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**Korean Literature in English: A Critical Bibliography**

By Horace H. Underwood

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**INTRODUCTION**

Literature has been one of the last fields of Korean studies to be examined in English. Because of a felt importance of politics and economics in a developing nation, the social sciences came first. But as Korea has begun to enter the world community and the world community has found itself living in Korea, a greater interest has arisen in Korean art, music, and literature. The consideration shown to English-reading visitors in the National Museum in Seoul is one result of this interest; another is the remarkable outpouring, in the last seven years, of translations of Korean literature, an outpouring exceeding all the translation done in the preceding eighty-five years since the opening of the country.

One problem with this outpouring of material is that much of it, having had a very limited distribution, is simply unknown. In 1972-73 I held a grant from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, through Yonsei University, Seoul, to develop (from existing translations) syllabi in English for course segments on Korean literature. Thus I became familiar with what had been translated. In the spring of 1973, when I was on a panel at a meeting of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, I mentioned that I knew of some seventy books related to Korean literature in English—translations or critical studies. Someone said that they wished I would write down a list of those books. From that germ, though somewhat delayed, has come this work.

Though I have been connected with Korea all my life, I am by training a student of literature in English rather than a student of Korea. Thus my first concern is not how good a “translation”a piece of writing is, by whatever criteria, but rather how successful it is as a work of art in English. This point of view is central to the comments in the bibliography. While the ideal is a work that is both good translation and good English, I have forgiven the fault of freedom more easily than the fault of literalism or awkwardness. Thus I [page 67] recommend some works which are so free as to cease being trans­lations (eg. Joan Grigsby’s Orchid Door, no. 57). I might add that I think such a criterion is essential if translations of Korean works are to gain the international recognition that the country so deeply craves.

As for what is included, I have attempted to be comprehensive as to books but very selective as to periodical articles. Works in western languages other than English have been omitted; though there is a substantial body of work in French, and occasional items in German, Spanish, Russian, and others, I am not really familiar with them. In English only a very few items written by unpersons or published in unplaces have been advertently omitted. I do not wish to recite all my criteria, but some questions which had to be answered included: Where are the edges of “literature”? When is literature “not Korean”? When is an article “important,”? How I answered these and other questions can best be seen from the bibliography itself. For books, I have felt it better to list and explain than leave unlisted. If, however, anyone remains frustrated, particularly by the omission of most periodical articles, the various bibliographies listing works in English (nos. 42-49) will lead the reader to almost every article and translation in English.

In compiling this bibliography, I was helped considerably by the grant from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, which I have already mentioned, even though the grant was for another purpose and this is only a “by-product.” I was also helped by a mimeographed partial listing loaned me in 1972 by Mr. William Shaw, which he had obtained in a course in Korean literature at Harvard. I have taken that listings word for very little, but it was a substantial impetus which started me on my way. My wife Nancy did a vast amount of reading and screening for me. Mr. Yun Yong of the Yonsei Library acquisitions staff helped me get many books and much publication data. The substantial personal library [page 68] of my father, Dr. Horace G. Underwood, contained many of the rarer older books. I was given the free run of the Koreana Collection at the Yongsan (U.S. Army) Library, which helped greatly.

Books are still pouring out, only temporarily daunted by econo­mic pressures, and this bibliography, which runs through the end of 1976, will soon be out of date. Nor is it guaranteed complete; I have on file an unconfirmed rumor that a book of Korean fiction was published in Australia some years ago. But as a fairly thorough first listing I hope that it will help English-speaking people, casual readers as well as serious students, to become more familiar with Korean literature.

**I. GENERAL**

1.1. INTRODUCTIONS

1. UNESCO Korean Survey. Seoul: The Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1960. 936 pp.

An encyclopedic introduction to Korean studies, classified by scholarly disciplines; somewhat dated.’ Chapter 1, “Outline of Education, Science, and Culture” (sic!), includes literature (pp. 24-28), particularly an unusually large section on Korean literature in hanmun (Chinese). On the other hand, Chapter 9, “Literature,”is poorly organized and elementary; it tends to simply list important names and works.

2. Korea: Its Land, People, and Culture of All Ages. Seoul: Hakwon-sa, 1960. 718 pp. Revised edition, 1963. 739 pp.

Korea: Its People and Culture. Seoul: Hakwon-sa, 1974. 464 pp.

Like no. 1, this contains a detailed introduction to Korean literature. But the 40-page “Literature” chapter, though uneven (various contributors), does a better job than no. 1 in indicating what is im-portant and what trivial, and has much more detail. The 1963 revision just adds an index; the 1974 “new” book revises a few pages on post-war Korean literature, but is not noticeably improved.

3. Suh Doo Soo (So Tu-su). Korean Literary Reader, with a Short History [page 69] of Korean Literature. Seoul: Dong-A, 1965. 908 pp.

Primarily (800 pp.) Korean texts with notes in English for students of Korean. The 100-pp “history” only goes through 1945, but is good, discussing many of the works it mentions in some detail. A valuable appendix is Suh’s translation of the 1919 “Declaration of Indepen- dence.”

4. Korean Studies Today: Development and State of the Field. Seoul: In stitute of Asian Studies, Seoul National University, 1970. 350 pp.

Chapters on various aspects of Korean studies in the humanities and social sciences. The chapter on classical literature (pp. 111-135) is an excellent scholarly introduction; that on modern literature (pp. 137- 151) is good but not so tightly controlled. Neither chapter, however, is about the “state of” Korean studies; both rather are introductions to the subject-matter/content of their fields.

5. Skillend, W. E. “Korean Literature,”A Guide to Eastern Literatures, ed. David M. Lang (New York: Praeger, 1971), pp. 359-383,

A very good general introduction, valuable particularly for Skillend’s comments on fifteen major individual writers.

6. Henthorn, William E. A History of Korea. New York: The Free Press, 1971. 256 pp.

A history to 1900. Sections on “Belles-lettres” scattered in the chapters for each dynasty include a few translations of poems as well as the usual brief coverage of the period’s literature. The translations, though few, are very good.

7. Korea Past and Present. Seoul: Kwangmyong, 1972. 443 pp.

A beautifully produced government-supported publication introduc-ing all aspects of Korea. This book includes the usual short “In-troduction to Literature” (pp. 275-282), which is useful only for its good discussion of post-Korean War writing.

8. Joe, Wanne J. (Cho Wan- jai). Traditional Korea: A Cultural History. Seoul: Chung’ ang University Press, 1972. (A History of Korean Civi-lization, Vol. 1) 477 pp.

Includes discussion of the major poetic forms and writers of the early dynasties and of the separate periods of the Yi dynasty. Though the discussions are scattered in the book, Joe is admirably concise and gives good information on the most important writers and works.

9. Rutt, Richard, ed. James Scarth Gale and his History of the Korean [page 70] People. Seoul: Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, 1972. 396 pp.

A biography of Gale and an edited version of his history. Both the biography and the history contain many translations of Korean poetry, both sijo and poetry in Chinese. These are now primarily of historical interest, as Gale is very dated as a poet.

10. Literature. Seoul: Korean Overseas Information Service, 1973. (Korea Background Series) 105 pp.

A descriptive introduction to periods and genres, containing very few translations. Though not bad, this government publication is some-what nationalistic in tone — eg. all Chinese-language writing after the invention of hangul is excluded as “not Korean,” and the highest virtue in literature is to present the uniquely Korean. Nothing since 1945 is mentioned, perhaps wisely.

11. Lee Sang sup (Yi Sang-sop)- “An Historical Survey of Korean Literature,” Aspects of Korean Culture (Seoul: Soodo Women’s Teachers College Press, 1974), pp. 60-73.

Considering its brevity, a fairly good introduction, with a better sense of theme and literary analysis than most such introductions. Weak on modern literature. This is the only article related to literature in Aspects.

1.2. LONGER GUIDES

12. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su). Korean Literary History. American Council of Learned Societies, 1961. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 35) 144 pp. Typewritten, photoreproduced. An earlier version of his Topics and Themes (no. 13).

13. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su) Korean Literature: Topics and Themes. Tuscon, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1965. (Association for Asian Studies: Monographs and Papers No. 16). 141 pp.

This is a work of introduction and explanation, not translation; the previous title (no. 12) was more accurate. It contains little analysis or criticism in the Western sense; even “topics and themes” are treated minimally. Though Lee’s attitude to the received tradition is often rather uncritical, the book is nonetheless full of facts about periods, genres, dates, authors, and works. Good indices help to make this the most useful single reference book on Korean literature.

14. Zong In-sob (Chong In-sop). An Introduction to Korean Literature. [page 71] Seoul: Hyangnin-sa, 1970. 302 pp.

This is not a book-length coherent guide to literature, but a collection of Zong’s essays, mostly very introductory, and sometimes redundant. In a few, however, such as “The Appreciation of Korean Poetry,” he gets away from summaries to valuable comment on, in this case, theme and allusion.

15. Survey of Korean Arts: Literature. Seoul: National Academy of Arts, 1970. 206 pp., plus separately issued “Index.”

Articles by major Korean writers — eg, by Sd Chong-ju on “Modern Korean Poetry.” The eight articles cover major topics in Korean literature from its beginnings to the modern era. The book is none-theless mostly disappointing, not only because the articles tend to survey and list titles without critical comment, but because they are in “Konglish,” absolutely unchecked by a native speaker.

1.3. SPECIALIZED STUDIES

See the listed bibliographies, particularly the Korea Journal Index (no. 45) for more specialized critical studies.

16. Solberg, S.E. “Moulder and Moulded: Some Extra-literary Forces in Korean Literature, an Observation,” Korean Affairs (Seoul: Council on Korean Affairs), 2:1 (Winter, 1963), 61-83.

An outstanding article tracing direct ana indirect censorship in Korea and its effects on the literature from pre-Yi to post-Korean War Korea. In addition, it contains excellent translation of many poems, particularly Japanese-occupation era resistance poems.

17. Chang Tok-soon, Richard Rutt, Yoh Suk-kee, Kim Chin-man. Humour in Korean Literature. Seoul: International Cultural Foundation, 1970. (Korean Culture Series, No. 1) 183 pp.

Four critical articles on humor printed in English (to p. 87) and Korean; good articles, but a very slim book. See Rutt (no. 62).

18. Humour in Literature: East and West: Proceedings, XXXVII Inter national P.E.N. Congress, June 28 — July 3, 1970. Seoul: The Korean Centre, International P.E.N., 1970. 804 pp.

Printed in English, French, and Korean; really three books glued to- gether. Contains some speeches on humor as manifested in Korean and East Asian literature, but nothing that isn’t said better elsewhere, eg. in no. 17.

[page 72]

19. Proceedings from the International Comparative Literature Conference Held on 18-24 July 1971 at Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, ed. Yen Yuan-Shu. Taipei: Tamkang Review 2:2 - 3:1 (October, 1971 - April, 1972), 523 pp.

Several papers on classical Korean literature were presented at the conference and are printed here; they have been reprinted in the Korea Journal, 12:1 (January, 1972). The articles emphasize the re-lationship of Korean and Chinese literature, frequently overlooked these days.

20. Rutt, Richard, “The Dual Cultural Background of Korean Literature,” Asian Pacific Quarterly, 5:3 (Winter, 1973), 38-47.

Another useful balance to the current nationalistic emphasis only on literature written in Korean, the article insists on the necessity of knowing both the Chinese and Korean-language literary traditions. Contains a number of good poetry translations.

21. Upper-class Culture in Yt-dynasty Korea. Seoul: International Cultural Foundation, 1973. (Korean Culture Series 2). 190 pp.

Most of of the articles in this collection are sociologically oriented, but the book contains a good introduction to and translation of Pak Chi- won,s Yangban-chon. The book is half English, half Korean.

22. Lee, Peter H., ed. The Traditional Culture and Society of Korea: Art and Literature. Honolulu: The Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii, 1975. (Papers of the International Conference on Traditional Korean Culture and Society; Occasional Papers of The Center for Korean Studies, No. 4). 90 pp.

The books title may mislead — this is not a general reference or introduction. It is three scholarly papers, only one on literature (see - no. 75). ;

23. Jeon Kyu tae (Chon Kyu-t’ae). Korean Heritage. Seoul: Jeong Eum Sa, 1975. 170 pp.

About one-fourth of these thirty-nine articles are on literature. Though the articles were originally newspaper columns in The Korean Herald, Dr. Jeon is a well-known professor of Korean literature. His articles, despite some awkward English, are interesting as a measure of what Korean scholars think of their own literature.

24. Song Yo-in. Translation: Theory and Practice. Seoul: Dongguk University Press, 1975. 120 pp.

[page 73] A scholarly linguistic study (a revised doctoral dissertation) that uses the Korean-English translation case as the basis for its theoretical discussion. Though the “theory” is heavy going, the “practice” sections help put all the translations in this critical bibliography in perspective.

25. The Committee for the Compilation of the History of Korean Women. Women of Korea: A History from Ancient Times to 1945. trans. Kim Yung-Chung. Seoul: Ewha Womans University Press, 1976. 327 pp.

“Writers and Poets” (pp. 162-175) is the discussion of the significance of woman writers in the classical literature, particularly Hwang Chini, Ho Nansorhon, and the anonymous kisaengs. Interesting and convi-cing.

1.4. ANTHOLOGIES

See also “anthologies” under the more specialized sections: Poetry in Chinese, Sijo, Folk Tales, Modern Poetry, Modern Fiction, Modern Drama.

26. Hyun, Peter (Hyon Ung), trans. Voices of the Dawn: A Selection of Korean Poetry from the Sixth Century to the Present Day. London: John Murray, 1960. 128 pp.

The first good collection of Korean poetry in English, this book is still valuable because it includes Korean poetry written in Chinese. Though the selection is slim — 70 poems by 55 poets — the translations are generally very good.

27. Ha Tae Hung. Korean Cultural Reader. Seoul: Korean National Com mission for Unesco, 1962, 179 pp.

*— — — — —* Guide to Korean Culture. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1968.400 pp,

Compendiums of unimproved but mercifully brief selections from the volumes of Ha’s “Korean Culture Series” (poetry, tales, proverbs, etc.), with an added chapter of “Opera Choon-hyang.” The later version simply has longer selections from a greater number of volumes.

28. Zong In-sob (Chong In-sop), trans. A Pageant of Korean Poetry. Seoul: Hyangnin-sa, 1963. 285 pp.

Not very good poetry; Zong does better on prose. He also spreads him-self thin; 221 named poets are translated.

29. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su), trans. Anthology of Korean Poetry: From the Earliest Era to the Present. New York: John Day, 1964. 196 pp.

*— — — — —* Poems from Korea: A Historical Anthology. Honolulu: Uni-versity Press of Hawaii, 1974. 196 pp.

[page 74] The 1974 book is the 1964 book with only minor revisions. Much of the first Anthology had been published earlier in many articles in a dozen different Western journals. This book remains the best published col-lection in English over the entire range of Korean poetry. If a bit over- literal at times, it is always competent.

30. Solberg, S.E., trans., “Korean Literature Issue,”Literature East and West, 14:3 (September, 1970), 309-461.

Excellent; far too brief. Contains selections from classical and modern literature, and some criticism. This is the only balanced introductory collection of all Korean literature, well worth acquiring.

31. Asian PEN Anthology, ed. F. Sional Jose. New York: Taplinger; Manila: Solidaridad, 1966. 358 pp.

This promising- looking title in fact only contains two poems and one story from Korea, an under-representation which makes the book not worth the effort of finding.

32. The Mentor Book of Modern Asian Literature: From the Kyber Pass to Fuji. ed. Dorothy Blair Shimer. New York: New American Library, 1969. 447 pp.

Though Korea is represented as adequately as other countries (2 short stories, 15 poems), anthologies such as this and no. 31 cover so much territory that they seldom offer anything significant on any one country.

33. Asian and Pacific Short Stories. Seoul: The Cultural and Social Centre for the Asian and Pacific Region; Rutland, Vt. and Tokyo, Japan: Charles E. Tuttle, 1974. 307 pp.

18 stories from 9 countries. The two from Korea are good, but published earlier elsewhere.

34. Asian Literature: Short Stories and Plays. Seoul: International P.E.N., Asian Writers’ Translation Bureau, 1973. 311 pp.

35. Asian Literature: Poetry, Short Stories, and Essays. Seoul: International P.E.N., Asian Writers Translation Bureau, 1975. 289 pp.

Though countries from Turkey to Japan are represented, the first volume includes six stories from Korea, about one-fourth of the book. In the second volume about one-third of the book is from Korea — thirteen poems and five stories. Both volumes are well-published and, despite the variety of translators, well-translated. The stories and poems are indexed in nos. 46 and 47 .

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1.5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1.5. 1. Of Works in Korean

36. Trollope, Mark Napier. “Corean Books and their Authors,” Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 31 (1932) , 1-104 .

Primarily an attempt to deal with the mass of Korean books in Chinese. Trollope discusses many of the important classical works. Sixty pages of historical description, a list of many Korean books, and an index.

37. Han’guk-ui Myongjo (Great Books of Korea). Seoul: Hyeon Am, 1969. 1368 pp.

A huge book in Korean with a slim English summary at the “back”(front, Western style), double paginated pp. 1368-49 (sic) or 5-24. Brief descriptions of 100 significant books written in Korea, from the seventh century to the Second World War. Reflects much more recent scholarship than no. 36, but much less detail.

38. Korean Studies Guide. ed. Richard Marcus. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1954. 220 pp.

The “Literature” section is useful for its descriptive bibliography of modern books in Korean on aspects of Korean literature. The latest entry, however, was published in 1950.

39. Bibliography of Korean Studies: A Bibliographical. Gude to Korean Publications on Korean Studies Appearing from 1945 to 1958. Seoul: Asiatic Research Center, Korea University, 1961. 410 pp.

Bibliography of Korean Studies, Vol. II: A Bibliographical Guide to Korean Publications on Korean Studies Appearing from 1959 to 1962. Seoul: Asiatic Research Center, Korea University, 1965. 432 pp.

Descriptive bibliographies in English on works in Korean. “Language and Literature” ,is pp. 155-229 in vol. 1 (56 books, 155 articles), pp. 181-255 in vol. 2 (42 books, 115 articles). A tremendous and valuable job of work.

40. Skillend, W.E. Kodae Sosol: A Survey of Korean Traditional Style Popular Novels. London: University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, 1968. 268 pp.

A research tool, listing and describing all old Korean “novels”(531 of them, some known by title only) and their extant texts. It is an excel- [page 76] lent and massive job of scholarship. The book was reprinted in 1972 by Seoul National University.

41. Synopses of Korean Novels: Reader’s Guide to Korean Literature. Seoul Korean National Commission for Unesco, n.d. [1972]. 100 pp.

Two more introductory articles on the classical and modern “novel,” meaning any work of fiction. The bulk of the book consists of brief plot summaries of 40 classical and 39 modern stories. The book is most useful in summarizing minor works that have not been translated and are often mentioned only by title in other discussions.

1.5 2. Bibliography of Works in English

42. Underwood, Horace H. “Occidental Literature on Korea: A Partial Bib liography,” Transactions of the Korea Branch Of the Royal Asiatic Society, 20 (1931), 1-185 plus index.

*— — — — —.* Partial Bibliography of Occidental Works on Korea, with a Paper on Occidental Literature on Korea. Seoul: Literary Department, Chosen Christian College, 1931. 185 pp. plus index.

This listing constitutes the entire issue of the Transactions, and is a noble attempt by my grandfather to list every book and article on every subject concerning Korea in every Western language. 2882 entries; one section on literature. A partial updating of this bibliography by G. Gompertz in the Transactions, 40 (1963), unfortunately includes no literature.

43. Elrod, J. McRae. An Index to English Language Periodical Literature Published in Korea, 1890-1940. Seoul: Korean National Assembly Library, 1965. 221 pp.

Indexes several magazines of literary interest including Korea Review, Korea Magazine, Korea Repository, and the RAS Transactions. The index is quite complete and organized to be useful (Elrod is a librarian). The book makes research in these early periodicals possible, and they contain a fair amount of early translation.

43a. An Index to English Periodical Literature Published in Korea, 1945-66. Seoul: The Korea Research Center, 1967. Mimeographed, 153 pp.

Though this indexes only a limited number of periodicals, far fewer than no. 43, it is useful in its period. See “Literature”and cross- references thereof.

44. Wood, Robert S. “Korean Literature: A Comprehensive Bibliography in English,” Korea Journal, 8:3 (March, 1968), 30-34.

[page 77] Wood’s listing is particularly valuable in including all the introductory articles published in the 1950’s and 1960’s in such periodicals as Koreana Quarterly and Korean Affairs. He is least “comprehensive” on his listing of books and pre-Korean war materials.

45. Index: Korea Journal, September, 1961—August, 1971. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1971. 27 pp.

This separately issued index to articles, translations, reviews, etc. in the Korea Journal is also found in Korea Journal, 11:9 (September, 1971). Subsequent annual indexes are in:

12:9 (September, 1972)

13:10 (October, 1973)

14:9 (September, 1974)

15:12 (December, 1975)

16:12 (December, 1976)

These “indexes “ are actually subject-classified listings with few divisions and no real index (eg, of titles). They indicate book reviews, and under literature they subclassify poems, sijos, stories, essays, and critical essays. It is particularly difficult to find the critical essays on a given subject or person. But considering the importance of the Korea Journal, it is far better than no index at all.

46. Underwood, Horace H., and Norman Thorpe, compilers. “Modern Korean Fiction in English: A List, “Korea Journal, 15:9 (September, 1975), 53-68.

An attempt to list every publication of every translation into English of any work of modern Korean fiction. No evaluation, but it shows you where to find more of an author you like.

47. P.E. News. Seoul: Korean Centre, International P.E.N. 1:1 (Winter, 1975), 83-120; 2:2 (Summer, 1976), 80-131; 2:3 (Autumn, 1976), 69-121.

Bibliographies for a Korean audience of English translations of short stories and poetry. 2:2 and 2:3 are a listing of almost all publications of modern Korean poems translated into English, listed with the Korean original titles as well, but unfortunately with only Chinese characters for the poets’ names. It is nonetheless a trememdously valuable list. 1:1 is a similarly rearranged reprint of no. 46.

48. Bibliography of Asian Studies. Association for Asian Studies (USA) Annual.

This annual bibliography, a basic tool in East Asian studies, includes literature. The listing is usually accurate but very seldom complete. [page 78] Before 1970 it was the annual “Bibliography” issue of the Journal of Asian Studies. Before 1956 the JAS was the Far Eastern Quarterly, but before 1956 there was little literature work in English to list.

49. MLA Bibliography. New York: Modern Language Association. Annual,

Before 1969, it was the PMLA (sic) annual “Bibliography”issue. Asian literature was first included in the bibliography for 1967 (published 1968). Like no, 48, the listing is usually accurate but seldom complete. It is most useful—and most complete—for things published outside Korea.

1.6 PERIODICALS

50. The Korea Magazine. Seoul: 1917-1919. Monthly.

Contains many interesting early translations of Korean literature, in-cluding James. S. Gale’s version of Ch’un-Hyang (no. 81), quite a bit on Yi Kyu-bo, etc. Most of the work, though not signed, was done by Gale. The prose is not as dated as the verse. Korea Magazine is indexed in no. 43.

51. The Korea Times. Seoul: Hanguk Ilbo, Nov. 1, 1950—. Daily.

For several years, the best source of the best translations of modern Korean short stories. From 1969 to 1974, the Sunday and holiday is-sues frequently carried book reviews, critical articles, poems, and particularly stories. Unfortunately, no index exists. A “Writers’ Series” of very short introductory pieces appeared in 1969-71. Since a change of editorship in about 1974, only two or three stories a year have appeared.

52. Korea Journal. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, August, 1961. Monthly.

An indispensible source for translations, biographical articles on Korean writers, and some critical articles on aspects of Korean literature and culture. Its emphasis is on modern literature. See also the Index: Korea Journal (no. 45).

53. The Korean P.E.N. Seoul: Korean Centre, International P.E.N., 1964- 1973. Irregular; seven issues.

A vehicle solely for translations of modern Korean literature. The quality was generally not very impressive — the works chosen are not the best, nor are the resulting translations excellent. The final issue was good, but consisted of reprinted stories and one good article (no. 158).

[page 79]

54. Journal of Korean Studies. Seattle: University of Washington. Two issues 1:1 (July-December, 1969); 1:2 (January-June, 1971).

A valiant but short-lived idea. Composed of what appear to be graduate student papers, it covered all fields, though primarily the social studies. Both issues included translations by David Mesler of Korean stories.

55. Asian Pacific Quarterly of Cultural and Social Affairs (The ASPAC Quarterly). Seoul: Cultural and Social Centre for the Asian and Pacific Region, 1969—. Quarterly.

From the magazine’s founding, there has been at least one article per issue on Korean topics, very frequently on some aspect of literature. The articles that appear tend to be well-researched and valuable con-tributions (see nos. 20, 92, 145).

56. Korean Studies Forum: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Korea. Seoul: The Korean- American Educational Commission (Fulbright); Pittsburgh: University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 1976 —. Semiannual (projected).

A promising new journal whose sponsorship by Fulbright may help it endure more than the all-too-frequent two issues. Furthermore, it could have some good articles on literature (see no. 68). ..

**II. TRADITIONAL**

2.1. POETR Y IN CHINESE

See also the appropriate section of Hyun’s anthology (no. and the literary criticism in nos. 13 and 19.

57. Grigsby, Joan S., adapter. The Orchid Door: Ancient Korean Poems. Kobe, Japan: Thompson, 1935; New York: Paragon Reprint, 1970. 105 pp.

Versions of many seldom-translated Korean poems, mostly from hanmun (Chinese). Grigsby calls herself an adapter rather than a translator; she produces verse paraphrases of other people’s translations. But she is a skilled poet, and good English poetry, however distant it may be from an original, often results.

58. Rutt, Richard, “Hanmun —Korean Literature in Chinese,”Korea Journal, 13:3 (March, 1973), 30-36.

[page 80] A preliminary study with some good translations that begins to indicate the treasures that might be available, still untranslated, in hanmun.

59. Rutt, Richard, trans., “Traditional Korean Poetry Criticism: Fifty Sihwa,” Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 42(1972), 105-143.

Fascinating because it shows the traditional criteria for evaluating poetry and the relationship of Korean hanmun poetry to the mainland Chinese literary tradition.

60. Yi Kyu-bo, “The Lay of King Tong-myong,” trans. Richard Rutt, Korea Journal 13:7 (July, 1973), 48-54.

A complete translation of a 14th-century epic poem which is important both for its author and for the place of its story in Korean culture.

61. Ha Tae-hung. The Life of a Rainhat Poet: A Drama. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1969. (Korean Culture Series, Vol. 9). 158 pp.

A dramatization of what the life of Kim Sakkat, the wandering 19th- century “rainhat poet,” might have been, with translations of some of his poems worked in. It is hard to tell which are his and which are Ha s. The effort of separating them is unrewarding.

62. Rutt, Richard, “Kim Sakkat, the Popular Humourist,” Humour in Korean Literature (Seoul: International Cultural Foundation, 1970; no. 17), pp. 29-48.

This descriptive introduction contains the best collection of Sakkat translations in English. It is a reworking of an article that appeared in the RAS Transactions, (1964), 56-87.

2.2. POETRY IN KOREAN

See also the appropriate sections in anthologies no. 26, 28, 29, and 30, and the literary criticism in nos. 13, 14, and 15.

63. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su). Studies in the Saenaennorae: Old Korean Poetry. Rome: Instituto Italiano per il medio ed estremo oriente, 1959. (Serie Orientale Roma 22). 212 pp.

In English. A published doctoral dissertation. Detailed explanation and translation of all of the 25 extant “old” (pre-Koryo) Korean- language poems; the translations reappear later in no. 29.

64. Hoyt, James, trans. Songs of the Dragons Flying to Heaven: A Korean Epic. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco and the Royal [page 81] Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, 1971. 186 pp.

This work, the Yongbi Och’on-ga, was produced on order of King Sejong about 1445 to demonstrate that the newly-devised hangul script could be used for literary purposes. It is very interesting, but not very good literature. Hoyt s excellent introduction, like his disser-tation (no. 66), discusses the history of hangul and hangul literature in the period.

65. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su). Songs of Flying Dragons: A Critical Reading. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975. (Harvard-Yen- ching Institute Monograph Series, Vol. 22). 314 pp.

A scholarly work. Lee’s 140-pp introduction discusses the work’s his-torical background, Neo-Confucian philosophy, and literary devices. As for the actual translation, no. 64 seems the better, but Lee’s apparatus — notes, references, explanations — are far more detailed and ambitious.

66. Hoyt, James, “Korean Literature: the Rise of the Vernacular, 1443-1592.” Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, 1962. 263 pp.

Discusses the historical development of the vernacular in poetry after the invention of hangul script, and the thematic concerns of this literature.

67. Lee, Sang Ran Helen. “The Problem of Permanence and Impermanence as reflected in the concepts of Man and Nature in the poetry of William Wordsworth and Chong Ch’ol.” Unpublished Ph.D. disser tation, Indiana University, 1974. Abstracted in DAI 35:12 (June, 1975), 7870A.

A comparative-literature study of views of nature, which Lee says indicate the Korean’s direct, non-symbolic, non-reflective, non-supernatural appreciation of the natural world. No new translation of Chong Ch’ol is included.

68. McCann, David R., “Weighing the Balance: Form and Content in the Korean Kasa,” Korean Studies Forum, no. 1 (Autumn-Winter 1976/77), 19-31.

In discussing the tension between the kasa’s poetic form and the narrative flow of language, McCann analyzes several samples of kasa, including an excellent new translation of Chong Ch’ol’s “Song of Longing.” A very interesting academic article.

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2.2. 1. Sijo

See also the sections of sijo in anthologies no. 26, 28, 29, 30, 129, 131, 132, frequent sijo in the Korea Journal (no. 52 , indexed in no. 45), and the literary criticism in nos. 13 and 15.

69. Pyun, Y.T. (Pyon Yong-t’ae), trans. Songs from Korea. Seoul: n. pub., 193b. Mimeographed, 107 pp. Seoul: International Cultural Associ-ation of Korea, 1948. 112 pp.

Translations of sijo (102 of them) and of Pyun’s own poetry (pp. 45-82). The translations are marred by sticky sentimentality and a rhyme-scheme that now seems like doggerel. Some of the sijo trans-lations reappeared in no. 129.

70. Ha Tae Hung, trans. Poetry and Music of the Classic Age. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1958, 1960. (Korean Culture Series, Vol. 4). 79 pp.

Only sijo are translated. Badly done in rhymed “Konglish,” influenced by the worst tradition of elevated diction.

71. Rutt, Richard, trans., “An Introduction to the Sijo — A Form of Short Korean Poem,”Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 34 (1958), 1-88.

This “article”is the whole issue; the translations are early versions of many which appear in Rutt’s Bamboo Grove (no. 73). Appropriately for an “early work,” the results are not quite as satisfactory.

72. Pai, Inez Kong, trans. The Ever White Mountain: Korean Lyrics in the Classical Sijo Form. Tokyo: John Weatherhill, 1965. 175 pp.

Very good. Pai seems particularly superior in translating the women poets. For many years this was the best collection of sijo.

73. Rutt, Richard, trans. The Bamboo Grove: An Introduction to Sijo. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. 177 pp.

The best book of sijo; the best book of Korean literature in English ever published. Indispensible, beautiful to look at and read. Its arrangement by subject is its only defect; the quality of its translations is its greatest virtue.

74. Chang Tok-sun, “Exceptional Poems on Non-poetic Themes,” Korea Journal 13:3 (March, 1973), 24-29.

Contains sasol sijo (an expanded sijo form), the only substantial set of good translations of sasol sijo outside no. 73.

[page 83]

75. Chong Pyong-uk, “A Study of Korean Sijo Vocabulary: Toward A Study of Korean Poetic Diction, “The Traditional Culture and Society of Korea: Art and Literature (Honolulu: The Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii, 1975; no. 22), pp. 33-66.

A scholarly study that attempts to use word-frequency count to es-tablish whether sijo are more influenced by native Korean or borrowed Chinese thought patterns. An impressive tentative study, but the con-clusions are debatable.

2.3. TRADITIONAL PROSE

See also the literary criticism in nos. 13, 14, 15.

76. Samguk Yusa: Legends and History of the Threee Kingdoms of Ancient Korea, comp. Ilyon (1206-1289). trans. Ha Tae-Hung and Grafton K. Mintz. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1972. 456 pp.

An ambitious attempt at translating this Koryo-dynasty compilation, the major cultural record of the Three Kingdoms period. The trans-lation is better than most of Ha’s work in its English mechanics because of the editing of Mintz, but it is still without life, and hard to tell what was in the original document and what is Ha’s gloss. Some of the literary tales in the Samguk Yusa are also in no. 110.

77. Lee Jeong Ho (Yi Chong-ho). Hunmin Chongum: Haesol Yokju; “Right Sounds to Educate the People”: Explanation and Translation. Seoul: Han’guk Tosogwanhak Yonguhoe: The Korean Library Science Re-search Institute, 1972. Separately paginated sections, about 200 pp total.

English and Korean translation with facsimile-reprint of the the Chinese-script original of the document that proclaimed hangul in 1446. The translation is very good; the work is a fascinating revelation of linguistic sophistication combined with Chinese elemental moral philosophy.

78. Ch’oe Pus Diary: A Record of Drifting A cross the Sea. trans. John Meskill. Tuscon: University of Arizona Press, 1965. (Association for Asian Studies: Monographs and Papers No. 17). 177 pp.

Interesting semi-literature. Written at the kings command in 1488 after Ch’oe Pu’s return to Korea, this book, the P’yohaerok (“Record of Drifting...”),records his journey and observations in Ming China.

79. Ho Kyun, “The Tale of Hong Kil-tong,” trans. Marshall Pihl, Korea Journal, 8:7 (July, 1968), 4-17.

[page 84] The only unabridged translation of this important early classical “novel.”Pihl writes excellent prose. See also no. 30 for an abridged translation.

80. Kim Man-Choong (Kim Man-jung). The Cloud Dream of the Nine: A Korean Novel: A Story of the Times of the Tangs of China about 840 A.D. trans. James S. Gale. London: Daniel O’Connor; Boston: Small Maynard, 1922. 307 pp.

A good early translation, somewhat wordy and only slightly Bowdleriz-ed, of the Kuunmong, the best classical Korean novel.

81. Kim Man-jung. A Nine Cloud Dream, trans. Richard Rutt. In Virtuous Women: Three Masterpieces of Traditional Korean Fiction. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1974, pp. 1-177.

This very excellent complete translation improves considerably on Gale (no. 80), and is essential reading in Korean literature.

82. The True History of Queen Inhyon, trans. Kim Chong-un. In Virtuous Women: Three Masterpieces of Traditional Korean Fiction. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1974, pp. 179-233.

This work, the Inhyon Wanghu Chon, is strictly speaking history, but written with a sense of literary style. In Korean it is considered “palace literature” and is widely known as an important piece of classical prose. The translation is quite polished.

83. Kim won. “ Footprints of the Wildgoose: Horak Hongjo or Hodong sorakki,” trans. Richard Rutt, Minjok Munhwa Nonch’ong: Nosan Yi Unsang paksa kohui kinyom nonmun-jip (Essays on National Culture: Essays for the occasion of the seventieth brithday of Nosan, Dr. Yi Unsang). Seoul: Samjung-dang, 1973, pp. 671-707.

Also published in: Korea Journal (May and June, 1974), 14:5, 44-61; 14:6,41-49.

Rutt has taken an unpublished translation by James Gale and sub-stantially retranslated it. The work is a literary travel diary through the Diamond Mountains and elsewhere, written by a young woman in the early nineteenth century. The poems she interpolates into her diary are the most famous part of it.

2.3. 1. Ch’unhyang.

A version of Ch’unhyang is also in the folktale collections nos. 94, 97, 105 and many others.

84. Gale, James S., trans., “Choon Yang, The Korea Magazine (Seoul), [page 85] 1:9 through 2:7 (September, 1917-July, 1918).

The Ch ‘unhyang-jdn, or the Tale of Ch’unhyang, is the best-known story in all Korean literature. It exists in many different Korean “originals,” as discussed in Kodae Sosol (no. 40), pp. 220-229, and most English versions have been “retellings” as well. A form of the Ch’unhyang story is in some of the earliest folk-tale collections listed in this bibliography. Gale’s version, the first full-length Ch’ unhyang text, has more fidelity to an original than any version since published except Rutt’s (no. 90), but given the multiplicity of originals, some might claim that such fidelity is not worth much. Gale’s prose, how-ever, is still very readable.

85. Urquhart, Edward J. The Fragrance of Spring. Seoul: Sijo-sa, 1929. 136 p.p.

Avowedly a retelling of the Ch’unhyang story rather than a translation, the book is in verse (rhymed couplets, anapestic tetrameter). An archaic “elevated” diction is used and all earthy elements are ex-purgated, The book is now of historical interest only.

86. Chun-hiang: Opera. English version by Iwao Matsuhara. Tokyo: n.p., 1947. 215 pp.

English and Japanese versions of the libretto parallel in the music. All the major scenes are included. Ch ‘unhyang was meant to be sung anyway, but I have no idea if it’s good music.

87. Sim Chai Hong. The Waiting Wife. Seoul, 1950. 251 pp.

— — — — —. Fragrance of Spring: The Story of Choon Hyang. Seoul: The Korean Republic, 1956. 232 pp.

— — — — —. Fragrance of Spring. Seoul: International Publicity League of Korea, n.d. 1962, 1963. 251 pp.

— — — — —. Fragrance of Spring: The Story of Choon Hyang. Seoul: Po Chin Chai, 1970. 232 pp.

Each time the identical text has been reprinted with no reference to previous publication. 1962 uses the plates of 1950; 1970 uses the plates of 1956. We are due for another “new” edition any time now. The 1956 version says, “American edition by Taplinger Publishing Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.,” but I have never seen it. Sim’s version is also not a translation but a much-expanded reformulation. However, the English is readable, and if you don’t care about fidelity to any original, it is enjoyable.

88. Quiery, William H. Chun-hyang Song. Seoul: Sogang College, 1965. 95 pp.

[page 86] An adaptation of Ch’unhyang for a Broadway-type musical, which comes off surprisingly well.

89. Chin In-sook, trans. A Classical Novel Ch’un-hyang. Seoul: Korea Centre, International P.E.N., 1970. 171 pp.

Another “telling.”The sentences are often clumsy and the proof-reading was much too hasty and careless.

90. Rutt, Richard, trans. The Song of a Faithful Wife, Ch’un-hyang. In Virtuous Women: Three Masterpieces Of Traditional Korean Fiction. Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1974, pp. 235-333.

This outstanding tranlation is the first version since Gale’s (no. 84) to be a translation of a specific text (a storyteller/singer’s chapbook) rather than a general retelling. It is easily the translation of choice for Ch’unhyang.

2.3. 2 . Sim Ch’ong

A version of Sim Ch’ong is also in the folktale collections nos. 94, 97, 102 and many others.

91. Taylor, Charles M., trans. Winning Buddha’s Smile: A Korean Legend. Boston: Gorham Press, 1919. 153 pp.

The Sim Ch’ong story, put into French by a Korean (Hong-Tjong-ou, Le Bois Sec Refleuri, Paris, 1895) then “translated” into English. Terrible romanization (eg. Tchyeng Tjyen).

92. Pihl, Marshall R., “A Legend Becomes a Story,”Asian Pacific Quarterly, 4:1 (Summer, 1972), 18-26.

This is not a translation or a complete version of Sim Ch’ong, but it includes a summary and traces the story’s development from older myths to the full p ‘ansori version.

93. Pihl, Marshall R. “The Tale of Sim Ch’ong:A Korean Oral Narrative.” Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1974. 391 pp.

Says Pihl, “An annotated translation... with a lengthy introduction which surveys the historical development of the genre ana its practi-tioners” Pihl’s translations tend to be excellent.

2.4. FOLKLORE

2.4. 1 . General Folktale Collections

94. Allen, Horace N. Korean Tales: Being a Collection of Stories translated [page 87] from the Korean Folk Lore. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1889. 193 pp.

— — — — —. Korea: Fact and Fancy. Seoul: Methodist Publishing House, 1904. 285 pp.

After introductory descriptive chapters, Allen retells (not translates) a variety of stories, from animal legends to “Chun Yang” (in 36 pages), “Sim Chung” and “Hong Kil Tong.”The 1904 volume reprints the tales together with “A Chronological Index” to events in Korea in the 1880’s.

95. Griffis, William Elliot. The Unmannerly Tiger and Other Korean Tales. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1911. 155 pp.

Nineteen stories about tigers, fairies, etc, many of the “how the leopard got its spots” variety. Somewhat simple style, appropriate for children, yet the book does not appear to be solely a “children’s” book.

96. Hulbert, Homer B. Omjee the Wizard: Korean Folk Stories. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley, 1925. 156 pp.

Animal tales framed by a poor Korean boy and a wizard who tells him stories. A children’s book.

97. Metzger, Berta. Tales Told in Korea. New York: Frederick A. Stokes, 1932. 247 pp.

All the major tales and “novels,” including lots of animal stories, Sim Ch’ong, Ch ‘unhyang, and Hong Kiltong. The stories (35-40 total) are retold, of course, but fairly well.

98. Pyun, Y.T. (Pyon Yong-t’ae) trans. Tales from Korea. Seoul: n.p., 1934. Mimeographed, 200 pp. Seoul: Shinjosha, 195b. 165 pp.

A number of editions of this book exist. It is a widely distributed but quite dated collection of 33 tales, with occasional awkwardness and literalism in the retelling.

99. Carpenter, Frances. Tales of a Korean Grandmother. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1947; Seoul: Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle, 1973. 287 pp.

Thirty-two folk tales, gleaned from other English-language sources in this bibliography and retold as if by a Yi-dynasty grandmother. The stories are slick, well-produced, and preserve the basic story-elements, but are at least third-hand from any original.

100. Ch’oe Sang-su. Legends of Korea. Seoul, 1951.

Not seen; unconfirmed. Listed in no. 44.

[page 88]

101. Zong In-Sob (Chong In-sop), trans. Folk Tales from Korea. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1952; New York: Grove Press, 1953; Seoul: Hollym, 1970. 257 pp.

Zong classifies his 99 tales as myths, legends, fairytales, fables, and “old novels,” and has a discussion of motifs and tale-types in the Korean tradition. Quite readable.

102. Korean Lore, trans. Lee Jai Hyon. Seoul: Office of Public Information, 1953. 106 pp. Revised edition, 1956. 149 pp.

Korean customs, plus a few legends and myths (Emille bell, founding of Seoul). The revision adds Sim Ch’ong and Hungbu and Nolbu.

103. Jewett, Eleanore M. Which was Witch: Tales of Ghosts and Magic from Korea. New York: Viking Press, 1953. 160 pp.

Retold tales from many English sources, “changed, elaborated, com-bined with others, and given a dramatic buildup to interest modern children.”

104. Kim So-un. The Story Bag: A Collection of Folk Tales, trans. Setsu Higashi. Tokyo and Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle, 1955. 229 pp.

Thirty nature-and-animal fables, heard by Kim as a child in Korea, written by him in Japanese, and then translated into English.

105. Ha Tae Hung. Folk Tales of Old Korea. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1958, 1962. (Korean Culture Series, Vol. 6). 259 pp.

48 stories from Ch’unhyang to tiger fables. The folk tales are standard but the English is not.

105.a Olmsted, D.L. Korean Folklore Reader: Texts with Presyntactic Analy-sis. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1962, 1964. 97 pp.

A poor linguistic study of Korean based on nineteen one-page folktales in hangul, phonetic transcription with word-for-word English, and error-laden English translation.

106. Chang Duk-soon (Chang Tok-sun), comp. The Folk Treasury of Korea: Sources in Myth, Legend and Folktale, trans. Kim Tae-sung. Seoul: Society of Korean Oral Literature, Seoul National University, 1970. 298 pp.

A collection of folk materials that aims to be rigorous and analytic rather than just a selection. Classifies stories into myths (about gods), legends (about nature), and folklore (about people), and relates [page 89] Korean stories to international types and motifs.

107. Woon Yong ‘s Romance and Other Stories. Seoul: English Student Association, Department of English Language and Literature, Ewha Womans University, 1970. (Korean Folklore and Classics, Vol. 2). 87 pp.

Translations of various old stories. They are essentially edited student translations; good of their kind, indeed, and better than the other English Student Association volumes, but the English remains too awkward for literary enjoyment.

108. Legends from the Hills and Valleys of Korea. Seoul: English Student Association, Department of English Language and Literature, Ewha Womans University, 1971. (Korean Folklore and Classics, Vol. 3). 103 pp.

Place-legends of Korea briefly stated, followed by stories based on the legends written by the “Creative Writing Group.” Student work.

109. Park Yongjun, compl. Traditional Tales of Old Korea: A Mixture of Legend and History of Korea’s Colorful Past. 5 vols. Seoul: Munhwa, 1974. 465 pp. each vol.; 2325 pp. total.

An expensive (over $100) set of 424 stories of the oral tradition, selected from a ten-volume collection (1075 stories) by Prof. Park. Various translators, including many who were inexperienced; very uneven translations. Not the national folklore, but local stories of the “how that hill got its name”type. Most of the material thus appears nowhere else in English.

2.4. 2. Specialized folklore collections and studies

See also the critical study in Zong (no. 14).

110. Chu Yo-sup. The Forest of the White Cock: Tales and Legends of the Silla Period. Seoul: Eommun-gag, 1962. 167 pp.

Taken largely from the eleventh-century Samguk Sagi and Samguk Yusa (no. 76), fleshed out and retold with no claim to fidelity in translation. The English is slightly eccentric but quite tolerable.

111. Ha Tae Hung. Tales from the Three Kingdoms. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1969. (Korean Cultural Series, Vol. 10). 180 pp.

61 stories from the Samguk Sagi, Samguk Yusa, and other historical sources; adapted, not translated. The source for each story is indicated. Most of the stories reappear in Ha’s Samguk Yusa (no. 76).

112. Gale, James S., trans. Korean Folk Tales: Imps, Ghosts, and Fairies. [page 90] “from” Im Bang and Yi Ryuk. New York: E.P. Dutton; London: J.M. Dent, 1913; Rutland, Vt. and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle, 1962. 233 pp.

These are not folk tales, but court stories, anecdotes, and gossip, collected by well-known scholars and originally written in Chinese (though the Im Bang original whicn Gale translated has never been found.) Gale’s translation is free but rarely wrong, and his prose is still very readable.

113. Pak Tae-yong. A Korean Decameron, I: A Collection of Korean Tales. Seoul: Korean Literature Editing Committee, 1961. 185 pp.

114. — — — — —. A Korean Decameron, Vol. II. Seoul: Literature Editing Committee, 1963. 200 pp.

The bawdy is strong in Korean culture, and these volumes help bal-ance the usual sexless collections of folk tales. These are retellings, not translations. Vol. I: 41 stories; Vol. II: 38 stories.

115. Ha Tae Hung. The Korean Nights Entertainments: (Comic Stories). Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1969. (Korean Cultural Series, Vol. 8). 158 pp.

Humorous stories, 112 of them, mostly from Ondol Yahwa (Night tales on the ondol), but retold in dramatic-dialogue (playlet) form. The English is no better than in Ha’s other books.

116. Levy, Howard S., trans. Korean Sex Jokes in Traditional Times. Washington: Warm-Soft Village Press, 1972. (Sino-Japanese Sexology Classics Series: Vol. 3). 263 pp.

206 examples of what is indeed a major aspect of Korean folk humor. The emphasis is clinical/analytic rather than the energetic bawdy of Pak Tae-yong (nos. 113, 114). The stories are originally from the “Ten Strange Books”recorded in Chinese by Yi-dynasty officials in rural stations.

117. Park Whasung and Choi Junghee. The Heroines of Korea, trans. Kim Dong-sung. Seoul: Omungak, 1965. 369 pp.

Retellings of traditional legends surrounding twenty more or less historical women, with some stories changed rather drastically to fit the book’s theme. It is neither coherent as a collection nor reliable as information. Hasty translation means lack of smoothness in the English.

118. The Wit and Wisdom of O-sung and Han-um, and Poems from Korean Myth and Legend. Seoul: English Student Association, Department [page 91] of English Language and Literature, Ewha Womans University, 1969. (Korean Folklore and Classics, Vol. 1). 136 pp.

Translations of humorous stories about two historical figures and made-up poems about the old myths and tales of Korea. Definitely student work.

119. Ha Tae Hung. Maxims and Proverbs of Old Korea. Seoul: Yonsei Uni-versity Press, 1958, 1964, 1970. (Korean Culture Series, Vol. 7). 315 pp.

1106 proverbs in hangul with literal translations and explanatory comment; index. Barely on the edge of folk literature, but a fasci-nating collection in which awkward English doesn’t matter; by far the best of Ha’s series.

120. Lee Ock-soon. “A Study of Korean Folk Tales.” Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Chicago, 1966. 98 pp.

Not seen; unconfirmed.

121. Folk Culture in Korea. Seoul: International Cultural Foundation, 1974. (Korea Culture Series 4). 304 pp.

Half English, half Korean. Seven articles ranging from mythology to shamanism; one translates several interesting shaman ritual songs. But most of the articles do not offer scholarly depth or striking conclusions.

2.4. 3. Folk Drama.

See critical articles in general guides nos. 13 and 14.

122. Ch’oe Sang-su. A Study of the Mask Play of Ha-hoe. Seoul: Korean Books Publishing Company, 1959. (Korean Folklore Series No. 2). 47 pp. plus plates.

A detailed explanation of one type of folk drama, including time and place of performance, costumes, music, an outline of the play and its meaning. A useful brief scholarly study that deals adequately with one limited subject. Half English, half Korean.

123. Ch’oe Sang-su. A Study of the Korean Puppet Play. Seoul: Korean Folklore Society, 1961. (Korean Folklore Series No. 4). 169 pp. plus 70 plates.

Origins, contents, and significance of the puppet play Kkokdu kaksi nori; contains translations of two versions of the playbook and many fine photographs. A book of valuable data. Half English, half Korean.

[page 92]

124. Sim Woo-sung and Kim Se-chung. Introduction to Korean Folk Drama. trans. Margaret M. Moore. Seoul: Korean Folk Theatre Troupe “Namsadang,’ 1970. 70 pp.

A very brief treatment of twelve major types of folk drama. Basically a listing of the contents, dramatis personae, and present status of each type. A lot of raw data for a person attending a given type of drama for the first time.

125. Yoh Suk-kee, “Korean Mask Plays,” The Drama Review (New York), 15:3 (Spring, 1971), 143-152.

A general introduction emphasizing humor in mask plays, using many translated small scenes and lots of pictures. Similar to Yoh’s article in no. 17. A good article in a prestigious journal.

126. Lee Duhyon (Yi Tu-hyon). Han’guk Kamyon’guk: Korean Mask-Dance Drama. Seoul: Han’guk Kamyon’ guk Yon’guhoe (Research Institute of Korean Mask-Dance Drama), 1969. Reprinted, 1973. 456 pp.

A major work in Korean sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Information. English summary, pp. 433-456. The summary naturally lacks in-depth development, but does say something about each of the types and periods of mask drama. No. 127 is better.

127. Yi Tu-hyon, “Mask Dance-Dramas,” trans. Alan C. Heyman, Traditional Performing Arts of Korea (Seoul: Korean National Commission for Unesco, 1975), pp. 35-80.

The best-produced introduction to folk drama. Yi discusses the history and form of ten different regional types, giving synopses and, often, generous translated segments from the playbooks. The color photos are superb.

**III. MODERN**

3.1. MODERN POETRY 3.1. 1. Anthologies

See also the modern poetry sections in general anthologies no. 26, 28, 29, 30 and the indexes of modern poetry publications in nos. 45 and 47 .

128. Zong In-sob (Chong In-sop), trans. An Anthology of Modem Poems in Korea. Seoul: Munwha-dang, 1948.

125 poems by 100 modern Korean poets; some enface Korean [page 93] originals. Not seen; referred to in no. 38.

129. Korean Verses. ed. The Korean Poets Association. Seoul: The Korean Information Service, 1961. 94 pp. without Korean.

Also issued in 1965. Revised in 1970 as no. 130. Good as a collection, yet seldom contains the best translation of a given poem. The first edition does not include the Korean originals; the reprints of December, 1961, and of 1965 do. The book also has a short section of classical sijo at the end.

130. Poems from Modem Korea. ed. The Korean Poets Association. Seoul: The Korean Poets Association, 1970. 89 pp.

Revised version of no. 129. Improved by removing the section of classical sijo; otherwise not much changed. Korean versions not appended.

131. Rutt, Richard, trans. An Anthology of Korean Sijo. Taejon: The Chongja Sijo Society, 1970. 194 pp.

Ninety percent modern sijo, showing that the tradition is alive and dong well. A beautiful book physically, with enface Korean versions, generous margins, and good layout. The translations justify their physical setting.

132. Modem Korean Poetry. Seoul: Korean Centre, International P.E.N., 1970. 258 pp.

Two sections—general poetry and sijo. Most of the important poems are translated completently. Too many poets with just one poem each (95 poets, 179 poems). Very poorly published—hasty proofreading.

133. Ko Won, trans. Contemporary Korean Poetry. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1970. (Iowa Translation Series). 211 pp.

Considering the impressive credentials of the Iowa Translation Workshop and of Ko Won, himself a poet in Korean, the translations are curiously flat, slightly disappointing. Ko also spreads himself far too thin on 181 poems by 140 poets. No nation has 140 good modern poets.

134. Kim, Joyce Jaihiun, trans. The Immortal Voice: An Anthology of Modern Korean Poetry. Seoul: Inmun, 1974. 293 pp.

Kim covers poetry from the 1920’s through the 1950’s, excluding sijo. This book is particularly valuable for giving a decent sampling of each poet, at least half-a-dozen poems (401 poems by 63 poets), in pleasant contrast to the usual practice. There are notes on each poet and title and author indexes in both Korean and English. Kim is him- [page 94] self a poet in English (see nos. 192-195) and a teacher of English crea-tive writing. He has a good ear for the rhythm of English; this book is easily the best collection of modern Korean poetry published in English.

3.1. 2. One-poet Collections

See also no. 69 and the individual poets indexed in no. 47.

135. Choi Ok-ja. In the Vinyard: Thirty Poems. Seoul: Soo-do Women’s Teachers College, 1961. 163 pp.

Christian poems, not without merit, but not translated very smoothly. (The translations were made by students at Soodo under the super-vision of Ko Won.) The poems are made over-dogmatic by an archaic King James diction. Korean versions enface.

136. Pi, C.D. (P,i Ch’on-duk). A Flute Player: Poems and Essays. Seoul: Samhwa, 1968. 74 pp.

A major essayist and translator presents 17 essays in English and 22 poems translated from Korean. The essays are “Korean” (personal, unorganized); the poems seem childish.

137 . Pak Tu-jin. Sea of Tomorrow: Forty Poems of Pak Tu-jin. trans. Edward W. Poitras. Seoul, II Cho Gak, 1971. 104 pp.

Very good, Poitras is an excellent and conscientious writer and compe-tently presents a major modern Korean poet in English. Korean origi--nals as appendix.

138. Ko Won. The Turn of Zero. Merrick, N.Y.: Cross-Cultural Communica- tions, 1974. 51 pp.

37 original English poems; 9 translated. The English poems are elliptical, obscure; hard to say when it’s intentional and when the English is bad. The translated poems are more traditional and also better.

139. Kim Yangshik. Beyond Time and Space. Seoul: Modern Poetry Press, 1975. Mimeographed, 52 pp.

Delicately sensitive poems of love and nature. 36 poems, mostly translated by Kim Jaihiun.

140. Moh Youn Sook. Twenty-three Poems, trans. Jaihiun Joyce Kim. Seoul: Pioneer Press, 1976. 28 pp.

Korea’s foremost modern woman poet represented by a range of poems from the 1930’s to 1974. Most of the poems are translated well; Moh’s tone of abstract melancholy comes through quite well.

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141. Ilbung, So Kyong-bo. Han-yong Ilbung-son Sison (Korean-English Poems by Ilbung). trans. William J. Thawley. Seoul: Ilbung Zen Center, 1976. 207 pp.

Korean and English translations of presumably Chinese originals by the Zen Buddhist “Archbishop”of Seoul. Not seen; reviewed in The Korea Times (Nov. 17, 1976).

3.1. 3. Han Yong-un

For more, see the listing for Han in nos. 45 and 47.

142. Han Yong-Woon. Meditations of the Lover, trans. Younghill Kang and Frances Keely. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1970. 219 pp.

A widely available complete translation of the most important single book in modern Korean poetry, Han’s Nim-ui Ch’immuk (1926). Kang’s versions are very free and “modern”; he is convoluted, elliptical, and sometimes confusing in syntax. However, the poems are comprehensible and sometimes even exciting in English.

143. Solberg, Sammy E. “The Nim-ui- Ch’immuk (Your Silence) of Han Yong- un, A Korean Poet”,Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1971. 232 pp. Abstracted in DAI 32:3 (September, 1971), 1531A.

The bulk of the thesis is a complete and excellent translation of the poet’s work. There is also a discussion of the poetry’s themes and its relationship to Korea’s political and poetic situation. A major job of translation well done.

144. Yom Mu-woong,”The Life and Thought of Han Yong-woon,”Buddhist Culture in Korea, (Seoul: International Cultural Foundation, 1974), 97-117.

An examination of the ideas of the poet, with some discussion of his Nim-ui Ch’immuk.

145. Rockstein, Edward D., “Your Silence—Doubt in Faith: Han Yongun and Ingmar Bergman,” Asian Pacific Quarterly, 6:2 (Autumn, 1974), 1-16.

In discussing the theme of God’s silence in the world, Rockstein pre-sents excellent translations of fourteen of Han’s best poems, resulting in the best collection of Han’s work widely available in English.

3.1. 4. Kim Sowol

For more, see the listings for Kim in nos. 45 and 47.

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146. Kim Sowol. Selected Poems of Kim So- Wol. trans. Kim Dong Sung. Seoul: Sung Moon Gak, 1959. 106 pp. with Korean.

Kim Sowol, (the pen name of Kim Chong-sik), never seems as im--pressive in English as his reputation indicated he is in Korean, partly because his folk-sentimentalism is out of fashion in English. Many of the translations in this volume are not very good; still, the book was reprinted almost annually from 1959 to 1970. Most but not all of the printings contain Korean texts enface.

147. Kim Sowol. Azaleas: Poems by Sowol Kim. trans. Kim Jaihiun. Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press, 1973.1ll pp.

These 90 poems are not arranged chronologic ally or thematically, but they do show Sowo1’s range, since he only wrote 150 poems. Kim Jaihiun has captured much of Sowol’s pathos, but the poems remain sadly bland.

148. Kim Sowol. Lost Love: 99 Poems by Sowol Kim, Korea’s Greatest Lyric Poet, trans Kim Jaihiun. Seoul: Pan Korea Book, 1975. 159 pp.

A revised and slightly enlarged edition of no. 147. Of particular im-provement is the addition of Korean originals enface. Kim made many changes in individual poems — this is a real revision job, though not every change is an improvement. We are not likely to get a better or fairer representation of Kim Sowol in the near future.

149. Cho Chung Sook, “Sowel and Western Poetry,” Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature (Indiana University), 11 (1962), 154-158.

A very brief examination of some’ figures (eg. Verlaine) who influenced Kim Sowol. Contains no useful translation.

3.1. 5. Cho Byung-hwa

For more, see the listings for Cho in nos. 45 and 47.

150. Cho Byung-hwa. Before Love Fades Away, trans. Kim Dong Sung. Seoul: Chang Shin Munwhasa, 1957. unpaginated.

Cho, the most popular living Korean poet, writes sad, haunting poetry of urban loneliness. His delicate Korean sensibility, like that of Kim Sowol, defies translation into English, and often comes out ethereal, unreal. Kim has translated not a selection of Cho’s work, but a volume of his poetry, Sarangi kagi chone (1955). Some copies have the Korean enface, some do not; English-only runs about 60 pp. The translations are awkward and poor.

[page 97]

151. Cho Byun-hwa. stopping by. trans. Kim Dong-sung. Seoul: Song- mungak, 1970. 105 pp.

A reprint of no. 150 with two or three minor word-changes. Korean enface. Unlike the 1957 printing, no capitalization is used in the entire book, which does not improve the results in English.

152. Cho Byung-hwa. Fourteen Poems, trans. Kevin O’Rourke and Norman Thorpe. Seoul: Kyung-Hee University, 1973- 33 pp.

Limited-distribution printing for the Second World Congress of Poets, Taipei, Nov. 1973. 10 poems translated by O’Rourke, four by Thorpe. O’Rourke’s reappear in no. 153.

153. Cho Byung-hwa. Where Clouds Pass By: Selected Poems of Cho Byung-Hwa. trans. Kevin O’Rourke. Seoul: Chungang, 1974. (Korean Studies Institute, Yonsei University). 154 pp.

O’Rourke’s translations come very close to conveying Cho’s elusive sensibility, and are damaged only slightly by certain awkward or ill-punctuated lines. Certainly he has done better than anyone else in translating Cho. The book is half English, half Korean originals.

154. Cho Byung-hwa. Twenty Poems, trans. Kevin O’Rourke. Seoul: Kyung- Hee University, 1976.

Limited-distribution printing for the Third World Congress of Poets, Baltimore, June 1976. Half are new translations, half from no. 153.

155. Solberg, S.E., “Night and Rain: Tone and Structure in Two Con temporary Poems,” Inmun Kwahak: Journal of the Humanities (Seoul: Yonsei University), 7 (June, 1962), 435-443.

A failed (as Solberg admits) attempt to compare one poem each by Robert Frost and Cho Byung-hwa through close analysis of lines. But the attempt is interesting criticism and says a great deal about Cho, even though the poems in question are never quoted in full.

3.1. 6. Studies of Modern Poetry

This section is very short because there is very little good criticism of modern poetry in English. Many of the “introductions”, as well as no. 16, have a section on modern poetry, and there are chapters on modern poetry in nos. 13, 14, and 15. Furthermore, many studies not listed herein can be found in the Korea Journal (no. 52, indexed in no. 45). Bibliographies no. 44, 48, and 49 will lead to other studies.

156. Rockstein, Edward D., “Some Notes on the Founders of Modern [page 98] Korean Poetry,” Korea Journal, 9:12 (December, 1969), 14-18.

Excellent translations of some of the major poems of pre-World War II modern Korean poetry.

157. Kim U-ch,ang, “Sorrow and Stillness: A View of Modern Korean Poetry,” Literature East and West, 13: 1&2 (June, 1969), 141-166; also in Korea Journal, 10:6 (June, 1970), 12-21.

Harmony vs. conflict in Korean culture as seen in its poetry. As well as an excellent analysis, the article contains excellent translations of modern poetry.

158. Koo Sang, “The Korean War As Seen Through Korean Poetry,” The Korean P.E.N., 7 (August, 1973), 45-61.

Koo avoids the opportunity for flag-waving and uses many good translations to illustrate the overwhelming sense of loss that the war generated.

3.2. MODERN FICTION

3:2. 1. Anthologies

See also the large sections of fiction in nos. 33 and 34, and particularly the listing of all translated modern fiction in no. 46.

159. Zong In-sob (Chong In-sop), trans. Modem Short Stories from Korea, Seoul: Munho-sa, 1958. 298 pp.

Zong’s eccentric romanization is distracting, and he sometimes has an unsure sense of English style. However, the stories are well- chosen, and considering when it was published, the volume is well- edited.

160. Collected Short Stories from Korea, Vol. I. ed. Korean Centre, International P.E.N. Seoul: Eomun-gag, 1961. 230 pp.

A very good collection, generally well-translated and edited. The stories were selected for excellence and translatability rather than to present a “survey,” and the book’s quality benefits as a result.

161. Modem Korean Short Stories and Plays. Seoul: Korean Centre, Inter national P.E.N., 1970. 561 pp.

Contains 18 stories and three plays from the 1920’s to the 1950’s. This, the most ambitious of the volumes prepared for the Inter-national P.E.N. Congress in Seoul in 1970, is an extremely uneven [page 99] work. It has very sloppy proofreading and signs of haste throughout, yet also some excellent stories, particularly O Yong-su’s “Seaside Village.”

162. Pihl, Marshall R., ed. Listening to Korea: A Korean Anthology. New York: Praeger, 1973. 249 pp.

The intentions of this collection are sociological rather than literary, and only 5 of the 15 selections are fiction; the rest are essays. But the translations succeed not only as information on Korean society. Essays are part of any country’s literature, and this is one of the few books in which good translated essays may be found. And the stories are pure gold. A thoroughly excellent book.

163. O’Rourke, Kevin, trans. Ten Korean Short Stories. Seoul: Korean Studies Institute, Yonsei University, 1973. 274 pp.

A long-awaited collection by a potentially excellent translator. In the event, the book is slightly disappointing — the level of English ought to be more polished.

164. Kim Chong-un, trans. Postwar Korean Short Stories: An Anthology. Seoul: Seoul National University Press, 1974. 353 pp.

These eighteen stories have all appeared previously, largely in the Korea Journal. Kim is a competent translator, though he has trouble with slang. His selections are unrelievedly downbeat.

165. Lee, Peter H. (Yi Hak-su), ed. Flowers of Fire: Twentieth-Century Korean Stories. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1974. (An East- West Center Book). 486 pp.

The first collection solely of Korean fiction to be published in the U.S. Though the emphasis is on post-war fiction, the book provides the closest thing to comprehensive coverage of the field. Two-thirds of the 22 stories are translated by Lee himself; six of them are abridged, a process I always deplore. Though Lee is troubled by occasional liter-alism, the quality of both stories and translations is generally very high.

166. Hong Myoung-Hee, trans. Korean Short Stories. Seoul: II Ji Sa, 1975. 227 pp.

Though here too over-literalism occasionally intrudes, the translation is sometimes superb ; one story won and one almost won the Korea Times Translation Contests. Eight well-chosen stories.

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3.2. 2. One-writer Collections

Note how slim this section is—here is one of the major gaps in translation.

167. Hahn Moo-Sook. In the Depths. Seoul: Hwimoon, 1965. 292 pp.

Though the collection allows insight into an author s range and de-velopment, the nine stories are quite uneven in English. Produced to take to the International P.E.N. Congress in Yugoslavia (1965); signs of haste in publication show.

168. Hahn Moo-Sook. The Running Water Hermitage, trans. Chung Chong-wha. Seoul: Moonwang, 1967. 186 pp.

Better than In the Depths; more even and less haste. Three long stories.

169. Hwang Soonwon. The Cry of the Cuckoo, trans. Chang Youngsook and Robert P. Miller. Seoul: Pan Korea Book, 1975. 175 pp.

Offprint typed version of Hwang’s K’ain-ui Huye, “The Children of Cain” (1954); translated in 1958 but not published. Despite some awkwardness, it is a satisfying book to read. It is the only full- length modern Korean novel published in English translation.

3.2. 3. Studies of Modern Fiction

Many of the “introductions,” as well as no. 41, have a section on modern fiction, and there are chapters on modern fiction in nos. 13, 14, and 15. Furthermore, many studies not listed herein can be found in the Korea Journal (no. 52, indexed in no. 45). Bibliographies no. 44, 48, and 49 will lead to other studies.

170. Martin, Keith Albert. “A Survey of the Proletarian Literary Movements in Japan and Korea, 1921-1935.’Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Washington, 1962. 1ll pp.

Primarily on the Japanese movement; only 13 pp. on the history of the movement in Korea. It includes, however, translations of two Korean “proletarian” short stories and gives good information not widely available.

171. Callaghan, William Claude. “An Introductory Study of Kim Tong- in.” Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Washington, 1965. 117 pp.

The study places Kim Tong-in in the context of early modern liter-ature and discusses his literary life and some of his stories. The bulk of the thesis is a translation of four of his stories. Similar criticism (see no. 173) and other translations are available.

[page 101]

172. Skillend, W.E., “The texts of the first New Novel in Korean,” Asia Major, n.s. 14, pt. 1 (September, 1968), 21-62.

A fascinating study of lost manuscripts, reprinted errors, and con-flicting texts, unearthed by persistent scholarship. No translation.

173. O’Rourke, Kevin, “The Korean Short Story of the 1920’s and Natural ism,” International Journal of Korean Studies (Seoul: Yonsei Uni--versity), 1:1 (1973), 36-62.

A study of the pessimism of the early Korean short story as manifested in the works of Kim Tong-in, Hyon Chin-gon, and Yom Sang- sop. One of the few good critical studies in English on Korean literature.

3.3 MODERN DRAMA

See also plays in no. 161 and the few in the Korea Journal (no. 52 , indexed in no. 45). There are chapters on modern drama in nos, 14 and 15, and some articles, general or on individual dramatists, in the Korea Journal.

174. Zong In-sob (Chong In-sob), trans. Plays from Korea. Seoul: The Korean Language School for Foreigners, Chung-ang University, 1968. 237 pp.

The plays are all one-acters, and none of them is any too thrilling; there is no modern tradition of good drama in Korea. This is the only existing collection of Korean drama in translation.

175. Oh Young-jin. Wedding Day: A Comedy of Old Korea in Two Acts. trans. Marshall R. Pihl. Seoul: n.p., 1962. Mimeographed, 70 pp.

An entertaining play, well translated. “Scheduled for publication in a collection of representative plays from Asia,” which I have never found.

176. O Yong-jin, “Wedding Day,” trans. Song Yo-in. Korea Journal, (December 1971 and January 1972) 11:12, 36-50; 12:1, 39-47.

Another good translation. This is said to be one of the few modern Korean plays which works well on stage.

177. Lee Duhyon (Yi Tu-hyon). Han’guk Sin’guksa Yon’gu (“Modern History of Korean Drama”). Seoul: Seoul National University Press, 1966. 331 pp.

In Korean; English synopsis pp. 321-331. A theatre history rather than a drama history, and only to 1945. Some information on drama writing is included.

[page 102]

178. Hen thorn, William E., “Early Days of Western-inspired Drama in Korea,” Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature (Indiana University), 15: (1966), 204-213.

A convincing discussion of Korean theater history from 1885 to 1940, showing the overwhelming influence of Japanese theater techniques throughout the period.

179. Cho Oh Kon. “Chi-Jin Yoo: A Patriotic Playwright of Korea.” Un- published Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1972. 352 pp. Abstracted in DAI, 33:9 (March, 1973), 5334A-35A.

Primarily concerned with discussing seven plays — historical, anti- Japanese, or anti-Communist in order to “analyze the patriotic spirit which appears.” No translations. Yu Ch’i-jm wrote in the 1930’s to 1950’s.

3.4. WORKS ORIGINALLY IN ENGLISH

3.4. 1.Poetry and Fiction

Many of these are listed simply to warn people that they are not translated Korean literature. See also nos.136 and 138.

180. Pyun Yung-ro. Korean Odyssey: Gleanings Since the War. Seoul: In ternational, 1955. 87 pp.

Simplistic nationalistic poems and essays.

181. Yang, S.M. (Yang Sung-mok). Selected Poems: Ghost Music and Other Poems. Seoul: University Club, 1961. Mimeographed, 67 pp.

Very awkward; little literary value.

182. Cha Jinsoon. Twilight. Seoul: Hichangmunwhasa, 1968. 42 pp. About 40 poems in awkward diction.

183. Son Kil-Yong. The Mail Box. Seoul: Sahm-Bo, 1971. 32 pp. About 20 poems of limited range and diction.

184. Kim Yong Ik. The Happy Days. Boston: Little, Brown, 1960.

— — — — —. The Days of Happiness. London: Hutchinson, 1962.

185. — — — — —. The Diving Gourd. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962. 245 pp.

186. — — — — —. Blue in the Seed. Boston: Little, Brown, 1964. 117 pp.

187. — — — — —. Love in Winter. Seoul: Korea University Press, 1963; [page 103] Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1969. 224 pp.

188. — — — — —. The Shoes from Yang San Valley. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1970. 61 pp.

Happy Days, Blue in the Seed, and Shoes are children’s novels set in Korea. The Diving Gourd is a novel and Love in Winter is a collection of short stories. Kim has achieved quite some success in English and writes well; whether he is “Korean literature” I have no comment on. His Moons of Korea (Seoul, 1959. 103 pp), a discussion of Korean customs by lunar month, is definitely not.

189. Kim, Richard E. The Martyred. New York; George Brazilier; Seoul: Sam Jung-dang, 1964; New York: Pocket Books, 1965; Seoul: Sisayongo-sa, 1969. 316 pp. ‘

190. — — — — —. The Innocent. New York: Houghton Mifflin; Seoul: Sisayongo-sa, 1968; New York: Ballantine, 1969. 384 pp.

191. — — — — —. Lost Names: Scenes from a Korean Boyhood. New York: Praeger; Seoul: Sisayongo-sa, 1970. 195 pp.

Martyred is a best-selling existential novel of stress vs. faith in wartime. Though it uses Korean names and places, it is not particularly Korean. The other novels are about, respectively, the 1961 military coup and the last years of the Japanese occupation.

192. Kim Jaihiun. Detour. Charleston, I11.: Prairie Press, 1972. 39 pp.

193. — — — — —. A Pigsty Happiness. Charleston, I11.: Prairie Press, 1973. 38 pp.

194. — — — — —. Home-thought. Seoul: Pan Korea Book, 1976. 38 pp.

195. — — — — —.Dawning. Seoul: Pan Korea Book, 1976. 40 pp.

Four slim volumes of poetry. Though frequently good, better than much Korean poetry appears when put into English, Kim is notable principally as a translator.

3-4. 2. Autobiography

See also no. 191, which could have been listed here.

196. Kang, Younghill. The Grass Roof. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1931; Chicago: Follett, 1966. 367 pp.

197. — — — — —. The Happy Grove. New York and London: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1933. 326 pp.

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198. — — — — —. East Goes West: The Making of an Oriental Yankee. New York: Charles Scribner,s Sons, 1987. 401 pp.

Grass Roof is a famous book of a boy growing up and leaving Korea. The text is interlarded with translations, somewhat dated in style, of poems from Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, including sijo. Happy Grove expands the in-Korea portion of Grass Roof as a children’s novel; East Goes West concerns the life of exiled Koreans in America in the 1930’s.

199. Li Mirok. The Yalu Flows: A Korean Childhood. trans. H.A. Ham- melmann. London: The Harvill Press, 1954; East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1956. 149 pp.

A childhood memory without the translated poetry of no. 196, but with a deep sense of literary style. Technically the original is not English but German (Der Yalu Fliest).

200. Yim, Louise (Im Yong-sin). My Forty Year Fight for Korea: The Thrilling Personal Story of Korea’s Joan of Arc. New York: A. A. Wyn, 1951; London: Victor Gollancz, 1952; Seoul: International Culture Research Center, “1951” (sic). 313 pp.

Story of an active life in Korea and the U.S. in education and in the resistence movement. The stridency of the titles is unfortunately an accurate reflection of the book’s tone.

201. Pahk Induk. September Monkey. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1954. 283 pp.

Personal narrative about being among the first Western-educated Korean women, and about working in the independence movement in Korea and the U.S. Pahk’s other later books, Hour of the Tiger (the story of “Berea in Korea”) and Wisdom of the Dragon (a collection of Asian proverbs) are not autobiography or literature at all .

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