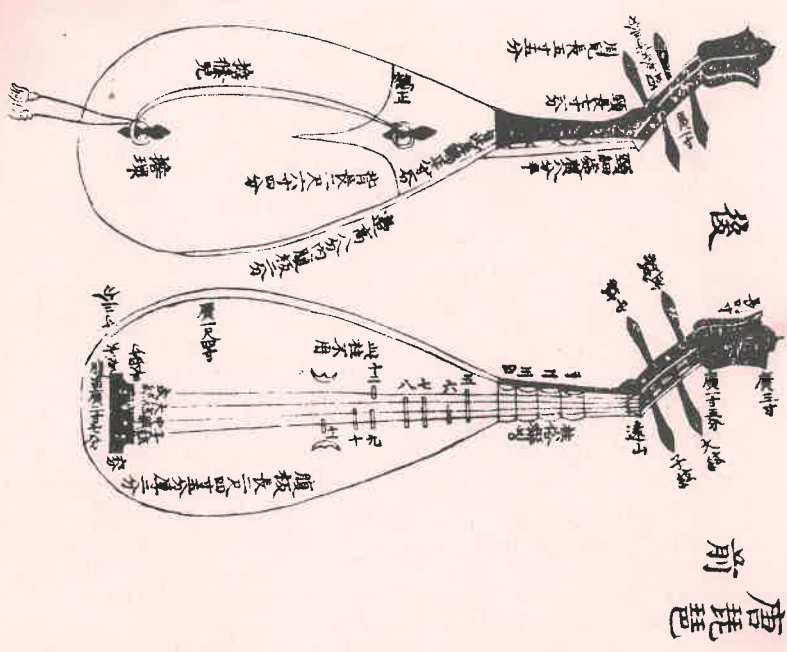




NEWSLETTER

Association for Korean Studies
in Europe



No. 9
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THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität Zürich
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THE 1985 CONFERENCE

The 9th Annual Conference of the Association was held at the Centre Les Fontaines in Chantilly, France from 10 to 15 April 1985. There were about 80 active participants, coming from France, Germany (both BRD and DDR), Great Britain, Canada, Republic of Korea, Denmark, United States, Finland, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the Peoples Republic of China. Guests of the Conference included Dr. Cho Sung-Ok, Director General of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (and formerly President of the Korea Research Foundation); Prof. Lee Yong-Hee, President of the Daewoo Cultural Foundation; Prof. Kim Yol Gyu of the Korea Research Foundation and Sogang University; and Mr. Lee Chang-se, Director of Asea Munhwasasa.

Thirty-four presentations of various sorts (formal papers, slide lectures, films, etc.) were given at the Conference; summaries of as many as possible of these presentations are given below, starting on page 4. While there were fewer presentations than at the 1984 Conference in Durham, this was in keeping with the wishes of the membership (expressed at the 1984 meeting in Durham) to avoid the split sessions that had been necessary in Durham. There were more requests for presentations than space could allow, and it had been necessary to refuse some requests. We felt the resulting overall standard of the 1985 Conference papers was an improvement over the past and an indication of the Association's increasing maturity.

A number of papers were given by noted Korean scholars from Seoul who were able to attend the Conference with the aid of the Korea Research Foundation. Interaction, both in formal sessions and in informal conversation, with these scholars was of considerable benefit to the European participants, and it is hoped to have more such scholars attend future AKSE Conferences.

As usual, the value of the Conference lay not only in the scholarly presentations, but also in the lively, informal and personal exchanges that took place over meals, during walks around the lake in the beautiful grounds of Les Fontaines, and over drinks late at night. Books, papers, and photocopies made their way to those who needed them. The continued atmosphere of trust and friendship, and the absence of political considerations make the annual gatherings a memorable and positive force in Korean studies.

Participants were treated to a tour of the Chantilly Museum, remarkable both for its quantity of art packed in a small space and for its enchanting châteaux setting. There were also receptions kindly provided by the Korean Embassy and the Korean Cultural Centre (Paris).

The Association acknowledges with gratitude the generous grants towards the costs of the Conference which were made by the Korea Research Foundation and the Daewoo Cultural Foundation.

Prof. Dr. Dieter Eikemeier, President
R. C. Provine, Vice-President

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The President, Prof. Dr. D. Eikemeier, called the meeting to order and asked for approval of the minutes of the 1984 Membership Meeting. There were no objections or matters arising.

The AKSE Council had met the day before, and the President reported on its business. The Council had accepted eleven applications for new AKSE membership, and the new members were welcomed by the Membership. The Council also voted to make Prof. Dr. F. Vos an honorary member of AKSE, and this salute to the distinguished former President was supported by loud applause.

The President noted that at the 1985 Conference there had been a pattern of one qualified discussant per paper with one backup. This had proved reasonably successful, as it provided time for a detailed response from the discussant. There was little discussion of the point from the membership.

The Newsletter editor, R. C. Provine, reported that issue No. 8 had gone out on schedule in January 1985. 600 copies were distributed to 340 addresses (both individuals and institutions) in 24 countries. Included with the Newsletter was a request for information to update the subscription file.

The Treasurer, Drs. B. C. A. Walraven, presented a current financial statement, as follows:

Balance of AKSE bank accounts 31 December 1983:	
Dutch Guilders:	990.15
Swiss Francs:	16,934.00
Balance of AKSE bank accounts 31 December 1984:	
Dutch Guilders:	1,562.50
Swiss Francs:	17,369.00
Three Dutch debentures @ fl. 1,000.00 (nominal value)	

The President reported that the second volume of the Union Catalogue of Korean Periodicals in Europe was in print and that the Council had decided to transfer the future supervision of the project to Judith Cherry of Sheffield University.

There was discussion of the 'Joint Programme of Study' to be sponsored by the EEC (i.e. the European Commission for Cooperation in Higher Education) and the possibility of an application relating to Korean studies. It was noted that students in Korean studies tend to become quite isolated into their areas of specialization, and it was suggested that there might be a summer school for Korean studies in which, for example, literary students could learn some basic economics. Applications would have to come from educational institutions rather than from AKSE; Judith Cherry (Sheffield University) would act as coordinator and send a circular to the various

concerned institutions within the next few weeks.

The Council had set the 1986 Conference for 8 to 13 April in Witten, West Germany, to be organized by the Abteilung für Ostasienswissenschaften of Bochum University. Current plans called for the 1987 Conference to be in The Netherlands and the 1988 Conference in Sweden, but it was considered that if an offer could be made from Poland it would be given priority.

The Meeting then unanimously elected the following candidates nominated for the new Council:

President:	Prof. Dr. D. Eikemeier
Vice-President:	Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czoi
Secretary:	Dr. Werner Sasse
Treasurer:	Drs. B. C. A. Walraven
Members:	Dr. Marc Orange
	Dr. Staffan Rosén

Prof. Dr. Vos expressed his thanks to the Council for his election as an honorary member of the Association, which he accepted in the name of Weltevree and Hamel. He also commented on the growth of AKSE since its inception, so that now its membership extended to the whole of Europe and its subject was the whole of Korea.

Prof. Dr. Vos echoed the view of the membership in stating his thanks to Dr. Orange for the organization of the 1986 Conference, and the President made a statement to the same effect in the name of the Council.

The President made special mention of the Conference's guests from Korea, welcoming them and expressing the members' collective gratitude for their presence which allowed AKSE to benefit from their experience and contributions. He thanked Dr. Cho Sung-ok for his help in making the scholars' visit possible.

Dr. I. Boháčková expressed thanks to the organizers and sponsors on behalf of the participants from eastern Europe.

There being no response to an invitation for further comments or business, even on the subject of Inlaid lacquer warships, the Meeting was adjourned.

R. C. Provine
Vice-President/Newsletter Editor
University of Durham

SUMMARIES OF 1985 CONFERENCE PAPERS

Editor's note: The following summaries are essentially the work of the paper readers, though I have usually employed McCune-Reischauer romanization (apart from preferred spellings of personal names) and in some cases made other editorial changes. No mention is made of these Conference papers in the Reports section of the Newsletter which begins on page 28.

Libuše Boháčková (Prague)

"Korean Arts and Crafts in Czechoslovak Collections"
(slide lecture)

There are two public institutions in Czechoslovakia which collect oriental art: the Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures (affiliated with the National Museum Prague) and the Oriental Collection of the National Gallery Prague.

The Korean collection of the Náprstek Museum being largely based on official gifts is of a predominantly ethnographical character. The number of Korean specimens in the Oriental Collection of the National Gallery is more restricted, but there are interesting single pieces of outstanding artistic value to be found there.

The Prague collection as a whole, even if not large in scope, contains representative works of Korean ceramics, lacquerwork, painting and sculpture.

Judith Cherry (Sheffield)

"Tradition and Change in Korean Family Law"

This paper has been written using both Korean and English-language sources to provide a historical review of Korean women's status with regard to Family Law. More detailed research into the reasons behind changes in the law, calls for its revision and opposition to this will be carried out on the basis of this work. The first part of the paper outlines the legal status of women in traditional Korean society, focusing on the law relating to marriage and divorce, inheritance and succession, adoption, parental authority and family relationships. Changes in the status of women under Japanese colonial rule, American military government and the first Republic (1948-1960) are discussed, with a brief description of early efforts to reform the extended family system and revise the family law.

The second part of the paper outlines the campaign for the revision of the Civil Code, promulgated in 1958, and in effect from 1st January 1960, and in particular the campaign carried out by the Pan-Women's Committee for the Expedition of the Revision of Family Law between 1973 and 1977. The spirit behind this campaign, the programme of activities and ten revision proposals submitted by the PWC are discussed.

Finally the partial revision enacted in December 1977 is described, together with the reaction to this revision and the call for further action.

Sek Yen K. Cho (New York)

"Scientific Tracing of the Korean Alphabet:
Contra Imitation Theory"

The origin of the Korean alphabet has been a subject of scholarly research since its formulation in 1446. The derivation of the alphabet symbols has been greatly clarified by a 500-year old document entitled *Hunmin chôngüm haerye* (The Correct Sounds for the Instruction of the People) which was rediscovered in 1940 and has permitted careful evaluation of a number of speculative theories. Despite rigorous treatment by several notable scholars, some aspects of the alphabet's origin still remain in contention.

The original text clearly states that the articulatory-acoustic correlates formed the basis for the formulation of the Korean consonant graphemes. The intent of the present paper is to clarify the original rationale and to examine it in terms of contemporary knowledge of speech production and perception.

It was hypothesized that in designing the Korean consonant graphemes the originators ensured that each constituent graphic stroke was made to reflect an associated articulatory-acoustic feature. The hypothesis was tested using cineradiographic procedures (slow motion x-ray film tracing). Analysis of the data confirmed a direct correlation between the configuration for each of the basic graphemes and the associated articulatory contours.

It was concluded that the Korean consonant graphemes constitute permanently visualized graphic structures of the articulatory-acoustic correlates. The function of the script was thus identified as a universally applicable script. Thus the origin of the Korean alphabet lies not in the imitation of the scripts of other nations, but was an original Korean invention.

Chung Kyu-bok (Seoul)

"A Philological Study of *Ch'up'ung kambyŏlgok*"

Ch'up'ung kambyŏlgok, a novel version of the *kaša* of the same title, has been considered a *ko-sosŏl* (classical novel) since Kim T'ae-jun suggested in the 1930s that it followed the stereotypes of the genre. However, a closer philological examination of the work shows it is a *sin-sosŏl* (modern novel).

Of the six existing versions of the novel, the four later ones are based on one or the other of the earlier two, the *Sin'gu* and *Pangmun* editions. Yet my philological study reveals that even the *Pangmun* is influenced by the *Sin'gu*. This *Sin'gu* version (published

by Sin'gu Publishers in 1912) was the first in print or manuscript and has the title of Sin-sosol, Ch'up'unŕ kambyolŕok.

My point of concern is that this version clearly belongs to the sin-sosol genre in its modern sense of reality as well as in its title. The novel has modern qualities: a consistent plot, plastic characters, and a style adequate to the story. These are distinct from the stereotypes of ko-sosol: chronological and non-realistic plot, dichotomy of absolutely good and evil characters, and pedantic style. In addition, the changes made for convenient reading in this novel reflect the transition from the oral traditional literature to the visual modern kind.

Ch'oe Myŕng-Jŕng (Warsaw)

"Teaching 'Hanja' Script to European Students
Learning the Korean Language"

The current situation in Korean publications, especially those being brought out in South Korea, requires that European students of the Korean language become acquainted with the Hanja script. In the author's opinion, the Hanja script to be taught to such students should be limited to the most commonly used signs, not exceeding 1,500 in number.

Before commencing instruction in Hanja script, the students should familiarize themselves with the Korean alphabet and be able to carry on simple conversations in the Korean language. The teaching of the Hanja script should preferably be started about six months after beginning the language lessons, and it should last until the third year of the studies.

The method employed by the author for teaching Hanja is to group the signs into series distinguished by common features. After about eighteen months of teaching Hanja script, the author has concluded:

- after the 18 months students have no troubles in writing in Hanja;

- students of generally high intellectual level assimilate the Hanja script with relative ease.

Minako Debergh (Paris)

"La Corée: description du pays et carte
dans le Sangoku tsuran zuseitsu de Hayashi Shinei (1786)
et la traduction annotée de H. J. Klapproth (1832)"

En 1786, Hayashi Shinei (1738-1793) publia à Edo un ouvrage qui eut un grand retentissement, le Sangoku tsuran zuseitsu ou Aperçu général illustré des trois pays, avec cinq cartes hors-texte. Ces trois pays sont le royaume de Corée, celui de Ryukyu et le territoire d'Ezo (actuellement Hokkaido).

Cet ouvrage, censuré en 1792, et devenu très rare, a été bien connu des milieux hollandais de Deshima à Nagasaki et introduit en Europe. Nous avons découvert dans les collections de la B. N. de Paris un exemplaire complet qui avait appartenu à H. J. Klapproth (1783-1835). Cet érudit en a rédigé la traduction française, à laquelle il a joint des extraits traduits d'un livre chinois, le Tai tshing y thong tchi, section CCLIII, sur la Corée, édité en 1744, avec de nombreuses précisions complémentaires.

Nous avons étudié comparativement les livres de géographie relatifs au royaume de Corée, publiés au Japon avant l'oeuvre de Hayashi, la carte et ses prototypes, les nomenclatures et les indications de latitude introduites par l'auteur japonais. Puis, nous nous sommes intéressés à l'évolution du travail de Klapproth: annotations, remaniements, modification du tableau de l'alphabet et du syllabaire coréens. Enfin, nous avons repris, avec soin, l'examen cartographique que l'orientaliste allemand avait enrichi de nombreux signes explicatifs et de transcriptions.

L'ouvrage, ainsi augmenté, fut publié à Paris en 1832. Il tenait compte de consultations faites à Irkoutsk et de conjonctions établies avec la documentation chinoise.

Eckart Dege (Kiel)

"Spatial Perception and City Planning in East Asia"

The manner in which a people perceives space has a profound effect on the way they plan the settlements and even build the houses they wish to live in. In East Asia spatial perception has been and, to a certain extent, still is influenced by geomancy. Geomancy developed out of two roots. The cosmic root views the world as a mirror image of the cosmos with a square earth oriented according to the cardinal points. The layouts of houses, temples, graves, and cities generally reflect this principle. In city planning, however, this principle was modified in accordance with the asymmetry of the human body, favoring the southern and eastern (the "yang") sectors of the city.

The second root of geomancy is of animistic nature and perceives the world as inhabited by spirits. According to this root vital energy flows from its source, Kunlun-shan, through mountain ranges, called dragons, to the four corners of the world. Where a dragon ends, vital energy is released from the earth. If this place is enclosed by protecting mountain ridges it is believed to be an ideal location for a settlement, a grave etc. The location of Seoul closely approximates this geomantic ideal, whereas the layout of the city reflects the cosmic principle.

Since the Meiji Restoration city planning in East Asia has turned away from these concepts and adopted western principles. But traditional views still dominate the spatial perception of the population, at least at a subconscious level, leading to a discrepancy between perceived space and built-up space.

Martina Deuchler (Zürich)

"Koryŏ Society: Korea's Pre-Confucian Social Tradition"

Koryŏ society can be called pre-Confucian if a Confucian society is characterized by highly structured patrilineal descent groups that focus on an apical ancestor. Although Koryŏ introduced various institutional innovations from China, it did not become a Confucian society. This was demonstrated by focusing on marriage and the position of women.

In Koryŏ, marriages among close kin were practiced not only by the royal house, but also by the upper class. Legislative measures, introduced to prohibit such marriages, had little success, and marriages with near kin, across generations, and with a dead wife's sister continued to be contracted until the end of the dynasty.

The most characteristic residence pattern in Koryŏ was uxoriocal: the bridegroom moved into the bride's house. The motivation for such marriages was the high economic status of Koryŏ women who were entitled to receive the same shares of the patrimony as their male siblings. The women's economic independence made plural marriage possible, that is to say, a man could maintain several wives who resided separately.

Consanguineous marriage and marriage with several wives blended kin interests with political and economic concerns. Both these institutions are incompatible with a lineage-based, patrilineal Confucian society.

André Fabre (Paris)

"Future Tense' in Korean
and the Opposition of -kess- / -l kôsida"

This paper attempts, on the basis of a survey of various textbooks on Korean language as well as examples from literary works, to give a more accurate insight into the opposition of -kess- / -l kôsida and their various shades of meaning. A total of 13 different 'nuances' have been found; among them the most common are: inquiry, intention, necessity, impossibility, conjecture and wish.

Special attention has been devoted to the cases where only one of the two forms (-kess- / -l kôsida) is possible, the other one being considered by native speakers as ungrammatical. The form -l kôsida is impossible in sentences related to a wish, an intention, a conviction related to the speaker. On the other hand, -kess- is impossible when the speaker's will, wish, or personal judgement is not involved and where external circumstances are predominant. Some instances with -l kôsida and a subject in the 1st person emphasizes this fact. It seems, however, that the opposition -kess- / -l kôsida is not a question of person but rather the expression of subjective attitude / objective attitude.

Peter N. Farrar (North Humberston)

"British Policy Towards Korea
during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5"

The introductory part of this paper gives the background of British policy towards Korea since 1883 and surveys the British diplomatic, naval and commercial connection with Korea on the eve of the war. The pessimism of British officials and politicians about Korea's capacity to reform itself is described. The war sprang from the Tonghak rebellion and the consequent intervention of Chinese and Japanese troops under the Treaty of Tientsin of 1885. Britain made two attempts to prevent war from breaking out: 1) a Concert of the Powers to demand simultaneous evacuation, and 2) a proposal to China and Japan to establish a buffer zone in the Seoul-Inchon area. The co-operation of Russia with Britain (until the Treaty of Shimonoeki) is a remarkable feature of the war, greatly aiding Britain's calm diplomacy, illustrated especially by the sinking of the 'Kowshing' in July 1894.

In October 1894, Britain proposed that the Powers jointly guarantee the independence of Korea, but although Russia responded favourably, the United States and Japan did not. Then Lord Rosebery, the Prime Minister, declared that any mediation by Britain alone was impracticable. Britain passively watched the Japanese drive the Chinese out of Korea and invade Manchuria.

Possible reasons for Japan's failure to declare a protectorate are discussed, e.g. opposition to Japanese rule in Korea, the appointment of McLeavy Brown as Financial Advisor to the government. The effects of Brown and Consul-General Hillier to amend the terms of the Japanese loan and prevent a Japanese economic monopoly are described. Finally, Britain's reluctance to announce a definite policy towards Korea after the peace settlement is discussed.

Ingeborg Göthel (Berlin, DDR)

"Kūngāngsan: its Landscape, Monasteries, and Reflection in Art"
(slide lecture)

This slide lecture shows the extraordinary beauty and multiplicity of Kūngāngsan. In addition to its singular charms, Kūngāngsan is a kind of treasure-house of old Korean Buddhist culture. Of the former 108 monasteries in the area, only four were left at the beginning of this century. The two largest, Yujōmsa and Changansa, were destroyed during the war, and all that remains today are some buildings of Pyohunsa (founded 671 A.D.) and Chōngyāngsa.

The monasteries were all built in places of great natural beauty and harmonize nature and architecture. Pyohunsa has been perfectly well restored by the D.P.R.K. government and is now used as a museum, especially for the art of sculpture. In its simplicity, it reveals a striking sense of beauty, symmetry, and proportion.

The lecture describes the architecture and artistic design of both Pyohunsa and Chōngyāngsa. In the latter, the impression of

harmony of between nature and architecture is heightened by the arrangement of the stone lantern, the pagoda and the pavilion at the centre of the ensemble. The stone lantern is over 1,000 years old, and the pavilion, which has a gallery around it that rests on pillars, has a great rarity value in East Asian architecture.

The lecture also examines the Pot'ok Hermitage, more sculptures, and paintings of Kimgangsan, especially those of Chông Sôn (1676-1759) and Kim Hong-do (1760-?).

Roberte Hamayon (Paris)

"Un regard sibérien sur quelques pratiques chamaniques coréennes"

L'auteur présentera quelques questions et commentaires suggérés par l'observation de six kut en diverses régions de Corée en septembre 1984. Le point de vue adopté est celui d'une comparaison avec le chamanisme sibérien, défini comme un système de gestion des âmes (âmes des vivants et des morts, humaines et animales), qui circulent entre les mondes selon un circuit régi par une logique d'échange, comparable à l'alliance. Plusieurs thèmes seront abordés:

- l'attitude générale observée lors des kut semble marquée par la négociation (tant entre le chamane et les esprits qu'entre les commanditaires du rituel et le chamane), qui s'oppose à l'attitude de vénération respectueuse envers les divinités bouddhiques (qui ne jouent pas de rôle effectif dans le rituel). Dérive-t-elle d'une logique de l'échange, qui s'opposerait à une logique de la soumission?

- les offrandes alimentaires, très importantes dans ces rituels (disposées sur les tables à l'intention de diverses divinités; destinées à attirer une âme de mort dans un support; jetées dehors aux âmes errantes, pour les repousser) pourraient être analysées à la lumière du nourrissage des âmes en Sibérie, qui apparaît comme le fondement du traitement rituel des âmes, venant en échange de la nourriture reçue de la nature par les vivants.

- les données sociologiques sur les vivants, les morts et les esprits impliqués dans les kut expriment la nécessité de respecter (fût-ce de façon symbolique, posthume) les règles sociales de mariage et procréation, et font apparaître ces rituels comme à la fois dominant compensation aux morts et exerçant une pression sur les vivants, et assurant ainsi une sorte de régulation généralisée.

Keith Howard (Belfast)

"The Presentation and Sponsorship of Traditional Music in Contemporary Korea: an Examination of Chindo's Intangible Cultural Assets"

One tactic that has been found particularly effective in preserving Korean culture is the assignation of the title "Intangible Cultural Asset" (munhyông munhwajae) to a genre and "Human Cultural

Asset" (in'gan munhwaiae) to those considered masters of traditional arts. This paper is concerned with the Asset system and in particular how it has operated on the three genres (Kanggansullae, ulloraiae, and ssikimpit) nominated as Assets in the southwestern island county of Chindo.

I have examined the Asset genres in depth, looking at their development and present state, and comparing them with the genres that they represent as they are still remembered or performed in island communities. It is apparent that some sort of preservation was required and that the Asset system has provided an impetus so that island inhabitants have maintained the genres, but this has only been made possible by raising the professionalism of those involved, thereby removing the genres from the people who originally performed, and owned, them, and by introducing aspects of presentation that have both diluted the characterization of Chindo music and incorporated styles that are considered more suitable for an urban audience.

The changes that have taken place were neither acknowledged by the teams involved in the performance of each Asset, nor by scholars or officials from the relevant government Office. It is because of this that a detailed ethnographic account needs to be presented. At the same time, since the changes that have happened to these three genres have occurred only over the last twenty years, it is possible to chart how each has developed.

Jin Jing (Peking)

"Korean Literature in China"

Neighboring Korea and China have maintained a close blood-relationship since ancient times in politics, economics, and culture, influencing each other in different ways. Since the founding of the new China in 1949, China has paid great attention not only to the development of her own culture but also to introduction of cultural developments in other countries. Although Korea is small in size and population, we have kept a constant interest in her developments in culture and literature.

We have not only translated into Chinese the classics such as Ch'un Hyang chôn, Sim Ch'ông chôn, Hûngbu wa Nôbu chôn, T'okki chôn, and Hong Kildong chôn, but also writers of the 1930s such as Yi Ki-yông, Ch'oe Sô-nae, Na To-hyang, Kim So-wôl, Yi Sang-hwa, Cho Myông-hûi, and Kim Tong-in.

China has a Korean national minority of nearly 2 million people. Their great demand for Korean-language literature makes it necessary to publish the original texts of classical and modern works. Almost all Korean classics can be found in China, and it is hard to believe that the availability of Korean literary works in China is surpassed by any other country.

A large number of scholars in China are studying Korean literature and have achieved notable results. They always think of Korea as a united country and feel it a tragedy that the nation is now

divided into north and south. Therefore the scholars study literature from both parts of the country in order to gain a unified, systematic and comprehensive understanding of Korean literature in order to present a truthful picture to the Chinese people.

Songmuo Kho (Helsinki)

"Rice Cultivation by Koreans in Soviet Central Asia"

According to the census of 1979, about 255 thousand Koreans live in Soviet Central Asia, which comprises the Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Turkmen and Tadzhik Republics. These Koreans live together with many different nationalities, of which the Turkic people have the largest population. Koreans are the newest group to move to the area, being transplanted from the Soviet Far East in 1937.

Prior to the Koreans' arrival, rice cultivation was exercised mainly by the Turkic people, though on a trifling scale. The Koreans succeeded in cultivating rice in southern Kazakhstan, parts of Uzbekistan and a few oblasts in Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan, teaching the methods to their neighbours. Due to different climate and soil, the method of cultivation is different from that on the Korean peninsula, for example, rice seed is spread directly on the paddy field instead of being first planted in a seed-bed and later transplanted. There are attempts to develop new species of rice more suited to the local climate.

Rice is now considered to be one of the most important grains in Soviet Central Asia, even though its proportion was only 1.7% of the whole grain production in the Soviet Union in 1984. The Korean contribution to the rice cultivation will continue to be substantial in the future.

It is not well known from indirect materials whether Koreans have retained their old habits in relation to rice cultivation. It would also be quite interesting to study what kinds of influences Koreans have had on their co-existing nationalities.

Kim Jung-bae (Seoul)

"Recently Excavated Archaeological Remains in Korea"

During the last decade or so a large number of archaeological remains ranging from the Paleolithic to Iron Age have been found. Finds from the Paleolithic and Bronze Ages in particular have been important for Korean archaeology and ancient history, as it had been believed until 1945 that these two ages did not exist in Korea.

So far more than twenty reports on a great variety of Paleolithic artifacts (especially from the Ch'ungch'ŏng area) have been published. For example, remains in the Suyanggae site (South Han River valley, preceding construction of the Ch'ungju Dam) boast some of the most elaborate workmanship among artifacts yet unearthed.

Archaeological finds from the Bronze Age are also stimulating studies of ancient history. The uncovering, for example, of the same type of bronze dagger as that found in the Liaoning area indicates that the two regions shared a single culture in this period.

In the study of the Bronze Age, particular attention should be paid to stone cists, used as tombs in this period, as well as to the better-known dolmens. It has recently been discovered that stone cists are found fairly widely in Korea, with more than ten broken stone cists uncovered in Ch'ungch'ŏng Province alone. Generally these stone cists are found together with other artifacts which are expected to provide important information for explaining stages of political development in ancient Korean communities.

Kim Sungha (Cambridge, MA)

"Korean Library Collection Development: The Harvard Case"

The Korean collection of the Harvard-Yenching Library (formerly the Chinese-Japanese Library) began in 1951, one year after the outbreak of the Korean War, to support the Korean language instruction program at Harvard. The library's subsequent overall acquisitions policy has been to acquire as much material as possible concerning both traditional and contemporary aspects of the social sciences and humanities. The present Korean-language collection contains some 29,000 titles in 55,000 volumes.

The library's primary responsibility is to support the Korean studies program and related areas of research at Harvard. The library also has certain responsibilities for supporting Korean studies beyond Harvard.

The library has achieved its primary goal, which is to gather sufficient materials and to maintain basic resources to support the Korean studies program. A continuing goal is to collect all relevant materials on Korea, written both in Korean and other languages. We hope that we can build a center in the United States, so that scholars can conduct research without having to leave the country.

Zdenka Klöslová (Prague)

"The Beginnings of Modern Theatre in Korea"

For various reasons, the development of modern theatre in Korea began rather late, at the beginning of the 20th century, and was strongly influenced by Japanese drama of the new school, Shimpa, which found its way to Korea after 1905.

The repertoire of Korean ensembles of the new school (Hyöksindan, Yulidan, Munsudong) was based largely on adaptations of the Japanese drama, war plays prevailing until 1912. After 1913, the repertoire included more criminal plays and later consisted almost entirely of family tragedies, either adaptations of Japanese plays based on Japanese novels or dramatizations of Korean 'new novels'

(*sin-sosŏl*), many of which were also adaptations of Japanese novels. The drama of the new school is viewed in Korea with great reservation, being blamed for its uncritical adoption of Japanese models and its failure to instigate the resistance of the masses.

In the decade 1910-1920 only five Korean plays were written. In spite of their imperfections and inadequacies, these plays attempted to respond to the problems of the time (e.g. the question of equal rights for men and women), unlike the adaptations of Japanese plays of the new school. Weaknesses in Korean dramatic art of that period are partly due to lack of contacts with world trends of drama and the orientation of two main authors of Korean plays (Cho Il-chae and Yun Paeng-nam) towards the Japanese new school which already had its best days behind it. A striking feature is the absence of themes strengthening national consciousness, an aspect seen in the theatre of some other countries which were also under foreign control.

Finn Larsen (Copenhagen)

"The Metrological Reform of Emperor Kojong"

Introduction: The objectives of my paper are to describe the units of the reform of 1902, the units they replaced (pre-1902 units) and the units which followed (units of 1930).

Metric Values: The metric equivalents (Eq) are statutory conversions and legal definitions, the metric approximations (Ap) are conversions of mine based on the average dimension of several physical standards.

Units of Length: Only three *ch'ŏk* survived in the reform of 1902 - the *kaye chu ch'ŏk*, the *Yŏngjo p'ŏbaek ch'ŏk*, and the *kok ch'ŏk*.

Pre-1902 Unit	Equivalent	Metric Ap
<i>kaye chu ch'ŏk</i>	0.917 sup'yo <i>chu ch'ŏk</i>	20,0 cm
<i>kok ch'ŏk</i>	The Japanese <i>kanejaku</i>	30,3 cm
<i>Yŏngjo p'ŏbaek ch'ŏk</i>	1.15 } <i>Sejong p'ŏbaek ch'ŏk</i> 1.10 }	51,4 cm

Unit of 1930	Equivalent	Metric Ap
<i>chu ch'ŏk</i>	0.66 <i>ch'ŏk</i>	20,0 cm
<i>ch'ŏk</i>	10/33 m	30,3 cm
<i>p'ŏbaek ch'ŏk</i>	1.7 <i>ch'ŏk</i>	51,5 cm

Units of Area: Three of the *kyŏl* preceding 1902 were approximately equal to one hectare, the *kyŏl* of 1902 was by definition equal to one hectare, the Japanese *chŏ* of 1930 was by definition equal to 99,17 are.

Lee Byoung Jou (Paris)
"Analyse radiocinématique des consonnes coréennes"

Jusqu'à maintenant des études expérimentale radiocinématographique sur la langue coréenne n'ont pas été faite en Corée. Par contre à l'étranger grâce à un matériel très moderne des études radiographiques ont été faite en Tchécoslovaquie par Mme Skalicková, sur les consonnes et des voyelles coréennes. De même en France, Mme Han a écrit une partie de la thèse sur les voyelles coréennes en utilisant la radiocinématographie. A Paris, je me suis consacré à l'étude radiocinématographique des consonnes occlusives et affriquées coréennes.

A cette occasion je vais vous présenter quelques résultats obtenus par cette étude. C'est grâce aux travaux de Mme Péla Simon, professeur à l'Institut de Phonétique de l'Université de Strasbourg, en m'inspirant de ces méthode de travail que j'ai pu mené à bien mes recherches. Je procéderai à une étude rapide de ces consonnes, j'expliquerai ma méthode de travail, l'appareil utilisé et l'intérêt des résultats obtenus. Le sujet de notre étude se limitera aux consonnes occlusives coréennes, à l'analyse radiocinématique des cavités buccales des mouvements.

Leith Macdonald (Toronto)

"Korea in the 1930s"
(film)

[Ed. note: This presentation was a remarkable half-hour extract from a series of films, some in colour, shot in Korea in the 1930s. Included were various official processions, school activities, the Sacrifice to Confucius, and miscellanea such as a traditional archery contest. Those interested in further information on the films should contact Mrs. Macdonald at 36 Castle Frank Road, Apartment 409, Toronto M4W 2Z7, Canada.]

François Martin (Paris)

"Korean Identity as Expressed in a Chinese Genre, the Han-si"

It is well known that Chinese civilization has a very strong self-consciousness of its unique political and cultural status: all non-Chinese people are defined as barbarians who should strive at acquiring Chinese culture. Thus it is quite normal, from a Chinese point of view, for a Korean poet to write Chinese poetry. But for the Korean poet there is, of course, a complex cultural problem. Can he still think of himself as Korean, when expressing himself in a literary form quite burdened with all the Chinese lore and ideology, as well as bound to a number of rules pertinent in the Chinese language but not in the Korean, or is he condemned to become a barbarian schooling himself in Chinese ways?

To try to answer this question, I have summarily studied the poetic chapters of the Tongmunson anthology and now raise two points, one of technical import and the other bearing on contents. First, even within the rigid frame of the tonal rules, Korean poets were able to find some freedom. In support of this I give prosodic observations on one form of regulated poetry, *li-shih* (Yulsi) of the pentametric variety. Three poems do not fit a possible Chinese scheme of flat and deflected tones, but have a mixed scheme. The new scheme respects the major requisite of regulated verse, tonal alternance, and is a case of freedom found within the rules, bearing testimony to the creativity of Korean poets.

The second point concerns the very concrete case of affirmation of Korean national identity in the han-si. Out of 2050 poems, Korea is mentioned about sixty times (under various names). The bulk of these poems were written by poets active during the second half of the 14th century. This is no chance: during this period, the Mongol dynasty of Yuan collapses, the Ming takes on the rule of China, and in Korea the Choson dynasty is founded. It is thus a time of national assertion and of redefinition of Sino-Korean relations.

Mikołaj Melanowicz (Warsaw)

"On Kim Sök-pöm (Kin Seki-han) and his Novel,
A Volcano Island (Kazantō): A Discussion"

There are writers in contemporary Japanese literature who, due to their different national origin, create works outstanding with respect to subject-matter and style. Here are included writers of Korean descent who write in Japanese but often speak their mother tongue at home. Obviously, one can doubt whether it is important who the parents were and what language they spoke, if the sons and grandsons create in Japan works in Japanese. However, their works transfer to Japanese literature so many environmental features that they deserve a separate study.

The present paper is concerned with the authentic literary achievement of one author, Kin Seki-han (or Kim Sök-pöm) (b. 1925), and in particular his large (3-volume) novel Kazantō of 1983. The novel deals with the final, very bloody phase of the events on Cheju Island (the so-called samsa sagōn). While the author did not intend to write a historical novel, he embodied in the figures of people from Cheju and Koreans in Japan the basic problems of South Korea after the Second World War, that is after liberation which appeared different from what Korean patriots had been expecting. Historic events in the novel were moved into the shade of human affairs, and that is why the novel is read not only as an account of past events on one of the world's tiny islands, but also as a story of contemporary people still facing similar problems of choice in critical situations. So it is a novel about contemporary times, one of the most important literary achievements in 1983 in Japan, having also a great significance for Korean communities in the world.

Halina Ogarek-Czoj (Warsaw)
"Eroticism in Na Tohyang's Writings"

Na Tohyang (1902-1926) died of tuberculosis before his talent could fully develop. Though he wrote three novels and over twenty short stories, the number of critiques, essays and analytic articles on his writings exceeds the whole output of the deceased author. The evaluation of Na Tohyang's role and position in modern Korean literature is still oscillating from exaggeration of his literary achievements to minimizing his contributions to the development of Korean literature. Some critics consider Na a genius, a talented author who gave an excellent, vivid description of the morals of Korean society in the 20s; others find only three or four short stories worthy of attention. Even now, critics are trying to find the secret of Na's popularity in the 20s, to evaluate and explain his output correctly.

Love is the main theme of his novels and a great number of his short stories. But what is really striking is the atmosphere of eroticism present in varying intensity in all his short stories and novels, especially those which have a strong autobiographical character or where the protagonist is an alter ego of the writer. In evaluating Na's writings we must not overlook the atmosphere of specific eroticism of his works, or we shall hardly be able to understand the full scope of his writings. It is possible that in the 20s the atmosphere of eroticism helped to win the hearts of young readers.

Pak Youngsook (London)

"Illuminated Sutras from the Koryō Dynasty"

The influence of Buddhism at all levels of Koryō society (artistic, social and political) cannot be sufficiently emphasized. Besides its religious function as a state ideology, the most conspicuous material evidence of the legacy of Koryō Buddhism are objects of fine arts.

Until recently, the understanding of the dynastic art of Koryō has been limited to the appreciation of ceramics (especially celadons). But the full scale of the splendour of Koryō art became evident to the public and scholars when Japanese museums and collectors (including temples and private individuals) began to show and publish their hidden objects of Koryō Buddhist art.

The most influential exhibition was organized by the Yamato Bunkakan in Nara (October 1978). There one could see astonishing paintings on finely woven silk in rich colour and with abundant use of gold together with illuminated sutras on indigo-blue or purple-dyed papers with frontispieces lavishly decorated in gold and silver. The dazzling material wealth of Koryō and its meticulous rendering of sacred scenes were unprecedented and show a high artistic standard imbued with the aristocratic refined taste of Koryō society.

It is extremely important to investigate the historical and social circumstances in which such works were created and what religious function these objects had, and finally to define the stylistic distinctions of Koryŏ illuminated sutras, comparing them with those of contemporary Chinese Sung and Yuan and Japanese materials.

Helga Picht (Berlin, DDR)

"Ch'ong Yag-yong's Gedichte - Ausdruck seiner Minbon-Ethik"

Eine der Grundüberzeugungen der späten Sirhak-Gelahrten war die Minbon-Ethik. Sie prägte sich aus bei Hong Tae-yong (1731-1783) und Pak Chi-wŏn (1737-1805) und fand ihre Vollendung bei Ch'ong Yag-yong (1762-1836).

Ch'ong Yag-yong stellte die Frage: "Ist der Herrscher für das Volk da? Ist das Volk für den Herrscher da?" Er erklärt die Entstehung feudaler Herrschaftsstrukturen aus den Bedürfnissen der Lebensorganisation menschlicher Gemeinschaft und ihre Entartung infolge des Machtstrebens der ursprünglich als Diener des Volkes eingesetzten Personen. Da die Volksmassen die Schöpfer aller Werte seien - das kommt indirekt in vielen seiner Werke zum Ausdruck - kommt ihnen die entscheidende Rolle in allen gesellschaftlichen Prozessen zu. Gute Herrscher könnten das erkennen, aber die von ihnen eingesetzten schlechten Beamten würden ihre Machtstellung nur für eigene Interessen nutzen und damit das Leben des Volkes ruinieren. Alle Bodenreformvorschlage - gesellschaftlich-politischer Ausdruck seiner Ethik - Ch'ong Yag-yong's Zielen darauf, durch gleichmassige Verteilung des nur dem Herrscher gehörenden Bodens an die pflichtigen Bauern die Lebenslage der Massen zu verbessern und das Aufblühen des Staates zu fördern.

Die während seiner Verbannung geschriebenen Gedichte (gesammelt in *Yŏngdang ch'onsŏ*) sind ein Spiegelbild dieser Grundüberzeugungen. In "Ch'anggi nongga", "Tamjin nongga", "Tamjin ch'onyo", "Tamjin ŏga" u. a. beschreibt er Schönheit und Schwere der bäuerlichen Arbeit im Gegensatz zum Mühsiggang der sie beherrschenden Grundbesitzer und Beamten. "Ch'oksongch'on ŏ sigolch'ip" und "Kumjinh'in-min" geben ein erschütterndes Bild der Armut und des Elends der bäuerlichen Massen.

Die 6 Nonch'on *Kisa* schildern das Elend schlechter Erntejahre und entlarven mit beissender Ironie die Grausarbeit der Lokalbeamten.

Der Moralist Ch'ong Yag-yong will - wie er selbst erklärend schreibt - mit der Darstellung dieser Tatsachen den obersten Herrscher von den Leiden des Volkes und der Untreue schlechter Beamter informieren und ihn auf die Notwendigkeit von Reformen aufmerksam machen.

Vladimír Duček (Prague)

"Historic and Cultural Relics of the Myŏngyongsan Mountains"
(slide lecture)

After a brief introduction on the nature and history of Myŏngyongsan (Hyangsan-gun, about 120 km from P'yŏngyang), the following pictures of monuments and locations were shown:

1. Poh'yŏnsa Temple (founded by T'amnil, 1042): Chogyemun (1644, with two statues of Kimgang Yŏksa, 17th cent.); Haet'almun (1644, two statues of Bodhisattva Poh'yŏn and Munsu, 17th cent.); Ch'ŏnwangmun (1775, with 4 statues of Sach'ŏnwang, 1935); granite 9-storied pagoda (1044); granite octagonal 13-storied pagoda (late Koryŏ, height 8.6m); Manseru Pavillion (1765, destroyed 1950, rebuilt 1979); Taun'gijŏn Hall (1042, rebuilt 1765, destroyed 1950, restored 1976); Kwan'umjŏn Temple (present building from 1449); Yŏngsanjŏn (1775); etc. Other monuments: 25 stone plsŏk of the most valuable Poh'yŏnsa ch'ig'i (1141, text of 1,200 characters by Kim Pu-sik); monks' tombstones (pudo); Such'ungsa Shrine (1794, dedicated to Sŏsan taesa, with portraits of Sŏsan taesa, Samyŏngdang and Ch'ŏ-yŏng-T'aemuk taesa); Ch'ung'imun (Gate of Loyalty); pavillion with a stone monument of Sŏsan taesa.

2. Sangwŏn Valley: Inhodae (Rock Shown by a Tiger); Yongyŏn Falls (Falls of the Dragon's Pond, h. 84m, length 105m); Sanju Falls (Falls of Scattered Pearls); Ch'ŏnsin Falls (Falls of Heavenly Spirit, h. 86m, length 151m); Sangwŏnam Cloister (565m above sea level on Pŏbwangbong Mt., 1580, 23 x 5.7m); Ch'ilssŏnggak (Pavillion of Seven Stars); Sugak (Water Pavillion); Ch'uksŏngjŏn (Benediction Pavillion, built 1875 by queen Min).

3. Pur'yŏngdae Pavillion (temple, 17th cent., 10.7 x 6m); Yi'ho sillok (copy from Chŏnju archives) was stored here during the Japanese invasion until 1628.

4. Maup'oktong Valley with Muryŏng, Yusŏn, Pilsŏn, 9 ch'ŏng, Unha Falls, Pal'am (Eight Ponds); Tan'gun-gul and Tan'gundae (on the slope of Mt. Hyangnŏbong); Tungch'ŏn-gul.

5. Kŏm'ang'am (Cave Cloister): a dwelling house and cloister of Sŏsan taesa.

6. Contemporary buildings: Historical museum (1981) with 1,629 pieces of Tripitaka Koreanum wooden blocks, more than 1,700 pieces of blocks of various sutras from Yi period, etc.; International Friendship Exhibition (1978, h. 43m, 28,000 sq. m.).

The slide lecture was supplemented by legends and myths related to various places in Myŏngyongsan and by information on the complete translation of the Yi'ho sillok into modern Korean (already completed and partly published) and on the state of the translation of the Tripitaka Koreanum in the D.P.R.K.

Shim-Fabre Seung-ja (Paris)

"Plants and Animals in the Place Names of the Samguk sagi"

This survey of place names of Koguryō, Silla, and Paekche (foreign names not being included) gave the following results:

- Total number of place names: 2,800
- Place names with a character meaning a plant or animal, such as 'bird' (cho 鳥) or 'tree' (mok 木): 594 (21.6%)
- Place names referring to a specific animal or plant: 523 (18.7%)

The animals are: horse, crow, bear, ox, dragon, duck, roe deer, dog, snake, pig, monkey, pheasant, hen, rabbit, giraffe, etc., for a total of 36 kinds. The plants are: bean, pine, barley, hemp, bamboo, willow, chestnut, garlic, birch, rice, etc., for a total of 51 kinds. Colors of plants or animals have been noted (blue, black, yellow, green, white, scarlet, red), as well as, for the animals, parts of the body (head, bone, eye, molar, foot). There are also compounds such as Divine Horse (sinma 神馬), Celestial Horse (ch'ōmma 天馬), and Golden Horse (kumma 金馬).

The data suggest the following conclusions:

1. The 7 place names with the character kye 鷄 ('hen') were all located in Silla territory.
2. The 5 place names with the character ki 鹿 or the character in 麟, which mean a symbolic and legendary horse were located in the Koguryō areas.
3. 'Horse' (ma 馬) is the most frequent character (51 occurrences). 'Dragon' (yong 龍) is far less common (15). 'Tiger', a companion of the Mountain God (sansin 山神) appears only twice. 'Bear', which appears 30 times, may relate to the Tan'gun myth. 'Monkey' appears 8 times.
4. The high frequency of place names with 'horse' shows that the horse, as a mysterious animal in the foundation myth of Koguryō and Silla, played a leading role as a messenger of the future.
5. We find place names with the character chang 獐 ('roe deer'), but none with nok 鹿 ('deer'), although there are paintings of deer in Koguryō murals.
6. With one exception, the character tan 檀 ('birch') appears only in 3 place names of Koguryō, which may also be related to the Tan'gun myth.
7. Place names with 'bean' or 'barley' are numerous, names with 'rice' or 'paddy' occurring only about 1/5 as often. This shows that dry field agriculture was more developed than rice growing. The fact that Chumong 朱蒙 was also called Ch'umo 耶牟 may be a hint of the symbolic value of barley.
8. There are 15 place names with 'hemp', but only 2 with 'silkworm' or 'mulberry'. This suggests that hemp growing was well

developed at the time and that hemp cloth was probably predominant.

Shin Dong-Wook (Seoul)

"A Study of Korean Narrative Forms"

For an analytical study of Korean narrative forms, I have chosen myths, legends and historical biographies from the Samguk sagi, Samguk yusa, and some novels. 5 types of narrative forms emerge:

1. Rising structure: a character's actions leading to the success pursued by the hero/heroine. Frictions between hero and adversaries successfully overcome.
 2. Falling structure: hero suffers failure or tragic end. Defeated by adversaries due to inferior strength, wisdom, or lack of proper conditions. This structure may be said to have an objective understanding of reality.
 3. Parallel structure: hero stands face to face with adversaries in a showdown without any hope of peaceful settlement. Confrontation of conflicts exposed in open competition; hero continues the fight.
 4. Rising/falling: both phases included. Success of the hero is temporary; superficial victory followed by eventual defeat. Often seen in contemporary novels, showing the characteristics of a transitional period.
 5. Falling/rising: reverse of preceding. Secular defeat, followed by spiritual or moral victory. Success comes after failure.
- The above 5 categories of structure of action overlap in some cases, and there is influence from historical or social conditions. And even the same writer may treat many varieties of forms of performance in his stories, so in the approach to the argument of values, careful evaluation is required.

Henrik H. Sorensen (Copenhagen)

"On the Sōn'gā kwigam of Sōsan Taesa"

Written in 1564, or shortly before, the Sōn'gā kwigam by the renowned Korean Sōn master, Sōsan Taesa (Hyujōng, 1520-1604), has since then been one of the most popular manuals for Sōn training. Several old versions of this important text have been preserved, among which the Polyōnsa version from 1569 is the oldest. Other important editions are the two Songgwangsa versions of 1607 and 1618, the latter of which is a translation into Han'gŭl.

The Sōn'gā kwigam consists of 90 short passages mainly taken from the standard Mahāyāna sutras and Chinese Sōn (Ch'an) classics

to which are added the master's elucidation, together with a verse. Most of these short text passages also have a further commentary, probably composed by Sōsan's main disciple, Samyōngdang (Yujōng, 1544-1610). Surprisingly few scriptures of Korean origin are cited in the work.

The *Sōn'ga kwigam* is a syncretic work, the doctrinal stance of which is harmonization between Sōn and the various schools of Korean Buddhism, with stress on the ethical aspects of the religion. Explicit Sōn doctrines and instruction in Sōn practice constitute the major part of the work, centering on *kongan* training. Here Sōsan follows the line of orthodox Chinese Lin-chi (Imje) Ch'an as introduced to Korea by the master T'aego (Pou, 1301-1382). Sōsan also stresses the importance of *Vinaya (yul)* as the foundation for Sōn practice.

The information presented here leads to a few general conclusions concerning the nature of Korean Sōn during the middle Yi dynasty. Firstly, there is a strong influence from Chinese sources; secondly, matters pertaining to practice were more valued than metaphysics; and thirdly, Sōn was strongly influenced by general aspects of doctrinal Buddhism with an emphasis on ethical principles.

Tehu Soc-k'iu (Paris)

"Juncture Alternation of Lenis and Fortis
Consonants in Korean"

[Ed. note: romanizations in this resumé have not been altered from the author's original.]

Traditionally called *dwēnsori-hwā* in Korean philology is the replacement of an initial lenis (/p,t,c,s,k/) of a word (e.g. the initial /s/ of *sāram* 'man') by a corresponding fortis consonant (/p',t',s',c',k'/) in some word combinations (as in, for example, *nūn-s'aram* 'snow-man'). Linguistically, we must distinguish in what is called *dwēnsori-hwā* two facts of different levels, i.e. that which occurs after implosive /m,n,ŋ,r/ (as in the example taken above) or after vowels (as in, for example, *dōjnē-s'aram* 'people in the neighbourhood') and that which occurs after other consonants (as in, for example, *vōmuk-saram* [jynguk s'aram]). This latter is a fact of phonological order, as the occurrence of a lenis here is phonologically excluded. Only the first represents a morphological alternation, - a juncture alternation, to be precise, as it concerns only the initial lenis consonant of the second term when two morphemes are joined together.

In grammatical combinations (that is, when a grammatical morpheme is added to a lexical or another grammatical morpheme), we can arrive by observation at some rules enabling us to tell in any case if the alternation occurs or not. Thus, we can say that it does not occur in the following combinations:

- a) a grammatical morpheme + a grammatical morpheme
- b) a substantival lexeme + a grammatical morpheme
- c) a verbal lexeme + a grammatical morpheme standing for 'passive'

and that it does in the following combinations:

- a) the grammatical morpheme /^(ʷ)r/ 'expectative' + a substantival or pseudo-substantival lexeme
- b) an adjectival or verbal lexeme ending in /m/ or /n/ + a grammatical morpheme.

The situation is somewhat different in lexical combinations (that is, when two lexemes are joined together), where no valid rule seems to emerge from the observation. However, it is possible to discern here some dominant tendencies, which are explained in the lecture.

Mahn-Gunn H. Yu (London)

"On the Transcribing of the Chroneme in Korean"

[Ed. note: romanizations in this resumé have not been altered from the author's original.]

This paper examines the nature of the long vowel in Korean, shows the necessity of representing it in writing, and suggests how this might be done.

The ratio of the length of long to short vowels is 2.51 : 1 on average. This compares to an average ratio in English of 1.71 : 1. Also, the functional load is that over a quarter of the vocabulary has long vowels and 7,185 minimal pairs (14,370 words) distinguished by vowel length alone can be found in a standard dictionary (*ŏng Sajuŋ*). To this we must add many declension and conjugation forms which do not appear in dictionaries.

In these two respects, difference in vowel length is clearly significant enough to call for its recognition in writing. This is in fact accepted by most modern scholars, and the difficulty has been to find a feasible device for so doing. My suggestion is to use syllable final *hind* (h) to represent the chroneme. This is reasonably based in phonetic theory.

Many forms of those verbs which have a stem with a final *hind* (h) in the spelling (also -nh and -lh) show examples of a discontiguous morph. Their spelling, however, has been distorted by an excessive application of the principle that the stem and the ending should be spelt separately, and facilitated by the fact that Korean has no pre-aspiration as in Menomini. This use of the syllable final *hind* (h) has no phonetic validity.

The letter h denotes the sound of pure breath having a free passage through the mouth. Therefore to use *hind* (h) after a vowel letter as a chroneme is not unreasonable in phonetic theory, and it

seems to me to be the most suitable and the least inconvenient device we can find.

Examples:	pam	"night"	<u>bam</u>
	"chestnut"	<u>bahn</u>	
	chong	"bell"	<u>long</u>
	nun	"slave"	<u>long</u>
		"eye"	<u>non</u>
		"snow"	<u>noun</u>

Tadeusz Żbikowski (Warsaw)

"Koguryō Musical Culture in the Light of a New Discovery"

Ancient Koguryō had a rich musical culture of which we are learning more and more as a result of new archaeological discoveries. Recently a new discovery of a Koguryō tomb with murals has been reported by the Bureaus for Preservation of Cultural Relics of Chilin Province and of Chian County; results of the investigation were published in Tung-peil k'ao-ku yū li-shih (Archaeology and History of Tung-peil) in 1982.

The tomb was discovered in 1970, near the village Ch'ang-ch'uan (about 45 miles northeast of the Chian county seat), where the Koguryō capital Kunghaesōng was situated. The entrance to the tomb was revealed by rainwater, and the tomb was opened for preservation works.

The two-chambered tomb is made of stone blocks and covered with earth. Thought to have been built at the turn of the 5th century, it is about 6 meters high and has a circumference of almost 89 meters. The walls and ceilings of both the front and main chambers are covered with murals, of which those in the front chamber provide important and interesting information on Koguryō musical culture.

Groups of singers and dancers in traditional dresses are represented on the southern wall, while parts of the northern wall depict various entertainments and performances executed for the deceased. Some paintings on the ceiling show divine nymphs or apsaras playing various musical instruments which were obviously popular in Koguryō of that time. Identifiable instruments include transverse and vertical flutes, pipa-like lutes, a long zither, and a long horn; this gives evidence for their having been used at that time.

[The following papers were also submitted, but the authors were unfortunately unable to attend the Conference to present them. It is hoped to include these papers at a future AKSE Conference.]

L. R. Koncevich (Moscow)

"Onomastics in the Ancient Korean Myth of Tan'gun"

M. I. Nikitina (Leningrad)

"The Myth of the Archer-Sun and Two Masters
(of the Water and of the Earth)"

M. N. Pak (Moscow)

"Kim Pu-sik as a Historian"

OBITUARY

[Ed. note]: In 1985 the Association lost one of its most devoted members, Dr. Shin Huy Dong. Dr. Shin selflessly and tirelessly worked for the advancement of Korean studies in Europe, and all of us who knew him deeply feel the loss of a wonderful person and loyal friend. The following are only two of the many tributes which have been made to the memory of Dr. Shin.

SHIN HUY DONG (1935-1985)

At the beginning of the beautiful Scandinavian summer we were reached by the tragic news of Shin Huy Dong's untimely death. On the 29th of September 1985 he would have been 50 years old. The members of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe have lost a very active colleague and a very good friend; AKSE owes a great deal to Shin Huy Dong. With special gratitude we remember his hard and self-sacrificing work as the organizer of the 7th AKSE Conference in 1983 in Copenhagen. The enormous success of that meeting was to no small degree due to Shin Huy Dong's untiring work and warm personality.

Korean studies in Denmark have suffered a particularly great loss: Shin Huy Dong was the primus motor of Korean studies at Copenhagen University, where he had served as lecturer in Korean since the late 1960s.

Shin came from Korea to Denmark in 1961, becoming a Danish citizen in 1970. Four years after his arrival in Denmark he obtained a position at the Royal Library in Copenhagen, where he soon started to build up the collection of Korean books. In this effort he was very successful, and his devoted work made the Copenhagen collection of Korean books the largest and best in Scandinavia. During his travels to Korea, Shin purchased not only general books in Korean but also many old manuscripts and blockprints, and thanks to his efforts the Oriental Section of the Royal Library in Copenhagen now owns an excellent sample collection of blockprints which beautifully illustrates the history and development of the Korean block printing technique.

The Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies in Copenhagen also benefited greatly from Shin Huy Dong's expertise in Korean matters. The library of the Institute and its Korean section - mainly devoted to the modern economic, political and social sciences of the region - would not have become what it is today without the contacts, interest and energy contributed by Shin.

The scholarly interests of Shin Huy Dong were above all Korean folklore and religions, especially Korean Shamanism, a subject to which he devoted several articles. In his activities as a lecturer at the University of Copenhagen, Shin Huy Dong included not only the teaching of Korean language and

literature, but lectured also on his favourite subject - Korean and Far Eastern folklore.

Shin Huy Dong is no longer with us, but we who had the good fortune to be his friends will cherish his memory.

Staffan Rosén
University of Stockholm

HUI DONG SHIN (1935-1985)

It is with deep regret that we announce the untimely demise of Hui Dong Shin, our esteemed teacher and colleague. He passed away just before reaching the age of fifty, the celebration of which would have taken place in September this year.

H. D. Shin arrived in Denmark from Korea in 1961 and obtained Danish citizenship in 1970. From 1965 he worked as an assistant in the Royal Library while pursuing his studies of East Asian folklore. In the Royal Library he began to build up the then very meager Korean Collection. In 1968, he became attached to the East Asian Institute of the University of Copenhagen, where he taught Korean language and East Asian folklore. He served after 1975 both as the head of the Korean Section and as Assistant Librarian and supervisor of the Korean Collection in the Royal Library's Oriental Section. The following year he played an active role in the founding of AKSE and later served as the Secretary and organizer of the 7th AKSE Conference which took place in Copenhagen in 1983.

H. D. Shin's primary achievements were the establishing of the Korean Collection of the Royal Library and that of the Korean Section of the East Asian Institute. The Collection of the Royal Library he developed singlehandedly into the large and excellent collection it is today, containing several thousand volumes. The substantial collection of Korean books belonging to the East Asian Institute is also the fruit of Shin's work: while this collection is smaller than that of the Royal Library, it contains many art books that cannot be found there. Both collections are well stocked with works from all fields of Korean lore and include several block print editions from the Choson period.

H. D. Shin was also known as a dynamic organizer of cultural events pertaining to Korea. He was responsible for several exhibitions of Korean art and also arranged for many performances of Korean traditional music and dance. In the field of East Asian folklore and religion, Shin's passion was Korean Shamanism, on which he produced a number of articles mostly in the Danish language.

In addition to his professional achievements, H. D. Shin was known by all his colleagues and students as a kind and open-minded man who often went out of his way to help others. He was especially helpful to new students, whom he introduced to Korean studies in various ways. His death leaves an empty space in our hearts, and he will certainly be much missed.

Henrik H. Sorensen
University of Copenhagen

REPORTS ON STUDIES RELATING TO KOREA

GENERAL

1985 was an important year for presentations of Korean traditional music and associated arts in Europe. The Festival traditioneller Musik 85 organized by the Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation in Berlin was devoted to Korea and presented numerous concerts in Berlin and other German cities from 9th to 24th June [for related events in Berlin, see below, p. 39]. The five troupes of traditional performers from Korea (70 persons) taking part in the Festival also toured other countries and made recordings and radio broadcasts. The troupes and cities visited were as follows:

Chôngak/Kungjung myong/minsok myong (Chamber and ritual music, court ceremonial music, and folk dance): Amsterdam (Holland Festival), Bonn, Stuttgart, München, Berlin, Bremen, Unna, Weikersheim.

Plansori/Saio (Dramatic vocal art and virtuoso instrumental solo music): Strasbourg, Baden-Baden, Bremen, München, Bonn, Berlin, Geneva, Zürich.

Samllori/Sinawi (Folk percussion ensemble and improvised instrumental music): Paris, Strasbourg, Geneva, Zürich, München, Bremen, Berlin, Amsterdam (Holland Festival), Unna, Bonn, Frankfurt, Weikersheim.

Yôngsanjae (Buddhist rite for a deceased): Amsterdam (Holland Festival), Bonn, Geneva, Unna, Bremen, Berlin, Weikersheim.

Ssikkim kut (Shamanic ceremony): London, Paris, Geneva, Amsterdam (Holland Festival), Hannover, München, Unna, Bonn, Bremen, Berlin.

A handsome and informative programme booklet was published: Heinz-Dieter Reese, ed., Festival traditioneller Musik 85 - Korea (Berlin: Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien, 1985), 75 pp.

AUSTRIA

Wien

Dr. Sang-Kyong Lee of the Institut für Japanologie of the Universität Wien had a research leave from July until December. Dr. Barbara Sperl is a teaching member of the Korean section of the Institut. Norbert Mosch and Bernhard Schmid are continuing work on their dissertations.

Publications:

- Rudolf Kranewitter, "Entwicklungssoziologische Gesellschaftsanalyse am Beispiel des sozialen Wandels der koreanischen Gesellschaft", in Schriftenreihe zur Lehrerbildung im beruf-

Reports: Austria, Britain

bildenden Schulwesen, hg. v. dem Pädagogischen Institut des Bundes in Wien (Wien, 1984).

- Sang-Kyong Lee, "Das koreanische Theater", in Ostasiatische Literaturen, hg. v. Klaus von See und Günther Debon, Neues Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft, Bd. 23 (Wiesbaden, 1984), S. 251-262.

- Sang-Kyong Lee, "Das Ch'öyong-Lied und die Entstehung des Ch'öyong-Spiels", Wiener Völkerkundliche Mitteilungen, 25-26 (1983-84), 111-121.

BRITAIN

Belfast

Keith Howard has successfully completed his Ph.D. thesis for the Department of Social Anthropology of Queen's University: Bands, Songs, and Shamanistic Rituals: Traditional Music on a Korean Island (October 1985). From October until January 1986 he was in Seoul on a fellowship from the International Cultural Society of Korea. He and Inok Paek Howard gave a number of concerts and lecture/recitals in Northern Ireland, England, and the Irish Republic. He also managed the British tour of Samul Nori [not the group mentioned above on p. 28] and lectured at the performances of Ssikkim kut in London. Inok Paek Howard has been on an ACE scheme to develop music in the community in Belfast. [For a conference paper and publication, see Germany: Berlin, p. 39.]

British Association for Korean Studies

BAKS, in conjunction with the Newcastle East Asia Centre, held a conference at Newcastle University on the theme of the Korean War on 20-21 September 1985. Papers included the following:

Gen. Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, "The China Factor in the Korean War?"

David Rees, "The Korean War and the Japanese Peace Treaty"

Callum Macdonald, "Heroes Behind Barbed Wire": the Evolution of

U.S. POW Policy in the Korean War"

Dora Russell, "The Riddle of the Korean War"

Rony Mitchell, [title unavailable]

Kim Gye-Dong, "The Origin of the Korean War: Who Initiated the War?"

Alistair Hay, "Germ Warfare: Was it used in Korea?"

Peter Lowe, "The Frustrations of Alliance: Britain, the United States and the Korean War 1950-51"

Peter Farrar, "A Pause for Peace Negotiations: the British Buffer Zone Plan of November 1950"

Michael Dockrill, "The Foreign Office and the Korean War 1950-53"

Ahn Byung-joon, "The Korean War and North-South Korean Relations"

Jon Halliday, "Ending the Fighting but Not the Division: from Geneva to Panmunjom".

Cambridge

Harvey Turnbull has made a detailed list of the many videotape recordings he made in Korea during his Fellowship Grant at the Academy of Korean Studies in 1984. These include mask dance plays, the Sacrifice to Confucius, shaman rites, all types of traditional folk and court music. Most performances are by master artists, and some are by top students. Many of the videos were taken on location in the countryside and at festivals. Further information is available from Harvey Turnbull at 7 Benson Street, Cambridge CB4 3QJ.

Durham

R. C. Provine has spent most of the past year doing Korea-unrelated tasks (primarily heavy teaching, administration, and house-moving), as well as a few Korea-related items (chiefly the object which the reader sees before him). Nonetheless, he found time to create visible reactions from audiences at the Helmsley Festival (Yorkshire), the National Centre for Orchestral Studies (London), Newcastle, and elsewhere with his *hongak* drumming. There was no visible reaction to his paper presented in absentia in Berlin [see Germany: Berlin, p. 39].

Publications by R. C. Provine:

- Seventy-five entries on Korean and Chinese musical instruments in The New Grove Dictionary of Musical Instruments, ed. Stanley Sadie, 3 vols. (London: Macmillan, 1985).
- Review of Jonathan Condit, Music of the Korean Renaissance, in Music and Letters, LXVI, 2 (1985), 138-139.
- "Drumming in Korean Farmers' Music: A Process of Gradual Evolution," in Music and Context: Essays for John M. Ward (Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Dept. of Music, 1985), pp. 441-452.
- "Korean Music in Historical Perspective," The World of Music, XXVII, 2 (1985), 3-13.

Hull

Publications by Tony Michell:

- "British Companies and British Commerce with Korea 1609-1984: Potential Unfulfilled", Korea Observer, XV, 4 (Winter, 1984), 423-431.
- Review of Robert Wade, Irrigation and Agricultural Politics in South Korea, in Journal of Development Studies, 20, 2 (January, 1984), p. 270.
- "Administrative Traditions and Economic Decision-Making in South Korea", Institute of Development Studies Bulletin, 15, 2 (April, 1984), 32-37.

Leeds

Aidan Foster-Carter has travelled a great deal in recent years: in March-April 1983, he did a research and lecture tour of major US centres of Korean studies, including Seattle, Hawaii, Los Angeles, Boston, and Washington. In early 1984 he had a research visit to South Korea, Japan, and China, and returned to Korea in May 1985 to read a paper at a conference on Dependency and Korea at Seoul National University. More locally, he has read papers at and helped organize Yorkshire Area Korea Seminars [see below].

Recent publications by Aidan Foster-Carter:

- "North Korea", in Asia and Pacific 1982, ed. Enver Carim (Saf-ron Walden: World of Information, 1981), pp. 179-183.
- "North Korea", in Asia and Pacific 1983, ed. Enver Carim (Saf-ron Walden: World of Information, 1983), pp. 177-181.
- "North Korea", Quarterly Economic Review of China, North Korea (London: Economist Intelligence Unit), 1983 No. 4, 1, 4-5, 18-29; 1984 No. 1, 1, 6-7, 21-32; 1984 No. 2, 1, 8-9, 22-37; 1984 No. 3, 1, 7-8, 29-42; Annual Supplement 1984, 30-46.

London

School of Oriental and African Studies: Thanks to a second generous annual grant from the Korea Research Foundation, SOAS was able in 1984-85 to continue its expanded undergraduate programme in Korean, which began in 1983-84, and to add a less intensive language course to the four courses already offered. However, student numbers remain distressingly small: seven in the year. The teacher from Korea in 1984-85 was Prof. Yu Mahn-gunn [Yu Man-gŭn], from Songgyun'gwan University.

Work on the revision of the new textbook (see Newsletter 8, p. 27) continues, and it is expected to be in use in its final form from October 1985.

One student has spent the whole summer vacation of 1985 in Korea, primarily in order to take language courses at Seoul National University. This was also financed from the Korea Research Foundation grant. Three other students were given a shorter introductory course on Korea at Kyung Hee [Kyŏnghŭi] University at the end of their summer vacation study period in Japan. The International Exchange Committee of Kyung Hee University offers such courses to all students abroad who are interested in Korea.

Prof. Yu began in June 1985 to work towards a post-graduate degree in comparative phonetics at University College, London.

Choo Young Chae [Ch'u Yŏng-jae], of Tonga University, Pusan, and Song Nam Sun [Song Nam-sŏn], of Chosŏn University, Tokyo, continued work on their theses, both in the field of semantics-syntax, in the Department of Linguistics at SOAS, and Rhee Sang Jik [Yi Sang-jik], of Seoul National University, began postgraduate work in the

Reports: Britain

same department on phonology and prosody.

A weekly seminar in the Linguistics Department, conducted by Dr. K. Mickey, considered spectrographic analyses of Korean vowels. Expert advice from a number of phoneticians failed to resolve the problems caused by the seminar having two informants, one from Seoul and one from Pusan.

The Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, SOAS, held a colloquy on "The Rise of Esoteric Buddhist Art" from 8-10 July 1985, organized by Prof. Roderick Whitfield. Two papers on Korea were:

Choi Byong-Hon [Ch'oe Pyong-hon] (Seoul National Univ.), "The Transmission of Esoteric Buddhist Texts to Korea"
Dr. Youngsook Pak, "Images of Thousand-armed, Thousand-eyed Avalokitesvara in Korea"

A report publishing the papers presented at the Colloquy will be available in due course from the Secretary, Percival David Foundation, 53 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PD.

Following the Colloquy, Prof. Choi spent three weeks in July studying Buddhist manuscripts from Dunhuang in the British Library.

Prof. Roderick Whitfield and Dr. Youngsook Pak visited the Korean collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York in May 1985, and examined Korean objects in the Museum für Kunstgewerbe in Frankfurt a/M, the Museum für Völkerkunde and Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst in Berlin in July 1985.

The publishers Routledge & Kegan Paul (14 Leicester Square, London WC2H 7PH) have initiated a Korean Culture series. The first two volumes are a collection of siljo translated by Chong Chong-hwa (Koryŏ University) and a translation by Choi Yang-hi of Hanjungnok.

Mrs. Agnita Tennant is making good progress with her translation of Park Kyung-ree's enormous novel Toji. The translation of part I (of four parts, the last still being written) should be published by Athlone in 1986, and negotiations are underway for the remaining parts.

Publications:

- I. H. Nish (London School of Economics), review of George A. Lensen, Balance of Intrigue: International Rivalry in Korea and Manchuria, 1884-1899, in History, 69/226 (June 1984), p. 282.

- J. E. Hoare (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), "Korea-British Relations: The Way Forward", Korea Observer, XV, 4 (Winter 1984), 417-422.

- J. E. Hoare, The British Embassy Compound Seoul 1884-1984 (Seoul, 1984).

- J. E. Hoare and Chung Chong-hwa, eds., Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow: Essays to Mark the Centenary of Korean-British Dip-

Reports: Britain

omatic Relations (Seoul, 1984). (Includes papers given at the various Korean-British Society Seminars in 1984.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Publication:

- James Cotton (University of Newcastle), "Asymmetry on the Korean Peninsula: Pyongyang and the North-South Dialogue of 1984", Journal of Communist Studies, I, 1 (September 1985).

Oxford

Publication:

- S. D. P. Clough, The Five Friends: A Korean Anthology (By the author, 1985). (Available for £1.50 from S. D. P. Clough, 2 Lucerne Road, Oxford.)

Sheffield

Korean Studies Unit: The academic year 1984-85 has seen a marked increase in interest in Korean studies at Sheffield University, with 16 students registering for the three levels of Korean language, and an active Korean Society being organized by the students. It is expected that more than 20 students will register for courses in Korean studies in the academic year 1985-86. The University has funded a temporary Lectureship in Modern Korean Studies for Miss Judith Cherry, and it is hoped that provision will also be made to employ a native-speaking language teaching assistant from October 1985. The Unit has continued its external activities, including briefings and media interviews.

Miss Cherry is currently acting as co-ordinator for a proposed EMC Joint Programme of Study in Korean Studies; anyone interested who has not already received a circular should contact Miss Cherry at the Unit as soon as possible.

Yorkshire and Northumbria Korea Seminar

Papers read at the second meeting, held in Huddersfield, were as follows:

Jon Halliday, "The Korean War"
Ian Neary (Newcastle), "The Origins of the Paek Jong"
Y. K. Kim, "Community Health Services in South Korea"

At a meeting of YANKS held in Newcastle on 15 February, the programme was:

Aidan Foster-Carter (Leeds), "The Hidden Face of Juche"
Keith Howard (Queen's Univ., Belfast), "The Concept of Musician in Chindo Folk Bands"
Concert by Keith Howard and Inok Paek

Reports: Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark

At a meeting of YANKS held in Leeds on 15 November, the papers were as follows:

- Park Kwon-sang (St. Antony's College, Oxford), "The British Model for Democratic Government in South Korea?"
- J. E. Hoare (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), "The South Korean Political Scene"
- Aidan Foster-Carter (Leeds), "Korea's Three Aberturas"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Addendum to the bibliography in Newsletter 8, pp. 39-45:

- J. Bařinka, The Art of Ancient Korea (London: Peter Nevill, and Prague: Arlia, 1962).

Publications:

- Z. Klösllová, "The Rise and Development of Korean Theatre", Nový Orient, 1984 No. 7, 212-216.
- Z. Klösllová, entries on Korean history in Malá československá encyklopedie (Little Czechoslovak Encyclopedia), I (Prague: Academia, 1984).
- M. Löwensteinová, "Vznik korejského písma" (The Rise of Korean Script), Nový Orient, 1985 No. 4, 110-112.
- Na To-byang, "Z deníku průvodčího tramvaje" (From the Diary of a Conductor), trans. M. Löwensteinová, Nový Orient, 1985 No. 6, 187-188.
- V. Pucek, review of Korejskie Predaniya i Legendy iz srednevekovykh knig (Korean Myths and Legends from Mediaeval Books), ed. I. Koncevič (Moscow, 1982), in Asian and African Studies, XX (Bratislava, 1984), 217-219.
- V. Pucek, Mluvnice korejštiny II: Syntax (A Korean Grammar, II: Syntax), 213 pp.
- V. Pucek, translation of 70 entries concerning Korean mythology from Mifi narodov mira (World Nations' Myths) I-II (Moscow, 1980-82). Czech edition of this publication now in print in Prague.

DENMARK

Copenhagen

The news from Copenhagen is overshadowed by the tragic passing of Dr. H. D. Shin. Obituaries appear above on pp. 26-27.

Reports: Denmark, Finland

Thor kil Casse has spent a year working on economic issues in contemporary Korea, staying in South Korea for two months to collect statistical material and in discussion with economists in ministries and research institutes. The results have now been published by the Centre for Development Research (see below). Mr. Casse would like to continue the research project to concentrate on possible lessons drawn from the Korean experience and the implications these may contain for other debt-burdened countries, e.g. those in Latin America. He is interested to be in contact with other scholars working with economic issues in contemporary Korea.

Henrik Sorensen is doing Ph.D. research into the early history and doctrines of the Korean Sŏn Buddhist schools. The project involves an investigation into the origins of at least 13 major Sŏn Buddhist denominations during the period 750-1000 A.D. He is also working on a lengthy article dealing with the iconography of Korean Buddhist paintings (chaenghwa), focussing on the so-called sinch'unk type.

Publication:

- Thor kil Casse, The Non-Conventional Approach to Stability: The Case of South Korea. An Analysis of Macro-Economic Policy, 1979-1984, CDR Research Report No. 5 (Copenhagen: Centre for Development Research, 1985), 112 pp.

FINLAND

Publications by Songmo0 Kho:

- "Euroopan koreanistikasta" (On Korean Studies in Europe), Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, 79 (Helsinki, 1984), 221-229.
- "Yoksai, Chŏryŏgŭnji, Mangniiji" (On the Etymologies of Three Governmental Terms in the Koguryŏ Dynasty), Han'gul saeosik, 147 (Seoul, 1984), 16-17.
- "Sor'yŏn chungang Asia ŭi Hanindŭi" (Koreans in Soviet Central Asia), 248 pp. (Paper presented at the seminar "Koreans Abroad: their Society and Culture" sponsored by the International Cultural Society of Korea, 27-29 November, 1984.)

"Ōnjekkaji Alt'aragoman haigŏsin'ga?" (Will When do we have to say 'Altai'?), The Kujŏ Shinmun, 31 (Frankfurt, 1985), 11, 13.

"19 segi Han'guksa yŏngurŭl wihaŏn ch'ulch'ŏrosŏ Mosŭk'ŭba mit Leningradu munŏ pŏgwansŏdŭl ŭi charyodŭl" (Materials in the Moscow and Leningrad Archives as Sources for the Study of 19th-Century Korean History), The Kujŏ Shinmun, 32 (Frankfurt, 1985), 10, 7. (Translation of G. R. Tyagal's article "Materialy arhivov Moskv y Leningrada kak istochnik dlja izucheniya istorii Korei XIX v.", Kratkie soobsheniya Instituta Narodov Azii AN SSSR, T.64. Istorija stran Dal'nego Vostoka (Moscow, 1963), 115-124.

Reports: Finland, France

Reports: France

- "Soryŏnesŏ ponŏn Hong Pŏm-do" (Hong Pŏm-do as Seen in the Soviet Union), The Kujŏ Shimnŏm, 33 (Frankfurt, 1985), 8-9.
- "1905-1910 nyŏn sai chejŏng Rŏsia ŏi Taehan'guk oegyŏ chŏng-chae" (The Russian Foreign Policy Toward Korea between 1905-1910), The Kujŏ Shimnŏm, 34 (Frankfurt, 1985), 8-9. (This article is mainly a translation from pp. 208-234 of B. D. Pak, Rossija i Koreja (Moscow, 1979).)

FRANCE

Paris

Conférences

LI Ogg, Formation du peuple coréen, Université de Lyon III, le 7 mais 1984.

LI Ogg, Rencontre des coréens avec l'Occident, Club UNESCO d'Aquitaine, le 26 mai 1984.

Alexandre GUILLEMOZ, "La religion populaire coréenne", le 21 mai 1984 à la Faculté des Langues de l'Université de Lyon III.

Alexandre GUILLEMOZ, "La vie d'un village de pêcheurs-agriculteurs coréens", le 16 novembre 1984 à l'Association des Paralysés de France, Paris XIII.

Minako DEBERGH (Ch. C.N.R.S.S.), ("Father Ricci, Korean world and celestial maps preserved in Seoul and in Osaka"), décembre 1984 à Société Asiatique.

Minako DEBERGH, ("Contacts in China between the Korean delegation and Jesuits: new mapping, documents from Fathers A. Schall von Bell, F. Verblest, I. Kögler ..."), mars 1985 à l'École Pratique des Hautes Etudes, IVe Section, Sciences Historiques.

Colloques

1) Colloque organisé par l'Université Paris VII sur la culture et la civilisation coreennes.

- Le 15 avril 1985

Présentation des Conférences par Mademoiselle Jacqueline PIGROT, Professeur, Directeur de l'U.F.R. Langues et Civilisations de l'Asie Orientale (Université Paris VII).

Conférence d'ouverture par Monsieur LI Ogg (Université Paris VII).

Vestiges historiques de Myohyangsan - Monsieur Vladimir PUCKK (Université Charles V, Prague).

Chamanisme coréen - Monsieur Alexandre GUILLEMOZ (CNRS Paris)
Projection d'un film sur la Corée des années 1930 - film d'époque - Madame MACDONALD (Canada)

- Le 16 avril 1985

Poteries anciennes - Madame SHIMIZU (Musée Guimet, Paris).

Peinture de l'époque des Yi - oeuvres des Kang Sehwang (1713-1791) - Monsieur Roderick WHITEFIELD (Université de Londres).

Kimgangsŏn, ses monuments bouddhiques et ses oeuvres d'art - Madame Ingeborg GÖTHEL, Université Humboldt (Berlin, R.D.A.)

2) Dans un autre colloque, organisé par l'Université Lyon III les 17 et 18 avril 1985, M. André FABRE a parlé de l'onomastique du Samguk chi et du Samguk sagi. M. LI Ogg a traité le sujet suivant: "que révèlent les mythes quant aux origines des états coréens?" et M. Alexandre GUILLEMOZ: "Le chamanisme coréen est-il exempt d'influences extérieures?"

Ouvrages

- Daniel BOUCHEZ, Tradition, traduction et interprétation d'un roman coréen, le Namjŏng ki, Mémoires du Centre d'études coréennes, volume V (Paris: Collège de France, 1984). 237 pp.

- Maurice COURANT, La Corée ancienne à travers ses livres (rééd. de l'introduction de La Bibliographie coréenne), avant-propos et index par D. Bouchez, Cahiers d'études coréennes no. 2 (Paris: Collège de France & Editions du Léopard d'or, 1985). xiv + 199 pp.

- LI Jin-Mieung [Yi Chin-myŏng], Grammaire du Coréen, Tome 1 (Paris: P.A.F., 1985). 350 pp.

- LI Ogg, Koguryŏ minjok hyŏngsŏng-gwa sahoé (Ethnie et société de Koguryŏ) (Seoul: Kyobo mun'go, 1984). 318 pp.

- LI Ogg, Chŏsen shi (Histoire de la Corée) (Tokyo: Hakusuisha, 1983). 165 pp.

- PARK Byŏng-sen [Pak Pyŏng-sŏn], Chosŏnjo ŏi ŏigwe: P'ari so-jangbon kwa kungnae solanbon ŏi sŏjinhakchŏk pigyo kŏmt'ŏ [Rituel Manuals of the Chosŏn Period: a Bibliographic Comparison of Editions in Parisian and Korean Libraries], Ko'ŏn charyŏ ch'ongsŏ, 85-1 (Sŏngnam: Academy of Korean Studies, 1985). 152 pp.

- YU Won-dŏng, Le déclin des marchands privilégiés en Corée, fin du 18^e s. - début du 19^e s., Mémoires du Centre d'études coréennes, volume IV (Paris: Collège de France, 1984). 104 pp.

Un autre ouvrage est sous presse:

Reports: France

- Christian DESCHAMPS, La lutte à la corde en Corée, Mémoires du Centre d'études coréennes, volume VI (Paris: Collège de France).

Plusieurs autres sont EN PRÉPARATION, notamment un nouveau Cahier d'études coréennes, qui sera spécialement consacré à la linguistique, et la publication d'un inédit de Maurice COURANT, achevé en 1891, son Répertoire historique de l'administration coréenne, pour lequel on est en train de confectionner un index en transcription moderne.

Articles

- Daniel BOUCHEZ, "Pukhôn chib-ŋi Namjông ki sôl" (Les propos sur le Namjông ki dans la Collection des oeuvres de Pukhôn), Tongbang hakchi, 43 (septembre 1984), 143-175.
- André FABRE, "A Contrastive Study of Complementary Verbs in Japanese and Korean", dans Man and Society in Japan Today (Varsovie: Univ. of Warsaw Press, 1984), pp. 47-58.
- André FABRE, "Les verbes complémentifs (semi-auxiliaires) en japonais, Etude contrastive basée sur la français et le coréen", dans Travaux de linguistique japonaise, Université Paris VII, UFR Asie orientale, VII (1984), 47-60.
- Les trois articles suivants d'André FABRE sont à paraître dans le prochain Cahier d'études coréennes:
 - "Le problème du futur en coréen et l'opposition des formes -kess-/-l gôs-ida".
 - "La sémantique des cadeaux, essai d'interprétation des échanges de cadeaux entre la Corée et le Japon à l'époque antique".
 - "Les adjectifs en -strôpta en coréen moderne".
- Alexandre GUILLEMOZ, "Les aristocrates, les moines, les femmes", Cahiers de littérature orale, 16 (automne 1984), 121-130.
- Alexandre GUILLEMOZ, "Les croyances populaires en Corée", dans Mythes et croyances, 5 vol. sous presse (Paris: éd. Lidiis).
- Li Ogg, "L'imprimerie ancienne de Corée", Culture coréenne, 9 (juin 1984), 10-12.
- Li Ogg, "Les animaux dans la mythologie coréenne", sous presse, Tongbang hakchi, 44.
- Martine PROST, "A propos de s et de kittaemune", Etudes franco-coréennes, 6 (décembre 1984), 111-132.

Thèses de doctorat du 3e cycle

- Mr. Hervé KERNALÉGUÉ, Introduction à la peinture coréenne (1984).

Reports: France, Germany (BRD)

- Mme CHOU Young-kyong, Quelques aspects de la qualification en coréen: Les classifications (1984).
- Mr. JONG Ki-sou, La diffusion de la culture française en Corée (1985).
- Melle KIM Jeong-sook, Relations entre les civilisations coréenne et japonaise d'après les mythes écrits (1985).

Strasbourg

Des cours de langue coréenne ont débuté en octobre 1984 à l'Université Populaire Européenne et connu, dès la première année, un bon succès puisque 18 étudiants de tout âge s'y sont inscrits.

D'autre part, quelques cours de civilisation et langue coréennes ont été inclus dans un certificat "Langue et culture" de licence et Maîtrise à l'Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg (U.S.H.S.).

Ces cours sont prodigués par Lim-Sook Baluc-Woo [U Im-suk] qui prépare une thèse de Doctorat: L'accent en langue coréenne à l'Institut de Phonétique de Strasbourg (I.P.S.). Elle accueillerait volontiers toute information sur les recherches concernant l'accent des langues, coréenne, japonaise, mandchoue, chinoise, mongole et les divers parlars sibériens ouralo-altaïques.

GERMANY (BRD)

Berlin

The Internationales Institut für vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation (Winklerstr. 20, 1000 Berlin 33) not only organized the Festival traditioneller Musik devoted to Korean music [see General section, p. 28] but also an International Symposium, "National Music Cultures and Intercultural Dependencies" (with special reference to the region of East Asia), 5-9 June 1985, in which Korean music shared the stage with China, Japan, and Viet Nam.

The following papers were given on Korean music:

- Keith Howard (Belfast), "Bands and Songs: Precedents for the Contemporary Confluence of Local and Popular Folk Music Styles in Korea"
- Byong Won Lee [Yi Pyông-wôn] (Hawaii), "Delineation of Some Unique Features of Traditional Korean Music: a Comparative Approach within the Context of East Asian Music"
- Robert C. Provine (Durham), "Chinese Musical Influence on Korea" [in absentia]
- Bang-song Song [Song Pang-song] (Yongnam Univ.), "The Musical Instruments of Koguryô from Central Asia"

The following related publication was edited by a member of the Internationales Institut für vergleichende Musikstudien:

Reports: Germany (BRD)

Reports: Germany (BRD)

Publication:

- Wolfgang Burde, ed., Korea: Einführung in die Musiktradition Koreas, Welt Musik (Mainz: Schott, 1985), 192 pp. Contains contributions by Burde, Heinz-Dieter Reese (Köln), Keith Howard (Belfast), and Robert Günther (Köln), plus a substantial bibliography of writings in western languages.

Bochum

Bochum University: Prof. Lee Ki-moon [Yi Ki-mun] spent two months at Bochum and one month at Göttingen following the 1985 AKSE Conference at Chantilly.

Dr. Werner Sasse received the "Wilhelm-Hollenberg-Preis" in recognition of his outstanding research in his Habilitation thesis: "Studien zur Entzifferung der Schrift altkoreanischer Dichtung". He also spent three weeks in Korea in September and October at the invitation of the Daewoo [Taeu] Foundation, participating in the "Comparative Studies Workshop on the Korean language" and delivering lectures in Seoul and Pusan. One such lecture, "A New Method of Deciphering Hwangga" was given to the Graduate School of the Academy of Korean Studies in September. Off the Bochum campus, he has thrice been tutor of a three-month preparation program at "Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungshilfe" in Bad Honnef for German experts working in technical cooperation programs; in this he gave orientation talks covering politics, economic and social development, cultural and historical classes.

Mr. Weiz, a student at Bochum, spent a month in Korea at the invitation of the Korea Research Foundation on a orientation program.

Dr. Dirk Rüdling has become Prof. of German Linguistics at Hysöng Women's University in Taegu. In August 1985 he had a two-week trip to the Yanbian Autonomous Region at the invitation of Yanbian University in Yanji. He lectured on his trip to the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, in January 1986.

Publications by Werner Sasse:

- Einführung in die koreanische Schriftsprache - Koreanisch II (Heilbronn: Verlag Vorspann-Werbung Dr. Gustav Scherer, 1985), 280 pp.
- "Zum altaisch-koreanischen Sprachvergleich: Neuinterpretation altkoreanischer Glossen", Interdisciplinary International Workshop "Provenance of the Japanese Language and the People with Which an Early Stage of this Language Reached the Japanese Island Realm", ed. Lajos Kazár, MOAG, vol. 95 (Hamburg, 1985), pp. 24-39.
- "Die historische Entwicklung der deutsch-koreanischen Beziehungen 1883-1983", Bilanz einer Freundschaft, 100 Jahre deutsch-koreanische Beziehungen, ed. Komitee 100 Jahre deutsch-koreanische Beziehungen (Bonn, 1984), 47-55.

- "Hwangga haesök pangbop-e taehav'o", Mokch'ön Yu Ch'anggyun Paksa hwan'gap kinyöm nonmunjip (Taegu: Kyemyöng taehakkyo ch'ulp'anbu, 1984), 849-862.

- Review of Dieter Eikemeier, Documents from Changjiwa-ri: A Further Approach to the Analysis of Korean Villages, in Internationales Asienforum, 1-2/1985 (München, 1985), 185-186.

- Review of Jung Young Lee, Korean Shamanistic Rituals, in *ibid.*, 185-186.

Bonn

The Institut für Koreanische Kultur organized a series of lectures on Yi Toegyee on 15 September 1984 at the Wissenschaftszentrum Bonn. The program was as follows:

- Gerhart Schmidt (Univ. of Bonn), "Introduction"
- Susumu Takahashi (Univ. of Tsukuba), "Die Entwicklung der Philosophie von ching [Kor. kyöng] (Ehrfurcht) in Ostasien. Die Stellung Yi Toegyees im Neokonfuzianismus"
- Ryutarō Tomoda (Univ. of Hiroshima), "Li Toegyees Theorie von wu-ko im koreanischen Neokonfuzianismus"
- Soon-Mok Chung (Yöngnam Univ.), "Konvergenz und Divergenz im Bil-dungsideal Toegyees"

After the above lectures, Eui-ok Kim announced the foundation of the Toegyee Research Society, Bonn. A General Meeting of the Society was held on 22 March 1985, when statutes were passed and the following elected to office:

President: K. S. Kuh (Bonn)
Vice-President: Eui-ok Kim (Hünstetten)
Honorary Members: Gerhart Schmidt (Bonn)

Hans Stumpfheldt (Hamburg)
There was also a lecture given by Won Myoung Lee (Bonn) on the characteristics of Yi Toegyee's philosophy compared to that of Chu Hsi and Yi Yulgok.

Publications of the Institut für Koreanische Kultur:

- K. S. Kuh, Koreanisch I, 3, revised ed. (1985).
- Beihft zu Koreanisch II (1985).
- K. S. Kuh, Koreanisch-deutsches Kleinwörterbuch (1985).
- Kulturmagazin "Korea", hrsg. v. K. S. Kuh, Heft 6 (1984): Sonderheft "100 Jahre deutsch-koreanische Beziehungen". Aufsätze von Albrecht Huwe, Eui-ok Kim, Norbert R. Adami, Hi-young Cho, und Burglind Jungmann.
- Kulturmagazin "Korea", hrsg. v. K. S. Kuh, Heft 7 (1984): Sonderheft "Der neokonfuzianische Philosoph I toe-gie [Yi Toe-gye]". Aufsätze von Susumu Takahashi, Ryutarō Tomoda, Soon-Mok Chung, K. S. Kuh, Myoung-Sook Kim, Kwang-sook Lie, und Hi-young Cho.

- Kulturmagazin "Korea", hrsg. v. K. S. Kuh, Heft 8 (1985). Aufsätze von Won-Myoung Lee, P. Michael Simon, Eul-ok Kim, Wilhelm Kammler, und Günther Berger.

Hamburg

It is well known that the Toegye-hak Study Institute in Seoul, under the energetic leadership of its president, Lee Dong Choon, organizes annual conferences for the promotion of Yi Toegye's thought. The 1984 conference took place at Hamburg University from 9-11 September. A great number of Korean, Japanese, and western scholars presented papers on topics related to the general theme, the Neo-Confucian tradition and the impact of the doctrine of Toegye on East Asian philosophy. After the conference a group of conference participants toured a number of European countries to further disseminate Toegye's thought. The 1985 conference was held at the University of Tsukuba in Japan from 27-29 August.

Heidelberg

Publication:

- Wha Seon Roske-Cho, "Die moderne koreanische Lyrik" und "Die moderne koreanische Prosa", in Ostasiatische Literaturen, hrsg. Günther Debon, Neues Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft, Bd. 23 (Wiesbaden, 1984), pp. 263-274 and 275-284.

Kiel

Prof. Dr. Kim Youn-Soo (Director of the Deutsches Institut für Korea-Forschung) reports that he had a very successful research trip to Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand, and Alma Ata in March 1983, as well as a more recent trip for fieldwork and international conferences in Tashkent and Budapest. His book on Koreans in the Soviet Union was to be published at the end of 1985 in Korea. In March 1984, he was appointed Director of the Institute for East-West European Studies at Taegu University, and he therefore hopes to cooperate closely with many members of AKSE.

The Institut has held annual International Meetings on the questions of divided states. Those since 1980 have been:

1. Die geteilten Nationen und internationale Organisationen - Korea und Deutschland (February 1980)
2. Korea und Deutschland - Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft (February 1981)
3. Korea und Deutschland - Geschichte und Probleme geteilter Staaten (February 1982)
4. Wirtschaftliches Wachstum und Gesellschaftssysteme - Ostasien, Latein Amerika und Westeuropa (February 1983)
5. Die Rolle der Fernen Osten in der Weltpolitik (February 1984)

The Institut also holds an occasional German-Korean Symposium, of which three have thus far occurred:

1. Probleme der geteilten Staaten und die Wiedervereinigungspolitik Koreas und Deutschlands (Seoul, July 1981)

2. Nationale und internationalen Probleme geteilter Staaten - Deutschland und Korea (Kiel, July 1982)
3. [Theme unreported; to have been held in Seoul in 1985].

Publications:

The Deutsche Institut für Korea-Forschung (Stockholmstrasse 3, D-2300 Kiel 1) continues to publish the semi-annual journal Koreanische Studien in both German and English. The following volumes of their monograph series have not yet been announced in the AKSE Newsletter:

- Kie-Taek Kim & Andis Kaulins, ed., The Foreign Policy and Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic and the Korean Democratic Peoples Republic (1979). 145 pp.
- Kwan-joong Joo, The Principles of Korean Democracy - A Step toward the Theoretical Formation of a Unification Philosophy (1980). 55 pp.
- Kab-Young Kim, Die völkerrechtliche Stellung der UNO zum Korea-Konflikt (1981). 150 pp.
- Duck-Whan Chang, Korean Peninsula in Sino-Soviet Dispute (1982). 33 pp.
- Youn-Soo Kim, hrsg., Homogenität und Heterogenität in der Politik geteilter Staaten - Deutschland und Korea (1984). 330 pp.

Köln

Heinz-Dieter Reese, who was one of the chief organizers of the Korean musical events in Berlin in 1985 (see above, pp. 28 and 39), is working on his doctoral thesis on Japanese Bunraku theatre under Prof. Dr. Robert Günther at the Musikwissenschaftliches Institut of Köln University. Mr. Reese increasingly takes a research interest in traditional Korean music. He also presented a 6½-hour "Koreanische Musiknacht" on Bayerischer Rundfunk München on 26 October 1985, with recordings mainly from the Berlin Festival.

München

Publication:

- Albrecht Huwe, Die Literaturzeitschrift "Weisse Woge" (Paekcho, 1922-1923) (Frankfurt: Peter Lang, 1985). 276 pp.

Tübingen

Professor Eikemeier has finished the introductory text (in German) to a book on Yangju Pyolsandae nori (Mask-dance play from Yangju). The main part of the book consists of photos taken by a professional German photographer in the autumn of 1983 in the course of a re-investigation and documentation of the play. The book is intended to serve as a more penetrating introduction to the mask-

Reports: Germany (BRD and DDR)

play genre than other western writings on the subject; it is scholarly in its foundation, if not in content and appearance. It is hoped the book will be available in 1986, with an English-language edition appearing later.

In the autumn of 1985, Prof. Eikemeier spent a few weeks in Korea and Japan, mainly investigating preserved sets of ancient Korean masks. He also gave lectures at Andong National University and at the Graduate School of the Academy of Korean Studies, on "Han'guk kamyon'g'ulg-ŭi hyŏngsŏng kwa sŏnggyŏk kyunyŏng-e taehan myŏkkaŭi-ŭi kasŏi" (Several hypotheses concerning an examination of the growth and character of Korean mask-dance plays).

Prof. Eikemeier reports that Korean studies at Tübingen and Zürich universities are among the worst equipped in all of Europe, and that this seriously narrows the scope of the teaching programmes that can be offered at either location. He and Martina Deuchler therefore have agreed to hold regular joint symposia with their students, alternating between Tübingen and Zürich. The first such symposium, "Anthropologische Fragen an historisches Material aus Korea" (Anthropological approaches applied to Korean historical materials) was held in Tübingen, 23-24 November 1985.

Publication:

- Dieter Eikemeier, "Überlegungen zur Koreanistik in Deutschland", in Bilanz einer Freundschaft. Hundert Jahre deutsch-koreanische Beziehungen, hrsg. Komitee 100 Jahre Deutsch-Koreanische Beziehungen (Bonn, 1984), pp. 74-85.

GERMANY (DDR)

Berlin

A commemoration-conference took place on 26 November 1984 at Humboldt University and was attended by the Chancellor of the University, Prof. Dr. Helmut Klein. The subject of the conference was the century of the Kapsin revolt in Korea, and the main lecture, "The Kapsin Revolt: First Attempt at Establishing a Bourgeois State in Korea", was delivered by Prof. Dr. Ingeborg Göthel. The lecture was also published in the journal Asien, Afrika, Lateinamerika, no. 3/1985 (Berlin, DDR). Prof. Dr. Göthel also spent a few months studying in Japan in mid-1985, participating in the Toegyehak conference in Tsukuba.

A Symposium on "Characteristics and Peculiarities of the Development of Capitalism in Asia" was held on 12-13 December 1984, organized by the School of Asian Studies, Humboldt University. Prof. Dr. Ingeborg Göthel delivered a speech, "On the Specifics of the Emergence of Capitalism in South Korea".

Publication:

- Rita Rentner, section on Korean literature in Bi-Lexikon Ostasiatische Literaturen, von einem Autorenkollektiv unter Leitung

von Jürgen Berndt (Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1985), 331 pp.

Reports: Germany (DDR), Italy

ITALY

Naples

On 29-30 October 1984, the Istituto Universitario Orientale of Naples in conjunction with the Embassy of the Republic of Korea held the First Italian Conference on Korean Culture. There were panels on Korean modern literature, traditional thought, archaeology, and cultural relations. Talks were given by the writers Son Chang-sun and Hwang Tong-gyu, Prof. Paolo Beonio Brocchieri, Prof. Paolo Santangelo, and Prof. Adolfo Tamburello. Published proceedings are planned.

Prof. Hwang Kyu-jik and Mr. Pang In were invited to the Istituto Universitario Orientale as lecturers on Korean language and literature for the academic year 1984-85. An increase of the number of students demonstrates an enhanced interest in Korean culture and the role of the Istituto in the development of Korean studies in Italy. In June 1985 there were 15 students of Korean studies in the first year, 12 in the second, 1 in the third, and 3 in the fourth. In 1984 another student of the Istituto, Mr. Patrizio D'Alessandro, received a scholarship for Korea, while Miss Enza D'Urso finished her studies there in 1985.

Paolo Santangelo is currently working on two research projects: the problem of evil in Neo-Confucianism, and the Sirhak perception of foreign countries.

Students working on these:

Enza D'Urso, on the use and structure of Idu.
Sofia Scerbo, on the value and significance of Hong Kildong chŏn.
Alessandro Rossetto, on grammatical structures in Korea.
Patrizio D'Alessandro, on verbs in modern Korean.
Tonino Puglioni, on the thought of Hŏ Kyun.

Publication:

- Paolo Santangelo, "Matteo Ricci e l'introduzione della Scienza occidentale in Corea nei secoli XVII e XVIII", in Atti del Convegno Internazionale di studi ricciani (Macerata, 1984), pp. 157-176.

Rome

1984 was celebrated both in Italy and Korea for the centenary of diplomatic relations. On 27 June, official celebrations were performed in Rome, with a meeting of Korean and Italian foreign ministers. On 4-5 October, in Seoul, a Symposium was held at Han'guk University, with participation by academic and diplomatic authorities. There were speeches by Prof. Hŏ In, Paolo Santangelo, Han Hong-sun, Han Hyŏng-gon, Lionello Lanciotti, and other scholars.

Reports: Italy, Netherlands, Poland

At the Istituto per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente on 30 September 1984, a Conference on Toegye's thought (in the ambit of the seven seminars held in main European towns) was organized by the Toegye Studies Institute and the ISMEO, with introductory speeches by Prof. Lionello Lanclotti and Paolo Santangelo.

At ISMEO, Mrs. Pak Yoon-sil began teaching Korean language in the academic year 1984-85.

NETHERLANDS

Leiden

B. C. A. Walraven was awarded his doctoral degree cum Laude from Leiden University on 11 September 1985 for his thesis on myŕa (see below). He also travelled to an international conference on Korean literature held at Brigham Young University in Utah on 10-12 October 1985, where he read a paper, "The Role of the Mudang in the Development and Dissemination of Vernacular Literature".

Publications by B. C. A. Walraven:

- "Ch'onjamun-ŕro poa-on Han'guk kasa", Kugŕ kunmunhak, 93 (1984), 459-472.
- Myŕa: The Songs of Korean Shamanism (Leiden, 1985). 251 pp.

POLAND

Warsaw

A Polish-Korean Friendship Association was formed in the summer of 1985. Its activities should serve for a better understanding of Korea and her people. Since Poland has diplomatic relations with the DPRK only, the activity of the Association is limited to contacts with DPRK institutions and citizens. Dr. Halina Ogarek-Czoi is a member of the Council.

Dr. Ogarek-Czoi participated in the Eighth International Conference on the Toegye School of Neo-Confucianism at Tsukuba, Japan in August 1985, presenting a paper, "Yi Hwang's Views on Literature".

Two students from the Korean Section of the Far East Department, Oriental Institute, Warsaw University went to the DPRK in 1985 for 6 months language study.

Dr. Romuald Huszcza is concentrating on his habilitation thesis on the problems of co- and polysystemism in Far Eastern languages (Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and partly modern Chinese). The main task is describing classical Chinese loanwords within the four languages as a problem in linguistic structure. On 30 May 1985 he presented a paper (in Japanese), "Polysystemism and Co-systemism in

Reports: Poland, Sweden

Far Eastern languages as a Problem of Linguistic Structure"; an English version will be published in the Transactions of the 30th International Conference of Orientalists in Japan. He read his 1984 AKSE paper again in Japanese in July 1984 at the Seminar on Korean Linguistics which is held monthly at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (where Dr. Huszcza has been for two years' research) and has submitted it for publication in the U. S. A. In September he presented another paper to the Seminar: "The Thematic-Rhematic Structure of Sentences in Korean". He will return to Warsaw University in March 1986.

Publications by Halina Ogarek-Czoi:

- "Refleksja o literaturze w poczatkowym okresie rozwoju nowozytnej prozy koreanskiej" (Reflection on Literature in the Early Stage of Development of Modern Korean Prose), Przeglad Humanistyczny, 1 (1985).
- "The Korean Solar Myth and some Problems of its Transference to Japan" (in press).
- "The War of 1592 in Korean Literature" (in press).
- "Korean Revolutionary Opera" (in press).
- Korean Mythology (in press).

SWEDEN

Stockholm

In October 1982, the Korean Section of the University of Stockholm arranged a seminar on modern Korean literature with three guests invited from Korea [see Newsletter 6, p. 21]. As a sequel, the Korean Section in cooperation with Korean government authorities arranged a second seminar on the same topic on 24 October 1984. This time two well-known literary figures, Son Chang-sun and Hwang Tong-gyu, discussed "trends and tendencies in modern Korean literature" with about 60 participants of the seminar (including members of the Swedish Academy and the Nobel Prize Committee). The Korean Section intends to continue this tradition of Korean literary seminars for a broad academic audience.

On 20-25 May 1985 an exhibition on the Korean writing system was arranged at the University by the Korean Section in cooperation with the Korean Ministry of Culture and Information. The exhibition was filled out by additional material, especially old printed books, from Swedish official and private collections. The exhibition was opened by the ambassador of the Republic of Korea in Sweden, and after the opening ceremonies, Dr. Staffan Rosén delivered a lecture on the "Background and Structure of the Korean Writing System" to some 50 invited guests.

Since the winter semester 1983, the University of Stockholm has offered a 7-semester fixed intensive study program on the Far East.

The students have to choose one of the three major languages (Chinese, Japanese or Korean) as their "main language", and only after four semesters' study may they add a secondary language to their program. The program includes courses in Far Eastern history, politics and economy, some of which are common to all the students regardless of their choice of "main language", while others are specific to a certain country. During the seventh and last semester, the student is required to write a small thesis on a topic chosen in collaboration with the team of teachers. During the summer vacations the students will be given an opportunity to work or study for about two months in "their" Far Eastern country. The financing of travel expenses is taken care of by the University in cooperation with private companies and foundations. When the University offered twenty new places for a second intake of students in September 1985, over 800 applications were received. In view of the surprisingly large interest, the University doubled the number of available seats. Of the 40 new students, 10 have chosen Korea as their field of specialization.

Publications:

- Seung-bog Cho, "On the Idu", in the commemorative volume for Prof. W. Kotanski, Rocznik Orientalistyczny (Warsaw) (in press).
- Seung-bog Cho, "Chosen, Aya and Asa" (in Japanese), in the commemorative volume for Prof. Tsukishima Hiroshi (in press).
- Staffan Rosén, "An Investigation of the Korean Material in Poppe's Vergleichende Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen", Central Asiatic Journal (Wiesbaden) (in press).
- Staffan Rosén, "The Koryô Bronze Seals in the Collection of MFEA", Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities (Stockholm) (in press).

SWITZERLAND

Zürich

Dr. Martina Deuchler is about to finish a book manuscript tentatively entitled The Confucian Transformation of Korea: A Study on Ideology and Society. It deals with the transmission of Neo-Confucianism to Korea and its impact on Korean society. This impact is studied from various angles: ancestor worship, mourning customs, inheritance, marriage and family. An extensive introductory chapter explores the social traditions of the Koryô period. Dr. Deuchler will be on leave from the University of Zürich during the summer of 1986 to finish this work. She intends to spend some time in Korea. She also continues to be active in the International Conferences on the Study of Toeye's Philosophy [see Germany: Hamburg, above, p. 42].

U. S. S. R.

Most of the following information was kindly supplied by L. R. Konevich, updating his contribution to Newsletter 7, pp. 24-25.

Publications in 1983-85:

- Yu. M. Butin, Korea: from Chosôn up to Three States (2nd cent. B.C. to 4th cent. A.D.), ed. A. P. Derevyanko (Novosibirsk: Nauka, 1984). 235 pp.
- S. V. Volkov, The Early History of Buddhism in Korea (Sangha and State), ed. M. N. Pak (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). 152 pp.
- G. D. Tyagal, Formation of the Ideology of the National Liberation Movement in Korea, ed. M. I. Golman (Moscow: Nauka, 1983). 248 pp.
- A. A. Proshin and A. A. Timonin, US Neocolonialism and South Korea, ed. M. N. Pak (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). 190 pp.
- I. G. Loboda, Korean Mosaics, ed. V. D. Tikhomirov, Stories of Eastern Countries (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). 95 pp.
- Yu. V. Vanin, ed., For Peace in Korea: Memoirs and Articles (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). 193 pp.
- G. Rachkov, comp., Notes of Meritorious Deeds & Noble Hearts, trans. from Korean and Hamnun, preface by A. Troitsevich, commentary by D. Eliseev, L. Menshikov & G. Rachkov (Leningrad: Khudozhestvennaya literatura, 1985). 464 pp. Russian translation of pre-Modern (18th-19th cent.) Korean short stories: Inhyôn wangnu chôn, Ch'angson kamli-rok, and (from the 1725 Hamnun text) Kunmông.
- Li Dong Nye, A Silver Bell: Poetry, transl. A. Zhovtis (Minsk: Mastazka literatura, 1984). 55 pp.
- Kim So-wôl, "At Home and Away: Poetry", transl. G. Yaroslavcev, preface by L. Galkina, in Song of Freedom: Eastern Almanac, 12 (Moscow: Khudozhestvennaya literatura, 1984), pp. 6-27.
- V. N. Lee, "The Story of Ch'un Hyang in the Cultural Life of Koreans", in Literary Chef d'oeuvres of the Orient in Historical and Functional Aspects (Moscow: Nauka, 1985).

NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations

The editor has received a letter from Frank Joseph Shulman, the inveterate compiler of extremely useful bibliographies of doctoral dissertations, especially on Asian subjects. Not surprisingly, Prof. Shulman has found it difficult to get adequate information on dissertations in Europe on Korean subjects. He writes:

"While I am able to include coverage of European dissertation research about Korea in both my cumulative bibliography Doctoral Dissertations on Japan and on Korea, 1969-1979 and in my serial publication Doctoral Dissertations on Asia: an Annotated Bibliographical Journal of Current International Research (published annually by the Association for Asian Studies), my coverage is far from adequate or timely. For Soviet entries, I rely on the efforts of Patricia Polansky (University of Haifa Library) to cull entries from various published Soviet listings. Coverage of Polish and Czech theses is hit-or-miss since current national bibliographies of dissertation research completed in Poland and Czechoslovakia are erratic or difficult to obtain. Occasionally the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is able to provide me with a partial listing of pertinent Hungarian dissertation research about Asian (including Korean) subjects, but I have given up on covering theses elsewhere in eastern Europe and the Balkans, except for East Germany, which is covered comprehensively in a Jahresverzeichnis listing. I would always welcome up-to-date information from readers of the AKSE Newsletter, for pertinent doctoral-level research completed anywhere in Europe."

The Newsletter editor, of course, has a similar problem dislodging information from subscribers. But surely by now, a decade into AKSE's existence, we can manage to reliably inform the rest of the world of our doctoral research. Perhaps the best procedure is for subscribers to inform the Newsletter editor, which will both produce good material for the annual Newsletter and give Prof. Shulman information about our doctoral dissertations.

The editor has a copy of a paper prepared by Prof. Shulman which is available on request: "Bibliographical Controls for Completed Doctoral Dissertation Research in Asian Studies with Particular Focus on Historical Scholarship: Some Recent Accomplishments and Current Endeavors".

Prof. Shulman can be contacted direct at the East Asia Collection, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, U.S.A.

XXXII International Congress for Asian and North African Studies

The 32nd ICANAS Congress will be held in Hamburg from 25 to 30 August 1986. The Congress is organized around the following topics: Art and Archaeology, Buddhist Studies, Central and Inner Asia, Christian Orient, East Asia, Iranian Studies, Islamic Studies, Near East and North Africa, Semitic Studies and Ancient Near East, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Traditional Asian Medicine,

and Turcology.

Suggestions for panels or workshops, offers of papers, and requests for further information to: 32nd ICANAS, Congress Organisation, Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH, Postfach 30 24 80, D-2000 Hamburg 36, West Germany.

Social Science Research Council: Program of the Joint Committee on Korean Studies

The Joint Committee on Korean Studies is a body established by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council to promote the development of scholarly research on Korea in the humanities and the social sciences. At present, the program of the JCKS includes several components:

- doctoral dissertation fellowships for research in Korea
- postdoctoral research grants for individual research on Korea
- sponsorship of conferences, workshops, and planning seminars to launch interdisciplinary collaborative research projects

The fellowships and grants programs are open to American citizens and permanent residents, and to non-Americans affiliated with an American college or university. Proposals for interdisciplinary collaborative research activities are welcomed from scholars throughout the world [editorial emphasis]. For further information on the programs, write to Dr. Theodore C. Bestor, Korea Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10158, U. S. A.

The SSHC publishes an Annual Report and a quarterly newsletter, Items, which provide full information on the activities currently sponsored by the JCKS and the thirty or so other committees. The Annual Report and Items are available free of charge upon request to the Korea Program.

The Korean Culture and Arts Foundation

The KCAF has written to suggest applications from AKSE members for projects to which the KCAF can give its cooperation and financial support. Projects favoured for 1986 include:

- Translation of Korean literature into foreign languages and their publication by foreign publishers.
- Study in Korea in preparation for translating Korean literature.
- Publication of translated Korean literature in foreign newspapers or periodicals.

Applications from individuals are encouraged. Applications should include plans in detail, tentative budget, Curriculum Vitae, etc. Send correspondence to: Lee Moo-chul, Director General, 1st Promotion Bureau, The Korean Culture & Arts Foundation, 1-130 Tong-sung-Dong, Chongno-Gu, Seoul 110, Korea.

Information Request

Dr. B. C. A. Walraven is trying to locate a copy in Europe of the following book: Daniel L. Gifford, Everyday Life in Korea (New York: Fleming H. Revel, 1898). If anyone can help him, please contact him at the address inside the front cover of the Newsletter.

Mistaken Subscriber Department

Last year the editor reported no success in locating Dr. Yu No-hu and Ms. Yu No-mi (Newsletter 8, p. 47). This is once again the case, though an anonymous letter indicates that Dr. Yu "has been too busy recently with the West European Society of Korean Incunabulists, Lexicographers, Logomachists, Etymologists, Neomorphologists and Demonologists to pursue his vital research work on inland lacquer warships of the Koryŏ period".

Undeterred, your intrepid editor investigated every possible lead on the Yu family, including a hint in another anonymous letter that one "Dr. phil. et obsc. Yu Mong-ki", no doubt a close relative, "according to rumours is at the moment practising in the Black Forest". Since this person is not mistaid but merely misled, a separate section is necessary (see next).

New Horizons in Korean Studies

As is well known, AKSE aspires to the highest standards of scholarship and reports its results in the annual Newsletter. Nevertheless, the report initiated above will be continued here. The editor asked his anonymous source, who is presumed in some circles to conduct research on ancient Korean poems, the penetrating question, "practising what?". The ~~enthusiastic~~ illuminating response was as follows:

"Whatever my contribution to the final deciphering of the hyangga will be, it is all one further academic theft: all are not my own ideas, but rather stolen from someone else. In this case, however, there is no danger I might get caught: I've stolen it from a ghost, from my muse, and he is no other than Yu Mong-ki 柳夢基 (pen-name 夢基 柳能) (in 夢 reflecting the conditions of modern Seoul-like society; in 能 referring to the Korean ancestry, and also to the most frequent remark a Korean yangban had to learn by heart), born some time in 1944.

"Because of this muse, every acceptable idea is based on dreams but can also be easily changed in all kinds of directions according to where the wind blows from at the moment (very convenient). Dreams come at night, so I stay up late and wait. And you know [?] the waiting time is best spent drinking, so I sit at my desk and drink beer (and I like to write it 'bear' in order to evoke my muse as well as pleasant memories). Every now and then I wake up in the morning, head on my desk, and voilá - another message from my muse. It always happens that I write these messages down when unconscious, because of the Bear Bear (no: O. B. Bear was not my invention!).

"There is only one difficulty: my muse dictates in the writing

system the old Koreans used, none other than hyangch'al. There are two sides to it: 1) after a while I got accustomed to the writing system (and so I started working on the hyangga), and 2) it is always as cryptic as old Korean poetry. Now I asked my muse what Yu Mong-ki would be doing in the Black Forest, and the answer was (a little anachronistic):

木 → 來 明

"Of this there are a variety of readings:

1. 木 = namu, 'tree', here used as rebus-sign for nam, 'the other person'; the phrase could read: 'Someone is coming'. First, I thought I might have a visitor soon who would enlighten me. Nobody came, so I tried again -
2. 來 明 : 來 'to come', 明 'tomorrow'. Two interpretations: a) 'morning come', i.e. 'morning calm' (but the Korean-English genetic relationship is even less easy to prove than Korean-Altai), or b) semantically 來 明 = 'morning come' = 'morning calm' (well, not really much better, as I have to admit).
3. 木 = nam[u] = pun for 南 'south'. Interpretation: 'in the south the morning (= better future) is coming'. But, refuted because of touch of chauvinism.

"I think the best interpretation is the following, and to arrive at the solution, I simply read my Copenhagen paper again: frequency helps. [Ed. interpolation - note that Dr. Yu No-hu and Ms. Yu No-mi were present in Copenhagen; see Newsletter 6, p. 2.]

木	Low frequency	=	semantic
來	high frequency	=	} phonetic
明	"	=	

- a) 木 must be read semantically: 'tree'
- b) 來 must be read phonetically, thus indicating the final of namu/hangi in Middle Korean
- c) 來 must be read phonetically: 'lai'
- d) 明 must be read phonetically: 'ming'

"So: 'tree' + k + lai + ming. Sure - what else could Yu Mong-ki be practising?"

"My muse gave me another hint, in case I could not come up with the solution. I don't understand it yet, because it read:

門 巧 國

and I would expect a person's name and not a country, even more since I don't know a country of that name. It seems to read:

Ask 'skill'-country.

PUBLICATIONS INFORMATION

Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations

The following bibliography (mentioned briefly above on p. 50) includes an interdisciplinary, descriptively annotated, classified listing of doctoral level research, including entries for Europe: Frank Joseph Shullman, comp. and ed., Doctoral Dissertations on Japan and on Korea, 1969-1979: An Annotated Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages (Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press, 1982). 473 pp.

Korean and Korean-American Studies Bulletin

The Korean and Korean-American Studies Bulletin, edited by Hesusng Chun Koh, Human Relations Area Files (Yale University), is intended to be a national-level Korean studies newsletter. The editorial staff welcomes articles on the history and development of the field of Korean studies, as well as brief topically-oriented, review essays, analytical or annotated bibliographies; reviews of significant recent articles and books; biographical profiles of scholars in the field; information concerning archives, libraries, and museum collections; current research notes; notices of meetings and conferences; and other information useful to the development of Korean and Korean-American studies. The bulletin will be published three times a year. Volume 1, No. 1 (Fall 1984) is now available. Deadlines are March 15, July 15 and December 30. Subscriptions are \$8, individuals; \$15 institutions. Orders and contributions may be sent to INSTROROK, c/o Human Relations Area Files, 2054 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. [Since some of the purposes of this bulletin overlap those of the AKSE Newsletter, the editor has sent a set of Newsletters to Hesusng Chun Koh for information.]

Spring Wind - Buddhist Cultural Forum

This is an international Buddhist quarterly published in English by the Zen Buddhist Temple, 46 Gwynne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6K 2C3, Canada. The journal carries regular articles and news items on Korean Buddhism. An individual copy is (U.S.) \$4.50 and an annual subscription is \$15.00. We value personal accounts and first-hand experiences. We invite submissions of articles and news items and photos relating to Korean Buddhism. For further information, write to the above address.

REQUEST FOR NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

All members of AKSE and subscribers to the Newsletter are urged to submit material to the Newsletter editor for inclusion in Newsletter 10, which should appear at the end of 1986. Any information pertaining to academic Korean studies in Europe will be welcome, and submissions may be in English, German, or French. Worthwhile information includes, but is not limited to:

- New courses and changes in existing courses in any studies related to Korea.
- New research work relating to Korea and significant progress on work reported previously.
- Publications relating to Korea.
- Conferences, seminars, exhibitions, and similar events of interest to Koreanists in Europe.
- Short items on topics of interest which are not yet at the stage of publication but which might be of help to other members.
- Requests for information on Korean studies which other members might be able to provide.
- Changes of address of members and institutions.
- Material which should have been included in earlier Newsletters.
- Solicitations for scholarly contributions.

The final date for receiving materials to be included in Newsletter 10 is 1st August 1986.

All communications concerning the Newsletter should be addressed to:

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ENGLAND

COMMEMORATIVE POEM

Following the banquet at the 1984 AKSE Conference in Durham, England, François Martin unveiled a poem to commemorate the occasion. The Chinese text appears inside the back cover, and a translation is given below:

It is springtime, the capital of Han* is quiet;
On the pond's margins willow shadows hang in the wind.
From every direction scholars have assembled,
And, in bewildering numbers, they read their papers
in succession.
From eastern countries, too, guests have come.
I ask you: who, then, is missing?
Day after day, we discuss our great affairs -
Alas that in the end we will have to return.

F. MARTIN

* textual variant: 鄴 漳 (Durham)

春節韓都靜
池邊柳影吹
四方學者集
紛紛論相隨
東國亦來客
問君復缺誰
夫天談大事
可惜總須歸

如丹夫人