



NEWSLETTER  
Association for Korean Studies  
in Europe

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität Zürich  
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THE 1975 CONFERENCE

The Association held its 1975 Conference on Korean Studies at the Centre Desfontaines, Quincy-sous-Senart, France, 10th-14th April. It was attended by more than sixty people. The organizing committee, headed by our Secretary, Dr Li Ogg, laid careful plans to ensure that everyone reached this remote spot safely, registration was efficiently concluded on the afternoon of Sunday, 9th, and we were able to renew old friendships and make new acquaintances during a reception and over dinner. Some had been apprehensive at the thought of the austerity of life that might face us in an ex-convent, but the sisters clearly knew what was needed to get a conference off the ground.

First thing Monday morning we were ready for the feeding of our minds. Unfortunately the feast opened with a bowl of British porridge, which seemed to numb the intellectual palates to the extent that they were unable to appreciate the delicate flavours of the Polish dish which followed. Monday afternoon had to be left blank, except for the Council, which needed to meet as early as possible, but on the next day the feast was magnificent. There was a course of popular religion so well garnished by the French chef that we were all convinced that the main ingredient was not, after all, shamanism. This was followed by a revelation of clear evidence of Buddhism in Korea decades before its "official" date of entry. Next came a cheese course, in the form of a reflection on a basic language problem, that of the "adjectives" in Korean, and then we enjoyed a descent of a film of religious ceremonies in a fishing village.

On Wednesday, 12th, we had in the morning an account of traditional law and the adoption of western law, and then a view of an economic historian on the cultural effects of the change of social climate brought about by the Sirhak school of thought. The afternoon brought enlightenment on language developments in North Korea, and then a penetrating view of the struggle for survival of any Korean language at all in the 20th century by a European whose native language had fought a similar battle for many centuries. The same evening there were after-dinner (running to before-breakfast) showings of a unique set of slides taken by Dr Deuchler at a midnight, mid-winter ceremony in the remotest valley of Chungchong Province, and a series of films taken by Mr Guillemoz of some of the more lavish recent manifestations of - if he will excuse the word - shamanism in South Korea. The final papers, on the Thursday morning, 15th, were both at a high level of expertise in linguistic theory, the first on a basic question of the expression of sentences, and the second on the structure of the syllable.

It would be invidious to praise particular speakers, so let us conclude that it was variety which was the most enjoyable feature of the programme, and not forget to thank those who patiently chaired the various sessions. Summaries of the papers, as supplied by the speakers and in order of delivery, are given at the end of this report.

The Membership Meeting of the Association was held on the afternoon of the 15th and the morning of the 14th, with Prof. F. Vos in the chair. The names of those who had been accepted

for membership of the Association were read out, and it was made plain that this meeting was for members only. The Council elected in March 1977, to serve provisionally until this first properly constituted Membership Meeting, was proposed and elected, *nom. con.*, to serve from 1978-79.

The President informed members that delays in correspondence had made it impossible for the Council to determine a venue for the 1979 Conference, but negotiations were underway for several places, and a decision would be made by the end of May. He himself hoped that the 1980 Conference would be held at Leiden, and Dr Shin Huy Dong, from the floor, expressed the wish that Copenhagen could be considered for 1981. (At this present time of writing it is hoped that the 1979 Conference will be held at Bochum, 2nd to 6th April.)

The Council recommended that a main theme should be named for the 1979 Conference, and that that theme should be: "The History of Words in Korean." Opposition to the recommendations that no limit should be placed, even by implication, on the freedom of participants to choose their own subject, and that the themes chosen for the 1977, 1978 and now 1979 Conferences all gave the impression of aiming to exclude certain fields of study of modern society. The Council's answer to this was that the proposal of a main theme for any Conference had never been designed to exclude anybody, but was intended to encourage the holding of Conferences that were working sessions rather than spectator sports. Although the Council's recommendations were adopted by a narrow majority, there was then general approval of a suggestion by Dr Deuchler that anyone who wished to have a genuine working session on his or her subject would do better to distribute a copy of their paper, or at least a very full summary of it, one month beforehand to all those who might be able to discuss it effectively. The President repeated that no one should be inhibited from speaking on any subject suitable to the Conferences of the Association, and asked that members who wished to propose other themes, for 1979 or for later Conferences, write to him.

The question of the languages of the Association was next discussed. There was agreement that the languages of the AKSE as at present constituted should be English, French, German and Korean. The Council proposed that papers read at Conferences in Korean should be accompanied by a complete translation into one of the other three languages. This was intended to open the Conferences of the Association to European scholars who might be interested in and able to contribute to discussions on various subjects in relation to Korea - the pictorial arts and music being probably the most obvious examples - but not able to comprehend a lecture delivered in Korean. There were suggestions that similar consideration might be shown to Koreans working in Europe for limited periods, who could not fairly be expected to master three European languages, and indeed also to Europeans who found one or more of the three European languages named incomprehensible. There did seem to be a final consensus that the Council's proposition that papers in Korean should be translated in full was too hard, and that summaries in English, French or German, full enough to enable Europeans who did not

understand Korean to take part effectively in discussions, should suffice.

The Treasurer reported on the finances of the Association. Its income during the year had been the balance of the grant for the 1977 Conference from the Ministry of Education in Seoul and members' fees. Its only expenditure had been the expenses of a Council Meeting in Paris in December, 1977. (Dr Deuchler has since reported the balance in the account at 31 May, 1978, as 7525.25 Swiss francs. Mr F.J. Prietzer, Treasurer of the Swiss Association for Asian Studies, has audited the accounts.)

Dr Deuchler stated that any fees sent to the Association must be denominated in Swiss francs (in order to avoid the high cost of exchanging many small amounts of foreign currency and the complications caused by fluctuating exchange rates), and should be sent to the AKSE bank account: The Swiss Bank Corporation, Zurich, account no. PO-315.96/4.2, Dr M. Deuchler (Korean Studies), and not to her personally. There are three ways in which this can be done: (1) through a bank transfer; (2) by mail to the postal checking account number SO-456 of the Swiss Bank Corporation, Zurich; (3) by cheque drawn on any Swiss bank.

At this point it was mentioned that the Council, meeting three days earlier, had recognized the convenience for most members of paying their fees in cash while attending Conferences, and had therefore resolved for the time being not to apply strictly the rule in the Constitution about membership expiring if the fees are not paid, effectively, by the end of March. They made no change in the membership fees, which are 25 Swiss francs for ordinary membership, 50 for corporate membership, and 10 francs for student membership.

Prof. Vos reported on progress with the compilation of the intermediate level reader agreed at the 1977 Conference - what we have come to speak of in the Council as the "Euro-reader." Only eight suitable contributions had been received by this time, and members were asked to think hard what they could contribute, and to send their contributions to him by the end of May, 1978, so that the reader could be brought into experimental use in the year 1978-79 and properly published as soon as possible after that. (As at the time of compiling this Newsletter, which is the beginning of the academic year 1978-79, enough contributions have been received to warrant putting the reader into experimental use, but the logistics - and cost - of supplying copies to all interested institutions are still under discussion.)

Next there was a report on the Newsletter by its editor. He apologized for the lateness of publication. He had wanted to reduce his commitments after the 1977 Conference, but had finally recognized in December that it was inevitable that, if the Newsletter was to be essentially an English language publication, a native speaker of English should edit it. He would have been happy himself to have the Newsletter in any of the languages of the AKSE. Further delay had subsequently been caused by a crisis in the print room at his college, and it had been necessary, in order to have the Newsletter published before this Conference, to take it to a commercial printer. This had raised the cost of publication, and direct

posting by first class mail had added further to the costs, but fortunately the grant for the publication from the Korean Traders Scholarship Foundation in Seoul had proved sufficient to cover even these inflated costs.

He stressed that for the next issue the most urgent item was a directory of Korean studies in Europe, but this, as well as the publishing of such news as that of work in progress, depended entirely upon members supplying the necessary information. The meeting decided not to make any change of editor.

Dr. W. Sasse suggested that it might be useful if lists of duplicate Korean books held by members personally or by libraries could be circulated, perhaps distributed with the Newsletter. No firm decision was taken at the time on how this could best be done, but the idea found wide support in general. Those interested in either offering books for sale or exchange, or in acquiring books offered by others, should contact Dr. Sasse at Bochum.

The President of the Association wound up the meeting by noting with satisfaction that ten countries were represented at this year's Conference: Austria, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland, as against seven at the first Conference, and that the number of participants had also increased. He was pleased that we were that much more fully European, and stressed that it was our intention to be fully European. He congratulated Dr. Li and the organizing committee in Paris on achieving just the right degree of tightness in the programme, which was full, but not too full for comfort. He thanked them all for their hard work, and for finding us such excellent quarters.

The other main ingredient of the success of the Conference had, he said, been the quality of the papers presented and the interest of those who took part in the discussions after each paper. Prof. Vos promised that the Council just elected would do its best to justify the confidence which the Meeting had placed in it. Finally he expressed the thanks of all participants to the Ministry of Education in Seoul, without whose generous grant it would not have been possible to hold such a conference.

After the general meeting there was a short business meeting called by Dr. Sasse to discuss the use of a reader being prepared at Bochum to follow on the introductory text prepared there, Einführung in die Koreanische Sprache. The reader under preparation is an introduction to Sino-Korean mixed script writing (kukhanmun). Arrangements were made to have it used on a trial basis at various universities. It appeared to this group of about ten people that the fact that the explanatory material was in German would not be a great handicap in non-German-speaking countries, since the explanations in this volume were not of the same order as in the Einführung. Some teachers might be able to add explanations in their own language before duplicating the reader for their students, and the possibility of an eventual edition at least in English was not ruled out.

W.E.S.

#### SUMMARIES OF PAPERS

presented at the 1978 Conference of the AKSE

##### The Language of the 19th Century

W.E. Skillend

Problems of literary and linguistic history in pre-modern Korean (khndae kugŏ, c. 1700-1900) compound each other due to an almost total absence of any firm chronology. This paper was essentially a question: can variations in style be identified and put into chronological order by such methods as examining the ways of expressing the subject?

Five texts of different types which could fairly confidently be dated as spanning the period from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries were examined and statistics from the 1950s were also given for comparison. The following features were noted:

1. The frequency of expression of subjects appeared to increase with the passage of time.
2. However, texts with short continuous passages (e.g. siljo) showed a higher frequency of expression of subject.
3. The relative frequency of -(n)hn as against -i/-ga increased sharply in and through the twentieth century.
4. Poetry showed a markedly greater variety of ways of expressing the subject than prose.
5. Hardly any uses of -ga were found in Korean texts up to the 1880s, but it was used in Ross: Corean Primer (1877).
6. -i after a vowel appeared to decline steadily in frequency and by the end of the 19th century to be restricted almost entirely to the pronouns in subject form: nŏ, ne and ŏ.

This study was in itself inconclusive. The theory needs to be much more rigorously tested, other questions need to be asked, and other factors need to be taken into account, but it is not impossible that, if the methods used here are refined, they may suggest some arrangement of undated texts in chronological order.

##### Some General Remarks on the Language of Na Do-hyang's Novels

H. Ogarek-Ozof

Na Do-hyang (1902-27) lived and worked at the time when the Korean literary language was still uncodified, "in statu nascendi."

He started in 1921 as a member of a literary circle named "White Tide". In this period he wrote mainly sentimental novels in a most affected style. The sentences were very long and the author used many exclamatory expressions. From 1925 Na Do-hyang's novels became more realistic and the style of the writer changed too. The sentences became more compact and the author used more simple expressions.



Na Do-hyang used skilfully both modes of expressions, descriptive and expository. He was a master of the use of similes and metaphors. The dialogues of the heroes of his novels were written in the real colloquial language of the time. He used mainly pure Korean vocabulary; loan words from English or Japanese were used deliberately to characterize the language of a definite social group.

Through the process of development and enrichment of Na Do-hyang's language one can perceive the richness and potentiality of the Korean language of that time to describe and express all human feelings and features.

#### Chamanisme? Musok?

A. Guillemoz

Constatant que l'on désigne souvent, à tort, les mœurs des mudang par le terme chamanisme, l'auteur s'interroge sur la signification du terme chamanisme. Puis, se fondant sur les travaux récents publiés sur les Tonggousses, il essaye de comparer point par point quelques traits caractéristiques des chamanes tonggousses et des mudang de Corée. Cet exposé montre des similitudes, mais aussi une différence irréductible: si chamanes et mudang incorporent et maîtrisent les divinités, les esprits... Les mudang ne voyagent pas. Or, le voyage chamanique est l'une des caractéristiques fondamentales des chamanismes sibériens. Ceci permet de distinguer le chamanisme des musok, les mœurs des mudang.

#### New Archaeological Evidence

##### on the Introduction of Buddhism into Korea

Kim Byung-mo

It is generally believed that Buddhism was introduced to Korea (Ko-gu-ryo) in 727 AD by Shun-do from Chien-ch'in. This paper proposed that, according to present archaeological knowledge, the earliest absolute date for the introduction of Buddhism into Korea is 557 AD. This was concluded from analyzing the structure of the Tsao-ching roofs, common to the stone tombs in northern Korea.

The Tsao-ching roof (also called "lantern roof" or "coffered roof" by western scholars) is found in distinctively Buddhist structures, e.g., the Tun-huang and Yun-kang cave temples, and this structure is often accompanied by the lotus pattern - a renowned Buddhist symbol in the Far East.

In the tomb of Tong-shou at An-ak, Huang-hae-do, one of the stone tombs in Korea to be found with the Tsao-ching roof, the date 557 AD (the 13th year of Ying-ho) can be identified. Also in the tomb is a wall painting depicting the lotus pattern. It was concluded therefore that Tong-shou was undoubtedly converted to Buddhism during his lifetime. Considering his age at death, we can assume that there were Buddhists in the peninsula at least half a century earlier than history at present records.

#### Problems of the "Adjective" in Korean

Kih-Seong Kuh

No unanimity exists on many questions about word classes among Korean grammarians. The "adjective" is, however, one of the important word classes for most of them. It is normally classified into two categories: hyŏngyŏngsa and kwanhŏngsa. On closer consideration, it is not difficult to find out that there is no adjective in Korean, either hyŏngyŏngsa or kwanhŏngsa.

hŏin nun and nun hŏn hŏida are not identical with "white snow" and "the snow is white", because hŏin is a participle of hŏida. There is no adequate form of the adjective "white" in Korean. The argument that sae, yet, hŏt, mut, on and hŏn are typical Korean adjectives which are used only as attributes is absolutely not acceptable. These are all nouns, with the exception of hŏn, which is a participle form of hŏida.

#### The Traditional Korean Criminal Law

##### and the Adoption of the Western Law in Korea

Zong Uk Tjong

The basic conception of the law, its nature, making and application in the Yi Dynasty was strongly influenced by the Confucian ideology of the social order. In opposition to the Legalist conception of law, Confucianism regarded law merely as an instrument of government, whereas absolute primacy was given to virtue.

In the course of the 17th century Confucianism lost much of its original spirit, and began to degenerate into mere formalism and empty dogmatism. It was opposed by the "pragmatic school" (Sirhakp'a), which laid emphasis on practical utility and social welfare instead of virtue and self-discipline. Reforms of the social and economic system, which they proposed, were, however, suppressed by the ruling class.

After the opening of the country to western nations and reception of western ideals, the first modern codification of criminal statutes was enacted in 1905 (hyŏngpŏu taekŏn). Though formally a modern type of codification, its regulations were based to a great extent on traditional law.

When Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910, the Japanese Penal Code was applied directly in Korea, thus introducing the continental European, especially German, criminal law after which it was modelled. This Penal Code remained in force until a new Criminal Code came into force in 1953. This code basically followed German law, while adopting a few Anglo-American regulations. It must be noted, however, that, in spite of the western style legal system, the legal consciousness of the Korean people is still influenced by traditional thinking.

Le Développement de la Théorie Sirkhak :

La Littérature, les Arts et la Modernisation de la Corée

Yoo Won Dong

Sous les règnes des rois Yongjo et Chongjo, pendant la seconde moitié du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, apparut l'école Sirkhak. Les savants de cette école développèrent une théorie fondée sur la pratique et ils stimulèrent un courant philosophique et littéraire qui fut le point culminant de la renaissance des arts dans notre histoire. On peut citer de nombreux ouvrages de cette époque: Chong Yagyong recommandait, à l'époque, d'adopter une politique économique qui mettrait fin aux malversations des intermédiaires dans les provinces et qui encouragerait le commerce populaire.

Dans la seconde moitié du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, apparut aussi l'école philosophique Pukhak, école du Nord, qui a surtout étudié le développement du commerce et de l'industrie, et en particulier la société et l'économie de la dynastie chinoise des T'zing.

Cette période connut une floraison de littérature populaire. Des bateleurs, baladins ou saltimbanques créèrent un genre nouveau de théâtre à partir des contes folkloriques aux accents populaires, tels que Sim Ch'ong chon, Hanbu chon et Ch'unhyang chon. Les écrivains de l'époque traitent de sujets ayant pour thème la vie quotidienne et abandonnent l'imitation des romans chinois. Beaucoup de romans traitent tout simplement de l'amour entre un homme et une femme.

En peinture, la tendance populaire s'exprima très nettement. Les peintres célèbres comme Kim Hongdo et Sin Yunbok montrèrent la vie quotidienne du peuple. Leurs sujets furent des scènes d'école, de forgerons, de jeunes lutteurs, des femmes jouant à la balancoire, des laveuses, des vendeuses d'aleool. Ils abordèrent même le style humoristique dans des oeuvres décrivant des hommes se moquant des femmes. Ce style de peinture se différencie donc du style ancien et exprime l'individualisme et le créatisme contre les valeurs morales traditionnelles établies essentiellement sur le confucianisme.

Language Policy and Language Change in the DPRK

W. Sasse

In the DPRK language policy has resulted in the formulation of a new standard language that is designed to reflect the changes in the society along the lines of Kim Il Sung's works and party policies. Many elements in language policy are continuations or modifications of the policies and methods of the Han'gŭl Hakhoe during the Japanese occupation. The new standard language, called munhwadŭ, is reflected in the new Munhwad salbn (Pyongyang, 1973, c. 60,000 entries). A preliminary test of c. 1,200 words hints at the danger of a split in the Korean language at least in the lexicon, with the abolition of non-Sino-Korean loans and the reduction of Sino-Korean words (which are in any case written exclusively in

han'gŭl) in favour of newly coined words based on purely Korean roots. Language in the DPRK seems to be in a modelling process in a strongly nationalistic atmosphere, developments apparently now being along guidelines firmly set by the Academy of Social Sciences.

Korean, Japanese, Occitan, Catalan: Problems of Bilingualism

A. Fabre

This paper dealt with Japanese, French and Spanish on the one hand, being the "language of the power" in France and Spain and in Korea during the Japanese occupation, and, on the other hand, with Korean, Catalan and Occitan as the "regional" or "ethnic language" deprived of political power.

Its purpose was to show how, in a situation of danger of annihilation by the language of the power, an ethnic language finds ways of defence, viz.:-

- a linguistic and literary renaissance based on famed works by well known writers
- compiling of grammars, dictionaries and encyclopaedias in order to give a firm basis to the ethnic language
- constitution of academic bodies such as the Chosŏn Ohakhoe, doing research work on standardization of the ethnic language
- normalization of the orthography as a means to strengthen a standard ethnic language above the dialects

In the case of both Catalan and Korean, a sense of strong cultural and ethnic unity, as well as a long political and state tradition, played an important role in overcoming the dangers from the language of the power, but the lack of these decisive elements in the case of Occitan prevented this language from achieving standardization and overcoming dialectal factionalism.

This paper tried to show that in unrelated and far away political and cultural situations the linguistic responses to a linguistic and political conflict are the same.

Bemerkungen zur thematisch-rhematischen Struktur

des koreanischen Satzes

R. Huszcsza

Das Problem der thematisch-rhematischen Satzgliederung ist von vielen europäischeren, vor allem tschechischen (Vilém Mathesius und seine Schule), und amerikanischen Linguisten vielseitig untersucht worden. Auch in Sprachbereich des Fernen Ostens, z.B. des Chinesischen, Japanischen, Koreanischen und Vietnamesischen, scheinen solche Forschungen sehr interessant zu sein, besonders da diese Sprachen über ein morphologisches Mittel zur Kennzeichnung der thematisch-rhematischen Satzgliederung verfügen. Im Koreanischen dient dazu die bekannte Partikelopposition -nŭn/-ŭn : -ga/-i.

Eine nähere Betrachtung der koreanischen Sätze, in denen diese Partikeln die thematisch-rhematische Struktur kennzeichnen, zeigt, dass ihre Verteilung bei weitem nicht immer mit derjenigen der hervorhebenden Intonation zusammenfällt. Nach der Ansicht des Verfassers hat diese Intonation eine andere Funktion zu erfüllen, als die Partikeln; sie verleiht dem Thema oder dem Rhema einen sog. restriktiven Charakter. Die Partikel -*n*hn beehrt den Empfänger nur darüber, unter welches Schlagwort der Satzinhalt einzuordnen ist; die hervorhebende Intonation dagegen warnt ihn davor, das mit ihr versehene Satzglied irrendwie zu missverstehen.

#### Positional Inventories of Consonants and Their Contextual Reduction

Soc-Kion Tchen

The syllable in Korean has only two intrasyllabic positions for consonants - the explosive and implosive. The largest inventory of explosive consonants, which appears after a pause and between vowels, comprises 17 phonemes (5 lenis /p, t, s, t', c, k/, 5 fortis /p', t', c', k', k'/, 2 nasals /m, n/, and the semi-isolated /r/ and the isolated /h/); that of implosive consonants, appearing before a pause or the explosives /p', t', c', k'/, consists of 7 units (the archiphonemes /P, T, K/, the nasals /m, n, ŋ/ and the semi-isolated /r/). Each of these inventories undergoes partial reductions in the following contexts:

#### 1. Explosives

a. The opposition /n:/r/ is neutralized after the implosive /m, ŋ/, and after /r/; the archiphoneme /No/ is realised as [n] in the first context and as [l] in the second.

b. After the implosive /P, T, K/, the opposition between the lenis and fortis series is neutralized, and /m, n, r/ excluded. The inventory consists then of 10 units: the archiphonemes /Po, To, So, Co, Ko/, the aspirated /p', t', c', k'/ and the isolated /h/.

#### 2. The inventory of implosives comprises:

a. Before the explosives /Po, To, So, Co, Ko/, the 3 units /P, T, K/.

b. Before /m/, the 4 units /M, N, ŋ/, and /r/, and before /n/ the 3 units /M, N, ŋ/.

/r/ is an isolated phoneme with regard to the series, but not with the orders, for it belongs here to the central order, in which it has a close relation with /n/. Over an implosive and an explosive position in contact, one does not meet fragments like [l-n] or [n-r] but only the geminated [l-l] or [n-n]. The implosive part of these geminated fragments represents the neutralization of /n/ and /r/ (occurring mostly in Sino-Korean word formation), in which the realisation of archiphoneme /x/ depends on the following explosive consonant - as for example, in /kwax-rjɔk/ [kwɔlljɔk] ("power"), /kwax-ŋjɔm/ [kwannjɔm] ("concept"), etc.

#### A DIRECTORY OF KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

The arrangement below is first by country, and then, as appropriate, by city and institution, in alphabetical order. Individuals not attached to any institution in connection with their Korean studies are listed after the institutions.

If any institution was listed in the preliminary edition, by B.C. Bloomfield and Brian Hickman, of Library Resources for Korean Studies in Europe (London: School of Oriental and African Studies, 1978), this is indicated in this Directory by Library Resources. Library Resources will be revised in 1979.

At the end of this Newsletter, pages 55-57, there is an index of persons mentioned in both Newsletters No. 1 and No. 2. Publications given in the first Newsletter are not repeated here, and only publications of 1976 and later are included.

Copies of both Newsletter No. 1 and Library Resources are still available on request to the Editor of this Newsletter, who is grateful to all those who have supplied the information from which this Directory has been compiled, and would welcome any additions and corrections to it for publication in future.

#### AUSTRIA

##### Salzburg

Dr Lee Sang-Kyong (Wien) notes research work completed:

Han, Suk-Zong: Die Erzähler Franz Kafka und Rhi Sang, Ein Vergleich (Dissertation, Salzburg, 1976)

##### Wien

Institut für Japanologie  
Universität Wien  
A-1010 Wien 1  
Universitätsstrasse 7

##### Courses:

Korean for beginners and advanced students; information course on Korean studies; cultural history of Korea (irregular).

Research supervision is available for students writing theses related to Korea. See also Library Resources.

##### Publication:

Lee, Sang-Kyong: "Untersuchungen über Entwicklung und Wesen des Koreanischen Puppenspiels" (Wiener Völkerkundliche Mitteilungen, Bd 17/7/18, 1975/76, s. 11-40)

##### Research work in progress:

Kim, Chong-Hi: Die Rolle der Frau im Koreanischen Theater (Dissertation)

Lee, Sang-Kyong: Das Cheyong-Lied und das Cheyong Maskenspiel Ringhofer, Manfred: Japanische Assimilationspolitik gegenüber den Koreanern in Japan (1910-1945) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Osaka-Tu (Dissertation)

The Newsletter of the AKSE has also been requested by or for Dr Barbara Sperl and Dr Peter Pantzer at this address.



Individuals:

Mr Norbert Mosch (Mu Do Kwan School for Asian Martial Arts, Seidengasse 27, 1070 Wien) is studying language, history (especially of the martial arts) and religion.

The AKSE Newsletter has also been requested for or by:  
 PrÄulein Hannelore Jirak Emeritus Prof. Dr Alexander Slawik  
 A-1180 Wien A-1030 Wien  
 Hofstatygasse 27/8 Petnkotengasse 2-50

BRITAIN

In general at British universities undergraduate work may relate to Korea in BA theses or their equivalent at certain universities, and postgraduate students may be supervised at universities in writing master or doctoral theses which relate to Korea, but are essentially work within a discipline. The best facilities for private research are at London, Cambridge, Oxford and Durham.

Boston Spa British Library Lending Division  
 Boston Spa  
 Wetherby  
 West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ

This section of the British Library serves primarily to lend out scientific material to other libraries. See Library Resources. Librarian for Korean: Mr C.F. Foo-Kune.

Brighton The Institute of Development Studies  
 University of Sussex  
 Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RE  
 Prof. R.P. Dore writes:

"South Korea is one of four countries taking part in a study organized by Unesco and financed by funds in trust provided by the South Korean National Commission for Unesco. Scholars in each country have carried out case study research into factors affecting the success of community development plans. The research followed a common pattern in all four countries and the reports, with a comparative introduction, will be published by Unesco."

For the library at Brighton, see Library Resources.

Cambridge  
 The University Library Faculty of Oriental Studies  
 Cambridge CB 9DR Sidgwick Avenue  
 Cambridge CB5 9DA

See Library Resources for both these institutions.  
 The Secretary of the Faculty Board writes:

"One of our University Teaching Officers, Mr T.H.Barrett, has included mention of certain developments in Korean Neo-Confucianism in the context of a general enquiry about the evolution of certain philosophical concepts in the Far East."

Dr Laurence E.R. Picken (Jesus College) has read a paper to the Royal Musical Association on musical scores in Siyong Hyangak jo and Seljong Sillok; parts of Jonathan Condit's thesis (see Newsletter No. 1) will be published in Musica Asiatica, vol. 11; the Ethnomusicological Audio-Visual Archive of the Faculty of Music has video-tapes of performances by Korean musicians and of lectures by Dr Condit; Mme Yi Chae-suk will participate in the Leverhulme Ethnomusicology project from February to July, 1979.

Publication:

L.E.R. Picken: "The Korean hoddŕi - a double reed, cylindrical pipe of stripped bark, with or without finger-holes - and its Pan-Eurasian parallels" (Festschrift for Dr Chang Sa-hun, Articles on Asian Music. Seoul: The Korean Musicological Society, 1976, pp. 297-312.)

Durham School of Oriental Studies  
 University of Durham  
 Elvet Hill  
 Durham DH1 5TH

The University Library, Oriental Section, is at the same address, see Library Resources. Librarians: Miss L.E. Forbes and Dr S.V.R. Char.

Mr R.L. Pratt, Spalding Lecturer in Chinese Language and Civilisation, spent 15 weeks in Korea, March-June, 1978, purchasing books for the library, furthering his researches into Korean history and music, especially Chinese cultural transmission to Silla and Koryŕ, and continuing preparations for the 1979 Oriental Music Festival at Durham.

Mr A.C. Barnes, Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language and Civilisation, has an interest in Korean historical linguistics. Dr J.A.Beckford, Senior Lecturer in Sociology, is working on modern religious movements in Japan and Korea.

Miss Judith Cherry is studying language and librarianship at Seoul National University from April, 1978.

The Music School  
 University of Durham  
 Palace Green  
 Durham DH1 5RL

Mr R.C. Provine, Lecturer in Music, is presenting his PhD thesis on music of Chinese origin performed in sacrificial rites in 15th century Korea at Harvard, and intends next to make a study of Akhak Kwebdŕm.

Edinburgh  
 New College  
 University of Edinburgh  
 The Mound  
 Edinburgh EH1 2LX

The Revd J.H. Grayson expects to complete a PhD thesis on "The Formation Periods of Buddhism and Christianity in Korea" in the summer of 1979 (supervisors: the Revd Dr F. Whaling, specialist in Hinduism, and Dr W. Dolby, in Chinese studies, with a special interest in Buddhism).



Glasgow

Department of Psychology  
University of Glasgow  
Adam Smith Building  
Glasgow G12 8RT

Dr H. Morzbach, whose interest is in socio-psychological differences, particularly in non-verbal communication, between Japan and the west, also visits Korea in order to gain a broader Asian perspective.

Hull

Department of Economic and Social History  
University of Hull  
Hull HU6 7RX

A number of courses in the department have a Far Eastern component, and Mr A.R. Michell visited Korea in the summer of 1978 with a view to extending the reference of his courses in development economics to Korea.

Leeds

Department of Sociology  
The University of Leeds  
Leeds LS2 9JT

Mr A.R. Foster-Carter of the department has an interest in the social structures and functioning of North Korea.

London

Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books  
The British Library  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DG

Language specialist: Dr Miriam Chung. The full extent of the Korean holdings of this library has not yet been clearly published. Courant's Bibliographic Corfenne lists the books which had been identified as Korean in the 1890s. This department has probably acquired about 5,000 volumes in Korean since the 1960s, and the State Paper Room has materials sent on government to government exchange from both North and South Korea. Mrs Yu-ying Brown has lately been especially interested in early Korean printing, and has begun compilation of a catalogue, with detailed descriptions, of about 100 antiquarian Korean books in the library.

London School of Economics and Political Science  
University of London  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE

Mr Dae-yeol Ku is writing a PhD thesis on the March 1st Movement and British reactions to Japanese policy in Korea and Manchuria (supervisor: Dr I.H. Nish, Reader in International History in the University of London).

School of Oriental and African Studies  
University of London  
Malet Street  
London WC1E 7HP

Courses in Korean language and literature are given for undergraduates as options in the 3rd and 4th years in the BA in Chinese and the BA in Japanese. Language courses are given

at various levels for non-degree students and advanced reading classes are held. Interdepartmental and Extra-mural courses and seminars relate to Korea from time to time.

The literature course (seminars on topics in literature) which is part of the MA Area Studies (Far East) aims to give a background from literature to social and political history. Supervision for research students is regularly available in literature, and, when feasible, in other subjects also.

Dr W.E. Skillend, Reader in Korean in the University of London, conducts the courses above, with part-time Korean assistance, and provides supervision in language and literature. His main research interests in literary history to about 1910. His series of reviews of books in English about Korea, "Reading About Korea," was published in the Bulletin of the Anglo-Korean Society, nos. 25-29, 1976-1978.

Dr R.F. Ash, Lecturer in Economics, whose main interest is in Chinese agriculture, is developing an interest in the economy of Korea.

Dr D.C. Bennett, Lecturer in Phonetics and Linguistics, writes: "Korean is one of the languages being examined in the Department of Phonetics and Linguistics as part of a project devoted to a computer implementation of stratificational phonology. A major objective of the project is to investigate the interrelationship between 'realisational structure' — which relates (abstract) phonological units to their (concrete) phonetic manifestations — and the 'phonotactics', which describes the structure of syllables and other phonological units. The consonantal alternations of Korean are of particular interest in this connection, since the alternative realizations are to a large extent tied to different positions in the syllable."

Prof. W. Watson, Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology in the University of London, and Head of the Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, and Miss M. Medley, Curator of the Foundation, both have an interest in Korean art and archaeology. Prof. Watson visited Korea in 1977.

Mrs Won-sook Ku is the present Korean assistant. Her own interest is in problems of literary influence.

Comparison between Korean and Japanese was an interest of Dr H.D.B. Clarke. He has left London to take up an appointment in Sydney, Australia, but a successor has been appointed, Dr C. Seeley, and it is hoped that this subject will again form part of the BA course in Japanese from January, 1979.

For postgraduate students Sym Myong-ho and Kim Mok Yang, see Newsletter No. 1.

Mr Kim Jang-choon is working mainly at SOAS on British diplomatic attitudes towards Russian and Japanese activities in Korea, 1882-1910, towards a PhD at Birmingham University (supervisor: Prof. J.A.S. Greville, School of History).

For the library, see Library Resources. Librarians for Korean: Mr B.F. Hickman, Mr A. Hall. Mr D.E. Hall compiles the Union Catalogue of Asian Publications in Great Britain, which includes Korean publications.

Oxford  
Bodleian Library  
Oxford OX1 3BG

The Bodleian is the University Library of Oxford, see Library Resources. Mr J.M. Bunn will be revising Library Resources. Mr A.D.S. Roberts has been responsible for building up the Korean collection here.

The Far East Centre  
St Anthony's College  
Oxford

The centre has an interest in modern Korean history.

The Oriental Institute  
Pusey Lane  
Oxford OX1 2LE

The degree of D.Phil. was awarded in July 1978 to Byung-mo Kim (St John's College) for his thesis: "Aspects of Brick and Stone Tomb Construction in China and South Korea, Ch'in to Silla Period." For the library, see Library Resources.

Sheffield  
Centre of Japanese Studies  
Sheffield University  
Sheffield S10 2TN

Mr A.H. Ion has completed his PhD thesis (supervisor Dr G. Daniels) on "British and Canadian Missionaries in the Japanese Empire, 1905-1925," which has a section dealing with Korea. He has a general interest in Christian and nationalist movements and Japanese colonialism in Korea, and has published:

"British and Canadian Missionaries' Attitudes to Japanese Colonialism in Korea, 1910-1925" (Proceedings of the British Association for Japanese Studies, Vol. 1, 1976, Part One, History and International Relations, ed. P. Lowe, Sheffield, 1976)

"British and Canadian Missionaries and the March 1st 1919 Movement" (Hokkaido Law Review, Hokkaido University, Dec. 1977)

Mr M. Weiner, an MA student, is researching into Korean minorities in Japan.

Department of Political Theory and Institutions  
University of Sheffield  
Sheffield S10 2TN

Mr M.S. Kwon expects to finish by the end of 1978 a PhD thesis on British policy towards Korea from the 1880s to 1910 (supervisor: Dr K.W. Walkins).

Individual research:

Mr Gompertz's paper "Korean Inlaid Lacquer of the Koryŏ Period" will be published in the Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society. Bp Rutt is continuing his work on hanmun, with a particular interest at present in Yi Kyubo.

Addresses: Mr G.St.G.M.Gompertz The Rt Revd C.R. Rutt  
Four Points Cottage 32 Falmouth Road  
Aldworth Truro  
Reading Berks Cornwall TR1 2HX

Bratislava  
Department of Oriental Studies  
Slovak Academy of Sciences  
Klemensova 19  
884 16 Bratislava

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague  
Katedra Asie a Afriky Oriental Institute  
Charles University Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences  
Celetná 20 Léženská 5  
110 00 Praha 1 110 00 Praha 1 - Malá Strana

Naprstke Museum  
Betlemske nam 1  
110 00 Praha 1

Dr V. Pucek, of Charles University, was awarded the degree of CSc. for his thesis "Korean 'New Novels' in connection with the enlightenment and reform movements" in June 1978. He and Dr J. Genzor, of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, have published jointly a volume of translations of Korean myths and legends.

The Oriental Institute, Prague, has about 5,000 Korean books and many journals. For Charles University Library, see Library Resources. Dr Libuse Bohackova, at the Naprstke Museum, has an interest in Korean studies.

DENMARK

Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies  
Kejsergade 2  
DK-1155 Copenhagen K

Dr Shin Huy Dong is responsible for Korean studies. See Library Resources.

FINLAND

Department of Asian and African Studies  
University of Helsinki  
Vuorikatu 3 A 15  
SF-00100 Helsinki 10

Mr J. Lietonen gives an elementary language course and an introduction to Korean Culture. Prof. Dr Pentti Aalto has an interest in the comparison of Korean with Altaic languages. For the University Library, see Library Resources.

FRANCE

Toutes les institutions sont situées à Paris.

Département des manuscrits orientaux  
Bibliothèque nationale  
58 rue de Richelieu  
75084 Paris Cedex 02

Voir Library Resources. Mme Song de Costa et Mme Christine Rageau, attachées à cette bibliothèque, ont participé à la conférence de l'AKSE en 1978.  
Article sous presse: Park Byungsen: L'expédition française en Corée à la fin du XIXe siècle.

Centre d'études coréennes du  
Collège de France  
22 avenue du Président Wilson  
75110 Paris

Ce centre est un organisme de recherche et de publication dirigé par M. Li Ogg, maître-assistant à l'Université de Paris VII. Il possède aussi une bibliothèque.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique  
15, quai Anatole-France  
75007 Paris

Cet organisme n'est qu'indirectement en rapport avec les études coréennes, par le contrôle qu'il exerce sur l'activité scientifique de plusieurs de personnes mentionnées dans le présent directory: MM. Tcheu Soc-Kiou et Daniel Bouchez, tous deux chargés de recherche, ainsi que M. Marc Orange et Mlle Hugnette Rousset.

Publication sous presse:

Daniel Bouchez, Une vue néoconfucéenne de la littérature  
M. Bouchez était invité en Corée, août 1978, pour un symposium sur T'oegey et le néoconfucianisme.

Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales  
54 boulevard Raspail  
75006 Paris

Chargé de conférences: M. Chung Sung-bae, Problèmes politiques de la Corée moderne et contemporaine.  
(Voir explications ci-dessous à EPHE.)

Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes  
48 rue des Ecoles  
75005 Paris

Cette institution (EPHE), ainsi que la précédente (EHSS), offre des "conférences" (séminaires) hebdomadaires sur les sujets très spécialisés. Elle est divisée en sections administrativement indépendantes. L'EHSS (ci-dessus) est son ancienne "Vie section." Aucune section, pas plus que l'EHSS, ne dispose d'une chaire, appelée "direction d'études," en coréologie. Mais certaines sections invitent des spécialistes à donner des conférences régulières.

IVe section (Histoire et philologie)

Chargés de conférences:

M. Tcheu Soc-Kiou, Linguistique structurale  
M. Daniel Bouchez, Histoire et philologie coréennes  
Ve section (Sciences des religions)

Chargé de conférences:

M. Li Ogg, Religions de la Corée  
Quelques élèves de la IVe et de la Ve section de l'EPHE ont assisté à la réunion de l'AKSE en 1978: Mme M. de Bure, Les Rév. Seo Seong-won et Youn Byeong-shik.

Missions Etrangères de Paris  
128 rue de Bac  
75007 Paris

Les archives de cette société missionnaire contiennent de nombreux documents sur les débuts de l'Eglise catholique en Corée. Le R.P. Jean-Michel Cuny, qui appartient cette société, a assisté à la conférence de l'AKSE en 1978.

Musée Guimet  
6 place d'Iéna  
75116 Paris

Dans ce musée, Mlle A. Hauchecorne et M. F. Macouin s'intéressent aux études coréennes. La bibliothèque conserve quelques livres coréens anciens.

Section de coréen de l'INALCO  
Université de Paris III  
2 rue de Lille  
75007 Paris

Professeur titulaire: M. André Fabre. Chargés de cours: Mme Sungja Fabre, Mlle Lee Byungjou. Quelques élèves de cet institut ont assisté à la réunion de l'AKSE en 1978: Mme B. Dodin, M. J. Kyburz, Mlle M-R. Morin.

Enseignement: trois ans de cours sur la structure de la langue, en conversation, lecture (textes historiques) et expression écrite. Des cours de linguistique générale sont aussi offerts aux étudiants de chinois, de japonais et de coréen. Il existe des séminaires pour les candidats au doctorat.

Concernant la bibliothèque de l'INALCO (l'abréviation usuelle pour l'Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, ancienne Ecole de Langues Orientales Vivantes), voir Library Resources. Cette bibliothèque est celle qui est indiquée par le sigle "LOV" dans la Bibliographie Coréenne de M. Courant. La responsable du fonds coréen est Mme Y. Bouchez.

Publications et travaux en cours:

- A. Fabre, Les formes citatives en coréen moderne (Cahiers de Linguistique d'Asie Orientale, No. 5, Mars 1975, pp. 12-24)
- " Termes de parenté en coréen moderne (sous presse)
- " Les suffixes verbaux en coréen moderne (en cours, thèse de doctorat d'état)
- " Manuel pour la méthode audio-visuelle de coréen (en cours)
- " Grammaire coréenne (en cours)
- " Dictionnaire coréen-français des caractères chinois (en cours)
- " Deux mille phrases de Séoul (en cours)
- S. Fabre, L'accent du coréen moderne (en cours, thèse de 3e cycle)
- B-J. Lee, Analyse des consonnes du coréen (en cours, thèse de 3e cycle)



Section d'études coréennes  
UER d'Asie Orientale  
Université de Paris VII  
2 Place Jussieu  
75005 Paris

Directeur: M. Li Ogg, maître-assistant. Chargés de cours: M. D. Bouchez, M. Orange, Yoo Won Dong, A. Guillemoz, Kim Yongsoŋ, Léo Lee et Woo Chul-Koo.

## Enseignements:

Préparation au Diplôme d'études universitaires générales (DEUG) en 2 ans: grammaire (théorie et travaux pratiques), analyse et traduction, expression orale, géographie et civilisation, religions, histoire moderne et contemporaine.

Préparation à la licence: littérature classique, moderne et contemporaine, problèmes de traduction, textes de presse, linguistique, bibliographie, histoire ancienne et médiévale.

Maîtrise: Sino-coréen, méthodes de recherche en coréano-logie, rédaction d'un mémoire.

Préparation au doctorat: des séminaires spéciaux sont organisés.

## Publications et travaux en cours:

A. Guillemoz, Dieux, croyances et cultes d'un village de pêcheurs coréens (en cours, thèse de doctorat de 3e cycle)

Li Ogg, Littérature coréenne (dans Histoires des Littératures; Encyclopédie de la Pléiade, n° éd. vol. 1, sous presse)

" Koguryŏ-Mi wangwi kyeshŋ (sous presse)

" Questions relatives à ŏsŏn (en préparation)

Pak Sie-hyun, Contribution à l'étude des particules -nŋn/-ŋn et -ga/-l en coréen contemporain (Doctorat de 3e cycle, juillet 1978)

Woo Chul-Koo, Relations diplomatiques franco-coréennes de la fin du XIXe siècle (thèse en préparation)

" Müllendorff et la fonte de monnaie en Corée (article sous presse)

G. Ziegelmeyer, Exploitation économique de la Corée par le Japon moderne de 1876 à 1945 (mémoire de maîtrise, juin 1978)

Concernant la bibliothèque, voir Library Resources.

M. L. Vandermeersch, F. Martin et Shirasaka Yasutori ont demandé à recevoir le Newsletter de l'AKSE.

Université de Paris X  
(adresse non signalée)

Chargé de cours: M. Marc Orange, Introduction aux domaines japonais et coréens.

Personne individuelle: M. Jacques Amirault

8 rue de Poissy  
75005 Paris

## GERMANY

Berlin (East) Asien-Afrika-Abteilung der  
Deutschen Staatsbibliothek  
DDR-1086 Berlin  
Unter den Linden 8  
Postfach 1512

See Library Resources. Mrs Helga Keller is responsible for the Korean books.

Sektion Asienwissenschaften der  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
104 Berlin  
Hermann-Natern-Str. 54

Dr R. Rentner studies Korean literature at this university. A copy of the Newsletter of the AKSE was also requested for Miss Buche Kim at this address.

Berlin (West) Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz  
Postfach 1407  
Potsdamerstr. 33  
D-1000 Berlin 30

See Library Resources. Dr D. Eikemeier (Bochum) writes:

"It is little known that a very good and large collection of Korean books, ancient and modern, is kept in West Berlin. This collection may well be the largest of its kind in all Europe. It is particularly rich in periodicals and in North Korean publications. The custodian welcomes any suggestions as to books to be bought, and will do his best to provide them as quickly as possible. The library also publishes a periodical on new acquisitions, which, of course, also contains Korean materials, and which is in fact an annotated bibliography of recent publications. This periodical may be received free of charge. All requests should be addressed to Mr Tai Yong Oon at the library."

Copies of the Newsletter of the AKSE have also been requested by or for:

Ostasiatisches Seminar Fu Berlin	Prof. Dr B. von Ragué Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst
D-1 Berlin 35	Staatliche Museen
Podbielskiallee 42	Takustrasse 40
	D 1000 Berlin 35

Bochum Abteilung für Ostasienswissenschaften der  
Ruhr-Universität Bochum  
Postfach 10 21 48  
D 4650 Bochum

Academic Staff: Prof. Dr B. Lewin Dr D. Eikemeier  
Dr W. Sasse Dr Hyogmyon Kwon

## Teaching:

First and second years: language course "Introduction to Korean" (based on Bruno Lewin and Tschong Dae Kim: Einführung in die Koreanische Sprache, 2nd ed., 1976, and a subsequent volume to be published soon), introduction to Korean

literature and language, Korean history and conditions in present-day Korea, and introduction to Korean studies.

Third and fourth years: introduction to hanmun, reading courses at intermediate level, selected readings from Korean literature, ancient and modern.

Postgraduate studies: seminars on topics taken from literature, language, history and folk religion.

The learning of pre-modern Chinese and/or modern Japanese is obligatory.

Current research comprises a project which is to lead to an etymological dictionary of Korean, and inquiry into North Korean language policies, work on a second language volume (v. supra), and research on rural associations.

For the library, see Library Resources.

Publications:

D. Eikemeier: "Villages and Quarters as Instruments of Local Control in Yi Dynasty Korea" (T'oung Pao, vol. LXII, livres 1-3, 1976, pp. 71-110)

Hyogmyon Kwon: Basic Chinese-Korean Character Dictionary (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1978)

B. Lewin: "Japanese and Korean. The Problems and History of a Linguistic Comparison" (Journal of Japanese Studies, vol. 2, no. 2, 1976, pp. 389-412)

"Der Koreanische Anteil am Werden Japans (Opladen: Rheinisch-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vorträge G 215, 1976)

"Yamato and Paekche - Language Contacts in Early Japanese History" (Symposium on the Historical Relationships of Japanese and Korean, University of Hawaii, 1977)

"ed.: Lee Ki-moon, Geschichte der koreanischen Sprache [Kor.: (Kaejŏng) Kuŏsa kaesŏl], translated: D. Eikemeier, A. Huwe, T. Kim, B. Lewin, T. Paek, W. Sasse, A. Schmid, K. Walzock. (Wiesbaden, 1977)

Bochumer Jahrbuch für Ostasienforschung is published by this department, see Newsletter No. 1. All enquiries for this publication should be addressed to:

Verlag Dr N. Brockmeyer  
Postfach 428  
D 4630 Bochum

Mr Norbert R. Adami, of the Department of Indology and Indogermanic Studies, writes:

Meine Arbeit über Korea konzentriert sich auf zwei Schwerpunkte: 1) die ursprüngliche Religion Koreas und ihre Beziehungen zu den Religionen Sibiriens; 2) die frühesten Kontakte zwischen Europa und Korea unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der russisch-koreanisch Beziehungen.

Publikationen:

"General Prževal'skiĭ's Bericht über Korea und die Koreaner" (Übers. aus dem Russ.). (Koreanische Studien, 2. Jg., Heft 3, Sept. 1977, S. 1-15)

"Die italienische Koreaforschung" (enthält Bibliographie der italienische Korealiteratur) (Koreanische Studien, 3. Jg., Heft 2, 1978)

"Geschichte der russisch-orthodoxen Mission in Korea" (soll in Koreanische Studien Anfang 1979 erscheinen)

Abgesehen von obigen Aufsätzen habe ich eine Bibliographie der russischen Literatur über Korea und zur Koreanistik (etwa 2500 Titel) erarbeitet, welche demnächst erscheint im Verlag Dr Ludwig Reichert, Wiesbaden.

Laufende und geplante Arbeiten:

Ein allgemein gehaltenen Einführungswerk über Korea (mit Herrn Dirk Fündling); eine längere Studie über den Beginn der koreanisch-italienischen Beziehungen; ein Vergleich einer koreanischen Fischeriedlung mit einer tungusischen Fischeriedlung am Ochotskischen Meer.

Bonn

Abteilung für Koreanistik  
Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen  
bei der Universität Bonn  
D-5300 Bonn  
Adenauerallee 102

Courses for undergraduates and non-degree students:

Korean for beginners and for advanced students; reading of modern texts; composition; conversation for advanced students; Chinese characters in Korean; introduction to Korean studies; contemporary history. Offered also for candidates for Diplomprüfung für Koreanisch. All teaching is by Dr Kih-Seong Kuh.

For the library, see Library Resources. The Sejong Library is planning: Hunmin jeongeum, transl. R. Tschert and Wolfgang Franz (to be published summer, 1978, Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden); a bibliography of Korean studies in German by K.S. Kuh and others; "An Essay on the Problems of Korean Grammar" by K.S. Kuh (to be published autumn, 1978, in the collection of theses in honour of Dr H. Zacher, ed. J. Kreiner).

Publications:

K.S. Kuh: "Rezeption der lebenden deutschen Schriftsteller in Korea" (D. Papenfuss, J. String, ed.: Rezeption der deutschen Gegenwartsliteratur im Ausland, Stuttgart, 1976, pp. 177-182)

P. Bialas, tr.: Die Verfassung der Republik Korea (Translation Series of the Sejong Library, volume 1, Wiesbaden, 1977)  
Mr A.D. Domschke from this university attended the 1978 Conference of the AKSE.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft  
5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1  
Kennedyallee 40

Dr W. Treue writes:

"Ich möchte Ihnen mitteilen, dass ich selbst zwar nicht Koreanist bin, wohl aber hier, in der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft - der zentralen Selbstverwaltungsorganisation der deutschen Wissenschaft - im Rahmen der Orientalistik auch die

Koreanistik zu betreiben habe. Die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft fördert die Forschung in ihrer gesamten Breite - von der Theologie bis hin zum Maschinenbau - und hat es stets als eine ihrer besonderen Verpflichtungen empfunden, auch den kleinen Forschern zu helfen, deren Etats zumeist die Durchführung grösserer Aufgaben im Rahmen eines Institutes kaum noch erlauben."

Frankfurt

Institut für Orientalische und  
Ostasiatische Philologie  
Sektion Japanologie und  
Südostasienwissenschaften  
Dankstrasse 4-6  
6000 Frankfurt/M 1

Dr W.S. Roske-Cho writes:

"Professor Otto Karow, who once held courses on the Korean language, will not be teaching at the university from the coming semester. We have only two language courses, one 90-minute session each per week."

Freiburg

Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches  
und Internationales Strafrecht  
D-7800 Freiburg im Breisgau  
Günterstalstrasse 72

For the library, see Library Resources.

Dr Zong Uk Tjong writes:

"It is intended to widen the scope of research in Korean Law at the MPI considerably in the near future. The development of Korean Law will be included in a research project on the impact of Western Law in Far Eastern countries carried out by myself.

"Recently a doctoral dissertation on the relationship between State and Church in Korea has been completed by Mr Chong-Ko Choi. Mr Choi, a graduate of Seoul National University, has carried out research at the Institute of Legal Philosophy and Canon Law at the University of Freiburg."

Prof. Dr Koo-chin Kang of this Institute attended the 1978 Conference of the AKSE.

Göttingen

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen  
Wilhelmsplatz 1  
3400 Göttingen

Mr Lie Hin wrote a personal letter to the Editor, from which the following main points concerning Korean studies at the University have been extracted:

There is an elementary language course at the University, and its library has the status of "special area collection library" for Korean language and literature in West Germany. Mr Lie is in charge of both of these.

His personal interest is in the Tungusic languages and the relationship of Korean to them. He has in print an article: "Die Benennungen der Udihe - Ein Beitrag zur historischen und ethnographischen Untersuchung über den Volkstamm Udihe"

(Tungusica, Bd. 1, Wiesbaden), and is preparing "Chap'ishn, 'Boot am Birkenrinden' - Ein tungusisches Wort im Mittel-Koreanischen" and "Die Berichte des Sin Ch'unghil 'König Kijong togil' - Ein koreanisches Material zur Frühgeschichte der Mandschu." His long-term projects are for bibliographies and other reference works on Tungusic and Korean studies.

Hamburg

Dokumentationszentrum für die Neuen  
Religionen Koreas  
Hamburgisches Museum für Völkerkunde  
Biederstrasse 14  
D 2000 Hamburg 15

Dr G. Prunner has full information on this centre available in English and German. See also Library Resources. Mr Cho Hung-youn of this museum attended the 1978 AKSE Conference.

Publication:

G. Prunner: "Schamanistische Götterbilder im Hamburgischen Museum für Völkerkunde (1. Teil)" (Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Völkerkunde Hamburg, Neue Folge Band 7, 1977, pp. 101-144)

Dr Prunner also gave the Editor the following name and address, but an enquiry there has not produced any response:

Mr Oh Myong-ho, Lecturer in Korean  
Seminar für Sprache und Kultur Chinas  
Universität Hamburg  
Von-Melle Park 6  
D 2000 Hamburg 15

Institut für Asienkunde  
Rothenbaumchaussee 52  
D 2000 Hamburg 15

Dr M.Y. Cho has been editing North Korea Quarterly at this Institute since 1974. See Library Resources.

Heidelberg

Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches  
Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht  
Berliner Str. 48  
D-6900 Heidelberg

Dr Iur. R. Heuser, research fellow in this Institute, has an interest in Korean constitutional law and its history.

Kunsthistorisches Institut  
der Universität Heidelberg  
Ostasiatische Abteilung  
Seminarstrasse 4  
69 Heidelberg

Emeritus Professor Dr D. Seckel writes:

"I initiated a course in Korean art history at Heidelberg University. One student is now preparing her PhD (Dr Phil.) thesis: Miss Pak Young-sook; her subject is "Buddhist Painting in Korea" (to be specialised). She published an article on a Buddhist picture in Oriental Art, Vol. 25, No. 1, Spring, 1977. (Note: Library Resources gives a title for this article.)



## Publication:

D. Seckel: "Some Characteristics of Korean Art - Preliminary Remarks" (Oriental Art, Vol. 23, No. 1, Spring, 1977, pp. 52-61)

Kiel

Deutsche Korea-Studiengruppe  
GfHeborgring 33  
2300 Kiel 1

Dr Kim Youn-soo has apologized for other commitments having prevented him from preparing an entry on his group's work for this Directory, but full details have been given in Newsletter No. 1 and Library Resources. Mr H. Brezinsky and Miss Young-ja Kun are also given as at this group.

München

Seminar für Ostasiatische Kultur- und  
Sprachwissenschaft  
Trautenwolfstrasse 3  
8 München 40

Courses for undergraduates and non-degree students, 1977-78: Modernes Koreanisch; Koreanischer Konversationskurs; der Einfluss des Christentums auf das Werk von Chdn Yöngt'aek; Einführung in die Hilfsmittel der Koreanistik. 1978-79: Einführung in die koreanische Sprache; leichte sinokoreanische Texte; einfachere Texte zur Landeskunde Koreas.

There are two libraries with Korean and Western publications for Korean studies, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the Korean Library of the Institut für Ostasienkunde. Altogether the number of books may be about 3,500. These two libraries are enough for basic courses in Korean studies, but are missing especially journals, periodicals, etc.

## Research work in progress:

Dae-Hyun Yang: "Waffenstillstandsverhandlung in Korea - Zeitraum 1951-53. Eine multiperspektivische Konstellationsanalyse" (doctoral dissertation)

Ki-whang Yun: "Die Rolle der Friedenlinie im Normalisierungsprozess der Beziehungen zwischen Korea und Japan in der Nachkriegszeit" (doctoral dissertation)

Jin-Gil Park: "Probleme der kontrastiven koreanischen und deutschen Grammatik unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Wortstellung" (doctoral dissertation)

Albrecht Huwe: "P'yehö und Paekho: Zwei frühmoderne Literaturzeitschriften Koreas und ihre literarischen Symbole" (doctoral dissertation)

## Publications:

Puk Chu Chon: Die Korea- und Ausenpolitik der Republik Korea seit dem Sturz Syngman Rhees 1960-1976. Eine Analyse des innen- und ausenpolitischen Bezugssystems der ROK unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Formulierung und Ausföhrung der korea- und ausenpolitischen Zielkonzeptionen (München, 1977)

Gottfried-Karl Kindermann: Inter-system détente in Germany and Korea - a comparative evaluation (München, 1976)

Kyu-Hwa Chung: Vergleichende Studien zum Naturalismus in Deutschland und in Korea (Bonn, 1976)

## Forthcoming publications:

Kyung-Nam Paik: Korea und Japan zwischen den Mächten des Nordwest-Pazifik. Ursprünge und Problemstrukturen des koreanisch-japanischen Normalisierungsabkommens von 1965 (doctoral dissertation 1977)

Klaus Rodenburg: Konfrontationen und Dialoge: Problemstrukturen der Teilung Koreas - eine Analyse der koreanischen gegenseitigen bilateralen Süd-Nord-Verhandlungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der inneren Situation der Periode 1970-1977 (doctoral dissertation 1978)

Tuk Chu Chon: "Der Fall Koreakrise" in Zwischen Krieg und Kapitulation. Eine Analyse der amerikanischen Ausenpolitik im westpazifischen Raum, 1950-1973. (hrsg. Gottfried-Karl Kindermann, Kai Schellhorn, Chon Tuk Chu)

Youn-Soon Kim: Die Beziehungen der Dichtung Hermann Hesses zu Ostasien - Rezeption, Einflüsse und Parallelen (doctoral dissertation 1978)

Albrecht Huwe: Hödrthi nu: Das erste moderne Prosastück Koreas und seine Stellung in der koreanischen Literaturgeschichte (MA 1976)

Mr K. Kotzias of this university is particularly interested in the history of map-making in Korea.

Individuals:

Lt. Col. (Ret.) R. Gooßmann  
Gaillestrasse 80  
D-5300 Bonn 2

Interests: politics, polity, culture, economics and military affairs of the time of King Kojong. His publications include: "Das Postwesen Alt-Koreas" (Koreanische Studien, Heft 3, Jg. 2, September 1977, s. 16-27)

Dr Alka Gupta  
32 Florenzer Strasse  
5 Köln 71

Dr Gupta has not yet been able to resume her interest in modern history begun in Korea, but writes that her book India and the UN Peacekeeping Activities has been published.

Copies of the Newsletter of the AKSE have also been requested by or for:

Prof. Dr E. Beuchelt  
Psychologisches Institut I der Universität Köln  
Haedekampstr. 2  
D 5000 Köln 41

Prof. Dr E. Wagner  
Schriftleitung der ZDMG  
Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft  
Otto-Behagel-str. 10  
D 6300 Lahn-Giessen

HUNGARY

Copies of the AKSE Newsletter have been requested for:

Prof. S. Aladar  
Budapest 1  
Attila Str. 16

ITALY

Istituto Universitario Orientale  
Seminario di Studi Asiatici  
Piazza San Giovanni Maggiore 50  
80154 Napoli

Courses in Korean language and literature are given by Prof. V. Anselmo and Mr Park Sun-jae, and on contemporary history of Asia, including Korea, by Prof. P. Santangelo. Courses on the history and civilisation of the Far East by Prof. A. Tamburello and on juridical and social institutions of Asia by Prof. F. Mazzei also refer marginally to Korea.

Prof. Anselmo writes:

"Until now only one student wrote a final paper on a Korean subject (Yun Shodo). Major publications in the past are by Prof. M. Mucchioli (on history of Korea and literature), by Prof. Tamburello (literature, plus anthology), about a dozen articles by me (mainly on linguistics and history), and three by Prof. Santangelo. Our library has about 400 books on literature, language, history and the arts."

NETHERLANDS

Leiden  
Centrum voor Japanologie en Koreanistiek  
Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden  
Rapenburg 129-151  
2511 GM Leiden

Courses: Modern Korean, grammar, reading, and conversation, on three levels. Classical Korean (ranging from hyangga to Sim Ch'ŏn chŏn). Hannun. Reading of source materials for advanced research students. Introduction to Korean culture.

Teaching and research staff: Prof. Dr F. Vos, Drs W. J. Boot, Drs B.C.A. Walraven, Drs M.L.M. Tjoa, Mrs S.J. Lamers-Shin.

See also Library Resources.

Publications:

F. Vos: Liefde rond, liefde vierkant (Amsterdam: Meulenhoff Nederland bv, 1978) (see also Newsletter No. 1)  
B.C.A. Walraven: "Beelden van het oude Korea" (Verre Naasten Naderbi, XII, 1, pp. 25-52)

Drs J.C. Bleijerveld of the University Library and Mr Lee Kun-ho of the Centre attended the 1978 Conference of the AKSE. The Newsletter of the AKSE has also been requested by or for Drs E.G. Poortier of the Centre and:

Drs W.R. van Gulik  
Dept Japan and Korea  
Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde  
Steenstraat 1a  
Leiden

Drs K.W. Lim  
Boerhaavelaan 102  
Leiden

Prof. Dr H.A. van Oort  
Seebroeklaan 424b  
The Hague

Rotterdam  
Museum voor Land- en Volkenkunde  
Willemskade 25  
3016 DM Rotterdam

Drs G.M.D. Onderi, Curator, Asian Department, has a general interest in Korean culture.

NORWAY

Øst-asiatisk Institutt Biblioteket  
Blindern  
Oslo 5

See Library Resources.

POLAND

Oriental Institute  
University of Warsaw  
Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28  
00-927 Warszawa 64

Courses for undergraduates and non-degree students:

1. Grammar, theory and practice, 2 years.
2. Optional courses in conversation, translation, etc.
3. Lectures on topics in literature or history (in 1978-79: "The Myths and Legends of Korea").

For research facilities available, see Library Resources.

Research work in progress:

Mr R. Huszcza: language, comparative linguistics.

Dr H. Ogarek-Czoj: history of literature, the early stages of modern literature, Na Do-hyang's novels, Imjin nok and related works, myths and legends.

Publications:

Człb Un-hak, Halina Ogarek-Czoj: Teksty do Nauki Języka Koreańskiego (Warszawa: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 1977) This is a reader for undergraduate students.

SWEDEN

Lund  
Department of Economic Science  
The University  
Lund

## Publication:

Åke J. Ek: Utbildning i Korea (Lund: Studentlitteratur, 1978) Prof. Ek's book is "a comparative study of educational and social systems in the two Korean states." His address is: Astrakängatan 140, S-162 32 Vällingby.

Masters thesis, spring, 1978:

H.C. Pettersson and E. Linander: Förbindelserna mellan Sverige och Nordkorea ("Relations between Sweden and North Korea")

Stockholm  
Kunglige Biblioteket  
P.O.B. 5039  
102 41 Stockholm

See Library Resources.

Institute of Oriental Languages  
University of Stockholm  
Pack  
S-104 05 Stockholm 50

Undergraduate courses, each of one semester:

- A. Elementary course.
- B. Intermediate course.
- C. Advanced course I.
- D. Advanced course II.

Prof. Dr S. Cho is head of the Department of Japanese and Korean. Mrs. Wha-ja Pak teaches here. Dr S. Rosén researches in Korean etymology and comparative Altaic linguistics. Copies of the AKSE Newsletter have also been requested for Mr Maruo Kanehira. For the University Library, see Library Resources.

Department of Political Science  
University of Stockholm  
Stockholm

Graduation paper, spring, 1978:

A-C. Persson: Två strategier för att utvecklas från U-land ("Two strategies for development from an under-developed country")

Uppsala  
Uppsala Universitetsbiblioteket  
Box 510  
S-751 20 Uppsala

See Library Resources.

Copies of the Newsletter of the AKSE have also been requested by or for:

Mr Kwang-soo Pyun  
Blodstensvägen  
752 44 Uppsala

Mr L. Gustafsson  
Bromsvägen 65  
125 30 Alvsjö

SWITZERLAND

Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität Zürich  
21 Mühlengasse  
8001 Zürich

Dr M. Deuchler conducts language classes at elementary, intermediate and advanced levels, with an introduction to the use of Chinese characters in Korean, and also gives regular courses on Korean history, culture and anthropology, and individual tutoring for advanced students. Her main field of research interest is the social history of the Yi Dynasty.

For the library, see Library Resources.

## Publication:

M. Deuchler, Lee Hye-ku: "Koreanische Musik" in Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart (Kassel: Bärenreiter-Verlag, 1977)

U S S R

Leningrad  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences of the USSR  
Dvortsovnaya nab. 18  
Leningrad 192041

For the library, see Library Resources. The personnel in the Korean section of the institute, including Mr Y. Eliseev, Miss G. Ivanova, Dr M. Nikitina and Mrs A. Trotsévits, are all primarily interested in pre-modern or early modern literature.

Moscow  
Institute of Asia and Africa  
Moskva University  
Karl Marx St. 18  
Moskva

Prof. Y.N. Mazur and Prof. L.B. Nikolski work on language, and Prof. M.N. Pak is head of the Department of History.

A.M. Gorky Institute of World Literature  
Academy of Sciences of the USSR  
25a Vorovsky Street  
Moskva 121069

Prof. B.L. Ritfin has an interest in Korean literature.

Other institutions in Moscow for which copies of the Newsletter of the AKSE have been requested are:

Institute of Ethnography  
Academy of Sciences of the USSR  
Moskva 117036  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences of the USSR  
Armjanski 2  
Moskva

The Lenin Library in Moscow also has a large collection of Korean materials.



## NOTICES

Dr Daniel Bouchez sends the following note:

L'original de la lettre sur soie (paeksŏ), écrite par Hwang Sayŏng (1775-1801) en 1801 à l'intention de Mgr Gouvea, vicaire apostolique de Pékin, et saisie alors par la police coréenne, avait été retrouvé par Mgr Mutel. Celui-ci en avait fait don, en 1925, au pape Pie XI. Dans les années 60, des recherches effectuées dans les bibliothèques romaines pour retrouver cet important document n'avaient pas abouti. La presse coréenne en avait annoncé la disparition. Les recherches ont repris en 1977, à l'initiative du R.P. Jean-Michel Cuny, et la lettre a finalement été retrouvée. Elle se trouve au Musée Missionnaire et Ethnologique du Vatican, où elle n'est pas exposée, par crainte des rayons solaires, mais où on peut demander à la voir.

The organizers of the Korea Discovery Seminar have asked us to mention this "scholarly programme of lectures and tours for foreigners concerned and interested in various aspects of Asian Culture of Korea." Two-week tours of Korea are arranged from March to June and from September to December, 1979, at an inclusive price of 1,200 US dollars from Los Angeles, Calif., USA. It is not stated in the information we have whether it would be possible to join these tours directly from Europe. Essentially it is a tourist package, but the panel of lecturers has some very prestigious names, and members may well know people in Europe who could benefit from such a tour.

For further information, contact the Korean Discovery Seminar at either of these addresses:

P.O. Box 5171, Seoul International School,  
Walnut Creek, Ca, 94598, 4-1 Hwayang-dong,  
U.S.A. Songdong-ku, Seoul,  
Korea (South Korea)

The following note from Dr Yu No-hu (Ho: Hoho) of Nongdam Taehak fulfils the requirement of para. 10 of the Suggestions Concerning a Newsletter (Anon. [D. Eikekeier], AKSE, 1977):-

In The History of Koryŏ, vol. 27, we find the following passage: "Wanjong, Year 15, Black Monkey .. 3rd month .. Green Dragon day: the Supervisory Bureau for Warships and Armed Forces Supplies was established and the Supervisory Bureau for the Manufacture of Inlaid Lacquerware Boxes was established, because the Empress wished to store her sutras and requested [the boxes]."

There is some confusion in this report, since there was in fact no "Green Dragon day" in the 3rd month of the "Black Monkey year" of 1272, and scholars are agreed that the record should be amended to "2nd month." The "Green Dragon day" of the 2nd month of 1272 was April 17th, a day of a full moon, which may account for the lunacy which appeared to afflict the Koryŏ bureaucracy on that day. That they appeared not even to know what month it was is striking enough proof of this, in a civilisation which prided itself above all on calendrical

accuracy. However, we may discern in this report something far more serious, by our standards, than a calendrical error. Indeed its importance for the subsequent history of Korea can hardly be overestimated. The whole course of Korean history for the next 700 years was set by the Chih-yŏn Empress having expressed admiration for the artistic merits of Koryŏ inlaid lacquerware boxes.

It is certain that a great number of such boxes must have been required to meet the Empress' request, since it was felt necessary to establish a "supervisory bureau" (togam) for their manufacture. This was the age of mass production of sutras in Korea, in the form of the Koryŏ Tripitaka, and, since the Empress ordered boxes to store her sutras from Koryŏ, it is reasonable to surmise that it was the Koryŏ Tripitaka that she wished to store in them. These totalled 6,000 volumes, and, with 20 volumes to a box, one can calculate that the order would have been for 300 boxes.

It must be remembered that this was the period immediately after Koryŏ had finally resolved to capitulate completely to Yuan, and every official was frantic in his efforts to ensure that it would not be his responsibility if any offence were given to Peking. From Peking there arrives in Kaesŏng a request for 300 inlaid lacquerware boxes — in the Korean-Chinese of the time: iyŏnham. Now it is true that such wares had been produced in Korea, probably for about 200 years, but on a very small scale, and it must have seemed incredible that a single export order for 300 should arrive, and, of all places, from the cultural centre of the world. The trade officials could hardly have been more surprised had an order for 300 tons of coal arrived from Newcastle. Obviously the order had to be met, but .... what if there had been some misunderstanding? The unsolicited despatch of 300 inlaid lacquerware boxes might cause some amusement in Peking, but would not in itself give such offence as to result in heads rolling in Kaesŏng. But if the inlaid lacquerware boxes order were a misunderstanding, what might have been ordered really? There was just one other product which 15th century Koreans called iyŏnham, and which Korea had been supplying to the Mongols for at least 15 years: warships, for use against the Southern Sung.

Now, if the request was for 300 warships, Qubilai might not be quite as delighted as his Empress would be if he were sent instead 300 inlaid lacquerware boxes. All credit must be given to the officials for their astute reasoning. The safe decision was taken to establish a Supervisory Bureau for Warships (a bureaucrat with many years experience suggesting that "and Armed Forces Supplies" be added). We may assume that this bureau was then ordered to produce 300 warships. However, it is significant that the officials were careful not to add any mention of any imperial request for this. The rather bizarre decision, as it must have seemed when it was put to the court for ratification, to establish on the same day a Supervisory Bureau for the Manufacture of Inlaid Lacquerware boxes, was justified by the note that "the Empress had requested" them. It is perhaps the supreme irony of Korean history that Koreans, at the height of their country's artistic creativity, could see themselves as required to produce some-

thing which they were not destined to perfect for over three hundred years - warships - when inland lacquerware boxes were specifically requested.

In this way it came about that Qubilai had 500 warships surplus to his requirements of his campaigns against the Sung. Prior to 1272, warships had been constructed for the Mongols at various points on the west coast of Korea, but, under the pressure to produce these extra 500, new yards were opened in the southeast. Thus, by 1274 500 warships were lying idle in ports in the southeast of Korea, just at a time when Qubilai's annoyance with the Japanese persistent refusal, since 1264, to answer his requests for the opening of friendly relations was reaching its peak.

So events followed their inevitable course to tragedy. The Mongol fleet which landed at Hakozaiki Bay in Kyushu in November, 1274, two years and seven months after the day of lunacy in Kaesŏng, is estimated to have included just 500 Korean-built ships. Thousands of Koreans perished here, and all because of a bureaucratic decision to play safe. But the tragedy did not end there. Stung by his failure in 1274, Qubilai despatched a second expedition in 1281, in which many more thousands of Koreans perished. The ruined Koryŏ dynasty staggered on to its final collapse, and the Yi seized power. Inspiring Buddhism was replaced by stolid, solemn Confucianism. Delicate green celadon gave way to heavy white china, *t'arŏk-darŏk* to *t'iaep'lyŏng sŏndaek*. The stimulating trade in goods and ideas with the Middle East was banned in the stifling isolation which the new regime imposed. Korea stagnated for 500 years, and was so totally unfitted to meet the situation in the late 19th century that it fell into the hands of the Japanese, and there is no need to dwell here on the tragic consequences of that, which are, indeed, still felt today.

As a footnote, we may perhaps see in a different light the decision taken early in the Yi Dynasty to give absolute priority to the correcting of Korean pronunciation of Chinese. It is generally believed that the sole purpose of *Tongguk Chŏngun* was to enable scholar-gentlemen to rhyme their Chinese poetry correctly, but it is likely, in view of our findings, above, that King Sejong, while supervising the final revision of the *Koryŏsa*, had spotted what we have spotted: that an elementary error in pronunciation had brought the previous dynasty to ruin, and determined to ensure that this did not happen to his dynasty. For by 1447 it had been clearly established that "warships" was *lyŏ:nhha:m*, but that "inland lacquerware boxes" should have been pronounced *dyŏ:nhha:m*. The correct pronunciation was simply not known in Kaesŏng on 17 April 1272, and so perhaps 10,000 Koreans perished and the whole course of Korean history was changed. It has often been said that, in morpho-phonemics, King Sejong was centuries ahead of his time. This sad story would seem to indicate that he was born 175 years too late for Korea.

Comments on the above, for future publication, would be welcomed by the Editor.

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Rentner, R.	21	Ri, Sangho	17*
Ri, Sangho	17*	Riflin, B.	31
Riflin, B.	31	Ringhofer, M.	11
Ringhofer, M.	11	Roberts, A.D.S.	16
Roberts, A.D.S.	16	Rodenburg, K.	27
Rodenburg, K.	27	Rosŕn, S.	30
Rosŕn, S.	30	Roske-Cho, W.S. (Cho Hwasŕn)	24 20*
Roske-Cho, W.S. (Cho Hwasŕn)	24 20*	Rousset, H.	18
Rousset, H.	18	Rutt, C.R.	16 14*
Rutt, C.R.	16 14*	Santangelo, P.	28
Santangelo, P.	28	Sasse, W.	4 8 21 22 21* 27*
Sasse, W.	4 8 21 22 21* 27*	Schmid, A.	22 27*
Schmid, A.	22 27*	Seckel, D.	25 26
Seckel, D.	25 26	Seeley, C.	15
Seeley, C.	15	Seo, Seong-wŕn (Sŕ Sŕngwŕn)	18
Seo, Seong-wŕn (Sŕ Sŕngwŕn)	18	Shim, Hun-sup	20*
Shim, Hun-sup	20*	Shin, Hui Dong	17
Shin, Hui Dong	17	Shirasaka, Y.	20
Shirasaka, Y.	20	Skillend, W.E.	5 15
Skillend, W.E.	5 15	Slawik, A.	12
Slawik, A.	12	Sperl, B.	11
Sperl, B.	11	Sym, M.H. (Sim Myŕngshik)	15*
Sym, M.H. (Sim Myŕngshik)	15*	Pal, Yong Oon	21
Pal, Yong Oon	21	Tamburello, A.	28
Tamburello, A.	28	Tcheu, Soc-Kiou (Ch'oe Sokkyu)	10 18
Tcheu, Soc-Kiou (Ch'oe Sokkyu)	10 18	Tjoa, M.L.M.	25 22*
Tjoa, M.L.M.	25 22*	Tjong, Zong Ik (Chŕng Chonguk)	24 20*
Tjong, Zong Ik (Chŕng Chonguk)	24 20*	Trene, W.	25
Trene, W.	25	Trotsewits, A.	31
Trotsewits, A.	31	Vandermeersch, L.	20
Vandermeersch, L.	20	Vos, P.	1 5 18
Vos, P.	1 5 18	Wagner, E.	11* 16* 22* 28*
Wagner, E.	11* 16* 22* 28*	Walraven, B.C.A.	27
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Walzock, K.	22	Watkins, K.W.	16
Watkins, K.W.	16	Watson, W.	15
Watson, W.	15	Weiner, M.	16
Weiner, M.	16	Whaling, F.	15
Whaling, F.	15	Woo, Chul-Koo (U Ch'ŕlgu)	20 6*
Woo, Chul-Koo (U Ch'ŕlgu)	20 6*	Yang, Dae-Hyun	26
Yang, Dae-Hyun	26	Yi, Chae-suk	15
Yi, Chae-suk	15	Yoo, Won Dong (Yu Wŕndong)	20 17*
Yoo, Won Dong (Yu Wŕndong)	20 17*	Youn, Byeong-shik (Yun Pyŕngshik)	18
Youn, Byeong-shik (Yun Pyŕngshik)	18	Yun, Ki-whang	26
Yun, Ki-whang	26	Ziegelmeyer, G.	20
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