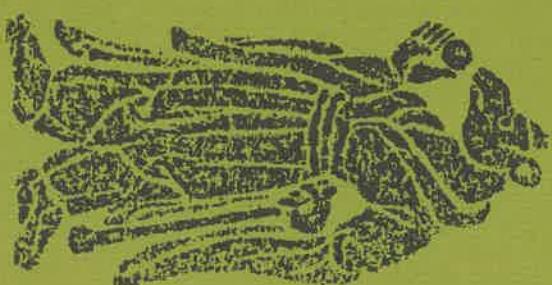


 **AKS** NEWSLETTER  
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**Newsletter**

**Association for Korean Studies in Europe**

Volume 20 (1996)

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## REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

The year 1996 has been without a regular, full-scale AKSE Conference, but we have not been inactive. With the help of the convenors for the sections, detailed preparations have been made for next year's conference, and elsewhere in this Newsletter you can read about the two workshops that were organised under AKSE auspices in 1996, one in Paris and one in Leiden. The number of participants in the workshops was limited, because of their format and purpose: they are intended to be occasions for intensive discussion among a small group of scholars who have all prepared a paper on the subject under discussion. Yet, we may expect that the full results in due time will be made available to all AKSE members, for in both cases it has been decided to publish revised versions of the papers.

In the meantime, I would like to encourage you to think about workshop proposals for 1998. Please remember the general guidelines for the workshops: 1) the workshop should be of high academic quality and devoted to a specific, well-defined topic; 2) all participants should be specially invited; 3) all papers should be submitted in advance, to allow for detailed and intensive discussion; 4) the number of participants should be limited to fewer than twenty, ideally about twelve. There is no need, however, to exclude scholars from outside Europe. In fact, so far it has been a salient characteristic of all workshops that researchers from outside Europe have made important contributions. This is in line with the AKSE policy to promote scholarly exchanges between continents.

The aim of the biennial conferences is quite different from that of the workshops. There we want to have a wide variety of papers on all kinds of topics (although we try to achieve as much coherence as possible within the sections). Ideally, the participants should be presented with a good overview of what is presently going on in Europe in the various fields of Korean Studies. In connection with this, we have decided not to have simultaneous sessions next year at the Stockholm conference, so no one will have to regret not being able to hear one paper because at the same time someone is presenting another paper that is even more important to him. After the conference we would like to hear from you what you think of this format (which was common practice until AKSE started to expand in the 1980's).

AKSE could not function without the generous support of organisations and individuals who, in one way or another, contribute to our activities, and whose help we acknowledge with gratitude. In 1996, the Korea Research Foundation (KRF), the International Institute of Asian Studies (IIAS), the French Centre national des recherches scientifiques (CNRS) and the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS) have provided funding for our workshops. The European Science Foundation, for the second year in a row, has given us a grant to enable the Council to have meetings to prepare for workshops and conferences. Rob Provine, after resigning as President of AKSE, has not been satisfied to rest on his laurels, but instead has got us further in his debt by taking care of AKSE's electronic face, our HomePage on the Internet (<http://www.dur.ac.uk/~dmu0rcp/aksepage.htm>), while continuing to give us the opportunity to discuss our problems with colleagues from all over the world in the Internet Korean Studies discussion group. Talking about the new media, we should not forget our overseas member Frank Hoffmann, who has done us a great service with his Korean Studies page (<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~hoffmann/>), which offers links to a great wealth of sources. We are also looking forward to the great Korean Studies Bibliography he is compiling with some colleagues at Harvard University. I expect that it will do much to improve the visibility of works published in Europe, which so far often have escaped the attention of scholars in the USA.

We should also extend our thanks to James Grayson, who after many years of service, decided it was time to resign as editor of the Newsletter. From now on Koen De Ceuster will be in

charge of the *Newsletter*. Please help him to make the job less laborious by sending information in time, in the required format, and if possible, on computer disk.

In order to receive the *Newsletter* and other AKSE communications it is important that you send changes of address to our Treasurer, Eckart Dege, who keeps the mailing list up-to-date (email: [Dege@geographie.uni-kiel.de](mailto:Dege@geographie.uni-kiel.de); for his postal address, please see the inside of the front cover). AKSE news will also be announced in the IIAS *Newsletter*, which most of you already receive. If not, write to: IIAS Newsletter, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands, or to the email address "IIAS@rullet.LeidenUniv.nl" (also in case of change of address!).

AKSE continues its exchanges with the Association for Asian Studies. At the 1997 AAS Conference, we will be represented by Koen De Ceuster and Roland Wein. If you wish to be considered for participation in the 1998 AAS conference, please send a summary of the paper you want to read to the AKSE Council before 1 July 1997. Preference will be given to those who have not yet had the opportunity to present the results of their research to the members of the AAS.

The Council hopes that you will think about the form our future activities should take, so that together we may further develop Korean Studies in Europe. Reactions, comments and suggestions by email ([walraven@rullet.LeidenUniv.nl](mailto:walraven@rullet.LeidenUniv.nl)), fax (+31-71-527-2215) or ordinary mail (Walraven, Centre for Korean Studies, POB 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands) are most welcome.

I look forward to meeting many of you in Stockholm and wish all readers of the *Newsletter* a fruitful 1997.

Boudewijn Walraven  
AKSE President

#### MESSAGE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

With this change in editorship, I would like to introduce some changes to the format in which information for inclusion in the *Newsletter* can be sent in. During James Grayson's editorship, most information was submitted in print, pushing up the production cost of the newsletter and increasing the time spent on editing.

Considering that fact that most AKSE members are familiar with computers, it would only seem reasonable to ask members to send in materials both in print and on diskette. I myself work with MS Word 6.0, using Frank Hoffmann's fonts for McCune-Reischauer diacritical marks for romanizations of Korean. Materials in either MSWord or WordPerfect are therefore acceptable. Material can also be sent to me by email (DeCeuster @rullet.LeidenUniv.nl). A small effort on your part makes the editorial work less time-consuming. Your cooperation in this matter will also allow us to reduce the editing time so that you will receive the newsletter sooner than is now the case.

In order to make the *Newsletter* more exhaustive in its coverage of events related to Korean Studies, it would be advisable if, per country, one person would take charge of the collection of relevant information, as is now already the case for France. Such centralised collection of information ensures that all events, regardless of any direct involvement of AKSE members, are duly recorded. To have one person in charge nationally also increases the chance that the information eventually makes it into the *Newsletter*. At the same time, such a central contact may add to improved national communication and co-operation.

Besides this *Newsletter*-the archive of Korean Studies in Europe-and the Korean Studies Internet Discussion List, a third channel of communication is open to AKSE

members. The International Institute of Asian Studies (IIAS, Leiden) offers space in its newsletter to AKSE to report on activities of AKSE and its members. In case you have news which you think of interest to the Asian Studies community, let me know. As Korea editor, I am AKSE's voice on the editorial board of the IIAS *Newsletter*. Anything going from conference announcements, to workshop reports, book reviews and research reports is eligible for publication. Using the *IIAS Newsletter* will only help in increasing the impact of Korean Studies and its scholars.

As AKSE moves into the electronic age, the *AKSE Newsletter* will in due course of time be available in electronic format, through the AKSE Homepage, where the Korean Studies articles as they appear in the *IIAS Newsletter* will also be featured.

As you can see, the ambition is there, but we can only succeed through our combined efforts. I count on your co-operation!

Koen De Ceuster

#### CONFERENCE REPORTS

#### AKSE-SPONSORED WORKSHOPS

#### Symposium sur la ville de Séoul / Symposium on Seoul Studies

organised by

the Unité de Recherche Associée, Études coréennes, (U.R.A. 1474),  
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.),

supported by

the Association for Korean Studies in Europe (A.K.S.E.),

and hosted by

the Centre de Recherches sur l'Économie et la Société de la Corée (C.R.E.S.C.O.),

at the École des hautes Études en Sciences sociales (E.H.E.S.S.),

Paris, May 13-15, 1996

After attending the two international conferences ('City and History' and 'Cities in transition') that were held in Seoul on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of Seoul's foundation, we were left convinced that much remained to be done in the field of Seoul studies. This is the reason why our CNRS (National Center for Science and Research) 'Korean Studies' Team decided to organize a conference about this topic that was eventually supported by the EHES (École des hautes Études en Sciences sociales) and AKSE (Association for Korean Studies in Europe). It was held this year in Paris from May 13 to May 15.

Although all the participants involved had a command of Korean language, it had been requested in advance that all the papers be written in either English or French so as to make the conference proceedings more easily publishable. What is more, by so doing, it was also made possible to go further and deeper into the discussions. 28 communications were proposed, out of which 19 reached us during the months preceding the conference. Circulation among participants and external 'reviewers' could thus be organized, giving way to the final proposal of written commentaries, critiques and various questions. More

than fifty of those commentaries were then distributed to authors to feed or prop up conference discussions. Participants could therefore sharpen their argumentation, incorporate new questions, in short: improve their texts. During the conference, each participant was allotted 15 minutes for presenting his/her paper, that was followed by a 30-minute discussion.

The scope of disciplines encompassed by a field such as 'Seoul studies' was multiple: for three days anthropology, architecture, economy, demography, geography, history, literature, musicology, political science, and town planning showed up on the stage. However, presentations were organized into four different groups that strove to cut across disciplinary boundaries. We thus chose to emphasize underlying problématiques, connected approaches or themes and common vocabulary.

#### Résumés / Summaries

AHN Doo-soon (Seoul City University)

The Economic Strength and Weakness of Seoul and the Policy direction of City Government

1. Main features of regional economy of Seoul
  - 1.1. Seoul as the center of Korean economy
  - 1.2. The sectoral structure of Seoul's economy
- 2.1. Industrial policy tasks confronted Seoul Metropolitan Government
- 2.2. Industrial policy measures of Seoul Metropolitan Government
- 3.1. Industrial policy scheme of Seoul Metropolitan Government
- 3.2. The tasks to promote future oriented service sector
- 3.3. Promotion of urban type industries suitable for Seoul
- 3.4. Promotion of information related industries
- 3.5. Promotion of S&M enterprises and operation of business incubator
4. Concluding remarks and future perspective

Yannick BRUNETON (Université Paris 7, Études coréennes, CNRS)  
Seoul à l'époque Koryo, capitale du Sud sous la dynastie des Wang

Séoul fut, sous Koryo (918-1392), capitale secondaire entre 1067 et 1308, avec l'appellation de 'capitale du sud'. Il s'agissait de la promotion administrative de Yangju, sous le règne de Munjong (1046-1083). L'état des sources ne nous permet pas de savoir avec précision les enjeux de cette promotion. La biographie de Kim Wi-je, dans la section des *biographies* des annales officielles, explique celle-ci par des théories géomantiques, dont celle des 'trois capitales' d'un moine de Silla, Toson (827-898), déjà cité dans le testament politique de fondateur de la dynastie (943). Rédigé dans un contexte de réunification péninsulaire, il présente une conception originale du territoire où la théorie géomantique dite de 'renforcement' constitue un élément essentiel de l'idéologie réunificatrice. Cette théorie confère au système métropolitain de Koryo une originalité par rapport au système chinois parce qu'elle est adaptée aux problématiques socio-politiques de ce XIe siècle : l'instrument de légitimation d'une politique territoriale pour gérer les rapports de

force entre la famille royale, l'aristocratie et les écoles bouddhiques, dans le cadre d'un système économique essentiellement foncier.

Bertrand CHUNG (CRESCO, EHESS, Études coréennes, CNRS)

Le capitalisme, l'espace et la société : l'exemple de Séoul

On a tenté dans cet article d'appréhender la complexité des problèmes auxquels la ville de Séoul est confrontée aujourd'hui en examinant sa structure économique, son urbanisme et sa structure sociale. Il est ainsi de démontrer aujourd'hui les limites de la logique capitaliste du développement qui a toujours privilégié le renforcement de la compétitivité internationale du pays au détriment de la vie des habitants. Mais l'Etat et l'entreprise ne pourront plus continuer à imposer leur logique sous peine de faire face aux mouvements sociaux incontrôlables. Car le changement social et politique intervenu depuis une dizaine d'années a rendu les citoyens-habitants beaucoup plus sensibles aux inégalités et à la qualité de la vie. Aussi, est-il souhaitable que l'Etat et différents acteurs écoutent beaucoup plus sérieusement les habitants dans le processus de prise de décision.

CHUNG Sae-wook (President, Seoul Development Institute)

The Future in the Planning of Seoul

Seoul, the 600 year old capital of Korea, experienced tremendously rapid growth and change in the late twentieth century. After being devastated by the Korean War in the 1950s, it has grown to become a modern metropolis leading the nation's political, economic, and cultural life. With a population of more than 10 millions, Seoul is one of the largest cities in the world today. Though impressive, the rapid and phenomenal growth, coupled with equally quick-paced and fragmented administrative responses, has resulted in variety of pressing problems. Easily recognizable are such problems as housing shortages, gridlock arterials, unguided built form, overloaded infrastructure, polluted air and water, and scarce social services. The task of shaping future development to meet socio-economic demands and environmental objectives, while preserving and enhancing the elements of urban life that have enduring values, calls for more thoughtful and sophisticated city planning and management. The paper reviews Seoul's city planning history and sheds light on the current effort to make Seoul a liveable global city toward the twenty-first century. The main focus of the paper is given to the contemporary urban issues and planning responses, highlighting emerging problems and opportunities. Also presented are the visions and policies embedded in the current comprehensive plan: its restructuring scheme of urban spatial structure, land and use strategy, aggressive improvement of infrastructure, and open space plan. The paper concludes with a new consciousness of the future of Seoul: the city governance must re-orient its structures, process, and methods to prepare for the arrival of local autonomy and approaching new urban century.

Koen DE CEUSTER (Assistant Professor, Leiden University)  
The Changing Perception of National Icons in the Seoul Landscape

Au mois de juin 1995, la ville de Séoul annonçait un programme de réorganisation et de rénovation du centre ville. Ce programme de réaménagement de la ville concerne en

premier lieu la décongestion du centre ville. En même temps, la ville se donne l'image d'une ville avec un passé historique où toute référence à l'ère coloniale est gommée du paysage. A la fin de 1996, l'ancien siège du Gouvernement général japonais sera ainsi démolie.

La reconstruction du palais royal Kyōngbok ainsi que de l'ancien quartier administratif sera achevée au début du siècle prochain. Ce regain d'intérêt pour le passé dynastique de Séoul marque une nouvelle étape dans l'histoire du nationalisme en Corée. La formation d'une nation moderne a deux dimensions principales : un aspect politique qui consiste à l'identification populaire avec la nation et un aspect historique, la nationalisation de l'histoire d'un pays. La dimension historique est cruciale pour renforcer l'identification politique. Comme l'histoire dynastique est ainsi intégrée dans l'histoire nationale, les monuments dynastiques sont aussi intégrés dans le paysage national. Cette intégration implique un nouveau regard sur ces monuments. A la fin du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle, le palais royal était une icône dynastique opposée à l'icône nationale qu'était l'Arc de l'Indépendance (*Tongnip mun*). C'est pendant l'occupation japonaise, en réaction à la construction du siège du Gouvernement général devant le palais royal que Kyōngbokkung est devenu une icône nationale. Ainsi, sous l'influence d'un symbole colonial, la perception du palais royal a changé. Reste à constater que la fièvre nationaliste de la fin du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle refuse de tenir compte de l'histoire du siège du Gouvernement général - indiqué par l'euphémisme 'Capitole' après la libération - et se concentre sur le passé colonial de ce bâtiment.

Prof. Dr. Eckart DEGÉ (Geographisches Institut, Universität Kiel)

#### P'yōngyang - the Seoul of North Korea

Although P'yōngyang is probably the oldest urban settlement on the Korean peninsula and occupies the most advantageous location in the entire northern part of the Korean peninsula, it never was the national capital of the whole peninsula. After the fall of Koguryō, whose capital it was for more than 200 years, it was never more than a regional center. Recently North Korean historians have begun to try to legitimize the claim that P'yōngyang, as a historical capital of the Korean peninsula, should become the new capital of a reunified Korea. Under the Japanese P'yōngyang began to develop into a modern city with western-style buildings, wide roads, a railroad station and industrial plants. Almost completely destroyed during the Korean War, P'yōngyang was reconstructed under heavy influence of Soviet city planning. The result is a city with optical axes connecting prominent public buildings and monuments, all of which represent the power of the state. The main function of P'yōngyang today, as the capital of a highly centralized state, is political, economic and cultural administration. As the largest concentration of population in North Korea, with about 2 million inhabitants, its industrial structure is dominated by consumer-oriented light industry. The agriculture within the extensive city limits makes P'yōngyang almost self-sufficient in foodstuffs. In comparison with other Asian cities it is a spacious, clean and quiet place, but it is conspicuously lacking in vitality and thus in no way matches the vibrant city of Seoul.

Alain DELISSEN (CRESCO, EHESS, Études coréennes, CNRS)  
*Kyōngsōng chui'aek munje* : Crise de la maison coréenne ou crise du logement dans le Séoul des années 20 et 30 ?

L'urbanisme colonial japonais est l'un des plus visibles et des plus brillants. Par rapport à d'autres expériences coloniales, il marque par l'amplitude et la continuité de ses interventions. Séoul (Kyōngsōng/Keijo) en a reçu des marques durables. On a souhaité non seulement examiner cette question à l'aune de ses réalisations mais la rapporter à une population urbaine. Celle qui, coréenne et japonaise, bondit brutalement pendant le premier 20e siècle pour faire de Séoul une ville millionnaire en 1945. Le thème de l'habitat et le thème du logement nous ont paru plus particulièrement propices à rendre compte des lieux multiples qui s'établissent entre formes urbaines et formes sociales. Outre qu'en en saisit la deux échelles différentes, on en décrit aussi deux configurations, les années 20 et les années 30. A y regarder de plus près cependant, pendant toute cette période, habitat et logement sont placés sous le signe de la crise. Tantôt c'est la maison coréenne qui est mise en accusation, comme particulièrement insatisfaisante, tantôt c'est le parc de logements lui-même qui ne peut faire face à la croissance urbaine. A dire vrai, ces deux thèmes sont abordés de manière dissymétrique par les autorités urbaines coloniales. L'attention portée à la 'réforme' de la maison coréenne, déclinée sous les apparences neutres de la pensée hygiéniste, a surtout pour fonction de maintenir la population urbaine des colonisés dans un état de dépendance symbolique qui paracheve son inexistence politique et sa relégation sociale. Elle dissimule par ailleurs une absence à peu près totale de réponse à la demande grandissante et jamais prise en compte de nouveaux logements. Dans le contexte colonial, la dimension apparemment technique des problèmes finit par rapidement s'instituer en constat social, en enjeu national, en fracture politique. Le système colonial s'y révèle à nu. On tentera donc d'exposer des discours et des pratiques, des moments et des acteurs qui marqueront la naissance du Séoul moderne. On ne manquera pas d'y trouver matière à lire autrement les réalisations de l'urbanisme colonial japonais et à comprendre autrement la réaction de ces Coréens qui durent, bon gré mal gré, y avoir leur part sans perdre de leur sens critique ni faire de la 'maison coréenne' un fétiche nostalgie.

Marie-Hélène FABRE (Université Paris 8, Études coréennes, CNRS)

#### La politique foncière à Séoul de 1962 à nos jours

A partir des années 1960, la politique de développement de la Corée, dont Séoul a été le support majeur, s'est accompagnée d'une volonté de maîtrise du territoire afin de contrôler la répartition des forces économiques et des populations. Or, de par la primauté de la capitale, centre institutionnel, culturel et d'activités, les efforts de l'Etat se sont particulièrement portés sur la gestion du sol séoulien et de son agglomération. Il en résulte une structure administrative et urbaine propre à Séoul (ville spéciale sous tutelle du Premier ministre, elle s'organise selon un zonage détaillé auquel répondent des règles d'urbanisme précises) ainsi qu'une politique foncière composite basée sur la déconcentration : aux outils spécifiques sont associées des directives d'utilisation du sol énoncées dans le cadre de politiques connexes. Les différentes politiques à prendre en compte visent toutes, en matière de population, d'industrialisation, d'aménagement urbain et du logement, un développement équilibré, dans l'espace, de l'agglomération. L'Etat, à cet effet, prend non seulement appui sur ses ministères, mais aussi sur divers organismes publics tels que

l'Agence foncière d'aménagement (K.I.D.C) ou l'Office national coréen du logement (K.N.H.C.), les pouvoirs publics déconcentrés (municipalité de Séoul principalement) ainsi que les promoteurs privés qu'il dole d'aides et de pouvoirs (ils ont sous certaines conditions le droit d'exproprier) importants. Ce qui ne l'empêche pas d'avoir une politique volontariste aux actions doubles, initiatives (aides fiscales, subventions...) et répressives (lourde taxation, délocalisation forcée,...) et largement centrée sur la valeur foncière (mise en place de prix fonciers standards pour attirer les industries hors de Séoul, lutte contre la spéculation foncière, etc.). Cette préoccupation a abouti ces dernières années à une réflexion autour de la notion de propriété, notamment avec l'introduction de l'idée de propriété publique de terrain permettant à l'autorité publique de capter les excédents de rentes de terrains privés jugées excessives. La mise en avant de l'intérêt général au détriment de l'intérêt particulier que cela sous-tend conjuguée à l'établissement progressif de l'autonomie des gouvernements locaux forment ainsi un contexte propice à un débat national sur la question foncière avec des enjeux politiques et économiques certains, à suivre ces prochaines années.

#### HONG Suk-ki (CRESCO, EHESS)

##### Les problèmes des cimetières dans l'agglomération de Séoul

Les morts seraient-ils en train de dévorer Séoul ? Derrière cette étrange question se profile l'un des problèmes majeurs d'aménagement de la zone métropolitaine de la capitale de la Corée. Les morts accaparent de vastes superficies dans cette agglomération et limitent de ce fait les possibilités d'urbanisation de terrains restés vierges. Pis encore, dans les trente prochaines années, ils seront près de 2,8 millions à exiger une sépulture décente et il faudra réservier 2 000 à 3 000 hectares de terrains nus pour inhumer la totalité de ces morts. Victimes d'une crise du logement sans pareille, les morts coréens sont également violemment pris à partie par les citadins confinés sur une superficie étroquée. La cohabitation des vivants et des morts semble poser de plus en plus de problèmes. L'article présente donc les différentes causes de la crise et les solutions proposées par les instances dirigeantes, à l'heure où les cimetières font défaut ou sont saturés.

Keith HOWARD (School of Oriental and African Studies, London)  
RHYTHM 'N SEOUL

This paper explores new urban music genres that have emerged in Seoul over the last two decades. The best example is *SamulNori*, a four-man percussion troupe which first performed in 1978 and which has since become Korea's best-known musical export and the most popular 'traditional' music genre at home. *SamulNori* has grown from a single team to the name of a whole genre played in a number of distinct forms by many diverse professional and amateur groups. Hence, the core of my paper is a consideration of this troupe. But the new genres have a much broader provenance, and to demonstrate this I first review a multi-media performance event from 1994, Yǒrido (which incorporated an evolution of the first *SamulNori*) and conclude by broadening my discussion out with a brief overview of two contrasting groups, *Sukkidoong* [*Sugildung*] and *Oulim* [*Oullim*]. These last two are both direct results of the switch to university programmes for the training of musicians and the maintenance of musical expertise. They offer a glimpse of what has

become possible in the field of urban music making based on, but distinct from, *kugak* (traditional music).

Roger L. JANELLI (Indiana University, Bloomington) & YIM Dawnhee (Dongguk University, Seoul)

##### Gender and Household Economy Among Seoul's New Middle Class

Women often manage and control household finances in Seoul's new-middle-class families, and their husbands often attempt to evade their control. The purpose of this paper is to comprehend how these practices emerged and why they continue to be reproduced. The paper begins by describing financial management practices among the families of academics and salaried office workers in contemporary Seoul. Its authors attempt to show the extent to which housewives control family income and expenditures in contemporary Seoul by looking to literary sources and to their own fieldwork experiences. In seeking to understand the origins and development of current financial practices, the authors first explore household management in rural South Korea, attempting to identify cognate practices and cultural understandings that rural migrants evidently brought with them to Seoul during the past few decades. Maintaining that such rural precedents are inadequate explanations of the contemporary phenomena, the authors look next to the conditions of urban life in contemporary South Korea for additional origins. They point primarily to the financial demands of maintaining a middle-class lifestyle, difficulties that married middle-class women face in the formal job market, and the informal or 'cub' market as an arena of economic opportunity for middle-class women. The paper also examines the respective representations advanced by women and men regarding the causes and consequences of housewives' management of family finances.

#### JUNG In-ha (Hanyang University, Seoul)

##### La naissance de Yǒrido : modèle en échec de l'urbanisme séoulien

La société coréenne doit aujourd'hui faire face, dans ses villes, à de graves difficultés urbaines et urbanistiques : problèmes de transport et de circulation, désordre extrême de la trame urbaine, manque d'espace sont la monnaie courante d'une crise urbaine dont la cause majeure peut être en grande partie située en amont, dans les aménagements urbains et l'urbanisme des années soixante et soixante-dix. Il est donc utile et essentiel de revenir sur la mise en place de la trame urbaine des grandes villes pour comprendre la cause des problèmes actuels. Séoul est bien sûr concernée au tout premier chef : elle est cas et modèle. Dans cette perspective, l'aménagement de Yǒrido fournit un bon exemple. Tout d'abord en ce qu'il peut être considéré comme un projet représentatif des idées et modèles de cette période cruciale dans la croissance et la formation de Séoul. De plus, l'aménagement de Yǒrido a été conçu à travers plusieurs plans-masses qui impliquaient plusieurs types d'acteurs (des urbanistes et des technocrates), chacun animé d'intentions, de vues, de moyens différents. Il nous permet donc aussi de mettre en évidence non seulement les mécanismes de décision qui président à la création d'un nouvel ordre spatial, mais aussi de rendre compte du discours sur la planification, du discours de la planification, pendant cet épisode. Enfin, dans la mesure où les superficies en jeu sont relativement limitées et où la durée de construction est aussi relativement courte, il paraît plus facile, et

finalemment de bonne méthode, d'y retracer un processus concret d'urbanisation. Dans ce contexte, on s'attachera à examiner les conceptions qui, pour la première fois, ont présidé au projet, les intentions des urbanistes et des technocrates et le processus par lequel le premier projet a été repris et transformé. À travers cette analyse du cas séoulite, on essaiera finalement de mettre en évidence le modèle d'urbanisme qui règne sur la formation des villes coréennes de l'époque contemporaine.

**Laurel KENDALL** (American Museum of Natural History, New York)

#### Shaman Rituals in 1990's Seoul: Who Sponsors Them and Why?

As a western-trained anthropologist working in Korea, my goals and orientations diverge from the folkloric imperative to record and preserve a vanishing culture. I am interested in Shamanic practices as contemporary religious phenomena that articulate the concerns of contemporary people. In 1990's Seoul, the shaman's work is a living, thriving practice. If, as nostalgic cultural nationalists (and many shamans) insist, the 'old and true' shamans are dying out, commercial shrines in the mountains around the city of Seoul are filled with younger shamans and with the clients who seek their services. If the shamanic practices of today are different from what they once were, then into what and for whom have they been transformed? This paper is part of a larger project that describes changes in the Korean shaman world over twenty years of acquaintance, twenty years that have witnessed an unparalleled transformation within Korean society at large. Who sponsors *kut* today and to what end? My continuing contact with the shamans who instructed me during my first fieldwork lead me to suspect that today a great many of their *kut* are concerned with the aspirations, anxieties, and failures of families engaged in petty capitalist enterprises.

In the summer of 1994, I supplemented my observations among a small group of shamans, known to me for many years, with random observations of eighteen *kut* held in commercial shrines in the city of Seoul. I made a point of visiting both 'up-market' and 'down-market' shrines, those that seemed to draw a wealthy cliental and renowned shamans and those that seemed to draw marginal people for abbreviated rituals. My strategy was to combine a brief interview schedule with hours spent in observing the interactions between clients, gods, and ancestors. The advice and recriminations put forth by the spirits revealed the client's motivations for sponsoring a *kut*. With this knowledge, I was able to conduct a more meaningful interview, retrieve a more full-blooded story than could be garnered, out of context, by simply asking 'Why are you doing this?' Questions posed of clients before the start of a ritual usually prompted cursory summations, 'I'm doing this for my business,' 'My husband is ill,' 'Things aren't going so well.' Such pro-forma remarks, precisely because they are pro-forma, lend themselves to tabulation, and had I chosen to rush from ritual to ritual and shrine to shrine, firing questions on the way, I might have garnered a more satisfactory universe of quantifiable data than the eighteen *kut* I actually observed that summer. I would not, however, have gained a textured sense of what these *kut* were all about.

As I suspected, a majority of *kut* addressed specific business concerns. Even where business concerns were not the expressed purpose of the *kut*, business matters were one of the strands woven into the interactions between shaman, client, and spirit, expressed not only in the divinations, but in the songs and dramatic business of their *kut* and in portrayals of gods of business and commerce as well. Fully fifteen of the eighteen sponsors of the *kut*

were petit bourgeois of highly varying degrees of success and affluence, a socio-economic group that has received little scholarly attention in work on Korea. Several of them were first-generation urbanites. Many of their *kut* were not held merely for 'good fortune' or 'so the business will go well,' the bland summations that are offered in passing to curious anthropologists, but in response to disastrous financial reverses and failed enterprises. The shrine of the marketplace assumes the possibility of luck, nurtured in the Korean shaman gamble in abiding relationships with the spirits. The shamans who perform into being the *Spirit Warrior of Commerce* or the *Supernatural Official* of the *Flourist Shop* offer connections with a spirit world that matches their clients' own.

This exercise gives us a window upon the concerns and aspirations of petty entrepreneurs, a group that has thus far been missing from a new urban ethnography that speaks of white collar workers, middle class housewives, and the proletariat. This study should also suggest the value of regarding Korean shamans not merely as vessels of archaic culture but as agents of cultural production who transmit a running commentary on the contemporary scene.

**JaHyun KIM HABOUSH** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

#### Seoul as a Colonial Topography: Literary Representations of the Colonized

The colonial topography of Seoul was a curious mixture, a Japanese colonial city built in the image of contemporary Japanese cities atop a Korean city simultaneously recalcitrant and responsive to the economic and political changes brought on by colonization. The two cities intersected at borders and shared certain zones of public space, commerce and entertainment, but remained largely separate. Despite the colonizing rhetoric of 'one bodying of Japan and Korea,' the Japanese and Korean inhabitants of Seoul constituted two bodies, rarely conjoining. One may observe that the two group's conceptions of self and other both contributed to and were shaped by this colonial topography. In this paper, I concentrate on Korean imaginings of Seoul by discussing fictional representations of the city. I analyze Ch'ae Man-sik's *T'aep yóng chi önhá* (Peace under Heaven, 1937), Yǒm Sanggōp's *Samdae* (The Three Generations, 1931) and Yi Sang's *Nalgae* (Wings, 1936), arguably three best-known works produced during the colonial period.

**LI Jin-Mieung** (Université Lyon 3, Études coréennes, CNRS)

#### Évolution de la population de Séoul, 1910-1990

Selon le recensement de 1990, la Corée du Sud compte 43 520 000 habitants pour une superficie de 99 391 km<sup>2</sup>, soit une densité de 438 h./km<sup>2</sup>. Séoul compte une population de 10 612 600 h. pour 605 km<sup>2</sup> soit une densité de 17 530 h./km<sup>2</sup> (sur 0,61 % du territoire national, 24,4 % de la population). Si l'on tient compte de l'agglomération de Séoul, la concentration démographique est encore plus accentuée. Autour de Séoul (*Chikhak si*), Inch'ón (*Chikhak si*) compte 1 817 000 h., la population des 18 villes (*si*) dans la province du Kyōnggi, 4 077 600 h. et celle des districts ruraux (*ham*) 2 078 000 h., soit un total (Séoul + Inch'ón + 18 villes + districts) de 18 586 100 habitants, représentant 42,7 % de la population.

Le statut et la superficie de Séoul ont évolué à la mesure de son importance en tant que capitale. En 1910, Hansōng-bu fut appelé Kyōngsōng-bu et placé sous la tutelle de la

province du Kyōnggi. En 1936, la zone administrative de Séoul s'étendit à 134 km<sup>2</sup>. En 1946, Séoul acquit un statut égal à celui d'une province. Le 15 août 1948, Séoul devint une ville à statut spécial (*t'ukpyǒl si*) et sa superficie passa à 268 km<sup>2</sup>. De nouveau, en 1960, la capitale doubla de superficie (594 km<sup>2</sup>). Dès 1962, elle fut placée sous l'autorité directe du Premier ministre. Depuis 1963, ses limites administratives n'ont pratiquement pas variées, elles délimitent aujourd'hui un territoire de 605 km<sup>2</sup>.

Evolution démographique. En 1915, Séoul n'était qu'une ville de 242 000 h., abritant 1,5 % de la population totale (16 278 000). Sa population s'éleva à 355 400 (9 824 h./km<sup>2</sup>) en 1930, puis à 404 200 en 1935. L'année suivante (1936), elle atteignit 727 200 h. (5 423 h./km<sup>2</sup>), suite à l'agrandissement de sa superficie. Elle franchit le million en 1942 avec 1,1 million (4,2 % de la population totale). Après avoir connu de fortes variations pendant la guerre du Pacifique (1941-45) et la guerre de Corée (1950-53), la population de Séoul ne retrouva le niveau du début de 1950 qu'en 1957 avec 1 666 000 h.. Depuis cette date, elle ne cessa de croître. De 1955 à 1960 commença la forte expansion de la population de Séoul qui passa de 1 574 900 h. à 2 445 400 h. (+ 870 500 h. en cinq ans). De 1960 à 1990, la population de la Corée du Sud est passée de 25 millions d'habitants à 43,5, (+ 74 %), celle de Séoul de 2,4 millions à 10,6 (+ 342%). La population de Séoul doubla de 1960 à 1970 en passant de 2,4 à 5,4 millions, et doubla de nouveau de 5,4 à 10,6 millions de 1970 à 1990. Séoul augmenta de 287 700 h. en moyenne par an de 1960 à 1985, puis de 195 000 h. par an de 1985 à 1990. La Corée du Sud enregistra une forte poussée démographique avec un taux d'accroissement moyen annuel de 2,63 % entre 1960 et 1966, et de 1,89 % entre 1966 et 1970. Séoul connaît un taux d'accroissement démographique encore plus spectaculaire durant la décennie 1960, avec 7,65 % par an en moyenne entre 1960 et 1966, 9,31 % entre 1966 et 1970. La progression démographique de Séoul était toujours deux fois et demie plus rapide que celle de l'ensemble du pays entre 1970 et 1980 ; deux fois entre 1980 et 1985. Puis, le rythme tomba à un taux légèrement plus élevé (1,94 % par an) que la moyenne nationale (1,47 % par an) entre 1985 et 1990. Cette expansion démographique de Séoul est due à la fois à l'accroissement naturel (naissances moins décès) et à l'arrivée de migrants venus de tout le pays. L'accroissement résultant des mouvements migratoires (arrivées moins départs) dépasse de 50% l'accroissement naturel. En 1993, pour la première fois depuis 1960, la population de Séoul a diminué de 44 400 h., passant de 10 970 000 h. en 1992 à 10 926 000 en 1993. Cette diminution est due aux déplacements de la population vers les villes périphériques nouvelles (18 + Koyang créée en 1992). La population de ces 19 villes (sv) passa de 170 000 en 1970, à 1 084 000 en 1980 et à 4 millions environ en 1990. La population de la capitale accuse un déficit dans le solde des mouvements migratoires depuis 1990 qui n'a pas été compensé par l'accroissement du mouvement naturel en 1993. La population de Séoul a donc connu une forte augmentation grâce à l'accroissement de sa superficie, à l'arrivée massive de migrants et à l'accroissement naturel. L'augmentation de la population dans la région métropolitaine continue au profit des villes nouvelles périphériques (sv), la population de Séoul stagne, diminue légèrement en 1993.

Nathalie L'UCA (Centre interdisciplinaire des faits religieux, EHESS, CNRS)

Les stades de football au service d'un nouveau mouvement religieux coréen

La modernisation de la Corée, qui a commencé dans les années cinquante, a été accompagnée par l'émergence de nouveaux mouvements religieux d'origine chrétienne qui ont

su s'adapter aux demandes politiques et économiques du pays, favorisant ainsi, au moins jusqu'à dans les années 1980, une relative soumission du peuple aux exigences nationales. Parmi ces mouvements, certains ont su harmoniser leur doctrine et leurs pratiques au climat international, ce qui leur a permis de se développer en dehors des frontières sud-coréennes. Les plus connus sont l'Eglise messianique de l'Unification (la "secte Moon") et l'Eglise pentecôtiste du Plein Evangile. Une fois le pays sorti du sous-développement et la phase d'urbanisation achevée, d'autres sectes se sont formées au cœur de Séoul, dont le relatif succès est dû à leur remarquable capacité d'adaptation au monde moderne et à la culture urbaine. Ce sont les mutations de cette adaptation, apparemment sans frontière, qui ont été étudiées dans cet article à travers l'exemple d'une secte messianique, l'"Eglise de la Providence", apparue en 1980 et issue de la secte Moon.

Marie-Orange RIVÉ (doctorante EHES, UNS, Études coréennes, CNRS)

Les wagons du métro de Séoul : lieu de discours 'visuels' institutionnels

- Origines des inscriptions et des images -

A travers une étude de terrain combinant l'observation (depuis septembre 1992) et des interviews effectuées début 1996, portant sur toutes les images et inscriptions affichées dans les wagons du métro de Séoul depuis sa création, on a cherché à répondre à la question de savoir quels discours visuels institutionnels se croisaient dans cet espace public typiquement urbain, quels étaient leurs degrés de légitimité institutionnelle, qui étaient ceux qui les produisaient et quels objectifs ils avaient en s'adressant à ce public particulier de citadins fraîchement arrivés de province pour beaucoup, habitants de la capitale. Sept catégories de discours visuels institutionnels ont été dégagés en tenant compte de leur ordre chronologique d'apparition dans les wagons. Ces discours sont tous doctrinaires puisqu'ils visent à la propagation et non pas à la rétention des informations et peuvent être qualifiés de discours d'élites dans la mesure où les autorités qui ont le pouvoir ultime de les mettre en scène dans les lieux publics sont des élites bureaucratiques, politiques, socio-économiques, techniques voire même des contre-élites socio-politiques.

James P. THOMAS (Korea Institute, Harvard University)

Seoul as Model, Monolith, and Urban Aesthetic

Drawing from extensive participant observation in a Seoul Shantytown during 1987 and 1988 and from the record of South Korean urban and rural development overall, this paper examines the hegemony of a Seoul-centric urban aesthetic that seems to penetrate every corner of contemporary South Korea. Thus aesthetic is reflected in the unparalleled popularity of uniform apartment high rises (that bear striking resemblance to failed public housing projects in Eastern Europe and the U.S.) and in the pervasiveness of attempts to look like and emulate Seoul in cities and towns all over South Korea. What we now find in contemporary South Korea is an aesthetic order that dominates the social and moral order, which privileges the latest in Seoul's corporate and residential high rises and negates everything unlike them. Through the influence of this order, all structures (e.g. cities, towns, neighborhoods, and houses) that do not live up to a certain aesthetic standards (e.g. newness, symmetry, uniformity, efficiency, convenience, and uprightness) are negated. Squatter shanties and all other forms of substandard housing, long taken for granted as a

fact of life and relatively devoid of negative stigma, are now deemed incompatible with modern urban life, and so must be eradicated. It is through the influence of this aesthetic that shanty residents with nowhere else to live have joined government officials and the middle class in regarding the elimination of shanties as a social good and an historical inevitability. In this new order, shanties are stigmatized not simply as inferior, as we might expect, but as alienating and morally wrong—however sound they may be functionally.

These new developments have contributed to an environment whose aesthetic content conveys a sense of order, inclusion, confidence, power, and consensus-lending a sense of corporate collectivity to all ranks of urban residents, and a sense of legitimacy to the legacy of state development (so tarnished by the recent disclosure of political slush-funds, favoritism, and corruption). By examining Seoul-centric aesthetics, we learn that South Korean development, modernization, and modernity involve far more than the forces of bureaucracy, policy, rhetoric, and the familiar stuff of state and corporate politics. Given the inadequacy of conventional approaches to deal with these new circumstances, we must advance fresh perspectives to address development, modernization, and modernity, and the structural legacy of South Korean development.

#### Boudewijn WALRAVEN (Leiden University)

##### Religion and the City: Seoul in the Nineteenth Century

Nineteenth-century Seoul was characterized by a remarkable lack of great religious buildings such as churches or temples, which makes us wonder what forms religious life in the capital assumed. This paper is an attempt to provide a survey and an interpretation of the religious activities of Seoul's inhabitants in the later Choson period. The division of Seoul in two parts, the inner city within the walls and the surrounding area that also belonged to the administrative unit of Hansongbu (as the capital was officially called), was of crucial importance. The walled city in symbolic form expressed the authority of the head of state, the king. This had significant consequences for the kinds of religious practice allowed there. Only the most important places of official worship were granted a place within this enclosure, from which all heterodox temples and shrines were banned. Religious activities of the population in the inner city were mainly private in character and took place within closed groups, such as lineages and professional corporations. Outside the city walls, religious practices were much less subject to control. There were shamans living outside the city gates and both to the north and the south of the capital a considerable number of Buddhist temples could be found, which were also frequented by inhabitants of the inner city. Outside the city walls, and in particular along the Han River, there were, moreover, many local shrines for guardian deities. These seem to have flourished because of the bustling commercial activities in this area, where merchants formed an important component of the population. In the 19th century, a new form of religion (with roots in Chinese practices) developed, which was particularly suited to the needs of the urban population, combining Confucian ethical precepts with elements from Buddhism and Daoism. This cult, which lacked a strong institutional base, appealed to a much wider segment of the population than the yangban only, but in contrast to Tonghak, it did not in any way challenge existing institutions.

#### 'Identity Through History':

A report on the international workshop held at the Centre for Korean Studies, Leiden University, 29 August - 1 September 1996

Keith Howard, SOAS

We float, as F. Scott Fitzgerald put it in *The Great Gatsby*, as 'boats against the current', searching in the past for clues with which to anchor our identity. Today, Korea, and those who study it, must contend with and explain a multitude of historical icons for that identity. The icons have largely been established in the 20th century, and serve less to encourage nostalgia—the pain that arises from separation from ancestry—than to structure the past beyond Japanese colonial interference and more recent, post-1945 westernisation. The icons are now deeply embedded within contemporary society; they are part of the nationalist complex. But to those outside the culture who care to study Korean history, they are constructions which can cloud and ignore the reality. In this case, the insider/outsider dimension reflects training, background, and intent: the icons mean different things dependent on where you stand.

The workshop was timely, given wider debates in literature and anthropology about the construction of narratives, and the narrower reassessment of Korean history that has exploded as democracy has taken root in South Korea. Beginning with the premise that is desirable to distinguish history from ideology, historiography from fiction, the organisers brought together historians, literary specialists, intellectual historians and anthropologists. Working from different disciplinary perspectives the workshop sought solutions to basic questions such as how should history be written? Who should write it and for whom?

It was primarily during the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial period that nationalist ideology developed, hence the workshop was essentially framed around the debates and activities of that period. For this reason, five participants had a disciplinary background in modern history: Koen De Ceuster (Leiden University), Michael Robinson (Indiana University), Jacqueline Pak (SOAS, University of London), Kenneth Wells (Australian National University), and Kwon Hee-Young (Academy of Korean Studies). In their papers, Robinson, Wells and De Ceuster moved beyond the explanation and telling of history. Indeed, as more becomes known about the prominent Korean ideologues of this period, so the gloss Korean historians still tend to put on their lives and achievements needs to be matched with what is known about their collaboration with the Japanese regime they sought to replace.

Hence, Robinson explored the concept of a master narrative, in which nationalism is itself a 20th-century construction built as a reaction to colonialism, and taken up and enshrined as a state code. Similarly, Wells began by questioning the belief in nation as a core for Korean historiography, and went on to explore alternative views. He asked what other paradigms contemporary Korean historians use to construct Korean identity, but found none capable of being sustained. De Ceuster struggled to separate the master narrative from the reality, asking why collaboration with the occupying Japanese had been downplayed until recent years.

Pak and Kwon used different nationalist perspectives to reassess the historiography of the colonial period. Pak looked back with democratic eyes, reinterpreting history from the perspective of the *minjung* populist movement, with reference to influential literature

critics and writers of the 1980s and 1990s. Her paper had a core considering one early 20th-century ideologue, An Ch'angho, and his master plan premised on ideology, labour, and education that he believed would lead to an independence war. But the gap from the present, and *minjung* critics such as Kim Chinha, who lambasted Korea's recent military rulers in his *Tong pada* (Sea of Shit), remains far too big to bridge. Kwon tried to project a more standard post-war historiography backwards (in his academic post at the prestigious Academy this is to be expected). He went further than other Korean historians, comparing two historians who would normally not be considered in the same breath: Shin Ch'ae-ho and Paek Namun. The former was a historical materialist writing before the Japanese subsumed Korea in 1910, and the latter a socialist historian active two decades later. Kwon's argument hinged on common features in their discussions of identity but, since Shin interpreted independence in terms of national sovereignty, and Paek talked more of class struggle, the comparison remained a curious choice.

Accepting that the elements associated with Korean identity-as Koreans consider it today-have largely been laid down in the last century, two papers explored the construction of lineage identity. Clan, family, and lineage structure is a common theme in the Korean Studies tradition. At the workshop, Sungjung Paik and Dieter Eikemeier (both from Tübingen University) questioned the historical authenticity of lineage charts. Both utilised common fieldwork data on the Kwangsan Kims from Cheju Island. Paik cast his net wider, looking at other clans with the most common family names-Kim, Yi, Pak-and how lineages were expanded in the 19th century by assimilating what were claimed to be branch lineages. Eikemeier, a folklorist, focused on origin myths and shrine religion to show how the Kwangsan Kims had manipulated their position.

In a completely different vein, two contrasting papers discussed contemporary historical literature. One, by JaHyun Kim Haboush (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), explored questions of historical accuracy in the 1990 bestselling novels by Hwang In'yong and Yi In-hwa and the more restrained 1986 novel, *Mannam* (Encounter). The novels all related to the 18th century. The second paper, by Kyeong-Hee Choi (Indiana University), looked at Pak Wan-so's "Mother's Stake I", and discussed the 1990s "New Woman" ideal as described in this autobiographical novel in terms of a contemporary feminist literary critique.

Two papers were ahistorical. Nancy Abelmann (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) took a single informant's narrative as the basis for a discussion of social mobility in recent times. Abelmann was less concerned with validating history than with elucidating class identification and gender roles. Alain Delissen (EHESS, Paris) focused on one person and one organisation, Kim Sugun and Konggan (Space) (1960-1993). Kim was an architect who, through a theatre, exhibition hall, and magazine, promoted what Delissen saw as a static notion of Korean identity that highlighted aspects of tradition coupled with modern elements to make them relevant for contemporary life.

Bringing the discussions together was no easy task. While all participants accepted how widespread the nationalist identity narrative was in Korean scholarship and writing, there was less agreement as to how to validate or reject it. Boudewijn Walkaven (Leiden University) provided a suitable concluding paper, starting with L. P. Hartley's 'the past is another country' and progressing to the observation that the past is not there: historians and others must give the past a form, a form on which to base our current identity. Thus, it is

up to scholars to position themselves in the narrative, and to make clear in their writings which narrative and which historiography they believe to be appropriate.

#### THE ANNUAL AAS CONFERENCE 11-14 April 1996 in Honolulu, Hawaii

From April 11-14th, 1996, I participated in the AAS Conference in Honolulu as representative of AKSE. Like all meetings of this kind it was a monster event with hundreds of participants from every field and aspect of Asian studies. The location of the conference was the opulent, gigantic and pricy Hawaii Village situated right on Waikiki Beach. Once one got used to this the practical aspects such as finding the conference rooms etc. went rather smoothly. Especially the book exhibition was a delightful experience. Korean studies as represented at this conference had a strong slant towards contemporary studies with politics, modern history and social issues dominating.

##### Session 34: State and Society in Choson Korea

- Ingeol Kim, 'Local Elite Society and State Power in Mid-Choson Korea.'
- Milan G. Heijmanek, 'The Struggle for Control of Sowon Ritual in 17th Century Korea.'
- Yunshik Chang, 'Patterns of Local Dominance in Choson Korea.'
- Taejin Yi, 'On Kings Receiving Petitions from the People in the Streets.'

##### Session 59: North Korea's Foreign Relations with Major Powers after Kim Il-Sung

- Koh, 'North Korean-United States Relations after Kim Il-Sung,'
- Hong Nack Kim, 'North Korean-Japanese Relations after Kim Il-Sung,'
- Il-Pyong J. Kim, 'North Korean-Chinese Relations under Kim Jong-Il,'
- Jane Shapiro Zacek, 'Russian-North Korean Relations from the Gorbachev Era to the Present.'

##### Session 79: History and Literature in Post-War Korea

- Kenneth M. Wells, 'The Relationship between History and Literature during the Park and Chun Eras.'
- Stephen J. Epstein, 'The Meaning of Meaninglessness in Kim Sung-Ok's "Seoul: Winter 1964",'
- Jennifer M. Lee, 'Yi Ch'ong-jun's "Wall of Rumor" and Park Chung Hee's "Prison of Fear",'
- Jinhee Kim, 'The Sense of the Past and Victim Consciousness in Post-War Korean Literature.'

##### Session 106: The Legacy of Kwangju After Sixteen Years: The Costs of Repression in a Democratizing State

- Linda Lewis, 'The 15th Anniversary of the 5.18 People's Uprising: Laying Claim to the Memory of Kwangju.'
- David R. McCann, 'From Cheju to Kwangju: The Disappeared in Modern Korean History.'

##### Session 139: Individual Papers: Individual and Nation in Korea's Recent Past

- Alain Delissen, 'Kim and Tanaka: Modernization, Social Change and the Division of Labour.'

- Myung-Hee Lee, 'The Poetics of the 38th Parallel: The National Literature Movement in Divided Korea.'
- Jacqueline Pak, 'An Ch'angho as a Revolutionary Democrat: A Revisionist View.'
- Bonnie Oh, 'The Empress and the Powers: The Assassination of Queen Min of Korea and the Late 19th-Century Power Politics in East Asia.'
- Sheila Miyoshi Jager, 'Romancing the Nation: Love and Resistance in Early Modern Fiction of Colonial Korea.'

**Session 153: The Aftermath of Democratization in South Korea**

- Tun-jen Cheng, 'Economic Policy-making in Newly Democratized South Korea and Taiwan.'
- Hee-Yeon Cho, 'Democratic Transition and Changes in Social Movements in South Korea.'
- Yeon-Seob Ha, 'Public Finance in South Korea under Democracy.'
- Eun Mee Kim, 'Continuity and Change in State-Business-Labour Relations.'

**Session 176: Koryo Under Yuan: Institutional and Social Change**

- Taegy'aek Kim, 'The Period of Yuan Intervention in Koryo,'
- John B. Duncan, 'The Todang and Political Power in Late Koryo'
- Seung-ki Hong, 'Social Mobility in Late Koryo'

**Session 208: Individual Papers' Korea: Religion, Social Issues, and Politics**

- Henrik Sorensen, 'Korean Buddhist Rituals and Ritual Manuals during the Choson Period.'
- June J. H. Lee, 'Discourses of Illness, Meanings of Modernity: A Cultural Construction of *Song-in-Byoeng* (Adults' Diseases).'
- Simon Moon, 'Korean Son Buddhism and Ecological Awareness.' (cancelled)
- Young-tae Kim, 'Court Decisions on Women's Issues: Modern Institution and Traditional Value?'
- John Kie-chiang Oh, 'The 1995 Local Elections in Korea.'

**Session 221: The Role of the Independence Club in Modern Korea: A Centennial Retrospective**

- Vipan Chandra, 'The Independence Club's Role in the Promotion of Democratic Thought and Behaviour in Late Choson Dynasty Korea.'
  - Andrew C. Nahm, 'The Independence Club and the Sunsonghoe, Korea's First Women's Society.'
  - Theresa Hyun, 'The Independent and the Translation of Cultural Values during the Kaehwa Period in Korea.'
  - Chong Min Hyun, 'Sô Jaepil and Early Korean Reflections of the American Dream.'
- In addition to these sessions there were a number of papers related to Korea scattered throughout the interarea sessions:
- Katharine Moon, 'United States-Korean Camptown Prostitution: Women as Instruments of Foreign Policy.'
  - Michael Robinson, 'Language Wars in Colonial Korea: Assimilation Policy and the Language of the Modern.'

- Song-il Choi, 'Northern Strategy and Nation Discourse in South Korea.'
- Narendra M. Pankaj, 'Renwang Jing (The Benevolent King Sutra) and Its Political Uses in Early Silla.' (cancelled)
- Daisy Chun Rhodes, 'How Oral History of the First Koreans to America Advances Archival Research.'
- James B. Palais, 'Confucianism in Korea.'
- Jang-jip Choi, 'The Question of Class in Citizen's Movements in South Korea and Japan.'
- Henry H. Em, 'A Shared Future: Citizen's Movements in South Korea and Japan.'
- Kyung Hyun Kim, 'Reframing the Korean War Narrative in the Korean Cinema of the 1990s.'

Personally I found the sessions on Choson State and Society, and that on Koryo under the Mongols the most interesting events pertaining to Korea at the conference. Unfortunately one was too often barred from attending all the papers of interest because of a very clumsy and inconsiderate way of handling the multiple split sessions. Since there is a very highly-rated Korean studies programme at the University of Hawaii (and a super library, which I had the opportunity to visit), one would have expected a greater turn-out from local scholars as presenters of papers in the various panels, however that was surprisingly enough not the case. In fact, there were comparatively few local papers in the conference.

Personally I find such large academic meetings as the AAS somewhat over-sized and slightly annoying, mostly because there are so many interesting people to meet, and so little time to actually engage them in serious conversation. Nevertheless I succeeded in talking to both Ja-hyun Haboush and Laurel Kendal, and of course with Edward Schultz, the local anchor-person in Korean studies. Present among our Korean benefactors was Hong San Myung from KRF with whom I had a pleasant but brief exchange.

Since I was only asked to participate in the conference a few weeks prior to the dead-line for sign-up, I did not have time to be in a panel with a topic of personal interest, and that turned out to be a bummer. I ended up with four other presenters—all in completely different areas of Korean studies—something which of course did not stimulate the discussion at the end of the session. For future AKSE representatives I can recommend that they plan their participation well in advance of sign-up, and that they get together with some of their American colleagues to organize a panel. Otherwise one can easily end up with an audience and fellow presenters who have no special interest in the topic one has chosen to speak on, and that would be a waste of everybody's time and energy, would it not?

Henrik H. Sorensen  
The National Museum, Copenhagen

## REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES AND RESEARCH RELATED TO KOREA

### BULGARIA

#### Sofia

Dr. Alexander Fedotoff participated in The Third Korean Culture Program organized by The Academy of Korean Studies in the Republic of Korea.

Under the provisions of the Governmental Agreement between the Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Korea Dr. Choi Gwon-jin received the status of official guest-lecturer.

Since the fall semester a Korean Department has been functioning at St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia. Thirteen students enrolled.

A KOREANA Series was established by the Korean Department in the fall semester of 1996. To date, three issues have been published.

The First National Symposium on Korean Studies, organized by the Korean Department, was held at St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia. Twenty papers, mainly on Korea-related studies were delivered by faculty members, scholars from The Academy of Sciences, and Bulgarian and Korean PhD candidates.

Two first-year students from the Korean Department received fellowships provided by KOICA for participation in Korean language course.

### Publications

Choi Gwon-jin, 'Phonogoya na koreiskiya ezik' (Korean Phonology), in KOREANA

1995/1, 151 pp. ISBN 954-8126-12-5

Kim So-young, Lichnite mestoiomeniya v koreiskiya ezik (Korean Personal Pronouns), in KOREANA 1995/2, 102 pp. ISBN 954-8126-13-3.

Boneva, Maya, *Ariyang. Koreya kato pesen* (*Arirang: Korea as a Song*), Sofia: Sofia University Publishers, 1996. 178 pp., ISBN 954-07-0869-9.

Fedotoff, Alexander and Gwon-jin Choi (eds.), 'Koreya. Traditsii i savremennost' (Korea: Traditions and Nowadays), proceedings of the First National Symposium on Korean Studies, in KOREANA 1996/1, 156 pp. ISBN 954-8126-14-1.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

#### Publication

Klöslová, Zdenka, 'V Koreji o Karlu Čapkoví' (In Korea about Karel Čapek), in *Zprávy Společnosti bratrů Čapku* (The Brothers Čapek Society News) 1995 no. 39, pp. 4-5

and 1996 no. 40, pp. 4-5.

### DENMARK

#### Nordic Institute of Asian Studies

Four more issues (December 1995, May 1996, July 1996, and October 1996 of the *NIASyit* (Nordic Newsletter of Asian Studies) have appeared since the last *AKSE Newsletter*. The Editor-in-Chief is Jens-Christian Sørensen, who can be contacted at the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Leffsgade 33, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark [phone: +45 3154-8844; FAX: +45 3296-2530; email: sec@nias.ku.dk; WWW: <http://nias.ku.dk>].

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#### DIPLOME D'ETUDES APPROFONDIES (DEA)

CHABANOL Élisabeth

1990 *L'architecture des tombes en Corée à l'époque des Trois Royaumes - rapport de fouilles de Ch'ǒnnach'ong*, Histoire des religions et anthropologie religieuse, université Paris 4.

YOU Hong-june  
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#### MEMOIRE DE MAITRISE (et équivalent)

BOULANGER Vincent

1995 *Analyse stratégique de l'industrie lourde coréenne*, mémoire de maîtrise, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : CHOI Seung-un.

CHABANOL Élisabeth

1988 *Un exemple de l'influence chinoise dans le royaume de Paekche : la tombe du roi Muryōng*, Histoire de l'art et archéologie, université Paris 4.

DASSAS Eric

1996 *Choson Ilbo, Hankyoreh Shinnun, Joong-ang Ilbo, Seoul Shinnun : Evolution de la presse coréenne de 1985 à 1995 du simple media au multimédia*, mémoire de maîtrise, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Marc Orange.

#### DIPLOME D'ETUDES SUPERIEURES SPECIALISES (DESS)

PAULMIER Sandrine

1995 *Analyse stratégique de la Corée du Nord depuis juillet 1994*, diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisés, Études stratégiques, Institut de recherches internationales et stratégiques, université Paris 13, directeur : Jean-Christophe RUFIN.

KIM Sung-jin  
1995 *La réflexion historique sur les causes du développement du protestantisme en Corée avant et après l'année 1917*, diplôme d'études approfondies, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Li Ogg.

KWON Soon-ye

1995 *La prostitution dans les œuvres de KIM Yu-jöng et sa conscience de la réalité*, diplôme d'études approfondies, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Li Ogg.

PARK Jang-hee [PAK Chang-hü]

1995 *Histoire de l'émancipation des femmes en Corée, à travers l'éducation féminine moderne*, diplôme d'études approfondies, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Bertrand Chung

PARK Jong-wook

1995 *Du chamanisme coréen (Etudes de rites chamanes)*, diplôme d'études approfondies, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Li Ogg.

RICHARD Philippe

1995 *A propos du mouvement K.A.P.F.*, diplôme d'études approfondies, Unité de Formation et de recherches Asie orientale, Université Paris 7, directeur : Li Ogg.

SÉNÉCAL Bernard

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THESES

CHOI Jae ik

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CHOI Nak-song

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CHOI Sung-kyu

1993 *Les relations entre agriculture et industrie dans le processus de développement en Corée*, nouveau doctorat, université Grenoble 2, directeur : Pierre Judet.

CHUN Kyung-suk [CHOŃ Kyōng-suk]

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CLUZEL Dominique

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CORDOVA Daniel

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GUIOT Valérie

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HAMM Se-Yeong

1994 *Nouveaux modèles fractals d'écoulement dans les milieux fissurés : application aux dommées de pompage* en Corée du Sud, nouveau doctorat, sciences de la terre, université Montpellier 2, directeur : Claude Drogue.

HAMMOUD Omar

1988 *Management des unités de recherche : impact des dimensions individuelles et organisationnelles sur l'efficacité*, nouveau doctorat, université Paris 8, directeur : Raymond-A. Thietart.

HAN Minjoo

1994 *Politique didactique des langues étrangères et formation des enseignants de langues en Corée du Sud*, nouveau doctorat, université Paris 3.

HONG Yong-Tcheol

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 1992 *La répartition des revenus, le bien-être social et la redistribution (Analyse théorique appliquée au cas de la Corée)*, nouveau doctorat, Institut d'études politiques Paris, directeur : Alain Wolfstspiger.
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 1995 *Recherches techniques en Corée. Les relations Chine du Nord, Corée du Sud, Corée et Japon. Étude régionale de la région de Pyongchang*, nouveau doctorat, sciences de la terre, université Montpellier 2, directeur : M. Mattauer.

LEE You dae  
 1979 *Contribution à l'étude sédimentologique de la série de Nagdong (crétacé inférieur du bassin de Gyeoconsang, Corée) : les faciès gréseux et leur signification*, docteur ingénieur, université Bordeaux 1.

## SHIM Young-seop

1992 *Les capitaux étrangers dans le processus d'industrialisation en Corée du Sud : une interprétation à partir d'une logique endogène*, nouveau doctorat, université Grenoble 2, directeur : Pierre Jutet.

## SONG Ung-in

1981 *Influence des dirigeants soviétiques sur les mouvements communistes en Corée (1917-1945)*, doctorat de 3e cycle, Université de Paris 7.

## SUN Hyo-sook

1988 *Le comportement linguistique et culturel des apprenants coréens de français en situation exolingue - observation de deux types d'activités : décodage encodage*, nouveau doctorat, université Grenoble 3, directeur : Louise Dabene.

## YIH Sook-kyong

1990 *La dualité de l'école secondaire du second cycle de la Corée du Sud dans sa dynamique*, nouveau doctorat de 3e cycle, université Paris 10, directeur : J. Claude Filion.

## YUM Ki-dai

1983 *Modèle analytique du transport des sables en baie de Gwangju (République de Corée) : influence de la construction de l'usine marémotrice*, docteur ingénieur, université Paris 11.

## VIDEO

GUILLEMOZ Alexandre, VARGYAS Gabor, 1993 *A kut in Seoul*, Film vidéo VHS 45 mn.

## BORDEAUX

Mme KIM-LEE Bona, section de coréen, département d'études extrême-orientales, université Michel de Montaigne-Bordeaux III, domaine universitaire, 33405 Talence.

## Conférences :

- 9.11.94. Maison de l'archéologie, université de Bordeaux III, rencontre-débat, spectacle. Lecture par Michael Lonsdale de poèmes coréens traduits par Bona Kim-Lee en présence de Mme le président A. M. Coclita et du directeur de CRRA 3, M. Ph. Rouyer.  
- 4.12.95. 'Cent ans de roman coréen' par Bona Kim-Lee, avec Cho Sehui et Ch'oe Yun, *Les Belles étrangères*, Corée, salle des actes, université de Bordeaux III.  
- Printemps 1996, Collège universitaire Saint Dominique, Bordeaux. Trois conférences sur : Le silence dans les œuvres poétiques en Extrême-Orient. 20.03.96, 'Ciel et corps' ; 27.3.96., 'Question-réponse / Sijo et haiku' ; 10.4.96., 'Effacement de soi'.

## Traductions :

1994 YI Sang, 'Les Ailes', *Revue de Corée*, 95, p. 91-111.  
1996 'KIM Su-yong (1921-1968)', poèmes extraits de *Cent poèmes*, Poésie 96, 62, association Maison de la poésie de la ville de Paris, Pierre Seghers, p. 82-89.

## LE HAVRE

M. Pierre Chabal, enseignant en politique internationale à l'université du Havre a achevé son rapport à l'OTAN sur l'émergence d'un cadre de sécurité collective en Asie du Nord-Est et prépare avec d'autres collègues, un important colloque sur le fonctionnement de l'APEC pour 1997.

Mme Eun-sook Chabal, responsable des enseignements coréens au Havre envisage de compléter le maillage universitaire et associatif en France par le renforcement des études coréennes au Havre et serait reconnaissante de tout conseil.

## BOURSES

A la suite d'un accord passé entre la Korea Foundation et l'université Paris 7, celle-ci offre, depuis l'année universitaire 94-95, six bourses d'études et de recherches d'un montant de 5000 US \$ chacune. Le domaine des recherches qui doivent porter sur la Corée, englobe l'histoire, l'ethnologie, la linguistique, la littérature et les sciences sociales. Les étudiants doivent avoir au moins une licence dans ces disciplines et, en même temps, une bonne connaissance du coréen leur permettant la lecture de documents écrits en cette langue.

Le retrait des dossiers s'effectue auprès de M. Auréjac, U.F.R. L.C.A.O., Tour 33-44, 1er étage, bureau 106, université Paris 7, 2, place Jussieu, 75005 Paris. Le dépôt de dossier se fait avant le 31 mai.

Pour l'année universitaire 1995-96, ces bourses ont été décernées à Aline SOURD, Hélène Young BOTTIN, Hervé LEROUX, Frédéric VEUTHEY, Séverine STOECKLE.

Programme Science et Technologie en Corée de l'Union Européenne. La Commission Européenne (DG XII) offre depuis l'année 1995 quelques bourses à de jeunes scientifiques et économistes européens souhaitant effectuer un séjour de recherche en Corée. Ce programme permet de financer une coopération entre une institution européenne et son équivalent coréen, qui se traduit par l'envoi d'un jeune chercheur (moins de 35 ans) de niveau doctorat, pour une durée maximale de 21 mois. La bourse comprend une formation à la langue coréenne au début du séjour.

Les candidats retenus pour la sélection 1995 sont : Christian Kurzer (Allemagne), Electronic and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) à Taejön, dynamique non-linéaire des systèmes neuronaux ; Magnus Larson (Suède), département d'océanographie de l'université nationale de Séoul, transport de sédiment sous l'influence des courants ; Stelios Makrydakis (Grèce), Korea Development Institute (KDI), cycles économiques coréens ;

Sege Perrin (France), Korea Institute for Industrial Economics & Trade (KIEIT), liens entre structure industrielle et investissement direct coréens à l'étranger en concurrence imparfaite.

Pour plus d'informations, contacter :

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## CONFERENCES

M. Kang Man-gil, professeur d'histoire à l'Université Korea à Séoul, directeur d'études invité par le Centre Corée de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, a donné trois conférences sur les : Caractéristiques du mouvement de libération nationale de la Corée sous la domination japonaise (1910-1945) ; 1. Le contexte de l'organisation du mouvement, le jeudi 11 janvier 1996 ; 2. Les étapes du développement du mouvement, le jeudi 18 janvier ; 3. Débat sur le « Front uni », des mouvements, le jeudi 25 janvier.

M. Han Sang-Jin, professeur de sociologie à l'Université nationale de Séoul, directeur d'études invité par le Centre Corée de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, a donné, quatre conférences sur le : Développement économique et modernisation en Corée du Sud ; 1. Développement économique et démocratie : la Corée du Sud comme un nouveau modèle ? le vendredi 26 janvier 1996, de 18 h. à 20 h. ; 2. Modernisation et émergence de la société civile : le rôle des 'couches moyennes' (*chungnyeon*) dans la démoncratisation de la Corée du Sud, le mardi 30 janvier ; 3. Média et opinion publique : réflexion critique, le jeudi 1er février ; 4. Industrialisation tous azimuts et ses conséquences pathologiques : le thème de 'société à risque' dans le contexte asiatique, le mardi 13 février.

## COLLOQUES

Un colloque de présentation de l'activité de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient a réuni une cinquantaine de personnes le 13 novembre 1995 à l'hôtel Hilton à Séoul. Il a été suivi le lendemain d'une matinée à l'université Koryo, au cours de laquelle des spécialistes coréens ont présenté aux chercheurs français l'état actuel de leurs disciplines respectives (histoire ancienne & archéologie, histoire contemporaine, sinologie, sciences sociales).

Un colloque marquant l'anniversaire des 550 ans de l'alphabet coréen a eu lieu à Paris, à l'UNESCO du 25 au 26 juin 1996 sous le titre 'Paris International Conference on Hangul and Culture'. Les communications suivantes ont été présentées :

SÖ Chöng-su, Cultural Perspective on Korean Language  
RAMSEY S. Robert, Korean Alphabet, World Alphabet  
O'GRADY William, Two Recent Research Initiatives in Korean Language Education

FABRE André, Pronouns and Person Markers in Korea. A comparison with Western Languages  
SKORBATYUK Ivan D., Korean Language and Korea Unification  
LEE Dong-jae, Han'gugö kyojug-ü hyönhwang-gwa ap'-üroü panghyang  
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YEON Jae-houn, Some Problems in Teaching Korean Speech Levels

KIM Chöng-suk, Tamhwa nungnyöök paeyang-üi wihan ilki kyojug pangan yon'gu

CHOE Chöng-sun, Kyojae kusöng-e issössö kwaje (Task) kaeryöñ-üi chögyong-e kwanhayö

SASSE Werner, Han'gughak yon'gu : han'guk munhwä-üi kyojug

SOHN John Y., Some Problems in Taeching of Korean as a Foreign Language and

the (U.S.) Defense Language Institut  
OGAREK-CZOJ Halina, 'Mal tadüngi undong' in North Korea. Its Merits and Demerits

HAUSSLER Sonja, Korean Language Education at the Humboldt University

SIN Hyöñ-suk, Myöngsa 'os'-üi hyöngsikkwa ürim hwakchang

PAK Pyöng-chöł, Italia-esöü han'gugö kyojug

HWANG Chi-ha, Han'gugö kyojug-e issössö tameachi'e hwaryong-gwa kwallyöñ-doen myöt kaji kyosu chölyak

## DOCUMENTAIRES TV

- *Le dessous des cartes*, magazine géopolitique de Jean-Christophe Victor (Arte). 3 fois 10 mn sur la Corée. 3/2/96 'De l'unité à la division' ; 10/2/96 'Analyse comparée des deux Corées' ; 17/2/96 'Quels rapports de force en Asie'

- Hartmut Izkko, 'Corée du Nord : le dressage d'un peuple', diffusé sur Arte le 2.1.96, durée 30 mn.

- *Cent ans de cinéma : la Corée*, documentaire du British Film Institute, durée 60 mn. Diffusion sur Arte le 8/12/95

aims at enabling promising scholars to prepare their professional proficiency test (*Habilitation*). The address of the association is still c/o Prof. Sasse in Hamburg.

## Berlin

### Humboldt Universität

Prof. Dr. Reta Rentner read papers at

- the international seminar 'Nähe und Ferne: Zum Verständnis koreanischer Literatur und ihrer Rezeption in Europa', held at Bonn University in November 1995, on 'Betrachtungsweisen der modernen koreanischen Literatur: Rezension einer Anthologie' (Chung Chong-wha [ed.]: *Modern Korean Literature*, London-New York, 1995);
- the workshop 'Koreawissenschaftliche Tage', held at Humboldt University, Berlin in February 1996, on "Segye-hwa" der koreanischen Literatur-Anspruch, Realität, Chancen';
- the workshop on 'Frauen-Los!'-Politische Partizipation von Frauen in Ostasien', held at Trier University in April 1996, on 'Frauen in der Gesellschaft Nordkorea's'.

Assisted by a Korea Foundation research grant Dr Sonja Häussler visited Korea from August to September 1995. During her stay in Seoul she gave a lecture on 'The ways of a Korean scholar-official' at a Korea Foundation seminar. In March 1996 she went to St. Petersburg and gave two lectures, on 'Ch'ong Mong-ju worship in old and modern Korea' and 'Korean studies in Germany,' at a seminar of the Centre for Korean Language and Culture at St. Petersburg State University. From 25 to 26 June 1996 she participated in the conference of the International Association for Korean Language Education in Paris where she read a paper entitled 'Korean language education at Humboldt University-as time is changing'.

Professor Dr. Ingeborg Göthel read papers on Korean cultural history and politics in Regensburg, Bonn, Berlin and at the University of Colorado/Fort Collins as well as at Universities in Taegu, Taejon and Seoul.

### GERMANY

#### General

#### Association for German-Speaking Scholars of Korean Studies (VDK)

The committees of the VDK, for lack of funds, have not yet started to work, but communication among German-speaking colleagues has increased. The Korea Foundation now has given some funds, so this autumn the Library Co-operation Committee will hold its first meeting. Also, VDK will launch a series of scholarly publications, expecting to publish three monographs per year; the editors will be Professors Ekkemeier, Rentner and Sasse. Another project in the final stages of preparation is a postgraduate scholarship jointly funded by the German Research Society (DFG) and the Korea Foundation, which

During the summer semester term Ra Hye-suk gave a lecture on 'Korean Konversation' and Rüdiger Frank gave a lecture on 'Korea Aktuell'. They were both financially supported by the Korea Foundation.

Prof. Dr. Kim Sang-T'aek from Ilwa University (Seoul) gave guest lectures on Korean Literature during his visit at the Korea Institute in May/June 1996. He lectured on 'Distinctive Features of Korean Literature', 'Mythological View of Ch'umhyang', and 'Challenge to Confucian Values in Modern Korean Novels'.

Rüdiger Frank received the MA degree in March 1996 for a thesis entitled 'Ein Kapitel deutsch-koreanischer Beziehungen: Die Hilfe der DDR beim Aufbau der Stadt Hamhung in Nordkorea von 1954-1962 unter Berücksichtigung von Dokumenten aus zentralen DDR-Archiven'.

Anke Baumann received the MA degree in July 1996 for a thesis entitled 'Das Bildungssystem in Korea während der Kolonialzeit'.

Chong Yōng-Sun, who spent four years at the Humboldt-University for postgraduate studies, finished her doctoral thesis entitled 'Chuch'e-Ideen und Konfuzianismus/Neokonfuzianismus in Nordkorea'.

A workshop, 'Korea wissenschaftliche Tage', was hosted at the Korea Institute on 12-13 February 1996 with about forty participants from Berlin, Seoul, Bonn, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg. The following papers were presented:

- Bekker, Aune-Kathrein, 'Koreanische Zwangprostitution',
- Chong Yōng-Soon, 'Ansichten nordkoreanischer Wissenschaftler über den Konfuzianismus'
- Wein, Roland, 'Südkorea auf dem Weg zur Zivilgesellschaft'
- Ha Chong-ja, 'The silent way introducing Korean pronunciation to beginning learners'
- Discussion on Song Du-Yul: 'Korea-Kaleidoskop, Aktuelle Kontexte zur Wiedervereinigung'
- Henckel, Christiane, 'Koreanische Landschaftsmalerei' (slide lecture)
- Rentner, Reta, '„Segejehwa“ der koreanischen Literatur-Anspruch, Realität, Chancen'
- Han-Arat, Jung-hwa, 'Das Bild der Prostituierten in der zeitgenössischen koreanischen Literatur'
- Häusser, Sonja, 'Die Chōng Mong-ju-Verehrung'
- Song Du-Yul, 'Mehr Menschlichkeit: Ein Isang Yun-Mosaik'

#### Publications

Göthel, Ingeborg, *Der Untergang des alten Koreas*. Wiesbaden: Harrasowitz Verlag, 1996. ISBN 3-447-03808-X.

#### Rentner, R., *Koreanistische Tage* (Report).

1992, both in *Info-Heft der Deutsch-Koreanischen Kulturgesellschaft e.V.*, März 1995.

-----, 'Koreanistik als Studiengang an der Humboldt-Universität', in *Arirang, Info-Heft der Deutsch-Koreanischen Kulturgesellschaft e.V.*, 5. Jahrgang, Nr. 12, Dezember 1995.

Song Du-Yul, *Kyemonggwae Haebang*. Seoul: Tosō ch'ulp'an tangtae, 1996.

#### Bochum

Professor Werner Sasse has continued to commute between Hamburg and Bochum to teach and give examinations.

Anja Katharina Haftmann, MA, has continued to teach Korean Studies, but will look for a new job from October this year. Her PhD thesis, under supervision of Professor Bruno Lewin, on the textual variants of the *Nonggawöllhōng-ka* makes progress. She gave a lecture on 'Auslese als oberstes Bildungsprinzip: das Schul- und Universitätsystem in Südkorea' at the Landes-Sprachen-Institut at Bochum in May 1996.

Together with Nicola Reck and members of the Korean Studies Department of Hamburg University she is translating Korean short stories, a project supported by the Korean Culture & Arts Foundation.

The position of Professor is still vacant after Professor Sasse moved to Hamburg university. The chair has been advertised in September 1995 and in this connection three scholars have been invited to give guest-lectures.

- Prof. W. Sasse (Hamburg) talked on 'Chang Pogo - Beherrischer der Wasser zwischen Japan, China und Korea im 9. Jahrhundert'
- Bernard Vincent Olivier, PhD (Fort Collins, U.S.A.) gave a paper on 'How could Koguryō play such an important role in the collapse of the Sui dynasty?', and
- Dr. H.-J. Zaborowski (Berlin) spoke on 'Kenntnisse vom und Kontakte zum nicht-chinesischen Asien im vormodernen Korea'.

A Korea Foundation grant allowed Dorothea Hopmann, MA, to spend nine months in Korea for doctoral research.

Franz-Josef Dickhut and Sonmi Chong spent a year in Seoul for language training. F.-J. Dickhut was supported by a grant of the Korean Government.

In the past academic session, around eighty students have taken a Korean Studies subject. Peter Banaschak received the MA degree in April 1995 for a thesis entitled 'Zu den Amtsrägen der Vorfahren der Silla-Könige der frühen Periode. Die Angaben aus *Sangguk Sugi* und *Sangguk Yusa* im Vergleich'. Fifteen students from various department successfully finished MA and PhD work with Korean Studies as minor subjects.

#### Düsseldorf

##### Publication

The KOREA-Studiengesellschaft (KSG) publishes, through the KOREA-Wirtschafts-Informationsbüro, *DVR Korea: aktuelle Wirtschaftsinformation* several times a year. Each issue contains twenty or more A4 pages of data and articles compiled from many sources, mostly in the English language. Issues 3/95, 4/95, 1/96, and 2/96 have recently appeared. For further information, contact the KOREA-Wirtschafts-Informationsbüro, Oststr. 154, D-40210 Düsseldorf, Germany [phone: +49 (211) 9061-0710; FAX +49 (211) 9061-0731].

#### Hamburg

Korean studies in Hamburg continue to grow moderately and will be having the first examinations (both MA and doctorates) this year. Student numbers stand at 30 with a slight tendency to increase.

Professor Sasse was in Korea from 15 July till 19 September 1995 to do fieldwork in Cholla and library research in Seoul.

Patrick Hödlner is a research fellow in the Institute of Asian Affairs at the University of Hamburg and is submitting a dissertation to the Humboldt-University of Berlin on South Korean policies to cope with industrial-technological dependence on Japan. Since January 1996 he has been working at the Institute of Asian Affairs covering, on the one hand, Japanese domestic politics and bilateral foreign relations in the Asia-Pacific and, on the other, current affairs in the Korean peninsula. He reports that the Institute will publish this year a yearbook on the Korean peninsula which he will be editing.

The 'Society of Tea culture'/Seoul performed a tea ceremony in Hamburg on 6 October 1995.

Prof. Sasse participated in meetings on human rights in East Asia ('Universality vs particularity') at Heidelberg on 27-28 October 1995 and on 14-15 June 1996, lecturing on 'Concepts of Human Rights in Traditional Korean Culture?'.

Prof. Sasse gave a public lecture on Korean culture, opening a photo exhibition at Bielefeld on April 18.

Prof. Sasse made a short trip to Korea from March 17-31 trying to raise some funds for the Association for German-speaking Scholars of Korean Studies (VDK) and various other projects.

Prof. Sasse supervised the central high-school graduation examinations in 'Korean as a second language' for the North-Rhine-Westphalia region on May 10, 1996 at Remscheid.

Prof. Sasse gave a lecture on 'Teaching Korean Culture', at the Conference of the ICKLA at Paris, June 25-26, 1996.

#### Publications

Sasse, Werner, in *Lexicon Grammaticorum*, Tübingen: Niemeyer Verlag, 1996:  
'Ch'oe Hyonbae', p. 184 f.

'Choe Sejin', p. 185

'Ch'ong Inji', p. 186 f.

'Chi'ǒng Yǒlmo, p. 187 f.

'Chu Sigyǒng', p. 189

'Hong Kinun', p. 427 f.

'Kim Tubong', p. 510 f.

'Kim Yun gyōng', p. 511

'Pak Singbun', p. 687 f.

'Sejong', p. 849

'Yu Hui', p. 1035

'Yu Kilchun', p. 1035 f.

-----, 'nara < narrah < \*narak ("Heimat")Land, Staat", in *Yi Ki-mun kyosu chōgyōnyōn-i' beim-kint'yōn-noroch'ong* (Essays in Honor of Ki-Moon Lee), Seoul, 1996, pp. 1076-1086

-----, 'Kultur und Religion', in *Koreana* 1/96, pp. 19-21

-----, (book review) Vos, Frits & Mark de Fraeye: *Korea-Land der Berge und Buddhas* (Freiburg: Schillinger Verlag, 1995) in *Koreana* 1/96, p. 35.

#### Tübingen

Between 19 February and 5 April 1996, Professor Dieter Eikemeier and Dr. Paik Sungjöng stayed on Cheju Island to do research on "Folk religion" on Cheju Island: migrations to, on, and from Cheju Island. The work was both a follow-up on, and an extension of, what Dieter Eikemeier had done on Cheju Island in 1993. The work has been an extension in the sense that the interrelationship, and interdependence, between village shrine figurations, shrine myths, and migration have been made the object of systematic study. One part of the work has been a contrastive enquiry into the socio-economic background as well as into the religious life and shrine myths of two villages. Another part has been the collection of genealogies and 'writings of old' (*kommuro*) as have been preserved by lineages residing on the island. Copies of materials of the latter kind have also been incorporated into the holdings of the Chamber of Local Materials (*Hyang'i charyosil*) of the Central Library of Cheju National University. The said Chamber has since then increased its efforts to collect relevant materials. Between 6 June and 8 July 1996, Dieter Eikemeier had an opportunity to continue research on the island. One of the insights gained so far has been that folk religion is extremely susceptible to economic and political changes and thus the opposite of what it is often believed to be, viz., a guarantor of a *longue durée*.

As in 1993, the research was supported, against severe competition from applicants in related fields, by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Association).

On 23 May 1996, Dieter Eikemeier and Paik Sungjöng gave a university-wide lecture in Tübingen on 'Was bewirkt Polytheismus? - der Fall der Insel Cheju/Korea', during which they introduced several of their major findings to a wider audience.

Between 26-28 June 1996, Dieter Eikemeier attended the 9th International Conference on Korean Studies in Seoul, hosted by the Academy of Korean Studies and entitled '100 Years of Modernization: Towards the Next Century.' He gave a keynote speech under the title of 'Ch'uan paengnyōn tongan Sōyangui paekkwa sajōne nat anan Hang'gugjī mosūp' (Korea, one hundred years in Western encyclopedias).

As part of the effort both to put currently-debated issues and methods in social history to use in Korean studies and to introduce Korean findings to a non-Koreanologist auditory, Paik Sungjöng spent the month of September 1995 as a research fellow at the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte in Göttingen. On this occasion, he also gave a talk on 'Erbschaftsregeln in Korea zwischen dem 15. und 19. Jahrhundert.' He was invited to go to Göttingen again, which he did in August 1996.

Upon the invitation of the Australian National University, Paik Sungjung gave two talks in Canberra, on 13 and 14 December 1995. One was on the topic of 'Different meaning of some Korean demonstratives', the other on the topic of 'Social meaning of equal inheritance in Korea in the eighteenth century'.

Between September 22 and 24, 1995, the staff of the Section of Korean Studies at Tübingen University and two students took part in a seminar entitled 'Korea am Ende des kalten Krieges - Eigenart des noch geteilten Landes in Fernost', which was held in Bad Urach by the Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg. They presented papers as follows:

- Jörg Trappmann, Koreanische Sprache, koreanisches Denken.
- Dieter Eikemeier, Die Wiedervereinigung Koreas - Wunsch, Notwendigkeit, Möglichkeit.
- Sungjung Paik, Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen Nord- und Südkorea.
- Trappmann, Frauen in Korea.

#### London

##### The British Museum

The British Museum is planning to open an exhibition entitled Arts of Korea in its temporary oriental exhibition gallery in mid 1997. On the removal of the British Library in 1999, a permanent gallery called the Korea Foundation Gallery of Korean Art, will be installed in the Map Library. The Arts of Korea exhibition will remain in place from mid 1997 until the opening of the Korea Foundation Gallery.

Jane Portal, Curator of the Korean Collection, spent the academic year 1994-5 at the Korean Language Institute of Yonsei University. While in Korea, she collected contemporary Korean ceramics, prints and ink paintings. She also gave five slide lectures on the British Museum's Korean Collection. As a result of her studies in Korea, she completed the course requirement for a B.A. Hons in Korean Studies at S.O.A.S.

The British Museum was pleased to lend its very rare Koryo celadon bowl with underglaze copper red decoration to a major Koryo exhibition at the Hoam Gallery from July to September 1995. This was the first time that the British Museum had lent any piece to Korea and also the first time this piece had left the museum.

The British Museum held a Korean Day on October 18 1995, including a lecture by Jan Fontein and a performance of Korean music and dance. This was part of the Korea Foundation's European Korea Culture Festival and it was the second year that the British Museum had provided a London venue for this.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

##### Durham

##### Publications

1. Gina Barnes, Professor of Japanese and President of the East Asian Archaeology Network, is organising a conference of the Network in Korea in 1997 in conjunction with the Korean Archaeological Society. She spent three months in the summer of 1996 researching the archaeology of Kaya and Silla with a grant from the Korea Foundation, presenting a lecture on problems in East Asian archaeology to the Institute of East Asian Studies of Seoul National University on 12 September.

2. Rob Provine is still chair of the Department of Music and has virtually no time for Korean studies. He reports that the Internet discussion group on Korean Studies has expanded

to over 180 participants. Information on the discussion group may be obtained on the Web at the URL <http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/korean-studies/> or received by sending an email request to [korean-studies-request@mailbase.ac.uk](mailto:korean-studies-request@mailbase.ac.uk).

##### Publication:

Provine, Robert C., "State Sacrificial Music and Korean Identity", in *Harmony and Counterpoint: Ritual Music in Chinese Context*, ed. Bell Yung, Evelyn S. Rawski, and Rubie S. Watson (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1996), pp. 54-75.

Within the cadre of a seminar organized by the Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung in Königswinter, entitled 'Der Kontinent der aufgehenden Sonne - so fern und doch so nah', on 2 December 1995 Dieter Eikemeier gave a lecture on 'Skeptische Religion - andere Werte aus Korea'.

##### Publications

Sungjung Paik, 'Kososǒl Hong Kilpong chǒnui chōjage taehan chae kǒnt'o' (Some problems on the Tales of Hong Kilpong, an old novel), in *Chindan hakpo*, no. 18 (1995.12), pp. 307-331.

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Dr Pak is organizing an international colloquium on 'Patton and Art in Korea' to be held in July 1997 in conjunction with the opening of the special Korean Gallery at the British Museum.

Prof. Martina Deuchler continued as chairperson of the Centre for Korean Studies. She also taught Korean history at all levels. She is a contributor to volumes 2 and 3 of the *Cambridge History of Korea*, writing the chapters on society of the Koryo and Choson periods. She attended a discussion meeting for volume 3 in Seattle in October 1995. Her *Transformation of Korea* is now being translated into Korean by a team of Ewha Womans University historians. Prof. Deuchler was honoured with the Order of Cultural Merit, Eungwan, on 9 October 1995. At the invitation of the Swedish Academia of Letters she spent four days in Stockholm in November 1995, and gave lectures on Korean social history at the Institute of Oriental Studies. In May 1996 she participated in the AKSE-sponsored workshop on the city of Seoul in Paris. From 28 June to 1 July 1996, she attended the International Conference on "Women in Confucian Cultures" held in San Diego. For this conference she prepared a paper entitled "Promoting Female Virtues in Choson Dynasty Korea." She is busy writing a sequel to her *The Confucian Transformation of Korea* which will deal with social developments in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Dr Jaehoon Yeon visited Korea on research leave from 23 October 1995 to 16 February 1996, where he conducted research on Korean linguistics and Modern Korean literature. During the visit, he presented four research papers at linguistic conferences in Korea.

Dr Yeon continued to teach Korean language and literature at all levels. He taught the course 'Elementary Korean' and 'Intermediate Korean' with Mrs Young-joo Lee, External Academic Assistant. Dr Yeon also taught 'Readings in modern Korean fiction' for undergraduate students, and 'Topics in the History and Structure of the Korean Language', 'Topics in Korean Literature: history, criticism and translation' for the MA in Korean Studies.

The textbook *Korean: A Foundation Course* jointly authored by Dr Yeon and Dr Ross King will finally be published by Tuttle Publishing Co., Tokyo. The textbook is available from October 1996. This textbook has been awarded the Tuttle Annual Language Grant, which is given to the best language textbook project of the year. Dr Yeon is also writing *Teach Yourself Korean* to be published by Hodder and Stoughton in 1997. During the last academic year, Dr Yeon published four academic papers on Korean linguistics. He also presented a paper entitled 'Casemarking typology and dative-subject constructions' at the 10th International Conference on Korean Linguistics held in Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, 8-11 July 1996. He was also invited as a speaker to the conference of the International Association of Korean Language Education held in Paris from 25-26 June 1996, and as a keynote speaker to The 5th International Symposium on Korean Language, hosted by the Korean Language Society (*Han'gul Hakhoe*), in Seoul, on 18 October 1996.

Dr Youngsook Pak made a research trip to Beijing, Xian, and Dunhuang from 1 October to 24 December 1995, where she studied mural paintings. She went on to Japan to see autumn exhibitions and to study Korean Buddhist paintings in temple and private collections. She also visited Korea to see the new National Museums in the provinces. In March 1996, she participated in the Silk Road Conference in the Grand Palais, Paris.

Dr Keith Howard, with the assistance of Susan Pares as Research Officer, completed the *Korea Schools Pack* in June 1996. The pack has 25 factsheets written by Howard, Pares and Tessa English, a CD-rom and map provided by the Korea National Tourism Office and the Korean Overseas Information service, and a 240-page book with contributions from Howard, Pares, Katherine and Eckart Dege, Don Baker, Ruth Grayson, Beth McKillop, Martina Deuchler, James Hoare and Kevin O'Rourke. In July it was distributed to 450 British secondary schools. Howard gave a couple of concerts in London and Durham, and in September 1995 took students and ex-students to Korea, where they completed in the SamulNori Kyorugi, winning 3rd prize. Other SamulNori performances took place in New Malden, London, and Warwick. He gave 25 TV interviews, two radio shows, and briefings for Samsung Europe and the centre for International Briefing. He is now Director of the Anglo-Korean Cultural Centre. He also participated in the AKSE-sponsored conference on Seoul in Paris in May and the International Conference of the Academy of Korean Studies in Seoul in June 1996.

The Centre for Korean Studies was fortunate to have Prof. Kevin O'Rourke as a guest professor for Korean literature. It sponsored (together with the Korean Embassy) on 29 November 1995, a poetry reading to mark the publication by Dedalus Press of *Poems of a Wanderer*, selected poems of Midang So Chong-ju, translated and presented by Kevin O'Rourke. On May 20, 1996, Dr Laurel Kendall gave a talk on 'Writing about "Getting Married in Korea".'

The Centre administered a taught MA programme for the second year with six students. The number of students at the BA level is continuously increasing so that the teaching load for all members of staff is getting heavier. Three MA students and four PhD students received scholarship aid from the Korea Foundation. The following students are currently enrolled in the MPhil/PhD programme:

- Bae Ryon: 'Japanese Commercial Penetration of Korea before 1910.'
- Lisa K. Baily: 'Glory of Adornment-Silla Royal tombs' (due to be submitted toward the end of 1996).
- Nathan Hesselink: 'A Tale of Two Drummers: Chonju 1995-1996.'
- Charlotte Horlyck: 'Korean Bronze Mirrors' (started in January 1996). She has just received an internship in the Korean art section of the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco for three months with a small grant (\$3,000).
- Yeon-ok Jang: 'Development and Change in P'ansori.'
- Rose Lee: 'The Diamond Mountains in Korean paintings.'
- Roald Malingkay: 'The Preservation of Folk Songs in South Korea.'
- Jacqui Pak: 'Sage, Rebel and Prophet: An Ch'angho and the Nationalist Origins of Korean Democracy.'
- Ariane Perrin: 'Daoist Aspect of Koguryo Murals' (starting in October 1996).
- Satoma Suzuki: 'Japanese Shin Buddhist Missionaries in Korea before 1910' (to be completed in 1997).

*Publications:*

- Howard, Keith, *Korean Musical Instruments*. Images of Asia series. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1995. ISBN 0-19-586177-9. viii+ 72 pages and 24 colour plates.
- \_\_\_\_\_, (English editor, and author of introduction and first article) *True Stories of the Korean Comfort Women*. London: Cassell, 1995. ISBN 0-304-33262-3/0-304-33264-X. viii+ 200 pages.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (Editor and author of chapters 2, 3, 6.2, 7.3, 7.5, 8.4, 8.5, and author or co-author of all facetsheets), *Korea. People, Country and Culture*. London: SOAS, 1996. xvii + 223 pages, plus 25 four-page facetsheets.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (Series Editor [guest editor of volume: Alan Sanders]) *Papers of the British Association for Korean Studies*, Vol. 6: Papers of the Joint East Asian Studies Conference, 1994. vii + 218 pages.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 'Shamanism', in John R. Hinnel (ed.), *A New Dictionary of Religions*, pp. 466-7. With bibliography: 620-4. (Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1995).
- \_\_\_\_\_, 'Introduction' and 'Korean Music', *Gramophone World Music Supplement*, April 1996.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 'Juche and Culture: What's New?', in Hazel Smith, Chris Rhodes, Diana Pritchard, Kevin McGill (eds), *North Korea in a New World Order*. Basingstoke: MacMillan, 1996, pp. 169-195.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 'Isang Yun: A Bridge Between Nations', *Kyoto Journal* 32: 24-7, 1996.
- Pak, Youngsook, 'The Role of Legend in Koryo Iconography (I)-The Kshitigarbha Triad in Eungakuji', in *Function and Meaning in Buddhist Art*, proceedings of a seminar held at Leiden University 1991, ed. K.R. van Kooy & H. van der Veere. Groningen: Egbert Forsten, 1995, pp. 157-165.
- \_\_\_\_\_, (Translation of Introduction [8 pages] from English into Korean in) Roderick Whitfield, *Dunhuang Caves of the singing sands*, vol. 1. London: Textile & Art Publication, 1995. Published in Seoul: Yekyong Publication Co., 1995.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 'Chungguk misul och'onyeon ui yøggwang' (Splendour of Imperial China) in *Wølgan Misul* 5, Seoul, 1996, pp. 130-5. (Review of article in the Taipei Palace Museum show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Dictionary of Art* (34 vols), forthcoming. Will be published by MacMillan Publishers, London, in October 1996. (For the first time in the history of a dictionary all aspects of Korean art are incorporated in the context of world art [156,000 words, roughly 200 pages including 130 biographies of Korean artists]. YS Pak has organized the entire entries of the Korean section and is the consultant on Korean art.)

Yeon, Jaehoon, 'Analyses and Explanations in Functional-typological grammar' [in Korean] in *EONEOHAG* (Journal of the Linguistic Society of Korea), Vol. 17, 1995, pp. 203-230 (ISSN 1225-7494).

\_\_\_\_\_. 'A functional-typological study on case-marking deviations,' in *Discourse and Cognition*, vol. 2, Discourse and Cognitive Linguistics Society of Korea, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. 'A study on grammatical relation changing construction in Korean' (in Korean), in *Hangeul* (Journal of the Korean Language Society), vol. 232, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. 'Case-marking typology and dative-subject constructions in Korean,' (in Korean) in *Kwuktehak* (Journal of Korean Linguistics), vol. 28, Seoul: The society of Korean Linguistics, June 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. (with J.R.P. King) *Korean: A Foundation Course*. Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Publishers, 1996.

**Oxford**

**Oxford University**

In the spring of 1995, Congregation approved legislation for a new degree in Korean Studies and the Faculty of Oriental Studies offered a place to Ms. Laura Napoli (Naples, Italy), the inaugural student, to begin from October 1995. Ms. Napoli finished her degree in June 1996.

The Master of Studies in Korean Studies is a one year, taught course for post-graduate students who plan to continue as researchers in Korean Studies. Students are required to prepare three papers (examinations) and submit a 15,000-word dissertation on an approved topic. The first paper requires translation and commentary on prescribed classics within the Korean canon from antiquity to the twentieth century. Depending on the student, texts are prepared and examined in either modern Korean translation or classical Chinese. The second paper requires translation and commentary on unseen, modern Korean texts. Preparation is primarily linguistic and involves extensive language instruction. The third paper requires the student to complete, within a three-day period, a set of bibliographic, research problems using the resources of the Bodleian Library. Preparation entails exercises to locate geographic, demographic, biographic, administrative, legal, financial, literary and other specific historic information for pre-modern Korea. The final paper is a 15,000-word dissertation on a topic of the student's choosing that receives Faculty Board approval. For example, Ms. Laura Napoli (1995-1996) undertook to examine the nature and reasons for Yi Kwang-su's collaboration with the Japanese. During the course of her work, she translated and appended a key chapter from Yi Kwang-su's *Na ui kobaek* (My Confession), the

first English translation of any part of this important testament by one of Korea's foremost modern writers.

The Korea Foundation has generously made available two scholarships for post-graduate students. One is designated for European union citizens and the other for students from outside the Union. The scholarship for citizens of the Union pays all University and College fees. The scholarship for those from outside the union pays all University and College fees and supplies the student with a sufficient, fixed living allowance in conformance with other University-administered scholarships.

Over the past year, the Korea Research Foundation and the Faculty of Oriental Studies jointly sponsored the "Korea Research Foundation Lecture Series in Korean Studies at Oxford." The following lectures were held:

1. Ms. Beth McKillop, Librarian in the British Library, 14 November 1995, on 'Wood-

block and moveable type printing in Korea'.

2. Dr. Keith Howard, Lecturer in Korean Studies and Music, SOAS, University of London, 7 December 1995, on 'The coercion and survival of Korean "comfort

women": memories and contemporary issues'.

3. Dr. Kevin O'Rourke, Professor of Literature, Kyunghee University, Seoul, 6 February 1996, on 'Moments of vision in the poems of Midang Sô Chöng-ju'.

4. Dr. Song Nam-són, Professor of Linguistics, Osaka University of Economics and Law, 2 May 1996, on 'A contrastive linguistic study of Japanese, Korean, and English'.

5. Dr. Laurel Kendall, Curator of the Asian Ethnographic Collections, American Museum of Natural History, New York, 16 May 1996, on 'Getting married in Korea: of gender, morality and modernity'.

6. Dr. Won Chong-kun, Professor of International Trade and Business, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, 23 May 1996, on 'Korean investment in the United Kingdom'.

7. Ms. Yuri Nakagawa, D.Phil. candidate in the Faculty of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Oxford, 6 June 1996, on 'A study of *chokpo*: how Koreans negotiate their written genealogy'.

Dr. Kim Ho-jin, Dean of the Graduate School of Labor Studies, Korea University, Seoul, in cooperation with Professor Arthur Stockwin, Professor of Japanese and Director of the Nissan Institute for Japanese Studies, Oxford, convened a one-day session of the Oxford Korea Forum, the second such seminar in two years, at the Nissan Institute. The Korea Forum brings politicians, labor leaders, and others outside of academia who are active in Korean civil society to Oxford for a one or two-day seminar on contemporary Korean social problems.

On the evening of 17 January 1996, Professor Kim Hee-sok of the National Classical Music Institute, together with two of her students, offered Kellogg College and Oxonians in general a spectacular dance recital. The programme included: the *Hyang-balnu*, a court dance from the Koryo period; the *Ch'um'aengön* ('Spring Nightingale Dance'); a solo court dance created by Prince Hyomyöng during the reign of King Sunjo (AD 1801-1834); the *Solp'uri*, a folk dance to 'clear away evil influences' that derives from

a shaman's *kut*; the *Kömmu* ('Sword Dance'), a court dance that honours a *hwarang*, or young knight of the Silla Kingdom; the *Sängmu* ('Monk's Dance'), a folk dance that probably appeared towards the end of the Koryo period, and a *Sanjo* performed solo on the *Køyegum*.

#### Publications

Dr James B. Lewis, "Edoshidai no Fusen ikkan no kiroku ni okenu Nichō kankei - 'meiraku' kara sôgo rikai e" (Japanese-Korean relations as seen in Edo-period Pusan Waegwan record—from 'annoyance' to mutual understanding), in *Hanô to reitô no kuniguni* (countries of the peninsula and the archipelago), Tôkyô, Sankansha; forthcoming, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_, "Choson hugi Pusan woegwan-ii kirok-ino pon Choi'il kwan'gye" (Korean-Japanese relations as seen in records of the Pusan Waegwan during the later Choson period), in *Han'il kwan'gyesa yon'gu*, edited by Han'il kwan'gye yon'guhoe, Seoul: Hyönmûsa; forthcoming, 1996.

#### Sheffield

Dr. James H. Grayson reports that he was on sabbatical leave from September 1995 to August 1996. During that time, he held research fellowships from the Korea Foundation and the Daesan Foundation to complete research and writing on a book on ancient and modern Korean mythology and folklore. From September 1995 to March 1996, he was a Research Fellow at the Institute of Korean Studies at Yonsei University. During the month of July 1996 he was a Visiting Scholar at Princeton Theological Seminary and Princeton University in the United States. On 10 October 1995, Dr. Grayson was presented with the Order of Culture Merit by the then Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, Dr. Yi Hong-gu. He participated in the Ninth International Conference on Korean Studies sponsored by The Academy of International Conference on Korean Studies sponsored by The Academy of Korean Studies and the Samsung Foundation of Culture on 26 to 27 June 1996. The Conference theme was '100 Years of Modernization in Korea: Toward the 21st Century'. Dr. Grayson presented a paper entitled 'Christianity and Modernization: The Historic Place and Future Role of Christianity in Korea'.

Dr. Yong-doo Cho was appointed Director of Studies of the Centre for Korean Studies. He instructed the course module 'Essentials of Korean Management' which is a component of the MSc course in East Asian Business and contributed to the advanced undergraduate course 'Business and Society in East Asia'. Dr. Cho was also responsible for making the arrangements for the 1995 Korea Culture Programme in Europe which was hosted in Sheffield on 10 October. He published a book on Korean finance and investment.

Dr. Ha Won Jang taught the advanced subject 'The Economic Development of Korea' and contributed to the first-level course module 'The Transformation of East Asia', and to the advanced-level course module 'The Political Development of East Asia'.

Ms. Hyang-jin Lee, Teaching Fellow for Korean Language, supervised the instruction of Korean language at all levels. She also taught the advanced-level course

module 'Contemporary Korean Society'. She plans to submit her doctoral thesis on Korean cinema during this academic session to the University of Leeds.

In addition to Ms. Lee, the Centre employed four part-time instructors for the Korean language programme, Ms. Judith Cherry, Ms. Eunhee Kim, Ms. Inhyang Lee, and Mr. Songsu Kim.

Ms. Judith Cherry continues to hold a Korea Foundation research studentship and a Research Fellowship from KPMG. While pursuing doctoral research, she has published a research paper and contributed to the teaching of the Centre.

In Dr. Grayson's absence, the first-level course module 'The History of Korea' was taught by Mr. Gary Dalton and Mr. James Foley.

Dr. Kang Young-han of the Department of Sociology of Kyonghuk National University, Taegu, will spend one year's research leave at the Centre investigating new religious movements of Asian origin in Britain. He is the recipient of an overseas research grant from the Korea Research Foundation.

Mr. Dong-soo Kim was admitted to the PhD programme to do research on the topic 'Reconstruction of Social Stratification in the State of Mahan: Analysis of Burials in Cholla Province'.

Mr. Richard Watson was admitted to the PhD Programme to do research on the topic 'National Identity and Korean Expatriate School Students'. Mr. Watson is a recipient of a Korea Foundation Research Studentship which forms part of the Korea-Europe Project funded by the Foundation.

Mr. Jae-hoon Hyun was admitted to the PhD programme to do research on the topic 'The Internationalisation of East Asian Countries and the European Union'. He is a recipient of an Overseas Research Student Award from the Council of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of universities in Great Britain.

Mr. Young-seok Kim, Korean Studies Librarian and Information Officers has completed the cataloguing of the Korean Studies Collection and is now engaged in the creation of a stand-alone vernacular catalogue. The three-year project has been funded jointly by the Korea Research Foundation and the Korea Foundation.

The Centre for Korean Studies hosted the 1995 Korean Culture Programme in Europe sponsored by the Korea Foundation on 10 October 1995. Held in the Firth hall at the University, the programme consisted of a music programme, and a slide lecture. Approximately 250 people attended the programme.

#### Publications

Cherry, Judith, 'The Korean View of European Integration', *East Asian Research Centre Papers*, 96.9, Sheffield: School of East Asian Studies, 1996.

Cho, Yong-doo, *Financial Factors and Corporate Investment: an empirical analysis of Korean manufacturing firms*. Aldershot: Avebury, 1996.

-----, 'Company Investment Decisions and Financial Constraints: an analysis of a panel of Korean manufacturing firms', *University of Oxford Institute of Economics and Statistics Applied Economics Discussion Paper Series*, no. 177.

-----, 'New Patterns of Finance in the Korean Corporate Sector: evidence from aggregate and firm-level data', *East Asian Research Centre Papers*, 96.14. Sheffield: School of East Asian Studies, 1996.

Grayson, James H., 'Female Mountain Spirits in Korea: a neglected tradition', *Asian Folklore studies*, volume 55, 1996, pp. 119-134.

Jang Ha Won, 'North Korea', 'South Korea' in Alan J. Day (ed), *The Annual Register: a record of world events, 1995*. London: Cartermill, 1995.

-----, 'Wages and Labour Market Development in Korea: a three sector turning point analysis', *East Asian Research Centre Papers*, 96.5. Sheffield: School of East Asian Studies, 1996.

#### HUNGARY

In February 1996 the Department of Oriental Languages was transformed into The Institute for Oriental Communication and Further Training (OCFT) at the College for Foreign Trade-for the establishment of a forum to facilitate further training in an institutionalized form and to promote the maintenance of contact with Oriental cultures and regions.

Dr. Károly Fendler, docent of the Institute for OCFT gave his annual lecture at the University of Economic Sciences in April 1996 on 'Korean Civilisation and Culture'.

Dr. Gábor Osváth gave a lecture 'The Korean Names and Chinese Characters / about the Söngnyöngnák' in August 1995 at the Conference of Hungarian Onomastics, Miskolc, and a lecture on 'The Hungarian Pronunciation and Transcription of Korean Names' in April 1996, at the Conference of Applied Linguistics, Nyíregyháza.

In the Academic session 1995/96 there were twenty-one students at the Institute for OCFT, College for Foreign Trade, who did courses in Korean language, history and economics. Mr. Tibor Horváth, a graduate of 1994, received a one-year scholarship from the Korea Foundation to study in Korea in 1995/96.

## Publications

Hidasi, Judit, 'International Communication Traps in Management Practice and Education', in *Industrial Policy in Korea and the EU*, ed. by Yonsei University, Seoul, 1995.

Osváth, Gábor, *Koreai nyelv alapokon I* (Basic Korean I), ed. by the College for Foreign Trade, Budapest, 1995.

-----, *A koreai modernizáció és az angol nyelv* (The Korean Modernization and the English Language), in *Szakmai füzetek* (Papers of the College for Foreign Trade), Budapest, 1996.

Fendler, Károly (as Faludi, Péter) *Korea története II, 1945-1995* (History of Korea 1945-1995), ed. by the College for Foreign Trade, Budapest, 1996.

## THE NETHERLANDS

Frits Vos, founding member and first President of AKSE, was awarded the *Yongjae Prize* (*Yongjae-sang*) of Yonsei University, and a citation, the Eun'gwan munhwajang, by the government of the Republic of Korea in April 1996 for his service to Korean Studies.

B.C.A. Walraven spent the month of January 1996 in Canberra, as a Visiting Fellow of the School of Pacific and Asian Studies of Australian National University.

In the course of 1996, he presented the following papers and lectures:

- "Religious Practice in Chosón Korea," at a seminar on "Religious Practice in East Asia," at NIAS/University of Copenhagen, 29-30 March 1996.

- "Religion and the City: Seoul in the Nineteenth Century," at the international workshop: *Seoul: Past, Present and Future*, Paris (EHESS/CNRS/AKSE), 13-15 May 1996.

- "Putting on Biocasts: Group Historiography and the Nation," at the international (AKSE) workshop: *Identity Through History*, Leiden, 29 August - 1 September 1996.

- "Nedölländs-ésb-üi Han-gukhak hyöntwang-gwa chönmang," at the International Korean Studies Conference, Kyunggi University, Seoul, 17-19 September 1996.

- "Shamans in a Confucian Society: Chosón Korea," at the Third Hahn Moo-Sook Colloquium on the Korean Humanities, George Washington University, Washington, 26 October 1996.

## KOEN DE CEUSTER

Koen De Ceuster spent three weeks doing research at the Harvard-Yenching Library in December 1995.

During the course of the year he read the following papers:

- "Han'guk kündae minjok undongsa e nat'anam ch'ijip'a ūi chae könt'o" during an international symposium on , held at the Sejong Cultural Centre, Seoul, 28-29 October 1995.
- "Collaboration integrated in the history of the nationalist movement in Korea", during a *Korea Colloquium* at the Korea Institute, Harvard University, 14 December 1995.
- "The Changing Nature of National Icons in the Seoul Landscape" during the International Workshop on *Seoul Past, Present and Future*, Paris (EHESS/CNRS/ AKSE), 13-15 May, 1996

## POLAND

Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czaj stayed in Seoul from August until December 1994, on a Korea Foundation Fellowship doing research on Modern Korean Dramaturgy. She presented a paper 'The History and Perspective of the Presentation of Korean Literature in Poland' at the 2nd International Seminar of Foreign Scholars and Translators of Korean Literature, held in Seoul on 19-20 August 1994. The seminar was organized by Korean P.E.N. Centre.

Ms. Joanna Ruratz presented a paper at the conference 'Les problèmes de la traduction des œuvres littéraires coréennes et de la diffusion de ces traductions en Europe', held in Paris on 24-26 November 1994.

- "The Nation Exorcised. The Collaboration Issue in Korean Historiography" at the International AKSE Workshop *Identity Through History*, Leiden, Cente for Korean Studies, 29 August-1 September 1996

- "Korea in de Wereld", during a symposium on South Korea at Twente University, Enschede, 27-28 september 1996. During the same symposium Allard Olof read a paper entitled: "Korea: tradities in beweging, of in de knel?"

- "La cohabitation du shamanisme et du confucianisme pendant l'ère Chosón," at the Musée royale de Mariemont, Mariemont (Belgium), 20 October 1996.

On 16 April 1996, Professor Kim T'a-e-in of Chonnam University gave a guest lecture at Leiden University: "The Legacy of Hendrik Hamel."

The poet Ko Ün took part in the Poetry International Festival in Rotterdam and presented a talk at Leiden University on 20 June 1996.

## Publications

Koen De Ceuster, "Yun Ch'i-ho-üi ch'iniil hyöpnyökk-e taehan chaep'yöngka" in *Yun Kyöng-nam*, ed. *Kugyök Yun Ch'i-ho sôhanjjip* (Seoul: Hosan munhwa, 1995) p. 287-305.

Frits Vos, "The Case of the Murdered Crown Prince: an evaluation of the *Yugu wangseja oejön*", in *Kwahak-kwa hyöngisanghak* (Festschrift for Professor Oh Young-hwan), Seoul, 1993.

-----, (with Mark De Fraeye), *Korea. Scenic Beauty & Religious Landmarks*. Antwerp: Petracca-Pantora, 1996. (NB. this is a new and enlarged edition of *Korea. Scenic Beauty and Religious Landmarks*. Freiburg i.Br.: Schillinger Verlag, 1995).

Boudewijn Walraven, *De ongeloof met geesten in Chosón Korea*, Lezingenreeks Oosters Genootschap in Nederland, vol. 22 (Leiden, 1995), 32 pp.

-----, *Koreaanse geschiedenis*, Inaugural Lecture (Leiden, 1995), 27 pp.

-----, Translations of 11 poems by Ko Un, Poetry International (Rotterdam, 1996).

Dr. Romuald Huszczka stayed in Seoul from July until September 1995 on a Korea Foundation Fellowship, doing research on Korean linguistics.

Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czaj and Ms. Joanna Ruratz attended the 17th AKSE Conference held in Prague in April 1995.

#### *Scholarships for students of Korean Section:*

Mr. Agnieszka Kozuba, a fourth-grade student, stayed in Seoul from March 1994 until March 1995 as a recipient of a Korean Language Fellowship sponsored by the Korea Foundation. She studied at Korea University.

Ms. Maria Krzywania, a fourth-grade student stayed in Seoul from July until December 1994, as a recipient of a Korean Language Fellowship, sponsored by the Korea Foundation. She studied at Yonsei University.

Mr. Wojciech Skonieczny, a third-grade student, has stayed in Korea for one year, from February 1995, studying Korean language at Sunmoon University.

Four other third-grade students are participating in the 1995 Summer Korea Study Tour organized by the Korea Research Foundation.

#### *Reports of the academic programme of Korean Studies at Warsaw University*

During the academic year 1994/95 we had the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th years of study, altogether 40 students. Three of our students received the MA degree:

- Ewa Rynarzewska for her MA thesis on 'Lee Kang-bae - author of allegorical dramas', completed under the guidance of Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czaj.
- Anna Paradowska for her MA thesis 'Problems of standardization of Korean toponyms - names of countries and states', completed under the guidance of Dr. Romuald Huszczka.
- Agnieszka Wroblewska for her MA thesis on 'Familiar forms of predicate in Korean sentences. Attempt of semantic-morphological and sociolinguistic analysis', completed under the guidance of Dr. Romuald Huszczka.

The current Polish staff of the Korean Section consists of:

- Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czaj, who teaches Korean literature and the history of Korean studies;
- Dr. Romuald Huszczka, who teaches Korean and Japanese linguistics;
- Ms. Joanna Ruratz, who teaches Korean history, geography and also Korean script (including *hanja*);
- Ms. Anna Paradowska, who teaches Korean grammar.

Through financial support by the Korea Research Foundation and the SBS- Foundation of the Republic of Korea, our Korean staff included Prof. Kim Jaemin from Chōnam University, Prof. Bae Youngnam from Chōnbuk University (since April 1995), Dr. Choi Gun-yong from Yonsei University and the lecturers Mrs. Sohn Haekyung, An Haekyun and Mrs. Yi Mihyon who teaches spoken Korean. Furthermore, Prof. Kim

Seungwhan from Chungbuk University and Prof. Im Jihyun from Hanyang University are conducting their scientific research in Poland, and have given lectures for students of the Korean Section since February 1995.

Thanks to financial support by the SBS Foundation - aimed for the expansion and enhancement of the Korean Studies program in Warsaw University - the Korean Section could also engage a librarian, Ms. Maria Kalisz, and was able to obtain valuable books and equipment and start work on preparing a Korean-Polish dictionary.

The Korean Section also received generous and valuable gifts from the Government of the Republic of Korea, a.o. computers, printers, copiers and projectors.

#### *Publications*

Ogarek-Czaj, Halina, *Religie Korei* (Religions of Korea), 1994. Published with support of the Korea Research Foundation.

-----, 'Piśarki Korei Południowej' (Female Writers of South Korea), in *Odra*, 1994/10.

-----, 'Ohaewa mujii pyōk' nōmke haejun han'guk sosł - Han Malsukci "Arūmdaun yōngga" rül ikko', in *Samgwa kum*, 1994.12.

-----, Romuald Huszczka, Guun-young Choi, *Język koreański* ('Hangeuk օ'), 1994: part I, 1995: part II. Part II was published with support of Hyundai Motor Company.

Ruratz, Joanna, book review 'Tresc koreanskiej duchowości', in *Nowe Książki*, no. 11, 1994.

Rynarzewska, Ewa, 'art. Z biografií tygrysa' (From the tiger's biography), in *Polis*, 1995/3.

Dziak, Waldemar J. and Andrzej M. Falinski, *W kraju Orwella. uwagi o funkcjonowaniu północno-koreańskiego państwa totalitarnego* (In Orwell's stage: Remarks on the functioning of the North-Korean totalitarian state), 1994.

#### *Translations*

- by Ogarek-Czaj, Halina:
  - ▽ Han Malsuk, 'Stara kobieta i kot' ('Nop'awa koyangi'), in *Odra*, 1994/10.
  - ▽ Han Malsuk, 'Blizna' ('Sangch օ') in *Barwy milosci* 1995 (published with support of KCAF)
  - ▽ Han Malsuk, 'Rosmyślania w podróży' ('Yōsu'), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995.
  - ▽ Han Malsuk, 'Pozwólcie mi zasnąć' ('Kkumil kidaero ...'), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995
  - ▽ Pak Wanső, 'Placek dziecka' ('Urüm sorı') in *Barwy milosci*, 1995
  - ▽ Pak Wanső, 'Uczę się w studyu' ('Pukkörümü karüch' innida), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

▽ Ch'oe Inho, 'Hwang Chini' 1, 2, in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

▽ Joanna Rurarcz, Hwang Sunwon, 'Ulewa' ('Sonagi'), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

▽ Hwang Sunwǒr, 'Gwiazda' (Pyol), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

▽ Kim Tongni, 'Skrezzeczenie strok' (Kkach'i sorì), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

▽ Han Musuk, 'Pustelnia Plymacej Wody' (Yusuan), in *Barwy milosci*, 1995

## SPAIN

1. The Institute of Korean Studies in Spain organized the "1<sup>st</sup> Ciclo de Conferencias sobre Corea" in Madrid, from 12th to 21st December 1994 in the Centro Cultural Galileo. Speakers included Dr. Pilar Flores about 'Korean Education and the present society'; the poet Carlos Murciano about 'Korean Contemporary Poetry'; Taeyon Kwon about 'Spanish-Korean Relations'; and Dr. Sue-Hee Kim about 'Korean Gardens as the origin of Far East gardens'. The Cycle, inaugurated by Ambassador Kwang-Je Cho, was coordinated by Dr. Sue-Hee Kim.

The Institute of Korean Studies in Spain is identical with the Association of Korean Studies in Spain (*Asociación de Estudios Coreanos*) which was established in 1994 with the purpose of promoting Korean studies and Korean Culture, and of stimulating the publication of Korea-related studies in Spain.

Dr. Sue-Hee Kim, founding member of the Institute, read a paper on 'The Idea and study to establish Korean Culture in Spain' during the August 1995 Academy of Korean Studies' Symposium entitled 'The Universalization of Korean Culture' in Seoul.

The Institute-Association of Korean Studies in Spain can be reached at: Telephone /Fax number: 34-1-4594355; att. Dr. Sue-Hee Kim, C/ María Auxiliadora 1, 2-B, 28040 Madrid, Spain.

2. Prof. Sue-Hee Kim, Ph.D. in History of Art by the University of Madrid, gave lectures about the Art of the Far East-with a special focus on Korean Art-in the University Autónoma of Madrid, April to May 1996. She also gave lectures about Neo-Confucianism and other religions in Asia at the University of Madrid in December 1995, and, since 1992, about Korean gardens in the Postgraduate Course of the Superior Technical School of Architecture at the University Politécnica of Madrid. This course has been directed by Dr. Carmen Afón of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites).

3. For Spain and the Spanish language area, a Korean History was translated, for the first time, into Spanish by Dr. Sue-Hee Kim, and published in Seoul by KBS in December 1995. Dr. Sue-Hee Kim also translated 'the Koreans', edited by the Ministry of Information of Korea (1994), and translated into Korean the History of Spain, edited by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1993).

4. Mrs. Carmencita Abascal, Spanish artist, will present her works, poetic drawings and paintings, inspired by the Korean Modern Dance of Kim Bock-hee and her Group as it was performed in December 1994 in Madrid, during the '96-'97 Season in the Gallery Margarita Summer, Madrid.

## Publications

Kim Sue-Hee, *Korean Young Artists I and II*, Catalogues of the expositions, Madrid: Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Madrid and Afinsa, 1992 and 1993.

-----, *The Influence of the Art of the Far East (Extremo Oriente) in Spain in the XIX-XX centuries*, Doctoral Thesis, Madrid: Editorial University of Madrid, 1988.

-----, 'Toward the Far East: the Literary and Artistic Works of the Travellers and Dreamers who visited there', in *AEEP Journal*, Madrid: 1992. pp.209-225.

-----, *El arte del Extremo Oriente* (Art of the Far East: Korea, Japan and China), Madrid: Editorial Anaya, 1993.

-----, 'The Gardens of the Far East, the Garden of Stones and Water: the Translated Landscape of Nature', in *Historic Gardens and Sites*, Sri Lanka, ICOMOS, 1993. pp.36-43.

-----, 'The Imaginated Taoist Island: The Garden of the Far East', in *AEEP Journal*, Madrid, 1994, pp. 111-122.

-----, 'The Idea and Study to set up the Korean Studies and Culture in Spain', *The Universalization of Korean Culture*, Seoul: Academy of Korean Studies, 1995. pp.155-166.

-----, 'Korean Woman between the Tradition and the Modern Society', in *Journal Gaceta Mater*, directed by Mrs. María Jesús Rojo, Col. Mater Amabilis, Madrid, December 1995.

-----, *Art of Korea and Art of Japan*, (Col. of 'The History of Art', vol. II), Madrid: Editorial Alianza, 1996.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**British Association for Korean Studies Newsletter**

The latest issue of the *Newsletter of the British Association for Korean Studies* (New Series No. 6, August 1996. Editor: Dr. J. E. Hoare) hit the market. This issue contains an article by James B. Lewis, "Korean Studies in the United Kingdom, 1996", plus news of events, new publications, etc.

*INBAD*, Madrid: Ministry of Education of Spain, 1985-1990.

VVAA, coordinated by Sue-Hee Kim *Ensayos y estudios sobre Corea* (Essays and Studies on Korea), Institute of Korean Studies in Spain and Korean Embassy, Madrid, 1995.

For further information, contact: Dr. J. E. Hoare, North Asia and Pacific Research Group, Research Analysts, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London SW1A 2AH.

Joint US-Korea Academic Study Series

The Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI) wishes to bring to the attention of AKSE members the 1996 volume of its ongoing *Joint US-Korea Academic Study Series* entitled "Economic Cooperation and Challenges in the Pacific."

This series aims to promote improved understanding of and research on Korea and its economic relations. The 1996 volume contains papers presented at a 1995 symposium at the University of Chicago on regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia.

Further information can be obtained at the Korea Economic Institute of America, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.; Suite 401; Washington, D.C. 20005. KEI can be reached by telephone on (202) 371-0690 and by facsimile on (202) 371-0692.

Miscellaneous information:

Kim Hakjoon, "The Life and Works of An Kuk-son, a Pioneer of Political Science in the Great Han Empire," *Korea Journal*, 35, 4 (Winter 1995): 26-38. Revision of his paper presented at 17th AKSE conference in Prague, 1995.

Bernard Vincent Olivier, "Korean Contribution to the Development of Heilongjiang/Hüngnyonggang", *Korea Journal*, 35, 4 (Winter 1995): 54-71. Paper presented at 17th AKSE Conference in Prague, 1995.

#### **FORMAT FOR INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NEWSLETTER 21**

All members of the AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit materials to the Newsletter Editor for inclusion in Newsletter 21. Any information pertaining to academic Korean Studies in Europe is welcome. Submissions may be made in French, German, or English. Please organise the information in 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 related to Korean Studies. Publications, however, should NOT be included here, but under category 4. Please note that a separate paragraph should be written for each person for whom information is provided.
  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, the number of students pursuing a particular course, graduated, 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 country 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 country which are 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
- Submission of materials is welcomed in the following formats:
- \* on diskette, typeset in either WordPerfect or MSWord,
  - \* through e-mail

**MATERIALS SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 31 JULY 1997**

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