
"Übersetzungsliteratur und Übersetzer: Probleme bei der Erschliessung der mittelalterlichen koreanischen Literatur"

Der Beitrag geht auf die Verantwortung des Koreanisten als belletristischer Übersetzer ein und fordert eine solche Übersetzung, die das koreanische Sprachkunstwerk auch in der Zielsprache wieder als Kunstwerk erkennen lässt, was mit philologisch-korrektur Übersetzung allein nicht erreicht werden kann. Es wird festgestellt, dass ein übersetztes literarisches Werk eigentlich zwei Verfasser hat, da von der kreativen Fähigkeit der Persönlichkeit des Übersetzers in hohem Masse abhängt, ob der Leser bereit sein wird, die Originalbotschaft des Autors zu akzeptieren. Hier ist die Mittlerrolle des Koreanisten eine doppelte: Er mittelt nicht nur zwischen dem Autor des Originals und den Lesern der übersetzten Fassung, er ermöglicht auch, die kulturelle Leistung eines Volkes für die Aneignung

durch ein anderes Volk wieder produktiv zu machen.

- Entscheidungsfragen, vor die der Übersetzer sich gestellt sieht, sind u.a. folgende:
- Festlegung der Zäsur für die Satzgrenze in wenig interpunktieren mittelalterlichen Texten;
 - Verfahren bei Auftreten stereotyper Wendungen, die Dialoge einrahmen, sowie bei Wiederholung gleicher lexikalischer Einheiten innerhalb kurzer Textpassagen, die in der Zielsprache stilistisch gegen den guten Ton verstossen;
 - Umgang mit landesspezifischen Begriffen;
 - Wiedergabe koranischer Interjektionen, Höflichkeitsformen, Anredeformen und Personalpronomina;
 - Feststellung des Subjektes im Satz und seine Benennung.

Die Aufgabe bei der belletristischen Übersetzung kann nicht vorrangig nur darin bestehen, einander exakt entsprechende Formen anzufinden, sondern sie muss darauf abzielen, den Sinn der Aussage mit wie auch immer beschaffenen Mitteln so zu übertragen, dass ihr Anliegen den Empfängern der Zielsprache in ähnlicher Weise zu erreichen vermag wie in der Ausgangssprache.

Mark Setton (Oxford)

"Yasan's Practical Learning"

It was the feeling that Neo-Confucian orthodoxy had compromised the pristine Confucian spirit of practicality that gave momentum to critiques of Ch'eng-chu learning made by the thinkers of the so-called Sirhak School (*Sirhak-p'a*). At the turn of the 19th century Ch'ng Yagyong (pen-name Yasan, 1762-1836) took this critical trend a step further by challenging Neo-Confucian assumptions on human nature and ethics. In so doing he attempted to provide the philosophical basis for his emphasis on moral practicality and social utility. His view of nature (*ins'ang*) as psychological tendencies conferred upon the emotions a crucial role in self-cultivation, since virtue was acquired, a *posteriori*, through the objectification of these tendencies in moral action. Furthermore, an element of determination present in Chu Hsi's theory of clarity and turbidity was replaced by a new emphasis on the idea of man's capacity to shape his own moral destiny.

By stripping the concept of virtue (*t'u*) of any ontological status and making its realization solely contingent on the fulfillment or objectification of the moral tendencies, Yasan restricted the medium of self-cultivation entirely to the sphere of practical ethics. In so doing, he attempted to re-define the idea of self-cultivation in terms of social involvement through moral practice.

Henrik Sorensen (Copenhagen)

"An Analysis of the Contents of Korean Buddhist Journals During the Japanese Colonial Period"

The purpose of this paper is to gain an insight into the contents of the most important Korean Buddhist journals of the early years of the Japanese colonial period, and to see how their contents reflect the complex and chaotic situation in which Korean Buddhism found itself. The material on which my research is based are five Korean Buddhist journals, the *Chosŏn Pulgyo Wŏlbo*, the *Haedong Pulgyo*, the *Pulgyo Ch'imhŏng wŏlbo*, the *Chosŏn Pulgyo ke*, and the *Chosŏn pulgyo ch'onbo* published between 1912-1919.

Since the issues under consideration are multifarious involving questions of a religious, historical, nationalistic and political nature, my paper should be seen as a preliminary - and obviously exclusive - attempt at lifting the veil of "obscurity" and silence on this crucial stage in the history of Korean Buddhism and modern Korea as well.

When looking at the composition of the boards of editors in the four journals, one immediately sees that they consist of roughly the same people. The great Buddhist scholar Yi Nŏng-hwa (1869-1943) appears prominently in three of the boards of editors as well as Pak Han-yong (1870-1948), a highly respected scholar-monk from Sonun Temple. Noteworthy here, however, is the fact that these men normally figure in contemporary writings as members of the anti-Japanese faction of the Korean Buddhists. Since these journals without exception served as organs for the Japanese in their policy of controlling Korean Buddhism, we find that the contents and scope of these Korean Buddhist journals were highly ambiguous in nature, and that their Korean editors and contributors, many of whom have otherwise been known as anti-Japanese, must have had an extremely ambivalent attitude to these enterprises.

Kiyul Sung <Song Kiyŏl> (Inch'ŏn)

"A Comparative Study of 'The Tiger and the Dried Persimmon' in Korean and Japanese Folktales"

This tale probably originated in India and was passed to Japan by way of the Korean peninsula. This assertion can be supported by the analogy of the diffusion route of Buddhist culture and religion from Korea to Japan.

The various aspects of this route may be stated as follows:

It is believed that some tales were introduced into Korea from India. That is the tales, 'Evil Spirit', 'Dusk', 'Horse Lifter', 'Monkey' are catalogued into the same group of tales. However, 'Evil Spirit' was changed into 'Tiger' and then introduced into Japan. The group 'Tiger, Dusk, Horse Lifter,

'Monkey' were introduced into Japan, and then only 'Dusk' was changed into 'The Leak in the Roof of an Old House' and has been told from generation to generation.

But there were some variations in Korea: 'Dusk' was changed into a mythical creature with a figure of a lion called 'Chuji' and then into 'Dried Persimmon', 'Horse Lifter' and 'Monkey' were changed into 'Cattle Lifter' and 'Bear' respectively. These tales seem to be almost completely Koreanized. However, the tales in Japan such as 'Horse Lifter' (sometimes 'Cattle Lifter'), and 'Monkey', retain their original characteristics. It seems that due to natural circumstances, 'Bear' is better understood in Korea than 'Monkey', whereas the latter term is acceptable in Japan.

I have discussed some comparative aspects of the folktales of Korea and Japan in the light of cultural exchanges, including Buddhist culture, which took place between them, as well as the distribution pattern of these folktales in Japan.

Yi Sŏngmu (Sŏul)

"An Analysis of the Chapkwa Pangmok of the Late Yi Dynasty"
(no resumé)

Yun Pyŏngsŏk (Inch'ŏn)

"The Posthumous Writings of Yi Sangsŏi and the Patriot Yi Chun" (no resumé)

A. I. Zhovtis (Alma Ata)

"The Metre of Korean *Sijo* in Russian and Ukrainian Translations"

The selection of the metre is the first matter which the poet must decide when beginning to translate poetry. This selection should be based on the resemblances and differences in the national systems of versification.

While translating *sijo* and looking for adequate verse forms, we come across two possible methods, the formal, and the functional methods: the three-part-verse and the five-foot iambus. Both of them have a theoretical basis. In the process of searching for the metre, rhythm, and measure which I could use for translating all the types of *sijo*, I tried several metres until my choice fell upon the five-foot iambus. This measure is closest to the Korean verse not in its form but in its function.

There is another way we can translate *sijo* using free verse. The aim of such translations is to inform the reader about the sense of the poem written in another language. If one translates *sijo* using free verse, the poem does not prove to be a real work of art because a work of art exists only in the form in which it has been created.

The great creative work of Korean poets is worth further effort on the part of translators. Russian, Ukrainian and other European readers must see these verses in the full splendour of their humane content and in their exquisite and brilliant form.

REPORTS ON STUDIES RELATED TO KOREA

BRITAIN

General

1. Tony Michell "Generational Change and Confucianism: Organization and Interaction in Korea", Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, v. 61 (1986).
2. McNamara, Dennis, "Entrepreneurship in Colonial Korea: Kim Yon-su", Modern Asian Studies (February, 1988).

British Association for Korean Studies

The 1988 Conference of the Association was held from 11 to 13 April at Hughes Parry Hall at the University of London. Over 50 scholars from British, European and Korean universities attended. Papers were presented by the following speakers, J. Newall (New Abbey Publications), "Authority and Traditional Belief Beyond the Diamond Mountains", A. Foster-Carter (Leeds), "North Korea: A Tentative Theory", C. Armstrong (LSE), "The Korean Minority in North East China" (slide presentation), H.J. Cho (Yonsei), "Rehiving the Great and Little Tradition - The Case of Korea", K. Howard (Durham), "The Use of Paper for Symbols in Korean Shamanism", B.C.A. Walraven (Leiden), "Shaman Songs from Cheju Island", J.H. Grayson (Sheffield), "The Impact of Protestant Christianity on Buddhism and the New Religions in Korea", Kim Kwang-ok (Seoul National, British Council Guest Lecturer), "Sociological Implications of the Recent Invention of Tradition in Korea", Yi Song-mu (Tubingen), "The Characteristics of the Rise of the Chŏngin", Prof I. Nish (LSE), "Sir John Macleavy Brown in Korea", J. Hoare (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), "British Public Opinion and the Korean War". There was also a visit on the afternoon of 12 April to the British Museum to see a special display of some of the Korean materials held in the Oriental Collection. That same evening a reception was hosted for members of the conference by His Excellency, Mr. Oh Jay Hee, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea. The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held concurrent with the Conference. The following members of Council were elected. Dr. Keith Howard (Durham), President, Dr. James Hoare (Foreign Office), Secretary, Mr. Graham Healey (Sheffield), Treasurer, Dr. James H. Grayson (Sheffield), Mrs Judith Nordby (Leeds), and Mrs. Elizabeth McKillop (British Library). It was suggested that the Association publish a series of Occasional Papers the first one of which would be based on the papers given at this conference.

Durham

1. Robert Provine reports that he is using his well earned retirement from the Newsletter editorship to continue his research into the Ahhaek kwobŏm. In March, he travelled to the United States where he gave two lectures on traditional Korean

music at Cornell University, and a colloquium on sijo at Harvard University. He also spent a couple of weeks working at the Harvard-Yenching Library - an experience which he recommends to any serious Korean scholar!

2. Dr. Keith Howard reports that he has spent the past year at the University of Durham where he has taught the ethnomusicology optional course while Dr. R.C. Provine has been on sabbatical. Dr. Howard has also run two performance groups, one for drums alone (Changgo), and one for drums and gongs (Samul nori). He has given seminars and concerts in Cambridge, Leeds, Tubingen, and Korea. Much of his time has been spent in the preparation of two books.

3. Inok Paek-Howard reports that she had a Fellowship from the International Cultural Society of Korea for the period June to December, 1987 to do research on the transmission of Korean traditional music. She also reports that since moving to Durham she has given seminars in the Departments of Music and Education at Durham, and at Leeds University. She has also conducted workshops at the Universities of Durham, Leeds and Cambridge. In addition to her research, she continues to focus on projects relating to Korean music in the north of England. Inok and her husband Keith Howard will initiate a course on "Oriental Music" in the Department of Adult Education. They also have plans to perform concerts and to conduct workshops in Wales and Cornwall in the autumn.

Publications:

Howard, Keith, "An Introduction to Korea's Folk Bands and Folk Songs", Korea Journal, v. 27 (1987), no. 8.

---, "Songjeum-sa's Selections of Korean Traditional Music", music review, Korea Journal, v. 27 (1987), no. 11.

---, "Korean Musicians as Creators of Musical Knowledge", in Proceedings of the First International Conference for Korean Studies, Inha University, (Inch'ŏn, Inha University, 1987).

---, "Samul Nori", record review, Yearbook for Traditional Music, v. 19 (1987).

---, "The 1987 BAKS Conference: Report and Summaries of Papers", The British Association for Korean Studies Newsletter, no.1 (1987).

---, "Recordings of Korean Music", The British Association for Korean Studies Newsletter, no.2 (1987).

---, "Ppuri kip'ŏn namu palto sori, (The Deep-rooted Tree Collection of Korean Folk Songs)", Ethnomusicology, v.32 (1988), no. 1.

Paek, Inok, transl., Keith Howard, rev., "Han'guk minsok ūmage-yi minjok ūmahakchŏk chŏp'ŏn", <Korean Musicians as Creators of Musical Knowledge>, ūmak kyoyuk, 1987. 11.

Books in Preparation:

Howard, Keith, Korean Musical Instruments: A Practical Guide, (Sŏul, Segwang ūmak ch'ulp'an-sa). Expected date, 1988.

---, Bands, Songs and Shamanistic Rituals: Folk Music in Korean Society (Sŏul, Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch). Expected date, 1988.

Hull

Publications:

Kirby, Stephen, "The Military Uses of Space and European Security", Journal of East and West Studies (Sŏul), v.16 (1987), no. 2.

---, "British Politics: Defense and Consensus", Occasional Paper No.6 (Sŏul, Yonsei University, Institute of East and West Studies, 1988).

Korea Library Group

On the afternoon of 13 April, 1988, following the 1988 Annual Conference of the British Association for Korean Studies, the second meeting of the re-gathered Korea Library Group was held. Participants included Dr. J.H. Grayson (Sheffield), convener, Mr. Brian Hickman (SOAS), Mr. N. Koyama (Cambridge), Mrs. Beth McKillop (British Library), and Mr. A.D. Roberts (Oxford). Other persons attending included Mr. G.H. Healey (Sheffield), Dr. J. Hoare (Foreign Office), Dr. & Mrs Keith Howard (Durham), Mr. J. Newall (New Abbey Publications) and other guests. Matters discussed included questions of the Romanization of Korean (especially the hyphenization of bound morphemes), the computerization of catalogued material, and reliable companies in Korea from which to order books. It was agreed that the Korea Library Group should meet annually in conjunction with the meeting of the British Association for Korean Studies.

London

1. Seven students of Korean graduated in 1988, four B.A. in Chinese and Korean, three B.A. in Japanese and Korean. Six students began courses in Korean in 1987-88, two of whom are attending courses in Korea during the summer vacation, 1988. Two postgraduate students continued in language and literature and one new candidate was accepted. Two postgraduate students in linguistics and phonetics continued and one new postgraduate student began work in social anthropology.

2. The Centre for Korean Studies held a week of seminars and lectures, 8th to 12th February, 1988, with valuable contributions from Mr. Yi Hoyong, a postgraduate student at University College, London, on the phonetics of Korean, Dr. R.C. Provine (Durham), "Musical and Textual Phrasing in Sijo", Dr. Pak Young-sook (SOAS) on "The Royal Tombs of Silla", Dr. J.H. Grayson (Sheffield) on "The Interaction of Buddhism, Christianity and the New Religions in Korea in the Twentieth Century", and Dr. Martina Dauchler (Zurich) on "The Development of Korean Society: An Historical-Anthropological Review".

3. Dr. Martina Dauchler has been appointed Senior Lecturer in History with Special Reference to Korea from October, 1988, and Dr. Pak Young-sook, as a Fellow of the Centre, will be offering new courses on Korean art history from October, 1988.

4. The Korea Research Foundation is giving generous support towards both these posts, as well as the student visits to Korea for summer vacation study.

5. Dr. Pak Youngsook (Pak Yongsuk) reports that she made a study trip to Korea between 5 November to 22 December 1987, and that she gave two lectures in February, 1988. On 4 February, she gave a lecture entitled "Funftausend Jahre koreanischer kunst" at Mannheim University, West Germany during the Koreanischen Woche. On 10 February, she spoke during the week of seminars on Korean culture at the Centre for Korean Studies.

Publication:

Hoare, James and Susan Pares, Korea: An Introduction (London, KPI Ltd., 1988), 240 pp.

Newcastle

Publications:

Cotton, J., "Patriarchs and Politics: Prospects for the Korean Peninsula", Third World Quarterly, v.10 (1987), no.1 (January).

Sheffield

General

From 3-6 July 1988, Sheffield and Yonsei Universities jointly hosted the First Korea-Britain Conference at Sheffield which discussed matters of comparative interest relating to the economic and political issues facing the two nations.

At the Conference the following papers were presented: Prof. Sung-joo Han (Korea Univ), "The Politics of Democratization in South Korea"; Prof. Andrew Gamble (Sheffield), "The Changing Context of British Politics"; Prof. Hwang-joe Kim (Yonsei), "Industrial Relations in Korea: Issues and Perspectives"; Prof.

Roy Wilkinson (Sheffield) and Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson (Bradford), "The Performance of the British Economy, 1960-1988"; Prof. Chang Young Jung (Yonsei), "Economic Relations between the European Community and East Asian Economies"; Sir Jeffrey Petersen (former IBM Ambassador to Korea), "Korean-British Relations: Some Likely Future Developments"; Prof. Chong Wook Chung (Seoul National), "Security and Military Issues of East Asia"; Prof. Ku-hyun Jung (Yonsei), "Direct Investment and Technology Transfer between Korea and the European Community"; Dr. Brian Bridges (Royal Institute of International Affairs), "Korea and Great Britain: The Bi-lateral Economic Relationship and its Political Implications". A reception for the participants was hosted by His Excellency, Oh Jay Hee, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea. Among invited guests to the Conference were His Excellency Oh Jay Hee, Dr. Ahn Se Hee, President of Yonsei University, and Dr. Kim Dalchoong, also of Yonsei University.

Institute for Korean Studies

1. In June of 1988, the Faculty of Social Science of the University approved the recommendation to re-organize the Korean Studies Unit into the Institute for Korean Studies. A Board of Studies has been created to supervise the development of the curriculum of the Institute. It is anticipated that within 3 years, the Institute will be offering a four-year dual honours degree in Korean Studies and that it will eventually achieve full departmental status.

2. Mrs. Hong, Kyŏngp'yo, the most senior member of staff at the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University, will be at the Institute for Korean Studies for the calendar year 1988. In addition to her responsibilities for instructing the Korean language, Mrs. Hong has been developing a program of language instruction which will be co-ordinated to the curriculum at KLI. This will establish a Sheffield standard of language performance which can be checked against a known international standard.

3. Mr. O Kyŏngmuk, a member of the staff of the Library of Yonsei University, will be at the Institute for Korean Studies between March, 1988 to March, 1989. Mr. O is classifying and cataloguing the Korean language materials held in the Korean Collection of the Institute. It is anticipated that there will be a successor to Mr. O from Yonsei when he leaves in 1989.

4. Miss Cho Hyŏnsuk, a teacher on the staff of the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University, will join the staff of Sheffield for the academic year 1988-89.

5. From the academic year 1988-89, the Centre for Japanese Studies at Sheffield will offer a single honours degree in Japanese. Korean Studies may be as much as 30 per-cent of the examinable material of the degree course.

6. From the academic year 1988-89, Korean language will be offered to any student of the University as an optional subject

leading after one year to a First University Examination qualification.

7. For the first time, from the academic year 1988-89, the Institute will offer 2 one-year seminars in Korean history and in Korean culture.

8. On 3 June 1988, the Institute received partly by purchase and partly by generous gift the collection of older Western-language books on Korea which had been gathered together by Miss A.J. Roberts, M.B.E., formerly of the Church of England Mission in Korea. Notable among the acquisitions was the illustrated edition of the 1818 account of Basil Hall's journey along the West Coast of Korea, and the original editions of dictionaries by James Scott and James Scarth Gale, as well as a copy of Gale's grammar of the Korean language.

9. Dr. J.H. Grayson reports that in addition to his teaching duties he has given special lectures at Hull University (18 November, 1988), SOAS (11 February, 1988), Leeds University (10 March, 1988), the British Association for Korean Studies (12 April, 1988), and at The International Conference on Korean Studies held under the auspices of the Academy of Korean Studies (2 July 1988). At Hull, Dr. Grayson spoke on the subject of "The Origin and Development of the Korean Language and Its Scripts". At SOAS, Leeds, and BAKS, he spoke on the subject of "The Impact of Protestant Christianity on Buddhism and the New Religions in Korea". In Sŭl, Dr. Grayson spoke on the topic, "The Importance of the Study of Korean Religions and Their Role in Inter-religious Dialogue". He also gave a lecture at the May meeting of the Yorkshire and Northumbria Korean Seminar.

Dr. Grayson also reports that he has two works which are in press at this time, Korea: A Religious History to be published by Oxford early next year, and Seŏye Chongŏgyo saŏn <A Dictionary of World Religions> to be published by Chongno sŏjŏk in Sŭl this year.

10. This year there were four graduates in Korean, three with the dual honours B.A. in Japanese and Business Studies with Korean, and one with the dual honours B.A. in Japanese and Economic and Social History with Korean.

11. Miss Elizabeth Lamoureux, a 1988 graduate of the University's Centre for Japanese Studies who took Korean as a subsidiary subject, has spent the summer of 1988 at the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University furthering her knowledge of Korean.

12. The British Council sponsored two delegations of British academics to Korea for the purpose of interesting Korean students in studying in the United Kingdom. The first delegation consisting of social scientists went in November, 1987 and the second delegation consisting of lecturers in engineering and technical subjects went out in May, 1988. Dr. James H. and Dr. Ruth H. Grayson contributed to the briefing sessions.

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

YANKS held three meetings during the academic year 1987-88. The first seminar was held at Leeds University on 20 November, 1987. Three papers were presented. Barry Gills (LSE) spoke on the topic of "The June 1987 Uprising and the Democratic Opening of South Korea; Paul Ensor (The Economist) spoke on the subject of "South Korean Education: A System Bursting at the Seams?"; Jonathan Silvey (Nottingham) talked on "Visiting North Korea as an Academic".

The second meeting was held at the University of Hull. There were three papers: Andrew Tank spoke on "The Growth of Korean Industry: Post 1962"; So-hee Lee (Hanyang University) talked on the subject of "Korean Women in the Public Domain"; and Stephen Kirby (Hull) discussed "The Two Koreas: Prospects for Cross-Recognition".

The third seminar was hosted at the University of Durham on the afternoon of 12 May. Three papers were read and discussed. Dr Robert C. Provine (Durham) gave a paper entitled "The Musical Treatise Akhak Kwebdŏm", Dr. James H. Grayson (Sheffield) spoke on the subject of "The Revd. Dr. John Ross and the Translation of the New Testament into Korean", and Mr. Kim Chung-sŏp (Hull) discussed "The Formation of the Hyŏngnŏpyŏng Movement in Chingju, Korea (1923)".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Conference:

The International Symposium of Scientists on Korean Studies was held in P'yŏnggyang between the First to the Fourth of May. Papers were read at the conference by the following scholars: M. Buřková (The Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences), "Korean Studies in Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences", "Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences", "Yi Hyo-sŏk: A Companion Writer of Korean Proletarian Literature", and V. Pucek (Charles University), "Yi Hae-jŏ's Bell of Freedom (Chayu jong)". L. Boháčková of the Naprstek Museum also attended the conference.

Publications and Broadcasts:

Ch'oe Sŏ-hae, "P'yŏkryŏka" <Tamyŏ> and "Ploskonosý Šestřprstý Paŏ" <Yukkarak pang p'anggwŏn>, Vladimír Pucek and J. Genzor, transl. Život, 1988, no.13.

---, "P'yŏkryŏka" and Kye Yong-muk, "Bláznivá Adada", Vladimír Pucek, Czech transl., broadcast by Radio Praha, March, 1988.

Gruberová, I., "Lyrický útvar sídžo v korejské poezii" <Siŏjo: A Lyric Form in Korean Poetry, with translation of the Siŏjo of Yi U-sang and Ch'oe Nam-sŏn>, NOVÝ Orient, 1988, no.2.

---, transl., "Z korejských přísloví <Korean proverbs>, Nový Orient, 1988, no.2.

Kim, Yu-jong, "Kamélie" <Tongpaekkot>, Z. Klösllová, transl., Nový Orient, 1987, no.9.

Klimentová, Z., "Jižní Korea: hledání Kompromisu" <South Korea: Seeking a Compromise>, Nový Orient, 1988, no. 2.

Klösslová, Z., "Korea", in Divadelné kultúry východu <Theatrical Culture of the East> (Bratislava, Tatra, 1987).

Kye Yong-muk, "Bláznivá ADADA" <Paekch'i ADADA>, Vladimír Pucek and J. Genzor, transl., Revue světové literatury, 1987, no.7.

Na, To-hyang, Než našle sama sebe (Changirŏi ch'akkijŏn), M. Löwensteinová, transl., broadcast 9 September, 1987.

Pucek, Vladimír, Korean Folktales (Prague, Artia, 1988). German and French editions will appear in 1989.

DENMARK

1. In November of 1987, the East Asian Institute of the University of Copenhagen hosted a Symposium on Korea with the generous support of the Korea Research Foundation.

2. Four of the papers presented at the symposium were printed in the East Asian Institute Occasional Papers, 1: Symposium on Korea (1988), which are mentioned below.

Publications:

1. Gottfredsen, Kirsten, "The Role of Language in Modern Korean Society", East Asian Institute Occasional Papers, 1 (1988).

2. Lidin, Olof G., "Korean Studies in Denmark", East Asian Institute Occasional Papers, 1 (1988).

3. Pedersen, Bent Lerbaek, "Bronzes for Daily Use: Koryŏ and Yi Dynasty Utensils in the National Museum of Denmark", Korean Culture, v. 8 (1987), no. 4.

4. Ronnenkamp-Holst, Tedda, "Socio-Cultural Aspects of the History of the Korean Script", East Asian Institute Occasional Papers, 1, (1988).

5. Sorensen, Henrik Hjort, "The Conflict between Buddhism and Christianity in Korea", East Asian Institute Occasional Papers 1 (1988).

6. ---, CORRECTION: Newsletter, v. 11, p.35, the second item,

should read "The P'aeŋghwa Tradition in Korean Buddhism", Korean Culture, v. 8 (1987), no. 4 (Winter).

7. Henrik Sorensen reports that he is rewriting his doctoral dissertation on the history and doctrines of the early Son tradition into a book.

FINLAND

1. Songmo Kho (Ko Sŏngmu) participated in the Fourth Conference on Koreans Overseas, held in Washington, D.C., from 17 to 20 December, 1987 under the auspices of the Research Institute on World Affairs Inc. Dr. Ko read a paper entitled "Ssoryŏn sogŭi Han'guk munhwa" <Korean Culture in the Soviet Union>. Among the Conference members was Dr. Tonchu Ru (Yu Tongju, born in 1907 in Pogranichnaya) from Warsaw. He is the brother of Yu Tongha who assisted An Chungŏn to assassinate Ito Hirobumi. Dr. Tonchu Ru has lived in Poland since 1931. He revisited Korea in August, 1988 for the first time since the late 1920's.

2. Dr. Ko also gave a lecture at the Society for Research on the Independence Movement on 29 June, 1988 in Sŏul. His topic was "Hong Pŏmdo-e taehan saeroun chomyŏng (charyo-jŏk chungŏmŏn-esŏ)" <New Light on Hong Pŏmdo from the Aspect of Research Materials>.

3. Two Finnish students, Merja Luusua and Kirsi Pullola, attended summer courses arranged by the Korea Research Foundation in July and August, 1988.

4. Ritva Lehonkoski will teach the elementary Korean course during the academic year 1988-89 at the University of Helsinki.

Publications:

Ko Sŏngmu, "Ssoryŏn, tong yurŏp, monggo-esŏyi Han'guk-hak paegyŏng-mit hyŏnhwang" <The Background and Present Situation of Korean Studies in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Mongolia>, Sullabŭ hakpo, Seoul, 1987, no. 2.

---, "Cho Myŏnghŭi-wa ssoryŏn hanin munhak" <Cho Myŏnghŭi and Soviet Korean Literature>, The Kujŭ simmun, Frankfurt, No. 51 (April, 1987).

---, "Lenin Kichi samwŏl sibolcharŭi pogo" <After reading the March 15 issue of Lenin Kichi>, Han'gul saesosisik, 189 (May, 1988).

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Orange, Marc, Archives françaises relatives à la Corée: Inventaire analytique, Ministère des affaires étrangères - I, Paris, Collège de France, "Mémoires du Centre d'Etudes coréennes", vol. VII-1, 1987.

Lee Hee-ja (Yi Hŭija), La typographie coréenne au XVe siècle, Paris, Editions du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique, 1987.

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Balaize, Claude, Lee Joonsun (Yi Chunsŏn), "Civilisation agraire et village clanique en Corée du Sud", Bulletin de l'Association des Géographes Français, 1988-2.

Blanc, Monique, "L'industrie textile coréenne", Cahiers IREP/Développement, no. 11, 1987.

Bouchez, Daniel, "Le cas coréen: la longue émergence d'un alphabet en milieu géographique", Espaces de la lecture, dirigé par A-M Christin, Paris, ed. Retz/BPI, 1988.

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coopération", Christian Sautter, Bernard Bobe, Bertrand Chung. Programme: 12 nov, "La Corée sit-elle un modèle japonais ? Les étapes du développement coréen", C. Sautter & B. Bobe; 26 nov "La main d'oeuvre en Corée et au Japon", C. Sautter & B. Bobe; 10 dec "Survol historique de la Corée: de l'ère coloniale japonaise à nos jours", B. Chung; 14 janv. "Stratégie coréenne de spécialisation internationale et insertion dans l'économie mondiale", B. Bobe & Recuwe; 28 janv. "Société coréenne et société japonaise", B. Chung; 25 fev "Les dirigeants de l'économie coréenne", B. Chung; 10 mars, "La stratégie du groupe Daewoo", J. R. Chaponnière; 24 mars, "La construction d'un avantage comparatif: la Recherche/Développement et la technologie", Bobe & Jin-joo Lee (Yi Chinju); 14 avril, "Le financement de la croissance coréenne", Bobe; 28 avril, "Siderurgie, ou automobile, ou électronique: volonté coréenne et apport japonais", CEPTI ou Grenoble; 26 mai, "Securite: le triangle Etats-Unis, Japon, Corée", B. Chung.

Extrême Orient Conseil, 30 rue Boissière, 75116, Paris, a organisé deux séminaires sur la civilisation et l'économie de la Corée, le premier à l'Ecole supérieure de Commerce de Reims, le 4 mars 1988, et le second à Paris pour des industriels et des hommes d'affaires, le 25 mars 1988 avec la participation de Josiane Cauquelin, Alexandre Guillemoz, Marie-Sybille de Vienne.

L'Université Bordeaux III a organisé pendant l'année universitaire 1987-88 des cours de 1er et de 2e niveau d'initiation au coréen (2 h. hebdomadaires) confiés à Mme Kim-Lee Bona (Kim Hanjong). Elle offrira à partir du mois d'octobre 1988, un cours de 3e niveau.

Ecole pratique des hautes Etudes, Ve section, sciences religieuses, la conférence d'Alexandre Guillemoz sur le chamanisme coréen portera sur "Les biographies d'hommes chamannes coréens (paksu mudang)", les samedis de 9 h. à 10 h. 30, nov. 88 - juin 89.

Université Paris VII, Unité Asie orientale, création de deux unités de valeur à partir d'oct 88:

- "Initiation à la civilisation de la Corée" destinée aux étudiants du premier semestre du DEUG,

- "Ethnologie de la Corée", destinée aux étudiants de maîtrise.

Recherches

L'Ecole centrale a commencé en 1986, sous la direction de Bernard Bobe, dans le cadre du Département d'économie, un programme de recherche sur la Corée du Sud, grâce à une subvention du Ministère de l'Education nationale, et le continue dans le cadre d'une A.T.P. du CNRS sur le thème "Croissance, spécialisation internationale et endettement de la Corée du Sud". Parmi les thèmes étudiés en 1987-88 figurent:

- Le commerce extérieur de la Corée du Sud (1967-86), avec un accent mis sur le commerce de produits à haute technologie,

- La politique coréenne de recherche et de développement technologique,
- Les transferts de technologie entre entreprises françaises et coréennes,
- La politique macro-economique et d'endettement extérieur de la Corée du Sud.

Frédéric Boulesteix, lecteur à l'Université Han'guk des études étrangères, prépare une thèse de doctorat sur les images de Séoul dans les recits des voyageurs français avant 1910.

Missions

Un élève-ingénieur de l'Ecole centrale, parallèlement étudiant à l'IEP (Institut d'Etudes politiques) est allé en Corée, notamment à l'Economic Planning Board, durant l'été 1987.

Daniel Bouchez a effectué du 9 au 24 novembre 1987 une mission à Moscou et Léningrad à l'invitation de l'Académie des sciences de l'URSS.

Lee Jinjoo (Yi Chinju), spécialiste de gestion de la technologie, professeur de "Management science" au KAIST est venu enseigner à l'Ecole Centrale, de sept 87 à juin 88, sur un poste de Directeur de recherche du CNRS.

Li Ogg a participé à Taipei, du 16 au 19 décembre 1987 au colloque sur "Les ouvrages publiés en chinois classique en dehors de la Chine".

Conférences

Le 19 novembre 1987, au Centre culturel coréen, "Un rituel chamannique pour un défunt" par Alexandre Guillemoz.

Le 14 janvier 1988 à la Maison de la Poésie, terrasse du Forum des Halles, "La poésie coréenne moderne: reflet de l'âme et de la terre coréennes" par Mme Kim-Lee Bona (Kim Han'ŏng).

Le 19 avril 1988, dans le cadre du colloque "Rôles, statut et images de la femme en Asie orientale" organisé par le Centre Rhône-Alpin de Recherche de l'Extrême-Orient de l'Université Lyon III, "La reine Min (1851-95) et son habileté diplomatique" par Li Ogg.

Le 15 juin, dans le cadre des "Journées de linguistiques d'Asie orientale", organisé à l'Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales, "A propos du marqueur de pluralité 'Dŏl'" par Martine Prost.

Divers

Brevet d'interprétariat Coréen, 1987-88

Inscrits (oct)	11
Candidats (dec)	11
Reçus (janv)	3
Diplômés (juin)	2

Resultats 1988: Mlle Jang Bo-youn (Chang Poyun), Bien; Mme Choi Eun-hee (Ch'oe Unhŏi), Bien.

Philippe Pueyo, premier diplômé du Brevet de langue et civilisation coréennes de l'Université Lyon III est lecteur de français à l'Université Ch'ŏngju depuis 1987.

Bernard V. Olivier assure depuis janvier 1988 un cours d'histoire à l'Université Southern California, Los Angeles.

Concerts de musique traditionnelle donnée par Paek Inok et Keith Howard à Paris en décembre 1987.

Le professeur Li Ogg a reçu, en mars 1988, la médaille du mérite national (Kungmin hunjang) avec le grade de commandeur.

Daniel Bouchez a été élu, le 5 février 1988, directeur de l'Unité Asie orientale regroupe les sections de chinois, coréen, japonais et vietnamien, 1,200 étudiants du débutant au doctorant, 53 enseignants, 188 cours, 6,356 heures d'enseignements, 40,000 livres.

Jean-Noël Juttet (directeur du Bureau d'action linguistique à Séoul) et Frédéric Boulesteix viennent de créer aux éditions Saemun-sa à Séoul, la collection "d'Est en Ouest" qui propose au lecteur curieux de la Corée, de son passé et des relations qui se sont tissées entre ce pays et la France, des rééditions de textes désormais introuvables. Miroirs, cause de malheur ! et autres contes coréens, écrit par So Yong-hae (Sŏ Yŏnghae) et publié à Paris en 1934, inaugurera la collection au mois de juillet 1988. D'ores et déjà se prépare la réédition d'un prochain récit. Le rythme de publication prévu est de deux livres chaque année, à partir d'un catalogue d'une vingtaine de références. Chaque réédition sera un fac-similé de l'édition originale. Cette collection sera lancée dans de très bonnes conditions. Les directeurs espèrent faire une série de "beaux-livres" à un prix très abordable: 2,500 wŏn sur le marché coréen. Les prochains textes seront: A Séoul de Pierre Loti, Pauvre et douce Corée de Georges Durocq, Histoire de l'Eglise de Corée de Charles Dallet ainsi qu'une reproduction grand format des pages (articles + gravures) consacrées à la Corée dans le journal Le Tour du Monde entre 1900 et 1905. Adresse: Saemun-sa, D'Est en Ouest, 70, Sagan-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul, 110, République de Corée.

La Fondation coréenne pour la Recherche (Han'guk haksul chinyŏng chaeedan) a invité cinq étudiants français à participer à un stage du 18 juillet au 17 août 1987 en Corée: Sylvie Gonin (Brevet de langue et de civilisation coréenne, Université Lyon

III, 2e année), Aude Gronier (licence de coréen, Université Paris VII), Teodora Naval (licence de coréen, Université Paris VII), Jérôme Richalot (Brevet de langue et de civilisation coréenne, Université Lyon III, 1ère année), Claude Rogers (Maîtrise de lettres modernes, 1ère année de coréen, Université Bordeaux III).

Grace à Mme Song Ch'ŏnghŭi, professeur de français à l'Université Han'guk des langues étrangères, des étudiants de la section de coréen de l'Université Paris VII ont été invités par des étudiants du département de français de l'Université Han'guk à venir séjourner en Corée pendant l'été 1987: Bénédicte Beltan par No Kiŏk; Laurence Denes par Pak Chae-myŏng; Karine Radtkowsky par Ch'oe H'ŏnsuk; Karen Lecren par Kim T'aehyŏng.

D'autre part, Philippe Beborgne (licence de droit, 2e année de coréen, Paris VII) part, en été 1988, faire des études à l'Université Yŏnse et Cécile Brun (2e année de coréen, Paris VII) fait, en été 1988, un séjour chez des amis en Corée.

Nouvelle d'Adresse

Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chinmyŏng). 112 Bd. Gabriel Peri, 92240 Malakoff, Tel 46 54 04 22.

INALCO, Paris

M. Jean-Pierre Baluc: These en cours, "L'enseignement des langues étrangères (le français) dans le système éducatif coréen" Après deux années et demi d'enquêtes sur le terrain et par la même la collecte d'un important matériel de recherche, il quitte son lectorat de français à l'Université Keimyung, Taegu, pour occuper un poste à l'Université Nationale de Kumamoto, Japan.

Strasbourg

Thèse en cours: Après deux années d'enseignement, 1984-86, Mme. Woo Lim-sok a transmis son cours de coréen à l'Université Populaire Européenne de Strasbourg afin de se rendre en Taegu, Corée, pour raison familiale et y poursuivre ses recherches doctorales. Depuis avril 1988, elle se trouve à Kumamoto, Japon, où, faute de pouvoir enseigner le coréen, elle est chargée de cours de français à l'Université Nationale tout en poursuivant des études de japonais.

GERMANY (BRD)

General

1. Hong, W., "A Comparative Static Application of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model of Factor Proportions: The Korean Experience", Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, v. 123 (1987), no.2.

2. Fundling, Dirk, "Tiernamen im Hunmong Chahoe - Tiel A: Vogel I", Han'guk Ch'ŏnt'ŏng munhwa yŏn'ku (Taegu, H'ŏsong yŏja taehakkyo) no.3 (1987).

3. ---, "Tiernamen im Hunmong Chahoe - Tiel A: Vogel II", Han'guk Ch'ŏnt'ŏng munhwa yŏn'ku no.4 (1988).

4. CORRECTION: Newsletter, v.11, p.44, should read Dirk Fundling, Kim Dongse (co-author), ...

5. The most recent editions of Korean were devoted to the following topics: "Der Pazifische Raum: Die Rolle Koreas" (Heft 2, 1987) and "Mirok Ji" (Heft 1, 1988). Readers will know that this journal is published by the Schriftenreihe der Deutsch-Koreanischen Gesellschaft of Bonn.

6. Choi Yong-ki, "Han-Philosophie und Verfassungsrecht: Eine Analyse der Verfassungen von Süd- und Nordkorea", Korea (Han) Kulturmagazin (Bonn, Institut für Koreanische Kultur), Heft 13 (1987).

7. A new literary journal devoted to Korean subjects was launched in Germany entitled Nalga (Flügel). It is published by the World Congress of Korean Artists, German Branch from whom further particulars may be had by contacting them at the following address: Oberstrasse 121, D-5300 Bonn 2, BRD.

8. There is a newsletter entitled Mitteilungsblatt zur Kunstgeschichte Ostasiens in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz which covers all activities in the History of Far Eastern Art at institutions in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Anyone interested in receiving this publication should contact Prof. Dr. Lothar Ledderose, Kunsthistorisches Institut, Ostasiatische Abteilung, "Mitteilungsblatt", Seminarstrasse 4, 6900, Heidelberg, BRD.

Heidelberg

1. Dr. W.S. Roske-Cho reports that she has translated the poems of So Chongju which will be published soon.

Kiel

1. Dr. Eckart Dege reports that he was in East Asia during the months of March and April. He spent two weeks in Korea giving special lectures in Korea, another two weeks in Japan attending a seminar, and the month of April in the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture at the invitation of the Geography Department of Yonhyon University. He also visited Ji'an, Dalian, Qindao, Shijiazhuang and Beijing.

2. This year two doctoral theses were completed:

Kang Kyung-won, Die räumliche Konnotation koreanischer Stadtbewohner. Beitrag zur Erforschung kulturenspezifischer Wahrnehmungsmuster - und Bewertungsmuster, 1988.

Kim Chong-kyu, Die räumliche und zeitliche Niederschlagsverteilung in Korea, 1988.

Publication:

Lautensach, H. Korea: A Geography based on the Author's Travels and Literature, transl., ed., K & E Dege (Helmstedt, BRD, Dr. W. Tietze Geo-wissenschaftliche GmbH, 1988).

Köln

1. Mrs Kwon O-yeon (Kwŏn Oyn) has completed her Master's thesis devoted to the problems of intonation in the playing of traditional Korean instruments. She is now preparing her doctoral thesis on "Das Tonsystem der koreanischen Musik und die Praxis der Intonation" under Prof. Fricke.

2. Mr. Chung Kyo-chul (Chong Kyooh'ŏl) completed his Master's thesis on "Zentralasiatische Einflüsse auf die Musikulturen Ostasiens von den Anfängen bis zum 9. Jh n. Chr." under Prof. Günther in April of 1988.

3. Heinz-Dieter Reese has designed a Han'gŭl character set for the Signum word processing system to be used on PC ATARI. A flexy disk 3.5 is available by writing to Application Systems, P.O. Box 102646, Engelerstr. 3, D-6900 Heidelberg 1, West Germany or to Musikwissenschaftliches Institut der Universität zu Köln, z. Hdn. Heinz-Dieter Reese, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, D-5000, Köln 41, West Germany.

4. Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln broadcast two programs on 23 and 25 January, 1988 entitled "p'ansori aus Korea: Das Lied vom Mädchen Sim Ch'ŏng". Both programs consisted of p'ansori and sanjo. A 21-page booklet was issued in conjunction with the performances which included biographies of the performers, an introduction to p'ansori and sanjo, text excerpts from the Sim Ch'ŏng-ga and a translation of an article by Lim Jin-Taek entitled "Das lebendige p'ansori".

Konstanz

Publication:

Ahn, Jong-Su, "Der Neokonfuzianismus und T'oeqyes Philosophie", Korea (Han) Kulturmagazin (Bonn, Institut für Koreanische Kultur), Heft 13 (1987).

Mannheim

There was a week of Korean culture at the university during the first week in February. The program consisted of the performance of Korean dance by the Dance Troupe of Chung'ang University including examples of traditional and modern ritual

dance and folk dances on February 1, and daily lectures from February 2 to 5. Dr. Erwin Dichtl, Dr. Wolf Gaebe, Dr. Edward Gaugler, Dr. O. H. Jacobs, Mr. Kang-sik Kim, and Mr. Seong-ho Kim on 2 February discussed together under the subject of "Podiumsdiskussion zu wirtschaftlichen Fragen". On 3 February, Dr. Kih-Seong Kuh spoke on the topic "Die Konfuzianische Tradition im Heutigen Korea". On 4 February, Dr. W.S. Roske-Cho spoke on the subject of "Die Entwicklungsgeschichte der koreanischen Schrift". On 5 February, Dr. Youngsook Park spoke on the topic of "Funftausend Jahre koreanischer Kunst". In addition to lectures there a presentation of a drama "Tschun-hyang Dschon", a screening of the film "Mulleya, Mulleya", and an exhibit of photographs on Korea. Korean meals were provided every day of the festival. The festival was organized by Miss Jin-hi Hong, a student at Mannheim University.

Saarbrücken

Publication:

Gross, N, "De Corea Coreanisque libris Latinae docendi", Vox Latina (Saarbrücken, Universität des Saarlandes, 1984), no. 20/75.

Tübingen

Publication:

Eikweier, Dieter and Michael Gööck, Getanzte Karikaturen: Traditionelle Maskenspiele in Korea (Stuttgart and Zurich, Belsler, 1988).

GERMANY (DDR)

Publications:

GoetheI, Ingeborg, Geschichte Sudkoreas (1988).

Häussler, Sonja, "Dva varanta Misanepisanija Kesterych vassalov (Juskin Őön) (Two Variants of the Biography of the Six Vassals)", Teoreticheskie Problemy izučeniia literatur Dal'neko vostoka (Moskva, 1986).

Herrmann, Wilfried, "Probleme der Erarbeitung eines grammatischen Minimums für einen Hochschulgrundkurs der modernen koreanischen Sprache", Asian and African Linguistic Studies II, Studia Orientalia Praeentia XIV (Univerzita Karlova, Praha, 1985).

Derselbe, "Zum System der Prowörter im Koreanischen, Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung (Berlin, 1985), no. 2.

Derselbe, Ursula Hirschfeld, "Theoretische Grundlagen für phonetische Übungen mit Koreanisch-Sprechenden", linguistische Studien, Arbeitsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Reihe A nr. 148 (Berlin, 1986).

Picht, Helga, "Proletarische Schriftsteller verbreiten den Marxismus-Leninismus in Korea unter japanischer Kolonialherrschaft", Asien-Wege zu Marx und Lenin (Berlin, 1984).

Dieselbe, "Philosophisches Denken in Korea", Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie (Berlin, 1986), no. 11.

Dieselbe, "The Position of Li Toe-gie in the History of Korean Philosophy", The 8th International Conference on the T'oe-gye School of Neo-Confucianism, August 27-29, 1985.

Dieselbe, "Korea", Kleines Nachschlagewerk Asien, (Berlin, 1987).

Reitner, Reta, "Ordnung für die einheitliche Wiedergabe koreanischer Eigennamen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" (Transkriptionsordnung für Koreanisch), Berlin, 1982.

Dieselbe, "Zur Metrik der Koryŏ-kayo" (Beitrag für die Festschrift LEWIN).

HUNGARY

Publications, in Hungarian since 1945:

Szol, Csang Szik, A barátság hősköltéménye [The Epic of Friendship] (Szeptirodalmi Kiadó, 1952), 40pp.

Te, Gi Gsen, Pekiuszán - A domb [Paektu-san, the Hill] (Szeptirodalmi Kiadó, 1952), 79pp.

Li, Gsen Von, Korea rövid ujkori története [A Short History of Modern Korea], translated from Russian (Szikra, 1953), 182pp.

Han, Szer Ja, Vihar a Tedong felett, Regény [Storm Over the Raedong - A Novel] (Szeptirodalmi Kiadó, 1954), 112pp.

Gsö Sza He, Árvíz után, Novellák [After the Flood, Some Short Stories], translated by Gsö Dzong Jal (Europa Könyvkiadó, 1958), 218pp.

Gsunjan szereleme [Gsunjan's Love], translated by Bang, Jong Gap and Toth Tibor (Europa Könyvkiadó, 1958), 90pp.

Koreai költők, 1920 - 1930 (Pak Phal Jané, Pak Sze Joné, Li Szanghva, és Kim Gsang Szul verseiből) [Korean Poets, 1920 - 1930], translated by Bang, Jong Gap (Europa Könyvkiadó, 1958), 62pp.

Három özvegy miniszter - Koreai népmesék [Three widower ministers - Some Korean Folktales] (Europa Könyvkiadó, 1966).

Magyar-Koreai Szótár [A Hungarian-Korean Dictionary], Kim Bjong Dze, Soveny Aladar eds. (Akadémiai Kiadó, 1957), 818pp.

Faludi Péter, Mit kell tudni a KNDK-ról [What to Know about the DPRK] (Kosuth Kiadó, 1981), 212pp.

T. Szentesi Katalin, Koreai Népi Demokratikus Köztársaság - Utikönyv [The Democratic People's Republic of Korea - A Guidebook] (Panorama, 1988), 156pp.

P. Szabó József, Hodori öt Karikával [Hodori with Five Rings] (Zrinvi Kiadó, 1988), 223pp.

NETHERLANDS

1. Frits Vos reports one article this year, "Koreaanse historiografie", which appeared in the volume Tussen traditie en wetenschap: Geschiedbeoefening in niet-westerse culturen (Nijmegen, Stichting Annales Noviomagenses Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, 1987).

2. Mr. A.M. Olof of Leiden University's Centre for Japanese and Korean Studies has been asked to prepare the next volume of the Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe and has asked readers to send him advice on its preparation. He would particularly like to know 1) if he should include Japanese periodicals which deal with Korean Studies, and 2) if he should update all of the information contained in vol. 1 and re-issue it together with the materials to be included with the next volume. Please contact him at the address above if you have any suggestions.

SWEDEN

1. Prof. Cho Seung-bog (Cho Sungbok) of the University of Stockholm gave a presentation in the Colloquia Series at the Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii on 19 January, 1988 entitled "Reflections on an Ancient Korean Word, Uga".

2. There was a symposium held at the University of Stockholm from 16 to 18 May, 1988 on the subject of "The State and Culture in East Asia". AKSE members who attended were Dr. M. Deuchler (Zurich), Dr. W. Sasse (Bochum), Dr. S. Rosen (Stockholm), and Dr. H. Sorensen (Copenhagen).

SWITZERLAND

Mr. K. Peter Schadelé of Zurich will be guiding a tour of the Reischhochschule Zurich to Korea in the autumn of 1988. He is presently pursuing his studies of Korean Buddhism with vigour.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON KOREAN STUDIES

1. The Han'gŭl hakhoe magazine Han'gŭl saesosik has an ongoing series discussing the state of Korean Studies throughout the world. In recent editions (nos. 184 and 187) the British Association for Korean Studies and Spain have been discussed.
2. The International T'oebye Society of Skul held its "9th International Symposium on the T'oebye School of Neo-Confucianism" in Hong Kong from 24 to 26 January, 1988. It was reported that scholars from 15 countries attended.
3. "The International Symposium of Scientists on Korean Studies" was held from 1 to 4 May, 1988 in P'yongyang, DPRK. International scholars from Eastern and Western Europe and other countries attended.
4. "The International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives" was held at the Academy of Korean Studies in Songnam, HOK from 30 June to 3 July, 1988. Many members of AKSE as well as North American scholars attended.
5. The "12th International Congress of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences" was held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia during the last week of July, 1988. One of the congress's panels was entitled "The Direction of Anthropology within Korea and Among Overseas Koreanists" and included participants from Korea, Japan, and the United States.
6. The International Association for Korean Language Education (IAKLE) invites anyone teaching Korean as a foreign language to consider membership in their association. Yearly membership fees are 10,000 wŏn or its equivalent. Interested persons should contact Dr. Sang Oak Lee, Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, Seoul National University, Kwanak-ku, Skul, Korea, 151-742. IAKLE is conducting a survey of the teaching of Korean as a foreign language. A copy of this questionnaire may be obtained from either Dr. Werner Sasse or the Newsletter Editor.
7. Individual requests for copies of parts of the Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe should be addressed to: Dr. R. Kremien, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Ostasiensabteilung, Postfach 1407, D-1000, Berlin 30, West Germany.
8. The University of California, Los Angeles, The Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures seeks candidates for a tenure-track position in Korean Civilization at the assistant professor level, to begin in the autumn of 1989. Teaching responsibilities include advanced reading courses, a survey of Korean civilization, and a seminar in Korean cultural history. Candidates should have the Ph.D. in premodern Korean history. Send a letter of application, representative publications, a curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to Dr. Peter H. Lee, Department Chair. Application deadline is 15 December, 1988.

SURVEY OF THE TEACHING OF KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

EDITOR'S COMMENTS:

As I examined the results of this survey, I was struck by the great differences in European university education. Consequently, it was more difficult than I had initially supposed to make precise comparisons between the various programs of Korean Studies in the several European countries. First degree titles, the length of time devoted to study for this degree, and the combinations of Korean with other subjects of study were all different from country to country and even university to university. I also realized that some questions which I had thought were clearly phrased were, in fact, asked in a way which was confusing to the respondents. The results of this survey do not indicate as clearly as I would have wished what the state of our academic discipline is. Nonetheless, this survey does give some indication of the extent of the development of our field of academic endeavour and how far we must go to further its development.

The accompanying chart summarizes the information from questionnaire which appears below:

1. Name of Institution
2. Korean as a Primary Subject of Study
 - a. Is Korean language/studies taught as a first degree subject (BA or equivalent) ?
 - b. Is it taught as a dual/double subject ?
 - c. If yes, with what subject(s) ?
 - d. For how many years is Korean studied ?
 - e. For how many hours per week is it taught ?
3. Korean as a Subsidiary/Minor Subject
 - a. Is Korean taught as a secondary subject to a major subject ?
 - b. If yes, with what subject(s) ?
 - c. For how many years is Korean studied ?
 - d. For how many hours per week is it taught ?
4. Korean as an Optional/Free Elective Subject
 - a. Is Korean taught only as an optional or free subject, not related to major or minor studies ?
 - b. If yes, for how many years can it be studied ?
 - c. For how many hours per week is it taught ?
5. Korean as a Post-graduate Subject
 - a. Is Korean taught at the post-graduate level ?
 - b. If yes, is it a major/primary area of research ?
 - c. If no, with what subject(s) is it linked ?
6. What is the total number of students at all levels doing Korean ?

7. Library facilities of books periodicals newspapers

8. When was Korean first taught at your institution ?

FULL NAMES OF SURVEYED INSTITUTIONS

AUSTRIA
University of Vienna, Institut für Japanologie, Koreaibibliothek.

BRITAIN
School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
Oriental Institute, University of Oxford.
Institute for Korean Studies, University of Sheffield.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Charles University, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Asian and African Studies (Prague).

FINLAND
Department of Asian and African Studies, University of Helsinki.

FRANCE
Université de Bordeaux III, Faculté des Lettres.
Université de Lyon III, Faculté des Langues.
Université de Paris VII, Unité Asie Orientale.

GERMANY (FRG)
Sektion Sprache und Kultur Koreas, Fakultät fuer Ostasienwissenschaften, Ruhr Universität Bochum.
Seminar für Sinologie und Koreanistik, Universität Tübingen.

ITALY
Istituto Universitario Orientale (Napoli).

NETHERLANDS
Centre for Japanese and Korean Studies, Faculty of Letters, University of Leiden.

POLAND
Korean Section, Far Eastern Department, Oriental Institute, University of Warsaw.

SOVIET UNION
Eastern Department, University of Leningrad.

SWEDEN
Department of Japanese and Korean, University of Stockholm.

SURVEY RESULTS

Question 2

Institution	Item A	B	C	D	E
Bochum	yes	yes	any subject	4 years	20 hours
Bordeaux	no	no	no	---	---
Helsinki	yes	yes	Chin., Jap.	?	4 hours
Leiden	yes	no	---	4-6 yrs	12 hours
Leningrad	yes	yes	Language, Literature, Ancient Ch., Japanese	5 years	20 hours
London	yes	yes	Japanese	3 years	8,4,2 hrs
Lyon	yes	no	---	3	2,2,3 hrs
Napoli	yes	no	---	4 years	4 hours
Oxford	no	no	---	---	---
Paris	yes	yes	Chinese, Japanese	4 years	4.5,6,12, hrs
Prague	yes	yes	Russian, English	5 years	10 hours
Sheffield	no	no	---	---	---
Stockholm	yes	yes	History, Politics, Economics,	3-5 years	20 hours
Tübingen	yes	yes	any subject	5-6 years	14 hours
Vienna	no	no	---	---	---
Warsaw	yes	no	---	5 years	18 hours (1st 3yrs) 12 hours

Question 3	Item A	B	C	D
Bochum	yes	any subject	4 years	20 hours
Bordeaux	yes	Chinese	3 years	2 hours
Helsinki	no	---	---	---
Leiden	yes	Chinese, Japanese	3 years	6 hours
Leningrad	yes	Chinese History	3 years	4-5 hours
London	yes	Chinese, Japanese	2 years	8, 4 hours
Lyon	yes	Chinese, Japanese, English, etc.	3 years	2, 2, 3 hrs
Napoli	yes	Chinese, Japanese	2 years	4 hours
Oxford	no	---	---	---
Paris	no	---	---	---
Prague	no	---	---	---
Sheffield	yes	Japanese as single or dual subject with Economics, Politics or Modern History	3 years	5 hours
Stockholm	no	---	---	---
Tübingen	yes	any subject	3-6 years	6-8 hours
Vienna	no	---	---	---
Warsaw	yes	Chinese, Japanese	2-3 years	4-6 hours

Question 4	Item A	B	C
Bochum	no	---	---
Bordeaux	no	---	---
Helsinki	no	---	---
Leiden	no	---	---
Leningrad	no	---	---
London	no	---	---
Lyon	no	---	---
Napoli	no	---	---
Oxford	yes	3 years	1 hour
Paris	no	---	---
Prague	no	---	---
Sheffield	yes	---	---
Stockholm	yes	2 years	10 hours
Tübingen	no	---	---
Vienna	yes	2 years	4, 2 hours
Warsaw	no	---	---

Question 5	Item A	B	C
Bochum	yes	yes	---
Bordeaux	no	---	---
Helsinki	no	---	---
Leiden	yes	yes	---
Leningrad	no	---	---
London	yes	yes	also with History, Linguistics, Economics, Politics, Sociology
Lyon	no	---	---
Napoli	no	---	---
Oxford	no	---	---
Paris	yes	yes	---
Prague	not yet	---	---
Sheffield	no	---	---
Stockholm	yes	yes	---
Tübingen	yes	yes	---
Vienna	no	---	---
Warsaw	no	---	---

Question 6	Question 8	
Bochum	25 students	1965
Bordeaux	40 students	1986
Helsinki	15 students	1972
Leiden	12 students	1948
Leningrad	7 students	around 1955
London	15 students	1951
Lyon	9 students	1983
Napoli	---	1958
Oxford	8 students	early 1960's
Paris	80 students	1969
Prague	5 students	1950
Sheffield	18 students	1979
Stockholm	15-20 students	1967
Tübingen	27 students	1979
Vienna	25 students	1965
Warsaw	13 students	1953

Question 7	Books	Periodical Titles	Newspaper Titles
Bochum	8,000	100	5
Bordeaux	30	0	0
Helsinki	1,000	?	?
Leiden	Information not currently available		
Leiningrad	?	?	?
London	10,000	wide range	6
Lyon	500	0	0
Napoli	?	?	?
Oxford	4,000	65	4
Paris	20,000	0	1
Prague	1,850	48	2
Sheffield	6,500	70	12
Stockholm	3,000	10	2
Tubingen	7,000	152	4
Warsaw	6,000	25	10

AMENDMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION'S CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of AKSE, as it was approved by the inaugural meeting of the Association on 30 March, 1977, was published in Newsletter No. 1, February, 1978, pp.2-4. Neither the nature nor the purposes of AKSE have changed since then, but some of the wording and some details of organization in the Constitution soon proved inadequate.

The first amendments were therefore proposed at the 1979 Membership Meeting and approved at the 1980 Membership Meeting. The effects of these were to allow members to call Extraordinary Membership Meetings, by an amendment of Article 7, and to alter the detailed rules for the working of the Council by amendments to Articles 4, 9, and 10.

From 1980 on, AKSE had a number of requests for membership from people not normally resident in Europe, and the Council considered that the constitutional qualification for membership, being "in Europe" was not a good enough guideline. Those who were in Europe only temporarily were being charged full membership fees to attend only one conference, and the Association was gaining an increasing number of members who could not play any active role in the Association. It was possible to foresee a position in which we could not even get together a quorum for a Membership Meeting.

An amendment to Article 4, essentially to create a new category of Associate Membership, was therefore proposed at the 1987 Membership Meeting, and published in Newsletter No. 10, May, 1987, p. 52. On further consideration the Council found this amendment to be inadequate, mainly for two reasons: that it had failed to take account of the amendments already made in 1979-80, and that, by an oversight, a category of "Honorary Membership", which it had been intended to create, had not been mentioned. This category had long existed in practice by the Council's using a provision in Article 5 allowing it to exempt members from payment of fees.

Further amendments to that amendment were therefore proposed and approved at a Membership Meeting on 27 March, 1988. Care was taken to ensure that the meeting was properly constituted and that the procedure for voting was correctly followed.

This is the full text of Article 4:

"The Association shall consist of Full Members in the categories of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members, and of Associate Members in the categories of Individual Associate Members and Corporate Associate Members.

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

Individual Associate Membership is open to persons not permanently resident in Europe.

Applications and proposals for Membership are to be

addressed to any Member of the Council and decided upon by the Council of the Association."

The phrases referring to voting rights in the 1987 amendment have been incorporated into Article 7 by an addition to the last paragraph. This now reads:

"One third of the Full Members of the Association shall form a quorum for any Membership Meeting, and only Full Members shall have voting rights at any Membership Meeting."

Some minor consequent changes of wording in other articles were also proposed and approved.

Even this was not all. The Council had decided that while it was looking at so many details of the Constitution, it should go through it all again to see what else might be improved. Six further amendments were proposed at the 1988 Membership Meeting, to be voted on at the 1989 meeting. These are given below, in the form in which they will appear on the agenda of the 1989 meeting.

Two of these amendments simply renumber the articles so that its headings are clearer, and one eliminates the unfamiliar word "cadres" in Article 7. The proposal to allow membership fees to be paid by 1 July instead of 1 April is because, under the original rule, AKSE could have no members at all, and therefore cease to exist legally, if the annual conference, at which members usually pay their dues, opened on 2 April or later.

The important points, however, are the amendments proposed of the original Articles 9, 10, 11, to be incorporated into one new Article 8. Two parts of this amendment safeguard members' rights further, one by making provision for the dismissal of members of the Council, including Officers of the Association, and the other by requiring the annual accounts to be audited. There still remains the unsolved problem of how best to limit the terms of office of the Officers and Members of the Council.

This problem has been with us for a long time: see, for instance, Newsletter No. 3, November, 1979, p.3. We now have proposed at the 1988 Membership Meeting, to be voted on at the 1989 Membership Meeting, two alternative formulae for this. Item 5 presents a fairly precise form of words which is intended to limit the terms of office and to provide for a regular rotation of membership of the Council. This will be presented as an amendment to part of Item 4, which generally seems to have more support at the moment. If any member can come up with a better formula, this could be proposed at the 1989 meeting as an amendment to an amendment and be voted on.

Please think about this problem. Most members find the discussion of constitutional problems a boring distraction from the main business of the Association, which is scholarship. It would therefore be better, if you have any suggestions, to send them well in advance to the Council. You can address them to any member of the Council.

This is the background:

The present Constitution says that "the President and Vice-President ... may not serve for more than two consecutive terms", but does not define what a "term" is. It has been the practice to take this as meaning one year. No limitation at all is put in the Constitution on the period for which the "two other members" of the Council may serve. Since the Secretary is always in practice the local organizer of conferences, he or she serves for one year only. The provision for the Treasurer to be appointed for an indefinite term was originally to save moving AKSE funds from country to country, to the profit of banks and at a consequent loss to AKSE. Altogether, the turnover in Council membership has been too rapid for the smooth management of Council business, and it has confused those outside who have dealings with AKSE. Even so, the Association could, in theory, be stuck with the same Council for ever by its members simply rotating between various positions on the Council.

Copies of the full Constitution as it will be if all the proposed amendments are approved in 1989 were given to all members who were at the 1988 Membership Meeting, and the Constitution will be published again in the next Newsletter after the 1989 meeting as it actually has been amended.

The Council was grateful for the patience and understanding which members showed at the 1988 meeting, and asks for the same patience and understanding, and perhaps also some more positive ideas, at the 1989 meeting. The following are the actual amendments proposed in 1988, which will be voted on at the 1989 Membership Meeting:

1. To delete the separate numbering of Article 3 so that it becomes part of Article 2, and to renumber Articles 4-8 as Articles 3-7.
2. Article 6, renumbered Article 5 in item 1 of this agenda, for:
"Membership shall expire: ...]
when the Membership Fee has not been paid within three months after the due date."
read:
"When the Membership Fee has not been paid within six months after the due date:"
3. Article 7, renumbered Article 6 in item 1 of this agenda, first paragraph, for:
"will be held within the cadres of academic conferences ..."
read:
"will be held during academic conferences ..."

4. To delete Article 9 of the original Constitution, and to incorporate its contents, together with those of Articles 10 and 11, into a new Article 8, to read:

"The Council

8. The Council of the Association shall consist of:

a President

a Vice-President

a Secretary

a Treasurer

two other persons

The Members of the Council must be Full Members of the Association, and shall be elected at Membership Meetings.

Members of the Council shall be expected to serve normally for a period of four years.

If a motion of no confidence in any Member of the Council is supported by four Members of the Council, that Member shall be dismissed from the Council and from any office which he or she holds in the Association.

Vacancies on the Council arising between Membership Meetings shall be filled either by co-option or by transfer duties within the Council. Members shall be notified of any such changes.

Four Members of the Council shall form a quorum for Council Meetings.

The Treasurer is to render audited annual accounts of the finances of the Association."

5. Amendment to item 4 of this agenda, third paragraph, for:

"Members of the Council shall be expected to serve normally for a period of four years."

read: "Members of the Council shall serve for a term of three years and shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms, except that the Treasurer may serve for an indefinite period."

6. To renumber Article 12 of the original Constitution as Article

9.

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 13. Any information pertaining to academic Korean Studies in Europe is welcome. Submissions may be made in any European language. Worthwhile information would include but not be limited to:

- New courses or changes to existing courses in any area of academic study related to Korea.
- New research work relating to Korea and significant progress on work reported previously.
- Publications related 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.
- Request 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 issues of the Newsletter.
- Solicitations for scholarly contributions.

MATERIAL SHOULD BE SENT TO THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 31 JULY, 1989.

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