



2001 Annual Report

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Korean design motif
from a royal belt of
the early Shilla period
(57 BCE-668 CE).

THE KOREA SOCIETY is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan, 501(c)(3) organization with individual and corporate members that is dedicated solely to the promotion of greater awareness, understanding and cooperation between the people of the United States and Korea. In pursuit of its mission, the Society arranges programs that facilitate discussion, exchanges and research on topics of vital interest to both countries in the areas of public policy, business, education, intercultural relations and the arts. Funding for these programs is derived from contributions, endowments, grants, membership dues and program fees. From its base in New York City, the Society serves audiences across the country through its own outreach efforts and by forging strategic alliances with counterpart organizations in other cities throughout the United States as well as in Korea.

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2001 Annual Report

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Letter from the President and Chairman

Strong political crosscurrents had a profound influence on trends within Northeast Asia during 2001. President Kim Dae-jung's meeting with President George W. Bush in March made it clear that a new American approach to North Korea was being developed, and that the Bush administration was not going to take up where the Clinton administration had left off in terms of its approach to P'yongyang. A North Korea policy review was undertaken in Washington. Upon completion it validated a continuation of the U.S.-North Korea dialogue, and paid tribute to President Kim's Sunshine policy. The agenda for a resumption of talks set by the Bush administration, stressing immediate discussion of conventional troop deployments along the DMZ, did not hold immediate appeal for North Korea, and no response was forthcoming to the U.S. offer to resume dialogue. The 9/11 terrorist attacks upon the U.S. rendered the question moot, and U.S.-North Korea relations were frozen for the remainder of the year.



While President Bush was bolstering his popularity and solidifying his grip on the presidency by his strong leadership of the war against terrorism, President Kim was suffering the "slings and arrows" of the sometimes outrageous bickering among South Korea's political factions. Undercut by Washington's change of attitude toward North Korea, and let down by some of his political appointments, who proved to be woefully inadequate, corrupt, or both, President Kim was also accused of having been too accommodating toward North Korea, as he pursued his Sunshine policy. An embarrassing by-election defeat in October, wherein President Kim's party lost all three contested seats, led to his resignation from the ruling party in order to take responsibility for the election setback. The end of the year found President Kim clearly in a "lame-duck" status, facing unusually strong political challenges.

The Korea Society continued its full spectrum of activities during the year, and added a significant new dimension. Efforts were made to develop personal relationships with members of North Korea's mission to the United Nations. American business executives with an interest in possible investments in North Korea were introduced, and North Korean officials were entertained in New York City and at my home. By the end of the year, a warming pattern of relations had become evident, which was to play an important role during 2002.

Within South Korea final preparations were under way for the 2002 World Cup, and the astonishingly successful new airport at Inch'on was opened with hardly a glitch. In a variety of ways, therefore, 2001 was a transitional year laying the foundation for significant trends and events that are taking place in 2002.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Donald P. Gregg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the last name being more prominent.

Donald P. Gregg

Contemporary Issues

The Korea Society engages American and Korean policy makers, business leaders, scholars, journalists, authors and the interested public in timely, informative and stimulating discussions of contemporary issues which open paths of inquiry, identify areas of common interest and promote more enlightened relations between the United States and Korea.

Contemporary Issues

Inside Outsiders: Japan's Minority Groups—Not Quite Racial, Hardly Cultural—What Makes Koreans in Japan Korean?

January 8 • New York, NY

In an evening forum cosponsored with the Japan Society, Dr. Sonia Ryang, an associate professor of anthropology at Johns Hopkins University, argued that Koreans in Japan are a people in diaspora because they are compelled to recognize their alienation and oppression. Due to this consciousness of exile, they are incapable of assimilating to the host society. The fact that Koreans lost Japanese nationali-

ty structured their condition in Japan through a sense of loss—the loss of home, homeland and human rights.

Today, however, it is the Japan-born generations who are the decision-makers in the Korean Japanese community. With this shift, an awareness of their future located in Japan has become the norm. However, a separate Korean identity remains. So, what makes Koreans in Japan Korean without a distinctive sub-culture of their own? In fact, the "homelessness" of Koreans in Japan is very inflexible and inescapable. Their stateless, culture-less, limbo-

like existence provides them with no homeland to fight for and no "home culture" to embrace.

After describing this dilemma, Ryang suggested that solutions would not come from the continuing social and political forms of racism against Koreans or the failure of both the state and society to deal with its colonial history defined by oppression. In conclusion, Ryang asserted, it is the disconnection both from their homeland and the host society that makes Koreans in Japan members of a diaspora.

Joanna Catherine Scott Reads from *The Lucky Gourd Shop*

January 25 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program, Joanna Catherine Scott read selections from her groundbreaking novel *The Lucky Gourd Shop* and discussed her work and family. Based on actual events, *The Lucky Gourd Shop* is the first published novel about birth parents and their children before adoption. The novel is primarily the story of a birth mother told by the adoptive mother to her adopted children, so that they will remember that their birth mother was not a bad mother. Set in Korea in the 1980s, it tells the story of an independent birth mother who was an orphan herself, and an ambitious, stubborn birth father. Under the weight of poverty and miscommunication, the birth parents are unable to create a harmonious relationship, and their family disintegrates, leaving three orphans who end up in an orphanage and are eventually adopted by Scott.



Joanna Catherine Scott



Hahn Hwa-Kap

The North Korean Policy of the Kim Dae-jung Administration

March 29 • New York, NY

ROK National Assemblyman
Hahn Hwa-Kap of the Millennium

Democratic Party offered an eloquent and impassioned argument for the continuation of an engagement policy toward North Korea in an address delivered at a chairman's special events luncheon. Hahn's formal presentation was followed by a Q&A session in which he shared impressions gleaned from his discussions with influential members of both the congressional and executive branches of the U.S. government, in an effort to explore the policy coordination issues that have emerged following the summit meeting between President Kim and President Bush.

Hahn reminded his audience that the engagement policy with North Korea must remain in place as it is the only feasible way to build a foundation for peace and unifica-

tion on the Korean peninsula. With this background, Hahn turned to an assessment of the current state of U.S. policy toward North Korea by noting "...the Bush administration has not yet taken appropriate measures to initiate the process of dialogue with North Korea."

Hahn also affirmed his government's view that North Korea remains committed to a dialogue with the United States and understands that the United States is the only nation that can take responsibility for its security and economic development. Hahn noted that this stance on the part of North Korea clearly reflects a "change of mentality" which is the result of President Kim Dae-jung's resolute implementation of his Sunshine policy.



(l-r) Yi Munyol, Ty Pak, Heinz Insu Fenkl, Bruce Fulton and Helen Hyung-In Koh



Our Twisted Hero: A Film Screening and Panel Discussion

April 18 • New York, NY

The Korea Society and The New School Diversity Committee copresented a screening of *Our Twisted Hero* at The New School's Tishman Auditorium. Directed by Park Chong-won and originally released in 1992, the film is based on the novel of the same title by Yi Munyol

that originally was published in 1987. To mark the publication earlier this year of an English translation of *Our Twisted Hero* by Hyperion East, which is the first publication of a Korean novel in English translation by a major U.S. publisher, the program included a panel discussion of the novel with the author and three leading experts on Korean literature: Heinz Insu Fenkl, Bruce Fulton and Helen Hyung-In Koh.

Frederick F. Carriere, vice president and executive director of The Korea Society, served as the moderator, and Ty Pak, author of *Cry Korea, Cry*, served as Yi Munyol's interpreter. The program was cosponsored by Hyperion East, The Korean Cultural Service, PEN American Center Freedom-to-Write Committee and NewYorkSeoul.com.

In his engaging presentation, Fenkl

discussed how the physiognomy of names in *Our Twisted Hero* contributes to the overall political and social allegory of the novel. Breaking down the names of both the protagonist Han Pyongt'ae and the antagonist Om Sokdae, he suggested that both names symbolically illuminate the abuse of power and repercussions of dictatorship depicted in the narrative. Fulton discussed *Our Twisted Hero* in the context of contemporary Korean fiction as well as in light of its universal appeal. On the one hand, *Our Twisted Hero* follows the literary trend in Korea during the 1980s as a work of political and historical engagement. On the other hand, it also embodies the universal appeal of works illustrating that corruption and abuse of power can be allegorically represented in many parts of the world. The presentation by Koh focused primarily on *Our Twisted Hero* as a novel of formation. She noted, in particular, how nostalgia is incorporated in *Our Twisted Hero* as a longing for authoritarianism. As a novel narrated primarily in flashback, it expresses a yearning for a distinct period of stability — a condition that can only be found in the past under authoritarian rule in Korea.

Transparency through IT: Seoul's OPEN System

May 9 • New York, NY

In a breakfast forum cosponsored by New York University's Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service, Goh Kun, mayor of the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG), discussed the innovative administrative reform measures being implemented by his administration to eliminate the previously endemic bureaucratic corruption. Specifically, Goh described how information technology is being used to achieve his administration's reform objectives through the development of what is known as the OPEN (Online Procedures ENhancement for civil applications) system. Opening remarks were offered by Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society. The program ended with a Q&A session moderated by Dennis Smith, a professor at the Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service.

Goh stated that the transformation of the SMG from a hotbed of bureaucratic corruption into a crystal-clear government has been his top priority since taking office. After launching an analysis of the sources of corruption, Goh concluded that the most effective way to eliminate corruption would be to adopt a systematic approach that involves establishing preventive and punitive measures, increasing transparency in administrative procedures and enhancing the pub-



Goh Kun and Dennis Smith

lic-private partnership in all the operations of the SMG. Through the innovative utilization of information technology (IT), citizens are able to monitor their applications as they are being processed via the Internet, making the OPEN system a key component in the SMG's efforts to root out corruption by eliminating one of its major underlying causes.

In concluding his presentation, Goh reiterated his determination to strive continuously to mobilize the city's two greatest resources — civil society and information technology. The system will keep the bureaucracy open to public surveillance and scrutiny in fulfillment of his administration's firm commitment to abolish corruption and enhance transparency.

Creating a World Peace Park in Korea's DMZ: Social, Political and Military Perspectives

May 16 • New York, NY

The prospects for a peaceful utilization of Korea's DMZ were explored in a seminar organized by The DMZ Forum, which was cosponsored by the Samuel Rubin Foundation and the Institute of Public Administration at New York University in cooperation with The Korea Society.

The program consisted of two panel sessions. The first panel discussed the DMZ as a potential monument for world peace — a World Peace Park. Presentations in this session were given by Ethel Tobach of the American Museum of Natural History; Kim Ke Chung, chairman of The DMZ Forum; and William J. Holinger of the Harvard Graduate School of Education who is also a member of the DMZ Veterans Association. William B. Shore, a senior associate at the Institute of

Public Administration, served as the moderator for this panel. The second session explored the political and military preconditions for establishing a World Peace Park in the DMZ. The presenters in this session were James Lee, a former special advisor to the commander-in-chief, United Nations Command; Selig Harrison of The Century Foundation; and Leon V. Sigal of the Social Science Research Council. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, moderated this panel and delivered the keynote address. The seminar got underway with welcoming remarks by David Mammen, president of the Institute of Public Administration.



Francis Park

To Swim Across the World: A Book Reading with Authors Frances and Ginger Park

June 14 • New York, NY

In a book reading program cosponsored by the Asian American Writers' Workshop, Frances and Ginger Park read selections from their recently published novel *To Swim Across the World*. The novel weaves together the early life experiences of two young people growing up in what subsequently have become the opposite sides of the border between North and South Korea during the period spanning the Japanese occupation and World War II. Acknowledging that the novel is based broadly on the lives of their



parents, the authors explained: "The only way we could write the incredible story of our parents' lives was as fiction. We wanted to imagine what it was like to be our father and our mother; we wanted to recreate their world." During the Q&A session, the Park sisters explained that their parents told them stories about the tumultuous past when they were children, but it was not until after their father's death that they became interested in writing a novel based on their parents' experiences. Through the research they did for their novel, the sisters said, they learned not only a great deal about their parents' past but also about the history of Korea.

Ambassador Charles Kartman on KEDO

June 20 • New York, NY

In a luncheon forum held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Charles Kartman, executive director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), highlighted some of the challenges facing KEDO and the future prospects of the project at this critical juncture in U.S.-DPRK relations.



Charles Kartman

By way of background, Kartman noted that KEDO was established to carry out two key provisions of the Agreed Framework: in exchange for the DPRK's freezing and eventual dismantling of its nuclear program, KEDO is supplying the DPRK with two light-water reactor (LWR) units and

providing heavy fuel oil as an alternate source of energy until the first LWR is completed.

Noting that the LWR project is essentially on schedule, Kartman stressed that KEDO has passed the infancy stage in this multi-billion dollar proj-

ect. Despite the progress made so far, Kartman said, there are a number of significant challenges ahead, with the issue of liability being one of the most serious. Furthermore, he mentioned the standards that must be met by the operating country of a nuclear power plant, stressing the need for more transparency in the DPRK.

On the prospects for future progress, Kartman expressed concern that it will be difficult to proceed as planned with the project since the deep mistrust shown by the North Koreans makes it necessary to negotiate every single detail of KEDO's activities in the DPRK. In concluding his presentation, Kartman stressed the need for more cooperation on the part of the DPRK in implementing the KEDO project.

The Politics of Remembering: Korean Americans and the Legacy of the Korean War

June 22 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program cosponsored by the New York Chapter of the National Association of Korean Americans, Ramsay Liem, a professor of psychology at Boston College, discussed his ongoing oral history project to examine the legacies of the Korean War for Koreans and, in particular, Korean Americans. Liem read a sampling of the interviews organized around three broad themes: 1) memories of the war; 2) silence; and 3) legacies of the war. He also commented on the readings selected for each theme to show how they "reveal the shared experience of war, family, and life in America" for many Korean Americans.

Expounding upon the first theme, Liem voiced his surprise at the "absence of a harsh ideological tone in these recollections." Anticommunist feelings or memories of fear of the North Koreans were expressed, but the "memories of benevolent or neutral feelings



Ramsay Liem

toward northerners or simply the shared human pain of all Koreans wracked by war, were more common." This led Liem to question if perhaps the Korean War is "forgotten" because remembering it might challenge the simplistic depiction of the war in official sources as "a victory of good over evil." Turning to the second theme, Liem said that, paradoxically, it may be that "silence is an audible legacy of the Korean War," reflecting the natural tendency for people to suppress memories that are painful or dangerous. In his

discussion of the third theme, Liem explored how the Korean War has infiltrated the lives of Korean Americans. One of the most significant legacies is the way "personality styles and attitudes that were shaped by the Korean War are often viewed today as simply the 'way Koreans are.'" Liem sees a linkage with the tendency toward cultural stereotyping as where "It's cultural" is an often too readily used explanation for any unfamiliar behavior by non-white people. As Liem put it: "How much of the cultural stereotype of Korean Americans is actually the result of lived history?"

In concluding his presentation, Liem reiterated the overall objective of his project, saying: "The Korean war is as much a part of the present as it is a moment in history. Reckoning with the past, therefore, also means facing its legacies in the present — breaking the silence in our families, reconciling the ideological fault lines in our communities, and testifying to the unity and sovereignty of the homeland."

The Bridge at No Gun Ri: A Hidden Nightmare from the Korean War with Charles J. Hanley

August 30 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program cosponsored by the New York Chapter of the National Association of Korean Americans (NAKA), Associated Press (AP) Special Correspondent Charles J. Hanley talked about the newly issued book, *The Bridge at No Gun Ri*, which he coauthored with two AP colleagues, Sang-Hun Choe and Martha Mendoza. Hanley and his colleagues were awarded the 2000 Pulitzer Prize for their 1999 investigation of the tragic events that took place around that bridge in the early days of the Korean war. The AP report had sparked a Pentagon investigation of the same events that culminated in an Army Inspector General report issued in January 2001. Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, introduced Hanley and participated as a discussant. Gregg was one of eight outside



Charles J. Hanley

advisors appointed by the Pentagon to give disinterested commentary and guidance to its investigation.

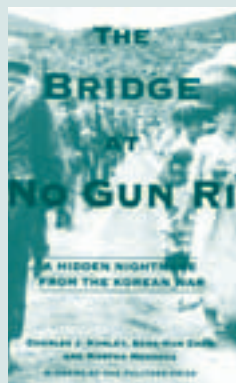
What's Next for the Two Koreas?

October 18 • New York, NY

In an on-going collaboration with the Center for Korean Research at Columbia University, The Korea Society cosponsored a session of the Seminar on Contemporary Korean Affairs. Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, presented his views on the current relationship between the two Koreas as well as the challenges that lie ahead for both nations. Gregg was introduced by Professor Samuel S. Kim of Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs.

Gregg cited his contacts with North Korean officials in New York as evidence that P'yongyang wants to resume a dialogue with Washington. Gregg noted that North Korean statements strongly criticizing the September 11 attacks showed that P'yongyang wants to completely disassociate itself from today's outbreak of radical terrorism. He hoped that Washington would take advantage of this situation by quickly resuming talks with P'yongyang but admitted that restarting the dialogue might take some time.

Gregg regretted P'yongyang's cancellation of a scheduled reunion of separated families, saying that this unfortunate and uncalled for gesture would play into the hands of those in the Bush administration who are suspicious of North Korea and in no hurry to resume talks with it. He regretfully predicted that Washington and P'yongyang might "talk past each other" for some time, until one side or the other decides to make a conciliatory gesture. He expressed the hope that the Seoul-P'yongyang dialogue could be restored despite the hiatus in talks between Washington and P'yongyang.



As a member of the advisory group, I traveled to No Gun Ri, met the active survivors and heard firsthand their version of what had happened. It became evident to me that the American army unit operating around the bridge had been poorly led, and that it had virtually fallen apart due to panic and lack of discipline. Within that chaotic situation, fire had been directed upon civilians huddled under the bridge. The AP alleged that hundreds of civilians had

been killed, and that American soldiers had been ordered by superior officers to fire upon them. The pentagon came up with a much smaller number of probable casualties and found no direct evidence that orders to shoot had been given to troops around the No Gun Ri Bridge. Hanley's main objective in his talk seemed to be to discredit the pentagon report. In attempting to do so, Hanley referred to other instances, not No Gun Ri, where the order to fire on civilian groups had been issued. When it was pointed out that the pentagon investigation had been focused on No Gun Ri exclusively, Hanley kept citing evidence of other "atrocities" involving U.S. troops, and referred to Korean War veterans he had interviewed who were still haunted by memories of their actions and were suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Hanley also averred that there had been a long-standing, deliberate effort to ignore the tragic events at No Gun Ri, and that if only "the truth had been known" about No Gun Ri, the My Lai Massacre in the Vietnam War might have been averted. (Hanley served in Vietnam during the war as an army journalist.) Hanley's book may have many virtues, but they were not made evident by his talk. I was left with a strong impression that Hanley's Vietnam service still remains a very dark prism through which he has looked back at Korea. *Comment by Donald P. Gregg*



Yan Sogil

Literary Forum Japan: Yan Sogil

October 23 • New York, NY

In a literary forum cosponsored by The Korea Society, the Japan Society, Kodansha, Ltd. and the New York Chapter of the National Association of Korean-Americans (NAKA), Mr. Yan Sogil, a former taxi driver turned one of Japan's bestselling authors, read from *Sakashima*, one of his collections of short

stories exploring Korean-Japanese themes that is also his first work to be translated into English. His translator, Ms. Linda Hoaglund, also participated. Dr. Melissa Wender, assistant professor of German, Russian and East Asian Languages and Literatures at Bates College, moderated the program. Yan, who has written widely based on his personal experiences as a second generation Korean-Japanese, discussed the significant changes in the relationship between Japan and its many Korean residents during the 20th century. Many inroads towards greater unity and acceptance have been made in recent years, following nearly a century of suspicion and tension. This experience has provided inspiration for Yan's extensive, highly successful writings.



Hahm Hye-Ryon

An Evening with Korean Poet Hahm Hye-Ryon

October 26 • New York, NY

A VOICES program featured Korean poet Hahm Hye-Ryon, who read and discussed selections from her collection *Body Language*. While many of her poems deal with nature as their primary theme, she focused on poems about Korean political history. In "Yet Will I Love You," Hahm reimagines the folk song *Arirang* to metaphorically describe the division

of the Korean nation. This poem not only describes the "loving, leaving and waiting" between the woman and man in the folk song; it also describes the longing and waiting of the Korean people for the country's reunification. During the Q&A session, Hahm tied together the themes concerning the relationship between the natural world and the world of humans. She stated that "Yet Will I Love You" speaks of the demilitarized zone as a natural paradise where plants and animals continue to grow and thrive despite the political turmoil created by humans. Because people have been expunged from the DMZ, the area has become a prime example of the earth's ability to regenerate and restore itself after the devastation of war. Hahm advocates the preservation of this unique natural paradise once Korea is reunited, to serve as a reminder of the nation's rich and painful history.

Kori: The Beacon Anthology of Korean American Fiction

November 7 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program, Mr. Heinz Fenkl, Ms. Susan Choi and Mr. Ty Pak participated in a panel on *Kori: The Beacon Anthology of Korean American Fiction*, a recently published collection. Fenkl, one of the coeditors of the book, spoke about the evolution of the anthology. After several developmental stages, the editors ultimately attempted to show the evolution of Korean American fiction from the 1930s to the late 20th century. Fenkl concluded his remarks by noting how he was fascinated by the way in which the book was formed by both purposeful and accidental thematic collisions.

Susan Choi linked a discussion of her novel *The Foreign Student* to Fenkl's point about the interesting and unexpected overlaps among the selections

in *Kori*. She then provided a brief overview of her novel, stating that the main character, Chuck, carries with him an immense amount of history that he has not been able to deal with, but constantly re-experiences through a series of flashbacks. Ty Pak concluded the panel presentations with a lively discussion of his work and his relationship to Asian American literature. Strongly identifying himself as an ethnic and Korean American writer, Pak asserted that his purpose is to extol the "giant step we took" in immigrating, as well as to confront the issues that Korean Americans face in the U.S.

During the Q&A session, the panelists discussed issues related to questions of representation ("burden of representation") and the relationships between literary portrayals of Korean and Korean American identities.

Evening Forum: So, You Want To Be An Attorney?

November 30 • New York, NY

In a career panel cosponsored by New York Seoul, four Korean American attorneys shared varying insights on their careers, their motivation for becoming lawyers and the valuable lessons they have learned as students and young professionals. They recommended other options to joining private practice, such as a year spent clerking for a judge, as worthy detours to gain exposure to diverse areas of practice and mentorship from a judge. The panel was comprised of Harry Ahn, an attorney at Reed Smith LLP; Woo Jung A. Cho, an associate at Rudolph & Beer, LLP; John Kim, vice president of law at Cendant Corporation and general counsel for Tripwire.com; Judy J. Kim, director of multimedia and information technologies in the office of industrial liaison of New York University; and Max Han, founder of New York Seoul, who served as moderator.

North Korea Survey

The Korea Society provided logistical support for a survey of the current and projected activities being undertaken by a broad range of U.S. non-governmental organizations with North Korea (DPRK). Envisioned as an initial step in identifying the components of an effective framework for coordination of NGO activities related to the DPRK, the survey had four distinct goals: 1) to identify the current landscape of U.S. NGOs that are involved or wish to become involved with the DPRK; 2) to identify the interests of these organizations that a coordinating committee might promote; 3) to seek ideas on ways to enhance greater communication and coordinated approaches in negotiating with the DPRK; and 4) to solicit ideas on the purpose and characteristics of an effective coordinating framework. The survey was made possible by a grant from the Luce Foundation, and was conducted by Amb. Harry G. Barnes Jr. and Ms. Chong-Ae Yu.

Corporate Affairs

The Korea Society fosters
dialogue and cooperation
between American and
Korean business leaders by
arranging opportunities for
frank and interactive dis-
cussions of current issues
affecting the economic and
political partnership
between the United States
and Korea.

Seoul-Washington Relations Over the Next Two Years

January 18 • New York, NY

Addressing a business roundtable luncheon, Amb. Donald P. Gregg offered his perspectives on the challenges and opportunities facing the new administration in Washington in the area of Korea policy.



Donald P. Gregg

Noting that the first two years of the George W. Bush administration coincide with the last two years of the Kim Dae-jung administration, Gregg stressed the tremendous importance of this period for the relationship between the two nations.

Emphasizing his view that Korea is emerging as the hub of Northeast Asia, Gregg listed three things that need to be handled at an early date: first, the choice of a seasoned American ambassador to Seoul; second, the scheduling of a meeting between Kim Dae-jung and George W. Bush; and third, the initiation of the planning process for an eventual decrease in the level of U.S. troops in Korea and Japan, which would be implemented only after North Korea has shown in a demonstrable way that it is no longer considering the use of military force.

Post IMF Financial Reform in Korea: Progress to Date and Continuing Challenges

February 8 • New York, NY

Mr. Paul Ford, a senior partner at Simpson Thacher and Bartlett, led a discussion of the current status of economic reform in Korea at a business roundtable luncheon. Ford described how the Korean economy over a thirty-year period had shifted away from agriculture, raw materials and light industry export toward high-end manufactured goods (electronics, ships, machinery, steel, semiconductors and automobiles) export. The growth and prosperity that Korea experienced through this transformation process were very impressive, but in retrospect it is clear that problems were about to set in. The global overcapacity along with declining exports, corporate debt, and decreasing foreign currency

reserves, in Ford's view, led to the financial crisis that took place in 1997.

What followed was an amazing recovery from the financial crisis. As Ford noted, however, problems remain such as the upcoming maturity of a large inventory of corporate debt and a looming liquidity crunch. It is also estimated that both imports and exports will decrease while inflation will increase slightly.

With this scenario facing Korea, there will have to be a continuing effort on all parts to face the challenge. The banking sector needs to improve its credit risk evaluation through effective implementation of forward-looking criteria. The corporate sector needs to be restructured in several aspects; a separation of ownership and management must be established; and management needs to be held more accountable (in part by public shareholders).



Paul Ford

Despite the problems that exist, Ford said, he doesn't doubt that Korea will pull through, but only wonders how much pain will have to be endured in the process before ultimate success is achieved.

Korea's Economic Reforms: Past, Present and Prospects

March 12 • New York, NY

In an address delivered at a distinguished visitors series luncheon, Dr. Lee Ki-ho, senior secretary for economic affairs in the Blue House, strongly reaffirmed the Kim Dae-jung administration's continuing commitment to promote economic reforms. The program was moderated by Mr. Oliver N. Greeves, president, Asia-Pacific, MetLife International. Lee was introduced by Mr. Michael B. G. Froman, executive director, Citigroup.

Lee began his remarks by affirming the basic objectives of the South Korean government's three-year effort to carry out a structural reform of the economy. He cited the need to eliminate the distortions and irregular practices of the past; specifically,

the collusion between business and politics and a financial sector subservient to the dictates of the government. Thus, he said, the government has focused its economic reform efforts in four key areas; the corporate, financial, public and labor sectors. Considering the reform fatigue and complacency that have occurred in many sectors of the Korean economy, Lee said, the main concern at this juncture is whether the Korean

economy can achieve sustainable growth. Further, because of the slowdown in the world economy, weakening global stock markets and high oil prices, the external environment has been worsening. Nonetheless, Lee said he remains confident that further reforms will establish a solid economic foundation for Korea's transformation into a competitive player, even in the midst of external difficulties.



Lee Ki-ho



Yang Sung-chul

KEI Spring Advisory Council Meeting Luncheon

March 28 • New York, NY

The Korea Society hosted a luncheon for members of the advisory council of the Korea Economic Institute (KEI) in conjunction with the spring meeting. The guest speaker was ROK Ambassador to the United States Yang Sung-chul.

Current Business Climate in Korea

March 29 • New York, NY

A delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AMCHAM-K) presented their perspectives on Korea's current business climate in a breakfast forum co-sponsored by the Korea Economic Institute (KEI). Opening remarks were given by Amb. Donald P. Gregg and Mr. Joseph A. B. Winder, president of KEI. The presenters included Mr. Jeffrey D. Jones, president of AMCHAM-K and an attorney at Kim & Chang, who served as



(l-r) Jeffrey D. Jones, Il-Young Maing, Bryce J. Buchanan, Pietro Doran and Tami Overby

the moderator of the program; Mr. Bryce J. Buchanan, treasurer of AMCHAM-K and a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers; Mr. Pietro Doran, a vice president of AMCHAM-K and senior advisor to the Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund; Dr. Il-Young Maing, a vice president of AMCHAM-K and president of United Technologies; and Ms. Tami Overby, executive director of AMCHAM-K.

Jones began his presentation by stating that the Republic of Korea, with its thriving democracy and dynamic economy, is strategically positioned as a trade and communications hub in Northeast Asia. Along with the other presenters, he applauded the reform efforts made by the administration of President Kim Dae-jung.

In light of these reforms and changes, Jones stated that Korea, in its third year of recovery since the IMF crisis, has been relatively successful in creating a market-based economy. However, there are still regulatory changes and "clean-up" measures that need to be implemented in order to establish a sound market-based economy. Jones also pointed out that the disconnect and lag in the conveyance of information to the U.S. about the business potential and foreign investment opportunities available in Korea pose a serious disadvantage to the U.S. As for the role of the Korean government in stimulating greater awareness of these opportunities on the part of the U.S., the presenters stressed the importance of continuing to implement, support and oversee policies

and practices that will enhance transparency in the industrial, financial and public sectors.

Bringing their remarks to a close, the presenters characterized Korea as a country with a well-educated and well-informed work force that is now becoming a sophisticated consumer society with ever-increasing diversity. Noting that Korea also has a vibrant hi-tech sector with particular strengths in telecommunications and the Internet, as well as a world class "old economy" manufacturing sector, the presenters voiced their optimism about the developing trends in Korea's business climate and strongly urged U.S. and foreign investors to realize the potential of the Korean market.

Korea's Economic Restructuring

April 18 • New York, NY

Dr. Oh Kap-Soo, an assistant governor of the Financial Supervisory Service, discussed the progress and prospects of Korea's economic reform efforts in a business roundtable luncheon program. In his presentation, Oh argued that Korea has become "a model of economic reform" in the aftermath of the financial crisis that hit the country just a little over three years ago. "The sweeping reforms and restructuring programs we have embarked upon since the onset of the crisis have not only overhauled Korea's financial and corporate sectors," he said, "but they also have changed the basic orientation of the economy to a more transparent, market-based and globalized paradigm."

As an indication of this transformation in the financial sector, Oh cited the adoption of international best practices based on the U.S. Generally

Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP), which means that Korean financial institutions are being held to much higher accounting and disclosure standards than was the case previously. In addition, non-performing loans held by financial institutions must be identified and disclosed in a fully transparent process, he said, and banks must now account for all estimated potential losses in their financial statements.

Oh pointed out that the restructuring of financial institutions has produced major improvements in corporate governance and accountability as well. Included are such changes as the introduction of an outside director system, the mandatory establishment of an audit committee to promote sounder management and the stiffening of penalties against deceptive accounting practices.

Recognizing that stronger regulatory oversight often has been cited as



Oh Kap-Soo

one of the factors that could have helped to prevent the crisis, Oh said, the government has instituted major upgrades to the system of financial supervision and regulation. "And with the historic establishment of the nation's supreme and consolidated financial supervisory agency, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), and its executive arm, the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)," he argued, "Korea today boasts an organization that can conduct coordinated supervision of diverse financial industries and institutions." In

the area of corporate sector restructuring, according to Oh, both the government and Korea's large industrial conglomerates, the *chaebol*, have vigorously pursued the five basic principles of reform agreed to in 1998, which are: (1) to enhance overall management transparency; (2) to eliminate all cross-debt guarantees among affiliates; (3) to improve capital structures on an ongoing basis; (4) to focus upon core competencies; and (5) to strengthen accountability of controlling shareholders and management. Oh added: "Producing lasting improvements in the capital structures and long-term investment strategies of the *chaebol*, however, is the key to the continued success of corporate sector restructuring efforts." Accordingly, he noted, stricter guidelines on the extension of credit by financial institutions have been established to limit the ability of the *chaebol* to make reckless investment decisions as well as to compel them to pursue more feasible investment plans while reducing excessively high debt-to-equity ratios. And in line with these efforts, he said, the re-focusing upon core competencies and dissolution of unprofitable business units has become an increasingly important part of corporate restructuring efforts.

In concluding his presentation, Oh reaffirmed his government's commitment to economic reform: "It takes time to change institutions and practices, and even longer to transform cultures and attitudes. But, no matter how long it takes, the Korean government will continue to make every effort to complete the process of creating a fundamentally sound financial system and economy in the most consistent and transparent manner. The international community will, of course, remain well informed of the progress that we make, as well as the problems that we encounter, in our economic reform and recovery efforts."

Free Trade between Korea and the United States?

April 26 • New York, NY

In a business roundtable luncheon presentation, Mr. Jeffrey J. Schott, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, offered his perspectives on the challenges and opportunities for free trade between Korea and the United States. Noting that free trade agreements (FTAs) are proliferating in the Asia-Pacific region, Schott pointed out that Korea, for the first time, is pursuing such accords as part of a strategy to restructure its economy and sustain the recovery from the 1997-98 economic crisis. In his presentation, Schott examined the economic and political benefits and challenges of pursuing bilateral FTA negotiations as well as the impact of a prospective pact on other trading partners, on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and on the multilateral trading system.



Jeffrey J. Schott and Donald P. Gregg

Schott pointed out that over the past few years there has been a dramatic resurgence of bilateral trade initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region. To date, the Korean FTA initiatives have involved small trading partners who pose a relatively modest competitive threat to domestic industry and agriculture. According to Schott, it appears as though Korea is engaging in trial runs of FTAs with Chile, and possibly New Zealand and Singapore, before entering into bilateral talks with Japan and the United States.

With regard to the U.S. interests in establishing an FTA with Korea, Schott provided several possible benefits of a bilateral initiative between the two countries. The primary reason for the United States to consider a free trade agreement with Korea would be commercial interest. In a mercantile sense, the U.S. would benefit from increased trade and investment, and in particular, increased agricultural and services exports to Korea. The U.S. could also use its expanded access to the Korean market as a platform for sourcing throughout Northeast Asia. Moreover, the U.S. could use the FTA with Korea as a catalyst to launch the next stage of the regional free trade movement within APEC and as a building bloc to further progress in the multilateral trading system. In a political sense, the U.S. would benefit from a further strengthening of its security ties with Korea that could result from an FTA. Schott believes that such an agreement would send a signal that the U.S. commitment to a prosperous Korea and to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia remains firm. Though establishing a free trade agreement between the United States and Korea will not be easy, Schott expressed optimism about the feasibility of achieving this objective, which he believes will return significant economic and political dividends.

Chairman's Special Event: Dinner with Seoul Mayor Goh Kun

May 9 • New York, NY

Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, hosted a dinner for H.E. Goh Kun, the mayor of Seoul, and a group of prominent corporate leaders at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Mayor Goh discussed the Seoul Metropolitan Government's plans to establish a hi-tech, IT-oriented center in the outskirts of Seoul that will be known as Digital Media City (DMC).



(l-r) Donald P. Gregg, Sharon L. Greenberger, Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., Goh Kun, Alfred R. Kahn, Theodore Roosevelt IV, Nicholas Bratt and Jack Maisano

Transforming Korea's Development Model: Linkages Between the Old and New Economy

May 17 • New York, NY

In a keynote address delivered at a business conference held at The Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Jae Hoon Lee, the director general of the Industrial Policy Bureau in the ROK Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, gave an overview of the current status of the Korean economy and the rapid growth of e-commerce within Korea. Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, gave the opening remarks and Mr. Jeffrey R. Shafer, vice chairman of Salomon Smith Barney International, moderated the program. The presenters were: Mr. Lee Hee-Gook, president of the LG Electronics Institute of Technology; Ms. Leslie Norton, Asia editor of *Barron's*; Mr. Lee Seung-Cheol, director of the Knowledge-Based Economy Center and head of the Planning Division of The Federation of Korean Industries; Mr. Charles Kaye, executive managing director of Warburg Pincus; and Mr. John J. Lee, managing director of Zurich Scudder Investments. The conference was cosponsored by the Asian Wall Street

Journal Weekly Edition, Citigroup, The Federation of Korean Industries, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the USA, Inc., Pohang Steel America Corporation and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Lee Jae Hoon began his address with a review of the current downward trend in the Korean economy, but stressed that the recent stabilization of production, consumption and stock prices are signs of recovery. He then went on to describe the ongoing paradigm shift in the Korean economy from post-IMF crisis restructuring to a "knowledge-based economy" focused on e-commerce and the IT sector. He attributed much of the overall economic growth in Korea to the expansion of the IT sector, pointing out that the growth of this sector accounted for 50.5% of the overall growth of the GDP in 2000. As for the role of the Korean government in regulating e-commerce, he argued that the government should avoid undue restrictions and allow the private sector to lead. Where government involvement is needed, he said, its aim should be to support and enforce a predictable, minimalist, consistent and simple legal environment. In concluding his presentation, he

stressed that Korea is becoming one of the most attractive investment destinations among countries at its level of development.

Lee Seung-Cheol agreed that growth in the IT sector has created a favorable e-commerce environment in Korea. Citing a survey showing that there are 20.9 million internet users in Korea, including 15.8 million mobile phone internet users, he pointed out that Korea currently ranks seventh in the world in numbers of internet users. With a fiber optic broadband network providing high-speed Internet services for over four million subscribers, Korea also is emerging as one of the leading countries in broadband internet connections. In short, he said, widespread and advanced internet usage in Korea has led to a growth in e-commerce that is providing investment opportunities and incentives for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). While acknowledging the rapid growth of e-commerce in Korea, however, Lee cited some of the dilemmas facing e-commerce, particularly in venture companies, such as a lack of infrastructure, expertise, communication and benchmarking.



(l-r) Jeffrey Shafer, Lee Jae Hoon, Lee Hee-Gook and Leslie Norton

Charles Kaye argued that the Internet should be seen as a medium to transform the economy, not a market, and emphasized the need for all companies to adapt and embrace technology for more efficiency. He also expressed the conviction that the proper role of

the government is to "level the playing field."

Lee Hee-Gook gave an overview on how LG Electronics is trying to meet the needs of the new economy by emphasizing the "digitalization" of products as well as of the company

itself, and by responding to the challenges of globalization through expanding into strategic countries such as China and India.

John Lee affirmed that the Korean business portfolio has changed considerably in the last ten years. Investment has shifted from large industrial *chaebol* to smaller technological companies with better corporate governance, he said.

Similarly, Leslie Norton voiced great confidence in the new economy and focused on the Internet as the medium for success. She also reiterated the importance of reforming the old economy but expressed confidence that "a bet on Korea is a bet on the new economy."

Overall, the presenters were optimistic regarding the future of e-commerce in Korea.

Reform Update and Economic Outlook in Korea

October 25 • New York, NY

During a business roundtable luncheon, Dr. Oh Kap-Soo, assistant governor of South Korea's Financial Supervisory Service, gave a broad overview of the current state of the economy, reviewed reforms made thus far, discussed future reform efforts and presented Korea's vision for the future.

Oh stated that the Korean economy today demonstrates resilience while still facing ongoing challenges. Although the economy showed signs of recovery and growth in 2000, growth slowed considerably in 2001, along with the slowdown of the global economy. However, despite recent setbacks, the economy remains stable and fundamentally stronger as a result of reform and restructuring.

Oh asserted that Korea maintains a strong commitment to continual structural reforms as a matter of survival rather than a matter of choice. Up to now the government has been putting in place what Oh termed "hardware reforms," legislative and institutional changes. The next major step lies in "software reforms," changes in managerial and business practices and in the mindsets and attitudes of the people. Furthermore, market-driven restructuring will continuously streamline and liquidate nonviable companies through constant competitive pressures.

Oh said policy for the remainder of the year would center on four key issues: 1) clearing up market uncertainties by establishing a constant restructuring system; 2) removing barriers to exports and investments; 3) expanding and utilizing information technology as

an economic growth engine; and 4) cooperating more closely with other international economic entities.

During the Q&A period, several of the guests inquired about specific companies and banks, particularly in regard to mergers with foreign corporations, including the partnership between Daewoo and General Motors as well as Hyundai Securities and AIG. Some guests were also concerned about economic relations between the U.S. and Korea after the September 11 tragedy. Although the financial severity of the impact of the World Trade Center attack remains unknown, Oh asserted that the U.S. has a very strong and resilient economy that will, in time, be able to recover from the tragedy.



Lee Han-Dong

Meeting with Prime Minister Lee Han-Dong

November 9 • New York, NY

In a Chairman's Special Event, Prime Minister Lee Han-Dong spoke to a group of business executives and academics at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

After presenting a short overview of the political situation in Korea, in which he stressed the need for patience in dealing with North Korea, the prime minister addressed several pointed questions from the audience. The questions mainly dealt with the possibility of a second North-South summit, South Korea's developing relationship with China and President Kim Dae-jung's resignation as president of the Millennium Democratic Party.

The Future of the Korean Power Industry

November 13 • New York, NY

A half-day business conference held at the Citigroup Center addressed the issues surrounding privatization of the Korean power industry. Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, began the conference with a keynote address on the prospects for resuming U.S.-North Korea dialogue. Mr. Gary Sullivan, partner at Haynes and Boone, LLP, served as the moderator of the program. The presenters included Dr. Regis A. Matzie, senior vice president of Westinghouse Electric Company; Mr. Edward Lynch, general counsel and director for legal affairs of The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO); and Ms. Stacey G. C. Jernigan, partner and chair of the Business Reorganization and

Bankruptcy Practice Group at Haynes and Boone, LLP. The conference was cosponsored by *The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly Edition*, Citigroup, Doosan Heavy Industries, Inc., Korea

Electric Power Corporation and Westinghouse Electric Company.

Gregg began his address by giving a brief history of U.S.-North Korea relations within the past decade.



(l-r) Regis A. Matzie, Donald P. Gregg and Gary Sullivan

Starting from the North Korean missile threat in 1994 to the recent events of September 11, 2001, Gregg covered the significant events that led up to the current break in communication between the two countries. He is confident that talks will start once someone initiates the conversation, but the question remains of who will make the first move.

Matzie spoke about South Korea's long-term power development plan, particularly focusing on how nuclear energy fits into a privatized power industry. As in all industrialized countries, South Korea's energy use is directly related to its GDP. Expanding on this relationship, Matzie stated that electrification drives sustainable growth because more electricity means less total energy expended, creating a more cost-effective supply and decreasing overall costs. He supported the privatization of the power industry since deregulation would ultimately drive the price of electricity down in a stable environment. Since nuclear plant development has been accelerating in South Korea over the past

decade, Matzie offered nuclear energy as an economical source of electricity. Energy security, low volatility of fuel cost, minimized capital outflow and internalized environmental costs were a few of the reasons he gave in support of nuclear energy as a power source for Korea in a deregulated market.

Lynch gave a thorough description of KEDO and its current energy project in North Korea. KEDO was formed in 1995 to implement the 1994 Agreed Framework and includes an executive board of four members (South Korea, Japan, the U.S. and the E.U.) and nine other member countries. It is currently in the process of constructing two 1000-megawatt light water reactors (LWRs) in North Korea. Lynch stated that the LWR project is essential to North Korea because "electric power is an absolute need for a developing country." However, Lynch also pointed out that these plants cannot be operated unless there is a stable energy grid to transmit the power. The power grid in North Korea is in a shambles and it is the North's responsibility to fix it.

Nobody has answered the question of where the funding needed to build a functional power grid will be found.

As the final presenter, Jernigan used the recent California energy crisis to draw a lesson for the Korean power industry. By giving a breakdown of how multi-billion dollar companies such as Pacific Gas & Electric and Southern California Edison went bankrupt or came close to bankruptcy, Jernigan explained the flaws of the system that was created to increase supply and bring prices down. While the California government deregulated the wholesale electric market, the retail rate was frozen, creating a dysfunctional market where prices kept rising. The power companies were also prohibited from hedging, or entering into long-term contracts with generators, putting the retail companies at another disadvantage. Jernigan reiterated Matzie's point by saying that California was not an example of full regulation but rather "partial deregulation." This partial deregulation created a skewed supply and demand balance that eventually resulted in the energy crisis. Jernigan advised the Korean power industry to monitor supply as demand and prices rise to make sure there is enough supply to meet the demand. She also emphasized the importance of hedging and diversification within the power industry in preventing future energy crises.



(l-r) Regis A. Matzie, Edward Lynch and Stacey G.C. Jernigan

A New Look at Korea's Economy

December 6 • New York, NY

During a business conference organized by The Korea Society, financial experts presented their perspectives on the outlook of the Korean economy. The conference opened with two keynote addresses delivered by Mr. William S. Cohen, former U.S. defense secretary and chairman & CEO of the Cohen Group, and Mr. Kwon Okyu, deputy minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, Republic of Korea. Mr. Jeffrey R. Shafer, vice chairman of Salomon Smith Barney International, moderated the panel. The presenters were Mr. Theodore Roosevelt IV, managing director of Lehman Brothers; Ms. Vickie Tillman, executive vice president of Standard and Poor's; Mr. Ajai Chopra, assistant director of the Asia and Pacific Department, International Monetary Fund; Mr. Bradley Babson, senior advisor on South and North Korea, World Bank; and Dr. Hiwhoa Moon, adjunct professor at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University. The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly Edition, Citigroup, FKI and KOCHAM cosponsored the event.

Cohen set the tone for the panel, saying that Korea has surprised many with its rapid progress and early repayment of its IMF debts. However, its early repayment has also relieved pressure to make further fundamental and necessary changes. Much more needs to be accomplished, particularly regarding issues of transparency and accountability.

Kwon outlined in detail the recent developments in the Korean economy, major reform efforts and accomplishments and the remaining challenges and tasks for the next year. Among the goals that still need to be reached are solidifying a sound financial market, constant corporate restructuring and replacing government intervention with



(l-r) William S. Cohen, Kwon Okyu, Jeffrey R. Shafer, Theodore Roosevelt IV, Vickie Tillman, Ajai Chopra, Bradley Babson and Hiwhoa Moon

the increased role of market forces. Kwon pointed to several pieces of legislation that should facilitate the accomplishment of these goals, including the Corporate Restructuring Promotion Law.

Roosevelt began his remarks with a historical overview of Korea's fiscal accomplishments since the early 1960's and the problems of rapid economic development that eventually led to the crisis of 1997. He stated that the nation has made considerable progress in the financial sector during its recent reforms but is lagging in the corporate sector. Citing the need to fully pursue reforms, including politically contentious reforms such as labor reductions and foreign investment, Roosevelt stated that the challenge for Korea today is complex, "in that it lies in achieving the right mix between pursuing reform and deregulation and preserving a stable society."

Tillman outlined the strengths and ongoing challenges to the economy, commenting specifically on the S&P's decision to upgrade Korea's foreign currency rating from BBB to a BBB+. She stated that Korea deserved the upgrade based on its diversified economic base, educated labor force, vibrant democracy and strong external financial position. However, many weaknesses remain, thereby preventing the country from achieving its full economic potential. She cited three areas in which Korea could improve:

further progress in disclosure and transparency, stronger governance practices and "general streamlining in the regulatory environment to allow market forces greater say in shaping the economy."

Chopra praised Korea for its reform achievements, which surpass those of any crisis economy in the region. He stated that although reform will take years and there are many challenges ahead, there are also many opportunities of which Korea can take advantage.

Babson took a different perspective on the issue, as he focused primarily on the economic impact and potential of the relationship between North and South Korea. His presentation focused on three topics: 1) supporting Korean reconciliation and the integration of North Korea into the international economy; 2) building the institutional framework to support greater economic cooperation and integration in Northeast Asia; and 3) helping KEDO establish a new role in inter-Korean relations.

Finally, Moon stated that although Korea received a high score from the IMF on its performance in structural adjustment, this positive rating came too soon and was overstated. He asserted that although Korea has made much progress, the government must continue to pursue further reforms and avoid mixing economic issues with politics.

Special Events

Annual Dinner 2001

September 28 • New York, NY

The 2001 Annual Dinner was held at The Waldorf-Astoria on September 28. Distinguished Guest Kofi A. Annan, secretary-general of the United Nations, visited the private reception. After the guests had assembled for dinner, Ambassador Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, spoke about the unusual circumstances of the occasion. The events of September 11 had caused many other celebratory events to be canceled or delayed. The dinner's guest of honor, His Excellency Han Seung-soo, president of the 56th United Nations General Assembly and minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of Korea, had been called back to Korea for consultations.

In spite of all this, there was much to celebrate "about Korea itself, about the Korean-American relationship, and the emerging situation in Northeast Asia." Gregg noted that South Korea is emerging as a hub in Northeast Asia and enjoys historically good relations with surrounding nations; that South and North Korea had resumed negotiations with the encouragement of these nations; and that major U.S. corporations are forming new links with South Korea, as exemplified by the recent purchase of Daewoo Motor by General Motors.

In place of H.E. Han Seung-soo, Ambassador Yang Sung Chul delivered the keynote address. Following an introduction by Mr. John F. Smith, Jr., chairman of General Motors, Yang began his speech by denouncing the acts of terrorism of September 11 and noting that Foreign Minister Han, as president of the 56th Session of the UN General Assembly, had already helped pass a unanimous resolution condemning those terrorist acts against the United States. He discussed South Korea's relations with the North, summarizing the results of the recently resumed talks and listing seven points central to his government's Sunshine policy toward North Korea: 1) the fifty years of mistrust between South and North Korea could only be overcome bit by bit; 2) despite the progress brought about by the Sunshine policy, the Korean peninsula is still a flashpoint, unresolved issues related to weapons of mass destruction being a case in point; 3) South Korea will focus on concrete, reachable goals; 4) South Korea expects Kim Jong Il to visit Seoul as has long been promised; 5) Japan and the United States are essential to the South-North peace process; 6) resumption of the dialogue between North Korea and the U.S. is crucial;



Annual Dinner 2001

(continued)

and 7) the U.S.-North Korea dialogue should begin with “the issues that are easier to engage.” Yang concluded by stating that the Sunshine policy had eased tensions on the Korean peninsula to the lowest point in memory.

Mr. William R. Rhodes, vice chairman of Citigroup introduced Dr. Kim Kyung Won, president of the Institute of Social Sciences, The Korea Society’s 2001 Van Fleet Award honoree. Over the past quarter century, Kim has made indispensable contributions to the Republic of Korea’s stunning rise to political prominence in Northeast Asia.

The musical interlude program was performed by the Kenneth Gordon String Quartet, which is made up exclusively of members from the New York Philharmonic. During the Korean War, Mr. Gordon, then a private, performed for General Van Fleet.

The evening’s program was closed by remarks from Amb. Gregg.





Top right (l-r) Amb. Yang Sung Chul, UN Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan, Amb. Kim Hang Kyung and Mrs. Han Seung-soo

Top left (l-r) Major Avery McConnell Leider (granddaughter of the late general James A. Van Fleet), 2001 Van Fleet Award honoree Kim Kyung Won and Amb. Donald P. Gregg

Middle (l-r) Amb. Donald P. Gregg, Amb. Yang Sung Chul, Dr. Kim Kyung Won, Mr. John F. Smith, Jr. and Mr. William R. Rhodes

Bottom left (l-r) Mrs. Sun Joun-Yung, Mrs. Kim Kyung Won, Mrs. Ban Ki-moon, Mrs. Han Seung-soo, Mrs. Yang Sung Chul, Mrs. Margaret Gregg, Mrs. Kim Hang Kyung and Mrs. Stephen W. Bosworth

Dinner Committee

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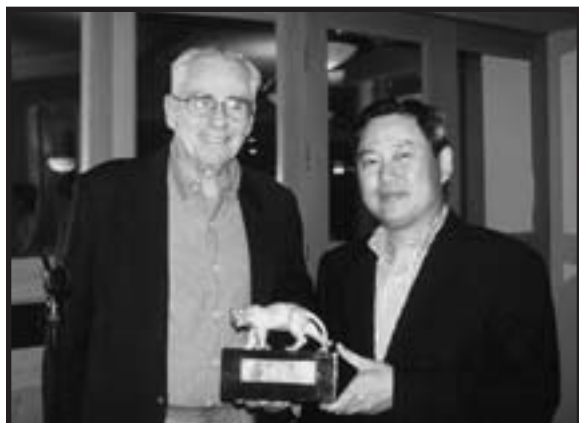
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Samsung Electronics America, Inc.



Top(l-r) Donald P. Gregg and Medalist Chong-Yun Park



Bottom (l-r) Low Net-First Place Team: Hae Kyun Lee, Chan-Eui Byun, Yong-Sup Yoon and Kwang Hee Han

Tournament Chairs

Donald P. Gregg, The Korea Society
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 Chong-Yun Park, KPMG LLP
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Eleventh Annual Van Fleet Memorial Benefit Golf Tournament

October 15 • Alpine, NJ

Approximately 100 golfers and several non-golfers participated in this annual fund-raising event, which was held at the Alpine Country Club in New Jersey.

2001 Golf Tournament Awardees

Medalist-Low Gross

Van Fleet Memorial Trophy

Chong-Yun Park, KPMG LLP

Low Gross-Second Place Individual

Yong-Sup Yoon, Shinhan Bank

Low Net-First Place Individual (Group A)

Anil Bhalla, J. P. Morgan Chase & Co.

Low Net-Second Place Individual (Group A)

Oliver N. Greeves, Metlife International

Low Net-First Place Individual (Group B)

Soo Man Chang, Korean Consulate General

Low Net-Second Place Individual (Group B)

Ho Joon Chaey, J. P. Morgan Chase & Co.

Low Net-First Place Team

Kwang Hee Han, Pricewaterhousecoopers LLP

Chan-Eui Byun, OCI Chemical Corporation

Hae Kyun Lee, Hanvit Bank

Yong-Sup Yoon, Shinhan Bank

Low Net-Second Place Team

Ji Hee Chung, Bank of America

Sung Soo Cho, Samsung America, Inc.

Sung Ki Kim, Pohang Steel America Corporation

Choon Suk Oh, LG Electronics

Longest Drive (Group A)

Glen Mccoy, Westinghouse Electric Company

Longest Drive (Group B)

Kwang Hee Han, Pricewaterhousecoopers LLP

Closest to the Pin (Group A)

Yong-Sup Yoon, Shinhan Bank

Closest to the Pin (Group B)

In-Duk Kim, LG International (America), Inc.

Most Honest Golfer

Karen Na, Chase Manhattan Bank

Korean Studies

The Korea Society offers
students, teachers and
other educators a diverse
array of educational
opportunities which
broaden awareness and
deepen appreciation
of the vital political,
economic and cultural
ties between the United
States and Korea.

IN SERVICE CONSORTIUM PROJECT FOR K-12 GRADE TEACHERS

Under a two and a half year consortium project carried out in collaboration with the China Institute and Japan Society, an in-service course was offered for K-12 grade teachers in the greater New York City area during spring 2001. The course met on a weekly basis for sixteen two-hour sessions. New York City Board of Education professional development credit was available to qualified teachers who successfully completed the courses. The funding for this project was provided by the Freeman Foundation.

Contemporary East Asia

Spring 2001 • February 14-June 6

This course examined the social and economic trends of China, Korea and Japan at the beginning of the 21st century. Five areas were discussed: pop culture; education; religion; social issues; and the current status of the economy. The topics and presenters were as follows: "The Changing Economy and Employment Issues in China" by Prof. Renqiu Yu, Department of History, SUNY Purchase; "Religion In Contemporary China" by Prof. Angela Zito, Department of Anthropology, New York University; "Environmental Issues & China's Neighbors" by Ms. Marilyn Beach, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations; "Pop Culture in Contemporary China" by Prof. Renqiu Yu, Department of History, SUNY Purchase; "Religion in Contemporary Japan" by Prof. Karen Smyers, Religion Department, Wesleyan University; "China's Educational System and Its Social Impact" by Prof. Margot Landman, American Council of Learned Societies; "Political and Economic Issues in Japan" by Prof. Yoshihiro Tsurumi, International Business, Baruch College; "Popular Culture in Japan" by Prof. Christine Marran,

East Asian Studies, Princeton University; "Demonstration of the Martial Arts of East Asia" by Mr. Benjamin Paris and Mr. Peter Herger (*Tae Kwon Do*), Hisao Horiguchi (*Kendo*) and Jamie Guan (*Wu Shu*); "Education in Japan" by Prof. Nobuo Shimahara, Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University; "Two Social Issues: Gender and Discrimination" by Prof. Joyce Gelb, Women's Studies, City University of New York; "Major Political and Social Issues in Korea - North and South Korean Rapprochement and the Emerging Role of Korea in Northeast Asia" by Amb. Donald P. Gregg, The Korea Society; "Religion in Contemporary Korea" by Prof. John Goulde, Department of Religion, Sweet Briar College; "Identity, Globalization and Korean Youth Culture" by Prof. Stephen Epstein, Department of Classics, Victoria University of Wellington; "Korea's Educational Reform for the 21st Century" by Prof. Moon Yong Lin, Fulbright Exchange Professor, University of Minnesota; "The Changing Economy and Employment Issues in Korea" by Prof. Yeomin Yoon, Finance and International Business, Seton Hall University.



Yeomin Yoon



Stephen Epstein



Donald P. Gregg



IN-SERVICE CONFERENCES FOR K-12 GRADE TEACHERS

One-day in-service educational conferences are offered for K-12 grade teachers in support of their efforts to incorporate information and materials on Korea into their classroom curriculum. Expert presentations on the designated theme of the conference during the morning session are followed by one or more teacher-led workshops in the afternoon. Lesson plans developed by alumni of The Korea Society's Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program and other curriculum materials are distributed to all participants.

Healing Divisions: Religion in Korea Today

May 18 • New York, NY

This conference featured the following topics and presenters: "Contemporary Native Traditions" by Prof. John Goulde, professor of religion and director of Asian studies at Sweet Briar College; "Buddhism and National Renewal" by Mr. Richard Shrove, a Son meditation specialist, and Mr. Jongin Kim, a Ph.D. candidate at SUNY Stony Brook; and "Christianity and the Future of Korea" by Prof. Donald N. Clark, professor of history and director of international studies at Trinity University. In addition, retired New York City high school teacher Mr. Greg Tumminio presented a workshop entitled "Richard Kim's *The Martyred* as a Classroom Resource."

Urbanization In Contemporary Korea

November 2 • New York, NY

This conference featured the following topics and presenters: "What is a Korean City?" by Mr. Homer F. Williams, director of print and web publications at The Korea Society; "Shopkeeper and Apartment Dweller in Urban Korea," by Dr. Denise P. Lett, a former lecturer in Korean anthropology at the University of Washington; and "Tales of the City: Literature about Urban Korea," by Mr. Heinz Insu Fenkl, director of the Creative Writing Program and the Interstitial Studies Institute at SUNY New Paltz. Mrs. Yong Jin Choi, director of Korea Studies at The Korea Society, concluded the conference by providing ideas on how to incorporate Korean studies into school curricula and by distributing curricular materials on Korean studies.



Denise P. Lett



Donald N. Clark



Richard Shrove and Jongin Kim



Heinz Insu Fenkl

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR K-12 TEACHERS

An intensive course is offered over a period of one week during the summer break. The objective of the course is to provide a general introduction to Korea and the Korean American community for K-12 teachers in the greater New York City area. The course meets daily from 9:00am to 4:00pm for a combination of lectures and guided field trips. Participants are required to complete extensive daily reading assignments as well as a comprehensive final exam. Those who successfully complete all course requirements are awarded three graduate credits by the New York City Board of Education.

Korea for Beginners

August 13-17 • New York, NY

The course drew an enrollment of 35 teachers. The lecture topics and instructors were history, by Prof. Gari Ledyard, Sejong Professor of Korean Studies (emeritus) at Columbia University; literature, by Prof. Helen Koh, professor of literature at Columbia University, who also introduced a screening of *Our Twisted Hero*, a film based on a novel by one of Korea's most popular writers; traditional religions, by Prof. John Goulde, professor of religion at Sweet Briar College in Virginia; Korean language, by Mrs. Shin-Hark Suk, a Korean language instructor at Queens College and The Korea Society; traditional Korean arts, by Prof. Chung Saehyang, professor of art at Pohang University in Korea; family and society, by Dr.



Laurel Kendall



John Goulde



Student group performance at the Full Gospel Church of New York in Flushing.



Helen Koh



Gari Ledyard

Laurel Kendall, curator of East Asian Collections at the American Museum of Natural History; economy and politics, by Prof. Yeomin Yoon, professor of finance at Seton Hall University; Korean immigration to the U.S., by Prof. Pyong Gap Min, professor of sociology at Queens College; and "Two Koreas: Past and Present," by Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society. The field trip sites were a Korean Buddhist temple in the Catskill Mountains; the Korea Gallery at the Metropolitan Museum; and the Full Gospel Church of New York in Flushing. Gould accompanied the teachers during the field trips.

SCHOOL VISIT PROGRAM

The Korea Society arranges visits to schools by authors, musicians, dancers and storytellers with special expertise on Korea to conduct workshops, assemblies and other enrichment activities for K–12 grade students.



A student practices calligraphy at Mott Hall School.

Brush Painting and Calligraphy

March 12-16 • New York, NY

Ms. Grace Sunsook Park visited four elementary, middle and high schools in New York City. She conducted two 50-minute workshop sessions for 30 stu-



Grace Sunsook Park presents Korean calligraphy to students at Mott Hall School.

dents at each location. An experienced presenter on Korean art, Park provided her students with Korean rice paper, brush and ink and led them in a fascinating exploration of the Korean tradition of painting and calligraphy. She began by giving a brief overview of the historical background of painting and calligraphy and then discussed Korean

proverbs in calligraphic form and their meanings. Students wrote classic aphorisms in Korean script, such as “Bamboo Spirit;” “Calligraphy is the mirror of the mind;” and “A piece of jade deep in the mountain has to be polished to make it shiny.” The schools that she visited were: P.S. 145, Martin Luther King Jr. HS, Mott Hall School, Martin Luther King and David A. Boody School for Magnet Studies.

P’ansori

March 12-16 • New York, NY

A professional in the teaching and performance of *p’ansori*, Prof. Chan E. Park-Miller visited five New York City high schools. Park-Miller lectured about the history, progress and significance of *p’ansori* and then gave her young audiences a demonstration. *P’ansori* is an oral narrative art form that emerged in the 18th century in the Southwestern region of Korea. It has evolved from a shaman ritual into a highly stylized storytelling technique in which a single performer portrays, through songs and gestures, numerous dramatic personae. Park-Miller thrilled the young audiences with demonstrations, which were lively and

animated. Accompanying herself with a *puk*, a small barrel-shaped drum, she performed excerpts from *Hongbu and Nolbu*, a classic folk tale about two brothers. It is one of five extant works in the *p’ansori* canon that is still widely performed. The other four are *Shim*



Chan Park-Miller presents a workshop on the art of *p’ansori* at Stuyvesant High School.

Chong, Chunhyang, Song of the Underwater Palace and Romance of the Three Kingdoms. Each tale demonstrates a different Confucian cardinal virtue. Park-Miller visited Hunter College HS, Brooklyn Technology HS, Stuyvesant HS, Martin Van Buren HS and Martin Luther King JHS.

Traditional Korean Music and Dance

May 1-4 • New York, NY

Members of the In-Young Sohn Dance Company conducted an outreach program at four schools in New York City: Newtown High



In-Young Sohn at P.S.145

School, Elmhurst, NY (May 1); Bayside High School, Bayside, NY (May 2); Brooklyn Technology High School, Brooklyn, NY (May 3); and P.S. 145, New York, NY (May 4). The program included dance performances, a short workshop on Korean music and a Q&A session.

Between the Lines: Asian American Women's Poetry

November 5-7 • New York, NY

Ms. Yunah Hong, a filmmaker who has lived and worked in New York City since 1985, visited Bayside High School in Bayside, New York City and Ridgewood High School in Ridgewood, NJ. In her presentations at these two schools, she discussed with students her documentary entitled

Between the Lines: Asian American Women's Poetry, which is the first feature length documentary ever made focusing on Asian American women poets. Her film explores what it means to write poetry as an Asian American woman today by examining how shifts in the poets' various linguistic and cultural heritages are reflected through their use of English and their identification with other cultures. It explores these shifts using several broad themes, including immigration, use of the English language, feminism, activism and the process of poetry writing. Interviews with each of the poets and lyrical interpretive readings are featured in the film. Hong also discussed her experiences as a filmmaker and the inspiration for making this particular documentary. After the screening, she answered questions from the students.



Yunah Hong discusses Asian American women poets with students at Ridgewood, NJ.



Jin Hi Kim

Program A

Introduction to Korean Music: Melding Memory, Heritage & Passion

Kim contrasts folk and court music, demonstrating the influences of Shamanistic ecstatic possession in folk music, Taoism's middle way between the static and dynamic, the Confucian concept of right conduct, and Buddhism's meditative quest for nothingness.

Program B

The Elements and Characteristics of Korean Music for Ethnomusicology Classes

This lecture focuses on the following topics: the integration of traditional music and dance into ritual; the impact of Eastern philosophy and cosmology on Korean court music; the forms of court orchestral music; traditional musical instruments; the techniques of sliding notes, microtonal shadings, and vibrato

EXPLORING KOREA'S MUSICAL HERITAGE: A LECTURE SERIES FOR AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In an on-going collaboration with the prominent Korean musician and composer, Ms. Jin Hi Kim, The Korea Society is introducing Korea's distinctive musical culture to students of world music, ethnomusicology, composition or East Asian studies in colleges, universities and other educational institutions throughout the United States. Kim shares her insights into this major East Asian tradition and its contemporary transformations as well as highlights the contributions it has made to world culture through a lecture accompanied by demonstrations on the *komungo* (a six-stringed fretted board). Each program in the series is copresented by The Korea Society and the collaborating institution. Three variants of the program are offered to accommodate the specific interests and backgrounds of student audiences and to provide a stimulus for future creative work in cross-cultural performance and composition.

in vocal music; Shamanistic and ecstatic energy in folk ensemble music; scale and mode; the musical notation system; and a demonstration of rhythmic cycles.

Program C

Composition Seminar: "Living Tones"

Kim describes how each tone in traditional Korean music must be perceived as "alive, embodying its own individual shape, sound, texture, vibrato, glissando, expressive nuances and dynamics." She refers to this quality as "Living Tones," a compositional concept that she has developed over the past twenty years. Kim also discusses her series of cross-cultural compositions to illustrate this essential element of traditional Korean music.

2001 Programs

February 16 • Miami, FL
Florida International University
Program A & C

February 20 • La Jolla, CA
University of California, San Diego
Program A & C

March 25 • Bethlehem, PA
Lehigh University
Program C

March 26 • Indiana, PA
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Program A

April 3 • Troy, NY
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Program A

April 5 • Fairfield, CT
Sacred Heart University
Program A

May 25 • Middletown, CT
Wesleyan University
Program A

June 24 • Seattle, WA
Seattle Art Museum
Program A

June 25 • Seattle, WA
Washington Composers Forum
Program C

July 1 • Oakland, CA
Oakland Asian Cultural Center
Program A

July 2 • San Francisco, CA
San Francisco Main Library
Program A

October 8 • Fredonia, NY
SUNY Fredonia
Program A

October 16 • East Lansing, MI
Michigan State University
Program A

October 18 • Holland, MI
Hope College
Program C

October 29 • Geneva, NY
Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Program A

October 30 • Ithaca, NY
Ithaca College
Program C

October 31-November 1 • Ithaca, NY
Cornell University
Program A & C

November 1 • Binghamton, NY
SUNY Binghamton
Program A

November 2 • Cortland, NY
SUNY Cortland
Program A

November 6 • Salisbury, MD
Salisbury University
Program A

November 11 • Ann Arbor, MI
University of Michigan
Program A

STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS

Two study tours of Korea are arranged annually for a diverse group of American educators including classroom teachers, teacher educators, educational administrators, textbook/journal writers, museum educators and other specialists.

In addition, two scholarships are awarded annually on a competitive basis for Korean language study in Korea: one for the summer term and one for the full academic year. Currently enrolled graduate students and young professionals with Korea-related career objectives are eligible to apply. The scholarships provide round-trip airfare to Korea, tuition and a stipend.

2001 Summer fellows in front of the student union building at Ehwa Woman's University.



Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies

June 25-July 12 • Korea

A group of nineteen American teachers visited Korea for an intensive study tour. The tour is an annual project of The Korea Society implemented in Korea in cooperation with Korea University with the joint support of the Freeman Foundation and the Korea Foundation.

2001 Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies Participants

Karen Waite Aromando, Ridgewood High School, Ridgewood, NJ
Brad Badgley, Stuyvesant High School, New York, NY
Concetta C. Czerwinski, Forest Park Elementary School, Albany, NY
Thomas Tracey Fallon, Glen Landing Middle School, Blackwood, NJ
William P. Fitzhugh, Reisterstown Elementary School, Reisterstown, MD
Dianne Kirksey-Floyd, PS 145, New York, NY
Stephen Johnson, Monterey High School, Lubbock, TX
James W. Lane, Orange High School, Pepper Pike, OH
Barbara Ledig-Sheehan, Marymount School of New York, New York, NY
Sean Peter McManamon, Fashion Industries High School, New York, NY
Nancy Maguire, Cornwall Central High School, Cornwall, NY
Marion A. Makin, Skyline High School, Issaquah, WA
Barbara B. Mercier, Oswego High School, Oswego, NY
Leah Osteer Renzi, Dundalk Middle School, Baltimore, MD
Paul Robinson, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
Robert Rodey, Marian Catholic High School, Chicago Heights, IL
Pat Schnack, South East Junior High School, Iowa City, IA
Sharon Shambourger, Martin Luther King Junior High School, New York, NY
Michelle Davidson Walker, State Dept. of Education, Nashville, TN



Karen Waite Aromando teaching a class at Daeil Foreign Language High School.



Concetta C. Czerwinski and Michelle Davidson Walker teaching English to fourth graders in Chongju Korea.

Program Highlights

Monday, June 25

Arrival in Seoul/Check-in at the Tower Hotel. After a brief rest, the group traveled by subway to Ehwa Woman's University. Following a buffet lunch at the faculty cafeteria, the group toured the Ehwa Woman's University Museum guided by Assistant Curator Rha Sunhwa. The museum is famous for its permanent collection of woman's garments and accessories of the Choson period. There also was a special exhibit on life in Silla Korea, with a special emphasis on life cycle rituals.

Tuesday, June 26

The group visited the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. embassy in Seoul for an orientation program conducted by Deputy PAO Alden Stallings, Assistant Country Program Officer Yanina de Guzman and Vice Counsel Lamont C. Colucci who was a participant in the 1997 Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program. Stallings gave a brief presentation on U.S.-Korea ties and the role of the U.S. embassy in promoting a constructive relationship. The rest of the morning and afternoon was spent touring historic areas of Seoul, including Sajik Park, the Bukak Skyway, an extant section of the old city wall, the White Buddha shrine and the Water Gate in the extension connecting the old city wall to the North Fortress. The group also went to the scenic P'yungch'ang-dong residential area north of the city for a visit to the Lee Eung Ro Fine Art Gallery and lunch at a Korean barbecue restaurant. That evening the group joined colleagues from Australia, Canada and New Zealand for a dinner party which inaugurated the workshop portion of the program.

Wednesday, June 27 - Thursday, July 5

The group participated with their

colleagues from the other countries in a workshop held at Korea University in Seoul. The workshop included lectures on Korean language, society, politics, fine arts, the education system, the family system, management, architecture, history, religion, mass culture, traditional music and other performing arts and inter-Korean relations. They also went on guided field trips to royal palaces, museums, the Yejiwon Culture Institute, the Insadong District, P'anmunjom, the Daeil Foreign Language High School, Samsung Electronics and the Yong-in Korean traditional village. The program also included a home visit.

Friday, July 6 - Monday, July 9

The group set out for a four-day trip through the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula. Highlights of the trip included: a visit to the Haeinsa Buddhist Monastery, where they participated in the 4 a.m. prayer meeting; and a three-day tour of the Kyongju area. In addition to visiting the major Silla sites in Kyongju, such as the Sokkuram Grotto and the Buluk Temple, the group climbed Mt. Namsan, toured the Yangdong Traditional Village and the Oksan Confucian Academy and stopped off at Ch'onmach'ong and other pre-Buddhist archaeological sites.

Tuesday July 10 - Wednesday, July 11

The group had two free days for independent study or to explore Seoul on their own. As a joint independent study project, four elementary school teachers in the group traveled to Chongju, North Chungchong Province, to visit an elementary school. The school has 800 students enrolled in grades K-6. They observed the third and fourth grade classrooms, and each teacher conducted a 10-minute lesson for the students. They also ate lunch at the student cafeteria. Drawing on this

experience, these four teachers will create a collection of lesson plans for use at the third grade level tentatively titled *Ch'ongju, A Global Village: A Day in a Korean Elementary School*.

Thursday, July 12

In the morning, the group met with Ms. Yeonsook Lee, the National Assembly woman who is a vice president of the Grand National Party and the chairperson of its Special Committee on Woman's Affairs. The group was enthralled by her biographical account of how she balances her roles as both a professional woman and a wife in a society still very much based on Confucian values. Lee also spoke about her efforts as minister of woman's affairs during the Kim Yong Sam administration to enhance the status of women in the workplace, and noted that the legal provisions she introduced subsequently were implemented by the current government. In the afternoon, the group met with three Korean high school teachers and two elementary school teachers. In a wide-ranging discussion, the group asked their Korean counterparts about their school life, including topics such as: the ratio between male and female teachers; the content and methodology of moral education (i.e., do they teach Confucian or Western morals?); the organization and role of the teachers union in Korea; and educational reform efforts in Korea. They also asked several questions about their Korean counterparts' professional attitudes: Are they are proud of being public school teachers? What would they like to see changed in their teaching career? How do they feel about the size of their (by American standards) large classes?

Friday, July 13

Free Day/Departure for the U.S.

Sixth Annual Fall Fellowship in Korean Studies

October 6-17 • Korea

This program comprises a docent-led, two-week educational tour of Korea for a select group of textbook editors and reference material editors. The ten fellows in this year's program participated in a series of lectures and field trips, including a seven-day tour to major points of interest throughout the southern half of the Korean peninsula. Prof. Mark Peterson of Brigham Young University, a well-known Korean studies expert with an encyclopedic knowledge of Korean history

and culture, accompanied the participants throughout the tour. Through informal lectures and on-site commentaries, Peterson engaged the participants in what amounted to an intensive seminar on Korean history, literature, religion, Confucianism, national treasures, and geography. In an annual on-going collaboration, the Korea Information Service covers all the in-country costs of the program in Korea while The Korea Society covers all other costs with the support of an annual grant from the Freeman Foundation.



2001 Fall fellows visit a Silla royal tomb in Kyongju.

2001 Fall Fellows in Korean Studies

Professor Susan L. Burns, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX
 Professor Jane Hathaway, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH
 Ms. Mary C. Janisch, Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA
 Professor Alan Karras, University of California, Berkeley, CA
 Professor Gail S. Ludwig, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
 Dr. Jim McLendon, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chicago, IL
 Dr. Scott C. Monje, Area Studies Editor, Bethel, CT
 Professor Christopher A. Reed, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH
 Professor Wesley Sasaki-Uemura, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT
 Ms. Frankie Wright, Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, Boston, MA



Above An informal gathering at a home in Yangdong.
 Right Waiting for breakfast in a village near Andong.



THE KOREA SOCIETY KOREAN LANGUAGE STUDY AWARDS

Two scholarships for Korean language study at a university in Korea are awarded annually, one for the academic year and one for the summer term. Recent college graduates, graduate students, educators, and other professionals with Korea-related career objectives are eligible to apply. The award benefits include tuition, round-trip airfare to Korea and a stipend to cover basic living expenses.

Summer Term Scholarship Recipient:

Suzette Duncan is a Ph.D. candidate in Japanese literature at UCLA. Due in part to the friendships she established with Korean Japanese teenagers (a.k.a. *Zainichi Kankokujin*) while teaching in Iwate, Japan for two years, and in part to the strength of UCLA's Korean studies program, the study of Korean language has become an integral part of her research focus. Specifically she is interested in the legacy of Japan's colonial project in Korea as it relates to the Koreans who remained in Japan after the end of

colonialism. She has focused on the expression of that legacy in the literature of Japan's Korean residents. Though these authors tend to have at best a very limited knowledge of Korean language, and therefore write in Japanese, in one capacity or another Korea informs their works. Furthermore, as part of the diasporic Korean community, some of these authors' works have been translated into the Korean language and have been the focus of both popular press accounts and academic criticism in Korea. She believes that access to the Korean language response to the work of these authors will provide her with insight into their writings. Using Japanese, Korean and English language literary criticism will give her research added depth, insightfulness and complexity. Duncan completed her undergraduate studies at Amherst College in Amherst, MA in 1994.

Academic Year Scholarship Recipient:

Yeowon Kim immigrated to the United States with her family when she was four years old. Her sheltered life in Korea and her

nonexistent English skills did not prepare her for the adversities that she faced in the public school system; namely racism, resulting from ignorance and lack of exposure to diversity. Upon graduating from the local high school, she enrolled at Williams College. Her four years at Williams was a wonderful time of personal growth and exploration. Her positive experiences in introductory biology during freshman year led her to declare a major in the subject. Additionally, she immersed herself in studio art classes and various social and volunteer organizations. However, the greatest influence on her future was her classmates of international background, who encouraged her to discover more about her roots. Following completion of her language study in Korea, she enrolled in a master's degree program at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Upon completion of her graduate studies, Kim plans on attending medical school. She is interested in the cultural dimensions of healthcare.

KOREAN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TEACHERS

May 22 • Flushing, NY

At its annual Teachers' Day Banquet, the New York Korean-American Parents Association awards tuition scholarships to three teachers for two terms of Korean language study at The Korea Society. These scholarships are underwritten jointly by The Korea Society and the Korean Consulate General of New York.

Scholarship Recipients:

Dyrel Bartee is a science teacher at Newtown High School in Elmhurst, New York. He has over six years of experience as a teacher, and has been teaching in New York for the last three years.

Helen Cedeno is a teacher at P.S. 150 in Sunnyside, New York, which is the school she attended as a child. Working in a school with a fairly large Korean population has given Cedeno the desire to gain more knowledge about Korea, including its language and culture. Although

she grew up in a home with a Korean mother, Cedeno believes there is much for her to learn about Korean customs and traditions.

Nilda M. Rosa teaches at P.S. 22 in Queens, NY. In addition to her regular teaching schedule, she also teaches drama and international dance. Rosa has worked with many Korean students and their parents. She feels that learning to speak Korean will better enable her to understand the problems her students have in learning English as a second language.



Shin-Hark Suk teaches a beginning level class.

The Korea Society Korean Language Program

Courses met for 12-week terms in the spring and fall and two intensive 6-week sessions in the summer. Five different levels are offered during the year. Students in the lower levels studied basic grammatical structures and practiced common expressions while expanding their vocabulary. In the more advanced levels, students studied more complex language structures and improved their fluency. All classes emphasized conversational skills while also paying attention to reading and writing. The lower level classes were taught by Shin-hark Suk, an instructor at CUNY Queens College. Kyungah Yoon, an instructor at Columbia University, taught the advanced level classes. In 2001, the program had an enrollment of 130 students.

36th International Work Camp and 5th Arirang Youth Camp

July 15-28 & August 8-13 • Suwon, Korea

In an on-going annual collaboration, the Korea Society recruited four young Americans for two summer camp programs organized by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and provided partial support for their participation in these unique programs.

Korean Studies at the 81st NCSS Annual Conference

November 15-18 • Washington, DC

Two workshops on Korea were presented at the 81st National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) Annual Conference, which was held in Washington DC over the period of November 15-18, 2001 on the topic of "Forming a More Perfect Union." The first session, entitled "Putting Korean History into World History," was led by Yong Jin Choi, director of Korean Studies, and three alumnae of the Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program—Heidi Roupp ('95), Marjorie Bingham ('92) and Mary Connor ('00). The objective was to suggest ways to incorporate teaching about Korea, its culture and people into the world history curriculum.

The second session, entitled "Exploring Korea in the New Millennium: A More Perfect Union," was devoted to an exploration of Korea-related themes through the eyes of past participants in the Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program. The presenters were Linda Karen Miller ('00), Carol Vogler ('00) and Elva Card ('91). Their presentations examined the efforts to bring about the reunification of North and South Korea as an attempt to realize a more perfect union and the Japanese colonial period as a not so perfect union. In addition, suggested approaches for teaching about Korean history, politics and culture were discussed.

ICOP

**The Korea Society engages
Americans and Koreans in
a multifaceted effort to
promote understanding
and tolerance by building
bridges of interaction
across lines of race,
culture and ethnicity.**

Intercultural Outreach Program (ICOP)



2001-02 Project Bridge participants at Mr. Kim Sae Young's pottery studio, Ich'on, Korea.

The Intercultural Outreach Program (ICOP)

initiative was launched in 1993 as a response to the April 29 Incident (Saigu), the 1992 Los Angeles uprising that riveted national attention on the need for greater tolerance and mutual understanding among Americans of different cultural and ethnic heritages. Envisioned as a long-term educational project, ICOP has been focused on providing opportunities for young Americans to deepen their awareness and understanding of cultural and ethnic diversity and encouraging them to play a role in the efforts to overcome the stereotypes and resentments that foster intolerance and misunderstanding. As a first step toward the achievement of this objective, a study tour of Korea was organized in 1993 for a group of young African Americans from the inner city areas of Los Angeles and New York City, where there had been major confrontations between the African American and Korean American communities. From this modest beginning, with the support of a major four-year grant from the Federation of Korean Industries, the ICOP project gradually evolved into a diverse array of programs with a Korea-specific focus. These programs are addressed to young Americans of all cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

Project Bridge

Project Bridge, an intercultural youth leadership program centered around a study tour to Korea, is the major activity of the ICOP project. Its objective is to foster understanding between Americans of diverse ethnic backgrounds through a year-long program of intercultural educational activities. Over 150 high school students from six major urban areas in the U.S. have participated in the Project Bridge program since 1993. Project Bridge is cosponsored by the Pacific Century Institute.

Project Bridge 2001-02

Seven high school students and one group leader from the greater New York City area, and ten high school students and two group leaders from the Los Angeles area, were selected as participants in the Project Bridge 2001-02 school year, September 2001 to June 2002. The program coordinators in New York, assisted by a consultant, plan and implement the study tour to Korea each year. Project Bridge activities in Los Angeles are funded and coordinated by the Pacific Century Institute, Inc. (PCI), which is The Korea Society's counterpart organization for this program in Los Angeles.

Participants' List

Students (New York City)

Morola Adjibodou, The Spence School
Marlina Chan, John Bowne H.S.
Shan Shan (Sunny) Chen, Seward
Park H.S.
Nevil Jackson, Humanities Preparatory
Academy
Rafael Quinde, Jr., John Bowne H.S.
Tiana Rogers, The Young Women's
Leadership School
Alex Stewart, Beacon School

Group Leader (New York)

Karen Cheramie, Global Studies
Teacher, Academy of American Studies

Students (Los Angeles)

Brittany Bracy, Downtown Magnet HS
Julianna Cardenas, Gabrielino HS
Thomas Chavez-Bayles, Gabrielino HS
Scott Cher, Downtown Magnet HS
Michael Chow, Gabrielino HS
Maximiliano Hyon, Beverly Hills HS
Karina Melendez, Glen A. Wilson HS
Kim Mizuno, Jr., Downtown
Magnet HS
Sara Thoi, Gabrielino HS
Angela Zhang, Glen A. Wilson HS

Group Leaders (Los Angeles)

Julie Chavez-Bayles, Assistant Principal,
Mountain View HS
Hosei Maruyama, Physical Education
Teacher, Downtown Magnet HS

Project Bridge Coordinators

HanNa Kim, program associate,
The Korea Society
A. Naomi Paik, program associate,
The Korea Society
Jungho Kwak, consultant,
The Korea Society

2001 Activities

Taking a Stand: Project Bridge Orientation & Workshop

November 16 • New York, NY

Project Bridge participants congregated for the first time during an orientation and communication workshop facilitated by Ms. Michelle Ko of Asians United to Raise Awareness (AURA) and Ms. Susan Stuart of the Intercultural Resource Center at Columbia University. Ko and Stuart



Susan Stuart of the Intercultural Resource Center at Columbia University and Michelle Ko of Asians United to Raise Awareness (AURA)

opened the workshop with brief introductions and an overview of the "ground rules," eight statements that were to guide the conversation in an open yet respectful manner. The rules included statements such as: "Be fully present," "Take risks" and "Disagree with the idea, not the person." After a short discussion of the ground rules, emphasizing the fact that they composed a flexible document that could be adjusted during the exercise, Stuart and Ko led the Project Bridge students through a workshop entitled, "Take a Stand."

Project Bridge Workshop on Saigu

November 30 • New York, NY

Project Bridge students met at the Korea Society for a multifaceted workshop focusing on the Saigu (April 29) incident that occurred in Los Angeles in 1992. The participants viewed Dai Sil Kim-Gibson's documentary *Sa-i-gu*, which presents interviews with Korean immigrant women directly affected by this social uprising. Through the personal perspectives and stories of these women, the students not only were familiarized with the events of the incident, they were also introduced to its complexities—media representations, disparities between the rich and poor and negligence of government, including FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency), LAPD and the National Guard. Donald Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, then gave a few remarks regarding Saigu and its relationship to the Project Bridge program. The greater part of the workshop was facilitated by Mr. John Yoo, deputy director of the 4.29 (Saigu) Center and the Korean American Coalition of Los Angeles. Yoo provided the social and economic context for Saigu, outlined the events that led up to it, analyzed sources of the conflict and offered steps toward building stronger relationships between Korean Americans and other communities of color. The workshop concluded with a short discussion of the documentary, Yoo's presentation and an article written by Lisa Ikemoto that the students had read for the workshop.

Korean Dance: Tradition, Innovation and Intersections (Part I)

December 15 • New York, NY

Dancer and choreographer Young Soon Kim led a workshop for the New York Project Bridge participants based on her intercultural dance project, "Only One Sky," at the White Wave Dance Studio in DUMBO (Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass), Brooklyn. "Only One Sky" is a vibrant contemporary dance that articulates the need for racial harmony in America; though people differ from each other in many ways, everyone is united in the fact that we all live under the same sky in one world. Although "Only One Sky" was conceptualized prior to the LA Incident (Saigu) of 1992, in the aftermath of this tragedy, its theme gained greater urgency and relevance due to the tensions and problems that subsequently vexed the nation. Drawing inspiration from the most apparent conflict of Saigu, this performance blends both African and Korean dance elements and music into a production that ultimately celebrates the "oneness of humanity." Choreographed by Young Soon Kim, Kwame Azalius Ross and Sung Wha Chung, "Only One Sky" has toured throughout the United States, Canada and Asia. After a screening of a performance of "Only One Sky," Kim led a discussion on the themes surrounding the dance performance, such as racial conflict and misunderstanding. Performance art as a medium of portraying social conflict was also a point of discussion. The discussion was then followed by a live performance of a traditional fan dance by Sun-Ah Jung, a fan dance instructor at the Korean Traditional Music Institute of New York.

Welcoming Reception in LA for Project Bridge 2001-02

December 19 • Pasadena, CA

At a "welcoming reception" for the Project Bridge 2001-02 program in Los Angeles, Mr. Spencer H. Kim greeted the participants in his joint capacity as chairman of the Pacific Century Institute, Inc. and a member of the board of directors of The Korea Society. In his remarks, Kim provided an overview of the Project Bridge program with a focus on its history and objectives. Following this presentation, the students and group leaders selected for the 2001-02 Project Bridge program gave brief self introductions. Several participants from previous years' programs, who were invited to attend the reception, also were asked to introduce themselves and describe some of the highlights of the study tour to Korea. A Q&A session ensued which added greatly to the excitement of the evening. The event was held at a Korean restaurant which provided an opportunity for the participants to sample Korean food, in some cases, for the first time.

Motivational Hike and the Creation of a Coat of Arms

January 5 • Thousand Oaks, CA

The first workshop for the Los Angeles Project Bridge participants was held at the White Eagle Ranch, the home of Mr. Spencer H. Kim. The program began with a rigorous hike in the hills behind the ranch, which took the highly imaginative form of a peripatetic exploration of the underlying motivational factors that serve as a wellspring for a personal "coat of arms." At each resting point along the way, Kim shared his thoughts on a selected theme with the participants. His remarks were crafted so that the first letter of each word or phrase of these themes produced the



acronym STRIVE: "Start now;" "Think Big;" "Reach over the wall;" "Invest;" "Visualize;" and "Expect the Unexpected." He advised the participants to let this acronym and its constituent themes serve as a guide for their participation in the Project Bridge program. After returning from the hike, as a special activity during lunch, the students and group leaders were asked to create a personal "coat of arms" as a vehicle for introducing themselves to the other participants. Specifically, they were asked to draw, write, or use pictures to create a chart with six sections representing their answers to the following questions: 1) what is one thing that you are good at; what would you like to be better at; 3) how has your family influenced you; 4) what is your deepest wish for the world; 5) what would you strongly defend or take a stand for; 6) what would you like to excel at in the future; and 7) list three words that best describe you. The group learned many things about each and every member of the group, including their beliefs, personality, special characteristics and sources of influence in their lives. The workshop also included a brief discussion of the link between attitude and stress, which was led by Dr. John Horton. Focusing on strategies for dealing with stressful situations, he suggested ways in which to avoid becoming overly stressed.



Korean Dance: Tradition, Innovation and Intersections (Part II)

January 17 • New York, NY

Young Soon Kim hosted a follow-up workshop on the *sogo ch'um* ("little drum dance") at the White Wave Dance Studio. The workshop was led by SongHee Lee, a traditional dance instructor at the Korean Traditional Music Institute of New York. *Sogo* is a

small hand-held drum that is played with a small wooden drum-stick. Traditionally danced by farmers, the *sogo* dance represents various farming activities and depicts the farmers' lifestyle. After an hour-long lesson, all the participants took part in performing the *sogo* drum dance.

2002 Activities

Project Bridge Retreat: Focus on Korea

February 1-3 • Colebrook, CT

The New York Project Bridge participants went on a weekend retreat at the Camp Jewell YMCA Outdoor Center in the woods of Connecticut. The retreat provided the group with an opportunity to prepare for the upcoming study tour to Korea by learning about Korean culture, history and language in an intensive environment. After arriving at the campsite in the evening, the coordinators and group leaders of the program reviewed the ground rules and preparation tips for the study tour and played "icebreaker" games with the students, such as the human knot and diversity bingo. The participants spent Saturday participating in a day-long series of workshops on Korea with the focus on topics such as culture and etiquette, history, language, education and youth culture. In addition, each of the students presented researched reports on a subject of their choosing. The topics of the presentations ranged from traditional medicinal practices to Korean American immigration history. While most of the workshops were conducted by the coordinators and group leaders, Dr. Ellen Salem lead the workshop on Korean history, and Ms. Shin-Hark Suk taught the lesson on Korean language. The participants had the opportunity to have fun while practicing the *sogo* drum dance, watching the feature film, *Joint Security Area (JSA)*, and hanging out with each other throughout the day and night. On the last day of the retreat, the participants wrote letters to themselves on what they would like to achieve during the study tour to Korea. The coordinators will keep these letters and give them back to their authors as soon as they have returned to the United States. The remainder of the day was spent taking part in outdoor winter activities like ice skating and tubing down a hill.



Shin-Hark Suk gave lessons on Korean language.



Alex Stuart sharing his research findings on Korean culture with his fellow Project Bridge participants.

Creative Expression and Identity: Roadmaps

February 14 • New York, NY

The New York Project Bridge participants met for a workshop in which they had the opportunity to explore their personal histories through creative exercises. In consultation with Ms. Kavita Rajanna, Arts-in-Education director of the Asian American Writers' Workshop, the Project Bridge coordinators led the students through a "road mapping" activity. Using posters, markers and magazines, each participant visually articulated a map of their life,



Project Bridge participant Neil Jackson

expressing how they have arrived where they are today—including significant events, memories, relationships, future goals and other elements that define who they are. The participants then presented their maps to the group, explaining the meaning behind the images and symbols they used. During the presentations, each of the listening participants wrote down one word that most captured the spirit of the featured student's roadmap. The word slips were given to each student, who then wrote a poem incorporating every word their peers used.

Articulating One's Voice Through Film

March 1 • New York, NY

During a Project Bridge workshop, Ms. Yunah Hong facilitated a screening and discussion of her documentary film, *Between the Lines: Asian American Women's Poetry*, which is comprised of interviews with and readings by Asian

American women poets "to examine the complex convergence of experience, memory and language behind the impulse to write." Hong led the students through a reading of several of the poems presented to connect the poetry to the film and to provide a general sense of the themes covered. The film itself was organized around the following themes: immigration, language, memory, family, spirituality, reaching out and what it means to write. The women interviewed explored their reasons for writing and creating while they discussed issues of significant influence on their lives, such as racism, spatial and linguistic crossings and the search for an American identity. After the screening, the students had the opportunity to ask questions about the film. Through their questions, the participants demonstrated their interest not only in the content of the film, but also in Hong's creative process, by asking questions about her motivation for making the film, why she focused on Asian American women and the connection between the cinematography and the poems presented in her work.



Yunah Hong and Project Bridge participants

Preparation for the Study Tour to Korea

March 22 • New York, NY

In their last workshop before departing for Korea, the New York Project Bridge participants prepared for the study tour by reviewing the Korean phrases and customs they had learned during the retreat. They started by reviewing the Korean alphabet and moved on to useful phrases such as "Where is the bathroom?" and "I am hungry." They also ran through writing exercises in English focused on journal writing to help them record their experiences in Korea. The workshop was followed by a Q&A session to discuss any concerns or questions the students had about the trip.

Information Session for Parents

March 23 • New York, NY

As in past years, an information session was held at The Korea Society for the parents of the New York Project Bridge participants. The session started with a brief overview of the Project Bridge program by Mr. Frederick F. Carriere, vice president and executive director of The Korea Society. Ms. Naomi Paik and Ms. HanNa Kim, co-coordinators of Project Bridge, reviewed various aspects of the trip including logistics, the study tour itinerary, as well as rules and responsibilities. Ms. Karen Cheramie, the New York group leader, led a session on practical packing to aid the parents and students. The session ended with a Q&A session in which the parents had an opportunity to address their concerns. The program ended with an informal reception with a sampling of representative Korean foods.

2002 Study Tour to Korea

March 29 - April 8 • Republic of Korea

The New York and Los Angeles Project Bridge participants met in Seoul for a ten-day, intensive study tour of South Korea, during which they had the opportunity to visit many sites of historical and contemporary significance, stay with a host family and engage in open dialogue with Koreans.



Above Project Bridge participants at Panp'o High School, top (l-r) Korean Folk Village, Hyundai Motor Company, National Assembly Museum, bottom (l-r) Ich'on Pottery Village and water spring at Pulkuk Temple

Itinerary Highlights

Friday, March 29

Arrival at Inch'on International Airport
Check-in at Seoul Dreamtel Youth Hostel
Orientation at U.S. 8th Army Headquarters
Orientation at Korean-American Educational (Fulbright) Commission
Project Bridge in-house meeting

Saturday, March 30

Travel to Ich'on
Visit Pottery Village
Visit King Sejong's Tomb Park
Return to Seoul
Dinner hosted by the Korean National Tourism Organization

Sunday, March 31

Visit Saemunan Presbyterian Church
Presentation on "Christianity in Korea" by Dr. Horace G. Underwood
Attend Easter service at Saemunan Church (optional)
Lunch at Sejong Cultural Center hosted by the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)
Mini Seoul City tour hosted by the SMG
Dinner hosted by the Poongsan Corporation

Monday, April 1

Travel to Ulsan
Lunch at Hanmaeum Center hosted by the Hyundai Corporation
Tour Hyundai Motor Company
Tour Hyundai Heavy Industries
Dinner at Hyundai Arts Center hosted by the Hyundai Corporation
Lodging/dinner at Hotel Hyundai (Ulsan) hosted by Hyundai Corporation
Recreation time at PC Bang, Café or Norebang

Tuesday, April 2

Travel to Kyongju
Tour/lunch hosted by Kyongju City Department of Tourism
Lodging/dinner at Hotel Hyundai (Kyongju) hosted by the Hyundai Corporation
Project Bridge in-house meeting

Wednesday, April 3

Visit Kyongju Drink and Cake Festival
Travel to P'ohang
Lunch hosted by Pohang Steel Corporation (POSCO)
Tour POSCO Steel Works
Visit POSCO High School
Return to Seoul

Thursday, April 4

Depart for Panmunjom
DMZ tour/orientation
Return to Seoul
Visit Panp'o High School
Overnight homestay with families of Panp'o High School students

Friday, April 5

Cooking demonstration/lunch hosted by COOKAND and the Institute for Research on Royal Cuisine
Tour of Namdaemun market
Traditional cultural performance at the Chongdong Theatre

Saturday, April 6

Tour National Assembly
Visit Seoul Youth Factory for Alternative Culture (Haja Center)
Haja Center performance at Samsung Cultural Center and CD release party

Presentation on Korean stock market/dinner hosted by Korean Security Dealers Association (KSDA)

Sunday, April 7

Travel to Suwon
Visit Hoam Art Museum
Tour Korean Folk Village hosted by Samsung Electronics
Dinner hosted by Samsung Electronics
Project bridge in-house meeting

Monday, April 8

Visit Yonsei University
Presentation on "Higher Education in Korea" by Dr. Horace G. Underwood
Lunch hosted by Yonsei University
Presentation on "Comfort Women" issue at the Korean Council for Comfort Women
Departure for the U.S.



Project Bridge participant Malina Chan

Reflections: Sharing about the Study Tour

April 26 • New York, NY

Shortly after returning from their study tour, the New York Project Bridge participants convened to reflect on their experience in Korea. The coordinators led the workshop, posing general questions that focused on the students' preparation for the experience, highlights and disappointments, issues that may have arisen during the tour, and the ways that they plan to continue their education on issues related to the objectives of Project Bridge.

After sharing their reflections of the study tour, the participants were given essay questions, which covered a broad range of subjects, from the social and economic impact of industrialization in Korea to the strengths and weaknesses of the Korean educational system. The group discussed the questions, as well as the expectations for the essay. The workshop concluded with participants sharing photos and memories from the tour.

Film Screening and Discussion with Dai Sil Kim-Gibson

May 11 • New York, NY

The Project Bridge participants had the opportunity to meet documentary filmmaker Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, who facilitated a discussion of her work on race relations and screened a rough cut of her current project, *Wet Sand*, which is a follow-up on her film entitled *Sa-i-gu*.

Kim-Gibson opened by speaking briefly about her background and her objectives in focusing attention on the L.A. Incident. Kim-Gibson said she was enraged at the way the L.A. Incident was reported in the mainstream media — as if the cause of the riots were a Black and Latino versus Korean conflict that left white Americans completely out of sight, rather than a combination of larger social ills. She explained how her anger galvanized her to begin working on her first documentary, *Sa-i-gu*, as a way of countering these media representations. Her purpose in the documentary was to give voice to first-generation, non-English speaking women who were victims of the uprising. Now, ten years after the riots, Kim-Gibson

has revisited L.A. in an effort to tackle some of these same issues.

In *Wet Sand*, Kim-Gibson interviews a much more diverse group of subjects and therefore deals with a larger range of issues than in her previous work. While she returns to two of the women featured in *Sa-i-gu*, Kim-Gibson also interviews leaders and other members of the Black, Latino, Korean and white communities, as well as scholars and representatives of the state. The interviewees state that great inequalities, such as disparate economic development and investments in education, constitute the real issues that affect inner-city neighborhoods. Members of the South Central community also asserted that the dominant culture does not want to understand the problems and obstacles faced by immigrants and people of color. Furthermore, the claim that conditions exist for another uprising is made repeatedly throughout the film. Ultimately, Kim-Gibson asserts that we, as a nation, still have to deal with many issues of inequality and injustice and that, if we do not come together to work towards real equality, then we will perish separately.



Dai Sil Kim-Gibson



Project Bridge participant Rafael Quinde, Jr.

Following the screening, the Project Bridge participants engaged in an animated discussion of the film.

Remembering the Riots: A Visit to the Skirball Cultural Center

May 11 • Los Angeles, CA

The Los Angeles Project Bridge participants visited a memorial exhibit on the *Saigu* Incident, entitled *Remembering the Riots*, which was conceptualized as a way to commemorate the losses experienced by the many people whose lives were affected by the tragic event. The Open Museum of Los Angeles organized the exhibit and displayed several personal objects donated by victims of the uprising. Each item on display was accompanied with a story or personal perspective on the event, as well as a picture of the victim. The goal of this presentation was to promote dialogue and understanding. By studying the objects, people can learn about others and use that knowledge to learn about themselves. Each object holds a personal and symbolic meaning to the individual and serves as a vehicle for sharing with others the various losses experienced from the riots.

Looking Back: Preparation for the Community Presentation

May 17 • New York, NY

The New York Project Bridge participants gathered for one of their last meetings, during which they reflected on their experiences over the past months and prepared for the community presentation. The participants discussed potential topics for their presentations, organized loosely around the following themes: the program's workshops, retreat and study tour, as well as peer learning, changing perspectives, and comparative political issues in the U.S. and Korea. Discussing these topics also allowed the participants to reflect on what they had gained and learned through their participation in the program and what they had contributed to it. As a

result of the discussion, several themes emerged, such as personal growth, the breakdown of stereotypes, finding a voice, discussing differences, having fun and learning without boundaries. The participants decided to choose the last theme — learning without boundaries — as the title for the presentation.

Learning without Boundaries: Community Presentation & Information Session

June 15 • New York, NY

For the final meeting of Project Bridge 2001–02, the participants gathered at Walker Stage in downtown Manhattan

of a free trip or vacation to a foreign country, they soon realized that the program required and returned much more than they thought. The program concluded with a short slide show, a performance of the *sogo ch'um* (small drum dance), and a question and answer period.

The content of the program spoke to its title, "Learning without Boundaries," on several levels. The participants addressed the ways in which Project Bridge differs from more conventional means of learning. While school emphasizes the teacher-student relationship and focuses on subjects that are required, Project Bridge centers the



Project Bridge participant Tana Rogers
and Alex Stewart

for the community presentation. While providing the occasion for the friends and family of the participants to learn about the students' activities, the program also served as an informational session for prospective applicants for the 2002–03 school year. The majority of the show focused on the youth ambassadors, who gave short presentations on particular aspects of the program. A consistent theme among all the presentations was exceeded expectations: although the students initially believed that Project Bridge consisted

learning experience on a collective model of learning in which all the students are encouraged and expected to teach and learn from each other. Furthermore, through the year, the program helped the students break stereotypes of themselves, as well as stereotypes that they held previously. Thus, the students felt that through their changing perspectives assisted by Project Bridge, they were able to break boundaries both within the program and within themselves.

**Blacks and Asians:
Encounters through
Time and Space –
Panel #3: Blacks
and Koreans**

April 12 • Boston, MA

Panel #3 at a conference hosted by African American Studies at Boston University and cosponsored by The Korea Society was devoted to the topic of "Blacks and Koreans." Professor Myung Kim discussed the difficult issue of Black Korean mixed-blood children in a paper titled "Address Unknown: A Dark Odyssey of Black/Korean Mixed Blood." Professor Eunsook Koo discussed perceptions of blacks in Korean American literature in "Looking the Same and Looking Different: The racial dynamics between Black and Korean Americans in Younghill Kang's *East Goes West* and Heinz Insu Fenkl's *Memories of My Ghost Brother*." Finally, Professor Jina Kim explored the origins of Korean attitudes toward blacks in: "Routes of Racism: Blacks and Koreans in Korean 'Kijichon' literature." Myunghee Chung served as discussant for the panel.

Update on the 4.29 (Saigu) Center Project

The Korea Society is continuing its partnership with the Korean American Coalition (KAC) in supporting the activities of the 4.29 Center. The 4.29 Center was established in 1997 by KAC in collaboration with The Korea Society and the Martin Luther King Legacy Association, an agency of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It began as an urban area interethnic relations initiative to address inner-city intergroup tension, particularly between Korean merchants and African American residents in the aftermath of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Over the years, the 4.29 Center has grown into a comprehensive conflict resolution and community education/outreach project spearheading the Korean American community's efforts to reach out to other communities in the Greater Los Angeles area.

John Yoo, the director of the 4.29 Center, is working closely with the interim director of the Martin Luther King Dispute Resolution Center to expand and intensify referral relationships with Latino/Hispanic community organizations. The objective is to enhance the on-going efforts to facilitate conflict resolution, promote inter-community education and strategize ways to address Korean/Hispanic community problems, such as conflicts and tension in the workplace.

The 4.29 Center staff also met with the Korean American Museum, the Korean American Grocers Association of California, the Southern California Korean College Association, the Korean American Federation and community media organizations to plan a week-long commemoration of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. The program entitled "A Decade Later-We Remember" was held on the 10th anniversary of the riots in April, 2002.

KAC also held the 4.29 Center's 5th annual 30-hour mediation training program in April. The primary focus of the program this year was on recruiting and training volunteer mediators from other racial/ethnic communities, particularly those who are Spanish speaking, to partner with KAC in handling cross-cultural conflict resolution cases.

The Arts

**The Korea Society
introduces the traditional
and contemporary arts
of Korea to American
audiences in collaboration
with colleges and universi-
ties, theaters, museums,
community organizations
and schools throughout
the United States.**

"Still Life..." Premiere at the Music at the Anthology (MATA) 2001 Festival

January 21-26 • New York, NY

To commemorate the premiere of the MATA-commissioned work, "Still Life with Prayer and Poem" by Korean composer Mr. Gee-Bum Kim, The Korea Society was a sponsor of the MATA 2001 Festival and host of two receptions. Kim was the first international commissionee selected by MATA.



Min Jin Lee and participants

Beginning Your Story: A Creative Writing Workshop with Min Jin Lee

February 10 • New York, NY

This one-day seminar, lead by Ms. Min Jin Lee, was intended for those who wanted to write fiction, personal essays or memoirs. During the seminar, participants were asked to complete short written exercises tailored to help writers discover his or her specific story interests. The class covered the basics of story writing, including point of view, characterization and story structure. In-class exercises explored the more involved aspects of fiction and nonfiction writing, such as dialogue, scenes, finding one's voice, and beginnings and endings. The workshop was open to all writers at all levels. Lee is an Artists Fellowship recipient of the New York Foundation for the Arts. Her essays have been published in the anthologies *To*

Be Real (Doubleday) and in the forthcoming *Breeder* (Seal Press). Her short fiction appears in *The Asian Pacific American Journal* and *Bananafish: Short Fiction*. This presentation was co-sponsored by the Asian American Writer's Workshop and Artists & Audience Exchange, a public service program of the New York Foundation for the Arts.

Ellis Island to JFK Post-Concert Reception

March 18 • New York, NY

The Korea Society and the American Composers Orchestra hosted a reception to honor Ms. Jin Hi Kim, Mr. Lukas Foss and Ms. Tania Leon. They were the featured composers in the *Ellis Island to JFK* concert at Carnegie Hall. This was the culminating event of the *Coming to America* project of the American Composers Orchestra. Kim's commissioned piece entitled *Eternal Rock* made its world premiere at this concert. Describing her work, Kim said, "*Eternal Rock* refers to the evolution of rocks in space, over eons of time."

In-Young Sohn Dance Company: Tradition and Creation in Korean Dance

April 28 • New York, NY

Ms. In-Young Sohn and four accompanying members of her dance company presented an exciting performance at The American Museum of Natural History. Copresented by the Museum and The Korea Society, under its Old Roots – New Branches Korean Performing Arts Initiative, the program combined modern interpretations of Korean traditional dances with video and poetry. The program included five dances: *Kumjing Mu* (Gong Dance); *Kutkori Ch'um* (Swinging Rhythm Dance); *Ch'un'gyong* (Spring Scenery); *Pujong Nori* (Purification Rite); and *Salp'uri* (Exorcism Dance, Han-Young Suk Style). A documentary video entitled *Pleasure of the "Empty Center,"* by director In-ho Jun and film-maker





Rang-il Kim, was also screened. The In-Young Sohn Dance Company was established in 1992, premiering at the National Theater in Seoul, Korea. The company has performed at the Lincoln Center Out-of-Doors Festival, the Smithsonian Institution, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Jayu Theater (Korea) and The National Center for Traditional Performing Arts (Korea).

Dong-Suk Kang with Paschal Devoyon in Concert

June 26 • New York, NY

The Korea Society was a cosponsor of a performance at Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, featuring renowned violinist Dong-Suk Kang and pianist Paschal Devoyon. The program included: Dvorak's Sonatina in G Major for Violin and Piano, Op.100; Schubert Fantasy in C Major for Violin and Piano, Op.159/D.934; de Falla's Suite Populaire Espagnole for Violin and Piano; and Grieg's Sonata No. 3 in C Minor for Violin and Piano, Op.45. The program was presented by the Korean Cultural Service.

"Korean Cinema Night" at the 24th Asian American International Film Festival

July 27 • New York, NY

In collaboration with Asian CineVision, The Korea Society sponsored a night devoted to Korean and Korean American cinema. "Korean Cinema Night" has been an annual feature of this oldest and longest-running festival in the U.S. devoted to featuring the works of Asian and Asian American filmmakers. Mr. Homer Williams, director of print and web publications at The Korea Society, began the evening with a brief introduction noting especially the significance of So-young Kim's documentary *Sky Blue Hometown*, one of the first depictions of the forced migration of Korean-Russians in 1937 and their subsequent lives in Central Asia. This work was the feature of the first program and was preceded by a short film entitled *Woodcutter & His Bride*. The second program of the night was a debut feature entitled *Roads and Bridges*, directed by Abraham Lim. This film portrays a new generation of American pioneers (Lyndon, a young Asian sentenced to work on a Kansas road crew, and Daryl, the only black man on the crew) who are given the choice to fight for their homes or get out of Dodge.



Roads and Bridges directed by Abraham Lim.

Mitochondria Emancipation: The 11th Annual Exhibition

September 21-November 2 • New York, NY

The exhibition was presented by the Asian American Arts Centre in collaboration with The Korea Society.

Mitochondria Emancipation: Artists Talk

October 19 • New York, NY

In collaboration with The Korea Society, the Asian American Arts Center held a panel discussion featuring artists from their 11th annual exhibition, *Mitochondria Emancipation*. The exhibit is intended to celebrate the immediacy of impulse in the creation of contemporary arts, rather than assert a form of "Asianness." In doing so, it presents the work of ten artists representing a wide range within the Asian diaspora, including Hong Kong, China, Korea, the Philippines and Japan. Thus, although these artists are designated as Asian, their diverse ethnic and personal backgrounds generate multiple viewpoints around similar themes of race/racism, desire, dislocation, present-day circumstances, and cultural memory and history.



Works by Steven Wong, Micki Watanabe and Mayumi Hamanaka at the Asian American Arts Centre 11th Annual Exhibition.

With Mr. Robert Lee, executive director, Asian American Arts Center, serving as moderator, five artists from the exhibit — Ms. Okhee Ryu, Ms. Shelley Bahl, Ms. Julia Cowing, Ms. May Jong and Ms. Mija Jung — discussed their work, examples of which were displayed using slides. The panel concluded with a discussion of how the panelists have been coping artistically with the September 11 tragedy. All the panelists expressed their feelings and difficulties as artists in articulating the stark reality of the September 11 tragedy in their work. Though the artists differed in their relationships to America, all agreed that their perspectives of the world have changed and that their works, including those comprising *Mitochondria Emancipation*, look different now than they did before.



(left) Kannon Bosatsu (Bodhisattva)
Japan: Asuka-Hakuho periods, 7th century
Gilt bronze, Height: 56.7 cm, Horyuji, Important Cultural Property



(right) Seated Vairocana Buddha
Korea: United Silla period, second half of the 9th century
Iron, Height: 112 cm, National Museum of Korea

Dynamics of Transmission: Early Buddhist Art from Korea and Japan, 6th—9th Centuries

November 7-8 • New York, NY

This symposium was organized by Japan Society and The Korea Society in association with the Nara National Museum in Japan and the Kyongju National Museum in Korea. Held in conjunction with an exhibition entitled *Early Buddhist Art from Korea and Japan*, to be copresented by the Japan Society and The Korea Society in Spring 2003, the symposium was funded in part by The W.L.S. Spencer Foundation, the Japan Foundation, The Korea Foundation and the Asian Cultural Council. The symposium brought together leading scholars from Korea, Japan and the U.S. to explore early Buddhist art from Korea and Japan, focusing on the dynamic cross-cultural exchange during the early centuries of Buddhism in Northeast Asia. New comparative studies of Buddhist art and architecture of the 6th to 9th centuries were introduced and discussed, concentrating on the Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla periods in Korea and the corresponding Asuka and Nara periods in Japan.



At the symposium "The Dynamics of Transmission: Early Buddhist Art from Korea and Japan, 6th - 9th Century": Alexandra Monroe (far left), director, Japan Society Gallery, Frederick F. Carriere (fourth from left), vice president & executive director, The Korea Society, John Wheeler (second from right), vice president, Japan Society with Kajitani Ryoji (second from left), chief curator, Nara National Museum, Japan, Park Young-bok (third from left), director, Kyongju National Museum, Korea, and other distinguished scholars.



Kosong Mask Dance: A Performance of the *Kosong Okwangdae*

November 2 • Oahu, HI

November 4 • La Jolla, CA

November 7 • Los Angeles, CA

November 9 • New York, NY

November 11 • Philadelphia, PA

November 12 • Washington, DC

The first U.S. national tour of the Kosong Masked Dance Company, known in Korean as *Kosong Okwangdae*, premiered on November 2 at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa Outreach College. The ten-day tour also featured performances at the University of California at San Diego, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Danny Kaye Playhouse of Hunter College in New York City, the Painted Bride Art Center in Philadelphia and The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, DC.

Okwangdae, literally "Five Clowns," is a series of masked dance episodes comprising drama, music and choreographed, as well as improvised, dance. The play depicts the hardships of lepers and satirizes the upper class (*yangban*), monks and marriage. *Kosong Okwangdae* is a distinctive style that has prevailed in Kosong, South Kyongsang Province. The performers of the all-male cast are actual farmers who reside in Kosong Village. Unlike an ordinary dance troupe, the performers of *Kosong Okwangdae* live, work, practice and perform together as part of a larger rural community. *Kosong Okwangdae* is more than a performance; it is a shared experience of Kosong Village. Usually performed outdoors, *Kosong Okwangdae* incorporates a great deal of audience participation. Clapping and cheering from the audience is encouraged throughout the play, not just between scenes.

The performers reciprocate with improvised dance and dialogue. The energy exchanged between the audience and the performers increases throughout the play until the audience is actually brought on stage in the last scene. The program featured eight scenes: *T'alchangsung Kosa* (Opening Ritual); *Mundung Kwangdaech'um* (Dance of a Leper Clown); *Yangbanch'um* (Dance of the Ruined Aristocrats); *Malttugich'um* (Dance of the Attendant); *Sungmu* (Dance of a Fallen Buddhist Monk); *Toppaegich'um* (Improvisational Dance); *Chemilchu* (The *Chemilchu* Episode); and *Sangyonori* (The Song of the Catafalque Bearers). This program was part of the Old Roots – New Branches Korean Performing Arts Initiative of The Korea Society, supported in part by a grant from the Freeman Foundation.



Above A monk seduces a young woman in the Dance of the Fallen Buddhist Monk. Below Audience participation.



Publications

K-12 CURRICULAR MATERIALS

The Korea Society commissions and develops resource materials for dissemination to K-12 grade teachers and schools across the nation. The curricular materials available for dissemination in draft or final form include the following:

Teaching More About Korea

Each year, a collection of lesson plans for grades K-12 are prepared by the participants in The Korea Society's Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program. The Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program was established to help integrate the study of Korea into the curricula of American schools by offering educators the opportunity to experience Korea first hand. Every summer since the program was established, The Korea Society has selected a group of dedicated and talented educators to learn about Korea through direct experience with its people, historical landmarks and culture. After their return, the teachers bring Korea alive for their students through their first-hand reflections, the knowledge they have acquired and the materials they have collected. Through the publication the lesson plans they have prepared, the benefits of their time in Korea can now be shared with other teachers who want to develop their students' understanding of Korea's culture and history.

Korea: Lessons for High School Social Studies Courses

This collection of lesson plans serves as an introduction to Korea's distinctive historical and cultural legacy for English speaking students. It is organized thematically for the convenience of teachers who are interested in incorporating lessons on Korea into their social studies classes. Each of the twelve lesson plans in the book can be taught in conjunction with lessons about other geographical regions. They also can be modified to suit a variety of classroom subjects. In addition to photographic materials to enhance the content of each lesson, the book has a reference section including a world chronological table, a list of Internet sites, and a bibliography of resources.

Tales of Korea I & II

by Cathy Spagnoli

These unique resources for teaching Korean folktales were developed by professional storyteller Cathy Spagnoli. Each set consists of an audiotape and an accompanying teacher's guide. *Tales of Korea I* is for use at the elementary school level; *Tales of Korea II* is intended for use at the junior high level.

The Korea Society Curriculum Development Guide for Modern Korean Literature

by Heinz Fenkl, State University of New York at New Paltz

This guide gives concise summaries of eleven stories spanning half a century of Korean literature. Each summary is followed by a set of questions and answers. Students will be engaged in discussions about Confucian culture, colonial oppression, the effects of war, and women's issues.

Brief History of Korea: A Bird's Eye View

by Young Ick Lew, Yonsei University

This brief overview of Korean history, from the earliest period up to the present, is by one of Korea's leading historians. It contains a detailed chronology comparing high points in Korean history with contemporaneous developments in other countries of East Asia and the West. *Brief History of Korea* is suitable for both educators and young adults.





Christianity in Korea

Conference report authored by Edward W. Poitras, Emeritus Professor of World Christianity, Southern Methodist University. Also includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography.

The Korea Society presented a two-day conference to explore more deeply the emergence of Christianity as a major factor in modern Korean life. The conference was held in New York City in September 1997, in cooperation with Union Theological Seminary and with financial support from

the Henry Luce Foundation and Mr. Sang Eun Wang. It was an unprecedented gathering of scholars and experts on Korean Christianity from several nations, together with many from other fields who recognize the importance of this subject. During the conference invited respondents commented on sixteen presentations, while those in attendance contributed to lively and penetrating discussions. The topics covered were: *Reexamining the History of Korean Christianity*; *Korean Christian Growth*; *Impact of Christianity in Korea*; *Uniqueness of Korean Christianity*; *Women in Korean Christian History*; and *Church and State in Korea*.



Korean War Conference Report

Conference report authored by Donald N. Clark, Professor of History and Director of International Studies, Trinity University. Also includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography authored by Vipin Chandra, Professor of History, Wheaton College.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, The Korea Society, Georgetown University and Korea University (Seoul) collaborated in presenting a conference on June 23-25, 2000

exploring the legacy of the war from a broad spectrum of political, strategic, economic and cultural perspectives. Major financial support was provided by the International Foundation for Korea University and U.S. News & World Report. The "Forgotten No More" theme of the conference was meant as an assertion that the events of the Korean War had meaning, and the tremendous sacrifices by those involved were not in vain. It was also a claim to better understanding and hope that a careful retrospective might offer wisdom for leaders in Korea and other countries whose interests lie in peaceful progress and transition on the Korean peninsula. Over thirty leading scholars, journalists, officials, and other experts on Korean affairs made presentations during the conference that were organized around the following themes: *Background — The Korean War Revisited*; *War As Crucible — Development of Korean Nationalism and Identity*; *Concordant Discord — Reviving Suppressed Memories of the Korean War*; *Current Perspectives on the DPRK*; *The Tragedies of the Korean War — No-Gun-Ri*; *U.S.-ROK Relations — Cost and Benefits of the Korean War*; *Korea and Her Neighbors — Future of the Korean Peninsula*; and *Reflections on the Long-Term Impact of the Korean War*.



The Korea Society Quarterly

The Korea Society Quarterly is the official publication of The Korea Society. It is designed to promote broader public awareness of past and current developments in Korea and U.S.-Korea relations. The *Quarterly* features articles on a broad range of topics from the historical to the contemporary, the economic to the artistic, and the political to the literary.

Each issue features several articles, which are either exclusive to the *Quarterly* or reprinted from less accessible sources, as well as in-depth coverage of past and upcoming programs of The Korea Society.



www.koreasociety.org

The Korea Society's website features information on the Society's mission and programs. It also includes selected articles and information from *The Korea Society Quarterly*.

THE KOREA SOCIETY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	DECEMBER 31	
	2001	2000
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 829,007	\$ 39,575
Money Market Fund	80,771	355,666
Investments (at market value)	—	1,133,008
Accounts Receivable	13,625	7,049
Prepaid Expenses	4,004	27,799
Contributions Receivable - Temporarily Restricted	190,476	467,015
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (net of \$104,315 and \$89,717 accumulated depreciation in 2001 and 2000, respectively)	63,461	60,521
Assets Restricted for Long-Term Purposes	6,317,888	6,259,903
Cash Restricted for Lease Agreement	50,000	50,000
Total Assets	\$ 7,549,232	\$ 8,400,536
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts Payable	\$ 19,193	\$ 6,998
Unearned Revenue	38,720	6,700
Total Liabilities	57,913	13,698
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Operating	355,238	634,203
Board Designated Endowment	625,717	1,025,717
Total Unrestricted	980,955	1,659,920
Temporarily Restricted	192,476	467,015
Permanently Restricted	6,317,888	6,259,903
Total Net Assets	7,491,319	8,386,838
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 7,549,232	\$ 8,400,536

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

2001

2000

	OPERATING	UNRESTRICTED BOARD DESIGNATED ENDOWMENT	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	Total	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE							
Contributions	\$ 376,520	—	\$ 376,520	\$ 37,461	\$ 57,985	\$ 471,966	\$1,011,683
Program Revenue	124,285	—	124,285	—	—	124,285	225,865
Special Events	509,696	—	509,696	—	—	509,696	821,260
Interest, Dividends and Capital Gains on Mutual Funds	195,110	—	195,110	—	—	195,110	474,181
Other	6,695	—	6,695	—	—	6,695	666
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	312,000	—	312,000	(312,000)	—	—	—
Total Support and Revenue	1,524,306	—	1,524,306	(274,539)	57,985	1,307,752	2,533,655
EXPENSES							
<i>Program services</i>							
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs	287,809	—	287,809	—	—	287,809	396,689
Intercultural Outreach Program	161,520	—	161,520	—	—	161,520	149,448
Korean Studies	332,722	—	332,722	—	—	332,722	345,752
Arts	257,032	—	257,032	—	—	257,032	275,718
Publications	295,179	—	295,179	—	—	295,179	287,095
Membership	46,457	—	46,457	—	—	46,457	48,695
Development	50,860	—	50,860	—	—	50,860	52,653
Total Program Services	1,431,579	—	1,431,579	—	—	1,431,579	1,556,050
Direct Costs of Special Events	150,405	—	150,405	—	—	150,405	212,634
<i>Supporting services</i>							
Management and General	113,113	—	113,113	—	—	113,113	117,756
Fundraising	59,972	—	59,972	—	—	59,972	67,004
Total Supporting Services	173,085	—	173,085	—	—	173,085	184,760
Total Expenses	1,755,069	—	1,755,069	—	—	1,755,069	1,953,444
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets Before Other Additions (deductions)	(230,763)	—	(230,763)	(274,539)	57,985	(447,317)	580,211
OTHER ADDITIONS (deductions)							
Interfund Transfer	400,000	(400,000)	—	—	—	—	—
Realized Gain (loss) on Sale of Investments	23,667	—	23,667	—	—	23,667	(190,627)
Unrealized (loss) on Investments	(471,869)	—	(471,869)	—	—	(471,869)	(286,822)
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets	(278,965)	(400,000)	(678,965)	(274,539)	57,985	(895,519)	102,762
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	634,203	1,025,717	1,659,920	467,015	6,259,903	8,386,838	8,284,076
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 355,238	\$ 625,717	\$ 980,955	\$ 192,476	\$6,317,888	\$7,491,319	\$8,386,838

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2001	2000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets		
Adjustments to Reconcile Increase (decrease) in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities	\$ (895,519)	\$ 102,762
Depreciation	14,598	14,600
Contribution Revenue Restricted for Korea Foundation Endowment	(57,985)	(29,203)
Donated Securities	(99,816)	(99,615)
Unrealized and Realized Loss on Investments	448,202	477,448
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(6,576)	15,459
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	23,795	(318)
(Increase) Decrease in Contributions Receivable –Temporarily Restricted	276,539	(253,881)
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	12,195	(75,050)
Increase (decrease) in Unearned Revenue	32,020	(27,650)
Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities	(252,547)	124,552
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	(179,776)	(960,420)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	520,166	491,724
Expenditures for Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(17,538)	(13,908)
Net Cash Provided by (used in) Investing Activities	322,852	(482,604)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions Restricted for Korea Foundation Endowment	601,000	600,000
Net Increase in Cash and Money Market Fund	671,305	241,948
Cash and Money Market fund, Beginning of Year	445,241	203,293
Cash and Money Market Fund, End of Year	\$ 1,116,546	\$ 445,241
CONSISTS OF:		
Cash		
Unrestricted	\$ 829,007	\$ 39,575
Restricted for Lease Agreement	50,000	50,000
Money Market Fund		
Unrestricted	80,771	355,666
Restricted for Long-Term Purpose	156,768	—
Total	\$ 1,116,546	\$ 445,241

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*Project Bridge 2001 activities in Los
Angeles were coordinated by the Pacific
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terpart in Los Angeles, PCI provided finan-
cial support for the participation of the Los
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—as of June 2002—

Donald P. Gregg

President & Chairman

Donald P. Gregg was named president and chairman of The Korea Society in 1993, following a 43-year career in the U.S. government which included serving as U.S. ambassador to Korea from 1989–1993. He earned his B.A. from Williams College after completing his service in the U.S. Army from 1945–47. In 1951, he joined the Central Intelligence Agency, and over the next 25 years was assigned to Japan, Burma, Vietnam and Korea. Seconded to the National Security Council staff in 1979, Ambassador Gregg was put in charge of intelligence activities and given responsibility for Asian policy affairs. In 1982, he retired from the CIA when then Vice President Bush asked him to become his national security advisor. Ambassador Gregg has received numerous honors and distinctions, including honorary doctorates from Sogang University in Korea and Green Mountain College in Vermont.

Fredrick F. Carriere

Executive Director & Vice President

Frederick F. Carriere lived and worked in Korea for over 20 years prior to assuming his current responsibilities with The Korea Society in 1994. During most of his years in Korea, Mr. Carriere was employed by the Fulbright program initially in the position of associate director and later as executive director from 1984–1993. He also was a councilor of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for many years, and served as its president from 1989–91. In addition, he worked as a translator and editorial consultant for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO from 1977–80, and was an adjunct instructor teaching anthropology and Korean studies in the Far Eastern

Division of the University of Maryland. Mr. Carriere holds an M.A. in Anthropology and Asian Studies from Cornell University, which he received after completing the course work for a Ph.D. in 1976.

Yong Jin Choi

Director, Korea Studies Program

Prior to joining The Korea Society, Yong Jin Choi was one of the founders of the Korean Studies Council International, Inc. In her previous and current positions, she has coordinated summer study opportunities in Korea for over 300 educators from across the U.S. Over the past thirteen years, Mrs. Choi has also implemented professional development programs for educators and directed the production of classroom curricula and teaching materials about Korea for major textbooks. She received the 2001 Franklin Buchanan Award from the Committee on Teaching About Asia of the Association for Asian Studies in recognition of the series "Korea: Lessons Grades K–12," which brings together information about Korean society in a form useful and interesting to both students and teachers. She holds a B.A. in history from Sogang University in Seoul and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Hawaii. She has taught anthropology at Seoul National University.

Sophia H. Kang

Director, Development and Corporate Affairs

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 1995, Sophia H. Kang headed the SK9 Group, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in bilingual and bicultural public relations, marketing and communications. From 1987 to 1994, Ms. Kang was deputy director of the Mayor's Office for Asian Affairs in New York City where she acted as a principal policy advisor to

the administration on all Asian American issues as well as serving as New York City's chief representative and liaison to the Republic of Korea's business and political community. She organized and funded special community assistance programs, mayoral public-relations events, business seminars, and media forums. Ms. Kang is the recipient of numerous awards and distinctions from various community and international organizations. She attended Ewha Woman's University, and received her B.F.A. from the Maryland Institute College of Art and her M.F.A. with distinction from the Pratt Institute Graduate School.

HanNa Kim

Program Associate

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 2001, HanNa Kim worked as an analyst at the Intellibridge Corporation, an Internet-based competitive information and decision support provider founded by former National Security Advisor Anthony Lake and former Deputy Undersecretary of Commerce David Rothkopf. She received her B.A. in East Asian studies and anthropology from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD. Ms. Kim was born in P'ohang, Korea and raised in New York City.

Kathleen Kim

Membership Coordinator

Kathleen Kim gained experience assisting the public working for a major U.S. air carrier prior to joining The Korea Society in 1998. She had also volunteered as a peer to mentally challenged individuals and is a supporter of animal welfare organizations. She received her bachelor's degree in psychology from Syracuse University.

Sarah Sun Kim

Program Associate

Sarah Sun Kim is a graduate of Columbia University, where she received her B.A. in East Asian languages and cultures with a concentration in literature and film. She first came to work at The Korea Society as an intern in 1999 and joined the staff full-time in 2001. She is particularly interested in Korean cinema.

Suzanne C. Lim

Assistant Director, Print & Web Publications

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 1998, Ms. Lim was a financial analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co., Inc. where she coordinated product launch events, produced marketing literature and product specific presentations for client meetings. Ms. Lim has also worked at Young & Rubicam leveraging account teams worldwide in building existing business and winning new business by serving as liaison between account teams and various departments, lines of businesses and outside service providers. She has worked in Seoul editing program evaluation reports for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. She holds a B.A. in government and economics from Smith College. Ms. Lim was raised in Latin America and New York City and is fluent in Korean and Spanish.

A. Naomi Paik

Program Associate

Naomi Paik joined The Korea Society in 2001 after graduating from Columbia University. She received a B.A. in women's and gender studies and Asian American studies with a focus in literature. In 1997, she attended the Korean Language Institute at Yonsei University, while temporarily satiating her thirst for travel in the region.

Peter Poliakine

Controller

Peter Poliakine enjoyed a long career in the performing arts before joining The Korea Society. He has helped manage nonprofit groups both large and small. Originally from the Netherlands and a former university professor, he holds an MBA from the University of Cincinnati.

Homer Williams

Director, Print and Web Publications

Homer Williams joined The Korea Society in 2001. His prior experience includes work as a computer system manager at InterAction, multimedia and database consultant for the School of Cinema-Television and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California, and project manager at the Asia Society for two educational videos for American students called *Tune in Korea*. He holds a double B.A. in history and economics from the University of Illinois, where he was one of the first students to spend a junior year abroad in Korea, and an M.A. in history from the University of Hawaii.

Prudence Yi

Administrative Assistant

Prudence Yi, born and educated in South Korea, joined the Society's staff in 1996. Before moving to the United States, Ms. Yi held various positions including the department secretary for the Finance Administration of the U.S. Army. After her arrival in the U.S. in 1968, she gained business experience through her work as a Prudential insurance agent, a district sales manager for a pharmaceutical company, a supervisor in the U.S. Postal Service, and a legal assistant/interpreter in New York City law firms.

Consultants

Namyoung Lee

Publications Consultant

Before becoming a consultant in 2001, Namyoung Lee worked at The Korea Society for six years. She has been involved in producing publications such as the Society's Annual Report, *Quarterly*, and Korean Studies Lesson plans for grades K-12. She holds a B.A. in clinical psychology from Smith College. She currently resides in Cleveland, Ohio with her husband Eugene and newborn son Thomas.

In-Young Sohn

Arts Program Consultant

In-Young Sohn has worked with The Korea Society as a consultant for its Korean performing arts programs since 1998. A member of the Korean National Dance Company from 1985 through 1991, Ms. Sohn holds a M.A. from Ewha Women's University in Korea and a second M.A. from Teacher's College, Columbia University. Her work as a dancer and choreographer has been supported by the Asian Cultural Council, the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, the Korean Ministry of Arts and Sports and The Korea Society. Ms. Sohn has performed extensively in the U.S. as well as conducted workshops in high schools and universities.

— as of June 2002 —



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