

Volume 8, Number 1, 2011

[Articles]

Foreign Language Education and Foreign Language Teaching Materials in Korea: The Chinese Language Primer Nogoldae (Lao Qida, "The Mr. Cathayan")

Pages: 1. 28

Kwang Chung

Abstract: The Nogeoldae (Lao Qita) was first published in late Koryeo, namely during the time of king Chungmok in order to help study the Han-er language, Yuan's official language. I have written this paper to investigate how the Nogeoldae, a very important resource for historical study of Chinese, was published, what the Nogeoldae dealt with, and for what purpose it was published.

Key Events in the Democratisation of Taiwan and South Korea: The Kaohsiung Incident and the Kwangju Uprising

Pages: 29. 56

J. Bruce Jacobs

Abstract: Korea and Taiwan, the two 'Third Wave' Democracies in Asia, both democratised in the late 1980s. During democratisation both had 'key events' at similar times, the Kaohsiung Incident of 10 December 1979 and the Kwangju Uprising of 18-27 May 1980. The citizens of Kwangju with local leadership faced a military government. National figures led the Kaohsiung Incident against a more stable civilian government.

Going South: Re-Orienting to Korean Studies from an Antipodean Perspective

Pages: 57. 76

Hyaeweol Choi

Abstract: This paper explores some strategic aspects of doing Korean Studies in Australia within the context of greater interdependence between Australia and the region of Asia and the Pacific. It 0(e)-3(rnm4Ta(m)-6(b)68()83(s:)-3(h)6(e)-3())(rea)o1(a)--3(a)-(d

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Pages: 139. 176

Gregory N. Evon

Aa•dæ&c V@ R^@| Öã^ (ÿ |@ã* ã ã &{ { []|^ |^~|^}&^ã ã S[|^æ æ ã ã { |^ã } scholarship on Korean history, and it now serves as something of a shorthand expression for progressive, reform-minded thought that took shape in the eighteenth century. But despite its importance in modern scholarship, until now it has not been translated into English at any length. Even for Korean scholars, it remains a difficult work. Written in classical Chinese, it is also long and complex, something evident even in modern Korean translations. Moreover, it is difficult to speak of a definitive text. This indicates a crucial aspect of the history of The Jehol Diary that is all too often overlooked, but is nonetheless essential to fully appreciating the work as well as the intellectual context in which it was written. Although it appears to have circulated in some form in manuscript, it was not printed or published for well over one century after it was written. This can be attributed partly to the ideas it contained, but it also reflects the history of elite attitudes towards the book that prevailed in Ô@• n. Choe-Wall's translation covers key chapters that effectively provide a summation of the work as a whole, thus suggesting why something that is now seen as so important could in fact exercise so little influence at the time. One key factor was the tension over how to conceptualise China. Although this is not always transparent in the Diary itself, it was, as I show, the crucial factor that paradoxically explains why the Diary was written and why it was not published. The other crucial factor was the large| à[\ & |ç |^ ã Ô@• }. V@ ã ç] ã @ ã |^&^} c^ ^æ• à^&{ ^ increasingly prominent, with Korean scholars, in particular, highlighting the mismatch between how Korea's technical mastery of printing is typically understood and presented to the outside world, on the one hand, and the actual influence that this technology had, on the other. The recent works of Yi and Kang on the book in

Australian National University Library. Users are relatively few and thus funds are limited. The survey helps us understand who is using these resources and, hopefully, will facilitate an increase in both the number of available databases and the number of users.