

JKS
NEWSLETTER
Association for Korean Studies
in Europe

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A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

I would to thank everyone who sent in material for the Newsletter whether it was the summary of a paper, notices of research or of other activities. Prompt conveying of material to the Newsletter enables us to widely disseminate information about developments taking place in Korean Studies in Europe. This Newsletter is one of the single largest publications of its type anywhere and is some indication of the vigorous activity of scholars in our field. Thank you for your contributions and for your efforts in the development of Korean Studies.

Please note the new format for sending your yearly reports to the Newsletter editor which is to be found on the inside back cover. Also, please be sure to have all information which is to be included in Newsletter 14 sent to me no later than 31 July, 1990.

Corrections for Newsletter 12:

Page 34, line , "géographique" should read "idéographique",
 Page 41, paragraph 7, should read "Daniel Bouchez a été élu, le 5 février, 1988, directeur de l'Unité Asie orientale de l'Université Paris 7. L'Unité Asie orientale regroupe . . ."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE 1989 CONFERENCE

The Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Association was held in London, Great Britain at the School of Oriental and African Studies from 4 to 8 April, 1989. With 144 participants, it was by far the largest conference which the Association has ever held. It was also the conference which had the greatest international participation. Twenty countries were represented by scholars from not only eastern and western Europe, but also from North and South America. Especially significant was the presence of Korean scholars from northern and southern Korea, and Korean scholars who are now living in North America. Conference participants came from Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The presence of the following persons at the conference was greatly appreciated: Dr. Park Il Jae, President of the Korea Research Foundation, Mr. Hong Sah Myung of the Korea Research Foundation, Dr. Park Young Seok, Chairman of the National History Compilation Committee (ROK), Mr. Yu of the Ministry of Education (ROK), Prof. Ahn Byung-joon of Yonsei University, Prof. Kim Jung Bae of Korea University, Dr. Gary Ledyard of Columbia University (USA), Messrs. Chon Yong Ryul, Choi Jong Hu, Chong Hong Gyo, Kim Ha Myung, Kwak Son Uk and Mun Byong U of the Academy of Social Sciences (DPRK) and Chung Yangwan of the Academy of Korean Studies (ROK).

The conference opened on the evening of 4 April with a reception given by the Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies. The meetings were all held in the auditorium of SOAS and most meals were taken in the refectory of College Hall, a hall of residence near to SOAS where most participants were housed. The conference was divided into sessions which covered linguistics, literature, music, history, archaeology, folklore, and economics. The first session each morning was a special lecture, each of which proved to be enormously interesting. Dr. D. Bouchez spoke on "Studies on Kim Man-jung - Looking Back" (5 April), Dr. Ch'oe Pyöng-hön spoke on "Koryö sidae Tosön-üi p'ungsu ch'ri-söl kwa köh'guk in'lyöm" (6 April), and Prof. Gary Ledyard gave an absorbing slide lecture "The Last Battle of the Imjin Wars: Scenes from a Painting" (7 April).

Some of the best discussions took place informally after the paper sessions at the refectory or at night. In the opinion of all participants, this had been an enormously successful conference.

It is a reflection of the competent preparations which were made that the conference went off without any major or minor problems. The Association again wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the conference organisers and to the Korea Research Foundation which provided generous assistance to support the conference.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP MEETING (8 April, 1989)

The President, Prof. André Fabre opened the meeting and asked for a moment of silence on behalf of the late Albert Schmid, a founding member of the Association, and for Gregory Henderson and Kim Sungha, friends of Korean Studies in North America.

Brief reports were made on the following subjects:

- a) The festschrift for Prof. W. E. Skilleud: Dr. D. Bouchez reported that the index for the volume was not yet ready, but it was anticipated that the book would be in print within two months time.
- b) Festschrifts for Drs. D. Bouchez and Li Ogg: A joint festschrift or two individual festschrifts were proposed by Prof. A. Fabre.
- c) Euroreader: Prof. André Fabre reported that attempts to find a publisher for the Euroreader have failed. He will continue to search for a publisher. If anyone knows of a potential publisher, they are asked to contact Prof. Fabre.
- d) Union Catalogue of Periodicals: Mr. A. M. Olof reported that the work had not yet been completed, but he hoped that following a third journey to check on material, it would be possible to have the catalogue out quickly.

Dr. B.C.A. Walraven, the Treasurer, reported that the Association had no outstanding debts or deficits. He reminded members, however, that the extra money to publish the proposed festschrift(s) would have to come from the Association's own funds. The same comment, of course, would apply to the funds to publish the Union Catalogue of Periodicals.

Dr. M. Deuchler reported on the preparations for the conference. The size of this conference meant that there had been more work than at any previous conference. She reminded members that if they had not heard from the conference organizers about arrangements and invitations it was the responsibility of the membership to contact the organisers. The scale of the conference meant that it was not possible for the organisers to check to see that all invitations had been received.

The Newsletter Editor reported that 800 copies of the Newsletter had been printed this year and that over 650 copies had been distributed to date.

Prof. W. E. Skilleud reviewed the proposals to change the Constitution of the Association as they were stated in Newsletter 12. The membership passed the changes as they were submitted. (The revised Constitution appears in a separate section).

Dr. R. Huszcsza reported on the 1990 conference which is to be held in Warsaw from 19 to 23 April. He could not promise as large a conference as the 1989 conference, but felt that 100 persons could be accommodated. Details will be included in the first announcement which will be sent out in the early summer.

The site of the 1991 conference was not yet set. The conference would most likely take place in France at either Bordeaux or Lyon. Seoul was also proposed as a venue.

Several participants announced from the floor details about

various conferences of Oriental or Korean Studies to be held in Osaka, New York, P'yŏngyang, and Toronto. (Further particulars of some of these conferences are to be found in the General Information section).

Dr. J. H. Grayson, Convener of the British Korea Library Group, raised the possibility of organising a similar co-ordinating group within Europe. (A more detailed suggestion is contained in the General Information section).

On behalf of the membership, Prof. D. Eikemeier thanked Prof. W. E. Skillend, Dr. M. Deuchler, and Dr. Pak Young-sook for their efforts in organising the 1989 conference.

Prof. André Fabre, the President of the Association, reminded members that when they attended other conferences they attended only in the capacity as members of the Association and not as delegates or representatives of the Association.

The new nominees for the Council were proposed and accepted by the membership. They are:

- Dr. A. Fabre, President Dr. M. Deuchler, Vice-President
- Dr. B.C.A. Walraven, Treasurer Dr. R. Huszcsza, Secretary
- Dr. R.C. Provine and Dr. V. Pucek, Ordinary Members

The Council formally thanked Dr. Park Il jae and Mr. Hong Sah Myung of the Korea Research Foundation for their support of the Association's conferences and the work of the Association. A special word of thanks was given to those who had organised the 1989 conference, Prof. W. E. Skillend, Dr. M. Deuchler, Dr. Pak Young-sook, Dr. R. Whitfield, and the students of SOAS.

The 1989 Conference was adjourned.

SUMMARIES OF THE 1989 CONFERENCE PAPERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following summaries are essentially the work of the individuals concerned. The McCune-Reischauer transcription system 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 Reports of Studies Related to Korea. Please note that for a summary to be included in this section it must be in one of the three official European languages recognized by the Association.

Pentti Asilo (University of Helsinki)

"The Middle Korean Tones and the Altaic Theory"

The author refers to parallels in certain Germanic dialects and wanted to make credible that the Middle Korean tones resulted from the loss of a second syllable of originally disyllabic (Altaic) words. Thus a monosyllabic Middle Korean word with the two-point tone mark would correspond to a disyllabic stem with an open second syllable, while a monosyllabic with the one-point tone mark would reflect a disyllabic with a closed final syllable. On the other hand, the material in Ramstedt's etymological dictionary shows few correspondences with the Middle Korean vocabulary treated by Rosen.

V.D. Atkinin (Leningrad)

"Korean as an Object of Comparative Studies"

i. The problem actually is to what language or to what language group Korean is genetically related. At present, we may find at least ten hypotheses concerning the genetical relationship of Korean, among these are 1) Korean as an isolated language, 2) Korean vs. Dravidian, 3) Korean vs. Japanese, 4) Korean vs. Malayo-Polynesian, 5) Korean vs. Gilyak, 6) Korean vs. Indo-European, 7) Korean vs. Manchu-Tungus, 8) Korean vs. Altaic, 9) Korean vs. Boreal (as a member of the Altaic family), and 10) Korean vs. Nostratic (as a member of the Altaic family).

ii. Sine qua non is accepted: one should not begin with the comparison of languages. The comparison should be done only after the history of each compared language is well studied. From this point of view the state of Altaic Studies is rather disappointing. Those researchers who do comparative studies of the Korean language, very often use data from the modern Korean language, and compare it with Middle Mongolian and dialectical Tungus.

iii. The paper deals with the basic methods of comparative studies which can be applied to the problem of Korean and the present state of this field. Principal attention is paid to distinguishing the borrowings in the languages compared, which seems to be the first and foremost problem in comparative studies, revealing casual coincidences, and descriptive words.

iv. Common difficulties impeding comparative considerations of Altaic languages were also examined.

Iuliy Bantchev (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia)

"The Externalized Pattern of Technological Development in South Korea in the 1980's"

This paper suggested that the rapid externalization process of economic performance and technological development of South Korea in the 1980's is closely connected with the emergence of the information paradigm which changed the pattern of international financing of technology transfer. The internal and external aspects of this externalization process in South Korea are explored in their narrow, and first and foremost in their broader sense. It is argued, that the new fields of technological localization and the main trends in the liberalization process of the economic performance are the decisive domestic ingredients of the internalization process of the Korean economy. Furthermore, the close connection between the rapidly increasing domestic R & D activities and the contemporary externalized mode of equity flows (chiefly direct foreign investment) is examined. Some key areas of correlation between the future externalization process of structural economic development and the degree of informatization of the Korean society are identified at the end of this paper.

Jonathan W. Best (Wesleyan University, Connecticut, U.S.A.)

"The Mirŭk-sa of Paekche"

The ruins of the Mirŭk-sa or the temple of Maitreya, are located in Iksan (Chŏlla pukto) some thirty-five kilometers south-southeast of Puyŏ, the site of the last capital of Paekche. According to the Samguk yusa, King Mu of Paekche (r.600-41) ordered the Mirŭk-sa raised at the place where three images of Maitreya miraculously appeared before him and his queen. The recently completed archaeological exploration of this site by the Mahan-Paekche yŏn'gu-so of Wŏn'gwang University has verified the Samguk yusa's statement that the great temple encompassed three parallel but distinct ritual precincts, each containing its own pagoda and icon hall. The Samguk yusa also indicates that the three icon halls were meant to correspond to the three grand assemblies for religious instruction that Maitreya, the next Buddha to appear on earth, will hold during his promised incarnation. This textual evidence provides a compelling iconographic explanation for the distinctive arrangement of structures at the Mirŭk-sa, a ground plan that is unique among known East Asian Buddhist temples.

The problem remains, however, as to why not only the Mirŭk-sa but also several other major Paekche temples were built in the Iksan area and at such a distance from the royal capital. An answer to this question is suggested 1) by reference to passages

from Buddhist sutras detailing Maitreya's future earthly career and 2) by consideration of another record concerning King Mu's Iksan temple building activities that has been preserved in a section of the Kuan-shih-yen yŏng-yen chi dating to the early T'ang period. In the first instance, the standard scriptural descriptions of Maitreya's final incarnation agree that he will be born to the family of a high official in the service of a mighty world-conquering king, a true cakravartin. In the second instance, the Kuan-shih-yen yŏng-yen chi mentions that in preparation for relocating his capital King Mu built a great Buddhist temple, the Chesŏk-chongsa or Temple of Indra at the proposed site for his new metropolis. Modern archaeology has located the ruins of the Chesŏk-chongsa in Iksan, not far from the Mirŭk-sa.

Thus, it would seem that in endeavouring to move the Paekche capital to the Iksan area King Mu attempted to actualize architecturally the iconography of Maitreya's incarnation and thereby "magically" to assure that Paekche - as had been intimated by the earlier miraculous manifestation of the three Maitreya images - would be the location of that sacred event. The benefit to the kingdom, and to its ruler, would be more than enduring religious fame. Since the sutras specified that Maitreya would be born in the realm of a true cakravartin, Paekche would necessarily become that all-conquering state, an especially alluring vision during the bitter struggles for peninsular hegemony that characterized the late Three Kingdoms period.

Chung, Kyo-chul (Kŏjin)

"Koreanische Musik verstehen: Anmerkungen zu einer p'ansori-Schallplattenedition" (See Heinz-Dieter Reese)

Dieter Eikemeier (University of Tübingen, BRD)

"After Reading Documents from Korean Unions. A Report on work in Progress"

The presentation was based on the 578 fascicles of documents pertaining to hyangŏn, hyangryŏk, kye, and the like which have been brought together in Tübingen. It focused on four texts drafted by Yulgok Yi I (1536-84) between the years 1571 and 1577/8. There were considerable differences between the four texts written by Yulgok on the one hand, and the two Chinese hsiang-yŏh on the other which Korean authors of hyangryŏk used to refer to as their models. Yulgok's texts appear to have been precise responses to the peculiar circumstances which prevailed in some place at a given time, although we do not learn how large those places were in terms of either territory or people. Yulgok's concern was more with efficient administration and often harsh punishment than with the awakening of "good human nature" to its causes by means of education and ceremonial. In other words, associations such as established by Yulgok and others were meant to be instrumental in supporting the central government's short-term policies rather than in securing a fundamental,

Confucian-inspired popular education as they are conventionally believed to have done.

Károly Fendler (Hungarian Institute of International Relations, Budapest)

"Sources from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the Modern History of Korea (1885-1912)"

On 23 June, 1892, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Korea signed the "Agreement of Friendship, Trade, and Navigation". The interest of the Monarchy and the Hungarian public in Korea dates even earlier. Vienna and Budapest reserved political interests and pronounced an "active neutrality" as regards the affairs of the Far East which enabled it to follow the events and relations there mainly as an observer. The Monarchy's embassy in Tokyo gave regular accounts of Korea's internal and foreign policy events and of the Great Powers' Korean policy. As a result of that interest and familiarity with local political affairs, I have found about 250 reports in the Monarchy's archives, running to 1700-1800 pages, from the period of 1885 to 1912. Some less well-known or even unknown documents have also come to light, dealing with the relationship between Korea and Japan and between Korea and the Great Powers at the turn of the century.

Ambassador Zaluski, for example, showed a keen interest in the stormy developments in the internal affairs of 1884-5 and the race of the Great Powers for Korea. His successor Count Condenshove devoted great attention to the "Korean Revolution" (Tonghak Movement) in 1894-5, to the deepening conflict between Japan and China. Some of his reports dealt with the assassination of Kim Ok-kyun, and its political background. Ambassador Condenshove knew Kim Ok-kyun personally. He also gave a detailed account of the assassination of Queen Min.

In these sources, the analyses and findings about Korea's independence and autonomy deserve special attention. The value of those reports is particularly significant in terms of domestic and foreign policies. The issue in those days - just as now - revolved around the renewal of Korean society and Korea's future place in the world at large.

Hungarian travel books of those days forcibly reveal the interest and sympathy the Hungarian public showed towards Korea and the Korean people.

The centenary of the Friendship Agreement offers a good opportunity to commemorate the hundred years of Hungarian-Korean relations.

Ingeborg Göthel (Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, DDR)
"Modern Korean Painting: How It Began" (Slide Lecture)

My slide lecture showed a selection of paintings by Ko Yidong, Kim Kwan-ho, Sô Chin-tal, Im Kun-hong, Na Hye-sôk, Im Yong-nyôn, Paek Nam-sun, Yi Chong-u, Chu Kyông, Kim Hwan-gi, Yi

In-sông, Kim Chung-hyôn, Pak Su-gûn, O Chi-ho, and Yi Chung-sôp to demonstrate that since the beginning of the twentieth century, modern Korean painters have been producing splendid independent works of art which were new in content and rich in form. This was mainly due to the direct and indirect links that they maintained with the Paris art scene, and to the influence that was exercised on them by the Expressionists. Modern Korean artists presented a new and modern view of people, depicting self-confident men and young women and painting them in the nude. Searching for new ways of reflecting their rapidly changing social environment, they began making abstract paintings in 1923.

Quite a number of early modern Korean painters relied on national motifs, which they treated in a great variety of ways. Since they made their works in the era of Japanese colonial rule, they produced pieces that were not limited to mere artistry. They chose both Korean and foreign motifs to demonstrate their openness-mindedness. Their high artistic standards ensured them a lasting place in art history.

Ivana Gruberová (Prague)

"The Representation of Family, Calendar Customs and Festivals in the Sosŏl Genre"

The theme of my paper is the representation of family, calendar customs and festivals in the sosŏl and their importance in the Korean mediaeval prose. I have tried to generalize the results of my research of the subject based on some representative works of this genre. I have chosen Kŭmo sinhwa, Hong Kil-dong chôn, Sassi namjônŕi, Ku'un-mong, T'okki-jôn, Changgi-jôn, Hungbo-jôn, Sim Ch'ônŕi, Changhwa hongnyôn-jôn, Ch'unhyang-jôn, and Inhyôn wanghu-jôn for this analysis. The research shows which of the customs and festivals were explicitly mentioned or implicitly present in the sosŏl.

The most popular calendar festival in these sosŏl was ch'ilsŏk. In mediaeval Korean literature it was considered to be the festival of love. Spring festivals of flowers were very popular, too. Besides the mention of festivals there are some allusions to the seasons in the sosŏl. Various events of a story are situated in definite season that is specified by exact temporal data or by a small detail of nature. Such detail seems to be a conventional symbol. The manner of depicting the beauty of nature is also interesting. While the spring or autumn sceneries were depicted often, the scenes of culminating summer or winter were nearly always omitted. Since the hero was a "black and white" one, the nature which surrounded him was also either blooming or withering. The theme of changes in nature is replaced by the arrangement of constant attributes for the four seasons, for instance the Weeping Willow (podhlmanu) and peach and plum blossoms (tori-hwa) for spring.

If some references to calendar customs and festivals in the sosŏl can be considered to be elements outside the story, the same cannot be said about the representation of family customs and festivals. In the sosŏl, we can trace a chief character from birth to death. The saerye can be called the hub of an

individual's life as well as of the family's life. The most frequently mentioned family customs in *soŏl* were 1) the wedding ritual (*hollye*), the mourning rites (*saŏmye*), and the ancestral sacrifices (*cherye*). Divergences from the Confucian codex were not welcome. In spite of this fact, some variations in the scheme can be found in the *soŏl*, which depend on a character's emotions. To study how much the behaviour of these heroes differs from the fixed norms is to find out the degree of individualization. This individualization can be considered to be the moving power of the development from the medieval Korean literature towards modern literature.

The representation of traditional customs in the *soŏl* has been simplified like the description of other events taking place in the highly normative Korean prose. These novels cannot become a source of an autonomous ethnographical research unlike some works of European literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries or modern Korean literature. Nevertheless, the *kodae soŏl* remain as a source of important information about the culture of the Koreans.

JaHyun Kim Haboush (University of Illinois-Urbana, U.S.A.)

"Seventeenth Century Korean Views of State and Civilization"

The rites controversies of 1674 and 1679 were examined. The new international situation in East Asia stemming from the fall of the Ming dynasty and the rise of the "Barbarian" Ch'ing dynasty required a re-evaluation of many fundamental issues in the Korean court. The *Sŏin* and the *Namin* differed in their views concerning the definition of civilization, of how best to continue it, on the duty of the Korean monarchy in this civilising mission and the relationship between the monarch and the bureaucracy and their respective roles. The rites controversy was an expression of the Korean quest for a new role in the changed world order.

Gabriel Jonsson (University of Stockholm)

"Trade and Economic Development - Korean Perspectives"

South Korea is generally regarded as one of the most successful examples of a development strategy based on export promotion. World trade is characterized by the developed countries' (DCs) export of manufactured products and the less developed countries' (LDCs) export of primary products. The latter's share of world trade has decreased since 1950 while the former's share has increased. However, South Korea is one of the few LDCs whose share of world trade has increased since 1950.

Following the devastation of the Korean War, emphasis in economic policy was put on reconstruction. Trade had a low priority in economic policy and reflected the typical composition of an LDC. The high rate of inflation and import restrictions encouraged a policy of import substitution of non-durable consumer goods. This policy, however, reached its limits due to

the limited size of the domestic market. However, the initial conditions for economic growth were very favourable. Internally, there were a number of well-educated people and the level of industrialization was higher than in other LDCs. Externally, world trade in manufactured goods was expanding rapidly and there were no major trade barriers.

Economic development was given priority following the military coup led by Pak Chŏng-hŭi in 1961. Comprehensive five-year economic development plans were established. Because of the small size of the domestic market and the lack of natural resources, South Korea decided to maximize economic growth by promoting exports of light, labour-intensive manufactured goods to the DCs. Emphasis in economic policy had changed from reconstruction to growth maximization. The only domestic resource to base this development strategy upon was the huge supply of cheap labour. Exports began to increase and contributed substantially to the high rate of economic growth in the 1960's. However, the expansion of domestic demand also had a positive effect on economic growth.

In the 1970's, changes in relative factor-prices led to a change of exports from labour-intensive to capital-intensive manufactures. Huge investments were made in heavy industry, which caused a premature loss of competitiveness in light industry. However, these investments also led to a more sophisticated export structure. The export structure has changed in favour of capital-intensive since the 1970's.

During the 1980's, trade has continued to contribute to economic growth. South Korea showed an economic growth rate of 8.4% between 1962 and 1984, which was one of the highest during this period. During the 1980's, the economy has been liberalized. Efforts have been put on developing more advanced industries and imports have been liberalized. In contrast to previous years, the current account has been positive since 1986. This has made it more important than ever to expand domestic demand in order to reduce the contribution of exports to economic growth.

Zdenka Kiššlová (Prague)

"The Theatre of the New School <Sinp'a> in the 1920-30's"

The Theatre of the New School <Sinp'a> is one of the two main streams of modern Korean theatre. Its rise at the beginning of the twentieth century was initiated by the Japanese Theatre of the New School <Shinpa in Japanese>. The Korean Sinp'a dominated the Korean stage until the beginnings of the 1950's, enjoying as much popularity as the commercial theatre.

The development of the Korean Sinp'a can be divided into three stages. The first stage covers the second decade of the twentieth century. Unlike the Japanese Shinpa, the Korean Sinp'a was not related to any oppositionist anti-government movement. The second stage falls in the 1920's when it was called the Reformed Sinp'a or *Kaeryang sinp'a*. Instead of adaptations of Japanese plays, plays reflecting life in Korea were staged, absurd elements in the development of their plots were

eliminated, and the plays became closer to reality. The Reformed Sinp'a influenced even some dramatists writing plays according to the principles of the New Drama <Sin'guk>, such as Kim Ch'ng-jin. The third stage in the 1930's was the golden age of the Sinp'a Theatre. Its centre became the Tongyang Kukjang. The repertoire consisted of sentimental melodramas which corresponded to the policy of the Tongyang Kukjang - to squeeze out tears from the audience.

One of the main features of the Sinp'a plays is their heavy sentimentality. The heroines are kisaengs or poor girls left by their mothers or sold to save their families. In some plays, heroines are virtuous women of the middle class. The low social status of the heroines together with their virtue and will to bear any sacrifice evokes sympathy. Though suffering from many vicissitudes, they never protest against their fate. The ending moves the audience to tears, either over the happy ending with virtue triumphant or over the great suffering of the heroine.

The Sinp'a Theatre of the 1930's enjoyed much more popularity than Sin'guk. One of the main reasons for it was the low intellectual level of the general public. Sinp'a provided a certain kind of consolation for the audience. The conception of the Sinp'a Theatre to present the heroes resigning to any protest against reality met the interests of Japanese colonial policy. Being harmless to the Japanese the Sinp'a Theatre was able to survive the whole period of Japanese colonial rule.

B. C. Koh (University of Illinois-Chicago, U.S.A.)

"Conflict Between the Two Koreans: Toward a Conceptual Understanding"

The persistence and intensity of the conflict between North and South Korea can be illuminated by the aid of selected concepts and propositions generated by conflict research. Of particular relevance are such concepts as "cognitive consistency", "cognitive closure", and "self-fulfilling prophecy". These mechanisms help explain not only the misperceptions in the heads of decision-makers in Seoul and P'yongyang alike but also their inability to recognize them, let alone rectify them. Perceptions of threats to security illustrate how the psychological mechanisms operate.

Images of an unscrupulous enemy formed during the fratricidal civil war have endured with remarkable tenacity. To be sure, evidence of continuing hostility was available in abundance, fueling both distrust and anxiety. When signs of a possible change in the adversary's intentions appeared, they were either dismissed as a mirage or taken with a grain of salt. Although signs of change began to appear since July, 1988, the recent deterioration of inter-Korean relations in the wake of the controversy over the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea suggests that cognitive closure continues to hamper inter-Korean relations. Whether the approach known as GRIT ("Graduated Reciprocity in Tension-reduction") can help usher in a new era of detente in inter-Korean relations remains to be seen.

L. R. Koncevich (Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

"Some Problems in Studying the 'Hunmin ch'ong'Yun'"

There exists a wealth of literature in different languages dealing with various aspects of the Korean alphabet and its first work the "Hunmin ch'ong'Yun" (HCh). An examination of this abundant literature reveals many hiatuses.

Uncovered ground includes all of the sources of the HCh pertaining to the typology of writing and to the influences of mediaeval phonetic theories and philosophical speculations on the origin and realisation of the idea of a phonetic alphabet in Korea, which is a part of the traditionally ideographic far Eastern culture. A linguistic interpretation of ideas, expressed in the HCh is far from irreproachable. The phonemic reconstruction of the sound system of Middle Korean according to the data in the HCh is hypothetical in many aspects. Some of the works on the history of Korean writing and historical phonetics often abound in modernized terms, revised versions, arbitrary interpretations on the text, and attempts to adjust it to the concepts of the researcher.

A complex of problems is connected with a linguistic source study. In my publication of 1979, I made an effort to give a textological and palaeographic analysis of the HCh based on existing publications. Now Korean scholars who have the original texts of the HCh must carry out a thorough textological investigation of the several variants and editions of the HCh.

To prove the authenticity of the HCh texts, it is necessary to carry out a palaeographic analysis of the texts of the Haerye-bon (with commentary in hanmun) and the Onhae-bon (commentary in Korean). Traditional problems concerned with the creation of the Korean alphabet such as the motives underlying its introduction, the process of its elaboration, its authorship and date are not yet solved. The literature on these problems is full of conjectures. The language of Haerye-bon has not been studied completely. It is necessary to study the ways of teaching the Korean alphabet among the court circle and the common people.

We need to have a detailed investigation into the history of each variant of the HCh, its preservation and restoration. There are three types of editions of HCh texts: 1) a corrected scholarly facsimile edition of the text of the Haerye-bon where all the defects (including tonal and punctuation marks) must be corrected, 2) a critical edition of the HCh text with onhae (to reconstruct the lost archetype), and 3) a new edition of an adequate translation of the HCh text with commentary (Haerye-bon) into modern Korean and other languages.

L. B. Nikol'sky (Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

"Classification of Auxiliary Words in the Korean Language"

In contrast to significant words (words with lexical meaning), auxiliary words 1) do not have a denotative function, 2) can not be a part of a sentence, 3) are used only in

combinations with significant words expressing their grammatical meanings. The auxiliary words of Korean differ by their origin, their morphological features and the grammatical meanings which they express. Some of them have been borrowed from Chinese, other words are indigenous. Since an auxiliary word in Korean is used to express grammatical meanings of other words, the relationships of word combinations and clauses, the most logical and optimal classification would take into account the type of the grammatical meaning expressed by an auxiliary word. Semantical and morphological features are considered as secondary and additional. Among the auxiliary words which may be distinguished are the following types: 1) numeral words, 2) postpositions, 3) conjunctions and conjunctive words, 4) auxiliary verbs and adjectives, 5) link-verbs, 6) modal nouns, 7) particles and 8) substantivizers.

Numeral words which are used when the speaker counts things show that a countable noun is included in a certain group of words depending upon signs that are characteristic of the objects denoted by these nouns. Postpositions specify the relationships expressed by case affixes and are divided into 1) nominal and 2) verbal. Conjunctions are divided into two groups: 1) connecting and 2) connecting a sentence and 2) connecting clauses and sentences (underivative conjunctions and derivative conjunctions). Auxiliary verbs having entered into a combination with a significant verb indicate 1) the character of action, 2) a subjective attitude towards action, and 3) the orientation of action towards a person. In modern Korean, there is a group of verbs which are different from the above-mentioned words by their inability to express any additional grammatical meanings of a significant word. Such verbs are called link-verbs. Modal nouns enter complex predicates which consist of three components: significant predicative, modal noun and link-verb. Particles in Korean include unchangeable words and are divided into the following semantic groups: 1) adversative-distinguishing, 2) copulative, 3) limiting, 4) specifying-limiting, 5) emphasizing, 6) approximative, 7) adversative, 8) distributive, 9) concessive.

Halina Ogarek-Czoj (University of Warsaw)

"Ch'oe In-ho and His Novels"

Ch'oe In-ho, born in Seoul in 17 October, 1945, graduated from Yonsei University in 1972, with a bachelor's degree in English literature. He belongs to the post-liberation generation, referred to as the Han'gyl generation of Korean writers. He, as other Koreans born in the late 1930's and early 1940's, could begin his schooling in his own language, could develop freely his imagination, and, consequently, he could strive for recognition as a writer.

From the very beginning he was praised for his skill in using vivid language. He has published more than twenty books, has written over forty short stories and over a dozen fiction works. He has worked as a playwright and a film director. He used to serialize his novels in the newspapers. Just after publishing serially in the Choson Ilbo, "The Home of the Stars", he gained a reputation as a popular writer. Several times he competed for Yi

Sang's literary prize and received it in 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1982.

The themes of Ch'oe In-ho's novels varied very from stories on the renowned Kisaeng Hwang Chini, full of eroticism and lyricism, through mysterious stories about ties uniting the human world with the other world (such as "The Hymn of the Spirit"), up to the short story "Another Man's Room" which presents an anonymous city-dweller alienated completely from society.

Ch'oe In-ho's novels and short stories deal with many controversial problems such as the large-scale adoption of Korean orphans by Americans described in the novel "Til we meet again", the problem of Koreans' attitudes towards lepers' children in a little village described in the short story "A Savage", or the problem of the fate of abandoned children and old men as described in "The Stone Statue". In "Til We Meet Again", Ch'oe analyzed not only the problem of adoption but also such problems as Koreans' attitude towards the USA and the Americanization of Korea in general. The writer's approach to many problems and the methods of describing them are very individualistic. In many cases he exposes the seamy sides of Korean society and such aspects of the life which seem to be omitted by other writers. In some of his short stories he describes Korean society in the 1950's and 1960's through children's eyes. These scenes are the most touching ones.

From the foreigner's point of view, I can say that Ch'oe In-ho's novels gave me many insights into the life and thought of contemporary Koreans and were helpful in gaining a better understanding of the crucial problems of Korean society. In my opinion, Ch'oe In-ho's short stories and novels should be among those works selected for translation.

Gabor Osvath (Preparatory School for Foreign Students, Budapest)

"Some Experiences in Teaching Hungarian Pronunciation to Korean Students"

One of the sources of difficulties in the learning of Hungarian for Korean students is the great difference between the sound system of the two languages. Hungarian vocalism consists of monophthongs only. The length of Korean vowels is not phonemic and is not indicated in Korean spelling as it is in Hungarian. The majority of Korean students replace Hungarian monophthongs *ö* and *y* with diphthongs. Disregarding the five long consonants which are analysed by Korean scholars in the sound system, we see that the Koreans are at a disadvantage since in Hungarian there are 25 consonants and only 14 consonants in Korean. It is an important task for the teacher to explain that the majority of Hungarian phonemes which are missing in the Korean system, exist in Korean as variants of Korean consonants.

Korean students with the help of the half back vowel *u* make open syllables from the Hungarian closed ones because of the Korean unreleased sounds (Budappes^hth). The phenomenon of progressive lateralization in Korean (l + n = nm) creates a great

problem for students, because many Hungarian verbs end with 1 and many verbal suffixes begin with n.

Helga Picht (Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, DDR)

"The Aesthetic Views of the Young Yi Ki-yōng"

The autobiographic statements by Yi Ki-yōng, Han Sōr-ya and others which were published in P'yōngyang in 1959, and the essays, articles and reviews that they had written in the years of the existence of the KAPF (1925-34) are a vivid reflection of the growth, virtues and weaknesses of Korean proletarian literature. In thinking about the aesthetic views of the proletarian writers, it will be good to begin by assessing the aesthetic opinions of Yi Ki-yōng. There are several reasons for doing so: 1) Yi Ki-yōng, born in 1895, was one of the oldest authors to join the Korean proletarian literary movement in the 1920's, 2) he appears to have lived longer than any of the other members of the movement (1895-1984), 3) he wrote a greater number and variety of works than any of the others (which may be due to his long life), and 4) most importantly for the subject today, he seems to have dealt with aesthetic issues in the KAPF era at a far more intellectually exciting level than the others. Over and above that, his writings contain statements that are just as important today as at the time when he was making them. What is more, they not only reflect his own views, but also those of other authors like Han Sōr-ya and Song Yōng and the views and controversies in the international proletarian literary movement of the time. Yi Ki-yōng deals with the problems of creative method, the influence of Gorki's realism, the will to take sides for the downtrodden and the poor, and with the way to bring art closer to the masses.

Heinz-Dieter Reese (University of Köln, BRD)

"Koreanische Musik verstehen: Anmerkungen zu einer wissenschaftlich p'ansori-Schallplattenedition" (joint presentation with Chung, Kyō-chul)

Die Begegnung mit fremden Kulturen bedeutet in vielerlei Hinsicht eine Herausforderung an die kognitiven und mentalen Fähigkeiten des Menschen. Dies gilt in besonderer Weise auch für Musik, widersprechen doch die tonalen Grundordnungen, die Ziel- und Formgestaltungen, die ästhetischen Prinzipien fremder Musiktraditionen nicht selten radikal den aus der eigenen Kultur gewohnten Mustern und Sinnszusammenhängen. Eine unmittelbare "Kommunikation" als emotional richtige Verstehen, an dem sich die Tauglichkeit der Musik als "Mittel der Völkerverständigung" konkret erweisen würde, gelingt wohl nur in den seltensten Fällen, und wo sie behauptet wird, darf man in der Angemessenheit der Rezeption durchaus zweifeln. Wie für die gesprochenen Sprachen, so bedarf es auch für die Musik fremder Kulturen Gleichsam des Dolmetschers und Interpreten.

Gute Möglichkeiten zu einer solchermaßen interkulturellen Verständigung über Musik bietet die Schallplattenedokumentation.

In einer neuen vom Internationalen Institut für vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation Berlin in Verbindung mit dem International Council for Traditional Music New York bei Bärenreiter-Musicaphon (Kassel) herausgegebenen Schallplattenreihe wird als Band 1 voraussichtlich noch im Jahre 1989 eine Dokumentation des koreanischen P'ansori-Gesangs "Sim-ch'ōng-ga in einer Aufnahme mit Oh Chong-suk und Kim Tong-chun erscheinen. Die Vorüberlegungen über Umfang und Inhalt des zu einem adäquaten Verständnis der Klangaufnahme, d.h. des koreanischen Epiensangs notwendigen Kommentars und Textmaterials betreffen Fragen nach der historischen Entwicklung der Gattung, ihrem Platz innerhalb der Taxonomie traditioneller koreanischer Musik wie auch nach ihrem sozialen Kontext bzw. ihrer sozialen Funktion. Darüber hinaus gilt es die einzelnen Elemente der spezifischen "sonischen Ordnung" (J. Blacking) koreanischer Musik im allgemeinen und des P'ansori-Gesangs im besonderen zu erhellen: die stimmlichen Ausdrucksweisen des Vokalvortrags, die Spielformen der begleitenden Trommel, das Zusammenwirken von Gesang und Prommelenspiel u.a. Bei p'ansori als einer Art des Epiensangs geht es um die musikalische Darbietung einer Erzählung. Die musikalischen Elemente fungieren als Mittel subtilen Wortausdrucks. Ein adäquates Verständnis von p'ansori erfordert daher den genauen Nachvollzug auch der sprachlichen Seite der Erzählung. Unverzichtbar ist die lückenlose Dokumentation des gesungenen/gesprochenen Textes mit Transkription des in der konkreten Aufnahme dargebotenen Wortlauts, samt latein-Umschrift u. Übersetzung in Deutsch und/oder Englisch sowie eingehenden philologischen Erläuterungen zu den kulturhistorischen, sozialen und religiösen Implikationen in einem separaten Anmerkungsheft. Bei der genannten p'ansori-Schallplattenedition sollen in diesem Sinne Methoden einer umfassenden Dokumentation und Interpretation koreanischer Musik erprobt und dem interessierten Musikfreund wie auch dem Musikwissenschaftler - wohl erstmals in europäischer Sprache - Material an die Hand gegeben werden, das ihm den Weg zu einem umfassenden und tiefreichenden Verständnis der künstlerischen Gestaltungs- und Ausdrucksprinzipien von p'ansori eröffnet.

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"The Story of Chōk Sōng-ŭi and the Jataka 'The Friend of Evil'"

Several traditional Korean prose works have alien plots. Among them there are Buddhist stories, such as "The Story of Chōk Sōng-ŭi". Chōk Sōng-ŭi follows the plot of the Jataka "The Friend of Evil", at certain points changing certain details.

1) The Characters' Names: in the Korean version, the hero's name is Sōng-ŭi, the villain's Hyang-ŭi. I believe these names are the result of the misreading of the Chinese characters for their names. Sōn-u <Friend of Goodness> became Sōng-ŭi, Ag-u <Friend of Evil> became Hyang-ŭi.

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the pearl were different in the jataka (for the happiness of everyone) and in the novel (to rescue the hero's mother). Song-ni offering of his life for his mother's health represents in the Confucian model of the devoted son. All the changes in the Buddhist plot have been caused by the laws of the Korean vernacular novel. The jataka never forgets the final aim and ultimate sense of the deed, the pearl bringing prosperity to the people. The novel is interested mostly in the hero's personal fate and tells us about his way towards order and well-being for which the deed is necessary. That is why it stresses the deed and the reward. The pearl is no more needed after it finds its way to the hero's mother and cures her. The state and its people flourish only due to Sŏng-ni's following the model for Confucian behaviour, and not because the pearl has been found. The Korean novel follows ideas dissimilar to those of the jataka. The Buddhist sermon on goodness towards all living creatures and forgiveness of one's bitter enemies has been replaced by the idea of devotion to the hero's parents and punishment for those who destroy harmony. The changes in an alien literary work were determined by the climate of the Korean culture and by the inner laws of the organization of a work of fiction.

John Whitman (Cornell University, New York State, U.S.A.)

"Comparative Consequences of the Reconstruction of Proto-Korean Accent"

This paper argued that the accentuation of stems in proto-Korean was determined by the voice quality of the stem-final segment. Stem final syllables ending in a voiced segment received high pitch; all other syllables were low. This hypothesis is based on certain insights of Y.C. Chong, but contrasts with the recently published theories of S.R. Ramsey and S.O. Lee. The structural rationale for this hypothesis is that it enables us to reconstruct stems with both open and closed final syllables, where obstruent finals may be either voiced or voiceless. The phonetic rationale is based on 1) the fact that Middle Korean nominal and verbal suffixes for the most part attach with high pitch, 2) a sharp rise in pitch on the nucleus following a voiceless obstruent is an unmarked percept across languages. Both 1) and 2) are maintained in a system where the mora preceding a voiceless stem final obstruent receives low pitch.

If correct, this hypothesis has important consequences for the comparative study of Korean and other languages, because it predicts that at an earlier stage, Korean had a distinction between voiced and voiceless obstruents in stem final position. The paper explores data from Chinese loans and alleged cognates from Manchu and Japanese to test this prediction, and finds some support for it.

NOTE: The following papers were presented to the Conference, but no summary was provided.

Daniel Bouchez (University of Paris)

"Studies on Kim Man-jung: Looking Back"

Cho You Chon <Cho Yu-jŏn> (National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Sŏul)

"Han'guk sŏnsa kogohag-e taehayŏ"

Ch'oe, Chŏng-hu (Academy of Social Sciences, P'yŏngyang)

"Kodae chosŏn-mal-esŏ musŏngŭm-gwa yusŏngŭm-e kwanhan munche"

Chŏn, Yŏng-nyul (Academy of Social Sciences, P'yŏngyang)

"Chosŏn yŏksasang-ŭi ch'ŏt t'ongil kukka"

Chŏng, Hong-gyo (Academy of Social Sciences, P'yŏngyang)

"Kojŏn sosŏl Ch'unhyang-jŏn-ŭi chuje sasang p'yŏngga-esŏ chegi tuijŏn munche"

Chung, Chong-hwa (Korea University, Sŏul)

"Some Aspects of Korean Traditional Culture as Glimpsed through Proverbs"

Eckart Dege (University of Kiel, BRD)

Slide Presentation on North Korea.

Alberto Gomez Farias (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

"Korea's Importance and Korean Studies in Argentina"

Alexandre Guillemoz (Universite de Paris 7)

"Le naerim kut de Monsieur Kim"

- Tamio Hattori (Harvard University, U.S.A.)
 "The Characteristics of Chaebŏl Management"
- Frank Hoffmann (University of Tübingen, BRD)
 "The Muo Declaration of Korean Independence"
- Fujiya Kawashima (Bowling Green State Univ., Ohio, U.S.A.)
 "Confucian Farmers and Yangban Heritage: The Munhwa Yu Clan of Chŏlla Province"
- Kim, Ha-myŏng (Academy of Social Sciences, P'yŏngyang)
 "Kim Yŏ-ŭi sich'angjak-kwa sŏsasi pŏngju-ŭi norae-e taehayŏ"
- Kim, Ki-sun (University of Tübingen, BRD)
 "Drache und Tiger: Anmerkungen zu einer Symbolik in der koreanischen Kultur"
- Kim, Sung-gun (University of Hull, UK)
 "Korean Christianity and the Shinto Shrine Issue in the War Period, 1930-45: The Catholic, the Methodist and the Presbyterian Positions Compared"
- Kim, Yoon-shik <Kim Yun-sik> (Sŏul National University)
 "The State of the Korean Novel in the Age of Industrialization"
- Gary Ledyard (Columbia University, U.S.A.)
 "The Last Battle of the Imjin Wars: Scenes from a Painting"
 <slide lecture>
- Mun, P'yŏng-u (Academy of Social Sciences, P'yŏngyang)
 "Chosŏn-esŏ ŭi se nara-ŭi sŏngnip sigi-wa pŏnggŏnhwa kwajŏng-e taehayŏ"

- M. Nikitina (Academy of Sciences, Leningrad)
 "The Bowl with the Sandal" <slide lecture>
- Wolf F. J. Ondracek (University of Leiden)
 "The Massacre of Koreans in the Aftermath of the Great Kantō Earthquake of 1923 and the Role of the Japanese Authorities"
- Park, Young-seok <Park Yŏng-sŏk> (National History Compilation Committee, Sŏul)
 "The Wanpao Shan Affair of 1931 and the Korean Independence Movement"
- Vladimír Pucek (Charles University, Prague)
 "Honoric System in the Contemporary Language of the DPRK"
- Sung, Kiyul <Song, Ki-yŏl> (Inha University, Inch'ŏn, ROK)
 "An Analytical Survey of Folk-etymological Tales in Korea"
- Shim, Seungja <Sim Sŏng-ja> (Paris)
 "Han'guk singmulŏng-e taehayŏ"
- Shin In-sook <Sin In-suk> (Villie d'Avray, France)
 "A Study of Ku'unmŏng-do as a Traditional Embroidered Screen in Korea" <slide lecture>
- Henrik Sørensen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
 "Excerpts of Lost Sŏn Buddhist Works Contained in the Sŏmnan poianŏ-nok"
- H.K. Um (Queen's University, Belfast)
 "A Textual Analysis of P'ansori Ch'unhyang-ga"

REPORTS OF STUDIES RELATED TO KOREA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

The University of Vienna hosted a "Week of Korean Culture" from 19 to 23 May, 1989 at which Prof. Dr. Lee, Sang-Kyong gave a lecture on "The Significance of Korean Culture in World History".

Publications:

Lee, Sang-Kyong, "Kulturelle Kontakte zwischen Japan und Korea in der Asuka-Periode", Han. Korea. Kulturmagazin, (1988).

---, "Tongyang yŏn'gŭksa-e issŏ Han'guk kojŏn'gŭk-ŷi ŷich'i", Han. Korea. Kulturmagazin, (1988).

---, "Zur Bedeutung der koreanischen Kultur in der Weltgeschichte" Han. Korea. Kulturmagazin, (1989).

BRITAIN

British Association for Korean Studies

The 1989 annual conference of the Association was held at the University of Durham from 20 to 22 March. Fifty-three scholars from Britain, Europe and Korea attended. The following papers were read and discussed at the conference: Charles Armstrong (SE), "Crossing the Divide: South Korean Policy towards China and the Soviet Union, 1971-88"; Gina Barnes (Cambridge), "The Role of Myth-making in Korean State Formation"; Barry Gills, "Hegemony, Entropy, and the Configuration of Power: The Determination of Korea's International Status in East Asian Internationalization: The Case of Korea"; Keith Howard, "Why Should Korean Shamans Be Women?"; Kim, Dong Hwan (Hull), "What Can Korean International Companies Learn from Japanese International Companies?"; Kim, Sung-Gun (Hull), "Korean Protestantism Past and Present"; Stephen Kirby (Hull), "The ROK and North Politics: Relations with the PRC and the USSR"; Beth McKillop (British Library), "Korea Through the Eyes of Early Western Travellers" (slide lecture); Judith Nordby (Leeds), "Language Reform in north and south Korea"; Robert C. Provine (Durham), "Illustrated Guide to Sources for Korean Music History"; Kevin O'Rourke (Yonghni), "The Tradition of Korean Poetry"; Tony Reedman (Aberystwyth: British Geological Survey), "The Honeymoon Geology of Cheju-do"; Andrew Tank (The Conference Board, Bruxelles), "The Quality Puzzle: How Has Korean Industry Mastered Technology so fast?"; and Agnita Tennent (Leicester), "Thomas Hardy and modern Korean literature in the 1920's and early 1930's, with special reference to the works of Kim Tong-in". In addition to the lectures, there was a showing of a modern Korean film and a workshop in traditional Korean music presented by Inok and Keith Howard. A reception was hosted by Mr. Hur, a Minister at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea. Following the conclusion of the conference there was a meeting of the Korea Library Group.

Cambridge

1. Gina Barnes reports that she presented a paper, "Walled Sites in Three Kingdoms Settlement Patterns" at the 5th International Conference of the Academy for Korean Studies held June/July, 1988 in Songnam, ROK. This paper was based upon research conducted in 1987 under the sponsorship of the International Cultural Society of Korea. Dr. Barnes presented a paper at the British Association for Korean Studies 1989 annual conference, "State Formation on the Korean Peninsula". The paper will appear in a new volume in the series Studies in East Asian Archaeology of which Dr. Barnes is Series Editor. She also presented a paper, "The Protohistoric Economic Development of the South Korean Coast: The Development of Stoneware" in August, 1989 at the Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. This paper was based upon research which was conducted last year under the sponsorship of the Academy of Korean Studies.

2. Mr. Kim Gwon-gu completed the MPhil course in Mesopotamian archaeology and returned to the Central National Museum in Sŏul, where he had previously worked, to become a Curator. During the past year he presented a seminar on "Museums and Company Politics in Korea".

3. Mr. Choo Youn-sik has begun the MPhil course in archaeology, intending to study agriculture during the period of Korean state formation. He took leave of absence as Curator of the Museum at Ch'angŏn University in Korea.

4. The teaching of the Korean language in the Faculty of Oriental Studies began in the Easter Term, 1989. This is viewed as the beginning of a long-term development of a course on Korean Studies at the University.

5. His Excellency Ambassador and Mrs Oh Chae-hee visited the Faculty of Oriental Studies in June, 1989 and also viewed the University Library and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Publications:

Barnes, Gina, "Walled Sites in Three Kingdoms Settlement Patterns" in Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Task and Perspectives (Songnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

Pai, Hyung Il, "Lelang and the 'Interaction': An Alternative Approach to Korean State Formation" in Archaeological Review from Cambridge (Spring, 1989).

Yoon, Dong Suk, "Early Iron Metallurgy in Korea" in Archaeological Review from Cambridge (Spring, 1989).

Durham

1. Robert Provine reports that he attended the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies at the Academy of Korean Studies (ROK) in June/July, 1988 and presented a paper entitled "Thoughts on Translating the Akhak kwebdŏm in English". He remained in Korea until August, 1988 doing further research on the Akhak kwebdŏm. He was also a consultant for the BBC Omnibus programme on Korea

which was broadcast during the Olympics. He also gave a paper at the annual conference of the British Association for Korean Studies held in March, 1989 at Durham.

2. Inok Paek-Howard reports that she was appointed as Teaching Fellow at the Institute for Korean Studies, University of Sheffield in October, 1988. She has given lectures on Korean culture, painting, music and history, and has done workshops on the arts of Korea. She has also taught the kayagŭm as an optional course at the University of Durham. She and her husband have been doing translation work for the Korea Research Foundation and the publishers, Macmillan. They performed Korean music for video and for Tyne Tees Television (UK) and gave concerts/workshops at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Bochum, Cardiff, Darlington, Durham, Edinburgh, Huddersfield, Kingston, Köln, Leeds, Leiden, London, Middlesbrough, Mold, Newcastle, Rhyll, and Sheffield. She gave some 20 workshops for teachers and schoolchildren in the Northeast of England. She also presented a paper entitled "Silk, Skin and Brass: Bringing Korean instruments to the Classroom" at the British Educators' Conference at Huddersfield, July, 1989.

3. Keith Howard reports that he continued to work as a British Academy Postdoctoral Research Fellow and lectured in both the Music and Anthropology Departments at Durham. He organized the 1989 conference of the British Association for Korean Studies and is now co-editing two volumes of papers for BAKS. He reports that he was recently awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship to initiate a project on contemporary Korean culture which will run to 1992. He has given the following papers: "Preservation or Change? The Sponsorship of Folk Music in Chindo within the Intangible Cultural Asset System", 5th International Conference on Korean Studies, Academy of Korean Studies (ROK), July, 1988; "Why Should Korean Shamans be Women?", British Association for Korean Studies, April, 1989; "Female Shamans and Male Accompanist: Who Runs Korean Shaman Rituals?", International Council for Traditional Music (UK Chapter), York, April, 1989; "Take the 'ethno' out: Korean Studies of Korean Music", First Anglo-Swedish Ethnomusicology Conference, Cambridge, August, 1989; "Use and Abuse in the Preservation of a Korean Shaman Ritual" European Seminar in Ethnomusicology, Siena, August, 1989.

Publications:

Howard, Keith, Korean Musical Instruments: A Practical Guide (Sŏul, Se-kwang Music Publishing Co., 1988).

---, Bands, Songs and Shamanistic Rituals: Folk Music in Korean Society (Sŏul, Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, 1989).

---, "The Presentation and Sponsorship of Traditional Music in Contemporary Korea: An Examination of Chindo's Intangible Cultural Assets", in Actes de la 9e Conference Annuelle, 10-15 April 1985 (Le Havre/Zurich, Association for Korean Studies in Europe, 1986).

---, "Puri kip'un namu patto sori" <The Deep-Rooted Tree Collection of Korean Folk Songs>, record review, in Ethnomusicology, v. 32 (1988), no. 1.

---, "Preservation or Change: The Intangible Cultural Assets of

Chindo, Korea", in Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies Its Tasks and Perspectives (Sŏngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

---, "Keith Pratt, Korean Music: Its History and Performance", book review in Korean Studies, v. 12 (1988).

---, "Korean Traditional Music Vol. I - Vol. V.", record review in World of Music 1988/2 and 1988/3.

---, "Korean Traditional Music Vol. VI - Vol. XI", record review, in Yearbook for Traditional Music, v. 20 (1989).

---, "Paek-Howard, Inok, 'Kumun'go sanjo", book review, in Yearbook for Traditional Music, 21 (1989).

Provine, Robert C., Essays on Sino-Korean Musicology: Early Sources for Korean Ritual Music, Traditional Korean Music Series, 2 (Sŏul, Iljisa <for UNESCO>, 1988).

---, "Thoughts on Translating the Akhak kwebdŏm into English", Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Sŏngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

Korea Library Group

Following the 1989 annual meeting of the British Association for Korean Studies, the annual meeting of the Korea Library Group was hosted by the Library of the University of Durham on the afternoon of 22 March, 1989. Dr. James H. Grayson convened the meeting. Present were Dr. Gina Barnes (Cambridge), Dr. Raghu Char (Library, Durham), Ms Fiona Harrison (Library, Sheffield), Mr. G.H. Healey (Sheffield), Dr. Keith Howard (Durham), Ms Jane Iriisa (British Library, Boston Spa), Ms Beth McKillop (British Library, Oriental Collections), Mr. O Kyŏng-muk (Library, Sheffield), Rev. Dr. Kevin O'Rourke (Kyŏghŏi), Dr. R.C. Provine (Durham), and Ms Pamela Stewart (Newcastle). Discussion of the state of catalogue computerization at the several institutions represented was conducted, and a report was given of various developments over the past year at each institution. The possibility of creating a central endowment for book purchase on Korean subjects as exists for Japanese Studies was discussed. It was suggested that the KRF might be approached about a fund to purchase expensive Korean-language materials. Interested persons who would like a copy of the Korea Library Group's minutes should apply to Dr. James H. Grayson, convenor, Institute for Korean Studies, University of Sheffield.

London

1. Prof. William Skillend reports that he presented a paper "Subject and 'Object' in Korean" at the seminar series of the Linguistics Department of SOAS. He attended the Han'gŭl Hakhoe's commemoration of Han'gŭl Day at the Sejong Cultural Center and the tomb of King Sejong on 9 October, 1988. He contributed a paper to the subsequent conference "The State of Korean language Education Around the World" entitled "Korean in the University of London". He joined participants from France, Japan, and Poland in a televised discussion with Korean students on the status of

Korean Studies abroad.

2. Martina Deuchler reports that she gave for the first time a course of seminars on Korean history which leads to a new examination as part of the BA degree: "Extended Essay on Korean Culture". She also reports that she has prepared a new lecture course on Korean history which will also be examined for the BA degree, to begin in October, 1989. Her presence at SOAS has motivated the History Department to form a new course, "The Confucian World" to be taught by Dr. Deuchler, and colleagues in Chinese and Japanese from October, 1989 as part of the BA degree. She also reports that she gave an invited guest lecture at the University of Heidelberg in January, 1989.

3. Pak Young-sook reports that she introduced a new course of lectures and seminars which is to be examined as "Outline History of Korean Art" as part of the BA degree and as "Religious Art in Korea" as part of the MA degree. This is the first course in this field to be examined for university degrees, and has further strengthened the programme of the Centre of Art and Archaeology of SOAS which already covers the fields of Islamic, South Asian, Central Asian, African and Chinese art history. She reports further that six students took her course in 1988/89, all finishing with excellent results. One MA art history student took the basic Korean language course as part of her MA, which she will finish by writing a thesis on a subject in Korean art in September, 1989. Two students have applied to begin research in Korean art history at SOAS, for the MPhil/PhD in 1990/91. Dr. Pak attended a conference on "Korean Culture in the Modern World" held in Seoul from 16 to 17 August, 1988 and presented a paper entitled "The Value of Traditional Art in Modern Perspective".

4. The Asia Society of New York organized a conference on "Korean Art in the Eighteenth Century" held from 10 to 12 February, 1989. Dr. Deuchler and Dr. Pak presented papers entitled respectively "Class and Gender in Eighteenth Century Korea" and "The Royal Academy of Painting: Subject Matter and Style".

5. Dr. Pak and Dr. Deuchler have given several lectures in the new Sotheby-SOAS course on "The Arts of Japan and Korea". This joint venture by a commercial company which is one of the most important in the field of oriental art and a college with academic expertise on the Far East proved to be immediately successful and stimulating. A three-month long intensive course of lectures and seminars leads to an examination for a SOAS certificate in Oriental art. The course attracted over thirty participants, with a variety of interests and who in some cases had quite a high level of expertise.

6. With the retirement of Prof. Skillend, Dr. Deuchler has been appointed Chairman of the Centre for Korean Studies from 1 October, 1989. Two new staff appointments are being made from the session 1989-90. Both will greatly strengthen the Korean language teaching programme and add new dimensions to the research programme of the Centre. Another post, in the social sciences with reference to Korea, remains to be filled. One further post, offered by the Universities Funding Council specifically for Korean Studies, as part of the final implementation of a recent British Government report on Asian and African Studies is currently being negotiated.

The academic staff in Korean Studies at SOAS will increase rather dramatically to six persons by the session 1990-91. This will provide the opportunity to offer degree courses with Korean as the major subject. Korean will then be able to combine with those disciplines in which SOAS already has expertise on Korea: history, art and archaeology, linguistics and phonetics, and economics. The combinations with Chinese and Japanese will continue, with the difference that it will be possible for Korean to be the major language taken. Further subjects likely to be added later are religious studies, social anthropology, and possibly geography. The increase in staff can be expected to lead to an expansion of the postgraduate programme, and to a much wider range of supervision for PhD degrees in Korean studies.

7. The Centre for Korean Studies sponsored three seminars this year: Lee, Song Mu (Academy of Korean Studies, Songnam, ROK), "The Korean Examination System and Its Characteristics"; Kevin O'Rourke (Kyōngchi University, Seoul), "The Tradition of Korean Poetry"; Revd. P.K. Kim (Korean Church, London), "Koreans in China".

8. The working time of the Centre for Korean Studies was almost totally absorbed for the session 1988-89 with the organization of the 1989 AKSE conference, at which 144 persons attended. The Association again wishes to thank the staff of the Centre for their efforts in presenting such a successful conference, the largest and perhaps most significant held to date.

9. The address of the Centre for Korean Studies has been changed (although the place has not!). It is now SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG. Please make the change in your directories.

Publications:

Deuchler, Martina, "'Heaven Does Not Discriminate': A Study of Secondary Sons in Chosŏn Korea", in Journal of Korean Studies v. 6 (1985).

---, "Historical Introduction" in Kazuyuki Kitamura: Korea (Zurich, U. Bar Verlag, 1989).

Lee, Hansol H. B., Korean Grammar (Oxford, Oxford U. P., 1989).

Pak, Young-sook, "Illuminated Buddhist Manuscripts in Korea" in Oriental Art, v. 33 (1987/88), no. 4.

---, "The Origins of Silla Metalwork" in Oriental Art, v. 19 (1988), no. 9.

---, "Western Research on Korean Art History", in Cahiers d'Études Coréennes 5. Twenty Papers on Korean Studies Offered to Professor W. E. Skillend (Paris, Collège de France, Centre d'Études Coréennes, 1989).

Skillend, William E., "Korean in the University of London", Han'gŭl no. 201-2 (1988).

Oxford

1. Mark Setton reports that he was appointed as Junior Lecturer in Korean from November of 1988. He has been giving tutorials on three levels in Korean since 1987. His appointment to a Junior lectureship continues the development of Korean Studies at Oxford. He is presently developing a Korean language curriculum.

2. Mr. Setton further reports that he spends most of his research time on the study of T'asan's critique of orthodox Neo-Confucian thought.

Publications:

1. Kim, Gye-dong, Western Intervention in Korea, 1950-1954 (Oxford, Oxford Academic Publishers, 1989).

2. Sohn, Hak-kyu, Political Opposition and the Yushin Regime: 1972-1979 (London, Routledge, to be published shortly).

Sheffield

General

The Second Korea/Britain Conference was hosted in Seoul by Yonsei University from 7 to 9 September, 1989. A result of the sister relationship between Sheffield and Yonsei universities, the conferences are intended to increase mutual understanding about the contemporary social, economic and political scene in Korea and Britain amongst scholars from each of these countries. Prof. Ahn, Byung Joon (Yonsei) spoke on "Democratic Reforms and Politics in Korea"; Dr. Brian Bridges (RITA) on "British Foreign Policy and East Asian Security"; Prof. Chung, Chang Young (Yonsei) on "The Korean Economy in the 1990's"; Prof. Andrew Gamble (Sheffield) on "Continuity and Change in British Politics"; Mr. Stephen George (Sheffield) on "Nationalism, Liberalism and the National Interest: Britain and the European Community"; Prof. Jung Ku-Hyun (Yonsei) on "International Operations of Korean Enterprises"; Prof. Kim, Dalchoong (Yonsei) on "Korean Foreign Policy and East Asian Security Issues in the 1990's"; Prof. Kim Hwang-Joe (Yonsei) on "The Korean Labour Movement: Present Status and Perspectives"; Prof. Brian McCormick (Sheffield) on "Industrial Relations and the Labour Market under Mrs Thatcher"; Prof. Park, Heung Soo (Yonsei) on "Social Changes in Korea"; and Prof. Roy Wilkinson (Sheffield) on "The British Economy Before and After Thatcher".

Institute for Korean Studies

1. James H. Grayson reports that in addition to teaching the Korean language, he designed and taught two optional seminars of 20 weeks each, one on "An Introduction to Korean History" and the other on "An Introduction to Korean Culture". From the academic session 1989-90, these seminars will form part of the examinable material for Korean Studies as a First University Examination Subject. He gave two lectures, one at the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, "The Cultural Impact of the Transmission of Buddhism to Korea", and the other at the May, 1989 meeting of the Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar, "Korean Buddhist Pilgrims in Central Asia and India (6th to 8th

centuries)".

2. In January, Miss Cho Hyŏn-sŏn of Yonsei University Korean Language Institute came to join the staff of the Institute for Korean Studies for one year to teach Korean language. She succeeds Mrs. Hong Kyŏng-p'yo who returned to Yonsei after one year in Sheffield.

3. Mr. O Kyŏng-muk of the Central Library at Yonsei University returned to Korea in April, 1989 after a year's secondment to the library of the Institute. During his stay, the cataloguing of the collection of over 7,000 items was virtually completed.

4. The Faculty of Social Sciences of the University appointed Dr. Ruth H. Grayson, an economic historian with a specialization in industrialization and rural/urban migration, as an Honorary Lecturer in the Institute of Korean Studies from October, 1989.

5. Miss Paek In-sŏn of the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University was appointed to serve at Sheffield for the academic year 1989-90. She plans to arrive in September and will join Miss Cho for the first term.

6. Korean language was offered as a First University Examination Subject for the first time in the academic year 1988-89. Twelve students took First Level Korean this year, of whom nine came from the Centre for Japanese Studies, and one each from the School of Modern Languages, the Department of Politics and the Department of Chemistry. There were six students doing Second Level Korean and two in Third Level Korean.

7. Jane Guaschi (Dual Honours in Japanese and Economic and Social History) and Deborah Morgan (Dual Honours in Japanese and Sociology) took the Final Examination in Korean. They are now both in Korea at the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University for one year to further their study of the Korean language and knowledge of Korean Studies.

8. Mrs. Inok Paek Howard was appointed for the academic year 1988-89 as a Teaching Fellow at the Institute. Over the past year, she has made a substantial contribution to the seminars on Korean history and culture, and has conducted two weekly workshops of ten weeks each during the Third Term on Korean music and Korean art. She and her husband gave a concert and workshop on traditional Korean music on 2 February at a programme sponsored by the Institute and the Department of Music at the University. Her Fellowship has been renewed for the academic year 1989-90.

9. Mrs. Dong-sook Shin Gills was appointed as a Research Fellow at the Institute and began MPhil/PhD studies jointly with the Institute and the Department of Sociological Studies. Her topic will be related to the urban migration of rural women.

10. In co-operation with the Asia-Pacific Business Services Unit of the University, Dr. James H. Grayson, Dr. Ruth H. Grayson (Honorary Lecturer in the Institute for Korean Studies), Mrs Inok Paek-Howard, Miss Cho Hyŏn-sŏn and other members of the Institute designed and carried out commercial training programmes for Unilever (one week) and Michelin Tyre (three weeks). Dr. James

Grayson acted as consultant for the translation of the BBC documentary on the Korean church, "Tongues of Fire" which was part of the series "Sword and Spirit" aired in the Spring of 1989.

11. On behalf of the British Library Document Supply Centre and the University Library, Dr. James H. Grayson taught a "Technical Course in Korean for Librarians" from 3 to 7 July, 1989.

12. Dr. Kevin O'Rourke (Kyōnghki University) gave a seminar at the Institute on 25 May, 1989 entitled "English, Irish and French Influences on Modern Korean Poetry". Dr. Lev Koncevich of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow) visited the Institute from 9 to 13 April, 1989.

Publications:

Grayson, James H., Korea: A Religious History (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1989).

---, editor, Pigidokkkyo p'yŏn seŕgye chongŕyo sajŏn <A Dictionary of World Religions: Non-Christian Religions> (Sŕul, Chongno sojŏk ch'ulp'an-sa, 1989).

---, "The Importance of the Study of Korean Religions and Their Role in Inter-religious Dialogue", Korea Journal v. 28 (1988), no. 8.

---, The Importance of the Study of Korean Religions and Their Role in Inter-religious Dialogue", Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Sŕngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

---, "Korea", Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature, 72 (London The Historical Association, 1988).

---, "Korea", Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature, 73 (London, The Historical Association, 1989).

---, <plus eight book reviews>

Weiner, Michael A., Koreans in the Aftermath of the Kanto Earthquake of 1923 (London, Frank Cass, 1983).

---, The Origins of the Korean Community in Japan: 1920-1923 (Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1989).

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

There were three meetings of YANKS, at Sheffield University on 17 November, 1988, at Leeds University on 17 February, 1989, and on 12 May, 1989 at Hull University. At the first meeting, Dr. Ruth H. Grayson (Sheffield) spoke on "Comparative Aspects of Korean and British Economic Development"; Ms. Dongsook Shin-Gillis (Sheffield) spoke on "Beyond the Olympics: Korean Women in the Social Agenda of the 1990's"; and Kim Sung Gun (Hull) spoke on "Korean Christianity and the Shinto Shrine Issue". At the second meeting, Dr. Stephen Kirby (Hull) spoke on "South Korea's International Relations in the 1980's", Mr. Park Chulwan (Leeds)

on "An Introduction to Korean Drama", and Mr. Charles Armstrong (ISE) on "The Korean Minority in China" (slide lecture). At the third meeting, Dr. Choi, Kwang of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (Sŕul) spoke on "Korean Economic Policy Since the 1960's" and Dr. James H. Grayson (Sheffield) presented a paper on "Korean Buddhist Pilgrims in Central Asia and India (6th to 8th centuries)".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Vladimír Pucek reports that he participated in "The International Symposium of Scientists of Korean Studies" held in P'yŕngŕang from 1 to 4 May, 1988. At the end of August, Dr. Pucek visited Peking to attend the 2nd International Conference on Korean Studies organized by Peking University and Osaka University of Economics and Law. Dr. Pucek indicated that the organizers had hoped that there would have been more representation from Western Europe. Dr. Pucek spent a further week in Peking doing research under an agreement between the Charles University and Peking University.

2. Marta Buřková reports that she has been busy researching and writing during the past year.

Publications:

Buřková, M., "Vpřevŕnŕí o kajagŕnu: Kayaŕnme kistŕn sayŕn" (film performance for Czechoslovak cinema and TV).

Klŕslová, Z., "The Beginnings of the Modern Theatre in Korea" in Archiv orientálnŕí, 1989, 1.

---, entries on Korean literature in Slovník svŕtovŕch literárnŕch děl (Dictionary of World Literary Works), v. 1 & 2 (Praha, Odeon, 1988).

DENMARK

Henrik Sørensen reports that he continues to teach Korean language as part of the BA programme at the University. He is presently doing research on the esoteric tradition of Korean Buddhism. The Seminar for Buddhist Studies of the University of Copenhagen and the University of Aarhus hosted an International Symposium on the Esoteric Buddhist Tradition at which twenty papers were presented. It is hoped that a Symposium on Traditional Korean Religions could be held in 1991.

FINLAND

1. Kho Songmoo reports that he read a paper at the Fifth Conference on Koreans Overseas, "Ssoryŕni ponŕn Han'gŕk, Han'gŕgin". This was held in Sŕul from 17 to 21 August, 1988. He also participated in the World Academic Conference of the 1988 Sŕul Olympiad from 21 August to 8 September, 1988. The paper which he presented there was entitled "Central Asian and Islamic Elements in Korean Culture". At the invitation of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dr.

Kho visited Moscow, Tashkent and Alma-Ata from 22 May to 3 June, 1989. During this trip he had the opportunity to meet with Soviet Koreanologists, Soviet Koreans and to visit libraries and museums.

2. Dr. Kho reports that Nova Eskolin, a Finnish student, was in Korea attending summer courses during July and August, 1989 through the assistance of the Korea Research Foundation.

3. Ritva Lehonkoski will teach the elementary Korean course during the academic year 1989/90 at the University of Helsinki. She is also preparing a Korean textbook for beginners in Finnish.

Publications:

Kho, Songmuo <Ko, Song-mu> "Koryŏ saramdŏl (Soryŏn Chung'ang aesa Hanindul)-ŭi myŏng'ye-nŭn hoebok toelgŏsin'ga?", Han'kŭl saesosik no. 198 (February, 1989).

---, "Hong pŏm-do changgun-ŭi sajin" Han'kŭl saesosik, no. 199 (March, 1989).

---, "Hong pŏm-do changgun-ŭi sajin, tto So-sŏ palgyŏn, k'ŭn kwansim", Han'guk ilbo kujŭ-p'an, 23 March, 1989.

---, "Soryŏn-esŏ Han'gunmal kyoyukka-rosŏ ŭi Hwang Yunjun", Han'kŭl saesosik no. 201 (May, 1989).

---, translation of lecture, "Central Asian and Islamic Elements in Korean Culture" in Tŭrk Edebiyatŭi, June, 1989.

FRANCE

Ouvrages

Centre d'Etudes Coréennes, Twenty Papers on Korean Studies offered to Professor W. E. Skilled, ed., D. Bouchez, R. C. Provine and R. Whitfield, Paris: Collège de France, Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Chong, Koeng-ho, Quelques repères dans l'économie coréenne, 1987-88. Seoul: T.A.O., (1989).

Ecole Coréenne de Rouen, Manuel de langue coréenne, t. 1, Paris: Le Leopard d'or (1988).

Fabre, André La grande histoire de la Corée, Lausanne: Favre (1988).

Festy, Bernard, Corée. Le guide photos de Martine Aeppli, Paris: Editions sous le vent (1988).

Frederic, Louis, Dictionnaire de la Corée, avec la collaboration de Hugnette Rousset, Paris: Editions du Felin (1988).

Gheorghui, Virgil, La corée, la belle inconnue de l'extrême-Orient à l'heure des jeux olympiques, Paris: Pion (1988).

Han, Haun, La nuit de la chenille arpentuse, traduit du coréen

et mis en page par Kza Han, illustré par John Cristoforou, édition bilingue, Seoul: Editions du Mont Vert (1988).

Kim, Hwa-young & Maurus, Patrick, <présentateurs et traducteurs>, L'Oiseau de Moïsewoli et autres nouvelles (Corée du Sud), Paris: Le Méridien Editeur, "Anthologies du monde" (1988).

Lee, Hee-jae <Yi Hŭi-jae>, La typographie coréenne au XVe siècle, Paris: Editions du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique (1987).

Morillot, Juliette, Tour sur ... la Corée. Le pays du matin clair, Paris: Souffles (1988).

Ruau, Jean-Yves, La Corée du Sud aujourd'hui, Paris: Editions du Jaguar/Editions J.A. (1988).

Sŏ, Yŏng-hae, Miroir, cause de malheur! et autres contes coréens, réédition de l'édition de 1934, Seoul: Saemun-sa, "d'Est en Ouest" (1988).

Articles

Bouchez, Daniel, "Kim Manjung et le San'guo zhi", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Chapponniere, Jean-Raphaël, "L'Etat manipule le marché: le cas de la République de Corée", Cahiers IRFP/Developpement (Institut de Recherche économique et de Planification du Developpement), Grenoble, no. 13, 1987.

Chung, Bertrand <Chŏng Sŏng-bae>, "Economie (coréenne): les trois bienfaits et les trois pressions", Le Monde 9 septembre, 1988.

Debergh, Minako, "Nouvelle étude sur les cartes du monde en Corée", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Doublet, Jean-Marie, "Corée du Sud, un pays pressé", Le Monde. Dossiers et Documents, Bilan économique et social 1988 (1989).

Fabre, André, "La sémantique des cadeaux, essai d'interprétation des échanges de cadeaux entre la Corée et le Japon à l'époque antique", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 4 (1986).

---, "Le problème du 'futur' en coréen et l'opposition des formes '-kess/i kos-ida'", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 4 (1986).

---, "Les adjectifs en 'suropta' en coréen moderne", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 4 (1986).

---, "Quelques grands courants du roman coréen moderne", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

---, matériaux pour l'apprentissage de la langue coréenne, méthode vidéo de l'enseignement du coréen, réalisée conjointement avec Mme. Seungja Shim et M. Norio Yamayoi: Paris, INALCO, 1986.

Guillemoz, Alexandre, "Korean Studies in Western Europe and the Institutions Involved", Korea Journal v. 29 (1989), no. 2.

---, "Récits autobiographiques d'une chamane coréenne", Annuaire

de l'École pratique des hautes études, Section des Sciences Religieuses, tome 36 (1988).

---, "Une Jeune chamane de Séoul", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Li, Ogré, "La reine Min: intrigues féminines et diplomaties à la cour de Corée", La Femme en Asie orientale, Université de Lyon III (1988).

---, "Koguryô-ûi chôngbok-kwa yemin" <Les conquêtes territoriales de Koguryô et les esclaves> in Academy of Korean Studies (ed.), Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Sôngnam, 1988).

---, "Les monarques de Silla et leurs adversaires aux VIII^e et IX^e siècles", Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Martin, François, "Expression chinoise et spécificité coréenne. Quelques remarques sur le hansi (poème coréen en langue chinoise)": Cahiers d'Etudes coréennes 5 (1989).

Tavernier, René, "Les écrivains en Corée: une réconciliation olympique", Revue des deux mondes, janvier, 1989.

Mémoire de Maîtrise

Alba, Beatrice, La femme dans la société coréenne des années 1920-1930, à travers quatre nouvelles de cette époque comparées avec une nouvelle contemporaine, traduction de ces nouvelles, mémoire du DREA (Diplôme de recherche en étude approfondie), option langue et littérature, section Corée-Japon, INALCO (Institut national des langues et Civilisations orientales), 1983.

Morillot, Juliette, Traduction de cinq nouvelles de coréennes modernes: "L'averse" du Hwang Suwô, "Quand reflérait le sarrasin" de Yi Hvosôk, "La terre" de Yi Kwangsu, "Le rocher" de Kim Tomkûi, "Le fauconnier" de Yi Ch'ôngrûm, Mémoire du DREA (Diplôme de recherche en étude approfondie), option langue et littérature, section Corée-Japon, INALCO (Institut national des langues et Civilisations orientales), 1983.

Yang, Kyunghee (Yang Kyông-hûi), Etude sur le costume coréen (de l'origine à 668 après J.C.), Mémoire de maîtrise, Université Paris VII, Unité Asie orientale, 1989.

Mémoire du Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies

Alba, Beatrice, Les nouvelles de Hyôn Jin-kôn, mémoire du DREA, section Corée-Japon, INALCO, 1986.

Moon, Myongsook (Mun Myông-suk), La conscience religieuse à la recherche d'un élan mystique dans le chamannisme coréen du XIX^e siècle, étude d'inspiration bergsonienne, Mémoire en vue de l'habilitation au doctorat de philosophie, Institut Catholique de Paris, Faculté de philosophie, 1988.

Morillot, Juliette, Les nouvelles de Na Toyang 1902-1927, mémoire du DREA, section Corée-Japon, INALCO, 1984.

Nominations

Trois postes de maître de conférences de coréen ont été attribués respectivement à Mme Martine Prost, Université de Paris VII, M. Choi, Seung-on (Choi Sûng-ôn), Université de Paris VII, M. Li Jin-miung (Yi Chin-myûng), Université de Lyon III. M. Chang Chaesong a été nommé maître de langues à l'Université Paris VII.

Nouveaux Enseignements

A la rentrée universitaire 1988-89, l'Université Jean Moulin - Lyon III a créé le DEUG (Diplôme d'études universitaires générales) de coréen. Ce diplôme fait partie de la "Formation littéraire a dominante: lettres, philosophie, histoire, géographie, langues". Dans le cadre de cette formation pluridisciplinaire, les étudiants en coréen doivent suivre quatre cours du "Tronc commun" et quatre cours de matière dominante, c'est à dire le coréen (compréhension, système de la langue, traduction, littérature et civilisation, pratique de la langue en laboratoire). Chaque cours compte une heure et demie d'enseignement hebdomadaire. Le nombre des cours est égal entre le tronc commun et la dominante, mais les cours de la dominante sont notés sur 40 points et ceux du tronc commun sur 250 points. Le coréen est ainsi devenu l'une des dix langues étrangères enseignées dans le cadre de diplômes nationaux avec l'allemand, l'anglais, l'arabe, le chinois, le grec, l'hébreu, l'italien, le japonais, le russe. L'Université de Lyon III est la troisième institution française disposant d'un tel enseignement avec l'Université Paris VII et l'Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales. D'autre part, il existe toujours un enseignement de coréen dans le cadre du "Brevet de langue et civilisation coréennes (deux heures de cours de langue pour chacun des trois niveaux annuels et une heure de civilisation pour la troisième année). L'enseignement du coréen est assuré par M. Li Jin-miung (Yi Chin-myûng), maître de conférences et M. Han Chang-su, chargé de cours.

Le conseil scientifique de l'École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 54, Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris a créé au mois de juin 1989, le "Groupe de recherche sur l'économie et la société de la Corée" dont le responsable est Bertrand Chung (Chông Sûng-bae). Dans le cadre de ce groupe de travail, Bertrand Chung donnera un séminaire concernant la sociologie historique de la Corée moderne: La crise de la société traditionnelle; le système colonial; le capitalisme et le socialisme comme modèles du développement en Corée; le développement économique, les transformations socioculturelles et l'action historique en Corée du Sud. Le séminaire aura lieu les ler et 3e mardi du mois de 18h à 20h, 44 rue de la Tour, 75016 Paris, salle no 3. Les conférences commenceront le 7 novembre 1989.

Recherches

Bernard Olivier prépare un Ph.D. à l'University of Southern California, Los Angeles, concernant les effets de la politique des nationalités de la République populaire de Chine sur la minorité coréenne (1949-1988) et effectué en 1989 un séjour en République populaire de Chine.

Jean-Louis Margolin, chargé de recherche au Centre nationale de

La recherche scientifique (science du politique), laboratoire Tiers-Monde, Université Paris VII commence une recherche sur l'histoire économique de la Corée depuis 1945. Il doit se rendre à Séoul à l'automne 1989 dans le cadre d'une mission dont le thème est "Les conditions d'élaborations et d'applications des stratégies économiques successives en Corée du Sud". Ce travail doit s'insérer dans une problématique comparative sur les pays nouvellement industrialisés d'Extrême-Orient.

Bernard Bobe, professeur à l'Ecole centrale de Paris, recherches en cours sur: "L'évolution du commerce extérieur de la Corée du Sud; la politique de recherche développement de la Corée du Sud; l'endettement et l'ajustement de la balance des paiements de la Corée du Sud.

Bernard Chung, recherches en cours sur l'industrialisation et le changement social en Corée du Sud.

Conférences

Prof. André Fabre a participé à les conférences, tables-rondes, colloques et congrès suivant: 15 février 1986: "La Corée avant les Jeux Olympiques", conférence à l'Association polytechnique des Pyrénées Orientales; 18 mars 1987: "Les écritures d'Extrême-orient dans la vie quotidienne: Séoul, Tôkyô, Hong Kong, Macao", conférence à l'Association polytechnique des Pyrénées Orientales; 22 avril 1987: "La Corée d'aujourd'hui conférence au Centre Culturel Français de Fès (Maroc); 15 février 1988: "Courts poèmes d'Extrême-orient: quatrains en chinois classique, haïku japonais et sijo coréens", conférence donnée à l'Association polytechnique des Pyrénées Orientales; présentation de son ouvrage "La grande histoire de la Corée" à la Télévision belge (Bruxelles), 13 septembre 1988, à la Télévision suisse (Geneve), 19 septembre 1988, à la librairie "Le Phénix", 3 février 1989; 19 septembre 1989: "Les animaux dans les légendes et les mythes de la Corée", conférence prononcée devant l'Association Polytechnique des Pyrénées Orientales; 16 mars 1989: "Pierre Loti en Corée", conférence prononcée au Centre Culturel Coréen de Paris; 21 mars 1988 et 20 avril 1989: présentation du coréen et de la pédagogie du coréen par la vidéo à l'Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs, des Hauts de Seine; 27 juin 1987: "Problèmes de la trans littération du coréen", colloque annuel du CRLAO; Aout 1987: 2ème congrès de l'International Association for Korean Language Education à Séoul: communication en langue coréenne sur "Les problèmes de l'enseignement du coréen en France"; du 15 au 18 mars 1988: a dirigé le sous-comité 4 du groupe de travail 2 de l'AFNOR (ISO) "Translittération du coréen" réuni à Paris; 1988: colloque annuel du CRLAO: "Les classificateurs en coréen et en japonais".

L'Institut du Pacifique a tenu une table ronde sur "La République de Corée en 1988" le 28 septembre 1988, à l'Ecole européenne des Affaires, 108 Boulevard Malesherbes 75017 Paris, avec la participation de Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Han Woo-suk <Han W-sôk>. Les communications ont porté sur: De la spécificité de la Corée en Extrême-Orient par Marc Orange; La situation politique et institutionnelle en République de Corée par Eric Seizelet; L'Asie du Nord-Est à l'heure de la coresponsabilité par Georges Ordonaud; Vers un nouvel équilibre international en Extrême-Orient par Francois Joyaux; Régime politique, politique interne et relations internationales de la République de Corée par

Geneviève Rouffiac; L'économie de la République de Corée par Arnaud Talabardon; La République de Corée et les échanges franco-coréens en 1988 par Jean-Marc Page; La Corée et l'Afrique par Marc Orange.

Le 23 mai 1989, Mme Kim Bona a fait au Centre culturel coréen une conférence intitulée: "A l'écoute du poète Yi Sang (1910-1937)".

Séminaire à Séoul sur l'Asie au XXIe siècle avec la participation de Denys Lombard, directeur d'études à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), responsable de l'aire culturelle Asie à l'EHESS.

14 juin: "Le défi de l'industrie électronique asiatique: quelles réponses pour la France", au Quai d'Orsay, organisé par l'Aditech (avec J. R. Chaponnière, IREP, sur la Corée).

Missions à l'étranger

André Fabre: du 15 au 24 avril 1987: Dans le cadre de la mise en place d'un enseignement de coréen à l'université de Fès (Maroc) séminaires sur la langue et la civilisation coréennes; du 18 au 23 mai 1987: dirigé le sous-comité 4 du groupe de travail 2 de l'AFNOR (ISO) "Translittération du coréen" lors de la réunion de l'ISO à Moscou; juillet-aout 1987: mission à l'Université Nationale de Séoul et à l'Université de Yonsei (Séoul): bibliographie de linguistique coréenne.

Divers

Le Musée Guimet a acheté en 1938 (Gu 203 a 212) dix disques de l'histoire de Ch'unhanng, p'ansori, OKEH 12018 a 12027 <25 cm, 78 tours>.

L'oeuvre de Yi Mun-yôl commence à être accessible à ceux qui ne lisent pas le coréen: Kevin O'Rourke vient de publier sa traduction de Qur Twisted Hero aux éditions Minâm-sa à Séoul, tandis que Le Meridien éditeur, à Paris présente "l'île anonyme" parmi six textes sous le titre de l'Oiseau de Molkewol (traduction Kim, Hwayoung et Patrick Maurus). A signaler que les Editions Actes Sud envisagent la création d'un "Pomaine Coréen" qui serait inauguré par plusieurs textes de Yi Mun-yôl.

Deux films coréens ont été présentés au festival de Cannes en 1989: "La ville de Yun" de K. Usan, traitant des problèmes des Coréens au Japon à travers l'amour d'une coréenne d'Osaka et d'un japonais, le film a été diffusé à la cinématique Palais de Chaillot, le 25 mai, 1989; "Pourquoi Bodhidharma est-il parti vers l'Orient ?" de Y.K. Bae, premier film d'un peintre coréen, le film a été diffusé à la cinématique, Palais de Chaillot, le 6 juin 1989.

Expositions de peintures: "Hommage au peintre Lee Ung-no, Séoul 1904 - Paris 1989" au Musée Cernuschi jusqu'au 12 novembre 1989; Paik Namjun au Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville Paris.

Nomination de Chung Myung-whun <Chong Myong-hun> comme directeur musical de l'Opéra Bastille.

2e édition par le service culturel de l'Ambassade de France de

1. annuaire des anciens boursiers du gouvernement français (1989).
Création de "Bonjour!", bulletin des francophones de Corée en février-mars 1988. Le bulletin a publié en mars 1989 son no.5. Adresse: KPO Box 1507, Séoul, République de Corée.

GERMANY (BRD)

Bochum

1. Werner Sasse reports that he is lecturing for 10 hours per week during the academic year 1988/89. He held talks on the prospect of Korean Studies at Regensburg and Oldenburg and gave lectures at two seminars organized by the Han'gŭl hakkyo System in Germany. Dr. Sasse said that he also participated in the 1st International Conference of Scientists on Korean Studies at P'yŏngyang in May, 1988, and took part in the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences' Symposium on "Culture and State in East Asia" held in Stockholm in May, 1989. During the end of 1988, he had a two month field trip to Seoul.

2. There are now 50 students doing Korean Studies, of whom half are taking lessons regularly. Mr. An Ch'ŏnggo is teaching 16 hours of Korean language and is also pursuing a doctorate in Germanic Studies.

3. The Korea Research Foundation has granted Bochum US \$75,000 to be used in various projects over a three-year period. Most of the fund will be used to work on preparing teaching materials. The textbook "Einführung in die koreanische Sprache" by Lewin and Kim will be revised and updated and Sasse "Einführung in die koreanische Sprache 2" will be revised accordingly. A third textbook, introducing another 550 Chinese characters in original texts, has been finished as a manuscript by Anja Hafmann together with Werner Sasse and is available for those who want to read it or use it in class and to share their comments with the authors. Hafmann and Sasse are preparing a reader to introduce Idu, Kugyŏl, and the various scripts and writing systems used to write Korean. They are also thinking of editing a Hanmun reader with a basic introduction to Korean grammar. Other works in progress include a collection of maps, and diagrams on Korean history to be used as classroom aid. Anyone interested in this latter work should contact Detlef Kandziora.

4. Bondewijn Walraven (Leiden) gave a talk on folk literature and Inok and Keith Howard (Durham) gave a workshop on traditional Korean music.

Publications:

Sasse, Werner, "Korea - Kultur und Tradition im Umbruch" Protokoll-Dienst 4/87, Pressestelle der evang. Akademie Bad Boll.

---, "Die Anfänge koreanischer Geschichte", "Kulturbrücke zwischen China und Japan", "Der Beamtenstaat unter chinesischer Oberhoheit", "Gesellschaft heute", "Koreanische Schrift", "Literatur" in Korea, Wirtschaft, Politik ..., ed. Machetzki, Rüdiger und Pohl, Manfred, Stuttgart/Wien 1988.

---, "Geisterglaube und Ahnenverehrung mischen sich mit westlichen Gedanken", FAZ 24.8.1988.

---, "Die Olympia-Rechnung der Nordkoreaner ist letztlich nicht aufgegangen", FAZ 1.9.1988.

Bonn

Yoo, Duck-ki received the doctorate from Universität Bonn for a thesis on the subject Die Landwirtschaft im Bergland Südkoreas. Agrarstrukturwandel und regionale Entwicklungsperspektiven dargestellt am Beispiel des Bezirks Pyŏngchang.

Köln

1. Heinz-Dieter Reese and Chung Kyo-Chul (Chong Kyo-ch'ŏl) have co-operated in the record project "P'ansori: Sim Ch'ŏng-ga" published by the International Institute for Comparative Music in Berlin (in co-operation with UNESCO and the Breitenreiter-Musicaphon, West Germany). They have completed a booklet with a Korean Han'gŭl text, Romanization of the Korean text, a German-English translation, and a comprehensive annotation of the text.

2. Chung Kyo-Chul was awarded a fellowship by the International Cultural Society of Korea for research on Korean music. This research is for a Ph.D. at the Universität Köln. He is now preparing a dissertation on P'ansori. He spent six months in Korea from May 1989 doing research.

3. Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln (WDR) broadcast two programmes on 13 and 16 October, 1988 entitled "Das Schilfrohr tönt: Konzert mit Oboeinstrumenten aus Europa, Afrika und Asien". The Korean musicians from those programmes, Pak In-gi (hyang p'iri) and Kim Chong-su (ChangKŏ), performed P'iri sanjo and P'iri sangŏnŏsan from the suite Yŏngsan hoesanŏ at Wuppertal (13 October, 1988) and at Düsseldorf (16 October, 1988).

Publications:

Reese, Heinz-Dieter, review of K. Pratt, Korean Music: Its History and Its Performance (London, Faber Music/Stöl, Jung Eun Se, 1987). in World of Music, 30 (Berlin, 1989), no. 1.

Tübingen

1. Dieter Eikemeier reports that he gave a paper at the First International Symposium of Scientists on Korean Studies in May, 1988 held in P'yŏngyang entitled "Pre-conditions and Prospects of Inquiries into Traditional Korean Communities".

2. During the academic year 1987/88, Keith Howard, Keith Pratt and Robert C. Provine gave talks and a concert as part of the Koreanistisches Symposium Tübingen. Peter M. Kuhfus gave a talk on the themes of two recent works by Jochen Hiltmann and Dieter Eikemeier/Michael Gööck devoted to aspects of Korean folk culture.

3. Dr. Yi Sŏng-mu of the ROK Academy of Korean Studies arrived in Tübingen in February, 1988 for one year as a research fellow. He did research into the hyangyak and the kye.

4. Dr. Eikemeier reports that in 1989, two new Korean Studies posts were created, one a lectorship in Korean, and one a research assistantship. The lectorship is held by (Mrs) Dr. Kim Ki-sŏn, and the latter post will be filled by 1 January, 1990. Thus, there will be three teaching staff, enabling the Seminar für Koreanistik to better fulfill its academic and research goals.

Publications:

Eikemeier, Dieter, "Kulturelle Anpassung und technischer Fortschritt in ostasiatischen Schwellenländern (Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Südkorea)", Wirtschaft, Kultur und Entwicklung. Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und Kulturwandel in den Entwicklungsländern, 8. Tübinger Gespräch zu Entwicklungsfragen, 8./9. Mai 1987, ed. Institut für wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit im Entwicklungsländern, Tübingen et al., Stuttgart, 1987.

---, "Warum ein Buch über Koreanisch Maskenspiele?", Tübinger Universitätszeitung, no. 36 (October 1988).

---, review of Rhee Technun-mo, Zwischen Tradition und Universalität. Eine ideengeschichtliche Untersuchung zu einem neuen Wissenschaftsbildnis im modernen Korea (Erziehung und Gesellschaft im internationalen Vergleich, vol. 1., Frankfurt/M. 1985) in Internationales Asienforum 19.3-4 (December, 1988).

---, "Himmel - Erde - Mensch", in Kazuyuki Kitamura Korea (Zurich, 1989).

Hoffmann, Frank, review of Kim P'a, Hündot (White Sail), in Korean Studies, 12 (1988).

---, review of Ch'oe Ok-cha, ed., Mikunjŏng chŏngbo dogosŏ <Intelligence Reports from the U.S. Military Government>, 15 v. (Sŏul, Irwŏl sŏgak, 1986), in Internationales Asienforum, v. 19 (1988), no. 1.

---, "Kos'jŏm-ŭi hyanggi" (The Flavour of Antiquarian Bookshops), in Yet ch'aek sarang, Initial Number, June, 1988.

---, "Yi Chung-sŏp's Life and Art", Korean Culture 9 (1988)

no. 4.

---, review of Songmo Kbo, Koreans in Soviet Central Asia and Dae-sook Sub, ed., Koreans in the Soviet Union, in Asien, no. 31 (April, 1989).

---, "The Muo Declaration: History in the Making (Translation and Commentary)", in Korean Studies, v. 13 (1989).

Lee, Sesiria, Koreanischer Schnellkurs, textbook and two tapes, Wessenhorn: Japaninfo-Verlag 1988.

GERMANY (DDR)

1. Helga Picht reports that she attended the following group meetings: 14 December 1988: Koreanwissenschaftlicher Tag der Humboldt-Universität, unter Leitung von Helga Picht; 1-2 April 1989: Tagung des Internationalen Vorbereitungsausschusses für die II. Internationale Koreanistenkonferenz 1990 in P'yŏngyang (DPRK) in Berlin.

2. Reta Rentner reports that she has finished the translation of Pak-sŏi puin-jŏn and Ch'aebonŏng Kambyo]i-gok which she expects will be published soon.

3. Ingeborg Göthel reports that she attended the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies at the Academy of Korean Studies (ROK) in June/July 1988 and gave a paper, "The Notion of Korea in German-Language Monographs until the Early 20th Century".

Publications:

Becker, Anne-Kathrein : Korea (KDVR), Berlin 1988.

Göthel, Ingeborg, "The Notion of Korea in German-Language Monographs until the Early 20th Century", in Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Sŏngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

Picht, Helga (mit Pfeifer, Claudia): Sozialismus in Asien- Allgemeines, Besonderes, Einzelnes. In: Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie, 1989/2.

Rentner, Reta: Artikel zur koreanischen Literatur. In: BI Schriftsteller-Lexikon - Autoren aus aller Welt, Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1988.

Violet, Renée: Einführung in die Kunst Koreas, Leipzig 1988.

HUNGARY

1. Gabor Osvath reports that for the first time in Hungary the Korean language will be taught systematically. Korean will be taught at the University of Budapest by Mr. Ferenc Martonfi and at Budapest College for Foreign Trade by Mr. Gabor Osvath. It is anticipated that there were will be 8 hours per week of instruction and it is hoped that each institution will be able to attract 8 to 10 students.

2. Dr. Károly Fendler will teach an introductory course on Korean Studies at the University and also at the College for Foreign Trade which will cover geography, history, politics and other matters.

Publications:

Faludi, Péter, "A KNDK gazdasági problémái a nyolcvanas években" <Economic Problems of the DPRK in the 1980's> in Elmélet és Politika Információs Szemle (Budapest, ELTE) 1989, no. 1.

Stefanica, Zoelt, "A Korean Kötztársaság külpolitikája" (Book Review of Koo, Youngnok, Han, Sung-jo, ed. The Foreign Policy of the Republic of Korea (New York, Columbia University Press, 1985)) in Élmélet és Politika Információs Szemle (Budapest, ELTE) 1988, no. 4.

NETHERLANDS

Leiden

1. B.C.A. Walraven reports that he took part in the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies at the Academy of Korean Studies (ROK) in June/July, 1988 presenting a paper, "Pollution Beliefs in Traditional Korean Thought". Dr. Walraven received a three-month research fellowship from the Academy of Korean Studies in 1988. On 5 September, 1988, he presented a guest lecture at the Department of History, Kungmin University, Seoul on the subject of Korean Studies in Europe. On 3 February, 1989, Dr. Walraven gave a guest lecture at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum on the subject of continuity in Korean folk literature. On 9 June, 1989, he presented a paper on music and spirit possession in Korea to the symposium "Muziek en trance" (Music and Trance) held at the University of Amsterdam.
2. Drs. Wolf Ondracek, researcher of the University's Centre of Non-Western Studies, is preparing a dissertation on the subject of literature written in Japanese by Koreans living in Japan. He also presented a paper to the 1989 AKSE conference in London.
3. In December, 1988, R.C. van Baarle took an MA degree in Korean Studies. His thesis concerned the problem of the definition of Yangban status in the early Choson period. In April, 1989, Mr. van Baarle presented a lecture to the Netherlands-Korea Association on the topic of Dutch-Korean relations around 1900 based upon research on materials in the National Archives of the Netherlands.
4. On 9 June, 1989, Prof. Dr. Frits Vos read a paper on the legitimization of kingship in Korea on the occasion of the biennial conference of the Dutch Oriental Society.
5. Mr. A.M. Olof twice visited Paris to continue work on the union catalogue of Korean periodicals in European libraries. Mr. Olof intends that the union catalogue should include more materials than those in Paris and the Soviet Union and invites further contributions for consideration. It is hoped that the catalogue could be published by the end of the year.
6. From September, 1989, the Korean Studies Section will offer a full four-year course in Korean Studies. Previously only students who had already taken a first degree in Chinese or Japanese could study Korean as a major subject. Korean Studies now has the same status as Chinese or Japanese Studies.
7. Since April 1988, Mr. Harry Sihan, has enjoyed the hospitality of the Academy of Korean Studies. Another student, Mr. R. Malangkay, attended the 1988 Summer Study Tour Programme of the Korea Research Foundation. In 1989, two students from Leiden, Ms. Sigrid Engelen and Ms. Roos van den Beekhout, will participate in

the same programme. Ms Van den Beekhout intends to stay in Korea for approximately one year and to do research on the place of the martial arts in Korea. Since March, 1989, Mr. Johan van Es has been studying at Seoul National University with a scholarship from the Korean Ministry of Education.

Publications:

McCann, David R., Form and Freedom in Korean Poetry (Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1988).

Vos, Frits, "Chügoku semnin no gaiyü: Nihon to Chösen bungaku ni okeru Töbō Saku" (The Peregrinations of a Chinese Immortal: Tung-fang Shuo in Japanese and Korean Literature), Report of the Research Institute for Japanese Culture, Special Issue, International Symposium 1985-1986: Japanese Culture in East-Asia, (Sendai, Japan, Tohoku University, 1988).

---, "Die Mythologie der Koreaner", Wörterbuch der Mythologie VI (Stuttgart, 1988).

---, "Latent Dutch, Precious Treasure and Master Lonely Cloud", Papers of the 5th International Conference for Korean Studies: Korea Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Söngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

Walraven, B.C.A., "Chang Hüibin ch'üin sog'ün-Mi sin haesök" (A New Interpretation of the Chang Hüibin Sorcery Incident), Che'inhoe Han'gukhak kukche haksurhoe ninon munjilp (Inch'on, Inhe taehakkyo Han'guk-hak yön'gu-so, 1987).

---, "Koreaanse Gedanten van de Boeddha", Culturen, 2 (1988) no. 1.

---, "Pollution Beliefs in Traditional Korean Thought", Korea Journal v. 28 (1988) no. 9 and Papers of the 5th International Conference for Korean Studies: Korea Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Söngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

---, "Symbolic Expressions of Family Cohesion in Korean Tradition", Korea Journal v. 29 (1989), no. 3.

POLAND

Warsaw

1. In 1988, Dr. Romuald Huezca received a five-month fellowship from the International Cultural Society of Korea to do research in the Republic of Korea.

2. Dr. Yi, Tongbin completed his work as lecturer in Modern Korean at the University of Warsaw.

3. Dr. Ro Killyong, Associate Professor of Kim Chöngsuk saböm Taehak in Hyesan, DPRK, arrived in 1989 to take up a post as lecturer in Modern Korean at the University.

4. Three persons completed the course of study for the MA degree

in Korean Studies at the University. They are: Agata Soszyńska-Syta who wrote a thesis on "Zmiany w usytuowaniu, układowie przestrzennym i konstrukcji buddyjskiej architektury świątynnej w Korei (wieki VI - XIX) w oparciu o źródła koreańskie" (Buddhist Architecture in Korea); Iwona Smater "Tradycyjne gry i zabawy koreańskie (uprawiane obecnie)" (Traditional Korean Games); Joanna Rurarz, "Dzieje państwa Karak na przestrzeni od I do VI wieku n.e. (Na podstawie informacji z najstarszych kronik koreańskich Samguk sagi i Samguk yusa)" (The History of Karak-kuk According to Information in the Samguk sagi and Samguk yusa).

5. Iwona Smater and Joanna Rurarz went to the Republic of Korea for one month on a study tour organized by the Korea Research Foundation.

Publications:

Bejcar, Adam, Seul, Phenian. Korea Igrzyska XXIV Olimpiady <Seul-P'yŏngyang, Korea, the XXIV Olympic Games: A Guide Book > (Przewodnik, 1988).

Baranowski, Witold, "Skarby dawnej Korei" (Treasures of Old Korea) Poznań Świat, Magazyn Geograficzny no.4, 1988.

---, "Seul - miasto XXIV Olimpiady" (Seul - the City of the XXIV Olympiad), Poznań Świat, Magazyn Geograficzny no.7, 1988.

Konecka, Krystyna Koreański Kon' Czollima <Ch'ŏllima - The Korean Horse>, 1989.

Ogarek-Czój, Halina, "Korean Revolutionary Opera" in Orientalia Varsoviensia/ Papers on Asia Past and Present 1. 1987.

---, "Korea w piśarstwie Wacława Sieroszewskiego" (Korea in Wacław Sieroszewski's Writings), Przeład Orientalistyczny, no. 2. 1987.

---, transl. Na To-hyang "Niemowa Samryong" (The Dumb Boy Samryong) Przeład Orienta listyczny no.3. 1987.

---, "Emisarjusz, czyli tajna misja w Hadze" (Secret Envoy - The Korean Mission to the Hague) Film no. 51, 1987. Film review of "Toraŋji annun milsa" produced in the DPRK.

---, "Opera i dramt rewolucyjny - przeobrazenie tradycyjnej sztuki teatralnej w KRLD" (Revolutionary Opera and Drama - Changes of Traditional Theatrical Performances in the DPRK), Newsletter of the Polish-Korean Friendship Association, Second Issue, 1988.

---, "Olimpiada w Seulu. Olimpijski Festiwal Kultury i Sztuki" (Seoul Olympic Games. Olympic Festival of Culture and Arts), Okolice no. 5-6, 1988.

---, "Mitologia Korei" (Mythology of Korea), 1988.
Wieczorek, Adam, "Historia Kościoła Katolickiego w Korei, na Nowej Gwinei, Wyspach Salomona i w Tajlandii" (The History of the Catholic Church in Korea, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand) in Jan Paweł II na Dalekim Wschodzie <Pope John Paul II

in the Far East), 1988.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

1. Staffan Rosén reports that the University of Stockholm recently established an independent chair of Korean Studies. The establishment of the new professorship was made possible thanks to a generous commitment from the Korea Research Foundation. For the time being this chair in Stockholm will be the only one of its kind in the Nordic countries.

2. The fourth cohort of students of the Far Eastern Study Programme at the University have been accepted. Out of the twenty students who were accepted (from among several hundred applicants), six are specializing in Korean language and Korean Studies.

3. During the summer vacation, five students from the third cohort attended intensive language courses in Söul on a grant from the Korea Research Foundation.

4. Miss Charlotta Vesterlund has been accepted as a Ph.D. candidate in Korean Studies at the University. Miss Vesterlund will specialize in Korean linguistics.

Publications:

Cho, Sung-bok, "Süweden-esö üi Han'gugö kyosu-wa yön'gu hyönhwang (2)", Han'gul saesosik no 201 (May, 1989).

Rosén, Staffan, "Koreaner" (Koreans), Det mångkulturella Sverige, Svanberg & Runbolm ed. (Stockholm, 1988).

---, "The pseudo-Koreans revisited", Turcica et orientalia, Studies in Honour of Gunnar Jarriŋk on his eightieth birthday 12 October 1987, Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul, Transactions v. 1 (Stockholm, 1988).

---, "Some Historical Aspects on Korean-Mongol Relations", Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies, Its Tasks and Perspectives (Söngnam, ROK, 1988).

---, "Ett annat Korea" (Another Korea), Tvärsmitt, nr. 3 (Uppsala, 1988).

SWITZERLAND

ZÜRICH

1. Kurt Peter Schädeli sadly reports that the Korean Studies programme at the Ostasiatisches Seminar of the University is now defunct, due to the apparent lack of interest by university and government authorities. AKSE members who are concerned about the shrinkage of the number of places teaching and promoting Korean Studies are encouraged to write to Mr. Schädeli at Hofackerweg 7,

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Leninград

1. A. Lankov of Leningrad State University writes the following report about the development of Korean Studies at the University. Leningrad State University is one of three universities in the Soviet Union which teaches Korean as a primary subject of study. Korean is taught in the Department of Oriental Studies (Eastern Department) of the University, which has a distinguished history dating back to 1855. Korean was first taught at the University in the 1930's by Prof. Kholodovich as an optional subject to students of the Japanese Philology Section. In 1947, Korean became a primary subject of study. Currently, there are two sections, a Korean Philology Section, and a Korean History Section. Each section enrolls from four to seven students every five to six years. Entrance is by competitive examination.

The Korean language is taught for five years for an average of 16 to 20 hours per week. Students also study English, Japanese, and ancient Chinese. Students in the Philology Section study Korean literature, linguistics and the history of the Korean language. In addition, they will study a short course on the history of Korea. Students in the History Section will study history and politics, including Oriental and world history and politics as well as doing a short course on Korean literature and art. Following the fourth year of study, students usually spend a ten-month period at Kim Il-sŏng University in the DPRK.

There are eight students in the 1990 graduating cohort in the Korean Philology Section, six of whom are from the Soviet Union and two from Poland. Seven or more students will be admitted to the 1990 entering cohort of the Korean History Section.

There are three academic members of staff; Mr. A. Vasiliev and Mr. Lim Su who teach the Korean language and Dr. A. Lankov who teaches Korean history. During the 1950's and 1960's, Dr. G. Rachkov played a great role in Korean Studies at the University, but he now concentrates on Philippine Studies.

2. A. Lankov received his doctorate in June, 1989 for a thesis on the subject of "Parties and Political Struggles in 16th to 18th Century Korea". This was the first doctoral dissertation on a Korean historical subject at Leningrad.

Moscow

1. Dr. Lev Koncevich reports that there is the possibility of the formation of a Soviet association for Korean Studies in the autumn of this year. Members of AKSE will watch this development with much interest.

Publications:

Mazur, Yu. N., "Ko Sungmo chi'un 'Soryŏn chungang asia-ŭi Hanin'dŭl'", Han'kŭl saesŏsik, no. 201/202 (May, 1988).

Pak, Mihail, "Ko Sungmo chi'un 'Soryŏn chungang asia-ŭi Hanin'dŭl'", Han'kŭl saesŏsik, no 201/202.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON KOREAN STUDIES

1. Reports about the most recent AKSE conference appeared in Han'kŭl saesŏsik (no. 201, May, 1989) by Yi Hyon-bok and in the Chosŏn ilbo for 21 April, 1989 by Han Yong-u. Also there have been further descriptions of the state of Korean Studies in Europe in the Han'kŭl saesŏsik. See Kim Chong-dae "Togŭl-eso ni Han'gugo kyoyuk-kwa yon'gu hyonhwang", no. 204 (August, 1989).

2. The 2nd International Conference on Korean Studies was held in Peking in late August, 1988 and was jointly sponsored by Peking University and the Osaka University of Economics and Law. Approximately 300 persons attended including many Chinese scholars, many of whom were Korean Chinese researchers. Scholars from Eastern Europe were well represented, but the conference organizers had hoped that there would have been more participants from Western Europe.

3. The Italian Cultural Institute in Kyoto has formed the School of East Asian Studies in order to facilitate the academic study of East Asia. They possess an archive of research materials and are willing to forward copies of materials held. They would also like to receive articles and offprints from scholars. Interested parties should contact Mr. Antonio Forte, Sakyo-ku, Yoshida Ushinomiya-cho 4, Kyoto, JAPAN, 660.

4. The 10th International Conference on the T'oebye School of Confucianism was held at the Academy for Korean Studies (ROK) from 14 to 15 September, 1988. 140 scholars from 16 countries participated.

5. A Conference on Korean Studies was held at the Center for East Asian Studies of the University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA) from 5 to 6 May, 1989. There were five panels discussing 1) Religion, Education, Ethics and Culture, 2) The History of the Japanese Occupation, 3) Democratization, 4) Economic Development, and 5) North Korea.

6. The 3rd International Conference on Korean Studies will be held in Osaka, Japan from 3 to 5 August, 1990. Interested persons should contact either Prof. OH, Chong-dal or Prof. CUI, Ying-jin at the Institute of Asian Studies, Osaka University of Economics and Law, Yao, Gakunonji 6-10, Osaka, JAPAN, 581.

7. The Academy of Social Sciences of the DPRK will host the 2nd International Conference of Scientists on Korean Studies to be held in P'yŏngyang in early August 1990. There will be the following sections: History, Linguistics, Literature, Economics, History of Philosophy. Following the conference, there will be a tourist trip. It will be possible to extend ones stay in the DPRK for purposes of research. For details, contact either Prof. Helga Picht at the Humboldt Universitat - Berlin, DDR, or Prof. Werner Sasse at the Ruhr Universitat - Bochum, BDR.

8. The 33rd International Congress of Asian and North African

Studies will be held in Toronto, Canada from 19 to 25 August, 1990. Interested persons should contact Prof. Julia Ching, Secretariat 33 ICANAS, Victoria College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7, CANADA.

9. Please note that the address (but not the building) for SOAS has changed to: School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, U.K..

10. Robert C. Provine of the University of Durham (UK) suggests that we should have a section in the Newsletter which is devoted to the application of computers to Korean Studies. Anyone having information about computer programmes for Korean or other Asian languages, is invited to submit material in time for the next Newsletter for inclusion in a separate computer information section.

11. Dr. Provine also suggests that an EMAIL electronic address list should be drawn up for rapid communication amongst members. Readers are invited to submit their EMAIL address for inclusion in a special section in the next issue.

12. James H. Grayson, Convenor of the Korea Library Group in Britain, would like to suggest the formation of a similar body on a European basis which would help in the formulation of policies such as computerization of library catalogues, the co-ordination of book purchasing, and the exchange of other information pertinent to the development of library resources for Korean Studies in Europe. Interested readers are asked to contact Dr. Grayson before the next conference. It is hoped that an informal gathering of interested persons could meet at the next AKSE conference to discuss the formation of a European Korean Library Group which could relate to other, larger European library bodies.

SURVEY OF KOREAN STUDIES LIBRARY RESOURCES IN EUROPE

Introduction

The editor of the Newsletter felt that it would be useful to survey the types of library resources for Korean Studies in Europe, paying particular attention to unique resources. This, of course, is only supplemental to efforts to create a general union catalogue for Korean Studies. Unfortunately, only a few responses were received prior to publication. If any reader would like to submit material on the unique resources of their university or institution's library, please send submissions for inclusion in Newsletter 14 by 31 July, 1990 to the Newsletter editor. If you would like a standard survey form for submission of material, please contact the editor before submitting material.

AUSTRIA

Wien

Name of Institution: Korea Bibliothek, Institut für Japanologie an der Universität Wien.

Contact Person and Address: Prof. Dr. Lee, Sang-kyong, A-1010 Wien, Universitätsstrasse 7/4, AUSTRIA.
Telephone: 4300-2554.

Characteristics of Collection: The Korean Collection consists of approximately 5,000 volumes, 80% of which are in Korean, 15% in a Western language, and 5% in Japanese. The collection is particularly strong in literature and history.

BRITAIN

Boston Spa

Name of Institution: British Library, Document Supply Centre, Korean Section.

Contact Person and Address: Ms. Jane Iriisa, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7BQ, U.K.
Telephone: (0937) 54 6048.
FAX: (0937) 54 6333.

Characteristics of Library: This Library is the serials and supply division of the British Library. The Library holds some 225 serial titles of periodical material from north and south Korea and the Western world. A small number of books is also held. Copies of materials held by the Library may be sent upon request.

London

1. Name of Institution: British Library, Oriental Collections, Korean Section.

Contact Person and Address: Ms. Beth McKillip, 14 Store Street, London WC1E 7DQ, U.K.
Telephone: (01) 323 7647.

Characteristics of Library: The Library possesses over 14,000 volumes of materials on Korean subjects, 4,000 of which are in Korean. The Korean language material contains some fine early editions of works on Confucianism. In the Western language material, there are also some excellent travellers' accounts of pre-modern Korea. The Library collects materials within all subject areas except for the social sciences. Government statistics, however, are collected.

2. Name of Institution: The Korean Collection of The Library, School of Oriental and African Studies.

Contact Person and Address: Mr. Brian Hickman, The Library, School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh Street, London, WC1H 0XG, U.K.
Telephone: 01 637 2388.
FAX: 01 436 3844.

Characteristics of Library: The Korean Collection contains in excess of 10,000 volumes of material. Eighty per-cent of this material is in the Korean language, 5% in Japanese and 15% in a Western language. The strengths of the collection in descending order of importance are Korean literature, pre-modern history, and language and linguistics. An important element of the collection is the microfilm reproduction of the Imanishi Collection of Korean materials at the Tenri University Library in Japan. This is contained on 154 reels of microfilm, representing some 667 titles of 1,532 volumes of material. This material is largely printed books, and certain archival materials relating to pre-modern Korean history. There are also some rare materials and manuscripts in the collection, principally early printed books of an essentially literary nature. An unusual holding of the collection is a scroll, entitled Chŏsen Shisetsu Kyŏretsu emaki dated to c. 1650. This depicts a Korean embassy to the shogun's court in Japan.

Oxford

Name of Institution: University of Oxford Bodleian Library, Department of Oriental Books.

Contact Person and Address: Mr. Adrian D. S. Roberts, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BG, U.K.
Telephone: 0865 27 7033.
FAX: 0865 27 7182.

Characteristics of Library: The Library holds some 3,224 titles (approximately 3,830 volumes) on a Korean subject. Of these 70% are in Korean, 8.5% in Japanese, 2% in Chinese, and 19.5% in a Western language. The collection is particularly strong in classical literature, modern literature, Confucianism,

Korean history of all periods, politics, local history, and to some extent the social sciences. 162 reels of microfilm are held. Of these, 127 reels are of the Tong'a ilbo newspaper, and 35 reels are of the Yŏnchi gazetteers from the Kyujang-gak library. Special materials include a pictorial manuscript depicting the funeral procession of Queen Cho in 1890 and some 13 block-prints donated by the Right Revd. Mark Napier Trollope. In addition to the Bodleian Library, there are other libraries at the University of Oxford which have Korean materials. Archaeological and other items of material culture are held at the Ashmolean Museum and works on Korean art are held at the Eastern Art Library of the Ashmolean Museum. This library is administered by Mr. A. D. Hyder of the Oriental Institute Library.

Sheffield

Name of Institution: University of Sheffield Library, Korean Collection.

Contact Person and Address: Mr. Peter Carnell, The Library, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, U.K.
Telephone: (0742) 768555.
FAX: (0742) 739826.

Characteristics of Library: The Library currently holds around 7,500 items, two-thirds of which are in Korean, the remaining third in a Western language. The collection is especially strong in modern history and the social sciences with some holdings in the physical sciences. 175 serial titles are held, of which 150 are Korean titles including government statistical documents. There are approximately 100 volumes of early Western materials including Basil Hall's account (1818), various early dictionaries and language texts, a diner's manual, and a rare collection of hand-painted photographs of the Ch'angdŏk Palace (1909). The library possesses xerox copies of early twentieth century material such as a complete set of the Kidok simbo and records of the first ten years of the Japanese administration of Korea. There are also some 350 microfilms, 300 of which are doctoral dissertations done in North America on a Korean subject. The remaining microfilms are of documents from the American Legation in Korea at the end of the nineteenth century, and from the American Embassy in the ROK at the time of the Korean War. The University Map Library possesses a nearly complete set of Romanized maps of the entire Korean peninsula on a scale of 250,000:1.

DENMARK

Copenhagen

Name of Institutions: The Royal Library (Oriental Section); East Asian Institute; and the Danish National Museum, Oriental Section Library.

Contact Person and Address: Mr. Bent Lerbaek-Pedersen, Orientalisk Afd., 80 Njalsgade, 2300 S., DENMARK.

Characteristics of Libraries: The institutions hold together around 10,000 volumes of books, 80 % of which are in Korean, 10%

in various Western languages, and 5% each in Japanese and Chinese. The areas of special strength are in history, religion, art and culture. The libraries hold wood-block printings of historical, literary and religious works. The Danish National Museum itself houses the Kalbak Collection, which is one of the largest collections of Korean ceramics and bronzes in Europe.

GERMANY (BRD)

Kiel

1. Name of Institution: Zentralbibliothek der Wirtschaftswissenschaften in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bibliothek des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft.

Name of Contact Person and Address: Priv. Dozent Dr. habil. Hans-Georg Glaesser, P.O. Box 4309, D 2300 Kiel 1, BRD.
Telephone: (0431) 884-354.
FAX: 431-85853.

Characteristics of Library: The library has been collecting Korean materials since 1912 and has amassed some 6,980 volumes. The library is particularly strong in the areas of economics and the social sciences, and possesses many articles taken from journals.

2. Name of Collection: Private Collection

Name of Collector and Address: Dr. Eckhart Dege, Department of Geography, University of Kiel, 2300 Kiel, BRD.
Telephone: (0431) 8802941.

Characteristics of Collection: Dr. Dege's personal collection includes some 1,300 volumes, 50% of which is in Korean and 50% in Western languages. It is a specialist's collection containing materials on geography, geology, agriculture and statistics. Dr. Dege also has some 3,000 map sheets (a complete series) on Korea. The maps are of three kinds, topographical, land use and geological.

Tübingen

Name of Institution: Seminar für Sinologie und Koreanistik, Abteilung Koreanistik, Universität Tübingen.

Contact Person and Address: Prof. Dr. Dieter Eikemeier, Herrenberger Strasse 51, D 7400, Tübingen BRD.
Telephone: (07071) 296984.
FAX: (07071) 295404.

Characteristics of Library: The library possesses 10,325 items of materials on Korea, including periodical titles. Eighty-six percent of the materials are in Korean, 10% in a Western language and 4% in Japanese. There are 135 periodical titles in Korean, 17 in a Western language, and 5 in Japanese. The library is particularly strong in history, folklore studies, and literature in that order. The library has an especially rich collection of original materials including: 1) 578 fascicles of documents concerning hyangdan, hyangryak, kye, and similar organizations, 2)

complete sets of the two Upchi series published at the end of the nineteenth century (in xerox-form), 3) other recent facsimiles of Upchi, 4) complete sets of slides of Kisan Kim Chung-gün's genre paintings from the collections at Copenhagen, Hamburg and Leiden, and 5) complete slide documentation of the Yankju pyöl sandae-nori and other mask drama.

NETHERLANDS

Leiden

Name of Institution: Library of the Centre for Japanese and Korean Studies, University of Leiden.

Contact Person and Address: Mr. A.M. Olof, Arsenaalstr. 1, 2300 RA Leiden, NETHERLANDS; or, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, NETHERLANDS.
Telephone: 071-272598.

Characteristics of Library: The library houses about 6,000 volumes, 70% of which is in Korean, 25% in various Western languages, and 5% in Japanese. The library is particularly strong in Korean classical literature, history, religion (especially Buddhism and Shamanism), philosophy and the social sciences. Five microfilms on Korean subjects are held. There are a few older or rare books. Of particular interest is Medhurst's Translation of a Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese Languages etc. (1835), H.G. Underwood's An Introduction to the Korean Spoken Language (1914), and some older Korean language works.

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Leningrad

Name of Institution: Library of the Oriental Faculty, Leningrad State University, USSR.

Characteristics of Collection: The library possesses 18 Korean book-prints and manuscripts. The basis of this collection came from the Library of the University of St. Petersburg. Most of the books are well-known Korean works intended for Korean students of Chinese characters and the Confucian canon. Two manuscripts are of particular interest: 1) "Mongok ssangbong-yön" undated in four volumes, and 2) a blockprint of "T'okki-jön". This latter manuscript is entitled "T'osaeñg-jön", consists of 16 leaves and is dated "musin (1848) sibir-wöl iryudong singan". The library also possesses the trial record (printed in 1896) for Miura Goro, the Ambassador to Korea at the time of the murder of Queen Min.

AMENDMENTS

9. This Constitution can be amended at Membership Meetings.

Amendments shall be notified to all Members at least six months before the Membership Meeting.

An amendment shall require not less than two-thirds of the votes of Full Members present at a properly constituted Membership Meeting.

FORMAT FOR INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NEWSLETTER 14

All members of AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit material to the Newsletter editor for inclusion in Newsletter 14. Any information pertaining to academic Korean Studies in Europe is welcome. Submissions may be made in French, German or English. Please organize the information into the following categories:

- 1) Activities of an individual scholar: This would include any papers presented, research undertaken or contemplated, performances presented, conferences attended or any other scholarly activity. Publications, however, should NOT be included here, but under category 4.
- 2) Reports of the academic programme of study at a University or other academic institution: This would include reports of new developments in the programme of study, numbers of students pursuing a particular course, graduates, and any other information relating to the academic programme of Korean Studies during the past year.
- 3) Any other activities relating to Korean Studies which took place in your institution or nation during the past year. Reports of concerts and radio/TV programmes on Korea may be of interest here.
- 4) Publications: In this category please place your own publications or the publications of anyone else in your nation which is of serious interest to scholars of Korean Studies.
- 5) Announcements of forthcoming events or requests for information from members of AKSE or readers of the Newsletter.
- 6) Changes of address.

MATERIAL SHOULD BE SENT TO THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 31 JULY, 1990

Address of Newsletter Editor:

Dr. James Huntley Grayson
Institute for Korean Studies
University of Sheffield
Sheffield, S10 2TN
United Kingdom