

The Contributions of Koreans to the Socio-economic Development and Culture of Central Asia

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One of bright yet insufficiently studied phenomena of Central Asian history is the outstanding achievements of Soviet and CIS Koreans (Koryo Saram). When you take into account the totalitarian and repressive character of Stalinism during the Soviet era, as well as the violent character of the deportations of 1937, when Koreans had a status of "special emigrants" who had limited rights and did not share the status of the "privileged" people (i.e, the Slavs or indigenous peoples of the Central-Asian region), the given phenomenon of such great social achievements despite these obstacles becomes especially surprising and a cause of well-deserved admiration. None of the Korean diasporas in the world (eg., Japan, China, the USA, Canada and other countries) could achieve such high status in the social hierarchy of Central Asia as Koryo Saram did.

It is enough to mention that more than 200 Soviet Koreans became owners of the highest title in the USSR "The Hero of Labor". Among the Koryo Saram, many were able to obtain high positions within the Soviet system. For example, some were influential politicians and members of the Central Asian governments such as vice-premier, ministers, the deputies of ministers, members of the National Assemblies, as well as the Chairman of the Constitutional Court.

Others became members of the National Academies of the Sciences, rectors and vice-rectors, deans and deputies of deans, heads of the departments of the universities, directors and vice-directors, and heads of departments of research institutes, while yet others became heads of large industrial, financial and agricultural state and private companies, banks, and national airlines, etc. There were also well-known sportsmen (Olympic champions, prize-winners of European and world championships, winners of various international tournaments, champions of the national championships of the USSR, as well as countries of CIS, the senior trainers of the national sports teams, the heads of the national Olympic committee, and heads of national associations of various kinds of sports. Finally, well-known writers, composers, artists, performers of operas and ballet, etc. of the Koryo saram also achieved international recognition and fame.

The Contributions of Koreans to Socio-economic Development of the Russian Far East

The contributions of Koreans to the socio-economic development of Central Asia have also made historical contributions to the development of the Russian Far East.

As is well-known, the first Korean village, Tizinhe, was founded in 1864. Immediately, the first results of Korean agriculturalists were impressive. In the report for 1864 the general-governor of Eastern Siberia wrote:

"These Koreans in the first year have sown and have collected so much bread without any subsidies from our side. For the rapid development of the grain husbandry in the Maritime region and the maintenance of its bread, the resettlement of Koreans is rather desirable, as has been shown, that these people are distinguished by an unusually hardworking propensity when it comes to agriculture."¹

The successes of the Korean farmers led the military governor of the Maritime region to instruct that complete assistance be given to the immigrating Koreans. As a result, agricultural production vastly improved in the region. Before the coming of Koreans to the region, the Russian army in Novokievsk bought all oats and barley in Hun'chun. In 1872, a small amount of grain has been purchased from Koreans. In 1873, more half of necessary grain was purchased, and in 1874 the need to buy bread in Hun'chun had completely disappeared.² By 1905, Vladivostok and Nikol'sk-Ussuriyskiy were completely supplied with imported vegetables, and Khabarovsk imported up to 70 % of consumable vegetables. After the arrival of Koreans to Amur, the situation changed. The chief of Udskiy district wrote in 1907:

"Due to Koreans, the local vegetable market increased so much we do not know where to put the surplus. Many vegetables this summer were much cheaper than in Khabarovsk. As a result, cucumbers from here have been sent for sale in Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk while before all vegetables were exclusively delivered to Nikol'sk from the above mentioned places."³

Koreans were the first, at the end of 70th years in the 19th century, who began to grow rice along the rivers, despite the local opinion that its cultivation would be impossible. They were also the first to begin to cultivate green bristle grass and beans in the region.

The crops of the Korean farmers considerably exceeded corresponding parameters that Russian peasants had achieved due to a "bed" method, which was later adopted as the basic method of agriculture by Koreans in Central Asia. Their successes were so powerful that they

¹ Пак Б. Д. Корейцы в Российской империи. М., 1993, с. 21.

² Ibid., с. 52.

³ Труды Амурской экспедиции. Вып. X, 1911. С. 18.

have found reflection in the governmental documents of the time. In January 1914, in the report of Minister of Internal Affairs for the State Duma, it specified the agricultural role that Koreans had played:

“As farmers Koreans play not a small cultural role in the region, bringing the tested methods of cultivation of the land in the Far East, corresponding to climatic and other conditions of the district, that in turn, should play a role in a sense of mastering by Russian immigrants the new culture of cultivation which corresponds to the conditions of the region. The knowledge of local methods of the land's cultivation also reflected on the ability of Koreans to plough virgin land in such areas of the Priamur district, which before their arrival were considered completely improper for development by Russian agricultural methods.”⁴

In "The Works of the Amur Expedition," V.Pesotsky wrote:

"All Pos'et district has been cultivated by the work of the newly come, landless Koreans. Exceptions of independent works by Russians and even by Koreans with Russian citizenship are rare. The same Koreans cultivate the Cossack lands, the peasant and wood ones, everywhere where the present research was conducted. ... The role of landless Koreans is huge. It is possible to say that all Southern - Ussuriyskiy region eats by work of these Koreans...."⁵

After the revolution of 1917, during the period of NEP, a cooperative movement among the Korean peasants appeared. Some cooperatives (for example, Shkotov agricultural commune, "Red Star") achieved significant successes. In 1923, the artels which established the given commune had neither means nor stock, and the members of artels existed through periodic earnings from farm work and fishing, dragging on in a poor existence. However, the next year members of the commune reaped a crop of rice in 4,080 poods,⁶ provided themselves with foodstuffs, bought a steam thresher, an equipped rice-cleaning factory, obtained pigs for cultivation, constructed economic buildings, etc. By 1925 they have cultivated more than 225 desyatins⁷ of virgin lands. The commune bought 10 cows and 15 calves, 50 sheep, 10 thousand geese, 50 thousand mulberry trees, 50 apple trees, 50 pear trees, another 150 various fruit trees and got 15 more beehives with bees. In addition, they organized trial rice fields and millwrights

⁴ Архив внешней политики Российской империи МИД Российской Федерации. Фонд «Тихоокеанский стол, 1906-1915». Дело 770, лист 160. – Цит. по: Пак Б. Д. Корейцы в Российской империи. М., 1993. С. 118-119.

⁵ Труды Амурской экспедиции. 1913. С. 26-28.

⁶ The Russian measure of weight. One pood is equal to 16 kg.

⁷ The Russian measure of area. One desyatina is equal to 2 ¾ acres.

to forge workshops. Finally, Koreans contributed to the development of mines, wood and a fishing industry, as well as other branches of the national economy.

The Agricultural Contributions of Koreans in Central Asia

After the deportations of Koreans to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in 1937, Koreans made significant contributions to economies of the Central Asian region. Despite the rather difficult position of the Korean "kolkhozes" (collective farms), from the point of view of their arrangements after the deportations, the technical equipment and unfamiliarity with the local climate and soil conditions, the Korean farmers already in the first years demonstrated success in terms of high crops. Thus, the Head of the Department of Agriculture of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Uzbekistan to the Central Committee of All-Union Communist Party wrote:

“In the collective farms of the basic areas of settlement of the Tashkent province, one can observe a high knowledge of agrotechnical methods of cultivation of rice due to the relocated Korean economies which have shown rather high productivity on some lands”.⁸

In Kazakhstan, at the plan of 25-40 centners, from one hectare of land, Koreans were able to more than triple the harvest from 80 to 120 centners. Korean rice growers produced record harvests not only with reference to the USSR, but also in a global scale. For example, in 1942 Kim Man Sam from kolkhoz "Vanguard" in Kazakhstan received 150 centners of rice from one hectare. It was a world record.

High crops were reached by the Korean kolkhozes not only in cultures traditional for them (rice, beans, etc.), but also in others. Even faced with a new culture of cotton, within a few years they were able to produce record harvests. For example, kolkhoz "North star" in the Sredne-Chirchik district of Uzbekistan begins growing cotton from 1941. At that time, the average productivity of cotton in the district was 21.8 centners from one hectare. Yet from 1941-1943 the "North star" from each hectare harvested around 23.6 centners of cotton, and in 1944-1946, they harvested 39.4 centners.⁹ In 1949, in the kolkhoz of "The Third International" in Kazakhstan, 44.6 centners of cotton from one hectare was harvested.¹⁰

⁸ Ким П. Г. О корейской диаспоре Узбекистана. – «Известия корееведения Казахстана». Вып. 6, Алматы, 1999. С. 49.

⁹ Экономика передового колхоза «Полярная звезда». Ташкент, 1954. С. 12, 44.

¹⁰ Советские корейцы Казахстана. Алма-Ата, 1992. С. 26.

Koreans also produced record crops of wheat, sugar beet, potato, kenaf, water melons, etc. Let's take kenaf for example. Originally from India, it hardly was accustomed to the Central Asian terrain. Its crops in Uzbekistan before the arrival of the Koreans were 10-15 centners from one hectare. The Korean collective farms not only simply "tamed" the kenaf, but they also cultivated it to a very high productivity - from 70 up to 200 centners from one hectare.¹¹ Furthermore, in Kazakhstan, the plan for wheat production was 9-11 centners from a hectare; Koreans produced 30-38 centners. From a plan sugar beet production of 250-260 centners per hectare, the Koreans produced 500-800 centners, and from the plan of a potato harvest of 40-45 centners per hectare, they harvested 150-500 centners.¹²

It is not surprising, that from the end of the 40-s to the 70-s, years of high achievements in agriculture, more than 200 Soviet Koreans got the title of "Hero of Labour." If we compare the number of "Heroes" to the number of the Koryo saram ethnic group, Soviet Koreans occupied one of the top places by percentage of people awarded with this title. Also, thousands Koreans have been awarded with other orders and medals.

At the end of the 40s, Koreans began to master a rent called "kobondi."¹³ Having concluded the contract with kolkhoz or "sovkhoz" (state farm), Koreans began to rent the land. After raising a crop, they handed over the predetermined amount for the collective farm, and the rest was to be disposed at one's own discretion: either sold to the state or in the market. Until the 1980s, the legal basis for rent did not exist. Therefore a "kobondya", a person who makes "kobondi", meant that a person constantly balanced himself on the edge of the law.

Why did authorities let this activity slip through their fingers? It was beneficial for kolkhozes to have to deal with kobondya.

On bad lands, Koreans achieved remarkably record harvests, and frequently exceeded crops on the most fertile kolkhoz fields. All these achievements certainly activated kolkhozes and sovkhozes since the plans ordered by the state were carried out and exceeded. For example, though the onion harvest plan was 140 centners per hectare, it was incredibly exceeded by the Korean brigades in the Karatal district of Kazakhstan, who got 440-600 centners (kolkhoz "Lenin way," 1960) and was even 800 centners (kolkhos named after Abai, 1956).¹⁴ According to evidence of the head of brigade Alexey Khan, in 1983 the Kazan district of the Kashkadarya province of Uzbekistan appeared without water. Productivity did not exceed 5 centners per

¹¹ Ким Б. Корейцы Узбекистана. Кто есть кто. Ташкент, 1999. С. 150.

¹² Советские корейцы Казахстана. Алма-Ата, 1992. С. 11-43.

¹³ 중앙아시아 초원의 유랑농업. 우즈베키스탄 고려사람의 고분지 연구 // 권희영, 한 발레리 공저. 한국정신문화연구원, 2004; Хан В. С. О соотношении кобонди и форм земледелия у корейцев на дореволюционном российском Дальнем Востоке в первые годы советской власти // Известия корееведения Казахстана. Выпуск 1-2 (10). Алматы, 2005, с. 123-135.

¹⁴ Ким Г. Н., Мен Д. В. История и культура корейцев Казахстана. Алматы, 1995. С. 132-133.

hectare, and the district harvest plan was under threat of failure. Well, that year A. Khan's brigade of 30 people was leased 150 hectares of the land and was handed over the plan for the whole district.

Those principles of perestroyka - self-payback, self-financing, self-management - from the very beginning were the essence of kobondi. Only from the middle of 1980s did statesmen have admitted advantages of rent and other forms of organization of work based on self-financing, material responsibility and interest. It was mostly due to the Korean pioneers. The Head of the Department of Vegetables of the Association "Uzbekistan" at the State Agricultural Committee of Uzbekistan, B. Ya. Lipilin, has said in an interview to the newspaper, "The Rural Truth,"

"Why there are there no faults with onions during past years? Because rent on its cultivation exists actually for a long time, twenty years, and the Koreans, excellent masters of cultivation of this really irreplaceable culture, for a long time used rent, not waiting instructions, and have well succeeded in it. And if the rent of an organization of agricultural production will be applied more courageous, then barriers in the way will be taken off, and we can achieve growth of manufacture not only by onions but by everything, that can grow on our generous land."¹⁵

Tens kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republics of Central Asia were managed by Koreans. Koreans also held high posts of agricultural fields at the district, provincial, republican and all-Union levels. They held such high posts as the Chief of Department of Poultry Breeding at the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR (Park A.A.), the Deputy Minister of the Meat and Milk Industry of Kazakhstan (Hvan V.I.), Deputies Ministers of Bakeries (Ten N.D.) and Fruit-and-Vegetable Economy (Ten H.T.) of Uzbekistan, Chairman of the State Committee on the Fish Economy (Ten H.T.), Chairman of Republican Association on Beekeeping of Uzbekistan (Yoon M. I.), Chief of Department of Grain Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture of Karakalpakstan (Tyan N.N.) and others.

Industry, Finance and Other Spheres of National Economy¹⁶

Alongside agricultural advances, Koreans have also made essential contributions to other spheres of the national economies of Central Asia. They headed large industrial associations and

¹⁵ «Сельская правда», 25 февраля 1989 г.

¹⁶ The data are taken from the reference books: Советские корейцы Казахстана. Алма-Ата, 1992; Ким Б. Корейцы Узбекистана. Кто есть кто. Ташкент, 1999; Корейцы Казахстана: кто есть кто. Алматы, 2005.

held high posts in various sectors of the state structures. For example, we can show the following posts at republican levels that were occupied by Koreans of Uzbekistan: General Director "UzAutoSanoatTrans" (Kim E.H.), General Director of Association "UzTransGas" (Tyo V.I.), General Director of Uzbek Airlines "Havo Yullari" (Tyan V.N.), Vice-Chairman of Association of Light Industry "UzLegProm" (Kim F.N.), the Vice-Chairman of Association of Machine-Constructing Industry, "UzMachProm" (Han A.M.), the Vice-Chairman of Association of Transport Building, "UzTransStroy" (Kim L.V.), the Deputy of the General Director of Association of the Industry of Gas, "UzGasProm" (Tyo V.I.), and Chairman of Board of Directors of Republican Association "Shodlik" (Ogai V.V.), etc.

In Uzbekistan, Koreans are also directors of the Almalyk plant of metal constructions (Kim F.M.), the Andizhan plant "IrMach" (Pak V.G.), the Akhangaran factory of plastics (Pyak L. H.), the Bakht plant of ferro-concrete products (Lee A. G.), the Bekabad plant of non-ore materials (Chagai I.N.), the Bukhara repair plant (Kim E.Ch.), the Margilan plant of hardware (Kim M.Ch.), the Nukus car-repair plant (Park G.), the Nukus factory of soft drinks (Kim V.M.), the Nukus bread-baking complex (Kim V.M.), the Tashkent modular plant (Ten E.V.), the Tashkent factory of sport goods (Tyan Hak Pon), the Takhiatash mechanical-repair plant of building constructions (Tshai N.D.), the Toi-Tepa factory of hardware (Shin V.V.), the Samarkand elevator plant (Ten A.S.), the Chirchik plant of high-melting and heat resisting metals (Pak V.I.), the plant of cotton machines (Chzhen V.A.) and others.

In Kazakhstan, Koreans are Directors of the Karaganda foundry machine-building plant (Lee G. P.), an experimental plant of the municipal equipment (Lee G. N.), the Dzheskazgan cuprum smelting plant (Lee I. E.), the Ridder mine (Tsoy N.D.), the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the construction corporation, "KUAT" (Nam O. Yu.), the Vice-President of the Industrial-Construction Telephone Company, "B-Telekom" (Lim K. P), and others. Also, in Kyrgyzstan Koreans are represented in the Director of Dzhambul plant of tractor spare parts (Van A. A.) and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the transnational concern, "VOOST" (Hon V.P.) and others.

Also, Koreans hold high posts in the field of finance, taxes and insurances. In Kazakhstan, the Deputy Chief of Central Administrative Board of National Insurance Committee of Kazakhstan (Kim G.V.) is Korean and the head of the financial department of Mangyshlak province (Park A.P.) is also Korean. The Chairman of the Board of the Insurance Company, "Kommesk-Emir" (Kan E. P.) and others hold high posts in several areas. In Uzbekistan, they are the Deputy Chief of the Central Administrative Board of the National Investment Foundation of Privatization of Uzbekistan (Kim G.S.), the Chief State Tax Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Kim V.A.), the Chief Inspector of the Committee of State Control under the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Kim A.V.), and the Head of Department of the National Committee of Prices of Uzbekistan (Pan T. A.) and others.

With the development of the banking system during perestroika and independence, Koreans started to occupy high posts as well. In Uzbekistan's banking industry, Koryo saram are present as the Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Park A.T.), the President of the "Trust Bank" (Park V.N.), the Chairman of the Board of "Investment Bank" (Digai V.V.), the Chairman of the Board of "UzLegCom Bank" (Kim A.K.), the Chairman of the Board of "Aloka Bank" (Kim K.A.), the Deputy Chairman of the Board of "Investment Bank" (Pan T. A., Digai V.V.) and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of "Acaka Bank" (Kim A.K). Likewise, in Kazakhstan, they can be found as the Chairman of Board of Directors of the bank, "Caspian" (Tshai Yu.A.), the Deputy Chairman of Kazakh office of "Stroi Bank" of the USSR (Tsai K.A.), the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Kazakh Republican Bank of "PromStroi Bank" of the USSR (Tsaj K.A.) and others.

Science, Education and Culture¹⁷

The first Korean dissertations appear already in the beginning of the 1950s. The Koreans defend the Candidate¹⁸ and Doctoral¹⁹ theses in the fields of physics, mathematics, geology, engineering, agriculture, veterinary sciences, geography, chemistry, biology, medicine, pharmaceuticals, philosophy, history, economy, political science, law, philology, pedagogics and art criticism. In total, the Koreans of Kazakhstan defended about 500 dissertations, and according to the directory of Korean scientists of Uzbekistan, the Uzbekistani Koreans defended more than 300 dissertations.

Among the Korean scientists of Uzbekistan, one member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, two rectors and eight vice-rectors of universities, deputy directors of the academic research institutes, tens deans, heads of departments and laboratories at universities, research and project institutes. The picture of occupied posts in the system of higher education and research institutes of Kazakhstan by Koreans include two rectors at universities, 11 vice-rectors, and 38 heads of departments; in scientific research institutes and scientific centers there are two directors, 14 deputy directors, 10 head of departments, two heads of divisions, two heads of

¹⁷ The data are taken from: Ким Б. Корейцы Узбекистана. Кто есть кто. Ташкент, 1999; Корейцы Казахстана в науке, технике и культуре. Алматы, 2002; Корейские ученые Узбекистана. Ташкент, 2005.

¹⁸ The degree of Candidate of Sciences corresponds to Ph. D.

¹⁹ The degree of Doctor of Sciences corresponds to Dr. Habilitation.

sectors, and 15 heads of laboratories. Among the Kazakhstani Koreans, two are members of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan and there is one corresponding member.

Koreans are also widely represented in the system of school education, from ordinary teachers to directors of schools.

When speaking about the culture of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to note honored actors and honored figures of the culture of Uzbekistan in the field of ballet (Egai V., Kim K. N.), pop-music (Shin G., Kogai O.N.), classical music (Kim A.B., Lee N. Kh.), folk dance (Kim E.N., Hwan Den Uk), the President of the Association of Classical Dances of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Kan R.); painters An V., Kan G.M., Kee E., Kim B.A., Kim G.N., Lee A. V., Park N.S., Shin N.S., Shin I., etc.; composers (Lee D. N., Park En Din, Park E., Ten In Muk), writers and poets (Tyo Men Hi, Ugai De Guk, Lee V., Park B., Kim M., etc.), directors of cinema and TV (Kim G.N., Egai S.B.), etc. A similar list of numerous art figures can be mentioned concerning the other Central Asian republics.

Sports²⁰

Koreans have also brought significant development in the sports of Central Asian countries.

In Uzbekistan **heavy athletics**, noted champions include V. A., Ligai and Yu.V; prize-winners of the championship of the USSR are An V. I. and Ligai V.A.; prize-winner of the championship of Uzbekistan (Kim D. F.); in **judo**, the champion of Uzbekistan and champion of the youth championship of the USSR (An N. R.); in **sambo-wrestling**, the champions of Uzbekistan (Kim G. G., Kim V. A., Kim R. M., Kim Yu. S., Lee M. D.), the champion of Kazakhstan (Kim V. A.), champions of the youth championship of the USSR (Kim G. G., Kim R. M.), prize-winner of the championships of the USSR (An M. F.), champion of Europe (An M. F.), champion of the small world championship (An M. F.), prize-winner of the youth world championship (Kim R. M.), prize-winner of the world championship (Kim R. M.); in **kurash-wrestling**, the champion of Uzbekistan (Nigai I. O.); in **boxing**, the champion of Uzbekistan (Tsoi A. D.), prize-winners of the championship of Uzbekistan (Din A. D., Yan A. P.), champion of the USSR (Park F.F.), winner of the Cup of the USSR (Park F. F.), prize-winners of the championship of the USSR (Park F. F., Shin V. N.), champions of Armed Forces of the USSR (Ten G. B., Shin V. N.), prize-winners of the championship of Armed Forces of the USSR (Lem R. A.), champion of the youth championship of Europe (Park F. F.), prize-winner of the world

²⁰ Советские корейцы Казахстана. Алма-Ата, 1992; Ли Г. Н. Корейцы в Кыргызстане. Бишкек, 1998; Ким Б. Корейцы Узбекистана. Кто есть кто. Ташкент, 1999; Корейцы Казахстана: кто есть кто. Алматы, 2005.

championship (Shin V.N.), winner of the Cup of the world (Shin V. N.); in **greek-roman wrestling**, champions of Uzbekistan (Lee M.N., Pyak O. L.), prize-winner of the championship of the USSR (Lee M.N.); in **karate**, champions of Uzbekistan (Lee A.F., Lee A.V., Lee M. N., Ligai V. V., Pyak O. L.), champions of the USSR (Lee M.N., Lee E. N., Yugai N. A.); prize-winners of the championship of the USSR (Lee A.V., Pyak O. L.); champion of the youth championship of the USSR (Lee A.V.); in **taekwondo**, champions of Uzbekistan (Kim A.E., Lee A.V., Nee A.A., Ten A.); champion of Europe (Lee E.N.), prize-winners of the championship of Europe (Kim A.E., Kim O.V.), prize-winners of the world championship (Kim O.V., Lee L.Yu.), champions of the youth world championship (Lee L.Yu.); in **football**, champion of Uzbekistan (Nee S.V.), champion of the youth championship of Europe (An M.I.); in **handball**, prize-winner of the championship of Uzbekistan (Ham A.E.); in **basketball**, prize-winner of the youth championship of Uzbekistan (Kim A. R.); in **hockey on grass**, champions of Uzbekistan, prize-winners of the championship of the USSR, prize-winners of the Cup of champions of Asia (Kim A.A., Em I., etc.), champions of the USSR (Ham A.E.), prize-winner of the world championship (Lee L.), prize-winners of Olympic games (Ham A.E.); in **fencing**, prize-winner of the championship of Kazakhstan (Kim M.N.); in **ping pong**, champion of Uzbekistan (Shin V.A.); in **chess**, champions of Uzbekistan (Kim O.S., Hegai A.Ch.).

In Kazakhstan, the absolute **swimming** champion, Khan V.; in **taekwondo**, the world champion, Nem E.; in **boxing**, the champion of Kazakhstan, Kim I., champion of Asia, Nee P., prize-winner of the world championship, Tsoi A.

In Kyrgyzstan **heavy athletics**, the prize-winner of the championship of the USSR, Lee V. E, champion of Kyrgyzstan, the USSR, Europe and world Lee S. V.

Alongside personal achievements in sport, Koreans have also played a huge role in preparation of sportsmen. It is enough to tell, that the chief trainers of national teams of Uzbekistan were, in **judo**, An M.F., in **taekwondo**, Lee E. N., Pyak O. L., in **boxing**, Shin V. N., in **heavy athletics**, Kim D. F., in **figure skating**, Hwan, I. A., in **hockey on grass** (a female team), Hwan I. A.; the chief trainer of national team of Karakalpakstan in **heavy athletics** - Park V. A.; the chief trainer of national team of the USSR in **taekwondo** - Pyak O.L. In Kazakhstan the chief and senior trainers of national teams were: in **taekwondo** - Nem E., in **heavy athletics** - Nee A. G., in **boxing** - Tshai Yu. A.; in **skating** sports - Hwan M. U.; in **bicycle** sports - Hwan M. U. In Kyrgyzstan the senior trainer of a national team of **heavy athletics** was Lee V.E.

Also, Koreans hold such high administrative sports posts as the General Secretary of National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Ligai V.V.; the Vice-President of the State Committee on Sports of Republic of Uzbekistan - Fen V. V.; General Secretary of the Asian Union of wrestling kurash - Ligai V. V.; General Secretary of Federation Judo of the

Republic of Uzbekistan - Kim Yu.S.; General Secretary and Executive Director of the Federation of Chess of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Kim R.B.; President of the Asian Federation of Taekwondo (ITF) - Ligai V.V.; the President of Association of Taekwondo (WTF) of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Pyak O.L., Lee A.V.; the Vice-President of the Federation of Judo of the Republic of Uzbekistan - An M.F.; the Vice-President of the Federation of Sirym of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Yugai N. A.

In Kazakhstan, the General Director of the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Kim A. G., Chairman of the Main Trainer's Council of Kazakhstan - Hwan M. U.; General Secretary of the Euroasian Union of World Federation Kektugi (fights without rules) - Kan S. O; General Secretary of the Federation of Volleyball of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Kan Yu. P.; President of the Federation of Shinkiookushin-karate of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Kim V. A.; Chairman of Kazakh Federation on skating sports - Hwan M.U., Chairman of Kazakh Federation on sport and classical dances - Kim A. G., Chairman of Kazakh Federation on sport cinema and TV - Kim V. G.

Also, in Kyrgyzstan, the President of the Association of Taekwondo (WTF) of Republic of Kyrgyzstans - Tsoi D.D.

Authorities²¹

Koreans have been also widely represented in authorities of various levels. If I were to speak about the supreme governmental structures that Koreans occupied, the following posts would be included.

In Uzbekistan, the Vice-Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Chzhen V.A.); the Chairman of the State Committee on Management of the State Property and Privatization (Chzhen V.A.), the Minister of Local Industry (Chzhen V.A.), the Chairman of the State Committee on a Fisheries (Ten H. T.); the Deputy Minister of Construction (Ten N.D.), Bakeries (Ten N.L.), the Fruit-and-Vegetable Economy (Ten H.T.), Geology and Mineral Resources (Tsoi R.V.), Labour (Lee R.M, Republic Karakalpakstan) and Education (Park A.A., Republic Karakalpakstan).

²¹ The data are taken from: Советские корейцы Казахстана. Алма-Ата, 1992; Ли Г. Н. Корейцы в Кыргызстане. Бишкек, 1998; Ким Б. Корейцы Узбекистана. Кто есть кто. Ташкент, 1999; Корейцы Казахстана в науке, технике и культуре. Алматы, 2002; Корейцы Казахстана: кто есть кто. Алматы, 2005.

In Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Constitutional Council (Kim Yu. A.), the Minister of Justice (Kim G. V.), Deputy Ministers of Justice (Kim Yu. A.), the Meat and Milk Industry (Hwan V. I.), Motorways (Hegai A.J.), the Deputy General Prosecutor (Kim G. V).

In Kyrgyzstan, the Minister of Rural Construction (Kim N. L.), Minister of Justice (Beyshegalieva-Kim N. N.), Deputy Chairman of the National Control of republic (Tsoi L.P).

At a level of districts and cities, Uzbekistani Koreans occupied posts of chairmen of the mayoralities (Verhne-Chirchik district), deputy mayors (in the cities of Chirchik, Yangier, Nukus, Fergana), heads and deputy heads of departments of mayoralities (Kujichirchik district, Samarkand). In Kazakhstan, Koreans occupied posts of mayor of Karatal District and deputy mayors in the cities of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Shymkent, Kzyl-Orda, Tekeli.

Koreans have also been selected as deputies of Soviets (councils) of various levels. In Uzbekistan, at the city level, Koreans were elected to Soviets of Andizhan, Angren, Almalyk, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Kokand, Margelan, Navoi, Nukus, Samarkand, Tashkent, Talimarzhan, Takhiatash, Termez, Fergana, Chirchik. At the district level of Soviets, these are the Sredne-Chirchik and Verhne-Chirchik districts. At a level of provinces, Koreans have been represented in the Soviets of Andizhan, Bukhara Samarkand, Syr-Darya, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm provinces. As deputies of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan Koreans repeatedly elected were Kim, Pen Hwa, Hwan, Man Gym, Shin, Den Dik, Ten, H. T., Kim, P.H., Kim, N.V., and Park, N.I. Uzbekistani Koreans also have been represented in the supreme body of the country as the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Kan A., Lee L. and Tso V. I. During the independent period, Kim S.S. was elected to the parliament of the country and Park V. B. to the senate.

In Kazakhstan, according to the directory, "Soviet Koreans of Kazakhstan," among Kazakhstani Koreans were one deputy of a Supreme Soviet of the USSR and 14 deputies of a Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR; one deputy of provincial, 10 deputies of city and 10 deputies of district Soviets, but these data are not complete. During the independent period, Koreans were elected to the Senate (Kim G.V.) and a Supreme Soviet (Kim J.A.) of Kazakhstan, and elected bodies of cities Almaty, Karatau, Taldykorgan, Akmola, Shymkent, Taraz, Satpaev and also members of district organs.

Conclusion

Perestroyka and independence had essential influence on the life of Koreans, forms of their labour employment and prospect of further existence in the new states. The liberalization of the economy led to an outflow of Koreans from the sphere of the state economy to the sphere of private business through "shuttle" small trading businesses, the restaurant business, construction

and repair work, the computer business, medical clinics, etc. Commercialization of public consciousness and reduction of the representation of Koreans in the state structures have led to an infringement of balanced employment of Koreans - as it took place during the Soviet period. Significant reductions of the number of Korean students, creative, scientific and technical intelligency is observed. There was an outflow of Koreans from science, education, culture, public health services, industry and other spheres to small and middle businesses. Though this tendency concerns all peoples of the CIS, losses of an intellectual potential for the Korean diaspora will be much more sensitive than for large nations. The decrease of the educational level, increasing commercialization in a choice of value orientations, leaving from many early occupied niches of labour activity, lead to a loss of qualitative characteristics of socio-cultural identity of the Korean diaspora.