

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	「韓国文化財」形成過程に関する史的考察 -植民地期「朝鮮文化財」研究の成立と言説空間の形成- A Historical Study on the Formation Process of 'Korean Cultural Property' - Establishment of Research and Formation of the Discourse on the Colonial Period "Korean Cultural Property" -
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keywords:

cultural property of Korea, Korean nationalism (national ideology), Colonialism, Museum of Japanese government general of Korea, Yi Royal-Family Museum, Seikino Tadashi, Yagi Sosaburo

1) Purposes of the research

The first time in Korea the word "cultural property" was defined at the time of enactment and promulgation of "Cultural Property Protection Act (Full Article 73 Article)" in Korea on January 10, 1962. The completion of the "Cultural Property Protection Law" was completed in March 1958, slightly earlier than that, during the Japan - South Korea talks (the 4 th) for normalizing diplomatic relations with Japan.

However, in Korea, the term "cultural property" became "officially" used as "cultural property and cultural cooperation agreement" (hereinafter referred to as "cultural property agreement and notation") by Japanese in colonial period It is from the time of the 4th Japan-South Korea talks held on June 4, 1958 held for negotiating the return of Korean "cultural property" that was taken away. "Diversion" of the Japanese side translated word "cultural property" to "cultural properties" in the English conversation "to the document of the Korean side", and "cultural properties protection law" which was enacted in August 1950 It is believed that the word "cultural property" was commonly

used in Korea as well as in Japan, as a result of transmission from the preservation committee who was also involved in the Japan-South Korea talks in the enactment of the Convention.

However, the history and concept of "cultural properties" themselves have a large gap between the two countries. As is well known, the Japanese "cultural property protection law" was created to take measures to preserve and protect existing "national treasure", "treasure", "important art goods", etc., with the fire of Horyuji Temple Kondo mural painted .

Meanwhile, the "Cultural Property Protection Act" in Korea was created on the occasion of the Japan-South Korea talks to regain the "deprivation", that is, the "National Treasures and Art Collections" that were "looted" during the colonial period. In other words, the concept of "cultural property" used in both countries differ.

In the study of "cultural property history" in Korea, it is important to draw on the damage situation of "cultural property of our nation" looted in the colonial period and critically consider Japanese imperialism / colonialism that made up the system Through the accumulation of research focused on problem solving in solving the two major issues, "Korean Cultural Properties" will always be accompanied by residuals of the Japanese colonial era, where further strong national ideologies will be brought up It was to be done.

Then, what kind of circumstances surrounding the cultural properties before "cultural properties" involving Japan in Korea?

As a study area on the colonial "Korean cultural property", mainly the discussion dealing with the "Korean Governor's Office Museum" and the "Government Survey Project" by the Governor General of Korea is mainly focused, and most of it is imperialism / Conflict in criticism of colonialism and looting of "cultural property". Because the colony-related "Korean cultural property" related field was monopolized by the colonial ruler "Japanese", it is certain that there is a limit as viewed from Korean history (Korean history).

The first research objective in this paper that occurred is summarized as follows. Firstly, on "Korean Cultural Properties" which will be accompanied by strong nationalism after the war, the history of "cultural property" before the word "cultural property" is used in Korea is outlined and colonization process It is to consider separately at different times throughout the earthquake. And secondly, it is to clarify the value of "Korean cultural property" attached from there, that is, the trend over "historical" and "artistic" value. In other words, one of the challenges in this research can be said to be historical research

that "cultural properties" in Korea, construction of "Korean cultural property history". From the postwar period (post-liberation), we attempt to strike a historical view of "Korean Cultural Properties" that delivers a fierce national ideology from a consistent perspective from the pre-war colonial period.

The second research objective in this paper is to clarify the existence of "Japanese" who created the concept through the survey and research activities of colonial "Korean cultural property" and gave the value evaluation .

As detailed in the main text, most of the people involved in the "Korean cultural properties" of colonial Koreans are Japanese, so the research of "history of Korean cultural properties" has to exceed the category of Korean history (Korean history), It must be considered with Japanese history.

However, in the existing research, the Japanese who appear in "Korean Cultural Property History", as representatives of the "Japanese Empire" and representatives of "imperialists / colonists", the individuality remains buried It is drawn as "Japanese." There is neither their expertise nor personal research background of them. In order to grasp the historical situation surrounding colonial "Korean cultural property" and to enrich the historical research, and also to enrich the historical research, rather than treating such many Japanese as "Japan (Empire)" representative, it is necessary to clarify the realities of the acts surrounding the "Korean cultural property" that they carried out by raising the "personalities and backgrounds" as an individual of each person.

2) Contents of each chapter

In Chapter 1, as an approach to the historical study of the colonial era mentioned in the research purpose, we started with the overseas academic research of the Tokyo Imperial University and also examined Sosaburo Yagi's "Korean Empire" investigation. Regarding the former, the establishment of the University of Tokyo and the start of academic research, the consolidation of unified administration and academic research at the University of Tokyo, overseas academic research at the time of the Imperial University era, overseas academic research at the beginning of Tokyo Imperial University and the "Korean Empire" We examined the change after the installation, in detail according to the era. Also, regarding Yagi's "Korean Empire" survey, we will examine the background and content of the survey, Yagi's "Korean art" theory in turn.

In chapter 2, we examined "history of Korean cultural properties" by Tadashi Sekino who is an indispensable researcher in "Korean cultural heritage" research. Firstly

the academic background of Sekino with his background to the Imperial University, research in Nara, research as an assistant professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, his investigation and its background are reviewed. Then, after reviewing the academic background of Korea Society, "Korean art (history) "The contents of the research," Research on Korean art (history) "was examined through examination of research methodology of Tadashi Sekino and features of" Korean art history "and Korea (history) recognition etc.

In Chapter 3, we will look at how the discourse surrounding "Korean cultural properties" in colonial Korea was developed, before and after colonization with Japan. In section 1, we examined the discourse area of 'Korean cultural property' before consolidation. Next, we reviewed the "Korean cultural property" in the administrative space of the Governor General of Korea after the consolidation.

In chapter 4, we will examine the speech space surrounding "museum" about colonial Korea. After considering the discourse space called "Lee royalty museum" in colonial Korea from the viewpoint of the conflicting three records on the background of establishment and the organization and management of the "Lee royalty museum", expansion of the discourse space of "Korea cultural property" Discussed the birth of the Governor General of the Korean Government Museum. After that, we examined the management entity and the collection of the Korean Governor's Office.

3) Conclusion

In this paper, we divided two main topics. One is the construction of 'Korean Cultural Property History'. The other is to clarify the existence and character of "Japanese" who participated in value evaluation by making the concept through investigation and research activities of colonial "Korean cultural property".

Regarding the construction of Korean Cultural Property History, although it is impossible to talk about this in a brief place here, from about before the establishment of the Jurisdiction over the Korean Peninsula to the liberation from the colony, through about 100 years I was able to examine the transit period in detail. In that regard, it can be said that at least a little contribution was made in the construction of "Korean cultural property history".

Also, with regard to "investigating the background, work and personality" with the "Japanese people", when considering the history of colonial Korean cultural property, mainly on Yagi and Sekino, not only by simply listing the important people in detail, but also the background, work and personality were mentioned.