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A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the contributors to issue Number 14 of the AKSE NEWSLETTER. However, I was disappointed to notice the rather small number of people who actually submitted resumes of talks given at the Warsaw Conference. It is important that presenters of papers promptly submit a proper resume of their talk in one of the Association's three official European languages. The editor can not undertake to produce a resume from the manuscript of the talk presented. PLEASE NOTE THAT MATERIALS FOR INCLUSION IN NEWSLETTER 15 MUST REACH THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 31 JULY, 1991. WHEN SUBMITTING INFORMATION, PLEASE FOLLOW THE FORMAT DESCRIBED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS ISSUE.

I would like to thank Dr. R. C. Provine of the University of Durham for his assistance in helping me get the computer programme for this issue set up.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE 1990 CONFERENCE

The Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe was held at the University of Warsaw from 19 to 23 April, 1990. This was the first AKSE conference to be held in eastern Europe. All participants in this year's conference felt the special atmosphere of the time and place. We were especially grateful to the organizers of the conference for the gracious and dedicated manner in which they had made preparations for this conference under conditions of considerable difficulty. Participants in this year's conference also appreciated the opportunity to be in one of the historic cultural centres of Europe and for the opportunity to experience Polish hospitality and Polish cuisine. This year the conference was attended by approximately 100 participants who came from all parts of Europe, North America, and from the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Association was again pleased to have the presence of Mr. Pak Il Jae, President of the Korea Research Foundation, and Mr. Hong, Sah Myung also of the same Foundation.

Following registration on the afternoon of 19 April, there was a reception welcoming the conference participants hosted by the Rector of the University of Warsaw in the Golden Hall of the Rectorate Building of the University. All of the conference papers were given in a room of this same building. In the foyer, where there was also a display of materials relating to Korea prepared by the members of the Department of Korean Studies. The sessions of the conference covered such varied topics as History, Literature, Linguistics, Music and Art. In addition to the conference sessions, there was also a special programme of KAYAGŪM music given by Mr. Hwang, Byung-ki and Mr. Kim, Chung-soo in the Concert Hall of the Royal Palace of Warsaw on 20 April. This was followed by a reception hosted by the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea at the Victoria Hotel on the same evening.

The Association again wants to thank Drs. Huszicza and Ogarek-Czoi and their students for their diligence in making the preparations for this conference and the gracious manner in which they conducted the day to day routine of the meeting. The Warsaw Conference was a memorable event.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP MEETING (22 APRIL, 1990)

The meeting opened with a moment of silence for Tadeusz Zbikowski, the noted Polish Sinologist who died recently.

The new officers of the Association were announced. They are Prof. A. Fabre (President), Dr. M. Deuchler (Vice-President), Dr. B.C. A. Walraven (Treasurer), Dr. Martine Prost (Secretary), and Dr. R.C. Provine and Dr. V. Pucek (Ordinary Members). Dr. J.H. Grayson continues as Newsletter Editor.

Next year's conference will be held in France, but the exact location will be announced at a later date. The venue for the 1992 conference will be Berlin. It is the hope of the Council that the 1993 conference could be held in Seoul.

From the floor, Dr. D. Bouchez asked that Dr. M. Orange be given the post of co-organiser of the conference to assist Dr. Prost. This was accepted.

The list of new members was read out and applauded.

It was announced that Prof. W.E. Skillend had been made an honorary member of the Association.

Dr. Walraven gave the financial report. He stated that most of the financial reserves of the Association had been spent on the production of the festschrift for Prof. Skillend. He reported further that the Association was in a sound financial state.

Dr. Grayson gave the report on the NEWSLETTER. He stated that in 1989, 800 copies of NEWSLETTER 13 had been printed and that to date over 700 copies had been distributed.

The President then thanked the organisers of the Conference, Dr. Huszicza, Dr. Ogarek-Czoi, and Dr. Melanowicz, and also the students of the University of Warsaw. The President also extended his thanks to Dr. Park, Il Jae and Dr. Hong, Sah Myung of the Korea Research Foundation for their generous support of the conference and of the work of the Association over the past several years. Dr. Fabre also thanked Prof. Hwang, Byung-ki for his wonderful performance of Korean music.

Dr. Mikhail Pak of Moscow State University enquired about application for membership in the Association and was told to write to the President of

the Association.

Mr. Kwak, Sŏn-uk of the Academy of Social Sciences of the DPRK wanted to obtain a membership list for the Association. He was told that the membership list was confidential to the Council. However, a list of participants at this conference would be available and might prove to be useful to him.

Dr. Bouchez raised a question about the Union Catalogue for periodical materials. Dr. Walraven said that at the 1979 conference it had been decided to put out a union catalogue and that to date three volumes had been completed. It was hoped that the project would be brought up to date shortly.

Dr. Bouchez also raised a question about the rule for providing a summary of each of the papers to be presented at the conference. He suggested that the conference organisers continue to require the submission of a four page summary of a proposed paper and a bibliography. This summary and bibliography could then be distributed to the discussant of a paper which was selected for presentation. The summary of the paper to be presented could also be distributed at the time of the conference.

Dr. R. Kranewitter of Linz raised various questions about the systematic distribution of information about the research activities of members of the Association and about various cultural activities taking place in Europe. Dr. Grayson pointed out that much of this information could be found in the NEWSLETTER.

There being no further business the Annual Membership Meeting was adjourned.

SUMMARIES OF THE 1990 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 section, 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.

E. J. Baek (University of Toronto, Canada)

"Lexicography in North Korea"

Little is known about the Korean language of and linguistic studies in North Korea. In this paper, I will discuss some characteristics of the Korean language of North Korea and some trends in Korean linguistic studies in North Korea.

- 1) The standard language of North Korea called Munhwa-ŏ was compared to the standard language of South Korea.
- 2) Some features of the North Korean Hyŏndaek Chosŏn-mal sajon were compared with the Kugŏ tae sajon by Yi Hŏi-sŭng.
- 3) The origin of modern, standard Korean language in the Chosŏn minchogŏ palchŏn pyŏksa yŏn'gu by Kim Yŏng-hwang was compared with the Kugŏsa Kaesŏl by Yi Ki-mun.
- 4) The Korean phonology found in the Ŭm mit munchŏn published by Kim Il Sung University Press was compared with the phonology found in the Kugŏ ūmunchak by Hŏ Ung.
- 5) The Korean grammar found in the Chosŏn munhwa-ŏ munpŏp kwibŏm published by Kim Il Sung University Press was compared with the Korean grammar in the Ŭri malbon by Ch'oe Hyŏn-bae and the Pyojuŏn Kugŏ munbŏmŏn by Nam Ki-sim and Ko Yŏng-gŭn.
6. The orthography of North Korea was compared with that of South Korea.

Ch'ong, Ok-cha (Seoul National University)

"Seventeenth Century Books of Ritual"

The seventeenth century was a period dominated by concerns for the theories of Neo-Confucian rites. Many books on this subject were written, especially by the sadaebu (scholar-officials) who were expert in the matters of Confucian ritual. The sadaebu were organized into two parties, the Soin (Westerners) and the Namin (Southerners). The parties originated from differences in scholastic tendencies deriving from the sixteenth century literati. The members of the two parties wrote a number of books which described different opinions about the correct performance of Confucian rites. These differences had a great social significance in the world of seventeenth century Chos'.

Chung, Yang-wan (Ch'ong Yang-wan, Academy of Korea Studies, S'ongnam)

"On the Poetry of Maech'on Huang Hy'on"

This paper tried to clarify the motivation for and the meaning of the suicide of the poet Maech'on (1855-1910) through an analysis of some of his poems. Confronted with the loss of his nation by the encroachment of Japanese imperialism on Korean sovereignty, he demonstrated his despair and sorrow by committing suicide.

The reason for Maech'on's suicide was not only his loyalty to his country, which was due to his service as a scholar official, but was also a matter of his own personal conscience, which may be seen in his poems and other writings. By killing himself, he relieved his conscience from dishonour and helped to awaken the spirit of the nation. His death made the Korean people aware of a concept of national self-respect, and became a symbol of the cry for the recovery of the sovereignty of the nation.

Martina Deuchler (School of Oriental and African Studies, London)

"The Role of Class and Gender in the Formation of Early Chos' Society"

At the beginning of the Chos' dynasty, policy focused on the social instability caused by the free intermarriage between commoners and slaves. For stabilizing society, restrictive legislation was introduced which from the

beginning of 1406 outlawed such mixed marriages. As long as the children's social status derived from that of their mothers, however, this prohibition had little effect, and slaves continued to marry commoner women in order to better the lot of their children. The determination of the social status of the offspring of such unions became therefore one of the most vexing problems the early Chos' legislators had to deal with. Manipulation of social affiliation became a crucial instrument with which the government could regulate the respective size of the two lower status groups each of which fulfilled a different function in support of the state and the ruling elite. Government opinion differed, however, on the issue of whether children of mixed unions should receive the mother's or their father's status. The debates in front of the king reveal the crucial rôle gender played in the formulation of new legislation.

Kang, Sin-hang (S'onggyun-gwan University)

"On the Syllable-Ending of Old Korean"

I. A syllable of Modern Korean takes such forms as 1) V, 2) C + V, 3) V + C, 4) C + V + C. Only the consonants -p, -t, -k, -m, -n, -g, and -l can be used for the syllable-ending in 3) and 4). It is one of the characteristics of Korean that -p, -t, and -k are also pronounced as implosives.

II. According to available materials (principally the Saenguk sagi) which recorded Old Korean using the sounds of Chinese characters, -p, -t, -k, -m, -n, -g, -s, -c, and -l could be used as consonants for the syllable-ending in Old Korean. These are sometimes substituted by the end -Ø, or written as proper syllables or in contracted forms.

III. Through this study, we may surmise that the consonant at the syllable-ending should have been pronounced firstly as a proper open syllable and then as an explosive, being contracted with the syllable ahead because of the elision of the vowel at the syllable-ending, and afterward it should have been changed gradually into an implosive.

German Kim (Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute, Alma-Ata)

"Sources for the Study of the History, Culture, and Language of the Koreans of the Soviet Union"

We may make the following conclusions about the sources for the study of the social-cultural development of the Soviet Koreans.

1) The archive sources are characterized by great geographical spread. To study the history of the Soviet Koreans, it is necessary to work with the documents in the archives of the Soviet Far East (Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Siberia (Tomsk, Omsk, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Chita) and Central Asia and Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata, Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Dzhambul, Chimkent, Tashkent, Ferghana, Samarkand, Frunse, Ashgabat, Dushanbe, etc.), and, of course, in Moscow and Leningrad.

2) Sources on Soviet Koreans are not systematized. Suffice it to say that the Korean newspaper Lenin Kich'i does not have an elementary card index of articles about the life of the Soviet Koreans.

3) There are blank spots in the statistical data on Koreans. Although the census of the Soviet republics has 25 items on the various Soviet nationalities, there is no information on the Soviet Koreans in the statistical reports.

4) No serious ethnographic or sociological research has been carried out among the Soviet Koreans.

5) Some sources are inaccessible for young researchers of the social and national life of the Soviet Koreans due to their incompetence in the Korean language.

The following projects should be undertaken to rectify these problems. The study of the history, culture and language of the Soviet Koreans should be undertaken by the research establishments in Moscow, Leningrad, as well as the republics of Central Asia. A sourcebook on the history of the Soviet Koreans should be compiled. An ethnographic survey of the Soviet Koreans should be conducted along with an oral history of the Soviet Koreans. A content analysis study should be made of the newspaper Lenin Kich'i.

Oleg G. Kim (Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute, Alma-Ata)

"Anti-mother Language in the Life of Soviet Koreans"

1. Theoretical Aspect

There are two self-excluding points of view in Soviet scientific literature, 1) that language is one of the most significant characteristics of ethnicity, or understood as the focus of the cultural life of the nation, concentrating in an ideal form the experience of ethnicity. In the other view, there are no major differences between nations and languages and thus the loss of a "mother language" does not change the nature of ethnicity or manifest the depth of assimilation.

2. Practical Aspect

The policy of bilingualism in the USSR means the equality of all languages, but this equality demands first of all the life-sphere use of the mother language (in this case, Korean) otherwise the language will remain as the language of the home only. The majority of the older generation of the Soviet Koreans of Kazakhstan do not know Russian whereas the reverse is true of the younger generations. We need to study the present situation of the political, economic, judicial, and educational use of the Korean language in Kazakhstan. In what ways has the consciousness of the Soviet Koreans changed with the use or non-use of the Korean language?

Kim, Phil Young (Kim P'il-yong, Université de Paris VII)

"Signification de 'Hae-egeso sonyon-egé'"

La publication de Hae-egeso sonyon-egé (De la mer, au garçon) de Ch'oe Nam-sôn marque la naissance de la "Nouvelle poésie" (Sinsi) considérée de l'avis général comme point de départ de la poésie moderne coréenne. En quoi peut-on caractériser cette "Nouvelle poésie"? Tentons d'en éclaircir le contenu afin de déterminer le rôle de sa nouveauté dans l'édification initiale de la poésie moderne. Nous nous proposons, par rapport à la poésie traditionnelle, l'étude comparée de l'image de la mer, la prosodie et le langage contribuant à la configuration de l'image poétique de la mer. En conclusion, voici le rôle de

cette "Nouvelle poésie" et sa contribution à la l'édification initiale de la poésie moderne: 1) rôle diactique de l'image poétique de la mer absolue personnifiée, différente de l'image traditionnelle reflétant l'attitude de la vie de noble-lettrés, 2) distinction de la poésie du chant, 3) emploi d'un nouveau rythme poétique différent de la prosodie traditionnelle, 4) disposition visuelle dans un poème écrit, des lignes et des strophes, accompagnée des signes de ponctuation, 5) usage moderne d'onomatopées dans le refrain, 6) utilisation de mots et de phrases de la vie quotidienne (simunch'e).

Lee, Hyun Bok (Yi Hyön-bok) (Seoul National University)

"Standard and Non-standard Rhythmic Patterns in Spoken Korean"

The speech rhythm of Standard Korean, which is different from that of other dialects including the speech of P'yöngyang, plays a very important role not only in the theoretical description of the Korean language but also in the learning and teaching of Korean. The two main rhythmic patterns of Standard Korean were analytically demonstrated.

Frank P. Vellen (Kön'guk University, Seoul)

"Zur Akzentuierungsdiskrepanz zwischen der koreanischen Sprache und Musik"

Sowohl in der Sprache wie auch in der Musik gibt es Akzent. Daraus folgt, daß beim Zusammentreffen der beiden Gebiete Berührungspunkte entstehen, die entweder harmonisieren oder disharmonisieren.

Unter Akzent im linguistischen Sinne soll hier die Prominenz einer Silbe (= tonic) innerhalb eines Wortes durch Betonung, Tonfall und/oder Tondauer verstanden werden. Der Akzent in der Musik ist die natürliche Betonung einiger Zählzeiten innerhalb der Takte, die sich von selbst verstehen (lediglich von der Regel abweichende Betonungen müssen angegeben werden).

In der westlichen Musik wurde immer darauf geachtet, daß der Wortakzent mit dem musikalischen Akzent zusammenfällt, und nur in dieser Harmonisierung wird auch heute noch Musik als Musik verstanden. Da der Wortakzent in den verschiedenen Sprachen unterschiedlich gesetzt wird, konnten typische Charakteristika der Volksmusiken entstehen.

Auch in der koreanischen Sprache gibt es Wortakzente, und auch in der koreanischen traditionellen Musik gibt es musikalische Akzente. Zur Akzentuierungsdiskrepanz kam es vor etwas mehr als 100 Jahren (auch schon vorher, als man z. B. westlich komponierte Kirchenlieder mit koreanischen Texten versah), als man begann, fast ausschließlich im westlichen Stil zu komponieren. Bis heute hat sich die Unart gehalten, westlichen Kompositionsstil (aber nicht westliches Musikverständnis!) zu imitieren, den koreanischen Text aber ohne Beachtung der koreanischen Wortakzentuierungsregeln hinzuzufügen. Das gilt für die koreanische Volksmusik, E-Musik, L-Musik, und sogar die Nationalhymne.

Das Referat forderte anhand von Beispielen daher die Interdisziplinartät von Musik (-) und Sprachwissenschaft.

Halina Ogarek-Czoi (University of Warsaw)

"A Korean Solar Myth and Some Problems of Its Transference to Japan"

In the historical records of Korea, on the mural paintings of Koguryö tombs, and in numerous Korean myths and legends, one can find evidence of the existence of sun worship in the ancient Korean states. The founders of these ancient states, such as King Tongmyöng of the Koguryö kingdom, Pak Hyökköse of Silla, and King Suro of Karak, were born from eggs which had descended from Heaven, or were born of a woman miraculously impregnated by sunshine. Thus, these eggs which descended from Heaven may be considered to be a symbol of the sun, and the boys who were born from the eggs were the sons of the Sun.

Among Korean folktales, one can see several versions of folktales which explain the origin of the sun, moon, and stars. Among Japanese folktales, there also exist many folktales similar to those of the Koreans, although there are differences in details.

In Japan, before the worship of the ancestor of the Imperial clan - Amaterasu - became popular, other solar myths were prevalent amongst the people. Some of these myths have a close relationship to the only extant version of a solar myth in Korean literature, the story of Yönorang and Seonyö in the Samsük sagi. Many Korean scholars (Chang Tök-sun, Chön Kyu-t'ae, Yi Pyöng-su, Yi Kap-ki) considered the myth to represent a transference of a sun goddess from

Silla to Japan. In the above mentioned Korean myth, Seonyō, the wife, is the personification of the sun (when she left her country the sun and the moon lost their light). Some Japanese researchers, such as Matsumae Takeshi, conjecture that only one stream of Japanese sun worship came from Korea, accompanied by the sacred solar treasures, and that this cult joined with the indigenous Japanese sun cult.

Mikhail N. Pak (Moscow State University)

"Kim Pu-sik as an Historian"

The name of Kim Pu-sik, historian and prominent Koryŏ statesman, is inseparably connected with the Samguk sagi which was compiled and edited under his auspices in 1145. Embracing the events of Korean history from the first century B.C. to the ninth century, it is a monument of Korean historiography. The correct determination of its place in the history of Korean historiography is essential for the development of historical knowledge.

It is obvious that the mission charged to Kim Pu-sik to compile the history of previous eras was subordinated to the aim of strengthening the power of the central government and the influence of the metropolitan bureaucracy. Kim Pu-sik thought that the task of his work was to reveal the good or evil of the previous sovereigns, the devotion or treachery of their servants, the security of the nation, and the prosperity or rebelliousness of the people. This knowledge would be instructive for posterity in his view. Following the example of ancient China, Kim Pu-sik understood the state from the point of view of Confucian standards, and acknowledged the seniority of China.

Kim Pu-sik was condemned by later historians such as Sin Chae-ho (1880-1930). There can be no doubt that ideology and political partiality affected Kim Pu-sik's interpretation of the facts of Korean history, especially those which touched on relations with China, the origins of the Korean states, the forerunners of the Koryŏ state, and issues of ideology and morality.

It is impossible to ignore the positive contributions which Kim Pu-sik made to historiography. He aimed to show the unique character of Korean history, and kept strictly to the tradition of objectively stating historical facts in the form of annals. Consequently, the Samguk sagi is an invaluable source of

information. Without it, we would have neither a systematic political history of the early Korean states, nor would we have any information on the stages of the socio-economic, political and cultural development of these states.

Robert C. Provine (University of Durham, U.K.)

"State Sacrificial Rites (Chesa) and Ritual Music (Aak) in the Early Chosŏn Dynasty"

The majestic ritual music call aak is performed at the semi-annual Sacrifice to Confucius (Sŏkchŏn) in Seoul. The rite and the music are a slender survival of an earlier and longstanding substantial body of ritual practice. The Sacrifice to Confucius was always a rather exceptional case amongst the state sacrificial rites which used aak, and the modern performance, while remaining true to historical practices in many ways, still deviates significantly from the historical norm. This paper describes the overall scheme of state sacrificial rites in early Chosŏn and outlines a few aspects of the blueprint by which ritual music was employed in them.

Rites were in three main categories: Great Rites (taesa), Medium Rites (chungsa), and Small Rites (sosa). In early Chosŏn, there were two Great Rites (for the spirits of Land and Grain [Saikh] and for Royal Ancestors [Chongmyŏng]), seven Medium Rites (eg., those for Confucius [Sŏkchŏn] and Agriculture [Sŏnongŭ]), and thirteen Small Rites. Each spirit or set of spirits served at a ceremony was classified as heavenly (ch'ŏnsin), earthly (chŏi), or human (jinwi). A clear distinction is drawn between altars (tan) and shrines (myo).

Ritual music was performed in the Great Rites and in five of the Medium Rites, and the paper describes the ceremonial programmes, section titles, Courtyard Ensemble (hŏn'ka) and Terrace Ensemble (tŭngka), key scheme, Civil Dance (munmu) and Military Dance (munu), and basic source materials.

With the change of Chosŏn from a kingdom to an empire in 1897, a number of symbolic changes were made to the ritual system.

Beta Renther (Humboldt University, Berlin, DDR)

"The Function of the Kasa Ch'up'ung kambyöl kok in the Classical Korean Narrative Ch'aebong kambyöl kok"

The Ch'aebong kambyöl kok (Ch'aebong's Song of Lament) is a lesser known twelve-chapter work of classical Korean literature. Its eleventh chapter contains a long kasa of 384 verses, named Ch'up'ung kambyöl kok (Lament to the Autumn Wind on Being Parted). The Ch'aebong kambyöl kok is a pseudonymous work of Korean classical literature about which even the date of authorship is unknown. The name of the work originates from the kasa, in which the heroine deplores her being parted from her lover. The story takes place at some time during the late Chosön dynasty with the setting being in P'yöngyang.

What is the function of the kasa in this work? It has a double function. First, it psychologically intensifies the action by revealing the emotions and feelings of the heroine and thus unveils the riches of her inner world. Second, the poem advances the action by involuntarily giving the governor an insight into Ch'aebong's life and thus enables the intervention of a just ruler - the traditional principle of conflict-resolution in works of classical Korean literature.

The content of the kasa conveys local colour and reveals the heroine's love of nature, the high level of her education and particularly her deep emotionality. The description of the landscape around P'yöngyang and of the natural phenomena form the background for comparisons with Ch'aebong's recollections of her love.

I am convinced that in the case of systematic comparisons with other works, it will be possible to ascertain a similar function of poems in prose texts. As a temporary thesis, I state that 1) in prose texts of classical Korean literature, mainly external phenomena and processes are being described, eg, persons with their talents, habits and manners, and actions and places of actions. 2) The internal experience of protagonists is also mentioned in prose texts (feelings such as love, longing, joy, sorrow, etc), but its formation takes place mainly in the poems which are inserted, and which convey an insight into the mental and sensual world of the hero.

However different the function of poems in prose texts of Korean literature might be, the position of a poem will hardly be arbitrary or coincidental. For the Ch'aebong kambyöl kok it can be said that it is important for the composition of the plot, moreover it serves to present the psychological characterization of the figures.

Sung, Kiyul (Song, Ki-yöl, Inha University, Inch'on)

"A Comparative Survey of the Folktales AT 301 in Korea and Poland"

This study is an attempt at a comparative survey of the folktales of Korea and Poland which are related to AT 301 in Korea, Mongolia, Japan, and Poland. The research method is to compile statistics and to make meaningful the motifs extracted from an application of Stith Thompson's Motif Index. In interpreting the statistics which have come up in the research, the Mongolian domination over Eurasia from the twelfth to the mid-thirteenth centuries cannot be ignored.

The inferences obtained from the research are as follows:

1) The Mongolian folktales which had been transmitted to Korea were transformed into four different Korean types in the course of their koreanization.

2) Mongolian folktales seem to have spread as far west as Poland, Hungary, and other countries after the Mongolian forces came to Sarai via Russia and to Batu where they established their rule, and as far east as Japan by way of Korea..

Jolanta Tubielewicz (University of Warsaw)

"Japanese Attitudes Toward Korean Immigration Reflected in the Oldest Extant Literary Works"

This paper is not concerned with the much disputed Japanese overseas expansion, but deals with the internal relations in Japan connected with Korean immigration, especially with Japanese attitudes toward immigrants. The paper is based on three kinds of sources: the Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters) compiled in 712, the Nihonshoki (Chronicles of Japan) compiled in 720, and various fuudoki (descriptions of customs and lands) compiled after 713. All the sources were

written down as the result of imperial ordinances. Nevertheless, there are striking differences evident in them with regard to Korean problems. All taken together they can give at least an approximate picture of Japanese reactions to the presence of foreigners in the archipelago. The reactions were different at the imperial court and in the provinces, and they varied depending on the social standing and economic utility of the immigrants. The personalities and motivations of the particular compilers of the above mentioned works are also significant. The Kojiki and the Nihonshoki were intended as "national histories" and thus were meant as works extolling the reigning dynasty. They do extol it but at the same time they differ in their approach to Korea. The Kojiki is almost unbiased while the Nihonshoki is highly chauvinistic. The most sober approach can be seen in the Fudoki. In regard to Korean immigrants the most illuminating one is the Harrima-fudoki where some episodes are positive toward the newcomers, while the others are not so.

In my opinion, the kind of approach seen in the fudoki is the nearest to real life. The treatment of the Korean immigrants in the provinces was not unvaried which seems to be only natural. In every other country at any given time, the attitudes of the local people toward foreigners varies depending upon several basic factors. The fudoki prove that Japan was not exceptional in this respect.

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

Iuliy Bantchev (Institute of International Relations, Sofia)
"Bulgaria at the Crossroads: Some Major Lessons from the Liberalization Process of the National Economies in South Korea and Taiwan"

Chong Chae-hun (Bureau of Cultural Properties, ROK)
"Silla Tonggung-ŭi chihŏn"

Károly Fendler (Institute of International Relations, Budapest)

"Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Sources on the Korean Events of July 1907: The Second Hague Peace Conference and the Forced Abdication of King Kojong"

Han, Yŏng-u (Seoul National University)

"17 segi huban - 18 segi ch'o hongmanchong-ŭi yŏksa sŏsul"

Tadeusz Korsak (University of Warsaw)

"Folk-songs Officially Performed in North Korea"

Lee, Song Mu (Yi Sŏng-mu, Academy of Korean Studies, ROK)

"The Adoption of the Great Ming Code in the Compilation of the Kyŏngguk taedŏn"

Valentine Lee (Institute of World Literature, Moscow)

"Kim Satkat (1807-1864)"

Werner Sasse (Ruhr Universität Bochum, BRD)

"The Silla Inscriptions on the Naengsu-ri Stone"

Mark Setton (Oxford University, U.K.)

"Factional Conflict and Philosophical Development in the Late Chosŏn Period"

Krzyszyna Wojakowska (University of Warsaw)

"The Problems of Korean Studies as Seen in the Periodicals Rocznik Orientalistyczny, Przegląd Orientalistyczny, and Orientalia Varsoviensia"

INFORMATION ON COMPUTER PROGRAMMES

At the 1989 AKSE conference, it was suggested that we should have an occasional column dealing with the question of computer programmes suitable for doing Korean word processing. Katherine and Eckart Dege of Kiel report that they have tried various programmes, including 보석 글 and 보석 글 II by Tri-Gen Computer, 한글 Word by TeleVideo, and 한글 2000 Word by Hahn Computer. They highly recommend the latter for various reasons. These programmes, however, have been recently supplanted by a much more powerful programme called 한글 Word Processor. This programme has the capacity to move easily between the following scripts, 한글, 漢字, the Japanese kana scripts, American and British English, French, German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, Esperanto, Greek, Russian, and the International Phonetic Alphabet. It has all the normal word processing functions found on most other programmes. I first learned of this programme from Dr. R. C. Provine of the University of Durham and from some of our Korean students here in Sheffield. Although it is different in many respects from the Word Star-type of programmes to which I had become accustomed, I have used it to produce this year's NEWSLETTER and have found it to a very versatile and effective programme. I highly recommend it to our readership.

REPORTS OF STUDIES RELATED TO KOREA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

1. A grant from the Korea Research Foundation led to the creation of a lectureship in Korean in the Korean Section of the Institut für Japanologie at the University of Vienna. Mag. Jang, Eun-soo, a doctoral candidate in German literature was appointed to fill the post. There are presently four teaching members of staff which for the first time enables the department to instruct a full programme of Korean language.

2. Dr. Rudolf Kranevitter stayed in Korea from 17 July to 2 September, 1989 upon the invitation of the Academy of Korean Studies.

3. Jang, Eun-soo gave a video-presentation of the film "The Idiot Adida" at the Institut für Japanologie on 30 April, 1990.

4. Lee, Sang-Kyong gave a talk on the subject of "Nord- und Südkorea in Kulturpolitik und Kunst" at the Afro-asiatische Institut on 1 June, 1990.

5. Sabine Schneiderhofer gave a slide presentation on impressions of Korea on 25 April, 1990.

6. Gottfried-Karl Kindermann, Prof. of International Politics at the University of Munich gave two talks on the subjects of "Beziehungen zwischen Nord- und Südkorea" and "Wiedervereinigung zwischen Nord- und Südkorea" on 11 - 12 January, 1990.

7. Anneliese Krieger is doing thesis research on the subject of "Die Erziehung der koreanischen Minderheit in Japan während der Besatzungszeit 1945 - 1952".

Publications:

Kranevitter, Rudolf "Religions and Religiosity in Korea: Problems of Presentation and Interpretation in Publications in German, English and French" in Papers of the 5th International Conference on Korean Studies: Korean Studies. Its Tasks and Perspectives (Söngnam, ROK, Academy of Korean Studies, 1988).

BRITAIN

British Association for Korean Studies

The 1990 annual conference of the Association was held at the University of Leeds from 26 to 28 March at Devonshire Hall. Fifty-five scholars, students and interested persons from Britain, and Korea attended. The following papers were read and discussed at the conference: Mr. Barry Gills (Newcastle), "The Reconstruction of Socialism in North Korea"; Dr. James H. Grayson (Sheffield), "General Ko Sön-ji and the Battle of the Talas River: Religion and Geopolitics in the Eighth Century"; Dr. Ruth H. Grayson (Sheffield), "British Interest in the South Korean Economy"; Dr. Stephen Kirby (Hull), "North Korean Prospects for Reform and National Reconciliation"; Lee, Jung-hoon (Oxford), "Korean-Japanese Relations: Past, Present and Future"; Ma Dong-hoon (Leeds), "South Korean Television Policy and Programmes: A Question of Localism"; Dr. Callum McDonald (Warwick), "The Occupation of North Korea by the United Nations"; Park, Jin (Oxford), "Political Change in South Korea: The Challenge of the Conservative Alliance"; Song Hye-jin (Durham), "The Acceptance of Ta shêng ya-yueh in kor'yô"; Hugh Stephens (Korea Friendship Committee), "Economic Management in the DPRK Today". In addition to the papers, there was a round-table discussion entitled "South Korea: Prospects for the 1990s", a slide presentation by Veronica Johnston of the Leeds City Museum, and an evening of Korean films. On the final evening of the conference there was a reception hosted by His Excellency Oh Jay Hee, Ambassador to the United Kingdom from the Republic of Korea. The new officers of the Association are Dr. James H. Grayson (Sheffield), President; Dr. Stephen Kirby (Hull), Secretary; Ms. Jane Irlisa (British Library), Treasurer; Dr. Brian Bridges (JATI International), Ms Beth McKillop (British Library), Dr. Keith Howard (Durham) and Dr. Judith Nordby (Leeds), Ordinary Members of Council; and Dr. Gina Barnes (Cambridge), 1991 Conference Organizer. Following the conclusion of the conference there was a meeting of the Korea Library Group.

Cambridge

1. Gina Barnes reports that she presented two papers this year, one on "The Protohistoric Socio-Economic Development of the Southern Korean Coast" at the Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference held in Seattle, Washington, USA from 2 to 9

August, 1990, and the other on "Mahan, Paekche and State Formation on the Korean Peninsula" at the 10th Annual International Academic Conference for Mahan and Paekche Culture held in Iri, Korea from 12 to 14 November, 1989.

2. The Faculty of Oriental Studies has completed its first full year of teaching Korean to Japanese undergraduates. Three students (two at level 1 and one at level 2) took the course, which was jointly taught by Kim Young-han, Peter Kornicki and Gina Barnes. The course is organised so that 3rd year students in the Japanese course can begin Korean upon return from their autumn term in Japan. A paper in the Japanese tripos (now a four-year programme) can be taken in Korean.

3. The Fitzwilliam Museum now houses the Gompertz Gallery of Korean Art, which was opened by the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea on 27 April, 1990. The Gallery was funded by the Hyundai Business Group through their chairman Mr. Se-yung Chung CBE. The Gompertz Collection consists of 152 pieces and complements the existing Tapp and Raphael Collections. A catalogue is in preparation.

4. A series of lectures on Korean culture were offered following the opening of the Gompertz Gallery. They were "Connoisseurs and Artisans: a Social View of Korean Culture" by Dr. Martina Deuchler (SOAS), "The Gompertz Collection and Korean Ceramics" by Mr. Robin Crighton (Fitzwilliam Museum), and "Aston and his Collection of Korean Books" by Dr. Peter Kornicki (Cambridge). The film "Kor'yô Celadon" was also shown.

5. An exhibition, "Pojaŋi: Korean Wrapping Cloths" was held at the Adeane Gallery in the Fitzwilliam Museum from 13 March to 29 April, 1990. The exhibition came from the Museum of Embroidery in Seoul (courtesy of Mr. Huh, Dong-hwa). The cost was underwritten by the Daewoo Group and a fully illustrated catalogue was published by Samsung and the Dong-a Ilbo.

Publications:

Barnes, Gina, "Early Korean States: A Review of Historical Interpretation" in Bibliographic Reviews of Far Eastern Archaeology 1990 (Oxford).

Durham

1. Robert C. Provine reports that he chaired a session and presented a paper entitled "Performance Conventions in Korean P'ansori" at the annual conference of the Royal Musical Association in London in April, 1989, and that he also gave a number of lectures on Korea at the Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, and Sheffield. He reports further that he was made external supervisor for Inok Paek-Howard's Ph.D. thesis on the promotion, transmission and social status of traditional music following the tragic death of her supervisor, Prof. John Blacking of Queen's University, Belfast.

2. Miss Song, Hye-jin, a Researcher at the Korean Traditional Performing Arts Centre in Seoul, spent the academic year 1989/90 as a Visiting Fellow in the Music Department, collaborating with R.C. Provine. She is doing doctoral research at the Academy of Korean Studies on the topic of Chinese ritual music imported into Korea during the Koryŏ dynasty. She has also drafted an important article on musical information in Korean court ritual manuals (ŭlgwae), to be completed upon her return to Korea in September, 1990. She also plans to work with the recordings of Korean traditional music made by John Levy in 1964, now stored at the School of Scottish Studies in Edinburgh.

3. A young Korean composer, Kim Sng-ŏn (Kim Sng-gŭn), spent two months in residence in Durham in late 1989. He has now moved on to the Franz Liszt Academy in Budapest where he is studying advanced composition.

4. Keith Howard reports that he took up a Leverhulme Trust Fellowship on 1 October, 1989 to work on the preservation, promotion and protection of Korea's cultural heritage. The project results will be published in due course, probably by Manchester University Press. While remaining attached to the University of Durham, Dr. Howard will spend much of his time in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. He also reports that he and Mrs. Inok Paek-Howard have given a number of lectures and concerts in Amsterdam, Bochum, Boston, Cardiff, Durham, Köln, Leiden, London, Nottingham, Rotterdam, Siena, Utrecht, and several cities in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Publications:

Howard, Keith, Bands, Songs, and Shamanistic Rituals: Folk Music in Korean Society (Seoul, Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1989).

—, "Nando tŭl norae: Ritual and the Korean Intangible Asset System" in Journal of Ritual Studies (Pittsburgh) 3/2 (Summer, 1989).

—, "East Meets West? Korean Notation Systems and the Use of Western Notation of Korean Music" in Bulletin of the International Council for Traditional Music, UK Chapter 23 (Summer, 1989) and 24 (Autumn, 1989).

—, "Hae'oe-sŏ ponŭn Ch'oe So-sim ŭi Kanggangsullae" in Silbandŭn anhae, Kanggangsullaeŏl anhae (Deep-rooted Tree Oral Histories 9), (Seoul, Ppuri kip'ŭn namu, 1990).

—, "260 Ritmische variaties" in Wereld muziek bijlage (Amsterdam), 22 Maart t/w, 1 April, 1990.

—, articles on Korean musical instruments in Morning Calm (March, May, June, and September 1990), and in Korean Culture (Summer, 1990).

—, review of Chungnim C. Han, Social Organization of Upper Han Hamlet in Korea in Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies LII/3 (1989).

—, review of R. F. Spencer, Yŏkong: Factory Girl in Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies LII/3 (1989).

—, review of Laurel Kendall, The Life and Hard Times of a Korean Shaman in Han 1989.

—, review of Yi Sora, Han'guk-ŭi nongyo 3 in Korea Journal 30/4. Provine, Robert C., jnt. ed. with Daniel Bouchez, and Roderick Whitfield, Twenty Papers on Korean Studies offered to Professor W. E. Skilleend, Cahiers d'études coréennes (Paris, Collège de France, 1989).

—, "State Sacrificial Rites and Ritual Music in Early Chosŏn" in Kugak'ŏn nonmunjip (Journal of the Korean Traditional Performing Arts Centre) (Seoul, KTPAC, 1989).

—, book review, Bang-Song Song, The Sanjo Tradition of Korean Music in Ethnomusicology XXVIII/3 (1989).

—, record review, "Anthology of Korean Vocal Tradition: kŏgok" in Yearbook for Traditional Music 21 (1989).

Hull

Two doctoral theses on a Korean topic were completed at the University of Hull in 1989. Kim Sung-gun (Kim Sŏng-gŏn, Sŏwŏn University, Ch'ŏngju) received the Ph.D. for the thesis "Korean Christianity and the Shinto Shrine Issue in the War Period 1931-45: A Sociological Study of Religion and Politics" (July, 1989). Kim Joong-seop (Kim Chung-sŏp, Kyŏngsang University, Chinju) received the Ph.D. for the thesis "Collective Protest and Social Equity: The Social History of the Korean Paekchŏng under Japanese Colonial Rule" (August, 1989).

Korea Library Group

Following the conclusion of the 1990 annual meeting of the British Association for Korean Studies, the Korea Library Group met at the University of Leeds on the afternoon of 28 March, 1990. Preceding the meeting, there was a tour of the East Asian Collection of the University Library. Attended by all institutions with major collections of Korean material, the Group discussed the need to ensure the distribution of excess materials in one collection to other institutions. Ms. Jane Irla of the British Library Document Supply Centre (Boston Spa) agreed to act as co-ordinating agent. She agreed to circulate lists of available materials to all co-operating institutions. Further discussion was held on the question of a central endowment to ensure the presence in Britain of certain essential books and resource materials.

London

1. Professor W. E. Skilleud retired on 30 September, 1989 after forty years of service at SOAS. His promotion of Korean Studies in Europe, especially in Great Britain, was recognized by the Minister of Education of the Republic of Korea when Prof. Skilleud was presented with the Order of Civil Merit, Dongbaek.

2. Dr. J. Ross P. King, who succeeds Prof. Skilleud, is in charge of the Korean language teaching programme at SOAS. Dr. King successfully defended a doctoral dissertation of the subject of "Russian Sources on Korean Dialects" at Harvard University in September, 1990. Dr. King's special interests are in

Korean linguistics and philology, in particular Korean historical grammar and dialectology, the history and culture of the Soviet Koreans, and "Altaic" linguistics. Dr. King presented a paper on "Archaisms and Innovations in Soviet Korean Dialects" at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies from 5 to 8 April, 1990.

3. Mr. Yeon, Jae Hoon, who is on a three-year contract to SOAS as a Training Fellow in Korean Language and Literature, assists Dr. King with the language programme. Mr. Yeon obtained the MA from Seoul National University with a thesis on the subject of word-formation and the meaning of verbal-noun compounds in Korean in 1986. He is currently doing doctoral research on the subject of "Causation, Passivization, and Transitivity in Korean from the Typological Point of View".

4. Dr. Martina Deuchler, chairman of the Centre for Korean Studies, has spent much time in re-organizing the SOAS Korean Studies programme. Besides teaching Korean history, she was also the convenor of the new course, "The Confucian World, ca. 1400 to ca. 1800", which explored Confucian thought and its impact on the politics and socio-economic environment of China, Korea, and Japan. Dr. Deuchler gave special lectures at the Centre for Korean Studies at Sheffield, on the occasion of the opening of the Gompertz Gallery in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and to the Royal Asiatic Society.

Dr. Deuchler finished her manuscript, "The Confucian Transformation of Korea - A Study of Society and Ideology" and reports that she hopes to have the manuscript published in 1991. She spent the summer in Korea doing research in the Kyujang-gak Library at SNU and pursued university business. She gave guest lectures at the Medical College, and the Institute for Korean Studies of Seoul National University and at Korea University.

4. Dr. Pak, Youngsook was appointed Lecturer in Korean Studies with special reference to Korean art. This appointment confirms her successful teaching of Korean art history at SOAS. She will continue to contribute to the language teaching programme.

Dr. Pak attended the 6th International Symposium on Korean Studies in Seoul from 25 to 27 June, 1990 at the invitation of the Academy of Korean Studies and

presented a paper on "Korean Art Collections in Europe". She also made a study trip to Canada to examine a private collection and to study Buddhist wall paintings and sculpture in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. She attended the 22nd Congress of German Art Historians in Aachen from 28 to 30 September, 1990.

5. Dr. Deuchler and Dr. Pak continued to present lectures in the Sotheby's-SOAS course "The Arts of Japan and Korea".

6. In December, 1990, Dr. Thomas G. Beck will join the staff as Training Fellow in Law with special reference to Korea. Dr. Beck received an LL.M from the University of London and worked as a practicing lawyer in Alaska.

7. From 1 October, 1990, Dr. Keith Howard, a specialist in Korean music, will join the staff of SOAS.

8. During the past year, the Korean programme at SOAS has undergone rapid development. The academic staff has increased to six persons who cover a wide range of disciplines. A four-year single-subject BA degree programme in Korean Studies has been established which includes a six-month period of study in Korea. Korean language can also be studied in combination with various disciplines such as history, economics, politics, linguistics, religious studies, and from 1991, art and archaeology, and law. The combinations with Chinese and Japanese continue to be offered. With the increase in staff, the post-graduate programme has been greatly strengthened and PhD degrees in almost any subject of Korean Studies can now be pursued. Dr. Deuchler concluded a preliminary agreement on student exchanges with Sönggyun-gwan University. In the absence of a full-time specialist in the economy of Korea, Prof. C. B. Howe and Dr. R. F. Ash will present courses on the economic development of South Korea.

9. The Centre for Korean Studies sponsored a seminar on the well-known Korean poet Ch'ŏl with Young-juo Lee, a guest lecture by Prof Cho Tong-il of Seoul National University, and a Roundtable Discussion on "Korea: The Last Frontier of the Cold War?" with a number of distinguished guests. An international conference on the Mongols will be hosted at SOAS in March, 1991. Korean-Mongol relations will be discussed within the East Asian section organized by Dr. Deuchler.

10. The SOAS library received a generous gift of books from Mr. Kim Sang-man, the Honorary Chairman of the Tong'a Ilbo.

Publications:

Deuchler, Martina, "Konfuzianismus und Schamanismus: Männer- und Frauenreligion in Korea", in Homo Religiosus. Edited by H. J. Braun, (Zurich, Theologischer Verlag, 1990).

King, Ross, "The Korean Dialect Materials in Natveev's 1900 Reference Book to the City of Vladivostok", in Language Research 24.2 (1989).

—, "A 1902 Cyrillic-script rendition of 'Little Red Riding Hood' in North Hamkyeng Dialect" in Proceedings of the Third Harvard Workshop on Korean Linguistics, (Cambridge, Mass., 1989).

Pak, Youngsook, "Buddhist Elements in Koguryō Mural Paintings", in Asiatische Studien (Zurich, 1990) (Special issue on Buddhist art in honour of Prof. Dr. Dietrich Seckel's 80th birthday).

Yeon, Jae Hoon, "Kugō chungnip tongsa kumun-e taehan yŏn'gu" (A Study of Neutral-verb Constructions in Korean), in Han'gŭl 203 (1989).

Newcastle

1. Barry Gills, lecturer in Korean Politics, has instructed the course "Korea in the International System" for the past two years and has contributed lectures on Korea to the following two courses, "Aspects of World Politics" and "Contemporary East Asian Political Systems".

2. Park, Jin, a specialist in Korean and Japanese politics, has been appointed as lecturer in Japanese Politics effective from the academic year 1990/1991.

3. From the academic year 1990/1991, Korean Studies has been made an integral part of the B.A. course "Politics and East Asian Studies". This is a four-year course of study. During the first two years of the course, students will take five hours of instruction per week in Korean language. The third year will be spent in a university in Seoul and the fourth year will be taken at Newcastle. During the third year, the students will receive 20 hours per week of instruction in Korean language. Mrs. Inok Paek-Howard will instruct the course

in Korean language.

Oxford

1. Mark Setton reports that during 1989/90, more than ten students (undergraduates and post-graduates) attended Korean language classes and tutorials including one student from the Williams College Oxford Programme. Korean has been instituted in both the Chinese and Japanese honours curricula as an optional paper. Five students have taken this paper to date.

2. During the past academic year, three doctorates on Korean politics and foreign policy were obtained. Seven more doctorates are now in progress. Three deal with Korean economics, one with Korean foreign policy, two with American, Japanese and Soviet policies vis-a-vis Korea and one on the subject of Choson intellectual history.

3. The East Asian Research Society, formed by post-graduate students and recognised by the University, holds regular discussions on Korea, China and Japan.

Sheffield

General

The Third Korea/Britain Conference was hosted in Sheffield by the Centre for Korean Studies from 8 to 11 July 1990. There were six sessions, "Anglo-Korean Relations", "Effects of Economic Changes on Korea and Britain", "Welfare Policies in the United Kingdom and Korea", "Korea in the 1990's", "Britain in the 1990's", and a "Panel Discussion on Korea and Britain in the 1990's". The following papers were presented at the conference: Mr. Lawrence Middleton (former HBY Ambassador to Korea), "Korean-British Relations"; Prof. Chong-geun Won (Han'guk University of Foreign Studies), "Bilateral Economic Relations Between Korea and the United Kingdom"; Prof. R.A.W. Rhodes (York), "Implementing Thatcherism"; Prof. Ku-Hyun Jung (Yonsei), "Economic Changes in Eastern Europe and Their Implications for East Asia"; Prof. R.K. Wilkinson (Sheffield) and Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson (Bradford), "The Impact and Incidence of Housing Subsidies in Britain"; Prof. Tae-Kyu Park (Yonsei), "The Housing Situation in Korea and Its Welfare

Implications"; Prof. Hakun Kim (Yonsei), "Prospects of Economic Cooperation Between North and South Korea"; Prof. Chung-Si Ahn (Seoul National University), "South Korea's 'Northern Policy' and Prospects of Seoul-P'yongyang Relations"; Prof. B.J. McCormick (Sheffield), "Remedies for Monetary Disturbances and Unemployment in the European Community"; and Dr. Kevin McCormick (Sussex), "Expanding British Higher Education in the 1990s: A Critical Review of Policies and Prospects".

Centre for Korean Studies

1. Dr. James H. Grayson reports that during this past year, he taught the course in Korean History, a Graduation Examination subject, and assisted in the teaching of the three levels of instruction in Korean language, also a Graduation Examination subject. He reports that for the first time, he taught a course in reading Korean for post-graduate students in Japanese Studies for three hours per week. Dr. Grayson also instructed a course in reading Korean newspapers. He presented papers to the British Association for Korean Studies, and to the Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar. He also gave two seminar presentations to the Department of History Research Seminar, "The Implantation of Religion: Buddhist and Christian Missions in Korea" (10 March, 1990), and "John Ross: The Father of the Korean and Manchurian Churches" (26 May, 1990). He attended the Third International Conference on Korean Studies held in Osaka from 2 to 5 August, 1990 and presented a paper entitled "John Ross and the First Han'guk Translation of the New Testament: Its Effects and Cultural Role".

2. Miss Cho Hyön-sön of the Yonsei University Korean Language Institute completed one year of service and returned home in December, 1989. She was succeeded by Miss Paek In-sön, also of the Korean Language Institute, who arrived in September, 1989. Miss Paek completed one year of service in September of 1990 and returned to Yonsei. Miss Kang Söng-hye of the Korean Language Institute arrived in mid-September, 1990 to take up teaching duties at the Centre for Korean Studies.

3. Mrs. Inok Paek-Howard, Teaching Fellow in Korean Studies, instructed the course in Korean culture, contributed to the course in Korean history, and instructed a Workshop in Korean Art. She continues to do doctoral research in

ethnomusicology on the subject of the transmission of traditional music. She and Dr. Keith Howard have completed a translation of a manuscript by Prof. Han Man-yŏng for the Korea Research Foundation which will be published in Korea shortly. She was also appointed as Musician in Residence at PROJECT U.K. (Innovative Arts and Media) based in Newcastle working with Javier Alvarez, contemporary music composer, creating electronic compositions for the kayagŭm. Mrs Paek-Howard attended the Seminar for Ethnomusicology in Cambridge, Massachusetts in November, 1989, the Symposium of the International Musicological Society and the Third International Conference on Korean Studies both held in Osaka, Japan, also in August, 1990. She gave a paper at the latter conference entitled "That Which Was Once Dying Is Now Restored: Traditional Music, Musicians and Agents".

4. Mrs. Dong-sook Gills, Research Fellow, continues doctoral research on the subject of rural women in Korea. She spent the late summer and part of the autumn of 1990 in Korea doing survey work for her thesis. She presented several seminar papers to the Department of Sociological Studies and assisted in the instruction of the course on Korean history.

5. Dr. Ch'oe Kil-sŏng of Kyemyŏng University, Taegu, visited the Centre from 2 to 16 February, 1990 and gave two special lectures on Korean Shamanism: "Shamanic Ritual and Korean Folk Life: Its Symbolic Meaning" and "Okinawa and Korea: A Comparison of Shamanistic Practices".

6. A total of thirty students took various Korean subjects, among whom twenty were involved in language study. Five students took the Graduation Examination in Korean Language and four students took the Graduation Examination in Korean History. Rebecca C.M. Barnett for the B.A. in Japanese Studies and Linguistics did her thesis on the topic "Glotochronology and Its Application to Japanese and Korean".

7. Four students, Anjali Durge, John Gorick, Shu-chien Law, and Stephen Johnson spent the summer in Korea at the Division of International Education at Yonsei University. All of these students have had two years of Korean language and are in the third year of a four-year course in Single Honours Japanese Studies. Jane Harms, also a third year student, is at Yonsei University for the

autumn term, 1990. Sheffield University has received in exchange one student from Yonsei University for the full academic year every year since 1987.

8. The structure of the East Asian Studies programme at Sheffield has been altered from the academic year 1989/1990. Within the Faculty of Social Sciences, a School of East Asian Studies has been created containing within it two department-level institutions, the Centre for Japanese Studies and the renamed Centre for Korean Studies.

9. There are now four Graduation Examination subjects taught by the staff of the Centre for Korean Studies which are available to students of the Centre for Japanese Studies, and the Departments of History and Philosophy. These courses are Korean language (3 years), Korean History (1 year, also a Graduation Examination subject for history students), Korean Culture (1 year), and East Asian Philosophy (1 year, also a Graduation Examination subject for Philosophy students).

10. To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the initiation of instruction in Korean Studies at Sheffield, a "Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Seminar Series" was held during the first two terms of the academic year 1989/1990. The following special lectures and seminars were given: Dr. Robert C. Provine (Durham), "Traditional Korean Vocal Music" illustrated with slides, tapes, and video; Dr. Stephen Kirby (Hull), "The Impact of Domestic Politics on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Korea"; Mark Setton (Oxford), "The Relationship of Korean Confucianism and Politics"; Barry Gills (Newcastle), "The State and Economic Development in Korea"; Dr. Michael Weiner (Sheffield), "The Korean Community in Japan"; Nigel Bowie (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), "Comparative Aspects of Korean and British Philosophy"; Dr. Youngsook Park (SOAS), "Tomb Murals from the Ancient Korean Kingdom of Koguryŏ"; Dr. Martina Deuchler (SOAS), "The Role of Gender and Class in Eighteenth Century Korea"; and Dr. Gina Barnes (Cambridge), "The Archaeology of the Capital Cities of the Three Kingdoms of Ancient Korea". During the month of October, 1989, the Centre for Korean Studies sponsored a special exhibition of 25 unusual books from the Korean Library Collection entitled "Koreana: An Exhibition of Books in Honour of the Tenth Anniversary of Korean Studies at the University of Sheffield". A commemorative volume including

texts or summaries of papers presented during the seminar series will be issued.

Publications:

Grayson, James H., "Korea, General", "Korea, Republic of", "Korea, Democratic People's Republic of" and various short articles in Stuart Mews ed., Religion in Politics: A World Guide (London, Longmans, 1989).

—, "Korea, General", "Korea, Republic of", "Korea, Democratic People's Republic of", and various smaller articles in Gerald Segal, ed. Political and Economic Encyclopaedia of the Pacific (London, Longmans, 1989).

—, "Na Yohan (John Ross) kaksə-wa ch'ogi han'gūl sŏnggyŏng pŏnyŏk kwaŏng: Kū ūi p'yŏngga-wa munhwa-jŏk yŏkhal (John Ross and the First Translation of the Korean New Testament: Its Effects and Cultural Role)", Ch'e 3 ch'a kukeche Chosŏnhak t'oronhoje yoji (Osaka, Osaka University of Economics and Law, 1990).

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

There were two seminars held during the academic year 1989/1990. The first seminar was held on 10 November, 1989 in Newcastle at which the following papers were presented: Hugh Williamson (Centre for Alternative Industrial and Technological Systems, London), "The Democratic Trade Union Movement in Korea: Two Years On"; Dave Spooner (Manchester City Council Economic Development Department), "Korea's New Trade Unions and International Trade Unionism"; Aidan Foster-Carter (Leeds), "Is There a Crisis in South Korea?". The second seminar was held on 2 March, 1990 in Sheffield under the title "Koreans in Japan: Ancient and Modern". Dr. J.H. Grayson spoke on the topic "Koreans in Ancient Japan: The Impact of Koreans on the Religion and Culture of Japan in the Early Historic Period", while Dr. Michael Weiner (Sheffield, Centre for Japanese Studies) spoke on "Koreans in Modern Japan: The Legal Status of Koreans in Post-War Japan".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Praha

1. Dr. Vladimír Pucek reports that he spent five weeks in the Republic of Korea during the months of September and October, 1989 at the invitation of the

Korea Research Foundation and the Han'gūl hakhoe. He presented a paper on the subject of "The Honoric System in the Contemporary Language of North Korea" at a conference commemorating the 543rd anniversary of Han'gūl.

2. M. Bušková wrote the Czech titles for the North Korean film "Kayagŭm-e kittŭn sayŏn" (The Story of the Kayagŭm).

3. Through the invitation of the Korea Research Foundation, two undergraduate students were enabled to attend a summer school in Seoul in 1990.

4. Following the 1990 AKSE conference, a delegation from the Korea Research Foundation led by the president, Dr. Park, Il Jae visited both the Charles University and the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

5. The Czechoslovak-Korean Society was created in February, 1990. The President is Dr. V. Pucek, the Vice-President, Mr. J. Bařinka, and the Secretary, Ms. M. Bušková.

6. An Educational Exchange Agreement was signed on 16 July, 1990 in Praha between the Charles University and the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

7. The Daewoo Corporation donated 1,000 volumes of Korean books to the Korean Library of the Charles University.

Publications:

Ch'oe, Kwang-ch'ŏl, Základní česko-korejský slovník / Ch'e-jo kich'o saŏn (Praha, Univerzita Karlova, 1988).

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FINLAND

Helſinki

1. Kho Songmo reports that he took part in the Sixth Conference on Koreans Overseas held in Hong Kong from 1 to 4 August, 1989 and read a paper entitled "Soryŏn Koryŏ saramŭr-ŭi munhak". He also reports that he read a paper in Russian on the history of the culture and language of the Soviet Korean press at the Second Conference of Journalism Faculties of the USSR held from 14 to 16 July, 1990 at the National University of Kazakhstan in Alma-Ata. At the invitation of the Korean newspaper, Lenin Kich'i, Dr. Kho stayed for a month in Alma-Ata doing research and teaching at the National University. He also visited the tomb of Hong Pŏm-do in Kzyi-Orda.

2. For the year, 1990, Merja Luusua will study Korean language at Seoul National University with a scholarship from the ROK Ministry of Education.

3. Mika Hulmo, a student from the Lappeenranta Technical High School, attended a summer course in Seoul during July and August, 1990.

4. The Lahti Research and Training Centre, an organization affiliated with the University of Helsinki, hosted a seminar on the Korean economy from 22 to 23 November, 1989. At the seminar, Ritva Lehonkoski presented a lecture on the Korean peninsula and Koreans. Kho Songmo presented a paper on obtaining

information about Korea for business activities.

Publications:

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FRANCE

Quvraes

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Lee, Kye-jin (Yi, Kye-jin), L'influence du symbolisme français sur la poésie coréenne (1915-1925), doctorat en lettres, faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Rouen, 2 juin, 1989.

Park, Seong-Taek (Pak, Söng-t'aek), Le rôle des PMI dans le processus d'industrialisation - le cas de la République de Corée, doctorat, Université des sciences sociales de Grenoble, mai, 1989.

Yoo, Tae-gun (Yu, T'aé-gun), L'idéologie confucianiste en Corée, Thèse pour le doctorat de sciences politiques de l'Université des sciences sociales de Grenoble, 28 octobre, 1988.

Nominations

1. Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales (EHESS)

Le 21 juin 1990, Bertrand Chung a été nommé Maître de conférences. Il a recueilli sur son nom le vote de 117 des 120 votants.

2. Université de Lyon III

Trois chargés de cours: Hervé Kernaleguen, spécialiste des artes coréens, Yoo Je-ho (Yu Che-ho), linguiste, doctorant, professeur de français à l'Université nationale du Chönbuk et Han, Chang-su, linguiste, doctorant.

Mme. Ann-Baron (An Ok-söng) a été nommée de mission au Musée Guimet avec affectation à la bibliothèque depuis le 1er janvier, 1990.

Enseignements

Université de Lyon III

Le Diplôme d'études universitaires générales (DEUG) de coréen ayant été mis en place il y a deux ans, pour la première fois, deux étudiantes, Magali Philit et Laurence Malvaud ont obtenu en juin 1990, les premiers DEUG de coréen délivrés par une université de province. A côté du DEUG, il existe toujours un cours de coréen que les étudiants peuvent valider comme une unité de valeur (seconde langue) en option et que les personnes extérieures peuvent suivre en vue de l'obtention du Brevet de Langue et Civilisation coréennes. Dans le cadre du DEUG, l'enseignement du coréen, en tant que dominante, compte au total 20 heures de

cours hebdomadaires, à raison de dix heures pour chaque année. Quant au cours de coréen (option/brevet), il comprend 7 heures sur trois niveaux. Quatre enseignants, Li Jin-mieung (Yi Chin-myöng), maître de conférence, et trois chargés de cours, Hervé Kernaleguen, Yoo Je-ho (Yu Chu-ho), Han Chang-su, assurent les 27 heures de cours.

Recherches

Suite à l'appel d'offres lancé au début de l'année, le Comité scientifique de l'action spécifique programmée ORSTOM-CNRS a retenu le projet "Dynamiques entrepreneuriales en Asie du Sud-est et Orientale, comparaison Thaïlande-Corée", responsables: J.C. Simon, P. Judet.

P. Breugnot, dans le cadre du module "Affaires asiatiques" de l'Ecole supérieure de commerce de Reims, a rédigé un dossier intitulé "Investir au pays du matin calme" disponible à Extrême orient conseil, 30 rue Boissière, 75116 Paris.

Ch'oe Yun (Ch'oe Yöu-mu), est en train d'achever une thèse sur la question de la division dans la littérature coréenne moderne.

Alexandre Guillemoz, recherches en cours sur les cérémonies d'initiation (Naerim küt) des chamanes coréens.

Patrick Maurus part un an en Corée afin de terminer une thèse sur Nationalisme et modernité: l'émergence d'une poésie coréenne contemporaine (recherches sociocritiques).

Conférences, Séminaires

Au cours d'une journée d'études intitulée "Rencontre avec la société coréenne", organisée par le Groupe de Recherches sur l'Economie et la Société de la Corée à l'Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales (EHESS), 54 Bd Raspail, Paris VI, le 23 avril 1990 ont été présentés les exposés suivants: "Coup d'oeil sur la pensée coréenne" par Cho Seung-Bok, professeur émérite de l'Université de Stockholm; "Sur les religions de la Corée du Sud" par Alexandre Guillemoz, chargée de recherche au CNRS; "Un intellectuel coréen: Kim Sungün" par Alain Delissen, Ecole normale supérieure; "Le concept de 'couches moyennes' et le

changement social en Corée du Sud", par Bertrand Chung, EHESS: "A la recherche de l'année zéro du développement économique de la Corée du Sud" par Jean-Louis Margolin, CNRS; "Politique scientifique et technologique, et développement économique de la Corée du Sud" par Bernard Bobe, professeur à l'Ecole centrale; "Les principes généraux du système politique de la VIe République de Corée" par Eric Seizelet, chargé de recherche au CNRS.

Ann Oksung (An Ok-sông), chargée de mission au Musée Guimet, a donné au Centre culturel coréen, le 14 juin 1990, une conférence intitulée "La peinture coréenne", illustrée par 114 diapositives.

Invitation à participation à congrès

Jean-Louis Margolin, chercheur en sciences politiques au CNRS, informe les spécialistes de la Corée que se tiendra à Hong Kong du 24 au 28 juin 1991 le congrès de l'IAHA (International Association of Historians of Asia). Il prie ceux qui seraient susceptibles de se rendre à ce congrès de bien vouloir prendre contact avec lui (tel. 42 03 71 17). Il a l'intention de présenter à ce congrès une communication sur le thème "Développement dans la longue durée à Singapour, à Taïwan et en Corée du Sud".

Le CERJ (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales) devrait organiser fin 1991 un colloque international sur le thème "Les nouveaux pays industriels d'Extrême-Orient: un modèle de développement réussi?" et centré sur les "Quatre dragons". Toute personne désireuse d'être informée du programme du colloque, ou pour toute proposition de communication (la liste définitive n'en sera fixée que fin 1990), prie de prendre contact avec Jean-Louis Margolin, 4 Villa du Parc, 75019, Paris (tel. 42 03 71 17).

Divers

Patrick Maurus et Ch'oe Yun (Ch'oe Yôn-mu) dirigent le domaine coréen aux Editions Actes sud. Quatre volumes sont prévus chaque année, des *chung p'yôn* pour le moment. Au programme de 1990 sont prévus trois ouvrages de Yi Mun-yôl et un de Yi Ch'or-jin.

GERMANY (BRD)

Köln

1. Chung Kyo-Chul (Chông Kyo-ch'ôl) reports that he is doing doctoral research on the subject of "Die Musikallisch-Literarischen Gestaltungselemente von P'ansori: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte, Religion, Soziologie un Wesensstruktur des koreanischen Epengesangs".

2. Kwon O-yeon (kwôn O-yôn) is doing a thesis on the subject of "Das Tonssystem der koreanischen Musik und die Praxis der Intonation".

3. Dr. Whang Ji-Hyun (Hwang Chi-hyôn) der im Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst Köln als Bibliothekar tätig ist, gibt seit Jahren - von der Universität zu Köln beauftragt - folgende Sprachkurse und Vorlesung: Koreanisch für Anfänger (1 Stunde wöchentlich), Koreanisch für Fortgeschrittene (1 Stunde wöchentlich), Einführung in die koreanische Kunst (1 Stunde 14 täglich).

4. Keith und Inok Howard kam nach Köln am 6 Juni, 1989 wirkten an dem Konzert "Klang der Seide" mit, das anlässlich zum 60. Geburtstag vom Prof. Dr. Robert Günther (Universität Köln) stattfand.

5. "Tour of Korean Musicians: The Seoul Ensemble of Traditional Music", ein achtköpfiges Instrumentalensemble, das im Frühjahr 1990 in Seoul gegründet wurde, gastiert im Oktober, 1990 in Berlin (Festival Blasmusik '90, 05 & 06. Okt. im Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin), Leipzig und Köln.

6. Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln (WDR) broadcast one programme on 5 March, 1990 entitled "Der Klang und der Seide". Keith Howard (changgo) and Inok Paek-Howard (kayagûm) played kayagûm-sanjo and one piece of Hwang Pyông-gi, Ch'imhyangmu. Commentator: Prof. Dr. Robert Günther. WDR broadcast one programme on 6 July, 1990 entitled "Folklore-Atlas: Kanggangsullae - Traditionelle Tanzgesänge aus den Südkosten Koreas", Commentator: Chung Kyo-Chul.

Publications:

Chung, Kyo-Chul/ Heinz-Dieter Reese, Record-Review of Pansori/Simchong-ga - The Ideal of Korean Epic Vocal Art. Song: Jung Jung-min (Chông, Chông-min); drum: Park Jong-Sun (Pak Chong-sôn). Recorded at JVC Aoyama Studio (Tokyo), 29 June 1988. One CD(52.44). Japan Victor Corp. VDP-1362, 1988. In World of Music, 32

(Berlin, 1990), no. 3.

—, "Traditionelle Instrumentalmusik aus Korea: The Seoul Ensemble of Traditional Music", in Festival Blasmusik '90 (Berlin, 1990).

—, "Ch'ongak, minsogak und kunak: Die höfisch-aristokratische, volkstümliche und die militärische Musik Koreas" (Köln, WDR, 1990).

Reese, Heinz-Dieter, "Epischer Gesang (p'ansori) mit Trommel-Begleitung", in Musikgeschichte in Bildern, Bd. I.: Musikethnologie Ostasien (Leipzig: Deutscher Verlag für Musik Leipzig, 1990).

Tübingen

1. Dieter Eikemeier reports that he took part in the Sixth International Conference on Korean Studies which was organized by the Academy of Korean Studies between 25 - 28 June, 1990 and presented a paper there entitled "Gestures, Movements and Position. Observations from the Membership Meeting of a Korean Local Covenant". Dr. Eikemeier reports further that during the stay of Dr. Yi Song-mu in Tübingen they started compiling and computerizing "A Bibliography of Scholarly Publications Concerning Hwanghak, Kye and Related Matters in Korea". The bibliography is continuously being amended. Xerox copies are available upon request to the authors.

2. Jörg Trappmann, M.A., Research Assistant in Korean Studies since 1 January, 1990, started doctoral dissertation research under the preliminary title "Form in der neuzeitlichen koreanischen Poesie".

3. Mr. Paik Sungjong (Paek Sung-jong), M.A., formerly a research assistant at Ch'nhuk National University, started work on his dissertation supported with a stipend from the government of Baden-Württemberg. The preliminary title is "Eine Analyse der Yangban-Gesellschaft in der Späten Yi-Zeit. Eine Fallstudie am Beispiel des Kreises T'aein (Ch'ölla pukto)".

4. Dr. Fujiyama Kawashima (Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA), stayed in Tübingen from 11 to 17 February, 1990. He gave three talks and took part in a round-table discussion. The lectures were on the subject of changes in the concept of yangban, the present-day life of the yangban, and the administrative framework of the Chosön period. The round-table discussion

focused on the subject of Japanese-Korean tensions, past and present.

5. From 8 to 11 May, 1990, four scholars from East Berlin came to Tübingen to present papers at the seminar series "Die Koreanistik der DDR stellt sich vor" along with one student from East Berlin. Dr. Helga Picht spoke on "Philosophische Grundlagen des Tschutschche; Dr. Reta Rentner spoke on "Probleme der Erschließung der klassischen koreanischen Literatur aus der Sicht des Übersetzers"; Dr. Wilfried Herrmann spoke on "Zur Wortartenklassifikation im Koreanischen", and Dr. Holmer Brochlos spoke on "Zur Kasustheorie des Koreanischen".

6. Dr. Li Jong Hyok (Yi Chong-hyök), Ambassador of the DPRK to the FAO in Rome visited Tübingen between 22 - 24 May, 1990. He gave a talk on "Filmindustrie und Filmästhetik in der DVR Korea", and also showed a number of films. He joined in a lively discussion with staff and students of the Korean Studies Section and with students from South Korea.

Publications:

Daeschler, Rainer, "Young Chang Akki, Made in Korea", Fachblatt Musikmagazin, no. 3 (1988).

—, "Der Gitarrenbau in Fernost. Wer produziert was?", Fachblatt Musikmagazin no. 6 (1989).

Eikemeier, Dieter, Review of Herrmann Lautensach, Korea: A Geography Based on the Author's Travels and Literature, transl. from the German, suppl. with a thoroughly revised and expanded index and ed. by Katherine and Eckart Dege, Berlin, et al., 1988: Mundus: A Quarterly Review of German Research Contributions on Asia, Africa and Latin America, XXV.2 (1989); Internationales Asienforum/International Quarterly for Asian Studies, 20.1-2 (May, 1989).

—, Review of Jochen Hiltmann, Miruk. Die heiligen Steine Koreas, with a preface by Hans-Joachim Lenger and a postscript by the Korean writer Song Kie-Sook, Series Kunstreisen, Frankfurt/M. 1987; Internationales Asienforum/International Quarterly for Asian Studies, 20.3-4 (November, 1990).

—, "Korea - fast ein männerbündisches Nichts", Gisela Völger/Karin von Welck, Eds., Männerbünde, Männerbünde. Zur Rolle des Mannes im Kulturvergleich, Materialien zu einer Ausstellung des Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museums in Köln, vol. 2, Köln, 1990.

Hoffmann, Frank, "Prosa nach Bach. Der Roman Eichhornchen des Sowjet-Koreaners Anatolij Kim", Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 March, 1990.

GERMANY (DDR)

Berlin

1. Dr. Ingeborg Gothel of the Humboldt University reports that she was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley from August 1989 to June 1990, during which time she taught Korean history. She reports further that she gave papers on Korean history and art history at several conferences.

2. Dr. Helga Picht reports that a German-Korean cultural association, der Deutsch-koreanischen Kulturgesellschaft e.V., was founded on 25 April, 1990 with an attendance of 44 persons at the initial meeting. Roland Wein (Paul-Juniestr. 63, Berlin 1156) may be contacted for further details.

HUNGARY

Budapest

1. Dr. Károly Fendler presented a paper "The Role of the Korean War (1950-1953) in the Internal and Foreign Affairs of East European Countries with Particular Regard to Hungary: Forms of Hungarian Assistance" at the International Symposium on the 40th Anniversary of the Korean War, organized by the Korean War Studies Association, Seoul, 14-16 June 1990.

Dr. Fendler reports further that he also took part in the 6th International Conference on Sino-Korean Cultural Relations in Taipei, Taiwan at the National Chengchi University. On 24 June, 1990, he presented a paper on "The Economic Problems of the DPRK in the 1980's".

2. Gábor Osváth gave a lecture on 12 November, 1989 at the Youth Society of the Korean-Hungarian Friendship/Economic University in Budapest on the theme of "Korea and Its Neighbouring Countries: Language and Culture". Mr. Osváth has also written a textbook for students of the College for Foreign Trade under the title Korean Sounds and Letters: An Introductory Course.

3. István Perosa obtained a doctorate on the subject of "The Foreign Policy of the Republic of Korea in the Fifth Republic, 1981-1987" in June, 1990.

4. Ten students of the College for Foreign Trade studied Korean language and history at the first level. A new group will begin Korean studies in September, 1990.

Publications:

Faludi, Péter, Fendler, K., "A magyar-koreai kapcsolatok száz éve 1892-1992 (One Hundred Years of Hungarian-Korean Relations, 1892-1992)", Elmélet és Politika (Budapest, Információs Szemle, ELTE) 1989, no. 3.

Fendler, Károly, "One Hundred Years of Hungarian-Korean Relations", Korea Journal v. 30 (1990), no. 3.

Harsányi, Eva, transl. from Russian, Kim Mandzsung: Paljzán álom (Spoonling Dream): Kim Man-Jung Kummong (Budapest, Európa Könyvkiadó, 1990).

ITALY

Naples

1. Prof. Paolo Santangelo took part in the "Symposium on the Nation State and World Peace" held at Kōn'guk University from 3 to 4 September, 1989 in Seoul. Delegates came from the USA, the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Israel, China and Japan. The Symposium focused on several problems concerning the relation between nationality, the state and peace in Korea and other parts of the world. It was sponsored by the Sang-Hur Cultural Foundation and the Kōn'guk University Foundation. Prof. Santangelo spoke on "Italy in World Peace: Her Policy of International Cooperation and the Beginning of Relations with Korea".

2. Prof. Chun Ki-seok taught Korean language for the second year at the Istituto through the support of the Korea Research Foundation. Prof. Toh Soo-hee, a contract-lecturer, is also teaching Korean language at the same university.

3. Dr. Maurizio Riotta has been selected to succeed Prof. Chun at the Istituto from the academic year 1990/1991. In November, 1988, Dr. Riotta gave two lectures on "Korea in the Bronze Age" at the Italian Cultural Institute in Kyoto, Japan.

4. The Department of Asian Studies of the Istituto Universitario Orientale has examined and approved for publication the Korean language textbook written by Dr. Maurizio Riotto.

Publications:

Forste, Antonino, "A Jewel of Indra's Net. The Letter Sent by Fazang from China to Uisang in Korea" (in Italian, summary in English), in Antonino Forste Tang China and Beyond. Studies on East Asia from the Seventh to the Tenth Century (Kyoto, Italian Cultural Institute, School of East Asian Studies, 1988).

Rhi, Ki-yong, "Brief Remarks on the Buddha-land Ideology in Silla during the Seventh and Eighth Centuries", in Antonino Forste, Tang China and Beyond. Studies on East Asia from the Seventh to the Tenth Century (Kyoto, Italian Cultural Institute, School of East Asian Studies, 1988).

Riotto, Maurizio, The Bronze Age in Korea School of East Asian Studies Occasional Paper No. 1 (Kyoto, Italian Cultural Institute, School of East Asian Studies, 1990).

POLAND

Warsaw

1. Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czoi reports that she received a two-month study grant from the International Cultural Society of Korea for the Summer of 1990.

2. Dr. Romuald Huszcza will be in Japan for six months in 1990.

3. A group of students from the Republic of Korea visited Warsaw University during the winter and summer vacations of 1990. A programme was prepared for them by the Rector, pro-rectors and deans of the University with participation from Dr. H. Ogarek-Czoi, Prof. M. Melanowicz, and Joanna Rurarz and Katarzyna Stefanska.

4. Joanna Rurarz has been working since 15 February 1990 as a Research Assistant and Librarian at the Korean Section of the Oriental Institute of Warsaw University.

5. Three students received the M.A. degree in 1990: Magdalena Dziadosz for

her thesis "Problem zaimków osobowych w języku koreańskim (Personal Pronouns in Korean)", Katarzyna Stefanska for her thesis "Tradycyjny taniec koreański (Traditional Korean Dance)", and Anita Tutaj for her thesis "Kuchnia koreańska (Korean Cuisine)".

6. There will be 8 students in the first year of study from the autumn, and 3 students in the fourth year of the programme. Two students participated in the 1990 Summer Study Tour organized by the Korea Research Foundation. One graduate of the Korean Section has applied for a long-term study grant to Korea.

Publications:

Ogarek-Czoi, Halina, "Reflections on Literature in the Initial Stage of the Development of Modern Korean Prose" in Reflections on Literature in Eastern and Western Cultures (Warsaw, Warsaw University Press, 1990).

—, transl., Ch'oe In-ho, "Yongga" in Kontywny 1989, 9.

—, transl., Yi Ki-yong, "Mityon'uri" in Kontywny 1990, 1.

Rzeszów

Maciej Kijowski reports that the Korean Friendship Association of Poland was founded in his city to promote the dissemination of reliable information about the history and current state of affairs in Korea.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

1. From 1 March, 1990, Dr. Staffan Rosen was appointed as the first holder of the newly established Chair of Korean Studies at the University of Stockholm.

2. During the academic year of 1990/1991, two Ph.D. candidates from the University of Stockholm will be doing research at various academic institutions in Seoul. Mr. Gabriel Jonson is working on a thesis on the Korean economy, whilst Miss Charlotte Vesterlund is specializing in Korean linguistics.

3. Mr. Jonson gave a paper entitled "Trade and Economic Development - Korean Perspectives" at the AKSE Conference in London in 1989.

4. An agreement of academic co-operation and exchange between the University of Stockholm and Seoul National University has been concluded. The agreement was

signed on 3 August, 1990 when the President of Seoul National University, Prof. Cho Wan Kyoo, visited Stockholm.

Publications:

Lee, Jae Suk, "South Korea Towards the 1990s: A Contexture for Political Development?", National Union of Finnish Students (Helsinki, 1989).

Lee, Jae Suk, "Change and Stability in South Korean Foreign Policy: Theoretical Reconsiderations", Second Nordic Symposium on Japanese and Korean Studies (Copenhagen, 1990).

Jonson, Gabriel, "Patterns of Industrialization in Britain and Korea", Second Nordic Symposium on Japanese and Korean Studies (Copenhagen, 1990).

—, "Sydkoreas industrialisering", Orientalistiska studier, v. 69 (Stockholm, 1990).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Moscow

1. Prof. Leonid Nikolsky reports that the Soviet Society of Koreanologists was founded within the Soviet Orientalists' Association. The constituent conference was attended by 45 delegates from academic life in Moscow, Leningrad and elsewhere along with many persons of practical affairs. A constitution was adopted and a governing Board was elected. Prof. Nikolsky was elected Chairman of the Society, Yu. V. Yanin, Deputy Chairman, and L. R. Kontsevich, Yu. N. Mazur and L.A. Usova, Ordinary Members of Council. The address of the Society is The Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, 103777, 12 Rozhdestvenka St., K-31, Moscow, USSR. The Society sets itself the task of uniting Soviet specialists of Korea, of assisting young researchers, propagating knowledge about Korea, and of establishing and developing cooperation with research organisations in the DPRK and the ROK.

Alma-Ata

1. German Kim reports that he is the Vice-Manager of the Chair of Philosophy at the Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute, and that he is also a researcher at the Centre for the Study of National and International Relations at the Kazakh

Academy of Sciences. He states that, in addition to the paper which he gave at the 1990 AKSE conference, he also gave a paper entitled "Problems of Korean Language in Kazakhstan" at the conference "The New Language Law of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic" held at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in Alma-Ata from 28 to 30 May, 1990.

2. Dr. Kim states that although there is no organized programme of Korean Studies in the Kazakh SSR, the Republican Library in Alma-Ata possesses some 4,000 books on Korean subjects among which is the 50 volume edition of the Tongguk munhŏn paekkwa.

Publications:

Kim, German, "The Historiography of the Development of the Spiritual Culture of the Koreans of Kazakhstan" in Problems in the History and Culture of Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata, 1987). (in Russian).

—, The Socio-cultural Development of Koreans in Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1989). (in Russian).

—, "Soviet Koreans: 1930-1940, Blank Spaces in the History of Kazakhstan", Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata), 1990. (in Russian).

—, Koreans of Soviet Central Asia in Foreign Research Works (Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1990). (in Russian).

—, numerous articles in Lenin Kich'i (Alma-Ata).

GENERAL INFORMATION ON KOREAN STUDIES

1. Prof. Lee, Hyun Bok of Seoul National University contributed an article in the August, 1990 edition of Han'gŭl saeosŏk on the 1990 AKSE conference.
2. The Phonetic Society of Korea hosted the 18th Bi-annual Phonetics Seminar from 14 to 16 August, 1990 on the subject of the theory and practice of the standard pronunciation of Korean and English.
3. The 7th International Conference on Korean Linguistics was held in Osaka, Japan from 2 to 4 August, 1990. Information regarding the recent conference, and the journal Korean Linguistics may be obtained from the President of the International Circle of Korean Linguistics, Prof. Eung-jin Baek of the University of Toronto, CANADA.
4. The 12th International Academic Conference on Yi T'oegyŏ, jointly hosted by the International T'oegyŏhak Society and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was held in Moscow from 26 to 28 August, 1990.
5. The British Library has announced that its Oriental Collections (including the Korean Collection) will move from its present location to Orbit House, 197 Black Friars Road, London SE1 8NG, U.K., where it will join the India Office Library and Records Collection. The new telephone number is 071-928-9531.
6. The latest edition of Die Kunstgeschichte Ostasiens in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, in Österreich und in der Schweiz (Mittellungsblatt, nr. 21, April 1990) is available from Sybille Girmond, Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Heidelberg, Abteilung Ostasien, Seminarstrasse 4, D-6900, Heidelberg, GERMANY.

FORMAT FOR INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NEWSLETTER 15

All members of AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit material to the Newsletter Editor for inclusion in Newsletter 15. 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, number 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.

MATERIALS SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 31 JULY, 1991.

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