

AKSE

ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN
EUROPE



No. 28 December 2004

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ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE
NEWSLETTER

No. 28 December 2004

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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

AKSE CONFERENCE. In 2005, the 22nd AKSE Conference will be held at the University of Sheffield, England, from 4 to 8 July. The secretary of AKSE, Prof. Dr. James Grayson is devoting himself earnestly to the preparation of the conference. More than 130 paper proposals were submitted and are currently under examination by the assessors.

AKSE COUNCIL ELECTIONS. In order to improve the participation of AKSE members in the election of new Council members, the membership meeting will be held during Conference. At the time of the 2005 Conference, two positions on the Council of the Association will fall vacant. Elections will be held for

- 1) an ordinary Council member and
- 2) the Secretary of the Association. The latter position also entails the task of organizing the next biennial conference of the Association. All candidates proposed for this position should therefore also present a proposal for the organization of the next AKSE Conference.

Members of the Association in good standing are asked to present the names of candidates for one or both of these Council positions to the Conference Organiser, Prof. James H. Grayson **by 15 June, 2005**. Only current members of the Association can stand for election.

The names of the proposed candidates will be presented to the assembled membership at the Biennial Membership Meeting during the 2005 Conference, at which time the election of the new Council members will be held. **Only regular and student members of AKSE** can participate in the election of new council members.

Association for Asian Studies (AAS, USA). Members of AKSE – particularly junior scholars – are encouraged to present papers, or organize panels at the annual AAS conference. AKSE sponsors the participation of two of its members, upon proof of acceptance by the AAS. Applications for AKSE sponsoring should reach the AKSE President by the submission deadline for paper proposals set by the AAS (i.e. early August). In 2003, AKSE received six applications, and decided to sponsor Valérie Gelézeau and Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan (see pp.33—6). In 2004, we received only one application (Prof. Dr. Carl Saxer), which was accepted by the Council.

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (EPEL, for details, see pp.5—7). Last year, two pilot projects started off this new initiative of AKSE, sponsored by Korea Foundation. Given the successful completion of the initial trial projects, the Council approved for the second year three EPEL proposals:

Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, La Sapienza, Roma, and Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris. Korea Foundation accepted the 17% increase in the budget needed to run the programme this year. It is our hope that in the future more universities will join this lecturers exchange programme.

Korea Foundation Fellowship for Graduate Studies (Northern, Western and Southern European Regions). Korea Foundation has decided to increase the budget allocated to this Fellowship programme in 2005. We ask all members of AKSE to give more publicity for this Fellowship for Graduate Studies.

Alexandre Guillemoz
30 November 2004

AKSE NEWS

KOREA FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

(Northern, Western and Southern European Regions)

2004, June 30

This programme seeks to foster Korean Studies MA & Ph.D. candidates in Northern, Western and Southern Europe by providing scholarships to support their research and dissertation efforts.

Basic Qualifications & Eligibility

Scholarship applicants shall satisfy the following requirements:

- A. MA or Ph.D. candidates majoring in Korean Studies at any university in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.
- B. Fields of Study: Korea-related coursework and research in the humanities and social sciences, culture and arts, and comparative research related to Korea. Natural sciences, medical sciences and engineering fields are not eligible.
- C. Students who are enrolled at their home institutions and are in-residence (not conducting research abroad for an extended period) during the relevant academic year. *This programme cannot be combined with any other KF Fellowship programme.*
- D. Priority shall be given to applicants who are citizens of, or have permanent resident status in, the above-mentioned countries.

The Screening Committee

The Screening Committee consists of Korean Studies scholars in the region, appointed by the Foundation at the recommendation of the Executive Council of AKSE.

The current AKSE president is an ex-officio member of the Screening Committee, and serves as the committee chair.

Programme Procedures

- A. The Korea Foundation will make the application form available online, will respond to inquiries about the Fellowship Program, and will accept applications.
- B. The Screening Committee will review the applications, and recommend recipients to the Foundation.
- C. The Foundation will approve the recommendations by the Screening Committee, and announce the selection results.
- D. The Foundation will remit the approved fellowship amounts to the individual recipients directly.
- E. Each recipient shall provide the Foundation with their final report (Click here for an application form) at the end of their fellowship period, as well as with copies of their MA thesis or Ph.D. dissertation when it is completed.

Annual Fellowship Amount Per Student

- Ph.D. students: 12,000 Euro/year (an additional 3,000 Euro/year are available annually for tuition for students at UK universities)
- MA students: 7,200 Euro/year (an additional 3,000 Euro/year are available annually for tuition for students at UK universities)

Fellowship Period

- Ph.D. students: Up to four (4) successive years
- M.A. students: Up to two (2) successive years

Fellowship renewal is decided through an annual review of the Fellow's academic performance during the previous fellowship period by the Screening Committee and the Foundation.

Application Materials

- A. KF Application Form filled out either in Korean or in English;
- B. A 3- to 5-page narrative proposal written in the language in which the dissertation will be presented outlining research interests and academic progress of the student, and containing a bibliography;
- C. Graduate school and undergraduate transcripts;
- D. Three letters of recommendation, one of which must be from someone able to attest to the applicant's Korean language ability;

- E. Applicants seeking renewal support should submit only a detailed progress report outlining their academic activities during the fellowship period, including title and brief description of term papers or presentations at seminars/conferences. Applicants seeking renewal support must also submit a letter from their supervisor stating the progress of the student;
- F. Applicants who received an M.A. fellowship from the Korea Foundation have to fill out a new application form for a Ph. D. fellowship.

Application and renewal deadline : **30 April 2005.**

Submit application to:

Fellowship Program Department, The Korea Foundation
Secho P.O.Box 227, 1376-1 Seocho 2-dong, Seocho-gu,
Seoul 137-072, Korea
Tel: +82-2-3463-5614
Fax: +82-2-3463-6075
e-mail: scholar@kf.or.kr



EXCHANGE PROGRAMME FOR EUROPEAN
LECTURERS
2004-2005 PROPOSALS

EPEL-Lecture Series at Bochum University

The Korean Studies Institute at Bochum University is scheduled to host a lecture series of six speakers from European universities to give one lecture each during the academic year 2004/5 as part of our regular teaching program. Three of the regular, two-semester courses - Korean history, Korean literature and intellectual history, and Korean society - will be enhanced by one 'foreign' lecture per semester. These courses are obligatory for students of the first, second, and third year of BA studies, respectively. As part of the regular course work, the students will receive an introduction to the larger thematic settings of the guest lectures. Following the lectures, the guest lectures will be further discussed and thus consolidated. The following lectures are to be given.

Winter term 2004/5

- Boudewijn Walraven (Leiden University) on 'Book Culture in Chosŏn Korea';
- Anders Karlsson (SOAS) on 'Upholding the Base: Disaster and Famine Relief in Late Chosŏn Korea';
- Christoph Janasiak (Warsaw University) on 'Development of the Korean Press.'

Summer term 2005

- Alain Delissen (EHESS) on 'City and Society in colonial Korea';
- Martina Deuchler (SOAS) on 'Local Elites in Late Chosŏn Korea';
- Antonetta Bruno (La Sapienza) on 'The image of women in the literature of the Chosŏn period: passion and eroticism in the conflict between official and un-official discourse in Korea.'

Although these lectures are part of the regular course work for students enrolled for the respective courses, they are at the same time open for attendance by other students as well.

**EPEL-lectures at La Sapienza University of Rome.**

For the second year running, La Sapienza University is taking part in the EPEL programme. Four European professors are invited to give two lectures of two hours each during a special class, 'Civiltà coreana' (2 credits, total 16 hours of lectures). Invited lecturers are asked to provide a paper/article to students for their further study, and as discussion material for the exam.

Invited speakers and their lecture titles are as follows:

- Werner Sasse (Hamburg University), who will speak on 'Korean History and the formation of a Korean Identity' and 'Korean Writing Systems and Chinese-Korean Bilingualism in Korean Cultural History';
- James Lewis (Oxford University), who will lecture on 'Korean-Japanese Relations from Antiquity to the 21st Century' (speaking on 'questions of ethnogenesis'; 'the appearance of 'Korea' and 'Japan''; 'early-modern Northeast Asia in a global perspective'; and 'modern times, memories, and the future');

- Marion Eggert (Bochum University), who talk about ‘Images of P'yŏngyang in Korean historical and literary traditions’;
- Eckart Dege (Kiel University), who will speak on ‘Approaches to and Resources for Geographical Fieldwork in Korea: Disparities in the Development of South Korea's Agricultural Regions’ and ‘The Demographic Development of Korea’.



EPEL-lecture series at the Centre de Recherches sur la COREE (EHESS, Paris)

This lecture series entitled ‘Korean Studies and the Social Sciences in Europe,’ is a multidisciplinary research in Korean studies, is intended for PhD students from the EHESS and Paris 7 university (first stage: Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies). The series consists of 6 lectures offered in the course of three months. It aims to ‘teach research through research’ by inviting renowned European specialists of Korean Studies. Attending the two hour lectures earns students credits.

Speakers and titles are as follows:

- Anders Karlsson, ‘Flooding, Famine and Finance: Relief work in Late Chosŏn Korea’;
- Alexander Zhebin, ‘Tradition and Modernity in the DPRK’;
- Rüdiger Frank, ‘Economical Aspects of Transition in North Korea’;
- Eckart Dege, ‘North Korea - travels of a Geographer into the unknown’;
- Jay Lewis, ‘The Economic History of Premodern Korea’;
- Antonetta Bruno, ‘Acquisition of second language’.



COUNTRY REPORTS

AUSTRIA

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Institut für Ostasienwissenschaften, Koreanologie
AAKH Campus, Spitalgasse 2-4, Hof 5
A-1090 Wien
Österreich

Rüdiger Frank spent the academic year as a Visiting Professor at the University of Vienna, East Asian Institute. He taught several comparative courses on the Political Economy of East Asia. Rüdiger Frank finished one extensive study, contributed six chapters to edited volumes and prepared three academic articles on Korea. He was invited to give a presentation at the first EU-DPRK Workshop on Economic Reform in P'yöngyang in September 2004 and gave 11 other presentations at academic conferences and workshops in Vienna, Budapest, Paris, Seoul, London, Bonn and Banz. In 2004, he became Professor of East Asian Political Economy at the University of Vienna. He is currently preparing a new graduate program on East Asian Political Economy to be established at the University of Vienna.

He gave the following presentations at various conferences:

- 'Reforms from the Top: The Economic Side of the Coin' at the East Asia Colloquium,' University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, 17 Oct. 2003;
- 'Materials on North Korea in the Bauhaus Archive in Dessau' during a conference on 'New Central and Eastern European Evidence on the Cold War in Asia,' at the George Washington University/Cold War History Research Center, Budapest, 1 Nov. 2003;
- 'Reforms in North Korean Economy and Ideology' during the 'Korea Cultural Day 2003' at ELTE University, Budapest, 2 Nov. 2003;
- 'Changes in North Korea,' during the 'General Meeting, European Committee of the Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP Europe)', in Paris, 7 Nov. 2003;
- 'Reforms in North Korea and the Nuclear Crisis,' during a workshop on 'North Korea, Multilateralism, and the Korean Peninsula,' at the CSIS, Seoul, 21 Nov. 2003;
- 'German-Korean Relations: The Story of East and North 1949-1989' at the Goethe Institute, Seoul, 25 Nov. 2003;
- 'Ideological Foundations of North Korea's Reforms' at the Ministry of Defense, Paris, 15 Dec. 2003;

- 'Telecommunications in South Korea and Japan: Comparing Past Reforms and Future Visions' during the British Association for Korean Studies 2004 Korea Study Day on the theme of 'Korea in the New Millennium: Science and Technology', at the British Library, London, 3 April 2004;
- 'Reform in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Challenges and Prospects' during the 'International Conference on The Transition to Market guided Reform in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Prospects and Challenges' organized by the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification and the Korea Institute for Future Strategies in Bonn, 27 May 2004;
- 'Current Economic Developments in North Korea' during a 'Cooperation Seminar on German Foreign Policy' organized by the German-Korean Society and the Hanns-Seidel-Foundation in Banz, 16-18 July 2004;
- 'Successful Strategies to Attract and Retain Foreign Direct Investment' during the 'First Workshop on Economic Reform and the Development of Economic Relations between the EU and the DPRK' organized by the European Commission and the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation in P'yŏngyang, Sept. 2004;
- 'The EU and the Korean Peninsula' during an Asia Pacific Security Forum (APSF) on 'Asian Elections 2004. Regional Security Implications', organized by the Institut Français des Relations Internationales in Paris, 16-17 Sept. 2004.

Publications:

Frank, Rüdiger. 'The Foreign Trade Policy of South Korea', in: Neu, Michael and Jürgen Bellers (eds.), *Handbook of Foreign Trade Policies*, LitVerlag, 2004.

_____, 'The End of Socialism and a Wedding Gift for the Groom? The True Meaning of the Military First Policy', in NAPSNET Special Report and DPRK Briefing Book (Transition), Dec. 11th, 2003,

www.nautilus.org/DPRKBriefingBook/transition/Ruediger_Socialism.html

_____, 'Pukhanŭi Pyŏnsin: Kyŏngje Pyŏnhwawa Sasangjŏk Twit'patch'im' (North Korean Transition: Economic Changes and Ideological Backup), in Minju p'yŏnghwa t'ongil jamun hoeŭi (Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification), Pukhanŭi Sijangkyŏngje Kaehyŏke Taehan Chŏnmanggwa Tojŏn (Transition to Market-Guided Reform in the DPRK: Prospects and Challenges), Seoul 2004, pp.43—57.

_____, *The Impossible Metamorphosis of North Korea: Views From the Inside (Corée du Nord, regards internes sur une impossible métamorphose)*, report for the Delegation on Strategic Affairs (DAS) of the Ministry of Defense of the French Republic, forthcoming, 160 pp.

____, 'The Theory of Institutional Economics and the Reality of Regulatory Policy: South Korea and Its Telecommunications Sector' in: Pascha, Werner and Cornelia Storz, eds. *Effects and Changes of Institutions: The East Asian Example*, submitted and accepted.

____, 'Country Evaluation North Korea' in *Bertelsmann Transformation Ranking 2003*, Bertelsmann Foundation, Guetersloh 2004, evaluation round 1998-2002, submitted and accepted.

____, 'The Political System of North Korea,' in: Kern, Thomas und Patrick Köllner (Hrsg.), *Länderstudie Korea*, Chapter 10, forthcoming

____, 'North Korea's Economy,' in: Kern, Thomas und Patrick Köllner (Hrsg.), *Länderstudie Korea*, Chapter 11, forthcoming

____, 'Economic Reforms in North Korea (1998-2003): Systemic Restrictions, Quantitative Analysis, Ideological Background,' to be published in the *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy* (JAPE), Routledge.

____, 'Telecommunications in South Korea and Japan: Comparing Past Reforms and Future Visions,' submitted for publication by the British Association for Korean Studies, submitted



DENMARK

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Faculty of Humanities

Department of Asian Studies

The Korean Studies program at the University of Copenhagen, together with the rest of the Department of Asian Studies, is now part of a large Institute for Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies. This will probably over the next few years entail significant changes to the study plan. Currently there are 17 undergraduate and 6 graduate students enrolled in the program. One recent MA graduate, **Mr. Martin Petersen**, has received a PhD scholarship at the Danish National Museum.

Dr. Carl J. Saxer was appointed assistant professor in August 2003. He has been teaching Korean society and history, as well as an advanced reading course. In January-February 2004 he was in South Korea collecting research material for a project on globalization financed by the Carlsberg Foundation. In March he attended the AAS conference with a paper. Also in March 2004 he

organized a lectures series, *South Korea –a Society undergoing Change*, at the Peoples University in Copenhagen. In May he gave a talk for the Denmark-Korea Society, and in June Danish National Radio interviewed him on the current situation in North Korea.

Mr. Martin Petersen, MA, in September 2003 successfully submitted his MA thesis titled *Restoring the Minjok Spirit-An Analysis of the Representation and Influence of the Kyongbok Complex in Contemporary Korea*. He continued teaching as an external lecturer in the Korean Studies program. He also worked in the Ethnographic Collection at the National Museum. In March he gave a lecture on the Kyongbok Palace at the Peoples University in Copenhagen. In April 2004 he presented a paper at the 9th Annual Korean Studies Graduate Student Conference at Harvard University. Since July he is working on a PhD dissertation titled *Korean Objects in the National Museum of Denmark – An Analysis of the Korean Collections in the National Museum as Intercultural Objects* at the Centre for Comparative Culture Studies in cooperation with the National Museum with financing from the Ministry of Culture.

Mr. Jørgen Bramsen, BA, has continued teaching Korean language, both modern and classical. In March 2004 he gave a lecture on Confucianism in Korea at the Peoples University in Copenhagen.

Ms. Karin Jakobsen, BA, taught elementary Korean language and gave in March 2004 a lecture on the circumstances of the Korean family in present day Korea at the Peoples University.

Mrs. Myung-sook Brabrand, BA, has continued teaching spoken Korean at all levels.

Publications:

Saxer, Carl J. ‘A Generational Earthquake’? An Analysis of the 2002 Presidential Election in South Korea,’ in *Copenhagen Journal of East Asian Studies*, (Issue 18, 2003).

_____, ‘General and Presidents: Establishing Civilian and Democratic Control in South Korea,’ in *Armed Forces & Society*, (Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2004).

_____, ‘Democratic Transition and Institutional Crafting: The South Korean Case,’ in *Democratization*, (Volume 10, Issue 3, Summer 2003),pp.45—64.



FRANCE

ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES (EHESS),

Centre de Recherches sur la Corée (CRC)

Paris

Teaching and Guidance

Doctoral seminars

Prof. **Alexandre Guillemoz**: “Women, shamans and society: transformations?”
– 2nd year

Prof. **Alain Delissen**: “Seoul 1925: the remains of the year”.

Séminaire européen pluridisciplinaire de formation à la recherche sur la Corée

Announced in *AKSE Newsletter* N°27, generously supported by the Korea Foundation in conjunction with AFPEC (Association française pour l'étude de la Corée) and managed through AKSE channels, the Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (EPEL) inaugurated its first year at EHESS with the following 15 lectures:

- 1) Prof. Dr. Valérie Gelézeau (Université de Marne-la-Vallée) – November 28, 2003: “High-rise apartment blocks and the semiology of Seoul cityscapes”
- 2) Dr. **Elisabeth Chabanol** (researcher Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient – Seoul branch director) – January 9, 2004: “Kyōngju, a capital and its country – archeological data on a relationship”
- 3) Prof. **Simon Kim** (Korea University, Seoul) – January 16, 2004: “On the birth of modernity in Korean literature through Kim Tongin's work”
- 4) Mrs **Yim Eunsil** (EHESS, Ph.D. candidate) – January 23, 2004: “Ethnicity and identity narratives among Koryō saram in the former USSR”
- 5) Prof., Dr. **Frédéric Boulesteix** (Oedae , Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul) – February 6, 2004: “Another Far East: Korea and Korean people in the French gaze (13rd-20th century)”
- 6) Prof., Dr. **Antonetta Bruno** (La Sapienza, Università di Roma) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – March 5, 2004: “*Muga* within *kut*: contradiction or harmony? How to translate, interpret and use *muga* within an anthropological framework “
- 7) Dr. **Nathalie Luca** (researcher CNRS/EHESS/CEIFR, Centre d'Etudes Interdisciplinaires des Faits Religieux) – March 12, 2004: “Politics and Christianity in South Korea since 1953 ”

8) Prof. Dr. **Li Jine-Mieung** (Université Lyon 3) – March 19, 2004: “Eastern Sea or Sea of Japan? An East Asian geopolitical problem ”

9) Dr. **Roald Maliangkay** (Center for Korean Studies, SOAS, University of London) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – March 26, 2004: “Off the Record: The Music Business in Colonial Korea “

10) Prof. Dr. **Alexander Zhebin** (director of the Center for Korean Studies, Institute of Eastern Studies, Moscow) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – April 02, 2004: “*Inminban* (neighbourhood groups) as a basic structure of social control in the DPRK”

11) Prof. Dr. **Keith Howard** (director of the AHRB Research Centre for Cross-Cultural Music and Dance Performance, SOAS, University of London) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – April 20, 2004: “Preserving Korea: Music in the Discourse of National Identity “

12) Prof., Dr. **Eckart Dege** (Geografisches Institut, Universität Kiel) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – May 7, 2004: “Approaches to and Resources for Geographical Fieldwork in Korea”

13) Prof. Dr. **Marion Eggert** (Ruhr Universität, Bochum) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – May 14, 2004: “Language use and language discourse in Pak Chiwŏn’s *Yŏrha ilgi* “

14) Prof. Dr. **Boudewijn Walraven** (Universiteit Leiden) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – May 21, 2004: “Book Culture in Chosŏn Korea: meeting point of intellectual, social and economic history “

15) Prof. Dr. **Koen De Ceuster** (Universiteit Leiden) – Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation – May 28, 2004: “The relevance of reading diaries and the importance of empathy in the course of historiographical research: Lessons from reading Yun Ch’iho’s diaries “

Summaries of the EHESS EPEL lectures

– Prof. Dr. **Valérie Gelézeau** (Université de Marne-la-Vallée)

“Grands ensembles et sémiologie des paysages urbains –Séoul, ville géante, cités radieuses ”

D’austères façades bétonnées, des quartiers où la rue disparaît, des barres à perte de vue... Au total, des grands ensembles dont la population se chiffre en dizaines, voire en centaines de milliers d’habitants. Ce tableau, qui évoque l’utopie de Le Corbusier portée à son comble, est pourtant bien réel et fait partie de l’environnement quotidien de nombreux Coréens. Au Pays du Matin calme,

les cités radieuses sont en effet au cœur même des villes et le grand ensemble, ou *tanji*, est un type d'habitat apprécié par la majorité de la population, y compris ses franges aisées. Comment comprendre ce paradoxe?

Consacré aux grands ensembles de Séoul et à leurs habitants, cet ouvrage invite à la découverte d'une très grande métropole mondiale encore mal connue. L'auteur y reconstitue l'écheveau complexe des relations entre la ville coréenne, ses acteurs – urbanistes, architectes, administrateurs du secteur public, promoteurs – et ses habitants. Cette quête de la ville et du mode d'habiter coréen met en lumière les différents processus qui ont fait entrer cette société urbaine dans la modernité, au-delà des seuls mécanismes économiques responsables du formidable essor de la Corée du Sud.

La géographie des grands ensembles à Séoul, qui bouscule les idées reçues de l'observateur, amène à considérer d'un œil neuf les relations entre formes urbaines et lien social.

– Dr. **Elisabeth Chabanol** (EFEO Seoul)

“Relations entre capitale et province dans le Silla ancien: données archéologiques ”

Du fait du caractère de supériorité culturelle accordé au bassin de Kyōngu, la capitale, les recherches archéologiques concernant le reste du territoire avaient été jusque-là négligées.

Récemment, dans la région du Yōngnam en dehors de Kyōngju, les archéologues ont découvert plusieurs *kobun* (une trentaine de tombes déjà ouvertes et plusieurs chantiers en cours, notamment dans les environs de Taegu, à 80 km à l'ouest de Kyōngju) qui sont au centre de vives discussions. Ne s'appuyant que sur des résultats partiels, les uns les apparentent aux tombes à “ cercueil extérieur en bois et entassement de pierres ” de même type que celles de Kyōngju qui étaient réservées à la classe dirigeante de la capitale ; les autres pensent avoir trouvé là un type d'architecture funéraire différent.

L'étude de leur structure et de leur mobilier montre une grande ressemblance avec les tombes de la capitale. Aussi, à qui étaient destinées ces sépultures provinciales? Quelles sont leurs relations avec les sépultures de la capitale? Ce sont des questions qui n'avaient pas encore été directement posées. Elles sont pourtant essentielles à la compréhension du processus complexe, mal connu, de transformation culturelle des zones entourant le bassin de Kyōngju lors de l'expansion du Silla ancien, que nous proposons un début de réponse.

– Prof. **Simon Kim** (Korea University, Seoul)

“Réflexions sur la naissance de la littérature coréenne moderne vue au travers de son représentant Kim Tongin ”

Reposant une des questions les plus rebattues de l’histoire de la littérature coréenne, à savoir celle de sa naissance et de son entrée dans la modernité, mon intervention s’est bornée à quelques réflexions proposant un nouvel éclairage de cette question, notamment par une remise en contexte et par la mise en lumière des enjeux transculturels qui caractérisent la première moitié du 20ème siècle.

La figure de Kim Tongin envisagée comme représentative de cette littérature émergente a été choisie pour faire ressortir plus concrètement ce jeu des influences directes et indirectes en oeuvre dans la formation d’une littérature qui parvient à se créer une originalité et une singularité au travers de ces influences mêmes.

L’exemple du naturalisme a, en effet, permis de montrer comment un auteur comme Kim Tongin est parvenu à un naturalisme qui n’est ni le naturalisme de Zola et des frères Goncourt, ni celui des Japonais du *shi-shōsetsu*, et qui, pourtant, s’est nourri de ces deux traditions pour trouver sa singularité."

– Prof., Dr. **Frédéric Boulesteix** (Université Hankuk des Etudes étrangères, Séoul)

"Un Orient autrement extrême: les représentations de la Corée et des Coréens en France (XIIIe-XXe siècle) "

Au-delà des items constitutifs de sa représentation en France, la Corée reste aujourd’hui un ailleurs dans l’Ailleurs. Si l’Asie de l’Est s’impose en effet comme l’un des grands espaces d’investissement de l’imaginaire occidental, principalement axé sur les pôles majeurs car mieux connus de la Chine et du Japon, qu’en est-il de la péninsule coréenne, sise au cœur des enjeux géohistoriques de la région tout en restant chez nous discrète, terra incognita longtemps retranchée dans des siècles de fermeture sévère, découvrant ensuite une ouverture timide puis contrôlée ne lui permettant pas d’échapper aux seules images du matin calme et du royaume ermite, poncifs guère dépassés, comme nous le prouvent aujourd’hui encore guides de voyages et articles de presse, lesquels ne manquent aucune occasion de s’y référer et d’en jouer à l’excès?

Notre but est ici de relever en plusieurs temps la position que la péninsule coréenne occupe depuis le XIIIe siècle dans les mailles du discours “français”, l’un des plus fournis et des plus anciens en Europe sur le sujet, malgré une

grande discrétion en partie due à son éparpillement. Nous aimerions d'une part, après avoir consacré une première partie aux structures primaires de notre étude (origine, corpus, méthodologie), évoquer dans une seconde partie les acteurs de la représentation, puis les champs isotopiques (évoqueries géopolitiques et géopoétiques d'une terre lointaine, inaccessible, profonde puis éclatée) nous permettant de l'ancrer dans une spacialité originale peu fréquentée, débouchant sur les déclinaisons des différentes strates d'une filiation de dyades fortes: celle qui paraît en premier lieu à l'examen des deux figures parallèles au XVIIIe siècle du bon sauvage et du sage oriental ; celle ensuite qui figure le calme et l'érémisme nés à la fin du XIXe siècle, icônes héritières de nos tous premiers regards et à l'origine de nos stéréotypes et clichages contemporains.

Tenter de comprendre de nos jours la Corée, c'est ainsi passer selon nous par une reconsidération ouverte et critique de ce que furent un temps nos manies et manières de la dire en l'écrivant. Car si aujourd'hui la vivisection des seuls discours économiques ou commerciaux qui la déclinent et par-là semblent la définir (ne reposant sur aucune référence plus ancienne ancrée dans les premiers contacts), ne parvient guère à gérer au-delà de l'événementiel et du monumental les facettes multiples de ses éclats identitaires, si sur elles blasés les médias se repaissent et patinent, il nous semble que c'est parce qu'elle est chez nous à redécouvrir avant tout dans le labyrinthe de nos mémoires, dans l'écheveau lent de nos imaginaires, en partie dans le maillage particulier des lignes de certains de ceux qui surent voir en elle depuis longtemps les trames d'une civilisation de vieille souche et de mémoire ancienne, tout autant qu'une Asie du Nord-Est lointaine, autre sauvage au cœur de sa sagesse, fine et raffinée dans l'épais de sa rusticité, inscrite ainsi discrète dans les jeux de diversité d'une région et d'un ensemble culturel complexe que nous devons désormais tenter de reconnaître dans l'entier de sa diversité, au moment où la péninsule semble pouvoir se réconcilier avec elle-même, en nous obligeant dans le même temps à reconsidérer nos implications dans les grandes déchirures coloniales et idéologiques de l'histoire du XXe siècle.

Mieux comprendre cette Corée nouvelle qui se dessine et son originalité dans le temps long des représentations que nous présentons, c'est par-delà le voile évident de certaines préhensions orientalistes et exotiques réductrices, voire infantilisantes, faire donc aujourd'hui l'effort de rechercher l'autre par-delà les lignes de notre questionnement mondialiste, bien au-delà de l'apparence des articulations autocentrées de nos seuls discours, dans une poétique de ses différences que notre étude a pu mettre en scène. C'est accepter ainsi qu'il puisse donc déjà s'inscrire, dans le cadre timide d'une réflexion sur son altérité, au sein des images anciennes d'un espace lointain et duel encore vif, qui peut aujourd'hui avec d'autres nous permettre d'ancrer l'"à venir" de notre regard sur l'axe d'une modernité décentrée, ouverte au divers et à des valeurs archipélagiques qui nous semblent pouvoir au mieux nous permettre d'aborder le Tout-Monde d'un siècle nouveau dont nous ne pouvons qu'espérer la

richesse, dans une pluralité d'ailleurs à la fois proches et lointains, dans les espaces et dans les temps de l'Asie orientale.

– Prof., Dr. **Antonetta Bruno** (La Sapienza, Roma)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Muga within kut: contradiction or harmony? How to translate, interpret and use muga within an anthropological framework “

I would like to propose a lecture focused on a way to do research inside the research by exploring 1) recent anthropological works on ritual language and then 2) to compare them with the language used in Korean shamanism. As the second part of the lecture, 3) I will try to answer the title of the lecture by exploring selected materials of muga translated and confront them with ethnographic data collected by myself.

In other words:

1) Selection of examples of recent researches on ritual language by anthropologies will be discussed in terms of case study, aim of the research, methodology applied and result.

2) Introduction of different approaches of Korean shamanism (*kut* separate from *muga*) and different conclusions. Comparative analysis of 1) and 2).

3) Muga within *kut*: contradiction or harmony? How to translate and use *muga*.

Examples will be considered as text.

– Dr. **Nathalie Luca** (CNRS/EHESS/ Centre d'Etudes Inter-disciplinaires des Faits Religieux)

“Politique et protestantismes en Corée du Sud de 1953 à nos jours ”

Cette communication propose une interprétation de la courbe de croissance du christianisme sud-coréen. D'abord très forte des années 50 à 70, elle faiblit dans les années 80 et semble stabilisée aujourd'hui. 30% de la population sud-coréenne sont devenus chrétiens entre temps. Ce sont essentiellement les Eglises protestantes conservatrices, proches de la politique des gouvernements militaires, qui ont assuré le développement du christianisme. Reprenant en l'adaptant une théodicée fabriquée durant la première décennie de la colonisation japonaise, ces protestantismes ont su faire de la Corée du Nord un ennemi satanique, nécessitant une mobilisation sans faille. Le combat était à la fois politique et économique, la croissance de la Corée du Sud confirmant son élection divine. La mobilisation exigée a freiné la modernisation du pays. Ces

Eglises encadrant nombre d'institutions, médicale, éducative, familiale, voire même syndicale, ont retardé sa sécularisation. Elles ont également tenu les Coréens dans une vision enchantée de leur histoire nationale, les éloignant de toute quête de sens personnelle et de l'individualisation de leur destin. Cette modernisation se fait néanmoins progressivement et s'achève brutalement avec la crise asiatique. Celle-ci porte un coup fatal à la théodicée protestante devenue incapable de mobiliser.

– Prof. Dr. **Li Jine-Mieung** (Université Lyon 3)

“Mer de l’Est/Mer du Japon, un problème géopolitique en Asie orientale”

Les diplomaties coréenne et japonaise s’affrontent ouvertement sur la scène internationale, depuis août 2002, à propos du toponyme de la mer entourée par la péninsule coréenne, l’archipel japonais et les côtes extrême-orientales de la Russie. La Corée du Sud revendique l’inscription du nom “Mer de l’Est ” sur les cartes internationales. Le Japon s’en défend en arguant que l’appellation “Mer du Japon ” est un acquis historique depuis deux siècles.

Les Coréens ont pris conscience, assez récemment, de l’importance du symbole que recèle le toponyme de cette mer, en particulier sur les cartes publiées à l’étranger. Cette question s’apparente aussi à l’affirmation de leur identité nationale. En effet, la Corée a revendiqué officiellement le nom “Mer de l’Est (East Sea, *Donghae*) ” en 1992, lors de la 6e Conférence sur la standardisation des noms géographiques de l’ONU (la Corée du Sud y participait pour la première fois à la suite de son admission comme pays membre de l’ONU, le 17 septembre 1991).

La Corée du Sud a réitéré sa revendication, lors de l’assemblée générale de l’Organisation Hydrographique Internationale (International Hydrographic Organisation, à Monaco), en 1994. En même temps, les autorités gouvernementales, les médias, les chercheurs, les internautes, l’opinion publique se sont mobilisés pour la campagne en faveur de l’utilisation du nom “Mer de l’Est ” sur les cartes, journaux, atlas, magazine publiés à l’étranger. Peu à peu, les médias et les sociétés cartographiques se sont mis à utiliser l’appellation Mer de l’Est, sans que les autorités japonaises ne réagissent, persuadées qu’il ne serait pas facile de changer de patronyme d’une mer comme la Mer du Japon, solidement établi, depuis deux siècles, sur toutes les cartes du monde, sauf en Corée. La stupéfaction du ministère japonais des Affaires étrangères et du Japan Coast Guard fut la plus totale lorsqu’en août 2002, l’OHI a envoyé le projet de 4e version de la fascicule intitulée Limites des océans et des mers (S-23) à l’approbation de ses 72 pays membres, en n’inscrivant aucun nom sur la mer en question, c’est-à-dire en laissant la page blanche. A la hâte, ils intervinrent auprès de l’OHI et réussirent à faire retirer le projet en cours de vote des pays

membres. Depuis cette date, ils réagissent, coup par coup, auprès des organismes qui se montrent favorables à la demande des Coréens, en adoptant le nom “Mer de l’Est ” seul ou le doublon “Mer de l’Est / Mer du Japon ” sur la carte.

Historiquement, le toponyme “*Donghae*” (Mer de l’Est, East Sea) est mentionné, pour la première fois, sur une carte coréenne qui date de 1530 (*‘Carte des huit provinces’ [Paldo chongdo]* dans *Dongguk yōji sūngnam, Géographie de la Corée*). On le trouve sur un certain nombre de cartes anciennes coréennes, et les Coréens l’utilisent invariablement depuis l’Antiquité. La dénomination “Mer du Japon ” apparaît, elle, pour la première fois, sur l’*Atlas du monde* (*Kuen yu wan-kuo ts’iuen t’ou*, Carte complète de tous les pays du monde) réalisé en 1602 par le père Matteo Ricci en Chine. En revanche, aucune carte ancienne japonaise ne donne un nom à cette mer jusqu’à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. Les Japonais appelaient cette mer “Mer du Nord ”, mais ce nom n’a jamais été porté sur une carte.

D’une façon générale, on ne donnait pas de nom à la mer en Asie. Les toponymes des mers sont le fait des Occidentaux. C’est la raison pour laquelle les autorités coréennes, bien avant celles du Japon, ont mené des enquêtes sur les cartes anciennes occidentales, conservées dans diverses grandes bibliothèques (Library of Congress, Library of the University of South California, British Library, Library of University of Cambridge, Bibliothèque Nationale de France). D’après un calcul que nous avons effectué sur la base de ces données, en Occident, différents noms ont été utilisés pour désigner la mer en question au XVIIe siècle, avec des connaissances géographiques, certes, assez vagues. Le nom le plus fréquemment utilisé était “Mer Orientale ”, puis “Mer de Corée ”. “Mer du Japon ” arrivait en dernier lieu.

Au XVIIIe siècle, la majeure partie des cartes occidentales (65 % environ) dénommaient cette mer “Mer de Corée ”, tandis qu’une faible proportion (15 %) donnaient différents noms ayant rapport avec le Japon: “Mer Boréale, Mer Septentrionale, Mer du Nord du Japon ” ou “Mer du Japon ”. Mais la situation change après la parution de l’Atlas du voyage de La Pérouse en 1797. La Pérouse, sans aucune arrière-pensée, a utilisé le nom “Mer du Japon ”, sans doute en tenant compte du littoral de l’archipel japonais riverain de cette mer, plus long que celui de la péninsule coréenne. Nous pensons que cet ouvrage a joué un rôle déterminant pour fixer le nom “Mer du Japon ” sur les cartes occidentales, dès le début du XIXe siècle. Cette appellation est donc dûe aux Occidentaux, pas aux Japonais. Les Japonais se sont contentés de l’adopter au moment de l’introduction des sciences occidentales modernes, après l’ouverture de leur pays en 1854.

Cette mer, large de 1100 km dans sa partie la plus étendue de l’Ouest à l’Est, et longue de 1700 km du Sud au Nord, a un littoral de 6000 km, dont 36 % environ appartient au Japon, 16,4 % à la Corée et le reste, soit 47,6 %, à la Russie. La “Mer du Japon ”, définie par l’OHI, comprend aussi le bras de mer situé entre la

côte méridionale de la péninsule coréenne et l'île de Jeju, ainsi que le Détroit de Corée. Elle est riche en poissons et on y trouve aussi un grand nombre de baleines et cachalots. La côte Nord-ouest de l'archipel japonais est habitée par 7 millions de riverains, contre 10 millions sur les côtes méridionale et orientale de la péninsule coréenne. Ces riverains coréens, plus nombreux, tirent quotidiennement leurs ressources de cette mer qu'ils appellent "Mer de l'Est". La Corée a également ses îles, Ullungdo (9500 hab.) et Dokdo (appelée aussi Rochers Liancourt ou Take-shima, administrée par la Corée du Sud), ses eaux territoriales, sa zone économique exclusive (ZEE /EEZ) dans cette mer. Les Coréens n'oublient pas non plus les souvenirs douloureux de la colonisation (1910-1945) de leur pays par le Japon.

Pour ces raisons liées à l'histoire, à la géographie humaine et au droit maritime international, les Coréens n'admettent pas l'appellation de "Mer du Japon", et réclament justice à l'Histoire. Ils souhaitent que les tiers, notamment les Occidentaux, utilisent la dénomination "Mer de l'Est" ou bien "Mer de l'Est / Mer du Japon", comme le recommandent la CSNG de l'ONU ou l'OHI/IHO, en attendant l'adoption d'un nom poétique neutre tel que "Mer orientale (Dongyanghae)", "Mer Bleue (Chŏnghae)", "Mer de l'Harmonie (Hwahae)" ou tout autre, adopté d'un commun accord avec tous les riverains de cette mer.

– Dr. **Roald Maliangkay** (Center for Korean Studies, SOAS)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Off the Record: The Music Business in Colonial Korea “

The question(s) I will focus on are to what extent one can speak of a national - let alone a Korean - music industry during the colonial period, and to what extent the music industry served political purposes. What makes the topic particularly interesting, I think, is the variety of issues that arise. Financial and technological limitations, for example, are of great importance, besides commercialism and national identity. The fast Westernization is another interesting aspect that continuously comes up when discussing the music business. It shows a great degree of active (and sometimes critical) participation rather than blind passivity. The music business was a strange world for performing artists, who came from very different backgrounds. It could turn them into instant stars or deny them any public stage altogether. Although I will focus mostly on the question of national identity, some of the other issues may also form interesting material for discussion.

– Prof. Dr. **Alexander Zhebin** (Center for Korean Studies, Institute of Eastern Studies, Moscow)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Inminban (neighbourhood groups) as a basic structure of social control in the DPRK”

Recently one can witness in North Korea a drastic surge in interest toward national traditions. The authorities are trying to convince people that 'it is very important to preserve and embody the national tradition in all fields of social life' and to defend 'the peculiar beautiful manners, customs and etiquette of the nation'. One reason for the effort is that the globalisation is considered as an attempt to 'infuse the American way of life into other countries'. Another one is a strong hope that encouragement and resurrection of national traditions will be very instrumental in ensuring North Korea's moral leadership in the process of the country's unification. Much less if anything is said about some traditional power structures used by the North Korean elite to preserve its rule in the country.

One of the most important mechanisms employed by the North Korean ruling elite to maintain a rigid social control in the country for a unprecedented period of time, though almost unknown outside the DPRK is *inminban*, which means "neighbourhood", or "people's group" - the lowest, "basic cell of power structure" in North Korea which is to some degree similar to *baojia* system in China. The groups' activity is directed to achieve such important aims in the ideological sphere like consolidation of society around Kim Jong-il, ensuring that youngsters to be "absolutely loyal" to him, "family revolutionizing", etc... Groups' administrative and surveillance functions includes struggle against "class enemies" in the DPRK.

Inminban's economic and social activities, including sanitary and hygienic activity at places of residence, participation in various mass campaigns to speed "building of socialism" is also presented in the paper. Along with the solution of some economic problems (caused by growing labour shortage and by lack of resources for state-financed construction works) such campaigns pursue certain ideological and political aims, like, for example, to "revolutionize women".

The role of groups as a mechanism of social and economic control is especially significant during the periods of economic difficulties. Particularly that is related to the 1990s when the deterioration of economic situation became a permanent factor of domestic politics. Together with much more known political and state bodies - the ruling WPK, the army and secret police - *inminban* constitute a power complex used for preservation of the present regime's rule in the DPRK. The groups became an essential factor of political and social stability in the

country since they make it possible both to reveal and eliminate most of social deviations from official standards at the grass-root level and to give certain strata of citizens some opportunities to neutralise the difficulties they encounter in the daily life. Moreover, neighbourhood groups can become a factor of stability during the modernization processes in case some future radical political changes and fast transformation of the society invoke the trends toward social disorganization.

– Prof., Dr. **Keith Howard** (AHRB Research Centre for Cross-Cultural Music and Dance Performance, SOAS)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Preserving Korea: Music in the Discourse of National Identity “

The intangible, that is, performance arts and crafts, has belatedly been recognised alongside the tangible, the buildings, artefacts, and scenery that attract people to museums, galleries and ‘World Heritage Sites’, as integral parts of the landscape of local and global cultural memory. On 18 May 2001, UNESCO proclaimed the first 19 ‘Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity’, and amongst these was Korea’s *Chongmyo cheryeak*, music for the Rite to Royal Ancestors. The rite was established under King T’aejo in 1395; the music came later, consisting of two suites each of 11 songs praising civil achievements and celebrating military exploits, supposedly written in a quasi-Chinese style by King Sejong (r.1418-1450). On 7 November 2003, UNESCO proclaimed 28 additional ‘Masterpieces’. Amongst these was p’ansori, a unique Korean composite art form combining literary, dramatic and musical elements. The performance style, in which a single singer is accompanied by a drummer, marks p’ansori as distinct from the epic storytelling traditions of Central Asia, Siberia, and China.

In Korea, *Chongmyo cheryeak* is Intangible Cultural Property No.1, and *p’ansori* is Property No.5. This presentation explores the Korean preservation system, established in 1962 and still developing today, discussing how the intangible has come to play a vibrant, noisy, and vital part in the discourse of national identity. After offering a critical historical overview, a number of performers and craftsmen will be considered who have been appointed ‘holders’ of specific Properties for *p’ansori*, court music and dance, folksong, instrument manufacture, and, time permitting, food preparation and liquor distillation.

– Prof., Dr. **Eckart Dege** (Geografisches Institut, Universität Kiel)
Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Approaches to and Resources for Geographical Fieldwork in Korea”

The topic of the paper was exemplified by a geographical research project aimed at the analysis of intrasectoral (regional as well as socio-economical) disparities in the development of South Korea's agricultural regions. This research project was set up in a three step approach: (1) overview of the socioeconomic structure of Korean farm households, (2) macro-analysis of disparities in South Korea's agricultural regions, and (3) a socioeconomic microanalysis of all households in eight selected villages.

The overview of the socioeconomic structure was based on the sample survey of 2,500 farm households conducted annually by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. From this survey three socioeconomic farm types were derived: market-oriented farms, subsistence or semi-subsistence farms and sub-marginal farms. As these results could not be regionalized due to the small size of the sample, certain classes of sales proceeds for each socioeconomic group were calculated as indicators. This allowed a rough regionalization of these farm types on the basis of the results of the Agricultural Census conducted every 10 years. Thus four different regions of specific combinations of farm types were differentiated, using the three classes of the absolute amount of agricultural products sold as variables and all administrative units on the level of gun and shi as cases in a cluster analysis.

In order to explain the observed socioeconomic differentiation an in-depth macro-analysis of the disparities in South Korea's agricultural regions was conducted, using 28 variables, 5 of them describing the natural conditions, 4 of them land use, 7 social aspects, 9 economic conditions and 3 the market orientation of the farm households. The data for the natural conditions were derived from the *Reconnaissance Soil Map of Korea* 1:50,000; the land use data, the data describing social aspects and most of the data representing the economic conditions were taken from the *Agricultural Census* and the *Population and Housing Census* (conducted every 5 years). A few variables describing the economic conditions were derived from other sources (for example the improvement of traffic conditions from road maps). A cluster analysis using the above mentioned variables allowed the demarcation of 11 agricultural regions, which differed clearly in their socioeconomic level.

In order to gain a deeper understanding of not only the regional differentiation but also the socioeconomic differentiation within agricultural society, socioeconomic village surveys were conducted in eight selected villages. The objective of this micro-survey was to identify the groups within the agricultural

society that had a chance to successfully change from subsistence to market-oriented farming. As the amounts of harvested, self consumed and marketed products were crucial for answering this question, a detailed land use survey was included in order to get quantitative data on the economic basis for each household surveyed. This survey was based on the cadastral maps and registers. The interviews of the 353 households living in the 8 sample villages were conducted using a standardized questionnaire.

The results of this survey showed that only two of the 7 socio-economic groups distinguished had the potential to make the transition from subsistence to market-oriented farming, the large farms, who will concentrate on basic crops with a high input of machinery, and the family farms, who will specialize in labour-intensive special crops, to make use of the labour potential of their families. Together these groups comprised just 30% of the families interviewed. All other groups were destined to give up farming and migrate to the cities.

– Prof. Dr. **Marion Eggert** (Ruhr Universität Bochum)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Language use and language discourse in Pak Chiwŏn’s *Yŏrha ilgi*“

Yŏrha ilgi (pref.1783), report of a journey to Peking and on the Jehol by Pak Chiwŏn (1737-1805), besides serving as an important historical source on Qing China and as a major document of late Chosŏn reform ideas, counts among the great “classics” of pre-modern Korean literature. Indeed, it may be regarded as the epitome of Korean travel literature and the most conspicuous example for the tendency of this genre in later Chosŏn times to fulfil literary functions similar to those of the realistic novel in Western literary tradition.

Thus, this work offers a rich field for investigation which I have recently tapped from several angles. Here, I will concentrate on an analysis of the implications of both Pak Chiwŏn's narrative on his experience of the Qing multilingual environment, and of his own use of a great variety of linguistic registers within his *hanmun* text, ranging from traditional old style (*komun*) over colloquial Chinese (*baihua*) to renderings of Korean and even Manchurian and Mongolian expressions and phrases. While the former (i.e., language discourse in *YI*) serves to highlight the dilemma of the Korean literatus between his aspiration to be part of the rich *hanmun* tradition (including his subscription to a certain truth claim for *hanmun*) and his desire for literary veracity, which, in Pak Chiwŏn's view, is bound to linguistic realism, the latter (i.e., language use) constitutes his personal, creative, and ultimately inimitable way out of this dilemma which, I would claim, haunts Korean literature up to the present day.

– Prof. Dr. **Boudewijn Walraven** (Universiteit Leiden)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“Book Culture in Chosŏn Korea: meeting point of intellectual, social and economic history “

The book culture of Chosŏn Korea was a remarkable phenomenon. In many ways it was highly developed, but it assumed forms that were completely different from the book culture of Europe and can only be appreciated if its particularity is recognized. Many books were produced in a variety of forms: movable type of several kinds, woodblock printing and manuscript, which continued to exist side by side, right up to the twentieth century, quite unlike Europe where technical innovations resulted in the disappearance of earlier forms of the book. The frequent use of metallic and wooden movable type distinguishes Korea also from its East-Asian neighbours. In Chosŏn, books were often first printed by the government with movable type, then reproduced on woodblocks by local authorities, finally to be copied by hand. This already points to another characteristic of Chosŏn period book culture: the prominent place of non-commercial book production. The government, both at the central and the local level, took a leading role where the printing of books was concerned, in recognition of the value of the book for a truly civilized society. Other non-commercial producers of books were Buddhist monasteries, lineages, local Confucian schools (*hyanggyo*), private Confucian academies (*sŏwŏn*), poetry clubs and religious associations. The earliest indications of truly commercial book production are found in the 16th century, but it took quite long before commercial book publishing came into its own. Further study is needed to clarify certain essential points in the emergence of commercial book publishing. At this moment there is still doubt concerning some of the basic facts, such as the period in which two prominent publishers lived, who by some are assumed to have lived in the middle of the seventeenth century and by others around 1800. There is no doubt, however that by the end of the nineteenth century there was a thriving book trade supported not only by governmental and private non-commercial publications but also by books that from the outset were produced for the market. It may be argued nevertheless that the greatest achievements of Chosŏn book culture do not belong to the category of commercial book publishing.

It is worthy of note that non-commercial and commercial book publishing increasingly involved layers of the society other than the yangban class and contributed considerably to the spread of certain ideas among the whole population. For Europe, Benedict Anderson has argued that print capitalism was one of the main factors leading to the creation of the imagined community of the nation. The example of Chosŏn demonstrates that the printed word (but also the

written word in the form of manuscripts) contributed considerably to the sense of national unity, but that the role of capitalism in this respect was minor. This is but one instance of the distinctive character of the development of Korea that may be studied through an investigation of its book culture.

– Prof. Dr. **Koen De Ceuster** (Universiteit Leiden)

Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, AKSE / Korea Foundation

“The relevance of reading diaries and the importance of empathy in the course of historiographical research: Lessons from reading Yun Ch’iho’s diaries“

The application of social and cultural theory and its interest in less obvious audio-visual sources, niche-publications, family histories and the like, have considerably thickened colonial period history. Rather than a dull, politicized rehash of the heroic struggle of Korean resistance against Japanese oppression, these theories have brought various cultural and socio-economic processes at work during the colonial period to light. Although the socio-cultural void is now gradually being filled, the individual colonial subject with his/her ideas, motivations, and intentions remains as elusive as ever.

Beyond the institutional is the individual, who speaks to us through diaries, letters, or other testimonials. Such records are humbling reading for the historian, for they confront us with the human dilemmas faced by historical actors, pulled between public and private demands, thorn between the trivial and the fundamental, pushed by resolve, but constantly nagged by doubt. No better example than the voluminous diaries of Yun Ch’iho (1865-1945), a key witness and at times active participant in the shaping of Korea’s modern history. Since the National History Compilation Committee began the publication of his diaries in 1973, these have been rightly hailed as an important historical source. Publication of his diaries in turn led to an increased interest in this historical figure, although a comprehensive biography remains to this date to be written.

This lecture reappraises Yun’s diaries as a historical source, and questions the methodology of historians and their past usage of his diaries.

The 3rd Workshop of advanced students and fresh doctors

On February 27, 2004 EHESS Center for Korean Studies and AFPEC (Association Française Pour l’Etude de la Corée) held the 3rd workshop of advanced students and fresh doctors at Maison d’Asie with the following 6 lectures:

1) Mrs **Beaumont Moon Kyu-Young** (Ph.D., Université du Havre)

“Analyse comparée de l’interaction entre la gouvernance d’Etat et la révolution de la culture Internet en Corée du Sud et à Singapour ” (State governance and the Internet cultural revolution: a comparison between South Korea and Singapore)

Il y a à peine 10 ans, Internet était un privilège dédié à une minorité de bureaucrates et d’universitaires en Corée du Sud et à Singapour. Aujourd’hui, Internet est utilisé par près de 60 % de la population totale. Bien que ces deux pays aient fait leur révolution Internet respective à des moments différents, ils ont suivi des parcours politiques similaires afin de devenir des sociétés de l’information très avancées. Leurs politiques ont été fondées sur l’accès universel à Internet, l’éducation aux technologies de l’information et la création d’un “e-gouvernement ” performant. Malgré des similitudes dans leur approche globale d’Etat en faveur de la diffusion d’Internet, ce sont des cultures très distinctes qui ont émergé dans le “cyberespace ” des “netizens ” coréens et celui des internautes singapouriens. En Corée du Sud, c’est la société civile qui a joué un rôle de leader dans la révolution Internet alors qu’à Singapour, c’est le gouvernement du Parti d’Action Populaire qui a mené la “Cité du Lion ” à l’ère numérique.

2) Ms. **Kim Eun-Young** (Ph.D. candidate, EHESS, Centre de Recherches sur la Corée, Laboratoire Etudes Coréennes)

“La production imprimée des missionnaires français en Corée: *Les Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* (1898-1940) ” (French missionaries and their printed materials: On the *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* (1898-1940))

Les recherches que je conduis dans le cadre de ma thèse de doctorat portent sur le sujet suivant: “La production manuscrite et imprimée des missionnaires français de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris en Corée au tournant des XIXe et XXe siècles ”.

Parmi les premiers écrits relatifs à la Corée en France, beaucoup ont été rédigés par des missionnaires, principalement de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris, au tournant des XIXe et XXe siècles sur différents types de supports: journaux, lettres, rapports, articles, etc. Ces textes ont contribué à élaborer un premier discours sur la Corée. Aucun genre n’a la même fonction, et les conditions matérielles de production des textes se conjuguent aux contenus pour

définir, pour chaque texte, un statut, un objet et un sens distincts. Manuscrits et imprimés assument ainsi des objectifs différents. Pour analyser le rôle des différents genres et leurs conditions matérielles de production, j'ai commencé à travailler avec les quatre périodiques missionnaires suivants: *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* (bimensuelles, 1898-1940, nos 1 – 253) ; *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* (bimensuelles, 1866-1933, sur la période 1822-1933, nos 229-725) ; *Les Missions Catholiques* (hebdomadaire, 1868-1939, nos 1-3.324), *Bulletin de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* (mensuel, 1922-1940, sur la période 1922-1961, nos 1-240). J'envisage d'examiner également des manuscrits de missionnaires.

À l'occasion de la 3e Journée d'études sur la Corée, j'ai présenté une partie de mes recherches. Elle porte sur la production imprimée des missionnaires de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris en Corée, à partir des *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* (1898-1940, nos 1-253).

En examinant les *Annales*, j'ai avancé l'hypothèse suivante: le récit de voyage est le genre le plus souvent employé par des missionnaires de la Société des Missions Etrangères en Corée dans la production écrite imprimée, pour ce qui concerne les *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris*. Aussi me paraît-il particulièrement intéressant de travailler sur les écrits imprimés des missionnaires français en Corée sous l'angle du genre littéraire afin de saisir et d'analyser le rôle du récit de voyage de missionnaire dans le processus d'élaboration d'un premier discours relatif à la Corée.

J'ai présenté cette analyse en trois temps. Dans un premier temps, j'ai analysé le récit de voyage selon les trois caractéristiques de ce genre que j'emploie pour catégoriser les écrits des missionnaires. Dans un deuxième temps, j'ai classé les 31 récits de voyages en 5 groupes selon l'intérêt principal. Dans un troisième temps, j'ai tenté de construire une hypothèse sur le rôle du récit de voyage dans un périodique de mission destiné au public français, en principe, catholique.

Dans un premier temps, la catégorie du 'récit de voyage' présente les caractéristiques suivantes: l'auteur, le narrateur et le voyageur constituent la même et unique personne, l'intérêt principal du récit de voyage non seulement réside dans la personne de l'auteur, mais dépend aussi de la qualité des informations rapportées, et la personnalité du voyageur devenu narrateur compte autant que celle du destinataire.

Dans un deuxième temps, j'ai examiné 31 récits de voyages qui peuvent être reclassés en 5 groupes selon l'intérêt principal: récits édifiants, récits de voyages de l'administration, récits de voyages hors de l'administration, récits d'événements officiels, et récits hors de la catégorisation.

Enfin et dans un troisième temps, j'ai essayé de construire une hypothèse sur le rôle du récit de voyage dans un périodique de mission destiné au public français catholique. Les trois caractéristiques précédemment énoncées définissent et légitiment le matériau abondant constitué par les récits de voyages de

missionnaires. Ainsi, l'hypothèse que j'ai présentée au début de cet exposé, c'est-à-dire que 'le récit de voyage est le genre le plus souvent employé par des missionnaires de la Société des Missions Etrangères en Corée dans la production écrite imprimée, pour ce qui concerne les *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris*' se vérifie. Pourtant, il faudrait souligner que ce ne sont pas des missionnaires eux-mêmes, mais des éditeurs qui ont fait publier ces écrits des missionnaires.

De là, je me pose la question suivante: pour quelles raisons les éditeurs des *Annales* ont-ils le plus souvent choisi ce genre d'écrit? Pour répondre à cette question, j'ai formulé l'hypothèse suivante: parmi les genres missionnaires, le récit de voyage est celui le plus efficace pour attirer le public français. Tout d'abord, le style des récits de voyage des missionnaires est souvent très agréable et facile à lire. Ensuite, comme l'auteur raconte son propre voyage à la première personne, il apparaît sincère et vivant. Enfin, ce genre d'écrit apporte nombre d'informations tout à fait exotiques. Ces qualités des récits de voyage des missionnaires plaisaient probablement au public français au tournant des XIXe et XXe siècles.

En tant que périodique destiné au public français, les *Annales* ont sûrement l'objectif de propager et fortifier la foi catholique du public français à travers les activités de leurs compatriotes missionnaires à l'étranger. Aussi, cette remarque me conduit-elle à conclure que le récit de voyage est un genre principal pour la propagation de la foi auprès du public français, pour ce qui concerne les *Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris*.

3) Ms. **Ko Young-ja** (Ph.D., Visiting researcher, Centre de Recherches sur la Corée, Laboratoire Etudes Coréennes)

“Pour une réflexion sur l'identité coréenne à partir de l'étude du décret de *ch'angssi kaemyōng* de 1940 ” (Korean identity as seen through the *ch'angssi kaemyōng* Order (1940))

L'objectif principal de mes recherches est d'aborder la problématique du lien quasi organique qui relirait autorité et identité en Corée à travers l'étude du décret intitulé “*ch'angssi kaemyōng* ” (système de japonisation des patronymes et des prénoms coréens) et imposé par les autorités japonaises en 1940.

Mon hypothèse est la suivante: c'est dans la série des actions individuelles ou collectives coréennes sous la colonisation japonaise que nous pourrions trouver un exemple de lien “parental” entre autorité et identité - bien que ces deux termes ne soient pas synonymes- en Corée. Dans le contexte de la colonisation japonaise en effet, la question de l'identité coréenne ne relève pas de la stricte sphère individuelle car cette identité est également un produit de l'autorité,

entendue ici en tant qu' "organe de la communauté ", comme on peut par exemple le comprendre à travers les termes de "peuple " (*kungmin*), de "clan " ou de "famille ". De ce point de vue, il serait légitime de dire que l'autorité japonaise a servi de cadre à l'élaboration d'une identité coréenne aux temps modernes.

Ce fut lors du 8e Gouvernement Général à Séoul (1936-1941) que la politique japonaise a cherché à assimiler à tout prix le peuple coréen. Dès l'agression japonaise contre la Chine en 1937, le mot d'ordre des colonisateurs était "le Japon et la Corée ne font qu'un " (*nai-sen it-tai*). Les autorités japonaises en place forcèrent ainsi les Coréens à japoniser leurs noms de famille (*shi*) ainsi que leurs prénoms. Ce décret, annoncé le 10 novembre 1939 et appliqué à partir du 11 février 1940, a été appelé par la suite décret du "*ch'angssi kaemyōng* ".

Pour mieux comprendre le système de japonisation des noms coréens, il nous faut revenir sur l'idéologie japonaise du "*kazoku-kokka* " ("famille-nation " ou "État familial "), qui s'est répandue à partir de l'ère Meiji pour désigner l'État japonais. Ce dernier serait semblable à une famille élargie dont l'empereur serait le père et les sujets, ses enfants. Cette idéologie se voulait être une synthèse efficace d'idées étrangères et autochtones (modernisation du système sociopolitique et "irrationalisme mythologique ") en vue d'exalter l'originalité unique au monde du Japon. Ainsi, c'est en partant de cette idéologie, propre à l'histoire du Japon, que je me propose de réexaminer le décret de "*ch'angssi kaemyōng* " de 1940.

4) Ms. **Hong Seo-yeon** (Ph.D. candidate, EHESS, Centre de Recherches sur la Corée, Laboratoire Etudes Coréennes)

"Identification et réflexions concernant les livres de cuisine coréens du XVIIe au XIXe s. " (About Korean 'kitchen books' from the 18th and 19th centuries)

Ce travail a pour objectif de proposer une analyse paratextuelle des documents culinaires coréens du XVIIe au XIXe siècles, que nous pourrions regrouper sous la catégorie de "livres de cuisine ", en guise d'introduction pour une étude sur l'histoire des pratiques alimentaires en Corée. Le livre de cuisine est un ouvrage qui consiste à présenter des recettes culinaires et qui est produit dans un but didactique pour délivrer aux lecteurs le savoir-faire culinaire sous un format pratique et maniable. J'incorpore dans cette catégorie deux types d'ouvrages: d'une part, les carnets ou les livres de cuisine consultés en privé et produits pour assurer le maintien et la transmission des recettes familiales d'une "maison " par exemple le *ũmsik timibang* (*Techniques pour connaître la saveur de la nourriture*) de Dame Chang d'Andong (circa 1670) et, d'autre part, les parties consacrées à des recettes culinaires dans les traités encyclopédiques d'économie

domestique ou agricole, lus et produits hors de la sphère familiale dans le cadre d'une tradition littéraire confucéenne par exemple le *Kyuhap ch'ongsŏ*, *Encyclopédie du gynécée* de Yi Pinghŏgak (circa 1815) ou bien la partie intitulée Ch'isŏn, (Préparation des mets) du *Sallim kyŏngje* (*Economie de la forêt*) de Hong Man-sŏn (1715).

Je me propose dans la présente communication de dégager les caractéristiques de ces deux types d'ouvrages à travers l'analyse des compositions-types des objets concernés dans les recettes présentées ainsi qu'à travers l'analyse des formes de production et d'édition.

5) Mrs **Park Mézières Jang-hee** (Ph.D. candidate, EHESS, Centre de Recherches sur la Corée, Laboratoire Etudes Coréennes)

“Une double lecture du roman de Pak Wansŏ, *Namok* (*Les arbres nus*)”
(Reading and rereading Pak Wansŏ's *Namok* (*The naked Tree*))

Pak Wansŏ est une femme écrivain très connue pour son style fluide et poignant, pour son regard perçant vis-à-vis des objets d'écritures – les conflits d'idéologie entraînant la guerre fratricide, la société coréenne sous le poids de la tradition confucéenne, le fossé entre la génération des parents et celle des enfants et les relations entre hommes et femmes sous le joug du confucianisme - pour sa façon de pénétrer au plus profond des mentalités égoïste et matérialiste des Coréens et pour l'abondance de ses écrits. Malgré son entrée tardive dans le milieu littéraire en 1970, à l'âge de 39 ans, elle a publié depuis lors plus de 100 livres, romans, nouvelles, essais et contes de fées.

Son premier roman, *Namok*, est une oeuvre autobiographique tirée de son expérience de jeune femme pendant la guerre de Corée. Il a été couronné du Grand Prix au concours littéraire du magazine mensuel féminin Yŏsŏng Dong-A en 1970.

La présente communication est une réflexion sur ‘la représentation culturelle et littéraire de l'image de l'homme et de celle de la femme’ dans l'oeuvre de Pak Wansŏ qui a pour but de montrer la vision de l'auteur sur les relations masculin/féminin dès le début de sa carrière d'écrivain. Nous souhaitons ici comparer l'interprétation courante des chercheurs avec la nôtre. Contrairement à l'opinion émise par certains critiques littéraires et chercheurs qui considèrent que *Sarainnŭn nar-ŭi sijak* (*Le commencement des jours vivants*) est à prendre comme point de départ des oeuvres féministes de Pak Wansŏ, nous voulons démontrer que le premier roman de l'auteur est le véritable point de départ d'un long cheminement visant à affirmer l'harmonie possible, voire l'égalité, entre les sexes. Pour la plupart des critiques, *Namok* est une histoire d'amour irréalisable entre une jeune femme et un homme marié. Mais à notre avis, cette histoire est

fondée sur l'idée de domination masculine, personnifiée dans le roman par la mère de l'héroïne qui a perdu ses deux fils lors de la guerre de Corée et qui reproche à sa fille d'avoir causé leur mort tragique. Yi Kyong, l'héroïne, doit subvenir aux besoins de sa mère qui pense avoir perdu toute raison d'être avec la mort de ses fils, puisqu'une fille ne compte pas à ses yeux.

Dans cette communication, nous mettons en évidence la violence symbolique de la domination masculine que les femmes doivent subir dans la société coréenne, le sujet favori de Pak Wansö.

6) Mr. **Laurent Quisefit** (Ph.D. candidate, Université Paris 7, Laboratoire Etudes Coréennes)

“L'engagement de la France dans le conflit coréen: les hésitations de la France ”
(The involvement of France in the Korean War: French hesitations)

Mon sujet de thèse concerne le rôle de la France dans la Guerre de Corée, 1950-1953, dans les domaines politique, diplomatique et militaire. Dans ce cadre, plusieurs thèmes et questions sont abordés parmi lesquels l'un des plus importants est sans doute le processus de décision qui conduit à l'envoi en Corée d'unités militaires par la France. Celui-ci est d'autant plus intéressant qu'à notre connaissance, aucun chercheur ne s'y était encore intéressé, puisque la majorité des ouvrages disponibles ne citent qu'incidemment le rôle de la France. Les ouvrages français se rapportant à la guerre de Corée se sont attachés à en décrire les effets les plus larges et les plus visibles et ils rejoignent en cela les sommes générales sur les relations internationales et la Guerre Froide de J-B Duroselle, A. Fontaine, P. Milza et H-G Soutou.

L'une des difficultés du sujet est sa limitation temporelle: conflit intense, mais confiné géographiquement à la Corée, la guerre dure trois ans et huit mois. L'alerte passée, les angoisses qu'elle suscita ont été oubliées au profit d'autres préoccupations, comme la guerre d'Indochine et la décolonisation, la défense de l'Europe, les crises du Moyen-Orient, ainsi que le jeu politique interne à la France. Les mémoires des principaux politiques français, Jules Moch, Vincent Auriol, etc., reflètent bien cet état d'esprit, de sorte que le conflit coréen se trouve, dans leurs textes, au mieux réduit à quelques courtes lignes. Les documents d'archives sont plus intéressants car, pour ce qui est du Quai d'Orsay, ils décomposent au fil des dépêches les décisions successives et permettent d'en restituer le contexte général. Cependant, force est de constater que les enjeux véritables des décisions françaises sont masqués par des formules telles que “tenir son rang”, “agir en conformité avec la Charte de l'ONU”, assurer le “prestige de la France”. En effet, la France, qui n'est pas encore remise de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, souffre d'une forte dépendance

sécuritaire en Europe aggravée par le conflit indochinois et elle souhaite restaurer une partie de sa grandeur passée.

Si pour éviter une nouvelle politique munichoise, il est nécessaire d'affirmer que "l'agression ne paie pas, ne peut payer" (J. Moch), il s'agit aussi de crédibiliser le rôle de la France dans la défense de l'Europe face à la perspective d'un réarmement allemand dont les Français ne veulent pas, malgré la menace soviétique, et d'obtenir un accroissement de l'aide militaire américaine destinée à l'Indochine.

Les autres fonds d'archives sont souvent lacunaires, notamment au "Service historique de l'Armée de Terre" à Vincennes. Souvent mal classés, ces documents ne permettent pas de donner une vision claire du processus conduisant à l'engagement militaire de la France.

Restent les archives de la Présidence de la République, qui conservent les notes de séance des conseils ministériels ainsi que les délibérations du Comité de la Défense Nationale, dont la séance du 18 août 1950 arrête le principe de la participation de la France à la Guerre de Corée, décision prise le 23 août en Conseil des Ministres selon Alfred Grosser (*La IVe République et sa politique extérieure*, A. Colin, Paris, 1972). En réalité, le Conseil a eu lieu le 22 (cf. AN, 4 AG 4, extrait du procès-verbal de la Séance du 22 août 1950). Or, il faut savoir que la grande majorité des ouvrages relatant l'aventure du bataillon de Corée se réfèrent à la date du 25 août 1950, date à laquelle cette décision a été communiquée officiellement.

Ces documents permettent donc de préciser la perception et les réactions des dirigeants français face au conflit coréen, ainsi que les étapes de l'engagement militaire de la France en Corée, épisode encore méconnu, si on le compare par exemple à la participation française aux votes de l'ONU.

International activities: EHESS CKS translates to AAS

Key members of the Center for Korean Studies at EHESS-CNRS joined in a panel session to attend AAS 56th annual meeting in San Diego (March 4-7, 2004). This initiative aimed at presenting to a larger and more international audience the results of a long-term joint research program sponsored by the CNRS on Korean regions.

Valérie Gelézeau (Associate Professor in Geography, Marne-la-Vallée University, France) organized and chaired the panel (session 25) on "Region, Regionalism and Regionalization in Korea."

Panel abstract

This panel seeks to interrogate various aspects of the so called “regional issue” (*chiyŏk munje*) in South Korea. This issue, in its political, economical and emotional dimensions emerged since the mid 1980’s as a repeated theme of the (academic or non-academic) discourse on the nation’s territorial differentiations. Along with the famous Chŏlla-do question, regional cleavages resulting from economic development and regionally-based party system, are constantly pointed out as peculiar forms of South Korean regionalism. The recent administrative reforms (regionalization or *chibang chach’i tanch’e*, 1994), while giving more power to the provinces (*to*) and the local communities, put new challenges on this debate on region, regionalism and regionalization

Based on an interdisciplinary dialogue between geography, history and political sciences initiated by the presentation of the papers, this panel will allow the discussion on four main themes .

1. “How to cut Korea into pieces?” will be the first questioning addressed by the panellists: between smaller villages and larger provinces (*to*) are there obliterated but meaningful territorial units that deserve attention? Above this simple question, epistemological and heuristical problems of the “region” as a scientific object will be debated.
2. Provinces and regions in Korean history will also be discussed, along with the existence (or nature) of a “regional issue” in preindustrial Korea.
3. The third axis will lead the panellists to debate the complex question of contemporary regionalism, its origins and specificity, as well as its relationship with South Korean economic and political system of Park Chunghee’s era.
4. The images and representation of Korean regions/provinces (in the past and in the present) will be a last aspect of Korean regionalism to be discussed by the panellists.

1) “Administrative Geography and Regional Discrimination through the Analysis of Koryŏ’s Merit-Subject Categories in the *Tongguk Yŏji Sŭngnam* (1530)” by **Yannick Bruneton** (CNRS-LEC)

Administrative geography, which describes Korean Peninsula according to the provincial division unchanged from 1413 until 1894, predominates all the geographical writings during the 12th-18th centuries. As the most representative work of administrative geography in Korea, the *Tongguk Yŏji Sŭngnam* contributed to elaborate a collective image of the Korean provinces, especially since the Koryŏ Period (918-1392). The distribution of “merit-subjects” recorded in each province according to their patronymic lineage (*pon kwan*) and their merit (*kong*), shows a disparate image of Korea, based on a clear hierarchy between provinces related to the socio-political role of their inhabitants. In

addition, this biased image does not correspond to the administrative “polarities” (centres) of Koryŏ kingdom. In fact, such an image shows unequal treatment of the provinces and omissions established by the official history of the *Koryŏsa* (*History of Koryŏ*, 1451). In the *Tongguk Yŏji Sŭngnam* merit-subjects categories concerning lower class of the society have indeed narrow connections with the promotion of new familial neoconfucian rites, especially funerary rites (three years mourning). Such discrimination in the representation of Koryŏ provinces reflects the neoconfucian ideology that was powerful in the 15th century among the literati elite of the new-funded Chosŏn Dynasty (1392-1910), eager to ensure its own legitimisation. The image of Korean provinces reflected by merit-subjects categories of the Koryŏ period in the *Tongguk Yŏji Sŭngnam* has been a vehicle of regionalist views of the State and perpetuated during centuries by the political power.

2) “The history, politics and images of Korean regionalism: Ch’ŏlla 1925-Honam 1993 ” by **Alain Delissen** (EHESS, CEC-LEC)

My paper aims at putting forward a genealogy of Korean regions and regional problems.

Why is a comparatively small and highly homogeneous country divided into well-identified and self-centered regions? Do geography and history really help to explain two related features: the acuteness of some inter-regional feuds (e.g. Kyŏngsang/Ch’ŏlla), and enduring prejudices against Ch’ŏlla people?

Comparing the style, features, and content of two travelogues (or *tapsagi*) written seventy years apart (1925, 1993) about the same Ch’ŏlla region by non-natives, this paper also examines the historical stability of regional imaginings.

At stake: new insights into the “Ch’ŏlla question” and a scale shift from macro to micro-regional identities.

3) “The Historical Origin of Korean Regionalism: a Modernist View ” by **Park Sanghoon** (Research Fellow, Asiatic Research Centre, Korea University)

This paper seeks to explain the socio-political bases of "regionalism" that emerged as a fault line of political parties after the democratization begun in 1987. Democratization put an end to the one-party dominant system, but one-party domination was only replaced by a system composed of four major parties claiming exclusive regional representation. At the level of national politics, the effective number of parties increased, but it was accompanied by one-party dominant system within each region.

One of the main explanatory models of this situation attributes regionally-based party system to ancient and deep-rooted regionalism. In this model, regional cleavages are a given; parties just mobilize it, while voters cast their votes on regionally moulded preferences. These developments are new in South Korea because authoritarian rule suppressed such the free play of regionalist forces, and democratization recently allowed them to be expressed. Studies using this model, therefore, tend to focus on how deep-rooted regionalism is and stress regional conflicts within Korean society.

This paper points out the theoretical and empirical weaknesses of this model, while suggesting an alternative explanation for regionally-based party system. First, regionalism before democratization was not strong enough to shape voters' political choice. Second, different combinations of post-democratization variables could have lead to another type of system than the regionally-based party system. In conclusion, this paper argues that Korean regionalism is a recent phenomenon, and explains the various combined factors which lead to the outcome of regionally-based party system.

4) “Regional Affiliation and Regional Representation of the South Korean State Ruling Elite from 1961 to 1992 in South Korea ” by **Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan** (CEC-LEC)

At the end of the 20th century, South Korean regional cleavages show the regional inequities of economical development, but also the disparities in the political representation of the regions. A phenomenon of co-option based on regional criteria can be observed in the recruitment of the new elites and, as the same time, the regional origin of the current elites affects the national political choices in favour of their region.

Through Who's who and directories sources, we have searched for biographical elements relating to regional origin and regional representation of a ruling State elite group composed of 47 persons. Ruling the State from 1961 to 1992, these elites belong to four elite categories (president, chief of presidential secretary, chief of presidential guards and chief of intelligence services) which we believe to have dominated the State during this period of time.

Analysis of these ruling elites' place of birth shows that 45 % out of them are born in the Kyöngsang province. The influence of this province is even more increased if we take into consideration other links with the Kyöngsang province, like the origin of the family name or the affiliations to regional associations. A comparison between our results and the study of Yang Söngch'öl concerning a high rank administrative elites' bigger group, shows how the ruling elites originating from the Kyöngsang province have recruited more high ranks administrative elites coming from their province than normally expected. We

date the beginning of the co-option of elites originating from the Kyōngsang province from the Fourth Republic (1972-1980).

Individual Reports: EHES

Prof. A. Guillemoz

Le séminaire a progressé entre deux rives: celle du questionnement sur les significations du mot chamane et des mots associés, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'analyse des données factuelles fournies par l'enregistrement d'une séance de divination d'une *mudang* (chamane coréenne) à Séoul.

Les recherches effectuées par les participants du séminaire, sur les sens des termes chamane, chamanisme, extase, transe, possession, etc dans les ouvrages imprimés et les sites internet français et coréens a permis de mettre en évidence plusieurs faits. Le mot chamane, d'origine toungouse, est employé aujourd'hui pour décrire des pratiques diverses sur les cinq continents. Alors que ce terme concernait un phénomène observé dans des petits groupes de chasseurs sibériens, on en est arrivé, aux Etats-Unis, dans la mouvance New-Age, à créer des écoles de chamanes et à délivrer des diplômes. Tout se passe comme si le mot s'était affranchi des descriptions et des définitions élaborées par les spécialistes pour désigner un phénomène social, en marge des religions et de la société. Comment expliquer la diffusion de ce terme? Comment décrire ce besoin de rassembler sous le même terme un phénomène qui va des sociétés archaïques aux groupes post-modernes? Comment construire un cadre théorique qui permettrait de rendre compte des pratiques des chamanes toungouses, des phénomènes similaires dans d'autres sociétés traditionnelles et les phénomènes chamaniques des sociétés post-modernes?

Le 1^{er} jour de la 8^e lune 1984, à 19 h., deux femmes arrivent dans la maison de la *mudang* Hong In-sun à Séoul pour un problème concernant une autre femme âgée, hospitalisée depuis plus d'un mois et dont l'état reste stationnaire.

La *mudang* sort sa table de divination, invoque les dieux et jette sur la table des pièces de monnaie (sapèques). La forme donnée par la position aléatoire de ces pièces procure un support aux paroles de la *mudang*. D'autres jets de pièces ponctuent le dialogue avec les consultantes mettant progressivement à jour leurs difficultés, leurs souffrances, leurs points de blocage.

Ce travail de la parole, qui ressemble dans un premier temps à une fouille archéologique, s'élabore progressivement selon les principes du métier à tisser. Les fils de chaîne sont constitués par les ancêtres et par les dieux domestiques, les fils de trame par l'histoire de la famille. Le dessin, qui apparaît peu à peu, relève à la fois de la tradition coréenne, de l'histoire de cette famille et du rôle de chacun de ses membres.

Il est à noter que la *mudang* n'exige pas l'adhésion à son système de croyances. Son discours navigue sur les évidences culturelles de la société: à un niveau de conscience générale partagé par la plupart des Coréens, on doit rendre un culte au grand-père (ancêtre). En revanche, les exigences concernant la grand-mère n'apparaissent que dans le discours de la *mudang*. Elles incarnent une personnalisation de la puissance procréatrice féminine de la famille.

Dans le contexte urbain actuel, ces deux cadres de références ne se heurtent pas à l'adhésion à une religion. Les trois femmes impliquées ce soir-là appartenaient à des dénominations religieuses différentes: la grand-mère hospitalisée était redevenue catholique, la jeune femme (sa belle-fille) était protestante et la consultante plus âgée était une ancienne cliente de la *mudang*.

Définir le chamanisme coréen est aussi difficile que définir le chamanisme en général, même si la distance culturelle peut nous aider à avoir une vision globalisatrice. Le chamanisme, qui correspond à une couche marginale, voire dépassée dans l'évolution de l'être humain, reste néanmoins présent dans le monde d'aujourd'hui. Par-dessus cette couche, en opposition ou non, se sont installés des systèmes religieux qui se caractérisent par la présence d'un fondateur, l'existence de textes sacrés, d'un clergé lettré, d'une organisation distincte dans la société.

Prof A. Delissen

Prof A. Delissen taught a seminar that strove to grasp the particular social atmosphere of Seoul city in 1925. Whereas the old style (mainly) political historiography of the 1920s (*munhwa chǒngch'i*) keeps on receding every year under the assaults of new style (mainly) cultural historiography (colonial modernity), both styles actually fail to grasp social realities and “dailyness” behind powerful myths (a Korean unlikely version of the roaring Twenties). Drawing on a data bank of stories about Seoul local news published in the *Chosǒn ilbo* –a source more rarely used than the well-indexed *Tonga ilbo* –, new images took shape. Seoul 1925, as seen through page 2 in the Newspapers stands out on a horizon of continuous insecurity and “low brutality” that puts together labor strikes, crime, drugs, suicides, epidemics and catastrophes of various scales. It is not enough to refer this anomy to the usual grids of analysis (colonial situation, civil society): how does these results compare with the experience of dailyness as rendered by the Japanese language *Keijō nippō*?

With two colleagues from Chinese (Michel Cartier) and Japanese (Guillaume Carré) studies, he also taught the second year of a joint-seminar on the question of bourgeoisie in pre-1945 East Asia, this year on the topic of “social powers”.

On November 14, 2003 he participated in a workshop on Seoul at Lyons' Institut d'Asie Orientale while lecturing on “Seoul: plasti-city or histori-city?”. In early

March 2004, he was in San Diego for the AAS conference where he offered his paper on Korean regionalism in session 25 (see above). On June 2, 2004 he went to Geneva to give a paper on “Korean identity within East Asian contexts and texts”. In September 2004, he was invited for one week to give a lecture at Tokyo university where he addressed the issue of “Dualism in colonial Korea: morphology, interactions and the Quotidian”. A short sojourn in Seoul was made possible thanks to the Academy of Korean studies who invited him to participate in a conference on History textbooks and colonialism (“Avoidance/Obsession – Difference and Repetition – French and Algerian History Textbooks and the Colonial Episode”).

Throughout 2003 and 2004, he launched, organised and managed with **Yannick Bruneton**, a new joint-research program at the CNRS that will aim at examining the issue of translating Korean social sciences and humanities. (See publications below)

Individual reports: CNRS-LEC

Prof. Yannick Bruneton

Post-doc CNRS at CRC, LEC, EHESS. Associate Professor of Korean history, Paris 7 university

2004 “Aspects of textual borrowings in the eminent monks biographies”, workshop international sur le thème de “Textual borrowings”, Bochum, 24-25 juin.

2004 “Administrative Geography and Regional Discrimination through the Analysis of Koryŏ’s Merit-Subjects Categories in the Tongguk Yŏjisŭngnam”, San Diego, 4-7 mars.

2003 “Les apports du bouddhisme dans la construction de l’État dans la Corée médiévale: les structures hors-code”, 1er congrès du Réseau Asie, 24-25 septembre.

Ms Carrausse Séverine

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 “Ici et là, des jeunes en difficulté: analyse transculturelle France – Corée du Sud”, Premières Journées de la Recherche Sociale, colloque organisé par la Chaire de travail social du CNAM avec le Groupe de Recherches Interdisciplinaires sur les Organisations et le Travail (GRIOT) et l'Ecole doctorale Entreprise Travail Emploi (ETE) sur le thème “Les jeunes en difficulté, leur place dans les politiques et dans la cité”, 27 et 28 janvier.

2003 “Les étudiants et les systèmes universitaires, lecture comparative”, Première Journée Jeunes Chercheurs RESUP (Réseau d’Etudes sur

l'Enseignement Supérieur) à l'Institut de Recherche en Economie de l'Education (IREDU, Dijon) sur le thème "Enseignement supérieur et universités: Acteurs et institutions".

M. Courapied Olivier

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 "Ça n'est pas scientifique: attitude des Coréens du Nord face à l'irrationnel dans la tradition coréenne en République Populaire Démocratique de Corée", mémoire de maîtrise d'ethnologie, Paris VIII Saint Denis, sous la direction de Mme Béatrice David.

Ms Fruchart-Ramond Perrine

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 (DEA): "L'aide alimentaire à la Corée du Nord", Université Paris 1, sciences politiques, directeur: François JOYAUX.

Prof. Valérie Gelézeau

On November 28, 2003 gave a conference on "Life in a Seoulite *apat'ũ tanji* "at AFMEC and CKS. The conference, which was based upon a recently published book (V. Gelézeau, *Séoul, ville géante, cités radieuses*. Paris, CNRS Editions, see 2003 Newsletter) analysed the mass development of apartment complexes that affected Seoul and other large Korean cities during the past 30 years, and the consequences of this mass housing development upon the city's environment and the daily life of the inhabitants. Based upon a geographical perspective, the conference focuses on questions related to the relationship between man and space, as well as the production and the meaning of cityscape. The conference showed how the Korean *apat'ũ tanji* are altogether products of the economical development, vectors of urban modernization and symbols of the modern city. In that sense, they can be considered as the essence of the space that the Korean society produced by entering its modernity.

Ms. Hong Seo-yeon

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 "Identification et réflexions concernant les livres de cuisine coréens des XVIIe – XIXe siècles", Journée d'études sur la Corée, organisée par le CRC, le LEC et l'AFPEC au 27 février.

Ms. Kim Eun-Young

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 Communication à la 3e Journée d'études sur la Corée: "La production imprimée des missionnaires français en Corée: les Annales de la Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris (1898-1940)", organisée par le CRC, le LEC, et l'AFPEC, le 27 février.

Ms. Kim Kyung-mi

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 Y a-t-il une communauté coréenne à Paris? Recherches sur l'identité des Coréens du Sud dans la région parisienne, Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies, L'EHESS, Anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, Directeur: M. Alexandre Guillemoz.

Ms. Ko Young Ja

Visiting researcher at EHESS CKS

2003 "Corée et l'évolution de la femme coréenne dans la société depuis l'origine", Conférence organisée au bénéfice de l'œuvre 'Vacances Plein Air – l'Enfant Bleu' du Lions Club International, le 29 avril, Paris, Champ de Mars – Bord de Seine.

Prof. Marc Lautier

2003 "Corée du Sud: Les recettes de la croissance expliquent-elles la crise?", Conférence organisée par le CRC, le LEC et l'AFPEC, le 4 avril, Paris.

Mrs. Park-Mézière Jang-Hee

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 "Une double lecture du roman de Pak Wansŏ, Namok (Les arbres nus)", Troisième journée d'études coréennes, organisée par le CRC, le LEC et l'AFPEC, 27 février 2004.

M. Péjaudier Hervé

Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2003 "Le théâtre coréen en France: traduction, surtitrage, édition" dans le cadre de la semaine "Langue et littérature coréennes" organisée par le Centre Culturel Coréen, la Maison des Langues et l'INALCO, le 8 octobre, Publié in Culture coréenne, n° 66, Avril 2004.



Dr. Daniel Bouchez, on November 15, 2003, gave a lecture on "Littérature et confucianisme en Corée" at Musée Guimet in Paris, later published in *Culture coréenne* N° 66.

From May 25 to May 29, 2004, he participated in a colloquium organized by Columbia University at Bellagio (Italy), on *Diglossia in Korea* and read a paper on "Diglossia of literary works. An experimental field: Kim Man-jung's novels".

From June 25 to June 27, he took part in another symposium at Bochum (Germany) on *Textual borrowings in Korean Texts* and read a paper on "Quotations and Inter-textuality in Kim Man-jung's works".



Collective Research activities

A COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECT: REGION, REGIONALISM AND REGIONALIZATION IN KOREA (SEE ABOVE)

a. Project and Goals:

The main goal (see *AKSE Newsletter* No.27 [2003], pp.15—6) was to renew the research in social sciences within the laboratory, by focusing on the analysis of middle scale territories in Korea. In France, the Korean studies had focused on the local and national scale of analysis, leaving apart the middle scale, that is the regional scale. The project intended to concentrate on this regional scale, through an interdisciplinary research which would also involve Korean scholars. The regional issue has been analysed through 4 main themes: 1. epistemological and heuristic problems; 2. Origins and history of the regional issue; South Korea provinces (*to*), economic development and regionalization; 4. Images, narratives and representations of the Korean provinces/regions.

b. Project Participants:

- Members of the LEC (Laboratoire d'Etudes Coréennes): Yannick Bruneton, Alain Delissen, Laurence Denès, Valérie Gelézeau, Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan.
- Korean Scholars: Jeong Okju (KRIHS), Lee Hyeonjoo (Institute for Korea Regional Studies, SNU), Lee Wonho (Sungshin University), Park Sanghoon (Asiatic Research Center, Korea University).

c. Accomplishments

- 6 research meetings within the group between January 2002 and Feb. 2004 ;
- 2003 January 16: International Workshop in Paris (see program in 2003 *AKSE Newsletter*)
- 2005, n° 51 issue of *Géographie et cultures (Geography and Cultures)*: forthcoming
- Presentation of a panel “Region, Regionalism and Regionalization in Korea” at the 2004 AAS annual meeting (San Diego, 3-7 March 2004) (See above)

NEW CNRS RESEARCH PROJECTS

- a. Translating Korean Social Sciences: corpus, theory, and practices on some peritexts
(A. Delissen, Y. Bruneton, Kim Daeyeol, Jeong Eun-jin, Isabelle Sancho, Marie-Orange Rivé-Lasan, Park Jang-Hee)
- b. Women and Men of Korea (dir: A. Guillemoz, Yim Eun-sil)
- c. A Korean-Chinese-Japanese glossary of archeological terms (dir. Elisabeth Chabanol).

Graduation at EHESS

M. Ferreira Éric, Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2003 *La femme dans le cinéma coréen. La femme mariée*, Diplôme d'étude approfondie (DEA), Formation doctorale Anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, EHESS, directeur: Alexandre Guillemoz, 207p.

Kim Kyung-mi, Ph.D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 *Y a-t-il une communauté coréenne à Paris? Recherches sur l'identité des Coréens du Sud dans la région parisienne*, Diplôme d'étude approfondie (DEA), Formation doctorale Anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, EHESS, directeur: Alexandre Guillemoz, 235p.

Park Mi-la, Ph.D. candidate, CRC EHESS

2004 *Les gardiens de logement collectif à Séoul*, Diplôme d'étude approfondie (DEA), Formation doctorale Anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, EHESS, directeur: Alexandre Guillemoz, 167p.

Péjaudier Hervé, Ph. D. candidate, CRC, EHESS

2004 *Rituel ou spectacle? Une cérémonie chamanique coréenne dans un théâtre français. A propos de la venue de Kim kum-hwa en octobre 2002 dans le cadre du festival d'automne à Paris*, Diplôme d'étude approfondie (DEA), Formation doctorale Anthropologie sociale et ethnologie, EHESS, directeur: Alexandre Guillemoz, 198p. + 220p. + 44p.

Publications by EHESS-LEC members**Bruneton, Yannick**

2004 "Le Tongmunsŏn, première anthologie officielle des écrits de Corée (1478)", *Culture coréenne* n°66. p. 10-13.

Delissen, Alain

2004 "Asia nostra: l'empire asiatique du Japon", in Ph. Pelletier, Ch. Taillard (eds), in *Identités territoriales en Asie orientale*, Paris, les Indes savantes, pp. 185-204.

2003 "Ilcheha han'guk sahoe yeon'gu-eui saeroun mosaek- Ego-history and globalization sai-eseo" [Entre Ego-histoire et globalisation: stratégies de recherche sur la société coréenne coloniale], *Han'guksa yeon'gu pangbeob-eui saeroun mosaek*, Seoul, Han'guksahakhoe-Kyeongin munhwasa, pp. 287-337.

Gelézeau, Valérie

2004 "Deux ou trois choses que je sais d'elles", *Les Cahiers de Corée* n°5.

2004 "Les tanji sud-coréens: des grands ensembles au cœur de la ville", *Le monde des grands ensembles*, F. Dufaux et A. Fourcaut dir. Paris, Creaphis, p. 178-201.

Joinau, Benjamin

2004 "Abécédaire à quatre mains", co-écrit avec Charles-Edouard de Saint-Guilhem, *Les Cahiers de Corée* n° 5, Séoul, 2004.

2004 "L'île en elle", Interview de Karen Ryder, *Les Cahiers de Corée* n°5, Séoul.

2004 "Mémoires d'autres tombes", entretien d'Elisabeth Chabanol réalisé avec Frédéric Boulesteix, *Les Cahiers de Corée* n°5, Séoul.

2004 "Le marché Gyeongdong", en collaboration avec Frédéric Boulesteix, *Les Cahiers de Corée* n°5, Séoul.

2004 “The Coming of Leisure Society in Korea”, *Dong-a Ilbo* (quotidien national coréen, en coréen), 31 janvier.

2004 “Korea and the World vs Korea in the World, about the challenges of Korean culture globalisation”, *Korean Literary Journal*, Seoul National University Press, février.

2004 “Les slippers, survivances du communautaire”, *Next* (mensuel, en coréen), Séoul, juillet (sémanalyse des objets coréens, série bi-mensuelle).

2004 Edition (relecture et corrections) de la traduction des œuvres du poète Yi Sang par Son Mi-hae et Jean-Michel Zubiante, Zulma, dont le recueil de nouvelles *Les Ailes* est paru en mai 2004 et dont les poésies complètes sont à paraître à l'automne.

Ko, Young Ja

2003 “La femme coréenne à travers les âges”, *Echos du groupe d'Orsay*, n° 26 sept., p. 21-23.

Macouin, Francis

2004 “Les paravents coréens aux huit vertus”, *La revue des musées de France, Revue du Louvre*, n°3, p. 61-70

Péjaudier, Hervé

2004 Traductions de théâtre, Roh Kyeong-Shik, *Un pays aussi lointain que le ciel*, suivi de *Le train pour Séoul*, et *Le souffle des siècles*, Paris, Éditions Imago “Scènes coréennes”.

2004 Traductions de théâtre, Hô Kyu, *Muldoridong, (À la courbe des eaux)*, Paris 2004 Éditions Imago “Scènes coréennes”.

Rivé-Lasan, Marie-Orange

2004 “La reconversion des ex-membres de l'élite dirigeante de l'État sud-coréen au pouvoir du 1961 à 1992: ‘l'après-pouvoir’ à l'épreuve de la démocratisation”, *CD-Rom: actes du colloque du Réseau Asie* (MSH-EHESS-Sciences-po) de septembre 2003, Paris.

LE HAVRE UNIVERSITY

Pierre Chabal attended the Almaty conference on the Korean Studies in Central Asia, where he gave a paper on ‘the role of Central Asian Korean diasporas in the ROK's foreign policy in the region.’

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La création d'une antenne à Séoul en 1994 marque le début de la présence de l'EFEO en Corée.

En 2001, le recrutement par l'Ecole de son premier chercheur spécialisé en études coréennes et la signature d'une nouvelle convention avec l'établissement d'accueil, l'Asiatic Research Center de l'université Koryŏ, engagent la création de nouveaux programmes de recherches.

Ces programmes, coordonnés par Elisabeth Chabanol et mis en place avec les institutions et les chercheurs locaux et européens, étendent le champ d'action de l'EFEO de Séoul à P'yŏngyang.

Le centre de Séoul

Selon l'orientation des projets de recherches en cours, le centre EFEO de Séoul collabore plus particulièrement avec le Musée national de Corée, la Bibliothèque nationale de Corée et l'Asiatic Research Center.

Les principaux projets incluent l'histoire de la coréanologie française, l'étude archéologique des systèmes funéraires de l'Asie du Nord-Est et l'histoire, l'archéologie et l'histoire de l'art du site de Kaesŏng. Pour ces deux derniers thèmes, les colloques et publications en préparation sont accompagnés d'études de terrain (Corée du Sud, du Nord et Mongolie).

Le centre encourage les échanges scientifiques avec les chercheurs et étudiants européens et poursuit une coopération étroite avec le Centre de Recherche sur la Corée de l'Ecole des hautes Études en Sciences sociales. Il sert de support logistique à une nouvelle équipe de recherche EFEO "Archéologie et Histoire des Arts de la Corée", constituée de chercheurs européens et coréens.



GERMANY

HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY

Berlin

Though the teaching programme in Korean Studies at HU has ceased since September 2002, Prof. Dr. **Reta Rentner** has acted as examiner for the M.A. theses of three of the remaining students:

- Kellner, Anja Viola: *Die Modernisierungsbewegung Saemaül-Undong als Teil des Konzeptes zum Nation-Building unter Park Chung-hee (1961-1979)*.
- Chung, Na-Youn: *Sexualerziehung in Südkorea. Eine empirische Untersuchung*.
- Jang, Eun-Hee: „*Tongil Kyoyuk*“. *Erziehung zur Wiedervereinigung an Schulen in Süd-Korea. Entwicklungen und Inhalte*.

In cooperation with Jongchol Chu, Dr. **Sonja Häußler** has translated *Chongmyo. Royal Ancestral Shrine of the Chosŏn Dynasty* (Pae Pyŏngu, Seoul: Samsŏng munhwa chaedan, 1998). The translation was supported by the Korean Literature Translation Institute as one of 100 books which will be published for the Frankfurter Buchmesse in 2005.

From September 2004, Sonja Häußler will conduct research on 'The Evolution of *Kyubang kasa*, a Lyric Genre from the Late Chosŏn: Unexpected Creativity in the Inner Chambers of Korean *Yangban* houses'. The research project is scheduled to last for one year and is supported by an Advanced Research Grant from the Korea Foundation.

Publications:

Häußler, Sonja. 'Kaesŏng from the Perspective of Chosŏn Dynasty Intellectuals', in *Acta Koreana*, Vol. 7, Nr. 2, 2004, pp.35—64.

_____, (with Wilfried Herrmann) [Book review] Werner Sasse and Jung-Hee An. *Der Mond gespiegelt in tausend Flüssen. Das Leben des Buddha Gautama in Verse gesetzt im Jahre 1447 von König Sejong* (Seoul: Sohaksa, 2002) in *Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 63:1, 2004, pp.207—9.

Rentner, Reta. [book review] Marion Eggert und Soon Mi Hong-Schunka (Hg.), *Die Geschichte von Hong Kiltong. Ein Räuberroman aus dem alten Korea*. (München: Iudicum Verlag, 2002), in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* 99 (2004), pp.4—5.

_____, [book review] Kim-Renaud, Young-Key (ed.), *Creative Women of Korea: the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries*. (Armonk, New York: M.E.Sharpe, 2004) in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* (forthcoming).

RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT

Bochum

With the generous support of Korea Foundation, the institute organized a workshop titled ‘Textual borrowings in Korean religious and philosophical texts’ in conjunction with its first ‘Korean Studies Graduate Students' Conference’. The graduate students' conference and the workshop were held consecutively on June 23-24 and June 25-27, 2004, at Bochum University. A volume containing the proceedings of the workshop will be published next year. Meanwhile, the results of the 2002 workshop on ‘The politics of cultural status. Ancient and modern reflections on Korea's role in East Asia’ have been published in *BJOAF* Vol. 27 (2003).

The two year Korea Foundation sponsored project of retro-computerisation of Bochum University's Korean collection was completed in April 2004. All local library holdings are now accessible on the internet via the homepage of the institute (<http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/skk/>).

Likewise, the accrediting process for the B.A. & M.A. courses, which certifies adherence to national and EU standards, has been successfully completed.

Marion Eggert gave presentations on ‘Vom Wirken der Träume in der ostasiatischen Literaturtradition’, at a Conference on ‘Traumdeutung im Kontext der Kulturen’, Evangelische Akademie Hofgeismar, Feb. 20-22, 2004; ‘Germanistik und Koreanistik als Kulturwissenschaft’, lecture at Kyōngbuk Taehakkyo, Taegu, April 2, 2004; ‘Language use and language discourse in Pak Chiwōn's Yōrha Ilgi’, EHESS Paris, May 14, 2004; ‘Language use and language discourse in Pak Chiwōn's Yōrha Ilgi’, Symposium “Cosmopolitan and Vernacular: The Politics of Language in the Diglossic Culture of Korea”, Rockefeller Foundation - Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, May 25-28, 2004; ‘The Art of Quoting in Pak Chiwōn's Yōrha Ilgi’, Workshop “Textual

Borrowings in Korean Religious and Philosophical Texts”, Bochum, June 25-27, 2004; ‘The Korea related programs at Bochum and Bonn University: Two complementary educational strategies’ (with Albrecht Huwe), Workshop “Reinforcement Strategies of the Korean Studies Research and Education in Europe”, Bonn, June 28, 2004.

Dorothea Hoppmann has continued teaching courses in Korean language also at the Landesspracheninstitut Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Phillan Joung continued her work in the research project on South Korean bio-ethical discourses, directed by M.E. and Christofer Frey (prof. of theology, Bochum University). Dr. Joung presented the results of her research during several workshops of the GRF Research Network “Transcultural Bio-ethics”.

Andreas Müller-Lee gave a presentation on ‘Sleeping Dragons', 'Red Cliffs' and the 'God of War' in Korea: On the Reception of the Chinese Novel 'Three Kingdoms', at the Korean Studies Graduate Students' Conference, Bochum, June 23-24, 2004.

Prof. Paik, Sungjong taught Korean history in Bochum during the Winter term 2003/04, before taking up a position in Berlin.

Joerg Plassen gave the following presentations: ‘Some preliminary (and mostly prefatory) remarks on the production of Buddhist *ōnhae* texts in Early Chosŏn’, at the Symposium on “Cosmopolitan and Vernacular: The Politics of Language in the Diglossic Culture of Korea”, Rockefeller Foundation - Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, May 25-28, 2004; ‘Textual borrowings and textual criticism of Silla Dynasty Buddhist texts’, at the Workshop ‘Textual Borrowings in Korean Religious and Philosophical Texts’, Bochum, June 25-27, 2004.

Yvonne Schulz-Zinda left Bochum university in order to take up a position as junior professor in Chinese studies at Hamburg University as from April 2004.

Thorsten Traulsen remains in charge of the library, while continuing to teach classes in Middle Korean. Besides his normal duties, he also hosted the graduate students' conference.

The translation of Yisang’s poetry (**Yang Hanju** and Marion Eggert, supported by Korean Literature Translation Institute) has been completed. The resulting book will be published next year with Literaturverlag Droschl, Graz.

Yu Myoung In gave a presentation under the title ‘From the dusty street stall into the scholars study: a brief history of the reception of the novel *Kuunmong* in the early 20th century’, Korean Studies Graduate Students' Conference, Bochum, June 23-24, 2004.

Marion Eggert and Yu Myoung In have continued their work on a partial translation of *Yŏrha ilgi* by Pak Chiwŏn, supported by the Daesan Foundation.

Publications:

Eggert, Marion. ‘Discovered Other, Recovered Self: Layers of Representation in an Early Travelogue on the West (*Xihai jiyou cao*, 1849)’, in *Journeys*, 2004.

Paik, Sungjong. ‘Misisa-ŭi tojŏn’ [Challenge of microhistory] in: Han’guk sahakhoe(eds.): *Han’guksa yŏn’gu pangbŏbŭi saeroun mosaek* [On Historiography of Korea: Methodologies and strategies], Seoul: Kyŏngin munhwasa, 2003, pp.197—230.

_____, ‘P’yŏnyŏkcha mŏrimal’ [Introduction by editor & translator], in Sungjong Paik and Hyŏnsuk Chang (eds. & transl.), *Misisa-ŭi chŭlgŏum: 17-19segi Yurob-ŭi ilsang segye* [Pleasure with microhistory. European everyday life 17-19th Century], written by Jürgen Schlumbohm, Seoul: Tolbegae, 2003, pp.5—11.

_____, with Hyŏnsuk Chang (eds. & transl.): *Misisa-ŭi chulgŏum: 17-19segi Yurob-ŭi ilsang segye* [Pleasure with microhistory. European everyday life 17-19th Century], written by Jürgen Schlumbohm, Seoul: Tolbegae, 2003, 260pp.

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Dr. Thomas Kern, Korea Foundation Research Fellow at the IfA, visited Seoul from 7 March to 18 April 2004 in order to observe the parliamentary elections and to prepare a research project on anti-Americanism in South Korea. He gave presentations on:

- elite conflicts as a cause for anti-American protests in South Korea at the workshop 'North Korea between hybris and hopelessness. The current situation on the Korean peninsula,' at the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Munich, 14 November 2003;
- protest mobilization through memory frames at a conference on 'Dominance of the north? Actors and practice fields of international civil society,' organized by the Social Science Research Center Berlin, the study groups 'social movements' and 'associations' of the German Political Science Association, and the research journal *New social movements*, Berlin, 3 to 4 July 2004,

Dr. Patrick Köllner, Senior Research Fellow at the IfA, gave Korea-related talks at

- the 4th Europe-Northeast Asia Forum, SWP, Berlin, 11 December 2003, on anti-Americanism and new socio-political cleavages in South Korea;
- a seminar organised by the Hannover office of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, 15 April 2004, on the security situation on the Korean peninsula.

Both Dr Köllner and **Professor Manfred Pohl**, Associate Senior Fellow at the IfA, gave numerous radio and TV interviews on current events on the Korean peninsula.

In mid-April 2004 Dr. Köllner visited Pyongyang again for talks with officials, diplomats, and NGO representatives.

Various pieces of information on Korean studies in Germany were distributed via e-mail on average twice per month. The network was set up in early 2001 and now encompasses now over 100 persons, mostly academics in Germany and

South Korea. Admission to the network is open to every interested person (contact: koellner@ifa.duei.de).

Editorial work on the ninth Korea yearbook of the Institute of Asian Affairs, *Korea 2004 - Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft* was finished by mid-July and published in August 2004. The yearbook consists of regular updates on domestic politics and the foreign policy of the ROK, the economy of the ROK and the DPRK plus, on average, eight articles on particular topics. Thus, the 2004 yearbook includes articles dealing, *inter alia*, with South Korea's ambition to become a 'hub' of Northeast Asia, anti-Americanism in the South, the past and present press policy in the ROK, and Chinese-North Korean relations. For the content of the yearbook and other Korea-related publications of the Institute of Asian Affairs see the institute's web page.

Much progress has also taken place with regard to an introductory country study on the Korean peninsula co-edited by Dr Kern and Dr Köllner. The study will bring together some thirteen articles by nine German Korea specialists who present overviews of the political and economic systems of both Koreas plus a host of other areas. A draft version of the study was submitted to the publisher at the end of June 2004. The study is scheduled to appear in early 2005.

Publications:

Kern, Thomas. 'Kritische Ereignisse, Memory Frames und Protest in Südkorea (1980-87)', in *Berliner Journal für Soziologie* 13 (2003), 3, pp.325—49.

___, 'Mega-Kirchen in Südkorea. Eine Fallstudie am Beispiel der Yoido Full Gospel Church', in Patrick Köllner (ed), *Korea 2002. Politik - Wirtschaft - Gesellschaft*, Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 2002, pp.165—96.

___, 'Das "andere" Wachstumswunder: protestantische Kirchen in Südkorea', in *Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 30 (2001), 5, pp.341—61.

___ and Sang-hui Nam, 'Between Foreign and Native Cultural Identities. Problems of Mutual Perception in Comparative Culture Studies', in *Phenomena and Cognition* 25 (2001), pp.119—46.

___ and Sang-hui Nam, 'Syncretism in Korea and Germany', in *Religion and Culture* 7 (2001), pp.131—54.

Köllner, Patrick (ed.). *Korea 2003 - Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft* (Hamburg: IfA, 2003) 315p.

(<http://www.duei.de/ifa/de/content/publikationen/publs/korea03.html>).

_____. 'Korea, Republik', in Ostasiatischer Verein, *Wirtschaftshandbuch Asien-Pazifik 2003/2004*, Hamburg: 2003, pp.271—4.

_____. 'Schlaglichter der Wirtschaft Südkoreas 2002/2003', in Köllner (ed.), *Korea 2003*, pp.55—71.

_____. 'Die Institutionalisierung politischer Parteien in Südkorea: Konzeptionelle Anmerkungen und empirische Befunde', in *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee* 36 (2003), 3, pp.352—76.

_____. 'Nordkoreas Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik im Zeichen der Krisen', in *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte B 35-36/2003*, pp.25—31.

Pohl, Manfred. 'Korea, Dem. VR', in: Ostasiatischer Verein, *Wirtschaftshandbuch Asien-Pazifik 2003/2004*, Hamburg 2003, pp.257—66.

_____, 'Südkoreas Innenpolitik 2002/2003: Schwerpunkte und Tendenzen', in Köllner (ed.), *Korea 2003*, pp.23—39.

_____, 'Politik und Wirtschaft Nordkoreas 2003/2004', in Köllner (ed.), *Korea 2003*, pp.205—16.

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY

Universität Hamburg
Asien-Afrika-Institut
Abteilung für Sprache und Kultur Chinas
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Hamburg university is under strong pressure because of the financial difficulties confronting German universities at the moment. These difficulties made the university cancel the position of assistant professor, but the Korean program is safe to continue. Instrumental in helping Korean Studies at Hamburg survive has been a generous grant by the Korea Foundation, which is supporting an extra professor position for three years, which is now held by Dr. An Jung-Hee. The university has promised to continue Korean studies after Sasse's retirement in two years.

Currently, 55 students are enrolled. Five students have finished their MAs, and another five are currently writing there graduation papers. The student exchange program continued this year, but due to a lack of funds, the future continuation of this program is uncertain.

Dr. **An Jung-Hee** and Dr. **Johannes Reckel** passed the German professor eligibility 'Habilitation' test. Dr. An presented and defended a Habilitationsschrift 'On Deciphering Old-Korean Songs from the 10th Century - the Koryŏ-Hyangga -' (in German) and finished her Habilitation with a lecture on 'The Chinese Elements in the Korean Short Poems (Sijo)'

Dr. Reckel presented and defended a Habilitationsschrift on 'North-East-Asia towards the End of the Mongol supremacy - The Jurcen in the Korea borderlands until the End of the 14th Cent.' (in German) and finished his Habilitation with a lecture on 'The Attitudes of Koreans towards the Use of Chinese Characters in Korean Writing'.

Both **Werner Sasse** and **An Jung-Hee** have attended various conferences and have made research trips to Korea over the last academic year.

UNIVERSITY OF KIEL

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On 7 May, 2004, **Eckart Dege** spoke at the Séminaire européen pluridisciplinaire de formation à la recherche sur la Corée, EHESS Paris, on "Approaches to and Resources for Geographical Fieldwork in Korea". This lecture was supported by AKSE's Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, financed by the Korea Foundation.

From 3 to 27 October, 2004, Eckart Dege took 30 of his geography students on a field trip to South Korea. During these 3 1/2 weeks they visited all provinces (including Cheju-do) studying the regional geography of Korea. This field trip was prepared in a seminar (2 hrs./week) during the summer term 2004. It will be summed up in a report prepared by the students and published on CD-ROM.

Publications:

Black, Kay E. and Dege, Eckart. 'St. Ottilien's six 'True View Landscapes' by Chŏng Sŏn (1676-1759)' in *Journal of Historical, Philological and Cultural Studies* 13, pp.631—55 russ., Moscow (Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology) and Magnitogorsk (Magnitogorsk State University) 2003

Dege, Eckart. 'Leere Autobahnen, heilige Gipfel. Ein Exkursionsbericht' in Christoph Moeskes (Ed.) *Nordkorea. Einblicke in ein rätselhaftes Land* pp. 111—19, (Berlin: Ch. Links, 2004)

___, 'Wassermanagement in Korea in seiner historischen Entwicklung' in Ulrich Hübner und Antje Richter (Ed.). *Wasser – Lebensmittel, Kulturgut, politische Waffe. Historische und zeitgenössische Probleme und Perspektiven in asiatischen und afrikanischen Gesellschaften*, pp. 269—92. (Vol 9 "Asien und Afrika. Beiträge des Zentrums für Asiatische und Afrikanische Studien (ZAAS) der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel", Hamburg: EB-Verlag, 2004.

LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITY

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Dr. Barbara Seyock has continued her work for the VW-Foundation project "The East Asian 'Mediterranean', c. 1500-1800: A New Quality in the Development of its Neighbouring Countries". Focusing on the artefacts unearthed from late middle age to early modern period archaeological sites as well as under water remains, she tries to shed light on the trade contacts, international relations and shifting economic demands of the people bordering the East China Sea – especially Korea and Japan – in the period between the 15th and 18th century. During the summer of 2004, she had a six week research stay in South Korea and Japan.

In June she co-chaired (with Dr. TAWARA Kanji) the panel 'Tsushima Archaeology. Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Korea and Japan' at the Third International Congress of the Society for East Asian Archaeology (SEAA), Chungnam University, Taejŏn (South Korea). At the same conference she also a paper on 'The *Wei-chih Tung-i-chuan* as a Source for the Perception of the Metal Age Cultures in the Korean Straits Region'. At the SEAA meeting she was appointed European Representative of the Society for East Asian Archaeology.

At the 6th Colloquium of the Cheju Cultural Remains Research Institute (*Che 6 hoe Cheju munhwajae yŏn'guso haksul palp'yohoe*) of the Culture and Art Foundation, Cultural Properties Section, in Cheju City (South Korea) she gave the presentations 'Archaeological Sites from Middle Age and Early Modern Tsushima Island. The Significance of Trade Ceramics in the Korean Straits' and 'The *Wei-chih Tung-i-chuan* as a Source for the Perception of the Metal Age Cultures in the Korean Straits Region'.

She also read a paper on 'Piraten und Händler auf der Insel Tsushima im 15. bis 17. Jahrhundert. Historische und archäologische Quellen zur Geschichte der

wakō (waegu)’ during the 29. Deutscher Orientalistentag in Halle/Saale (Germany) in September.

The publication of her doctoral thesis on the Eastern Barbarians (see below) was sponsored by the Korea Foundation.

Publications:

Seyock, Barbara. *Auf den Spuren der Ostbarbaren. Zur Archäologie protohistorischer Kulturen in Südkorea und Westjapan*, Münster – Hamburg – Berlin – Wien – London: LIT-Verlag, 2004. [BUNKA – Tübinger interkulturelle und linguistische Japanstudien, BUNKA – Tuebingen intercultural and linguistic studies on Japan, Band/Vol. 8]

[**abstract**] This Ph.D. dissertation investigates the protohistoric cultures around the Korean Straits in the period between the 1st century B.C. and the 3rd century A.D. The author makes use of both historical and archaeological materials to provide a deeper insight into the cross-cultural relations between South Korea and the Northern Kyūshū (Japan) area. The *Wei-chih Tung-i-chuan* (‘Accounts of the Eastern Barbarians’, in ‘Annals of the Wei’), translated here for the first time in its entirety into the German language, serves as one of the main sources for an analysis of ancient East Asian culture. Archaeological sites of the Proto Three Kingdoms and the Middle and Late Yayoi periods from both sides of the Straits are discussed in detail against the background of this historical source. As a result of this interdisciplinary study the common elements of the cultures around the Straits come to light, and a joint cultural region is postulated for the early centuries AD.

_____, ‘Pirates and Traders on Tsushima Island During the Late 14th to Early 16th Century. As seen from Historical and Archaeological Perspectives’, in: *East Asian Maritime History, ca. 14th – 19th Century, Vol. 1: Trade and Transfer Across the East Asian Mediterranean*, Harrassowitz: Wiesbaden 2004, pp.95—128.

TÜBINGEN UNIVERSITY

www.uni-tuebingen.de/koreanistik/personal.htm

On April 1, 2004, **Dieter Eikemeier** retired from the professorship of Korean Studies at Tübingen University. Following the cancellation of the positions of Lecturer and Research Assistant in previous years, the retirement of Dieter

Eikemeier led to the cancellation of the professorship in Korean Studies. All this is a consequence of the implementation of a policy of curtailment which has been affecting, and will continue to affect, a large number of fields both in the Humanities and Sciences at Tübingen University and others in Germany.

At the beginning of the winter term 2002/03, the academic programme in Korean Studies has been changed to one that allows for reading Korean Studies only as a minor subject of either a master or bachelor programme. Dr. (Ms.) **Moon-Ey Song** is currently the only person teaching things Korean, and due to the lack of a larger staff, the programme has been supplemented by courses taught in Chinese or Japanese Studies which come in place of the ones that can no longer be taught by Koreanologists.

In December, 2003, Dieter Eikemeier read a paper entitled ‘Der Wirklichkeit standhalten. Zu einem ‘schamanischen’ Mythos Koreas,’ during a lecture series organised by the Zentrum für Orient- und Ostasienwissenschaften at Tübingen University.

Supported with a grant from the Korea Foundation, Dieter Eikemeier was in Korea, Cheju Island mainly, from the end of January to the middle of March, 2004, to clarify a number of problems that had arisen during work on a text regarding the shrine religion, the so-called Shamanism, of the island.

In May, 2004, Dieter Eikemeier read a paper entitled ‘Zur sogenannten Unterdrückung des Buddhismus in Korea,’ during the International Leucorea Symposium ‘Expansion und Destruktion koexistierender Religionsgemeinschaften in lokalen und regionalen Systemen’ held at Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Wittenberg, May 19-22, 2004.

Publications:

Eikemeier, Dieter. ‘Korea: Allgemein, Geschichte und Kultur, Religionsgeschichte,’ in Hans Dieter Betz, et al., eds., *Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft*, 4th, entirely rev. ed., vol. 4 (Tübingen: J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 2001), columns 1681-1684.

_____, ‘Tanzend und singend mit Göttern und Geistern umgehen. Schamanismus und darstellende Künste in Korea,’ in *Schamanismus, Voodoo, Besessenheit*, Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Völkerkunde Hamburg, Neue Folge, vol. 28 (1998), (Bonn: Holos-Verlag, 2001) pp.3—46.

_____, ‘Koreanistik ohne Alternativen,’ in *Koreaforum*, no. 1/02, pp.1—6.

____, 'Zum Text von Yun Isangs *Memory* für drei Stimmen mit Schlagwerk (1974),' in Walter-Wolfgang Sparrer, ed., *Ssi-ol. Almanach 2000/01 der Internationalen Isang Yun-Gesellschaft e.V.*, Berlin: 2002, pp.79—98.

____, 'Zur Titelseite der CD IYG 002,' in Walter-Wolfgang Sparrer, ed., *Ssi-ol. Almanach 2000/01 der Internationalen Isang Yun-Gesellschaft e.V.*, Berlin: 2002, pp.264—67.

Kim, Seung-Dong. (Kim Sungdong), *Mandala* (translated into German by **Moon-Ey Song**), Bielefeld: Pendragon, 2004

REGENSBURG UNIVERSITY

The University of Regensburg began offering Korean Studies courses in 1986/87, when an initial Korean Language course (2hrs/wk) was offered. In 1999/2000 the Korean Studies project was extended to a full lectorate offering a total of five language courses on four different levels of proficiency, and a culture course in the summer semester. The university currently employs a Korean language lecturer, Dr. Beckers-Kim Young-Ja, and a student assistant for Korean Studies, Tina Stubenrauch. The Korean Studies project is located in the department of SFA (Studienbegleitende Fremdsprachausbildung), a branch of the Centre for Language and Communication (Zentrum für Sprache und Kommunikation, ZSK).

In addition to offering Korean language courses, the University of Regensburg participates in various student exchanges with partner universities in Korea: Korea University and Dongguk University. Beginning in the winter term of 2004, a new programme with Korea University will be launched, offering 15 students from Korea University each year the opportunity to attend courses during one semester in the German Department. In turn two Regensburg students majoring in the German as a Foreign Language teaching programme, will teach during one term German tutorials at Korea University.

In August 2003, a group of 15 Regensburg students had the opportunity to participate in a four week intensive language and cultural study programme organized by Dongguk University in Kyōngju. This was a return visit following the very successful participation of a Korean group in a summer school at Regensburg University the previous year.

Starting in 2004, KyungHee University offers one scholarship to a student from Regensburg University to attend a four week intensive language course in summer.

Regensburg University also has a long lasting partnership with Jeju National University, offering two to three GFL student teachers the opportunity to lecture during their summer school programme in August.

Dr. Beckers-Kim Young-Ja has published two Korean language books: the manual 'Koreanisch für Anfänger' (2nd edition, currently under revision for a third edition), and a Sino-Korean character reference book 'Hanja.'



GREAT BRITAIN

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES (BAKS)

Membership numbers may be small, but BAKS continues to function, and membership is growing.

Two volumes of BAKS Papers have appeared in the last two years. BAKS 10 is expected to be published early in 2005. In addition, a joint BAKS-British Museum production on culture and arts in the DPRK was published in September 2004. The publisher Global Oriental has agreed to publish a selection from BAKS papers in two volumes, which should appear in 2005. BAKS papers can be obtained through BBR Online at www.bbr-online.com/catalogue

A very successful study day on IT and the arts took place at the British Library in early April 2004, and BAKS members played a noticeable role in the Joint East Asia Studies Conference held in Leeds in September 2004.

The BAKS website, run by Professor Keith Pratt, continues to be an important resource. As well as information about BAKS, it also runs book reviews. See www.dur.ac.uk/BAKS

As well as participating in the Joint Studies Conference, BAKS has joined other organisations in Britain in protesting at recent negative developments in East Asian studies, including the decision to end such studies at the University of Durham.

Current officers are: Dr J E Hoare, President; Ms Beth McKillop, Secretary, and Ms. Susan Pares, Treasurer.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES (SOAS)

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 Dr. Keith Howard: Music
 Dr. Anders Karlsson: History
 Ms Grace Koh: Literature
 Dr Tat Yan Kong: Politics and Development Studies
 Dr. Youngsook Pak: Art History
 Dr. Isolde Standish: Film and Media Studies

Professorial Research Associate: Prof. Martina Deuchler

Research Associate: Dr. James Hoare

Mr. Seok-Young Hwang

Post-Doctoral Associate: Dr. Hyun-Jung Ryoo



The Centre of Korean Studies has continued to provide a research base for Korean academics on sabbatical leave in London and has maintained its research seminar series in both Korean and English. Speakers and scholars around the world gave presentations at the seminars. The speakers and presentations during the academic years of 2003 - 2004 were as follows:

- Dr. Roald Maliangkay (University of Leiden) “Studying the Recording Industry in Colonial Korea” (14/10/2003)
- Dr. James Hoare (FCO/SOAS) “The World from Pyongyang: North Korea in 2001-2” (21/10/2003)
- Dr. Hyun-Jung Ryoo (SOAS) “Recent Development of the Korean Stock Market as a Representative Emerging Market” (11/11/2003)
- Prof. James Grayson (Sheffield University) “Religious Adherence in Korea” (29/01/2004)
- Venerable Hyun-Gak (Hwa Gye Sa temple) “On Zen Buddhism” (27/04/2004)

While pursuing their own research work, visiting scholars are invited to participate in the Seminar Series and other events sponsored by the Centre and SOAS. The Centre welcomed the following visiting scholars during the academic years of 2003 – 2004:

- Prof. Song-Yong Park (Yeungnam University): Aug 2003 – Aug 2004.
- Mr. Eui-Hoon Kim (Kyemyung University) Sept 2003 – Aug 2004.
- Prof. Kook-Hyeon Eom (Inje University): Dec 2003 – Nov 2004.
- Prof. Su-Gon Ham (Korea National University of Education): Mar 2004 – Feb 2005.

The Centre is also pleased to announce the appointment of the eminent Korean author & novelist, Mr Seok-Young Hwang, as Research Associate from April 2004 for two years.

Staff:

Dr. **Jaehoon Yeon** has continued to act as the chairman of the Centre of Korean Studies and to teach language and linguistics courses as well as supervising MA, MPhil and PhD students in Korean language and linguistics.

Dr. Yeon has published consistently in refereed journals and in books, both in English and in Korean. Over the last few years, in addition to publishing many research articles on theoretical linguistics in academic journals, he has also focused his publications on his primary teaching area, namely teaching and learning of Korean as a Foreign Language. Two volumes of *Integrated Korean: Advanced 1 and 2* have been published by the University of Hawaii Press in 2003.

Dr. Yeon was invited to teach at the Summer Institute of Korea University from 20th of June to 31st of July, 2004.

In addition, Dr. Yeon was invited as a key-note speaker at the 3rd international conference on Korean Language Education, held in Beijing, 8-11 July. He also presented a paper as an invited speaker at the 14th International conference on Korean Language Education, held in Sangmyung University in Seoul on 14-15 August.

Dr. Yeon will be on research leave from September 2004. During his leave, he will give lectures at graduate schools in Seoul National University and Korea University in Seoul.

During the academic year 2003/04 **Anders Karlsson** was on a one year research leave from SOAS. During that time, he was affiliated as visiting professor with the Institute of Korean Culture at Korea University, where he mainly worked on his 'famine relief aid in late Chosŏn' project and also taught one course in Korean history to graduate students.

During his stay in Korea he also gave seminars and acted as discussant at various Korean universities and conferences.

He was also a visiting professor for the International Summer School at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, July-August 2004.

At the AAS conference in San Diego, March 2004, he gave a presentation entitled 'Destitution, Famine and Class in Late Chosŏn Korea' as part of the panel 'Food, Fasting, and Famine: Culture and Crisis in Late Imperial China and Chosŏn Korea'.

Grace Koh (Lecturer in Korean Literature) has continued to teach Korean literature courses as well as modules on Korean language and modern society. She has also given lectures on modern literary theory (Structuralism, Marxist Literary Theory) for the 'Theory and Techniques of Comparative Literature' course, which is team-taught by a wide range of literature specialists drawn from a variety of theoretical and geographical perspectives, and offered to MA and PhD students at SOAS.

In addition to teaching, Ms Koh also served as Admissions/Undergraduate Tutor for Korean, and Coordinator of the Korean Section's Language Year Abroad programme. She also conducted Korean language taster sessions at a secondary school in London as part of SOAS's Student Recruitment Incentive Scheme.

During 2003-2004, Ms Koh presented two papers at conferences in Australia (KSAA, ANU) and Korea (KICKS 2004, Keimyung University). Both papers were published in conference proceedings. Ms Koh also delivered a paper on remembrance and dissent in early Korean literature as part of the AHRB Centre for Asian and African Literatures Seminar Series at SOAS.

Ms Koh submitted her doctoral thesis entitled 'Historical vision and literary imagination in the *Samguk yusa*' at Oxford in October 2003, and was examined *viva voce* in February 2004. She is currently working on the corrections for her thesis.

Youngsook Pak presented the following papers at various international conferences.

- 'Yuan or Koryo? -Saddharma pundarika sutra in the National Palace Museum in Taipei' during a symposium on Paintings of Song to Ch'ing at the Palace Museum in Beijing, 23-24 October 2003.

- 'Pure Land Buddhist Painting in Koryo', during an international symposium on Buddhist Art in East Asia at Lanzhou University, 2 July 2004.

Youngsook Pak is member of the editorial board of the *East Asia Journal*. Published in London since 2002, this journal takes an interdisciplinary approach to the study of material culture in East and Southeast Asia.

Beatrix Mecsí completed her PhD in Korean Art History in February 2003. Her dissertation was entitled. *How did Bodhidharma come to the East? The Visual Representations of Bodhidharma in East Asian Art with a Special Emphasis on the Korean Bodhidharma paintings and the formation of Bodhidharma's Iconography*.

The following students are preparing PhD dissertations in Korean Art History:

- Charlotte Horlyck, 'The significance of Bronze Mirrors in Burials of the Koryo period (918-1392)'
- Kim Insoo, 'Kamnot'ang, Sweet-Dew Paintings in Chosŏn Buddhist Painting'
- Kim Jeong-eun, 'Four Directional Buddhas and Esoteric Buddhism in Korea'
- Kwon Junhyong, 'Palace Architecture in Korea'

Publications:

Hoare, James E. and Andrew C. Nahm, *Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Korea* (Lanham, Maryland, Toronto and Oxford: Scarecrow Press, 2004. (Historical Dictionaries of Asia, Oceania, and the Middle East No. 52).

_____, 'Introduction' in *Japanese Propaganda: Selected Readings*. Series 1: Books 1872-1943. Volume 6: *In Korea with Marquis Ito* (Folkestone: Global Oriental, 2004).

_____, 'A Brush with History: Opening the British Embassy Pyongyang, 2001-2002', *Papers of the British Association for Korean Studies*, vol. 9 (2004), pp. 57—87.

_____, 'Introduction: Part IV: Scholar Diplomats and Consuls', in *British Envoys in Japan 1859-1972*, compiled and edited by Hugh Cortazzi, (Folkestone, Kent: Global Oriental, 2004), pp. 217—22.

_____, 'Britain's Japan Consular Service, 1859-1941', in Hugh Cortazzi, compiler and editor, *British Envoys in Japan 1859-1972*, (Folkestone, Kent: Global Oriental, 2004), pp. 260—70.

____, 'The Korean Armistice North and South: The Low-Key Victory' in *The Korean Armistice of 1953 and its Consequences*, by James Hoare and Gordon Daniels. Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines International Studies IS/04/467, (February 2004), pp. 1—10.

____, 'South Korea' and 'North Korea', in *Annual Register 2003*, edited by D. S. Lewis, (Bethesda, Maryland: Keetings World Wide, 2004), Vol. 245, pp. 382—87.

____, 'Introduction: The United Kingdom and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea', in *North Korean Culture and Society: Papers from the British Museum and BAKS study days 2001 and 2002*, edited by Jane Portal and Beth McKillop, (British Museum Research Publications No. 151, 2004), pp. 1—2.

Karlsson, Anders. 'A Preliminary Survey of Chosŏn Dynasty Legal Texts', in Itaru Tomiya ed., *Law and Customs in East Asia*, proceedings from the North Biwa Seminar on Capital Punishment in East Asia, 20-22 August, 2003.

____, 'Kukchök ömnün munhak, kukkyöng ömnün toksö: Han'guk munhak haeoe sogae e taehan myöt kaji saenggak' [Literature without nationality, reading without borders: Some thoughts on introducing Korean literature abroad], *Taesŏn Munhwa*, vol. 12 (Summer 2004).

____, 'Süweden t'amhömga süwen hedin üi han'guk hwangje alhyön kwa t'onggambu sönjön saöp' [[Swedish Explorer Sven Hedin's Audience with the Emperor of Korea and Residency-General Propaganda](#)], *Journal of Korean Culture*, vol. 5 (2004).

____, [Book review] Andre Schmid, *Korea Between Empires, 1895-1919* in *Sungkyun Journal of East Asian Studies* vol. 4, no. 2 (2004).

Koh, Grace. 'Artefacts of memory and style: the preservation of early Korean 'literature' in the *Tongmunsŏn*', in *Korea: Language, Knowledge and Society* (Proceedings of the Third Biennial Conference of the Korean Studies Association of Australasia), edited by Gi-Hyun Shin. KSAA, 2003.

____, 'Resonance of established perceptions in representations of personal reflection in Yi Illo's *P'ahan chip* (1214)', in *The Korean Beat: In Search of the Origins of Korean Culture* (Proceedings of the Keimyung International Conference on Korean Studies in Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Keimyung University). Taegu: Academia Koreana of Keimyung University, 2004.

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Yeon, Jaehoon. *Korean Grammatical Constructions: Their Form and Meaning*. (Saffron Korean Linguistics Series. No.1) Eastern Art Publishing, UK, 2003. 232pp. [ISBN 1-872843-26-3]

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_____, [book review] Review of *The Sounds of Korean: A Pronunciation Guide*. By Miho Choo & W. O'Grady, in *The Review of Korean Studies*.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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The University of Durham has terminated its entire East Asian Studies programme, and Newcastle University has terminated its Korean Language teaching. The University of Oxford will be forced to terminate Korean Studies by June 2007 unless a permanent endowment is found to fund one lectureship (Associate Professor) and one language instructorship. Severe cutbacks in university funding in the UK and Oxford in particular have prompted the decision but, regardless the reasons, the result is a slow and steady erosion of Korean Studies in the UK. If Korean disappears from Oxford, that will leave only Sheffield and SOAS and return the situation to the circumstances of the

early 1990s. Just when Korea is becoming more and more important to the UK for economic, political, and strategic reasons, the UK is abandoning Korean Studies.

The only positions in Korean Studies at Oxford are in the Faculty of Oriental Studies, where Korean language and Korean history and culture are taught. There is no other post in the University of Oxford with a focus on Korea. Other Faculties and Departments (e.g., politics, economics, anthropology, and others) rely on Korean Studies to prepare their students and researchers to work on Korea.

Despite these depressing developments, June 2004 saw the graduation of Ms. Ciera Kim with a Master of Studies in Korean Studies, thesis title: ‘The *chin-kyōng* tradition of painting in eighteenth-century Chosŏn’. Ms. Grace Koh underwent her viva examination for the D.Phil. in the spring of 2004 and is currently revising her thesis—‘Historical Vision and Literary Imagination in the *Samguk Yusa*’—in light of the Examiners’ reports. Mr. Kang Han-Rog continues his research on ‘Disease in Chosŏn Korea’, although from early October 2004, he has been distracted by the birth of his second daughter. Oxford recorded six new applications for Master’s and D.Phil. degree courses and admitted four new students in October 2004. Dr. Soyang Park (Ph.D. in post-colonial studies in art from Goldsmith’s College, University of London) will be joining Wolfson College as a Junior Research Fellow (post-doctoral student) from January 2005.

Mr. **Young-hae Chi** over the past year has been teaching Korean language to five undergraduate students (Chinese or Japanese Studies) and six graduate students (Korean Studies), and from October 2004, three students of Japanese (out of a possible field of ten) have chosen Korean to constitute 30% of their undergraduate degrees. (Note: Because only Chi and Lewis teach Korean at Oxford and their posts are not stable, it is impossible to create a full undergraduate degree in Korean. Undergraduates are able to choose Korean courses for up to 30% of their degrees in Chinese and Japanese.)

James Lewis spent about six months in Korea at the Academy of Korean Studies from March 2003 to September 2003 and another two months from July 2004 to September 2004. During the 2003 trip, he was able to finalise the publication of a monograph entitled *Frontier Contact Between Chosŏn Korea and Tokugawa Japan* (London: Routledge, 2003). Additionally, he advanced the editing of a collection of papers entitled *The Imjin Waeran—Hideyoshi’s Invasion of Korea: Problems and Perspectives*.

He also spent six weeks at Pusan National University gathering materials on the modern history of Pusan and finalising a set of papers published in *Acta Koreana* in January 2004 on Korean pre-modern trade with Japan and China.

During the summer of 2004, he co-authored five papers on the pre-modern economy of Chosŏn Korea with Dr. Jun Seong-ho of the Academy of Korean Studies. One of the papers was presented in Amsterdam at the International Institute of Social History at an invitational conference on global prices and incomes in August 2004. This international collaborative project on global price history follows on from an initial meeting at the XIIIth International Congress on Economic History in Buenos Aires in 2002 and is designed to test some of the hypotheses put forward in the 'Great Divergence' thesis. The title of the most recent conference paper for Amsterdam is: "Labour costs, land prices, land rent, and interest rates in the southern region of Korea (1700 to 1900)" and will appear in the next *Research in Economic History*, published by the University of California. Another paper entitled "Eighteenth-century accounting techniques in Korea: Archival samples from a non-profit association in the Sinitic world" is under final review for the journal *Accounting Historians Journal*. Other papers on economic history are in various stages of development. All rely on the archival richness of the Academy of Korean Studies and all are analyses of a growing set of databases on price, wage, rent, land-use, and demography.

Publications:

Lewis, James. *Frontier Contact Between Chosŏn Korea and Tokugawa Japan* (London: Routledge, 2003).

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Centre for Korean Studies
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Academic Members:

Dr. Judith Cherry, MBE, Lecturer in Modern Korean Studies, continued lecturing in modules relating to Korean business and management, as well as teaching precision translation classes to upper level students during the academic session 2003-2004. As Marketing Officer for the School of East Asian Studies, she developed the School's 'The Future is Already Here' campaign and the new Undergraduate Brochure. She has also remained an active member of the Korea Advisers' Group at Trade and Investment UK.

Dr Cherry has given a number of conference and seminar papers over the past year; she gave presentations on EU-Korea bilateral FDI relations at a conference held at the European Institute for Asian Studies in Brussels sponsored by the Korea International Institute for Economic Policy in November 2003, and at a seminar sponsored by the Korea Development Institute at Cambridge University in March 2004. Dr Cherry has also presented a paper on industrial realignment in post-crisis Korea at the Oxford University Asia-Pacific Society in May 2004, which is currently being prepared for publication. Dr Cherry has continued to referee articles and review books for a number of international journals including *Asia Pacific Business Review*, *International Studies Review* and *Asia Pacific Business and Management*.

Dr Cherry visited Seoul in September 2004 to gather research materials for her book on Korean post-crisis, which is nearing completion.

Dr. James A. Foley of the University's centralised language-teaching centre continues to conduct research on current political affairs on the Korean peninsula, and to act as an analyst for *Jane's Intelligence Review*.

Dr. James H. Grayson, Professor of Modern Korean Studies, completed a seven-year term as Sub-Dean, Deputy Dean and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences in September 2003. From mid-February 2004, he was on a six-month study leave at the Institute for Korean Studies at Yonsei University, Sheffield's sister university in Korea. To support his study leave, Prof. Grayson received a stipend from the Korea Foundation to support research for a project entitled

‘Ancestral Rituals, State Rites and Idolatry: How Korean Christians Responded to the Challenge of Tradition and State Cults’. The project consists of two parts, an examination of the origins and development of *ch’udo yebae*, the Christian substitute for *chesa*, and a closer examination of the Christian rejection of Shintō rites during the colonial period. In preparation for his study leave, Prof. Grayson taught all his subjects in the first semester.

He has given the following lectures or seminars: At the 2004 Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies held in San Diego, California from 4 to 7 March, 2004, he presented a paper entitled "Digging Up Buddhism: Folktales Affirming the Antiquity of Buddhism in Korea". He also gave a paper entitled "Religious Adherence in Korea: A Statistical Look at the 1985 and 1995 Korean Household Population Census", at the Centre of Korean Studies Seminar, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, 29 January, 2004. He presented similar lectures at the International Graduate School Korean Studies Forum, Yonsei University, Seoul on 31 March, 2004, and as an Undergraduate Guest Lecture, at the History Department, Dankook University, Ch’ōnan, on 28 April, 2004 and at the History Department, Dankook University, Seoul on 24 May, 2004. He twice gave a special lecture entitled ‘Border Crossings: The Transmission of Religion Across Cultural Boundaries’ as an International Post-Graduate Seminar, at Hanil Theological University, Chōnju on 14 May, 2004, and again as an Undergraduate Guest Lecture at Koshin University, Pusan on 20 May, 2004.

Dr. Andrew Killick, who was appointed last year to be Lecturer in Ethnomusicology in the Department of Music, was promoted early this year to be Senior Lecturer. During the last session, he taught the module ‘Musical Culture in East Asia’ adding a strong Korean component to the content of the module. For the ‘practical’ element in the module, students learned to play the *kayagūm* under the instruction of the Department’s Leverhulme Trust Research Fellow Dr. Inok Paek. His book in progress, *The Quest for Traditional Korean Opera: A Study of Ch’anggūk*, was accepted for publication in the Korean Studies series of Korea University Press. Dr. Killick was elected as Secretary of the British Forum for Ethnomusicology.

Ms. Domi Kim completed seven years as Korean language instructor in the School of East Asian Studies. She returned back to Korea at the end of 2003 with her family following her husband’s completion of his doctoral research. A professional librarian, she is currently International Affairs Officer for the Korean Library Association.

Dr. Hyangjin Lee, Lecturer in Modern Korean Studies, continued as the degree tutor for all degree programmes in Korean Studies, co-ordinating the Korean language programme and the Year Abroad programme. She taught the modules

'Contemporary Korean Society' and 'East Asian Cinema', contributed the Korean section of the module 'Political Development of East Asia' and taught grammar classes in Korean language modules at all levels as well as supervised M.A. and Ph.D. students in Asian culture and politics. Dr Lee has published several journal articles and book chapters, and gave papers in various places in Europe and Korea. She worked for the Yorkshire Culture and Media Centre as a programme adviser. Dr Lee was a recipient for 2003 and 2004 of a Korea Research Foundation Research Grant to conduct a project entitled 'The Historical Relationship between North Korea and the EU'. She continued to work as the director of the UK Korean Film Festival which is scheduled to be held between 22 October and 30 December, 2004 at 10 cities including London and Belfast. The Festival is supported by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea.

Dr. Inok Paek, Leverhulme Trust Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the Department of Music, has continued to conduct research on her project entitled 'Living Tradition: The *Kayagŭm* Zither in Contemporary Korea and Northeastern China' with field trips to South Korea and Japan. In addition to contributing to the teaching of the module on East Asian music led by Dr. Andrew Killick, Dr. Paek presented a number of papers, including 'Crossing the Border: The *Kayagŭm* Zither Tradition Amongst the Korean Minority in Northeastern China' at the Department of Music Departmental Seminar in March 2003; 'Following the Footsteps of the Master *Kayagŭm* Players' at the British Forum for Ethnomusicology Annual Conference, University of Wales, Bangor, in May 2003; a lecture-concert presented at the Nagoya University of Arts, Nagoya, Japan, in July 2003; a guest lecture on *kayagŭm* zither music amongst the Korean minority in China presented at Usŏk University, Chŏnju, South Korea in September, 2003; 'Plucking the Beatles, Performing Modernity: Politics of *Kayagŭm* Zither Playing in Korea' presented at the 37th World Conference of the International Council for Traditional Music in Fuzhou and Quanzhou, China in January 2004; and 'A Reflexive Look at *Kayagŭm* Zither Learning in Korea, China and Japan' in the panel *Learning, Participation and Experience in Music Research at Home* at the British Forum for Ethnomusicology Annual Conference, Aberdeen, Scotland in April 2004. She was also interviewed in August 2003 on China Radio International's special programme on Korean minority music in China which was broadcast in Spring 2004.

Dr. David Prendergast, who took up a post as a Research Associate in the Department of Sociological Studies, is conducting research on the anthropology of ritual, mourning and memory in the Republic of Korea. He is in the process of completing a monograph entitled *From Elder to Ancestor: Old Age, Death, and Inheritance in South Korea* which is to be published by Global Oriental in late 2004. This book is based primarily on ethnographic material collected from

families in North Chŏlla Province between 1999 and 2000. Dr. Prendergast was one of the organisers of the large international conference *Korea as a 21st Century Power* held at Cambridge in 2002 and is a member of the Council of the British Association for Korean Studies. He is currently the manager for the new BAKS electronic announcements list which aims to provide an overview of Korea-related events in the UK. This can be accessed at www.jiscmail.ac.uk/BAKS.

Dr. Agnita Tennant, part-time Lecturer in Modern Korean Literature, retired from teaching at the beginning of the 2003-2004 academic session. She lives near Lutterworth in Leicestershire and is working on translating the final sections of the modern classical novel *T'oji* by Pak Kyŏngni.

Dr. Kyongwon Yoon was appointed as an Economic and Social Research Council (UK) Post-Doctoral Fellow in the School of East Asian Studies from the beginning of the academic session 2003/2004. Dr. Yoon received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Birmingham in December 2003 for a thesis based on research into the use made by Korean youth of new mobile telephone technology. His current research project, funded by the ESRC concerns intra-Asian popular cultural traffic in Korea and Japan (2003-2004). He has also recently conducted a project entitled 'Remaking of East Asian Identity in Intra-Asian Cultural Flows via the New Media' (2004), which is supported by The Asia Research Fund. Dr. Yoon presented a paper entitled 'Globalization and Local Sociality' at the 2004 annual conference of the Association for Asian Studies held in San Diego, California in March 2004.

Ms. Joanna Elfving-Hwang, who is completing Ph.D. research on Korean women writers of the 1990s, taught the modules 'Modern Korean Literature' and 'Contemporary Korean Literature' formerly instructed by Dr. Agnita Tennant. She organised the East Asian Studies Post-graduate Conference hosted at the University of Sheffield by the School of East Asian Studies on 20 March, 2004. Attended by fifty participants, twenty papers were presented, the abstracts of which may be found on the School of East Asian Studies's Electronic Working Papers website: www.seas.ac.uk/Research/SEWP.shtml

Final year student **Benedict Lawrence 'Ben' Jackson** was awarded a First Class Honours Degree in Korean Studies with Japanese and was also the recipient of the Robert Sloss Prize for the graduating student in the School of East Asian Studies with the highest overall marks during his undergraduate career. His graduation thesis, which was entitled 'Anti-Americanism in South

Korea', was awarded a First Class mark. Ben's current post-graduation plans are to work with a Sheffield-based documentary production company.

Publications:

Cherry, Judith. 'The 'Big Deals' and Hynix Semiconductor: State-business relations in post-crisis Korea', *Asia Pacific Business Review*, v.10, no. 2, Winter 2003, pp. 179—98.

Foley, James A. 'USA Ponders Options after Pyongyang's Nuclear Admission', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v. 15, no. 2, February 2003.

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___, 'USA, South Korea Get Tough on Pyongyang', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v. 15, no. 8, August 2003.

___, 'North Korea Continues Nuclear Programme', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v.15, no. 9, September 2003.

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___, 'USA and North Korea Edge Towards Nuclear Compromise', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v. 16, no. 1, January 2004.

___, 'Split over fuel aid stymies North Korea nuclear talks', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v. 16, no. 4, April 2004.

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___, 'Pyongyang deploys new IRBMs', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, v.16, no. 6, June 2004.

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Grayson, James H. 'Christianity in East Asia; China, Korea, Japan' (Korea and Japan sections) in *Cambridge History of Christianity*, v. 8, *World Christianities: 1815-1914* edited by Sheridan Gilley and Brian Stanley (Cambridge, Cambridge UP, 2004).

___, 'Digging Up Buddhism: Tales Affirming the Antiquity of Buddhism in the *Samguk yusa*', *Acta Koreana* v. 7 (2004), no.2.

_____, 'Rabbit Visits the Dragon Palace: A Korea-Adapted, Buddhist Tale from India', *Fabula* v. 45 (2004), nos. 1/2.

Killick, Andrew. 'Road Test for a New Model: Korean Musical Narrative and Theater in Comparative Context' *Ethnomusicology*, v. 47 (2003) no.2.

Paek, Inok. 'Oral versus Written Traditions: Changing Modes in Teaching and Learning Traditional Music', *Journal of the International Society of Music Education*, Commission for the Education of the Professional Musician, 1998 Seminar in Harare, Zimbabwe: 'The Musician in New and Changing Contexts: Perspectives in Music and Music Education' no. 3 (2002), pp. 63—74.

_____, 'Amateur Music-Making as a Site for Negotiating Musical Aesthetics: the Korean Case.' In Sŏnhwa Kim Chŏngja Kyosu Hwan'gap Kinyŏm Nonmunjip Kanhaeng Wiwŏnhoe [Editorial Board for the Essays in Musicology, Sixtieth Birthday Offerings for Professor Kim Chŏngja], *Umakhak nonmunjip* [Essays in Musicology] (Seoul National University, 2002), pp. 805—21.

_____, 'From Composition to Performance: Stories of Two *Kayagŭm* Players (Korean 12-stringed Zither)', *CHIME (Journal of the European Foundation for Chinese Music Research)*, forthcoming.

Yoon, Kyongwon. 'Retraditionalizing the Mobile: Young People's Sociality and Mobile Phone Use in Seoul, South Korea', *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, v. 6 (2003), no. 3, pp. 327—43.



ITALY

UNIVERSITY LA SAPIENZA

Rome

La Sapienza University of Rome with the financial support of the Korea Research Foundation (KRF) has been offering Korean Classes since the academic year 2000-2001. Currently, Dr. Antonetta L. Bruno is in charge of Korean Studies as KRF 'dispatched professor' (*p'agyŏn kyosu*) and La

Sapienza contract professor. The university has also been offering since 2002 a yearly contract to Ms. Park Chang Sung as Language instructor.

In 2003, La Sapienza University hosted the biennial AKSE conference in Frascati, near Rome. In the same year, a Cultural and Scientific Cooperation agreement between La Sapienza and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS, Korea) was signed.

In 2004, the Korean Studies programme of La Sapienza participated in the AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, hosting profs. Walraven and De Ceuster from Leiden University (Netherlands) for two guest lectures each (Walraven: 'The Language and Poetic Style of Early Shijo', and 'Buddhism and Colonial Modernity: the case of early Won Buddhism'; De Ceuster: 'Regime Stability and Ideological Flexibility in North Korea', 'Civil Society Resilience and Institutional Weakness in South Korean Democracy'). Dr. Bruno, in turn, gave two lectures at Leiden University. Professor Si Hong Kim (HUFS, ASEM-DUO programme) gave a seminar on 'Corea moderna. Identità e mutamento'.

Since its inception, the Korean Studies programme was not only dedicated to teaching Korean language, literature and history, but also actively supported and organized various cultural events at the university. This year, a workshop on Korean Traditional Dance was organized, and for the second time a Korean Movie Festival was held.

Antonetta L. Bruno attended a workshop on textual borrowings at Bochum University from 24-27 June 2004, where she read the paper 'Inter-textualization of religious and literary languages'.

She gave lectures in the framework of the AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, sponsored by Korea Foundation, on 5 March 2004 at the Centre d'Etudes sur la Corée, Paris, and from 28-01 October 2004 at the Centre for Korean Studies, Leiden University.

In July 2004 she spent one month in Korea on an ASEM-DUO exchange. She gave a lecture at Han'guk University of Foreign Studies on 'The Acquisition of a Second Language, some examples in the case of Italian and Korean'.

Two MA students, Mariangela Giuliani ('Rethinking Yi Sang') and Simone Cirillo (on Korean tea) received a KF Research Fellowship, and Marco Scorrano a KF language fellowship in 2003-04. Currently Romina Antogiovanni and Cristian Lazzarelli benefit from an ASEM-DUO scholarship as exchange students between La Sapienza and HUFS.

Publications:

Bruno, Antonetta Lucia, *The Gate of Words: Language in the rituals of Korean Shamans*, CNWS Press of the Research School for Asian, African and Amerindian Studies, Leiden University, 2002.

___, Translation of the novel *Iŏ-do* by Yi Ch'ŏng-jun (Milano: O barra O, 2004).

___, Translation of the novel *The Prophet* by Yi Ch'ŏng-jun (Milano: O barra O, 2004).

___, *Canti sciamanici coreani* [Korean Shamanic Songs] (with B.C.A. Walraven), Torino: UTET, forthcoming.

___, 'The image of women in the literature of the Chosŏn period: passion and eroticism in the conflict between official and un-official discourse in Korea' in *Rivista Orientalia*, forthcoming.

___, 'The Transformation of Emotion during a Divination', joint publication of INALCO-IUO (Oriental Institute University of Naples), forthcoming.



THE NETHERLANDS

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

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Dr. Roald Maliangkay continues to work at the University of Amsterdam, lecturing on Korean twentieth-century history and teaching core courses on the anthropology of Asia. During the academic year 2003/04, he also took over teaching from dr. Anders Karlsson at SOAS (London), where, among other things, he taught the BA course Culture and Society in Twentieth Century Korea.

On 22 September and 17 October 2003, the Dutch Concert Radio channel asked him to arrange and annotate music for one-hour radio programmes on the history of Korean pop music and on the varieties of Korean folksongs respectively.

On 8 January 2004 he gave a talk on the issue of North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons programme for the United Nations International Students Conference of Amsterdam (UNISCA).

In March, he attended the AAS conference in San Diego, where he gave a paper entitled 'Practicalities of Performance: Ways of Studying Popular Entertainment in Colonial Korea'.

Later that month, on 26 March, he gave a lecture at the Centre de Recherches sur la Corée, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris), entitled 'Off the Record: The Music Business in Colonial Korea.' He returned to Paris on 3 July to present a paper at the CHIME conference, held at the Sorbonne University, entitled 'Designation as Death Warrant: When Folksong Traditions Become Personified.'

In mid May he attended the KICKS conference held at Keimyung University in Taegu, where he gave a paper on the problems of staging Korean traditional performing arts in Europe. He then flew to Canberra to give a paper at ANU entitled 'Brothers and Sisters Join Forces: The Influence of American Military Entertainment on Korean Pop in the 1950s and early '60s'.

Back in Amsterdam on 27 June he gave a talk on globalisation and Korean pop music at the University of Amsterdam's festival on globalisation.

During the first two weeks of August he lectured on Korean pop music and its industry at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul. And, on 26 August, he gave an introduction to the exposition of North Korean art at the Kunsthall Museum in his hometown Rotterdam.

Publications:

Maliangkay, Roald. 'Creative Iconography: Selling Korean Traditional Music Abroad,' in *Proceedings of the Keimyung International Conference on Korean Studies*, compiled by Kim Tschung-Sun and Sem Vermeersch (Keimyung, Taegu, May 2004), pp. 115—21.

_____, (with Koen De Ceuster) 'The Fashionability of Han,' in *Sentiments doux-amers dans les musiques du monde*, edited by Michel Demeuldre (Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004), pp. 201—12.

_____, 'Choosing the Right Folk: the Appointment of "Human Cultural Properties" in Korea,' in *Folksong: Tradition, Revival, and Re-Creation*, edited by Ian Russell and David Atkinson (University of Aberdeen: Elphinstone Institute, 2004), pp. 95—107.

_____, [book review] Chan E. Park, *Voices from the Straw Mat: Toward an Ethnography of Korean Story Singing* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2003, 338p.), in *Acta Koreana* 7:2 (July 2004), pp. 201—5.

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY

Centre for Korean Studies
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Boudewijn Walraven read a paper entitled 'Reader's Etiquette, and Other Aspects of Book Culture in Chosŏn Korea' at the Conference *Books in Numbers*, held at Harvard University in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Harvard-Yenching Library, October 17 & 18, 2003.

In January 2004 he took part in the AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers, sponsored by the Korea Foundation, presenting classes on the language of *shijo* and early Wŏn Buddhism at La Sapienza University in Rome, and one class on Korean book culture at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris in May.

On May 26-28, 2004 he took part in the workshop *Cosmopolitan and Vernacular: The Politics of Language in the Diglossic Culture of Korea*, organized by Professor Jahyun Haboush of Columbia University at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Italy, where he read the paper 'Diglossic Deities: Shamans' Songs, Elite Culture and the Nation.'

Between 19 and 27 July, he made a lecture tour through New Zealand in conjunction with performances by a team of Hwanghae Province shamans led by Chŏng Munsan, presenting two lectures at the University of Auckland and one at the Auckland Museum, a lecture at Victoria University in Wellington, and a lecture at the University of Otago in Dunedin, as well as introductions to the performances.

Koen De Ceuster gave a public lecture at Leiden University on 'Kuifje in Noord-Korea. Over Beeld en Beeldvorming in de Westerse Media' (Tintin in North Korea. On Image and Image making in Western Media) on 6 November 2003, on occasion of Korea Peace Day, an initiative of the Alliance of Scholars Concerned about Korea (www.asck.org).

At the AAS conference in March 2004 in San Diego, he presented a paper on 'The Rich Tapestry of Life. On Reading and Rereading Yun Ch'ihŏ's Diaries' in a panel he co-organized with Ken Wells (ANU) on 'Restoring the Ecodiversity of Korean Colonial History: Multiple Realities and Negotiated Identities.' During a general meeting of the Alliance of Scholars Concerned about Korea, held during the AAS conference, he was voted into the ASCK steering committee.

Back in Europe, he gave two classes at Rome's La Sapienza University on 'Civil Society Resilience and Institutional Weakness in South Korean Democracy' and 'Regime Stability and Ideological Flexibility in North Korea' in the framework of the AKSE Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (KF sponsored). Under the same banner, he gave a class in Paris, at the EHESS on 'The relevance of reading diaries and the importance of empathy in the course of historiographical research: Lessons from reading Yun Ch'ih'o's diaries.'

In May 2004, he participated in an IAS workshop in Amsterdam on 'Growing National Self-Assertion in East Asia,' where he presented a paper on 'Glowing Pride and Lingering Prejudice in South Korea'.

He acted as scientific advisor for the organization of an exhibition of DPRK contemporary art at the Kunsthal in Rotterdam. The exhibition 'The World According to Kim Jong Il' (12 June – 29 August 2004) showed a selection of recently acquired paintings and posters from a Dutch private collection. He also wrote the introduction and commentary, and translated the poster slogans for a booklet published by the collectors Willem van der Bijl and Ronald de Groen on occasion of the exhibition.

All through the year, he gave numerous radio and newspaper interviews on political developments surrounding the Korean peninsula.

As of 1 July 2003, **Katarzyna Cwiertka** started working on a post-doctoral research project entitled 'Colonial Recipes: Food, Modernity and Japanese Rule in Korea'. The project is funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and focuses on the continuity and change in the production and consumption of food in colonial Korea.

Kasia Cwiertka has a long experience in researching food habits. In 1999, she defended her PhD dissertation, in which she analysed the formation of the national cuisine in twentieth century Japan. She was also involved in the workshop 'Asian Food in the Twentieth Century' that took place in Leiden in winter 1998 and resulted in the volume *Asian Food: The Global and the Local* (RoutledgeCurzon / University of Hawaii Press, 2002). Participation in this particular project sparked her interest in the modern history of Korean foodways.

Her major publications include 'Popularising a military diet in wartime and postwar Japan' in *Asian Anthropology* 1 (pp.1—30); 'Eating the world: Restaurant culture in early twentieth century Japan', in *European Journal of East Asian Studies* 2: 1 (pp.89—116); and a chapter on cuisine in the forthcoming *Companion to the Anthropology of Japan* (Blackwell 2005).

Remco Breuker is finishing a Ph.D. about the origins and development of a national consciousness in early Koryō. In December 2003 he presented a paper

at the Ministry of Education Seminar for Korean Studies Specialists Abroad in Seoul, called 'Nedöllandü-üi han'gukhak mit han'gug'ö kyoyuk-üi hyönhwang-gwa chönmang'. In May 2004 he participated in the KICKS conference at Keimyung University, reading a paper entitled 'Pluralist ideology in the Koryö period: Listening to the beat of different drums'. In this paper, the dominant pluralist ideology of the mid-Koryö period was dealt with by analyzing the examples of Sinitic and indigenous ritual music in Koryö. Like last year and again in cooperation with dr. Roald Maliangkay, Remco Breuker organised a film series of representative contemporary Korean movies with introductions that situate the movies in a Korean context. This year, however, the film series has also become a lecture series. The introductions have been expanded, other faculty members (prof. Boudewijn Walraven, dr. Koen De Ceuster and Mr. Allard Olof) have given introductions for films related to their respective fields of expertise and students can now hand in a research paper on Korean film to obtain credits. Mr. Breuker also teaches pre-modern history of Korea and Korean language classes.

On 15 April, 2004, the Centre for Korean Studies hosted a guest lecture by prof. Ken Wells (ANU) on 'Expanding their Realm. Women and Public Agency in Colonial Korea.'

Within the framework of the Exchange Programme for European Lecturers, Dr. Antonetta Bruno (La Sapienza, Rome) gave on 29 September, 2004 a lecture on 'The Image of Women in the Literature of the Chosön Period. Passion and Eroticism in the conflict between official and unofficial discourse in Korea.' On 1 October, 2004, she gave a second lecture on the subject of 'Linguistic Anthropology as an Approach to Ritual and Text.'

Publications:

Breuker, Remco. 'Koryö as an independent realm: The emperor's clothes?' in *Korean Studies* 27 (1), 2003. [forthcoming];

___, 'Pluralist ideology in the Koryö period: listening to the beat of different drums,' in *Proceedings of the Keimyung International Conference on Korean Studies*, compiled by Kim Tschung-Sun and Sem Vermeersch. Taegu: Keimyung University, 2004.

___, 'Listening to the beat of different drums: Ritual, music and ideology in Koryö,' in *Review of Korean Studies* 7 (4), 2004.

___, "History with a capital H: Kaesöng's forgotten claim to capital history". *Acta Koreana* 7: 2 (2004), pp.65—102.

___, [translation] Part II of *Hanghae-wa p'yoryu-ŭi yŏksa* [Voyages and shipwrecks on the Korean coast], edited by the National Museum of Chejudo, South Korea. Seoul: Sol. [forthcoming].

De Ceuster, Koen. ‘Whither North Korea?’ in *IIAS newsletter*, 32 (November 2003), p.4.

___, ‘Through the Master's Eye: Colonized Mind and Historical Consciousness in the Case of Yun Ch'iho (1865-1945)’ in *Bochumer Jahrbuch zur Ostasienforschung*, 27 (2003), pp.107—31.

___, ‘Neem Noord-Korea serieus. Amerikaans schouderophalen werkt averechts,’ (Take North Korea serious. American negligence is counterproductive) op-ed article in *NRC Handelsblad* (26-08-2003), p.7.

___, ‘The Fashionability of Han’ (with Roald H. Maliangkay) in Michel Demeuldre, (Ed.), *Sentiments doux-amers dans les musiques du monde. Délectations moroses dans les blues, fado, tango, flamenco, rebetiko, p'ansori, ghazal...* (Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004) pp.201—12.

___, ‘East Asian Geopolitics revisited’ (with Kurt W. Radtke) in *IIAS newsletter*, 34 (July 2004), p.3.

___, ‘South Korea speaks for itself’ in *IIAS newsletter*, 34 (July 2004), p.9.

___, ‘Het nieuwe veiligheidsbeleid van Zuid-Korea’ (South Korea's new security policy), in *Militaire Spectator* (September 2004), pp.417—31.

___, ‘Introduction, commentary and translations’ in *The World According to Kim Jong Il*, published by Willem van der Bijl and Ronald de Groen, 2004. 80p.

___, [book review] *Min Yŏng-hwan: A Political Biography* by Michael Finch (Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 2002) in *IIAS newsletter*, 33 (March 2004), p.33.

Walraven, Boudewijn, ‘Iksan as the Centre of the World: The Global Vision of the Pulbŏp yŏn'guhoe,’ in *Bochumer Jahrbuch zur Ostasienforschung*, Band 27 (2003), pp.133—53.

___, ‘A Korean View of Korean Literature,’ [book review] Cho, Dong-il & Daniel Bouchez, *Histoire de la littérature coréenne des origines à 1919* (Paris: Fayard, 2002) in *IIAS Newsletter* no. 30 (2003), p.32.



POLAND

[**editor's note**] Last year, during the printing process, dr. Janasiak's contribution got somehow lost. We have included his posting in this edition. Just before sending this Newsletter off to the printer, sad news reached us from Warsaw through the Korean Studies List. We reprint dr. Janasiak's obituary of our esteemed AKSE colleague prof. dr. Halina Ogarek-Czój, who passed away on 23 November 2004]

WARSAW UNIVERSITY

Oriental Institute

Department of Japanese and Korean Studies

Dr. Christoph J. Janasiak was appointed as Assistant Professor at the Department of Japanese and Korean Studies, Oriental Institute, Warsaw University starting from 1st October 2003, where he has full responsibility for teaching the course 'Introduction to Korean Studies' and 'Korean Mixed Script' (including Chinese characters). At the same time, he supervises several MA course students working on the Korean Journalism and the Press, Mass Communication in Korea, and Modern and Contemporary History of Korea.

Dr. Janasiak attended the 21st AKSE Conference held in Frascati (9-13 April 2003), where he read a paper on *The linguistic shape of the early Korean press. Modernization vs. writing tradition.*

In the Summer Dr. Janasiak lectured for five weeks (1 July – 8 August, 2003) at during the first International Summer School of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) on Contemporary Korean History.

He subsequently spent six months (September 2003-February 2004) in Korea on a KF Research Fellowship continuing his research on Korean press and mass communication during the Japanese occupation (1930s-40s) and the aftermath of the liberation (1945-1950).

OBITUARY

Dear Colleagues,

Overcome with grief, we inform you that Prof. Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czój, the most eminent scholar of Korean studies in Poland, the former Head of the Korean Section at Warsaw University, passed away on 23 November 2004, after a long illness.

Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czój was a recognized connoisseur and translator of Korean literature as well as the author of numerous books, articles and academic works on Korea.

She has always been the greatest propagator of Korean culture, literature, religion and history in Poland. Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czój was also a magnificent academic teacher and devoted friend to generations of students in Poland as well as abroad. Despite struggling with a deadly illness, she completed three new books, two of which were published while she was still alive. The last one - on the history of Korean literature - is to be published soon.

To everyone who knew Dr. Ogarek-Czój, her death means a huge loss. The family has lost a wonderful mother and grandmother. Her colleagues of the Korean section have lost a Great Master. Korea itself has just lost one of the greatest connoisseurs and propagators of its culture.

We shall remember always her.

R.I.P.

Dr. Christoph Jan Janasiak
Assistant Professor

On behalf of the academic staff of the
Korean Studies Section,
Oriental Institute, Warsaw University
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28
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Warsaw, December 2nd, 2004



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Dr. Adelaida F. Trotsevich, chief research fellow, is preparing the publication of her book *Istoriya traditsionnoj korejskoj literatury do kontsa XIX veka*.

Uchebnoye posobiye (kratkij kurs) [Short History of Traditional Korean Literature from the Beginning to the 20th Century].

Together with Anastasia A. Guryeva, she is engaged in a KF supported three year project on 'The Description of Korean Manuscripts and Block Prints Preserved at St. Petersburg State University Library and at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences.'

In December 2002, Dr. Trotsevich participated in the annual session of the Institute of Oriental Studies with a paper dedicated to the Tan'gun myth in *Samguk yusa*.

In October 2003, she took part in a conference on 'Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg' (St. Petersburg State University) with the paper 'Funktsii 'puteshestviya geroya' v korejskoj syuzhetnoj proze' [Functions of the 'Heroic Journeys' in Korean Narrative Prose].

In December 2003, she participated in the annual session of the Institute of Oriental Studies with a paper dealing with the description of the Korean block prints from P. G. von Möllendorf's collection kept at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Trotsevich has two doctoral students majoring in modern Korean literature (Lee San Youn) and traditional poetry (Anastasia A. Guryeva).

Ms. Yulia V. Boltach, junior research fellow, was as Academic Secretary of the Department of the Far East between June 2002 and December 2003.

Since September, 2002 she is also a staff member of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, St. Petersburg State University. She teaches Korean and classical Chinese (*Hanmun*) at the Korean Department.

Between October and December 2002, Ms. Boltach gave lectures on the history and philosophy of Far Eastern Buddhism at Institutio Orientalis, St. Petersburg.

In November, 2002 she entered the doctoral course at the Institute of Oriental Studies, majoring in 'historiography, study of historical sources and methodology of historical studies of medieval Korean Buddhism.' In 2002-2003 she successfully passed the required doctoral examinations (Foreign Language, Philosophy and Major). Now she prepares her PhD dissertation 'Rasprostraneniye buddizma v Koree: kharakteristika istochnikov' (On the Spread of Buddhism in Korea: Study of Main Historical Sources), the theme of her research for this year being comparative study of biographies of Korean pilgrims to India in 'The Lives of Eminent Korean Monks' and 'The Lives of Eminent Monks of Great Tang who sought the Law in Western Countries'.

In December 2002, Ms. Boltach participated in the annual session of the Institute of Oriental Studies, where she presented a paper dealing with the typology of biographies in 'The Lives of Eminent Korean Monks'.

In January 2003, she finished the translation of *Haedong gosŭng jŏn* (Lives of Eminent Korean Monks) into Russian. The resulting manuscript (170 pages) was approved for publication by the Academic Council of the Institute of Oriental Studies.

In October 2003, she participated in the conference on ‘Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg’ (St. Petersburg State University) with a paper ‘Biografii monakhov-palomnikov v ‘Zhizneopisaniyakh dostojnykh monakhov Strany, chto k vostoku ot morya’’ (Biographies of Pilgrims to India in ‘The Lives of Eminent Korean Monks’).

In December 2003, she participated in the annual session of the Institute of Oriental Studies and presented a paper dedicated to the *paru konyang* ritual in modern Korean Buddhism.

Supported by a Korea Foundation Fellowship for Korean Language Training, Ms. Boltach attended language classes at the Korean Language Institute, Yonsei University from March until September 2004.

Ms. Anastasia A. Guryeva works at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies as a junior research fellow and teaches History of Korean Literature as well as Korean language at the Oriental Faculty, St. Petersburg State University.

Together with Adelaida F. Trotsevich, she works on a KF sponsored project on ‘The Description of Korean Manuscripts and Block Prints Preserved at St. Petersburg State University Library and at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.’

She continues her PhD research on the translation and analysis of the *Namhun Taepyong-ga* poetry collection.

In December 2002, she read a paper ‘K voprosu ob istorii termina *kasa*’ (On the History of the Term *Kasa*) at the annual session of the Institute of Oriental Studies.

In April 2003, she attended the AKSE Conference in Frascati and read a paper on ‘Some Notes on the Traditional Element in Early Works of Modern Korean Poet Chong Hyon-jong (1939~)’.

In August 2003, she presented a paper on ‘Some Notes on the ‘Petersburg Poems’ by Chong Hyon-jong (1939~)’ at the conference on ‘Korean Language and Literature in Russia, Russian Language and Culture in Korea’ held at the Philological Faculty, St. Petersburg State University.

In October 2003, she gave a talk on ‘Art Speaking of Art: Refraction of Cultural Space in the ‘Petersburg Poems’ of the Modern South Korean Poet Chong Hyon-jong’ during the 6th International Congress in Philosophy and Culture ‘Differentiation and Integration of Worldviews: Dynamics of Dialogue between

Cultures in the XXI Century' hosted by the St. Petersburg Branch of the Russian Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, sponsored by UNESCO.

Mrs. San Youn Lee finished her doctoral education. She continues to work on her PhD dissertation dedicated to women writers in modern Korean literature (Park Wanso, Shin Kyongsun, Eun Huikyong).

In June 2003, **Dr. Inna V. Tsoi** successfully defended her PhD dissertation 'Rasskazy Kim Ton'ina (1900-1951). Traditsiya i vliyaniye zapadnoj literatury' (Short Stories by Kim Tong-in: Tradition and Influence of Western Literature). She is spending the year as a university professor in Ch'unch'ŏn, South Korea.

Publications:

Trotsevich, Adelaida F. 'Rukopisnye sobraniya 'neofitsialnykh istorij' (*yasa*) v biblioteke Vostochnogo fakul'teta S.-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta' (Manuscripts of *yasa* (unofficial histories) in the Library of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of St. Petersburg University), in *Korean Studies in Russia*, vol. 2 (2001), pp.197—208.

___, 'Neskoljko slov o *Samguk yusa* — istoricheskom trude buddijskogo nastavnika Iryona' (Some Notes on *Samguk yusa*), in *Proceedings of the Center for Korean Language and Culture*, issue 5-6 (2003), pp.151—62.

___, 'Funktsii 'puteshestviya geroya' v korejskoj syuzhetnoj proze' (Functions of the 'Heroic Journeys' in Korean Narrative Prose) in *Proceedings of the Conference "Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg"* (2003), pp.83—6.

Boltach, Yulia V. 'Praktika *kido* v sovremennom korejskom buddizme' (The Practice of *kido* in Contemporary Korean Buddhism), in *Proceedings of the Center for Korean Language and Culture*, issue 5-6 (2003), pp.163—78.

___, 'Biografii monakhov-palomnikov v 'Zhizneopisaniyakh dostojnykh monakhov Strany, chto k vostoku ot morya'' (Biographies of Pilgrims to India in 'The Lives of Eminent Korean Monks'), in *Proceedings of the Conference 'Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg'* (2003), pp.7—14.

Guryeva, Anastasia A. 'Some Notes on Traditional Elements in the Early Works of Modern Korean Poet Chong Hyon-jong (1939~),' in *Proceedings of*

the 21th Conference of the Association of Korean Studies in Europe, pp.198—204.

___, ‘O nekotorykh osobennostyakh kartiny mira v rannem tvorchestve sovremennogo korejskogo poeta Chon Hyonchzhona s tochki zreniya traditsii i novatorstva’ (Tradition and Innovation in the Mental Picture of the World reflected in the Early Writings of Modern Korean Poet Chong Hyonjong), in *Proceedings of the Center for Korean Language and Culture*, issue 5-6 (2003), pp.69—80.

___, ‘Neskoljko slov o ‘peterburgskikh stikhakh’ sovremennogo korejskogo poeta Chon Hyonchzhona’ (Some Remarks on the ‘Petersburg Poems’ by Chong Hyon-jong), in *Proceedings of the Conference “Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg”* (2003), pp.28—31.

Lee, Sanyun. ‘Tvorchestvo Pak Vanso. Rasskaz ‘Son marionetki’ (1977)’ (The Creative Work of Park Wanso. Short Story “A Puppet’s Dream”), in *Proceedings of the Conference “Korean Language, Literature and Culture: An Outlook from St. Petersburg”* (2003), pp.45—8.

Tsoi, Inna V. ‘Mir glavnogo geroya v rasskaze Kim Tonina ‘Sonata bezumnogo ognya’” (The World of the Main Character in the ‘Sonata of Mad Flames’ by Kim Tongin), in *Proceedings of the Center for Korean Language and Culture*, issue 5-6 (2003), pp.61—8.

ST. PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY

In 2003, two major Korea Foundation sponsored events were hosted by the Center for Korean Language and Culture, SPbSU:

- ‘Korean Language, Literature and Culture: an outlook from Saint Petersburg,’ a Conference held on October 9-10, 2003;
- ‘Saint Petersburg Korean History Studies,’ a workshop held on December 4-5, 2003.

The Proceedings of both events have been published. Details are as follows:

1. *PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTER FOR KOREAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE*, issue 7. Edited by S.O. Kurbanov. St. Petersburg: Center for Korean Language and Culture, 2004. 244p.

The 7th issue of the Proceedings published in the framework of the research activities of the Center for Korean Language and Culture (Faculty of Oriental Studies of the University of St. Petersburg) comprises a wide range of Korean-Studies related materials: Literature, Culture, Thought, History, Ethnology, Economics of Korea. Furthermore, the current issue also contains descriptions of Korean collections preserved in St. Petersburg libraries. The contributors to these Proceedings are St. Petersburg Koreanologists as well as their colleagues from other cities of Russian Federation.

Contents :

LITERATURE, LINGUISTICS

- Vasiliev A.G. 'On the positions constraints of Korean velar 'ng''.
- Trotsevich A.F. 'Functions of "Heroic Journeys" in Korean narrative prose'
- Lee Sanyun. 'The Creative Work of Park Wanso. Short Story 'A Puppet's Dream''
- Guryeva A.A. 'Some Remarks on the 'Petersburg Poems' by Chong Hyon-jong'

HISTORY, CULTURE, ETHNOLOGY

- Knorozova E. Yu. "'Swimming' gods in traditional cultures of Korea and countries of South-East Asia'
- Brodyanskiy D.L. 'Ancient Korean Mythology reflected in archeological sources'
- Kurbanov S.O. 'Perception of filial piety reflected in Korean Confucian works of 12th-15th centuries'
- Simbirtseva T.M. 'A portrait of modern Korean society (On Reading Bak Noja – V.M. Tikhonov's 'Your republic of Korea''
- Voinovitch M.P. 'Urban houses of South Korea of 1990s-2000s'
- Kireeva L.I. 'Iron decoration of traditional Korean furniture'
- Tyan N.B. 'Specificity of national Korean cuisine'

SOURCES ON KOREAN STUDIES IN LIBRARIES OF ST. PETERSBURG

- Trotsevich A.F. 'Korean manuscripts and block prints from the P. G. von Möllendorf's collection kept at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences'

2. *ISSUES ON HISTORY OF KOREA, 2004*. Edited by S.O. Kurbanov . St. Petersburg: Faculty of Oriental Studies SpbSU, 2004. 288 p.

Contents :

PREFACE

MAIN PART: PAPERS IN RUSSIAN

- Dmitrieva V.N. ‘On the history of Korean Studies in Russia’
- Sirotko-Sibirskaya N.S. ‘Survey of Russian and Soviet Ph.D. and doctoral dissertations on Korea (1903-2000)’
- Mamoru Nakamura. ‘The influence of Christianity on the minds of Korean People’
- Kurbanov S.O. ‘On the problem of determining the reliability of the facts in Korean history (based on the descriptions of Ernst Oppert’s expeditions to Korea in 1866 and 1868)’
- Piskulova Yu.Ye. ‘The importance of studying the problems of Russian-Korean relations in the 19th - the beginning of the 20th century’
- Boiko V.S. ‘“Like rocks in stormy sea”... The history of Korean community in Western Siberia’
- Petrov L.A. ‘Restoring the heroic past: juche in contemporary historiography of Korea’
- Tolstokulakov I.A. ‘Specific features of Political Modernization in the conditions of traditional Korean Society’
- Kovsh A.V. ‘The problem of the nuclear and missile technologies dissemination in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 1970-1990s’
- Chichin D.V. ‘The main directions of military cooperation between Russia and the Republic of Korea and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 1990-2000’

Appendix: reference materials

- Kim I.Yu. ‘A list of some Russian archival materials on the history of Russian-Korean relations in the end of the 19th-the beginning of the 20th century’
- the Program of the ‘Korean History Studies in St. Petersburg’ workshop

Kurbanov Sergey Olegovich and **Guryeva Anastasia Alexandrovna** took part in the *8th Academic Conference of Russian Koreanologists “Korea in Search of Peace and Prosperity”* held in Moscow on March 25-26, 2004.

Kurbanov S.O. made a presentation 'On Reliability of Stating the Facts in Reference and Comprehensive Historical Literature of South Korea'.

Guryeva A.A. gave a paper on 'Saint Petersburg as an Artistic Object for Modern Korean Poet Jeong Hyeonjong (in relation with actual problems of contemporary Korea as depicted in 'Seoul poems' by Jeong).

FORMAT FOR INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NEWSLETTER 29

All members of AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit materials to the Newsletter Editor for inclusion in Newsletter 25. 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 particularly welcomed in digitalized form:

- as e-mail attachment;
- on diskette, typeset in MSWord,

MATERIALS SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR NO LATER THAN 15 JULY 2005

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