

**THE KOREA SOCIETY
2002 ANNUAL REPORT**



Contents

Letter from the President and Chairman

6

Contemporary Issues

7

Corporate Affairs

19

Special Events

30

Korean Studies

33

Intercultural Outreach Program (ICOP)

43

The Arts

51

Publications

57

Financial Statements

60

Contributors

63

Board of Directors & Advisory Council

65

Staff

66

Letter from President & Chairman



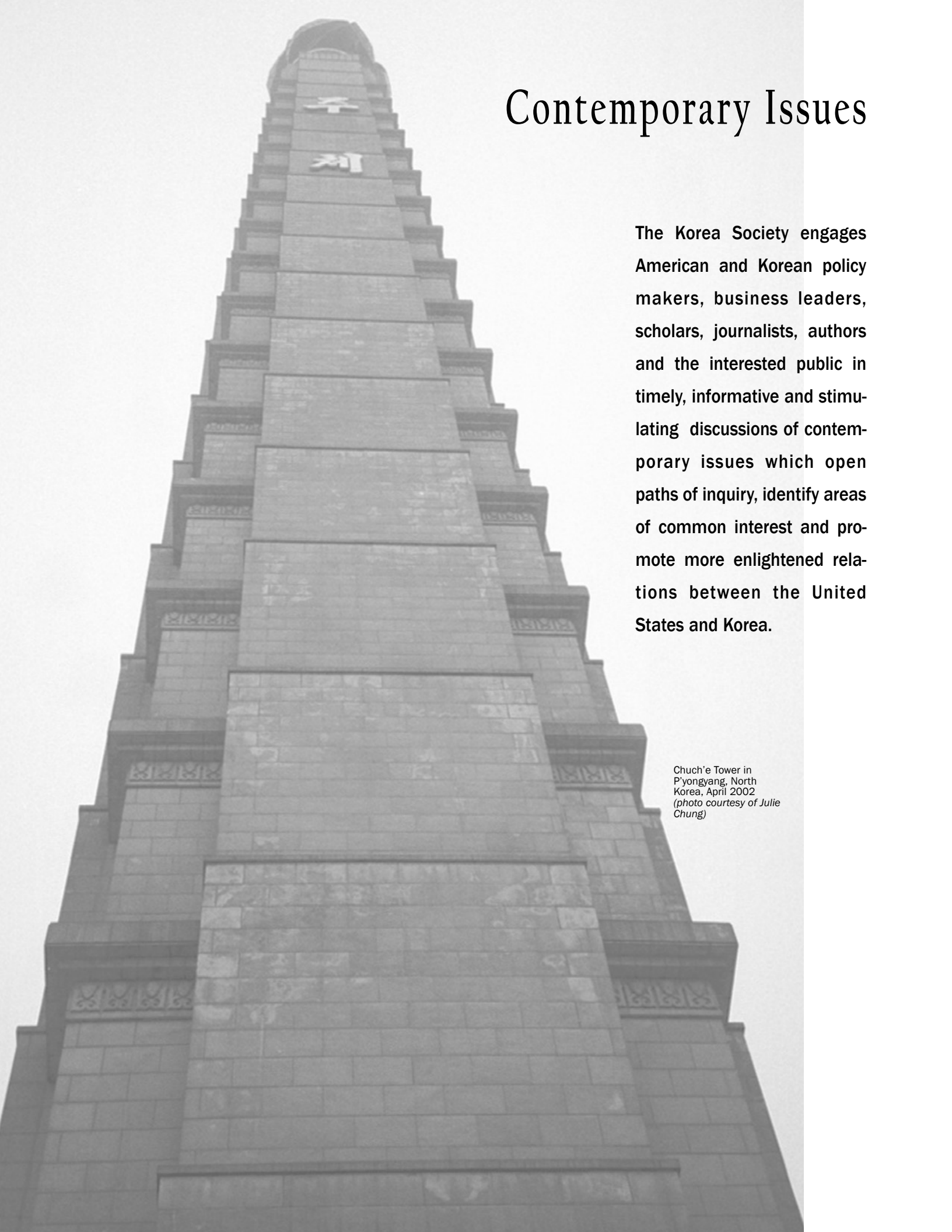
The stunningly successful World Cup tournament, jointly hosted by the Republic of Korea and Japan, was clearly the highlight of 2002 in Northeast Asia. That these two traditionally suspicious and hostile countries could work together so successfully, and perform so well, was a triumph for their people and a great thing for the sport.

I was invited to attend the opening ceremonies in Seoul, which were stunning. The rising tide of Korean support for its team was wonderful to see at close hand. One thoughtful Korean woman in her late sixties said that the national euphoria over the success of the World Cup had been more liberating for her than the end of the Japanese occupation in 1945. This was clearly a signal event for millions of Koreans, and opened up a new era of relations with Japan.

Relations between North Korea and the U.S. deteriorated during the year. President George Bush's naming of North Korea as part of an "axis of evil" was hated in P'yongyang and resented in Seoul. The afterglow of the 2000 P'yongyang summit faded, and in South Korea resentment toward the U.S. emerged, as Washington increasingly was seen as an obstacle to North-South reconciliation.

I paid two visits to P'yongyang during 2002, first in April and then again in November. I was treated with respect and had intensive talks with both civilian and military leaders. I reported fully on my trips to both Washington and Seoul, urging that direct dialogue between Washington and P'yongyang be resumed. The one meeting held between officials of the Bush administration and North Korean officials was little more than a confrontation over an illegal North Korean uranium enrichment program indicated by intelligence information. At year's end, the stage was set for a drawn-out crisis, with North Korea out of the NPT, IAEA inspectors evicted, and the stage set for renewed reprocessing of plutonium.

In late 2002, to the surprise of many, Roh Moo-hyun was elected president of the Republic of Korea, and a new chapter of American relations with the Korean peninsula opened under highly mixed circumstances.



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.

Chuch'e Tower in
Pyongyang, North
Korea, April 2002
*(photo courtesy of Julie
Chung)*

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

KOREA: POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SECURITY

January 25 • New York, NY

The Korea Society and the Asia Society jointly hosted an “afternoon tea” with ROK presidential candidate, Lee Hoi Chang, president of the Grand National Party. After being introduced by Donald P. Gregg, Lee made a brief opening statement in which he summarized the main points of a well-publicized speech that he had delivered in Washington during a luncheon jointly hosted by the Heritage Foundation and the American Enterprise Institute.

In his statement, Lee expressed support for a policy of continued engagement with North Korea, stating that there is “no viable alternative” since the problems posed by North Korea are “too serious to be dealt with through policies of isolation, or containment, or simply what some call ‘benign neglect.’” On the other hand, Lee criticized President Kim’s sunshine policy for its lack of emphasis on reciprocity and presented an outline for an alternative policy. This alternative policy would promote peace and stability by inducing North Korea to open up in a way that would improve its economy and impel it to become a responsible member of the international community. The policy would also require more



(l-r): Lee Hoi Chang, Robert Radke, Donald P. Gregg

explicit reciprocity in the relationship; would not run counter to domestic public opinion; would safeguard fundamental values such as human rights, democracy and the free market; and would be underpinned by a strong national defense.

TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN KOREAN ARCHITECTURE

January 30 • New York, NY

Ms. Juhee Lee-Hartford, an architect with the firm of Hardy Holzman

Pfeiffer Associates explored the interaction between tradition and modernity in contemporary Korean architectural forms during an evening forum. Lee-Hartford, who recently completed a research project in Korea as a Fulbright scholar, characterized contemporary Korean architecture as highly eclectic and noted that the designs draw inspiration from the environment as well as from traditional and modern architectural elements of both the East and the West. She attributed this eclecticism to a con-



Juhee Lee-Hartford

flicted identity—a cultural “identity crisis”—caused by the simultaneous efforts by Koreans to mend the “broken world” left behind after the Korean war while striving to move forward into a new era of modernity.

In her description of traditional Korean domestic architecture, Lee-Hartford noted that traditional elements generally reflect Confucian values and particularly the practice of gender segregation. She argued that the commitment to the con-

cept of a balance of power between the sexes in traditional Korea was translated architecturally into the construction of separate living spaces for males and females, at least among social elites. By providing separate quarters for men and women, the layout of a traditional house concretely expressed the differences in their conventional social roles. For example, men’s quarters were located in the outermost part of the house, reflecting the fact that men were responsible for all dealings with the outside world. On the other hand, women’s quarters were located in the more secluded inner part of the house to reflect their homebound domestic responsibilities. However, she contended that the tension between the sexes led to the construction of “secret” passageways between these male and female spaces. Alluding to another distinctive feature of traditional Korean architecture, Lee-Hartford also argued that houses were designed to strike a balance between the opposing polarities of man-made structures and the natural environment. To

illustrate her arguments, she showed slides of several houses located in Yangdong folk village, a historical preservation area where the architectural aesthetic of the 1400s—when the village was at his apogee—has remained largely intact to this day.

Turning to the impact of modernity, Lee-Hartford described her study of modern homes in Ilsan, a new urban area near Seoul. She explained that these homes were built in response to a special government initiative, an open invitation to architects and builders to create the ideal modern Korean home. This initiative was launched in response to the widespread criticism that the architecture of newly developed urban areas like Ilsan was often uniform and unattractive. Her slides document a veritable cacophony of different styles, as each architect or builder offered a different interpretation of the ideal home. Lee-Hartford concluded her presentation by examining those aspects of these modern homes that draw on traditional architectural themes.

Modern Korean houses in South Korea (photos courtesy of Juhee Lee-Hartford)



THE CULTURAL POLITICS OF SHAMANS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

February 12 • New York, NY

In a lecture at the Japan Society, cosponsored by The Korea Society, Dr. Laurel Kendall, curator of Asian Ethnographic Collections at the American Museum of Natural History, described the evolution of political and cultural perceptions of Korean shamans over the last century. Her lecture traced the development of the term *misin* and its implications in modern and Confucian times.

For most of this period, shamanic practices were viewed as *misin*, a derogatory term (literally, “deluded” or “false” belief) that was introduced from Japan to Korea at the end of the 19th century. Kendall was careful to distinguish between this modern view,



Laurel Kendall

which denies the existence of spirits and claims that gods and ancestors have no effect on human fortune, and the earlier Confucian view, which disdained shamans as practitioners of unclean and improper rituals and

potential charlatans. Once introduced, *misin* was applied to shamanic practices by many of those with modern educations who were anxious to distinguish themselves from a "backward" rural populace and native traditions. These modernizers felt that shamanic practices inhibited the development of a modern, scientific society. Until the 1970s, the government sporadically acted on this perception, both by actively discouraging shamanic practices and through "anti-superstition" campaigns.

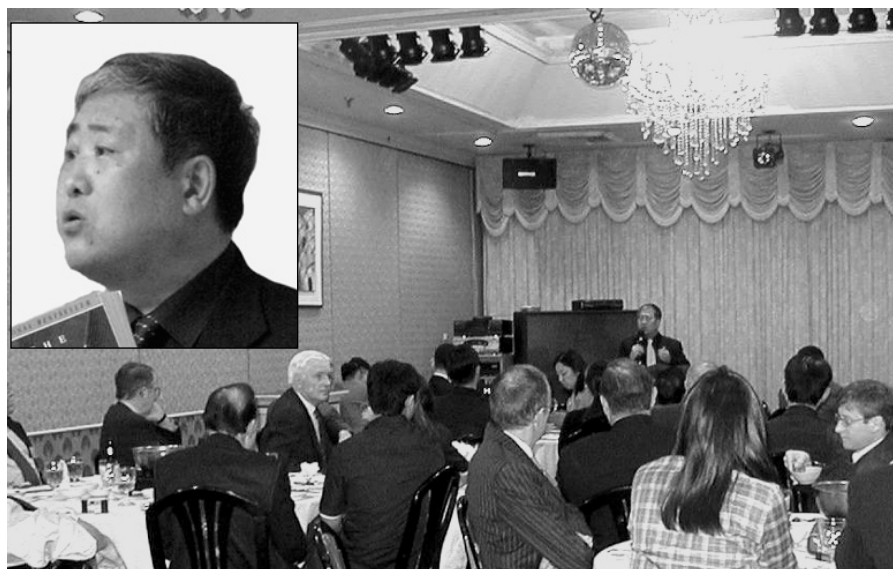
However, rapid industrialization and urbanization together with a massive influx of Western culture created a growing nostalgia for shamans and their rituals, which came to be seen as imperfect "survivals" of enduring national traditions. The origin of this

interpretation dates back to the 1920s, when Ch'oe Namson linked contemporary shaman practices to the myths of Tan'gun, precipitating an intellectual tradition that regards "shamanism" as a unique spiritual force infusing the Korean people. But this view did not fully blossom until the 1980s, when the government began to designate shamanic rituals as Intangible Cultural Treasures and a broad-based popular culture popularized *kut* and other practices, often transforming them into public performances. Kendall concluded by noting that there is a new tension between the rise of popular interest in shamanic practices as performance and the desire of shamans to define their practices as a religion.

KIM JONG IL'S PERSPECTIVES ON THE KOREAN QUESTION

March 27 • New York, NY

The Korea Society broke new ground by hosting a presentation by Dr. Kim Myong Chol, the executive director of the Tokyo-based Center for Korean-American Peace. Kim, often described as an unofficial spokesperson for the government in P'yongyang, asked his listeners to become vicarious North Koreans as he spoke from Chairman Kim Jong Il's perspective on recent events affecting relations between the U.S. and North Korea, as well as those between Seoul and P'yongyang. Kim portrayed Chairman Kim Jong Il as an adroit negotiator who used his adversary's strengths to his own advantage. Kim's talk attracted heavy press coverage, and his comments to the press were very optimistic: he predicted that the U.S. and North Korea would establish full diplomatic relations within a year; that such relations would prevent a war from erupting and that if upcoming North-South talks went well, it was quite possible Chairman Kim would visit Seoul within the year.



Kim Myong Chol

A STRANGE KIND OF LOVE: HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING AND LIKE THE NORTH KOREANS

April 3 • New York, NY

In an off-the-record luncheon forum, Dr. K. A. (Tony) Namkung, independent consultant on U.S.-Asia affairs and

associate director, Program on U.S.-DPRK Relations, UC Berkeley, gave a detailed account of his experiences with North Korean officials and others involved in negotiations with, and analysis of, North Korea. He emphasized that within the constraints of general



K. A. (Tony) Namkung

North Korean policy, North Korean officials were active and creative in seeking ways to resolve issues and they worked hard to keep diplomatic contacts alive even when the diplomatic climate was unfavorable. Furthermore, although negotiations with the North were often protracted and difficult, North Korea was very careful to abide by the letter of its signed agreements.

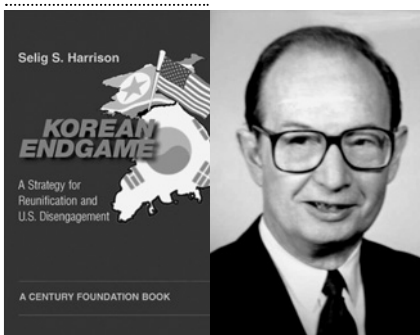
ENDING THE STANDOFF ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA: A DISCUSSION WITH SELIG S. HARRISON

April 30 • New York, NY

Veteran journalist, scholar and North Korea expert, Selig S. Harrison, made two main points about U.S.–North Korea relations during a breakfast forum presentation cosponsored by the Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service of New York University. He warned that the current harsh Bush administration policy could drive North Korea into producing weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles, and eventually might provoke war. On the other hand, Harrison

argued that it was possible for President Bush to promote peace on the Korean peninsula, but only by phased withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. He also stressed North Korea's fear and mistrust of the U.S. and expressed concern that improved North-South relations might increase the gap between Washington and Seoul. Therefore he urged the U.S. to stop demonizing P'yongyang.

Serving as a discussant, David B.H. Denoon, a professor of politics and economics at New York University, offered a very critical assessment of Harrison's



Selig S. Harrison

new book, *Korean Endgame: A Strategy for Reunification and U.S. Disengagement*. Denoon argued that the tone of the book was too value neutral—ignoring the basically evil nature of the regime as exemplified by the Rangoon bombing and North Korea's starving populace.

Dennis C. Smith, director, Public Policy Specialization, Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service, made welcoming remarks and introduced the presenters. Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society, served as the moderator.

THE 23RD ANNUAL ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

May 5 • New York, NY

The Korea Society was one of many participating groups in the annual APA Heritage Festival presented by the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans. Over a hundred different organizations were present to increase awareness of Asian Pacific American history and culture. The daylong festival was held at Union Square Park and featured activities and performances for all ages. The Coalition of Asian Pacific American Associations was formed in 1979, shortly after President Jimmy Carter declared the first Asian Pacific American Heritage Week.

BRUCE FULTON READS FROM A READY-MADE LIFE: EARLY MASTERS OF KOREAN FICTION

May 10 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program, Professor Bruce Fulton, discussed the significance of *A Ready-Made Life* and read selections from the volume. The title story for the volume is by Ch'ae man-shik. "The Lady Barber," by Na To-hyang; "Mama and the Broder," by Chu Yo-sop; and Yi Sang's "Phantom Illusion" were also included in the volume. Following his presentation, there was a lively Q&A session, mainly about how the stories

were chosen for the book and the challenges of rendering Korean into English. The late Kim Chong-un, who cotranslated the book with Fulton, assembled most of the stories included in the volume while teaching as a visiting professor at the University of Washington in 1982–83. He was a highly respected professor and former president of Seoul National University. Although a specialist in American lit-



erature, Kim also had a very extensive knowledge of Korean literature.

According to Fulton, early modern writers receive scant attention today even though they laid the foundation for modern Korean fiction. Compressing a couple of centuries of western experience into a few decades, by the

1920s and 30s they had begun to develop a distinct modern literature, among which the short story was perhaps the

strongest genre. However, during the Japanese colonial period, they wrote under severe restrictions and often had to compromise their artistic and nationalistic values in order to survive. Moreover, a number of important authors went north before or during the Korean war and publication of their work was prohibited in the South until the late 1980s. Since organizations were already more interested in promoting living authors, these issues made funding the translation of works by early modern authors even more difficult.

IN THE ABSENCE OF SUN: A READING WITH HELIE LEE

May 15 • New York, NY

Helie Lee presented a VOICES program on her new memoir, *In the Absence of Sun*. Her book describes how she and her father were able to arrange her uncle's escape from North Korea. Following the publication of her first book, *Still Life with Rice*, Lee learned that the lives of her uncle and his family had been endangered because the book had attracted undue attention to them. Her adventure began with a call from a

trader in China who had made contact with her uncle and offered to help her meet him. Although she originally planned only to meet him at the



Helie Lee

Chinese border, she and her father decided to bring her uncle and his family out of North Korea after she discovered the conditions under which they were living. Her account dramatizes the long and difficult process of rescuing her North Korean relatives, as well as her personal struggle in coming to terms with her gender identity.

HOW ECONOMIC DEVASTATION HAS BROUGHT THE MARKET ECONOMY TO THE DPRK

May 22 • New York, NY

In a luncheon forum held at The Korea Society, Hazel Smith, senior fellow at the U.S. Institute for Peace, discussed the socioeconomic changes that have taken place in North Korea over the last decade and suggested that business can facilitate beneficial change there. She focused on the availability of information, changes in the food distribution system, increases in mobility and the "dollarization" of the economy—changes that came about because of the breakup of traditional trading patterns among Communist bloc countries that had favored North Korea, which were compounded by several years of natural disasters. North Korea was unable to find markets for its exports in the new trading environment and, since North Korean agriculture requires extensive





Hazel Smith

Top: Sunday afternoon in the park, P'yongyang, 1998

Below: Preparing for a mass display, outside the May Day stadium, P'yongyang, October 2000

Bottom right: Menu at Wonsan Hotel restaurant, 1999 (photos courtesy of Hazel Smith)



irrigation and heavy inputs of fertilizer, which rely on imports of raw materials, shortages of these began to appear. As a

result, the country became increasingly fragile and vulnerable to natural disasters. When floods destroyed coal mines and large stocks of grain reserves in 1995 and subsequent years, the DPRK had to seek international assistance to alleviate the resulting famine.

The evolution of cooperation between the DPRK and the World Food Programme (WFP), after the WFP was permitted into the country to administer international aid, allowed the gradual assembly of information in such areas as population density by county, food deficits, cereal production and the proportions of working families in counties. Through this process, the WFP proved that it was possible to obtain information on North Korea.

What this information documented was the slow shift of the DPRK economy from a socialist system to one based on food and hard currency. Although food aid from the WFP was channeled through the public distribution system, the aid was primarily used to feed women and children and others most at risk. Food markets developed to supply food to the rest of the

population and, by the winter of 1998–99, the public distribution system no longer functioned as the primary source of food.

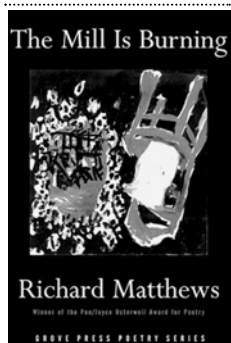
The growth of markets had also been accompanied by the dollarization of the economy and increased mobility. Until 1995, mobility was tightly controlled and the number of vehicles was limited, but the famine set in motion population movements that were difficult to control. By the late 1990s, personal mobility had increased tremendously. Bicycles now are permitted in P'yongyang and the number of cars has increased substantially. In 1998, a foreigner could not give non-DPRK currency to an individual; possession of foreign currency was still illegal. By 2001, all individuals would accept foreign currency, and it was widely used for most transactions. The benefits of this change have been distributed very unevenly. Those with foreign contacts are most advantaged, and P'yongyang, Namp'o and Hyesan residents have benefited disproportionately. The question now is how all of these changes will be consolidated and how the regime will control the new and extreme social cleavages.



**THE MILL IS BURNING: POETRY
BY RICHARD MATTHEWS**

June 14 • New York, NY

During a VOICES program held at The Korea Society, Richard Matthews read from his recently published collection of poetry, *The Mill Is Burning*. Some of the poetry in the collection relates his impressions of Korea, where he taught English for two



years. His work often incorporates Korean poetic forms as well. For example, he appropriates the *sijo*, a three-line lyrical form, while using English words to write about things unrelated to Korea. Both his presentation and his poetry displayed his attraction to, and affection for, Korean culture and literature.



Richard Matthews

**KOIZUMI IN NORTH KOREA:
IMPLICATIONS FOR ASIA AND U.S.
FOREIGN POLICY**

September 23 • New York, NY

The historic visit to P'yongyang by Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi was discussed by an expert panel in a program cosponsored with the Japan Society. The presenters were Charles Armstrong, associate professor & director of the Center for Korean Research at Columbia University; Kurt Campbell, senior vice president & director of the International Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society; and Yutaka Kawashima, senior fellow at the Center for Business and Government at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The program was introduced and moderated by William Clark, president of the Japan Society. The distinguished guests included Sun Joun-Yung, permanent representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, and Han Song Ryol, deputy permanent representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

In his remarks, Gregg noted that while the short-term benefits of Koizumi's trip remain unclear due to the public reaction in Japan, the visit holds monumental potential



Top (l-r): Han Song Ryol, Sun Joun-yung, Motomura Yoshiyaki and William Clark

Middle l-r: Charles Armstrong, Kurt Campbell, Donald P. Gregg and Yutaka Kawashima

over the long term as the first step toward reconciliation between Japan and North Korea. Armstrong spoke to the issue of North Korea's motivation for agreeing to the summit meeting with Koizumi. Although economic considerations are always a backdrop for North Korean diplomatic initiatives, he said, they were not the primary impetus for the recent decision to pursue engagement with Japan. In his assessment of the potential implications of the Koizumi visit, Kurt Campbell cautioned against taking an overly rosy view by underscoring the Bush administration's commitment to the concept of "moral clarity" as a restraining factor in consolidating the potential benefits of the visit. In his remarks, Yutaka Kawashima pointed out that Japan-DPRK normalization is equivalent to a war settlement, the last remnant of the post-WW II settlements that Japan is morally obligated to pay. Kawashima stressed that a diplomatic offensive toward North Korea is a novel thing for Japan, and in pursuing this course Japan wants to ensure that any economic aid and compensation provided to North Korea will be conducive to the peace and stability of the Northeast Asian region.

ASSESSING RECENT BREAKTHROUGHS IN RELATIONS WITH THE DPRK: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KELLY VISIT TO P'YONGYANG

October 16 • New York, NY

In his introduction to a panel at a breakfast forum held at the Citigroup Center, Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society, stated that he was glad that Kelly had visited P'yongyang as it marked the first formal visit by a U.S. official to P'yongyang during the Bush administration. Although the results of the Kelly visit were unknown, he hoped it would establish a trend toward more contact between the U.S. and the DPRK. He then introduced the panel in order of their presentations: Charles Kartman, executive director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO); Hongze He, chief correspondent, *People's Daily*; David Denoon, professor of politics and economics at New York University; and David Unger, a member of the *New York Times* editorial board.

Kartmann spoke about the mechanics of preparing for such a visit. The most basic step in preparing for a visit is to gather information from public organs, knowledgeable parties like China, Russia and the ROK as well as the so-called New York channel. Since the DPRK was willing to meet with Washington, we can assume, Kartmann argued, that they did not expect the meeting to end in failure, much less diplomatic disaster. Based on evidence available, the U.S. presentation surprised and unbalanced the DPRK. Put off balance, they replied with a tough public response that they have since sought to retreat from. After recovering from their initial surprise, the DPRK is probably seeking the best way to keep the door open and hoping that the U.S. approach was not a single shot message.

Hongze He said that the DPRK is now in a stronger position than the



(l-r): Hongze He, Charles Kartman and David Unger

U.S. The DPRK has also made major changes and will receive help from China, Russia and the ROK. Therefore, if the Bush administration wants a breakthrough with North Korea, it should work with the North's neighbors and revise its policy.

Denoon gave a broader strategic picture of what is happening in Asia and how that will affect Bush administration policy during the remainder of his term. Because recovery from the 1997 financial crisis has been slower than anticipated, economic growth and recovery are the principal goals of most governments in Northeast and Southeast Asia. For this reason, Denoon said, there was little support for the Bush "axis of evil" terminology in Asia.

Unger suggested that the relationship between the U.S. and the DPRK might be termed "asynchronous engagement," where both sides move on a track they consider engagement, but whose radically different views of the world and levels of power make the process very turbulent. The real story, Unger argued, was that the U.S. has been using a different rhetoric, psychology and policies—backed up by real power—in its relations, not only with the DPRK, but with the rest of the world as well.

Brent Choi, reporter for the *JoongAng Ilbo*, stated that both the

U.S. and the DPRK seem to have had the ROK presidential election in mind when they prepared for the Kelly visit. The DPRK seems to have prepared for talks of the same tenor as their apology to South Korea after the naval clash at the end of June and their efforts to make the Koizumi trip a success. The U.S., on the other hand, did not seem ready for serious negotiations and may have been interested more in tipping the electoral scales toward Lee Hoi-chang.

PURSUIING PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA FOR FUTURE PROSPERITY

October 17 • New York, NY

At a seminar cosponsored with the Center for Korean Research at Columbia University, Samuel Kim, senior research scholar at the East Asian Institute, Charles Armstrong, associate professor of history, Robert Immerman, associate research scholar at the East Asian Institute, and Jeong-Ho Roh, director of the Korean Law Center, participated in an informal panel about the reported DPRK admission that they have a program to produce highly enriched uranium. Samuel Kim acted as moderator for the panel.

Armstrong began by noting that the uranium enrichment program, the existence of which had become public the previous day, probably violated the spirit of the 1994 Agreed Framework, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the 1997 North-South agreement on denuclearization. However, the main issue was not why the DPRK was developing a nuclear capability—DPRK officials had always reserved the right to develop one—but why they chose to admit it to Kelly during his visit to P'yongyang and why the U.S. took two weeks to respond to this admission. On the DPRK side, Armstrong argued, there had been growing frustration about official U.S.



(l-r): Jeong-Ho Roh, Robert Immerman, Samuel Kim and Charles Armstrong

attitudes and policies during the Bush administration and the DPRK had long held that the U.S. had not kept its side of the Agreed Framework. Armstrong argued that factors influencing the North Korean decision included Kelly's total lack of negotiating skill while in P'yongyang and the North Korean realization that no dialogue could go forward in the current environment, justifying a return to a policy of brinksmanship. Armstrong discussed three basic positions that the U.S. might take in response to the DPRK. First they could cut off dialogue and abandon the Agreed Framework, they could order a pre-emptive strike against the reactors or they could negotiate a new agreement for inspection of nuclear sites.

Roh made four points. First, we know very little about the North Korean nuclear program. Second, we need to learn more about precisely what the North Koreans said and the extent of the uranium enrichment program. Next, we needed to know the quality of Kang Sok Ju's admission and the context for his statement. Finally, we needed to know why the DPRK decided to make this admis-

sion at this time. Roh agreed with Armstrong, that the timing was related to the DPRK strategy of brinksmanship and the desire for a new "package deal" for the light water reactors.

Immerman considered the issue from the flip side, trying to assess the opaque nature of the Bush administration. We do not know, he argued, what evidence was presented to the North Koreans as proof the DPRK was enriching uranium. No one knows how the North Koreans responded to this evidence or what their response was the next day. No one knows how this was reported back to Washington and whether the same information was reported to Seoul and Tokyo. Finally, no one knows why the nature of the Kelly visit was withheld for two weeks and only made public yesterday.

Kim noted that the CIA National Intelligence Estimates of North Korean nuclear capabilities have changed from the Clinton to the Bush administration. During the Clinton administration, the CIA stated that North Korea had enough plutonium to make one or two nuclear bombs.

However, in the December 2001 estimate, the CIA stated that, by the mid 1990s, North Korea had one or two plutonium-based nuclear weapons. The confusion surrounding these differing assessments has created a tremendous ambiguity about the nature of DPRK nuclear capabilities that the North Koreans have capitalized on.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. RELATIONS WITH THE KOREAN PENINSULA

October 24 • New York, NY

Mr. Evans J. R. Revere, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. embassy in Seoul, spoke "off-the-record" about the state of relations between the U.S. and the



Evans Revere (right) with Joo-hyeon Baik and Young Cho

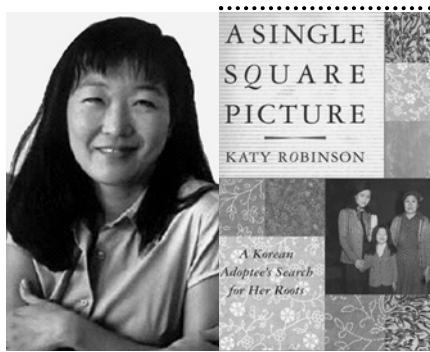
two Koreas in a luncheon forum at The Korea Society. Revere gave an introductory presentation about the background and circumstances leading to Assistant Secretary James Kelly's visit to the DPRK in early October and a summary of the current state of U.S. relations with the two Koreas. He then conducted a lively and informative Q&A session.

A SINGLE SQUARE PICTURE: A KOREAN ADOPTEE'S SEARCH FOR HER ROOTS: A READING WITH KATY ROBINSON

November 11 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined with the Sejong Cultural Center, Also-Known-As and Columbia University's Asian American Alliance to host a book reading with Ms. Katy Robinson, who discussed the origins and content of her recently published memoir, *A Single Square Picture: A Korean Adoptee's Search for Her Roots*. She and her husband took a one-year leave of absence to live in Korea and immerse themselves in Korean culture. The book relates her experiences in that one year.

Robinson read an excerpt from her book, which recounted her experi-



Katy Robinson

ence at the adoption agency in Seoul when she first discovered her mother's circumstances. Like many other women who give their children to adoption agencies, Robinson's birth mother wanted to protect her daughter from the discrimination that is too often passed to the children of unwed mothers. Although unable to find the whereabouts of her mother, Robinson was able to meet her father, a meeting that inspired her to begin studying Korean.



(l-r): Donald P. Gregg, Lieutenant General Ri Chan Bok, Donald Oberdorfer, DPRK Official Jong Dong Hak, and Frederick F. Carriere in P'yongyang.

REPORT FROM NORTH KOREA

November 13 • Washington, DC

Don Oberdorfer, distinguished journalist-in-residence, Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and author of *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History*, and Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society, discussed their findings during a recent visit they had made to P'yongyang at the invitation of DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan. The program was held at the Asia Society's Washington Center and cohosted by The Korea Society.

significant change over this seven-month period. In particular, he spoke about the impact of Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly's trip in early October, during which Kelly confronted his North Korean counterparts with evidence that North Korea had a new nuclear program involving enriched uranium. Gregg also underscored the positive significance of Chairman Kim Jong Il's admission to Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi that North Korea had abducted Japanese citizens during the 1970s and 80s for intelligence purposes. In closing, Gregg said he was "waiting for the other shoe to drop" in terms of P'yongyang's response to the recently announced cut-off of future KEDO oil shipments.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES: WASHINGTON & P'YONGYANG

November 21 • New York, NY

Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society, discussed the state of U.S.-DPRK relations in a session of the Seminar on Contemporary Korean Affairs series of the Center for Korean Research at Columbia University cosponsored by The Korea Society.

Gregg began by offering some impressions from his visits to P'yongyang in April and November, noting that he had observed signs of

THE NORTH KOREAN REVOLUTION, 1945-1950 WITH DR. CHARLES K. ARMSTRONG

December 10 • New York, NY

In an evening forum at The Korea Society, Charles K. Armstrong, associate professor of history and director of the Center for Korean Research at Columbia University, gave a presentation based on his book, *The North*

Korean Revolution, 1945–1950. The presentation also included a clip from the first Korean feature film produced in North Korea, *Nai Kohyang* [My hometown], which was completed in 1949. Armstrong gave an overview of his book, told how he came to write it and what he learned during his research and writing. Armstrong first became interested in the DPRK when he spent a year in northeast China as a graduate student in Chinese history. When he began work on the book about a decade ago, some people advised him against writing it because they were sure that the DPRK would soon collapse as a result of the demise of the Soviet Union and the opening of China. Clearly, the DPRK did not collapse, and one purpose of the book is to show that the durability and longevity of this regime are rooted in the social organization established as the DPRK was coming into being in the late 1940s.

The lack of detailed scholarship on the DPRK is due in part to the tight control that North Korea has over information entering and leaving the country. However, on the advice of his dissertation advisor, Bruce Cummings, Armstrong based his research on a huge store of little-used information about North Korea in the U.S.—material seized during the brief occupation of the DPRK in 1950. Much of the archive was declassified during the 1970s and 1980s but it still had not received extensive scholarly attention. As he explored this vast collection, Armstrong came to the opinion that people were using it to answer the wrong questions, i.e., the same questions that had always been the focus of research on North Korea, such as: Who was Kim Il Sung? Where did he come from? But the sensitive documents that would be needed to answer these



Charles Armstrong



questions would have been too important to leave behind and are not among the documents in the archive. What the archive does contain is an enormous amount of information about other social, political and cultural questions. There is a vast collection of documents by the Korean Workers Party on local government; organizational records; magazines and books of poetry; many volumes of all sorts of propaganda and mass culture; and criminal and court records. In short, the archive seemed to be a useful resource to look at North Korea as it had not been studied before—as a real society full of real people instead of a political system run by a few leaders at the top.

Armstrong's book is historically centered on the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948. It explores several questions relating to political parties: the coalitions that formed; writings by Kim Il Sung and other communist and noncommunist political leaders; mass organizations; and especially *sahoe tanch'e*, social organizations, which were enormous and included hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Corporate Affairs

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



Above: Jeon Yun-Churl, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and economy

Bottom (l-r): Tami Overby, Al Rajwani, Il-Young Maing and Jeffrey Jones

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

GLOBAL PROSPECTS AFTER 9/11 AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR JAPAN

January 25 • New York, NY

In a corporate luncheon program at the Japan Society cosponsored by The Korea Society, Shigemitsu Sugisaki, deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund, shared with a corporate audience his perspectives on the policy measures needed for Japan to regain sustained growth and restore its role in the world economy. William Clark, Jr., president of the Japan Society, moderated the event.

The Korea Society accepted the invitation to cosponsor this program in the interest of providing its members with a comparative perspective on the ongoing economic reform efforts in Korea.

THE GEOSTRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA IN NORTHEAST ASIA

February 6 • New York, NY

In a distinguished visitors luncheon program, Kim Jae-Chul, chairman of the Korea International Trade Association (KITA), spoke about the geo-strategic importance of Korea in economic terms. He noted that a recent report projected that South Korea would

become the seventh largest economy by 2010, if it continues to grow at a five percent annual rate. This achievement would underline the appeal of Korea as a bridgehead for American corporations in Northeast Asia. In order to facilitate that role, Kim advocated the negotiation of a free trade agreement between South Korea and the U.S., an agreement that would also make sense because of the complementary nature of the economies of South Korea and the U.S. He concluded his presentation by observing how South Korea's location also makes it a logical place for an East Asian hub.

Kim Jae-Chul

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REFORM IN KOREA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

February 26 • New York, NY

In a business roundtable luncheon program cosponsored by the Asia Foundation,



Jang Hasung, professor of finance and director of the Asian Institute of Corporate Governance at Korea University, provided a comprehensive assessment of recent developments in corporate governance in Korea. From his unique perspective as one of the leaders in the grassroots small shareholder movement, Jang spoke about the new regulations resulting from recent reforms mandating improvements in corporate governance. He expanded on the positive results of these changes, including an enhanced awareness of the issues of corporate governance among the business community and the general public.

Despite these positive changes, according to Jang, many of the structural problems within corporate governance persist as chaebol find loopholes in the new regulations. The under-valuation of Korean companies, called the "Korea Discount," and the ever-present issue of corruption remain chronic



Jang Hasung

problems that contribute to capital inefficiency. The biggest obstacle to improved corporate governance in Korea is the unwillingness of both shareholders and managers to embrace new global standards. This unwillingness works against the many positive factors that contribute to the growth potential of the Korean economy.

Jang concluded his presentation by stressing that proper corporate gover-

nance would benefit corporations by increasing their value, enhancing their capital efficiency and protecting their shareholders. This in turn would benefit the economy by improving stability in long-term foreign capital investment—increasing national competitiveness and contributing to sustainable growth.

During the Q&A session, several questions referred to the generational divide in corporate leadership. When asked if there was an ethical difference between the younger generation educated outside Korea and the older generation educated within Korea, Jang replied that it is not a difference of ethics but rather a difference in the systems that oversee business practices. The older generation is viewed as a liability because of their difficulty in overcoming old structural problems, while the younger generation is seen as an asset for their willingness to implement new measures and standards.

THE WIRELESS FRONTIER 2002: TECHNOLOGY TRENDS IN THE U.S. AND KOREA

March 14 • New York, NY

Over 150 people attended a conference on wireless technology presented by The Korea Society in cooperation with Farren Mitchell Associates, Inc., the Korean American Society of Entrepreneurs (KASE), the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the USA, Inc. (KOCHAM) and New York Seoul, and cosponsored by The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly Edition and Citigroup. The conference offered an overview of the wireless sector in the U.S. and showcased the advanced 3G networks and applications available in South Korea today. There were four panels with 16 panelists and three different moderators.

Hong Kee-Doo, the head of Investment Support and the Ombudsman Office, Korea Investment Service Center, pre-



Hong Kee-Doo

sented an overview of the growth and penetration of information technology businesses in South Korea. Brian (Byung Moo) Kim, president of SK Telecom International, gave a special presentation that included television commercials about "Nate" a multimedia messaging application available on SK Telecom's network today.

Farren Ionita, director of media



development at Iquity Systems, Inc., moderated the first panel, "Overview and Comparison of U.S. and Korea Today," which boasted a diverse group of representatives from companies related to the wireless sector. The panelists were: Andrew Perelson, manager of Business Development for Xerox Mobile Business; Omar Javaid, chairman of Mobilicity; Evan Uhlfelder, creative

director at HIPnTASTY; Steve Spencer, technology officer at Screaming Media; and Andy Fessel, vice president of Wireless Internet Intelligence at Telephia.

The second panel, "Service Providers and Data Services in the U.S. and Asia," was moderated by Sunny M. Youn, CEO of Avalon Ventures. The panelists were: Tim Meyer, CEO of CrispWireless; Nelson Hsu, product manager at Lucent Technologies; Jonathan E. Chua, founder & CEO of Duration, Inc.; and Brian Kim, president of SK Telecom International.

The third panel, "Brands: How Marketing Will Come Back in 2002," also was moderated by Farren Ionita. The panelists were: Doug Jaeger, interactive creative director at TBWA/Chiat Day; Rory O'Connor, regional media director at Beyond Interactive; Perry Allison, vice president of strategic alliances at Skygo and Mobile Marketing Association; and Robin Griffin, interactive supervisor at Arnold MPG.

The fourth panel, "Investing in the Wireless Sector: The Why's and Why



Brian Kim



Tim Meyer



Sunny Youn

Not's," was moderated by Mark Choe, vice president of e-Citi technology at Citigroup. The presenters were: Sanjay Basu, vice president of information technology at VennWorks; Tim Kendall, manager at Garage Technology Ventures; Sung Chul Whang, partner at Phillips Nizer Benjamin Krim & Ballon LLP; and Evan Sohn, vice president of strategic sales and market development at ReefEdge.

LUNCHEON WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER JIN NYUM

March 19 • New York, NY

Jin Nyum, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and economy, addressed an audience of approximately 250 invited guests at a luncheon in his honor held in the Astor Ballroom of the Inter-Continental Hotel. The luncheon was cohosted by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

After his introduction, Jin attributed the rapid recovery South Korea had made from the 1997 financial crisis to three irreversible transformations: a strengthened regulatory system that has enhanced transparency by improving accounting standards and starting reforms in corporate governance; an open economy based on market-determined credit and an "Ongoing Credit Risk Assessment System;" and a

welcoming attitude toward foreign investment. Jang noted that foreign investment in South Korea after the financial crisis were double what it had been before and that foreign investment now accounted for 36 percent of the market capitalization of the KOSPI index.

Jin then spoke about future reforms envisioned for the South Korean economy. As examples, he mentioned the government plan to privatize government-owned banks, with a goal of completing the process in the next three or four years, and the sale of some companies.

Jin concluded his speech with an appeal to investors to join in making South Korea a "dynamic business hub of Asia." Noting that "forty-three cities with a population of one million or more are located within a three-and-



Jin Nyum (center)

one-half-hour flight from Seoul," Jin also cited the rapid growth of high-tech industries and South Korea's status as the number one country in terms of proportion of population with high-speed internet connections as evidence for South Korea's compelling value as a business hub. He said South Korea's

commitment to free markets and its efforts to liberalize investment, focus on high technology and provide professional manpower created exciting opportunities that foreign investors should not miss.

CURRENT BUSINESS CLIMATE IN KOREA: A FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT FROM THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN KOREA

April 18 • New York, NY

Jeffrey Jones, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, moderated a discussion of economic and business conditions in Korea before 80 guests at the Citigroup Center. Jones pointed out that there is a two to three year lag between actual economic developments in Korea and foreigners

becoming aware of them. He praised the continuing efforts by all levels of the Korean government to make Korea an easier place in which to do business. The marked increase in foreign direct investment over the last couple of years is a tribute to the success of these efforts.

Jones lamented the fact that few small American businesses are even attempting to market their products in Korea, and noted that the EU is clearly more active than the U.S. in both investments and the introduction of new small business ventures. Sluggish U.S. automobile sales in Korea, the pricing of drugs and intellectual property rights issues (piracy in particular) were cited by Jones as examples of continuing problem areas between the U.S. and Korea. He also said that "the politics of the American movie industry" is the only major remaining obstacle to the establishment of a bilateral investment treaty between the two countries.

Il-Young Maing, president of United Technologies, spoke positively of his company's activities in Korea, which now ranks as number three among foreign corporations in terms of overall investment in Korea. Tami Overby, the

executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, and Al Rajwani, general manager of Proctor and Gamble Korea, also spoke positively of the current economic trends in Korea.

RETURNING TO SUSTAINED GROWTH IN ASIA: HOW ASIA'S ECONOMIES CAN COMPETE IN CHALLENGING TIMES

April 22-23 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined other organizations in cosponsoring a conference that coincided with the conclusion of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund Spring Meetings in Washington, DC. The objective was to bring Asia's government and industry leaders together with American policy-makers, global investors and senior executives from multinational corporations to discuss the reforms needed to put the Asian economies back on track.

WORLD CUP KICKOFF RECEPTION

April 24 • New York, NY

More than 250 guests attended a gala reception to launch the festivities attendant to the World Cup matches to be held in Korea and Japan. Organized jointly by The Korea Society, Japan Society and the New York-New Jersey Metrostars, the event was held at the Citigroup Center. It was sponsored by a number of leading Korean and Japanese companies, tourism organizations and business associations.

The clear high point of the event came during the remarks made by Ambassador Cho Wonil, the Korean Consul General in New York. Toward the end of his speech, Cho said, "I am a Korean and consequently, I am rooting for the Korean soccer team. However, in my mind, the true victory has already been won: My country,



Left: Tami Overby

Below (l-r): Al Rajwani, Il-Young Maing, and Jeffrey Jones





Amb. Cho Wonil

the country that was an economic wasteland some fifty years ago, today is a cohost of the World Cup.”

KOREA AS A NEW INVESTMENT FRONTIER

May 15 • New York, NY

Shin Kook-Hwan, the minister of commerce, industry and energy of the Republic of Korea, was the guest of honor at a distinguished visitor luncheon held at the Waldorf-Astoria. He addressed a standing-room-only crowd on the subject “Korea as a New Investment Frontier.” Shin was the first minister of commerce, industry and energy ever to speak publicly in New York, and he made the most of his opportunity. His remarks were preceded by a video presentation, “Korea’s Economic Recovery and Business Environment,” that vividly outlined South Korea’s current economic status and the major steps it has taken to make foreign direct investment more attractive.

Shin began with a summary of the four major areas where reforms were carried out by the Kim Dae-jung administration: the financial system, the corporate sector, the public sector and the labor market. The restructuring is still ongoing but the Korean economy definitely operates on very different principles than before. The economy has been brought into line with global

standards and will evolve into a full-fledged market economy more similar to that of the United States than that of Japan. In the financial sector, a major target of the reforms, banks were either forced out of the market or recapitalized through nationalization, purchase or investment. In the corporate sector, 95 highly-indebted companies with loans exceeding 50 billion won were forced out of business and corporate transparency was improved by new rules empowering minority shareholders, requiring the appointment of outside directors, and man-

ibility and establishing an environment conducive to productive labor-management relations.

Shin then described several significant changes in the Korean economy. Foreign direct investment (FDI) into Korea has grown tremendously—the \$52 billion of the last four years more than doubled the amount invested during the 36-year period prior to the financial crisis. Korea made extraordinary strides in establishing a high-speed communication network and spreading the use of the Internet, leading to landmark progress in developing the IT



Shin Kook-Hwan

dating clearer accounting practices and greater public disclosure. In the public sector, massive layoffs, management innovation and steps to privatize eleven major state-owned companies enhanced efficiency and competitiveness. Labor reforms were aimed at increasing labor market flex-

industry. The number of start-ups in Korea has increased exponentially thanks to the formation of an environment where venture firms are able to concentrate on technology development and commercialization. Sales revenues of start-ups as a percentage of GDP have increased from 2.7 percent

in 1997 to 7.4 percent in 2000. These changes have helped the economy grow at a very healthy rate, reduced unemployment and replenished foreign exchange reserves.

According to Shin, Korea's most important future goal will be an industrial paradigm shift from quantitative growth to qualitative, innovative growth based on advanced technology, greater productivity and high value-added products. Korea also plans to raise its competitiveness as a favorable place to do business by creating a cooperative relationship between labor and management, heretofore regarded as a major obstacle to foreign investment.

These changes will help make the Republic of Korea the business hub of Northeast Asia, and Korea has several advantages that make it well placed to serve as a focal point for multinational corporations' regional headquarters. First, Korea is blessed with the geographic advantage of being situated at the center of Northeast Asia, illustrated by the fact that Seoul is located

within a three-hour flight from 43 cities with populations of over one million. Second, Korea has several large ports, which will connect, if inter-Korean relations improve as expected, with Asia and on to Europe via the linking of our railroad system with the Trans-Siberian Railroad (TSR) and the Trans-China Railroad (TCR). Third, Korea has an advanced IT infrastructure and a highly educated and diligent workforce that is more skilled than that of China and cheaper than that of Japan. Fourth, Korea has a diversified and strong manufacturing base ranging from light industry to petrochemicals to heavy manufacturing.

But most of all, Koreans recognize that a drastic paradigm shift is necessary for the continued success of the Korean economy. As seen by the breakneck speed of past economic development and the astonishing rebound from the 1997 financial crisis, Korea possesses the resiliency to respond quickly to the changing environment. However, the continued attraction of foreign investment by ensuring a friendly business environment

and maximum assistance to foreign investors is a prerequisite for realizing this dream of becoming the business hub of Northeast Asia. The Korean government will make every effort to ensure that Korea is one of the most attractive places in Asia to do business. In this regard, inducement of foreign investment is a top priority, as seen by enactment of the Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Act in 1998. This landmark piece of legislation has streamlined investment procedures and provides a variety of factory site and tax incentives.

Shin concluded by citing Hewlett Packard, Texas Instruments and Walmart as U.S. corporations that have advanced into the Korean market and reaped solid business success. He encouraged other American companies to seek the many profitable opportunities to be found by investing in Korea. Noting that Korea would be cohosting the world's premier soccer event, the FIFA World Cup Finals in two weeks, he invited those present to come to Korea and enjoy soccer matches, while also witnessing first hand the dynamic Korean economy.

RESOLVING CROSS-BORDER FINANCIAL DISPUTES BETWEEN U.S. AND KOREAN BUSINESS ENTITIES: FROM NEGOTIATION TO COLLECTION

May 16 • New York, NY

Charles Yoon, a partner in the litigation department of the law firm of Thelen Reid & Priest LLP, addressed a business roundtable luncheon on the topic of "Resolving Cross-Border Financial Disputes Between U.S. and Korean Business Entities: From Negotiation to Collection." Among other themes, Yoon stressed the importance of planning for a dispute resolution process in advance in case a deal does not go as intended. He explained the various legal options open to businesses, such as choosing a forum for litigation and whether to opt for arbitration over litigation. He also



Charles Yoon

elaborated on informal mediation procedures that can be used prior to a more formal resolution of a dispute and clarified some of the legal and practical issues encountered in litigating, arbitrating and enforcing any judgment or arbitral award.

THE SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY IN THE CHANGING NORTH PACIFIC ECONOMIC SPACE: RISING CHINA, DECLINING JAPAN, CONFUSING AMERICA

May 21 • New York, NY

Jeffrey Shafer, vice chairman of Salomon Smith Barney International, has long been an enthusiastic observer of South Korea's efforts to become a truly modern economy. Shafer spelled out just how these efforts have paid off in a very stimulating business roundtable luncheon presentation. Citing Seoul's GDP growth as second only to China's, the South Korean credit rating, now the highest in Asia, and the over 90% growth in the Korean stock market since last September, Shafer said simply, "Korea has weathered the global recession very well." Broadening his focus,



Jeffrey Shafer

Shafer opined that Asia as a whole looked quite healthy, though he was less bullish about the United States. In closing, Shafer said that Korea's commitment to reform is deep and growing, especially among younger people.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES FACING KOREAN COMPANIES AFTER 9/11

June 11 • New York, NY

William J. Milani, Robert S. Groban, Jr. and Howard Pianko, attorneys with the law firm of Epstein Becker & Green, were presenters in a breakfast



Howard Pianko

forum devoted to exploring areas of special concern to employers in the aftermath of 9/11. The topics discussed included: military leave rights,

corporate reorganizations, immigration issues, and workplace security and privacy issues. There also was a discussion of the use of stock option rights for U.S. operations as well as pension plans and contributory benefits in light of the abuses uncovered following the collapse of the Enron Corporation.

AFTER THE WORLD CUP: WHAT'S NEXT FOR KOREA?

July 30 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined the Asia Society as the cohost of a luncheon for Chung Mong-Joon, a member of the ROK National Assembly since 1988 and president of the Korea Football Association, as part of the Asia Society's ongoing CEO Forum series. In

M.B.A. CAREER FORUM: WHO SHOULD GET AN M.B.A.—AND WHO SHOULDN'T?

September 20 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined with New York Seoul to host a career forum for young Asian American students and professionals interested in getting an M.B.A. degree. Six panelists from the business community participated in this event. They included Roger An, vice president of SK USA; Philip Chen, research analyst at MacKayShields; Catherine Kim, associate director at UBS Warburg; Jonathan Kim, financial advisor at AXA Advisors; Julia Min, assistant dean at the New York University Leonard N. Stern School of Business; and Henry Tang, chairman of the Committee



(l-r): Winston Lord, Richard Smith, Richard Holbrooke, Chung Mong-Joon, Nicholas Platt and Donald P. Gregg

his luncheon address, Chung spoke enthusiastically about the results of the World Cup and its impact on Korean national and regional politics.

of 100. Max Han, founder of New York Seoul, moderated the program.

SETTING BENCHMARKS FOR KOREA: UNSEEN CHANGES LEADING TO STRUCTURAL CORPORATE REFORM

September 24 • New York, NY

In a business roundtable luncheon program, Thomas Chan-Soo Kang, chairman & CEO of Seoul Securities Company, discussed the remarkable performance of the Korean economy in the last few years, with a particular focus on the



Thomas Chan-Soo Kang

causes of this growth as well as the challenges that lie ahead.

He began with the question of why Korea has done so well, outperforming most of the world even as many other global economies have suffered. Much of Korea's growth can be attributed to financial reforms and government policies, he said. Nonetheless, Kang argued, the recent upturn in the Korean economy is mostly due to changes in the corporate psyche. He noted that both the bond and bank markets are now brutally honest and that banks will not lend money to a company with bad credit, so corporations must be profitable to access credit markets. In fact, profitability has become an important priority for companies and their CEOs. Kang concluded his remarks with a cautionary word about the challenge posed by

China as the world's fastest growing economy. He stressed the need for Korea to remain nimble and flexible to meet this challenge.

KOREA: THE WAY FORWARD

October 1 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined Deutsche Bank, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Salomon Smith Barney to cohost a



Jeon Yun-Churl

luncheon in honor of ROK Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economy Jeon Yun-Churl.

Jeon stated that the financial crisis in 1998 had forced Koreans to question the foundation of their economy and to transform it fundamentally from what it had been four years ago. As evidence, Jeon noted several major accomplishments. The banking system has been consolidated and is now profitable. More than 600 banks have been closed and bad loans are down to 2.7%. Banks, even with aggressive provisioning for bad loans, are expected to make seven to eight trillion won in profits this year and the government is accelerating bank privatization. Corporations have deleveraged and restructured, and now put profits ahead of market share. This change is one reason why profits of

listed corporations reached 17 trillion won—the highest first half profit in Korea's market history. Transparency and corporate governance have improved as accounting and auditing standards have been brought into line with international best practices, outside directors have been appointed to corporate boards, cross-guarantees have been eliminated, and minority shareholder rights have been strengthened. The public sector has become more efficient as seven out of eleven state-owned firms have been privatized and 140,000 jobs in the public sector have been abolished. The labor market has become more flexible as layoffs have become easier and more common, and with the establishment of a temporary work system.

Jeon gave several reasons why the reforms would remain in place no matter who won the upcoming election. Although they disagree on some issues, no candidate has suggested that the reforms be scrapped. Korea's foreign exchange reserves are the fourth largest in the world; the financial sector is well capitalized and the economy is well managed; South Korea's relations with the North have been both peaceful and fruitful since the 2000 South-North summit; and Korea is positioned between the two largest markets in Asia. Jeon concluded by inviting his audience to share in Korea's future by experiencing a country that has stepped up to the challenge of change, growth and leadership in the 21st century.

RECREATING ASIA: VISIONS FOR A NEW CENTURY—A NEW BOOK BY THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

October 29 • New York, NY

In a program hosted by Merrill Lynch Investment Management and cosponsored with the China Institute and the Japan Society, Frank-Jürgen Richter, the director for Asia of the World Economic Forum in Geneva, spoke



Frank-Jürgen Richter

about the economic situation in Asia. The main theme of Richter's presentation was that China is the most likely primary engine of growth for the world economy during the coming century. Richter argued that the U.S. has economic problems that will prevent it from maintaining this role; Europe is too casual to assume it; and Japan is still unwilling to resolve its economic problems and will fall behind. China faces a number of problems like pollution, the need to restructure old state industries and a growing economic disparity between the coast and inland areas, but it seems to be capable of moving beyond them, is already challenging countries like Mexico and has the potential to challenge the U.S.

SUNSHINE POLICY: THE ROAD TO PEACE AND COOPERATION

November 18 • New York, NY

Jeong Se-Hyun, minister of unification of the Republic of Korea, gave his assessment of relations between South and North Korea in a presentation delivered during a breakfast forum in The Korea Society's distinguished visitors series.

In his presentation, Jeong stated that the Sunshine Policy does not tolerate any provocation from North Korea that may be a threat to peace on the Korean peninsula, but that the policy also reflects South Korea's desire not

to act in any way that threatens North Korea. As illustrations, Jeong cited the naval skirmishes in 1999 and 2002, where South Korea responded firmly while maintaining active communication with the North. This South Korean policy kept the 2000 summit on track and, after the North expressed regret over the 2002 provocation, made it possible for the North and South to finalize plans for connecting inter-Korean railways and highways and constructing an industrial complex in the northern city of Kaesong.

Inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation also have expanded significantly. Since the beginning of the Kim Dae-jung administration, 36,000 South Koreans have visited North Korea for such purposes as the inter-Korean dialogue and for economic, cultural and athletic programs; tourist visits to Mt. Kumgang in North Korea have passed 500,000; and inter-Korean trade has increased to \$400 million.

These achievements, Jeong stated, mark a significant shift in North Korea's policy toward the South: "In the past, denying the legitimacy of South Korea, North Korea resisted our overtures for dialogue and the



Jeong Se-Hyun

promotion of exchanges. Today North Korea has changed its position and

shown a willingness to cooperate with South Korea by participating in various governmental-level dialogues, including the summit meeting and ministerial talks."

In reference to concerns over North Korea's nuclear program, Jeong stated South Korea's position as one of intolerance towards any kind of nuclear development by the North. But, noting that "over 85% of the South Korean people support a peaceful solution to the matter," Jeong was hopeful that the concerned nations would cooperate and maintain a common stance on the nuclear issue so that a peaceful solution could be found. "Based on our strong alliance, South Korea and the U.S. have been working in close cooperation for peace and security on the Korean peninsula... Our pursuit of peace on the peninsula... and the reunification of Korea are not objectives that can be accomplished overnight. We must... exercise our wisdom so as to turn crises into opportunities."

WHAT'S NEXT FOR THE ECONOMIES OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA? ECONOMIC RENEWAL AND REFORM IN THE TWO KOREAS

December 12 • New York, NY

Kim Yong-Duk, deputy minister of finance and economy of the Republic of Korea, was the keynote speaker at a New York business conference presented by The Korea Society and sponsored by Citigroup. Brief presentations by a six-member panel of economic experts followed his address.

Kim's assessment of South Korea's future economic prospects was largely optimistic, although he admitted to some concern about "the rising trend in household lending by banks in Korea and the resulting rise in credit delinquencies." He noted several key indicators of economic strength and



top: KimYong Duk

middle (l-r): Vincent Truglia, David Coe and Marcus Norland

Korea as essentially a fiscal threat to the South, with the costs of rapidly merging the two economies being well beyond Seoul's capabilities. Joyce Chang, managing director and head of emerging markets research at JP Morgan Chase, echoed this concern. Robin Gvozden, senior vice president and head of Asia sovereign research at Lehman Brothers, saw reunification as inevitable and requiring foreign assistance. Marcus Noland, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics and author of *Avoiding the Apocalypse: The Future of the Two Koreas*, a book on the problematic North Korean economy, expressed the view that the North was "starting to unravel." David Coe, assistant director of the Asia and Pacific department at the IMF, spoke of North Korea's strange rela-

ed. He was very optimistic about the shift to rule-based regulations and away from "outcome oriented regulations." He also noted that Korean bureaucrats have become more helpful to foreign investors, and that audits in Korea have become "more serious."



was confident that economic reform would continue, regardless of the outcome of the 19 December election.

William W. Ferguson of Citigroup then moderated lively presentations and discussion by the six panel members.

Vincent Truglia, managing director of Moody's Investors Service, saw North

relationship with his organization. North Korea is not a member of the IMF nor has it applied for membership. The IMF has had virtually no contact with North Korea since 1997. Charles Kaye, co-president of Warburg Pincus, spoke positively of his firm's experience in South Korea, with \$350 million invest-

Special Events

2002 ANNUAL DINNER

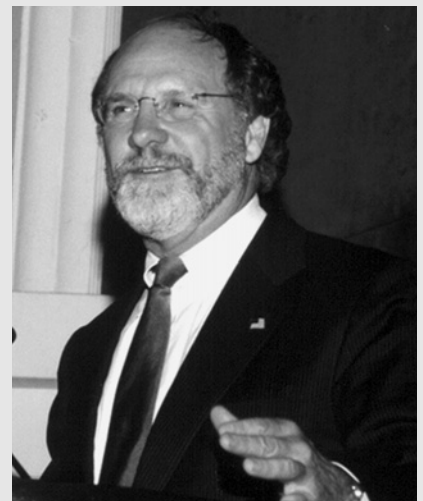
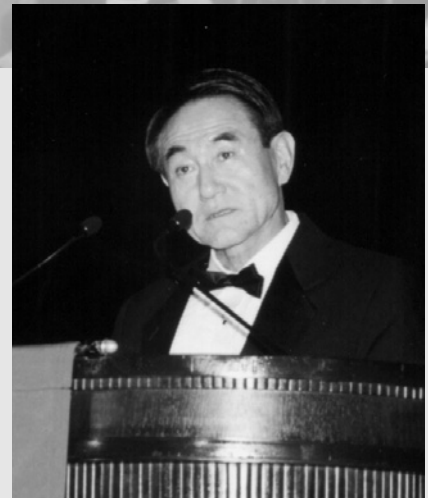
October 11 • New York, NY

Over 400 guests attended the 2002 Annual Dinner of The Korea Society, which was held in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria.

The guest of honor for the event, Senator Jon S. Corzine (D-NJ), delivered a major address highlighting the recovery of the Republic of Korea from the 1997 financial crisis. He also lauded the progress made in recent years in overcoming the remaining strictures of the Cold War on the Korean peninsula.

The 2002 Van Fleet Award was bestowed on Dr. Horace G. Underwood, the grandson of the founder of Yonsei University, who was recognized for his unique contributions to Korea and to U.S.-Korea relations. Among the many accomplishments noted in the citation were his service during the Korean War as senior interpreter for the armistice negotiations at P'anmunjom from July 1951 to 1953 and his lifelong contributions to Yonsei University. In presenting the award to Dr. Underwood, Amb. Gregg noted: "I am struck by the fact that he is the only recipient who has had direct contact with General James A. Van Fleet. That makes the presentation of this award to Dr. Underwood all the more appropriate and special, as does the fact that today happens to be Dr. Underwood's 85th birthday!"

The evening's program also included an address by Mr. Myung-Kwan Hyun, the chairman of Samsung Corporation, on the economic reforms implemented in the Republic of Korea in recent years.



*Top: Hyun Myung-Kwan
Bottom: Jon S. Corzine*



DINNER COMMITTEE

Benefactor

Philip M. Condit
The Boeing Company

William R. Rhodes
Citigroup

John F. Smith, Jr.
General Motors Corporation

Jin Roy Ryu
Poongsan Corporation

Patron

Glenn F. Tilton
ChevronTexaco Corporation

James F. Dowd
Fairfax Inc.

Henry M. Paulson, Jr.
Goldman Sachs & Co.

John H. Koo
SK USA

Sponsor

Maurice R. Greenberg
American International Group, Inc.

David A. Coulter
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

Dong Soo Hur
LG-Caltex Oil Corporation

Seong-Yong Shin
POSCO America Corporation

Young Cho
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dong-Jin Oh
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.

Paul Ford
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett

Top (l-r): Amb. Cho Won Il, Mrs. Cho Kyung-Ae, Dr. Horace G. Underwood, Mrs. Margaret Gregg, Mrs. Dorothy Underwood and Amb. Donald P. Gregg.

Middle: Mr. Hyun Myung-Kwan (fourth from left), chairman of Samsung Corporation, and Mrs. Hyun, with Mr. and Mrs. Chong Yun Park and Mr. Jaehyung Lee.

Bottom (standing l-r): Mr. Anthony Fouracre, Mrs. Viest, Amb. Joseph V. Reed; (seated l-r)—Mr. Nicholas D. Viest, Mrs. Fouracre, H.E. Patrick R. D. Hayford, Ms. Cynthia A. Forbes, Mr. Jian Chen, Mrs. R. D. Hayford

12TH ANNUAL VAN FLEET MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

September 30 • Alpine, NJ

Approximately 100 golfers and some nongolfers participated in this annual fundraising event, which was held at the Alpine Country Club in New Jersey.

2002 Tournament Awardees

Low Gross - Van Fleet Memorial Trophy
Tony Oh, Accel International Holdings

Low Gross - Second Place
Kevin Choi, Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

Low Net - First Place (Group A)
Steve Binder, Golf Digest

Low Net Second Place (Group A)
Kee Seong Kim, Seoul Broadcasting System

Low Net - First Place (Group B)
Irwin Sharkey, NYU Medical Center

Low Net - Second Place (Group B)
J.S. Choi, SK Corporation

Longest Drive (Group A)
Jaeho Kim, Chosun Daily

Longest Drive (Group B)
Patricia Han

Closest to the Pin (Group A)
Woo Yang Park, Korea Development Bank

Closest to the Pin (Group B)
Hojoon Chaey, J.P. Morgan Chase

Most Honest Golfer
Karen Na, J.P. Morgan Chase

Low Net - First Place Team
Steve Binder, Golf Digest
Kee Seong Kim, Seoul Broadcasting System
Jeffrey Wagoner, GE Commercial Finance
Raymond Yoon, Samsung Electronics America, Inc.

Low Net - Second Place Team
Jae Hoon Bae, LG InfoComm, Inc.
Patricia Han
Simon Kang, LG Electronics, U.S.A., Inc.
Charles Koo, LG International (America) Inc.



Donald P. Gregg and tournament winner, Tony Oh

Tournament Chairs

Donald P. Gregg, The Korea Society

Nicholas Bratt, Deutsche Asset Management

James F. Dowd, Fairfax, Inc.

Charles K. Koo, LG International (America), Inc.

Regis A. Matzie, Westinghouse Electric Company

Dong-jin Oh, Samsung Electronics America, Inc.

Justin X. Ramsteck, J.P. Morgan Chase

Yeun H. Suk, Hyosung (America), Inc.

Yong Jong Yoo, SK Global America, Inc.

Korean Studies



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

KOREAN STUDIES

LECTURE/DEMONSTRATIONS AN ON-GOING SCREENING AND LECTURE SERIES FOR AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The programs in this series, copresented with participating organizations, provide college and university audiences an exposure to different aspects of Korean and Korean American culture from the perspective of active participants. The original presenter in this series was Jin Hi Kim, a composer and *komungo* virtuoso, who has collaborated in this series for a number of years. In 2002, she was joined by award winning filmmaker Yunah Hong. Both Jin Hi Kim and Yunah Hong have a repertoire of several presentations for selection by participating colleges and universities.

INTRODUCING KOREAN TRADITIONAL MUSIC

Composer and *komungo* virtuoso Jin Hi Kim presented seventeen programs during 2002 in an on-going series introducing the distinctive features of the Korean musical tradition to diverse audiences on college and university campuses across the country.

Program A

Introduction to Korean Music: Melding Memory, Heritage & Passion

Kim contrasts folk and court music, demonstrating the influences of Shamanic 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 in vocal music; Shamanic 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



Jin Hi Kim

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.

"Ms. Kim presented so many wonderful materials to our students: recordings, slides, videos and, best of all, her wonderful talent and experience as a komungo artist. Ms. Kim invited the students to join her on the floor in the classroom; it was fascinating to observe the students' reactions, as they saw a native Korean instrument come to life before their eyes. Jin Hi's presentation sustained their interest... and challenged their concept of what music can be.... Programs like the one that Ms. Kim provides are more important than ever as we strive to introduce our students to fascinating musical cultures from around the world."—Dr. Douglas W. McConnell, Heidelberg College

The dates and venues of the programs:

February 19, Albright College
Reading, PA (Program A)

February 23, Towson University
Towson, MD (Program A)

March 4, Western Illinois University
Macomb, IL (Program C)

March 13, Mesa Community College
San Diego, CA (Program A)

March 14, San Diego State University
San Diego, CA (Program C)

March 28-29, Winona State University
Winona, MN (Program A & C)

April 8, Brooklyn Conservatory of Music,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY (Program C)

November 4, University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA (Program C)

November 5, Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, OH (Program A)

November 6, Oberlin College
Oberlin, OH (Program A)

November 7, Heidelberg College
Tiffin, OH (Program A)

November 8, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music
Cincinnati, OH (Program A)

November 10, University of Indianapolis
Indianapolis, IN (Program A)

November 11, University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN (Program A)

November 15, University of Wisconsin at La Crosse,
La Crosse, WI (Program A)

November 19, Agnes Scott College
Decatur, GA (Program A)

December 6, Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson, NY • (Program C)

IMAGINING AND DOCUMENTING THE LIVES OF ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN

Korean American filmmaker Yunah Hong presented two programs during the fall 2002 semester to inaugurate a new series of outreach programming. The series explores the lives of Asian American female artists through a screening and discussion of one of Hong's two award-winning documentary films: *Between the Lines: Asian American Women's Poetry* (Program A) and *Becoming an Actress in New York* (Program B).

The dates and venues of the programs:

November 20, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA (Program B)

November 21, Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ (Program A)



Yunah Hong

"Hong talked about the motivation behind her film as well as the process of making the film. She also gave updates on the careers of the three actresses featured in her film. The students were very much interested to hear her presentation, which was extremely detailed and thorough. Following her talk and the film screening... she stayed in the theater for almost half an hour answering people's questions individually and speaking with them. One very enthusiastic audience member was a professor in the Asian American studies department at UCSB, whom she spoke with at great length. Overall, the event was extremely successful, and we were very pleased to have presented Yunah Hong and her thoughtful film."—Alyaa El-Abbadi, UCSB MultiCultural Center

IN-SERVICE CONFERENCES FOR K-12 GRADE TEACHERS

One-day in-service educational conferences are offered for K-12 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.



Heidi Roupp

KOREA'S PAST AND PRESENT WITH APPLICATION TO KOREAN STUDENTS IN HERRICKS SCHOOL DISTRICT

*April 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7 • New Hyde
Park, NY*

In collaboration with the Herricks Board of Education in New Hyde Park, Long Island, The Korea Society implemented a professional development program for teachers of the Herricks School District. The Korea Society arranged three sessions as follows: (1) "The Relationship between North

Korea, South Korea and the U.S.," Professor Ilpyong J. Kim, University of Connecticut (emeritus); (2) "History of Korea," Ms. Bonnie S. Kim, Columbia University; and (3) "Korea in the New York State Curriculum of World History," Ms. Heidi Roupp, past president of the World History Association. Two sessions on language and lifestyle were arranged by Dr. Paul Wolski and Mr. Kevin Byun of the Herricks Teacher Center. Eighteen teachers completed the program and earned one credit toward the Herricks School District education requirement.

KOREA AND WORLD HISTORY IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

May 10 • New York, NY

This one-day conference for K–12 teachers featured the following topics and presenters: "Korea's Place in World History" by Dr. Gari Ledyard, Sejong Professor of Korean Studies (emeritus), Columbia University; "Korea's Literary Tradition" by Dr. Mark Peterson, professor of Korean Studies, Brigham Young University; "Incorporating Korea into the World History Curriculum of New York State" by Heidi Roupp, educational director of the World History Association; and "The Silk Road and The Diffusion of Buddhist Art: Marymount School Website" by Barbara Ledig-Sheehan, art teacher Marymount School, New York.

Ledyard outlined some major points of interaction between Korea and other countries and focused on the themes of religious contact and colonization. He also briefly described the division of Korea in the aftermath of World War II. During Q&A, in response to a question about reunification, Ledyard stressed that North Korea was determined not to be absorbed or destroyed by South Korea and, contrary to the commonly held view, North Korea was not irrational.



Mark Peterson

Peterson gave a brief overview of Korean literary traditions, outlining several genres and leading the class through close readings of several poems, songs and stories. He began by stating that Korea has a very complex, rich and diverse literary tradition. He focused most on different forms of Korean poetry, like *sijo* and also introduced the class to *hyangga*, country song, and *p'ansori* as well as Korean American fiction.

Roupp spoke about the world history curriculum and Korea's place with-



Barbara Ledig-Sheehan

in it. The goal of developing progressive world history courses is to attempt to place the world in a more accurate context, rather than privilege Western civilizations with Eurocentric perspectives. Roupp proceeded to discuss Korea's place within this framework and stated that Korea is very important in terms of cross-cultural

exchange, partly due to its geography as a land bridge between Japan and the rest of Asia. Korea is an eastern outpost that divides China from Northeast Asia and a northern outpost in sea trade.

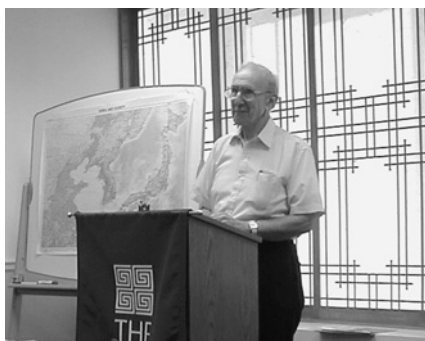
Ledig-Sheehan discussed her experience while traveling along the route of the Silk Road with a study tour.

She also introduced a website she had created that catalogs the sites she visited as well as her experience. Through her demonstration, the participants were able to visualize the transmission of cultural influences as they traveled along the Silk Road.

KOREA AND WORLD HISTORY IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS II: THE SEARCH FOR A PERFECT SOCIETY—THE CASE OF 15TH–18TH CENTURY KOREA

November 1 • New York, NY

This one-day follow-up conference for K–12 educators in Greater New York City featured the following topics and presenters: “King Sejong and the Re-Making of Korea” by Dr. Gari Ledyard, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus), Columbia University; “Confucian Theorists on Utopian Society” by Dr. John Goulde, professor of religion, Sweet Briar College; and “Confucian Utopias and Confucian Realities: Discoveries in Korean Literature” by Dr. Mark Peterson, professor of Korean studies, Brigham Young University. In the afternoon, lesson plans and teaching ideas were introduced by Mrs. Yong Jin Choi, director of Korean studies, The Korea Society.



Gari Ledyard

Ledyard began his lecture on King Sejong by noting that he is the most venerated monarch of the Choson period. Sejong built a state in which Confucian institutions, both public and private, would be carefully cultivated; defense and security would receive proper attention, and culture and education would be developed in a manner that compared favorably with the standards of the leading Chinese dynasties.

In his lecture, Goulde discussed the philosophy behind Korean Confucianism and its goal of achieving an ideal or utopian society. Goulde asserted that Confucianism is more idealistic than most of its religious or philosophical counterparts, since it explicitly strives to reestablish the Age of the Three Sovereigns. In the Korean tradition, Confucianism represented the only truth; thus, philosophical and religious traditions such as Buddhism and Taoism could not be tolerated as public practices.

Peterson expanded on the concept of Confucian utopia by analyzing how it is portrayed in traditional Korean literature. Confucianism, being a moral philosophy, is based on personal and social relationships. All relationships begin with self; if the self is righteous then the family, society and kingdom will be also.

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 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM 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 1–7 • New York, NY

The summer institute was offered for K–12 teachers in the greater New York City area as a general introduction to

Korea and the Korean American community. The course drew an enrollment of 30 teachers. The lecture topics and instructors were as follows: “An Overview of Korean History” by Dr. Gari K. Ledyard, Sejong professor of Korean Studies (emeritus), Columbia University; “Korean Women in Literature” by Dr. Helen Koh, a former visiting adjunct professor of literature, Columbia University; “Traditional Korean Religions” by Dr. John Goulde, professor of religion at Sweet Briar



Marc Choi describes the church summer school program to Summer Institute participants at Full Gospel New York Church, Flushing, New York.



Summer Institute participants listening to a monk at the Korean Won Buddhist Temple in New York City.

College; “Korean Language” by Mrs. Shin-Hark Suk, a Korean language instructor at Queens College and The Korea Society; “Traditional Korean Art” by Dr. Richard A. Pegg, an independent East Asian art historian and curator; “Family and Society” by Dr. Laurel

Kendall, curator of East Asian Collections at the American Museum of Natural History; “Korea’s Globalization, Economy and Politics” by Dr. Samuel Kim, adjunct professor of political science, Columbia University; “Korean American Community in New

York” by Mr. Sung Soo Kim, founder of the Korean American Business Development Corporation; and “Two Koreas: Past and Present” by Amb. Donald P. Gregg, president & chairman of The Korea Society. The field trip sites included a Korean Won Buddhist temple in New York City; the Korea Gallery at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Full Gospel Church of New York in Flushing; and a Korean restaurant.

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.

The schools visited were Marymount High School and High School for Leadership in Manhattan, and Newtown High School and Flushing High School in Queens.

on the carving of masks used in the mask dance; and instruction in the basic movements of traditional Korean dance. The schools which she visited

BETWEEN THE LINES: ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN’S POETRY

March 25–April 5

Greater New York City

Korean American filmmaker Yunah Hong used her feature documentary, *Between the Lines: Asian American Women’s Poetry* to provide a glimpse into the lives of Asian American female artists. Students studied one or more poems from the documentary in preparation for a discussion led by Ms. Hong.

AN INTRODUCTION TO KOREAN TRADITIONAL MASK DANCE

November 15–25

Greater New York City

Ms. In-Young Sohn, a Seoul-based choreographer and professional dancer, conducted a series of school visit programs at thirteen schools in Greater New York City. The program included four components: a lecture on the essence of Korean traditional dance and culture; performances of the *Pongsan* mask dance and *Kanggang Suwollae*; the screening of a videotape



In-Young Sohn at Hunter College High School in New York City

were: Hunter College High School and Seward High School in Manhattan; Hillside School, Martin Van Buren High School, Aviation High School and

Bayside High School in Queens; Bronx Leadership Academy High School and Public School 75 in the Bronx; and Hillside School, Fort Lee High School,

Leonia Middle School, North Arlington High School and Carteret High School in New Jersey.

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.



2002 Summer Fellowship participants

14TH ANNUAL SUMMER FELLOWSHIP IN KOREAN STUDIES

June 30–July 19 • Korea

A group of 21 American teachers visited Korea for an intensive study tour. The tour is conducted annually by The Korea Society, and implemented in Korea in cooperation with Korea University with the joint support of the Freeman Foundation and the Korea Foundation.

The program began with a half-day in-country orientation briefing on June 30, including a tour of Insa-dong and other areas of historic Seoul. The twenty-one fellows spent their first week, July 2–9, participating in an intensive workshop cohosted by the Korea Foundation and Korea University. The workshop schedule combined seminar-type lecture and discussion sessions with field trips and guided tours to historical and educational sites in Seoul

and its immediate vicinity. The lectures covered a wide range of topics, including Korean history, culture, language, literature, geography, religion, economy, society, politics, art, architecture, education system, family system and inter-Korean relations. The guided field trips included visits to the National Museum of Korea, Changdok Palace, the Yejiwon Culture Institute, and a screening of the Korean movie JSA. During the second week from July 10–15, the fellows were taken on an extended peninsular tour, with stops at the Hahoe Folk Village in Andong, Haein Buddhist Temple, the Oksan Confucian Academy, and the Silla Capital City of Kyongju. Upon returning to Seoul on July 16, the fellows met with Ms. Yeon Seok Lee, who is a member of the Korean National Assembly, for a discussion session on women's issues in Korea. On July 17, the group took a day trip to the Early Printing Museum in Chongju, where they partic-

ipated in a hands-on workshop of block printing and clay pottery making.

2002 Summer Fellows

Ms. Leigh Barker
Tenaflly High School
Tenaflly, NJ

Ms. Joan Barnatt
Cape Cod Lighthouse Charter School
Orleans, MA

Mr. Fred A. Bjornstad
Moorestown High School
Moorestown, NJ

Mr. Mark Bradford
Paso Robles High School
Paso Robles, CA

Ms. Lenore Dorson
Metcalf Elementary School
Exeter, RI

Mr. Warren Richard Frerichs
Greenhill School
Addison, TX

Mr. Joseph Granatir
Summit K-12 School
Seattle, WA

Mr. Robert Hardmond
Brooklyn Technical High School
Brooklyn, NY

Dr. Karen J. Hom
Muirlands Middle School
La Jolla, CA

Ms. Susan Jeffries
Collegeville Elementary School
Bryant, AR

Ms. Vicki Knauff
Laurel Oaks CDC
Wilmington, OH

Ms. Lori Ranae Kriz
Herbert Hoover Elementary
Iowa City, IA

Ms. Denee J. Mattioli
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, TN

Mr. Mark S. Nemecek
Ridgefield High School
Ridgefield, CT

Mr. Martin O'Brien
Maryland School for the Deaf
Frederick, MD

Mr. David Hodge Paris Jr.
Richard Hardy Memorial School
South Pittsburg, TN

Ms. Phyllis R. Parker
Rockridge County High School
Lexington, VA

Ms. Joan Prusky
Windsor High School
Windsor, CT

Ms. Grace Cruz Rose
Hunter College High School
New York, NY

Ms. Anne Loughlin
Cullowhee Valley School
Cullowhee, NC

Ms. Ethel Wood
Princeton High School
Princeton, NJ



Fall Fellowship participants

7TH ANNUAL FALL FELLOWSHIP IN KOREAN STUDIES

October 6–17 • Korea

The participants in this annual docent-led study tour of Korea were a diverse group of college or university instructors, editors and specialists in educational media. The program was comprised of the usual series of lectures and field trips, including a seven-day tour to major points of interest throughout the southern half of the Korean peninsula. The fellows were accompanied throughout the tour by Professor Mark Peterson of Brigham Young University, who, in his capacity as a docent, lectured informally on Korean history, literature, religion, Confucianism, national treasures and geography

2002 Fall Fellows

Mark H. Bockenbauer
Assistant Professor of Geography
Norbert College

Ira M. Greil
Executive Editor II
Harcourt School Publishers

Robert L. Lineberry
Professor of Political Science
University of Houston



Participant Ira M. Greil leading the fellows across a rice paddy to get to Queen Sonduk's tomb.

Susan Orpett Long
Professor of Anthropology
John Carroll University

Linda Penkower
Associate Professor of Religious Studies
University of Pittsburgh

Roger W. Purdy
Associate Professor of History
John Carroll University

Freya G. Horn
Reference Editor
Encarta Encyclopedia
Microsoft Corporation

Elizabeth F. Russell
Director of Product Planning, Social Studies
Prentice Hall/Pearson Education

Shannon Sullivan
Associate Producer
The National Geographic Society

Veronica F. Towers
Senior Editor
Scholastic Library Publishing

THE KOREA SOCIETY KOREAN LANGUAGE STUDY AWARDS

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

SUMMER TERM SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT:

Samuel M. Yum is a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Washington. His research interests include socio-cultural anthropology, cultural representation, nationalism, material culture, and museum studies in Korea and Northeast Asia. In 1999, he participated in the First Meeting for Overseas Curators of Korean Art sponsored by the National Museum of Korea and the Korea Foundation. More recently he co-curated the exhibit:



Samuel Yum



Janelle Simmons

Explore Korea: A Visit to Grandfather's House, as Blakemore Foundation Intern in Education at the Seattle Asian Art Museum. He holds a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.A. from Columbia University, and currently resides in Seattle, WA.

ACADEMIC YEAR SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT

Janelle Simmons graduated from John Jay College with a M.A. in forensic psychology in 2002. In 1998, she graduated from Michigan State University with a B.A. in Psychology and a second major in law. During her undergraduate years, Janelle studied the criminal justice system in Australia and used the opportunity to travel extensively in Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. These experiences coupled with her leadership roles in an Asian church further peaked her curiosity in Asian culture.

Before being selected for this scholarship, Simmons spent three years completing her M.A. on a part-time basis at John Jay College. She also previously traveled to Korea. Her last trip entailed her working with comfort women at a UNESCO work camp. She looks forward to the opportunity to develop the Korean language skills she will need to pursue her career objective of providing counseling services in the Korean American community to juvenile delinquents and their families.

THE KOREA SOCIETY KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

During 2002, the language program had an enrollment of 173 students. Courses met for 12-week terms in the spring and fall while there were two intensive 6-week sessions offered during the summer. All classes across the five different levels emphasize conversational skills as well as attention to reading and writing. In the introductory courses, students focus on basic grammatical structures and practice common expressions while expanding their vocabulary. At the more advanced levels, students concentrate on more complex language structures and improved fluency.



Advanced Korean Language class

cy. Ms. Shin-Hark Suk, an instructor at CUNY Queens-College taught the introductory level classes, and Ms. Kyungah Yoon, an instructor at

Columbia University taught the advanced level classes.

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.

SUPPORT FOR WORKSHOPS ON KOREA AT PROFESSIONAL EDUCATORS MEETINGS

Partial subsidies of travel and per diem costs will be provided to presenters in workshops on Korea at the annual meetings of the National Council for Social Studies, the Association for Asian Studies and other professional associations for K–12 teachers.

TRAVEL GRANTS FOR THE WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION'S 2002 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

August 15–18 • Seoul, Korea

Travel grants were awarded on a competitive basis to four K–12 educators



World History Association 2002 International Conference, Seoul, Korea (courtesy Joongang Ilbo)

scheduled to make presentations during the World History Association's 2002 International Conference. The recipients and the titles of their presentations were as follows: Ms. Ane Lintvedt-Dulac (Mcdonogh School, Owings Mills, MD), "Frontiers and Women: Integrating Geography and Gender into a World History Classroom;" Mr. Prasant Reddy

Nukalapati (Sonoma Academy, Santa Rosa, CA), "The Industrial Revolution;" Mrs. Marlene M. Johnson (Hoover Elementary School, Iowa City, IA), "Integrating Korea in Social Studies in Middle School;" and Ms. Monica Bond Lamberty (James Madison Memorial High School, Madison, WI), "Why Europe? Why It Was Europe, and Not Anyone Else, Who Explored and Conquered the Rest of the World."

The theme of the conference was "Korea and the World in History," and it was held in conjunction with the 50th anniversary meeting of the Korea History Association. Approximately 200 scholars and teachers from twelve different countries joined together to discuss major themes of world history, such as trade, feminism, colonialism, religion and immigration, which drew wide media attention to the conference.

KOREAN STUDIES AT THE 82ND NCSS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

November 21–24 • Phoenix, AZ

Two workshops on Korea were presented by alumnae of the Fellowship in Korean Studies program at the 82nd National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) Annual Conference, which was held in Phoenix Arizona November

21–24, 2002. Marjorie Bingham ('92), Mary Connor ('00), Heidi Roupp ('95), Trudi Niewiaroski ('99) and Yong Jin Choi presented on the topic "Korea: Lessons for World History, Cultural Studies & U.S. History Courses"; and Marlene Johnson ('95) and Betty Marie Musilek ('97) presented on the topic "Building Literary Bridges through Korean Studies."

Marjorie Bingham



Intercultural Outreach Program (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.



Project Bridge participants at the Korean War Museum, Seoul, Korea.

INTERCULTURAL OUTREACH PROGRAM (ICOP)

PROJECT BRIDGE 2002-2003

September 30 • New York, NY

October 15 • Los Angeles, CA

Eight high school students and one group leader from the greater New York City area, and eight high school students and two group leaders from the Los Angeles area, were selected as participants in the Project Bridge program, which lasted from September 2002 to June 2003. Participating students attended workshops and other activities as preparation for an intensive study tour of Korea held in April 2003. After the tour, participants gathered for a workshop to review their experiences. 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.



Project Bridge 2002-03 participants at the Institute of Royal Cuisine in Seoul, Korea

Participants' List:

Students (New York City)

Ebony Blue, 12th grade
Frederick Douglass Academy

Danielle Harris, 11th grade
Young Women's Leadership Academy

Hoang Nhu Hua, 12th grade
Abraham Lincoln High School

Lina Lee, 11th grade
Townsend Harris High School

Nhi Ma, 12th grade
Herbert H. Lehman High School

Fitzgerald Restituyo, 12th grade
Bronx Leadership Academy

Jorge Rodriguez, II, 11th grade,
Riverdale/Kingsbridge Academy

Susan Vargas, 11th grade
John Bowne High School

Group Leader (New York)

Sean P. McManamon, Social Studies teacher
Fashion Industries High School

Students (Los Angeles)

Nicole Ayala, 10th grade
Downtown Business Magnet High School

Andrea Chang, 12th grade
Glen A. Wilson High School

Connie Chung, 10th grade
Gabrielino High School

Denice Gonzalez, 11th grade
Downtown Business Magnet High School

Varanda Ron Khy, 10th grade
Gabrielino High School

Andrew Korner, 10th grade
Downtown Business Magnet High School

Nicholas Li, 11th grade
Gabrielino High School

Leneve Ong, 10th grade
Gabrielino High School

Group Leaders (Los Angeles)
Lecia Brooks, education consultant
Diversity Matters

Amy Tien, coordinator
National Conference for Community & Justice

Program Coordinators

HanNa Kim, program associate
The Korea Society

A. Naomi Paik, program associate
The Korea Society

Jungho Kwak, consultant
The Korea Society

NEW YORK ORIENTATION — ARTIFACTS AND MAPS: CHARTING OUR LIVES

November 13 • New York, NY

An orientation workshop was held to kick off Project Bridge 2002–03. Meeting each other for the first time, the participants introduced themselves to one another through a “show and tell” involving objects of special significance in their lives. Most of the objects had a unique cultural significance for them.

After the introductions, the program coordinators reviewed the expectations and commitments of the program and worked with the participants to establish ground rules. The group then exercised their creative capacities by designing maps of their lives and using them to tell the stories of their lives by noting key influences that define who they are and who they would like to become. They presented their maps to each other, explaining the meanings of the different symbols and thereby conveying the story of themselves to each other. While each participant presented her/his life map, all the others wrote down one word that they felt best described the presenter. These words were then given to the presenter, who used the words to compose a poem about him/herself. The mapping activity not only gave the students the opportunity to “flex their creative muscles,” it also provided the group with an enjoyable means of get-



Participant Fitzgerald Restituyo

ting to know one another better, a particularly important feature at the early stage of the program.

LOS ANGELES WELCOMING RECEPTION AND ORIENTATION SESSION

November 13 • Pasadena, CA

A welcoming reception and orientation session was held at the Arirang Restaurant in Pasadena for the newly selected Project Bridge 2002–03 participants from the Los Angeles area. The program was hosted by Mr. Spencer Kim, chairman of the CBOL Corporation and a member of the board of directors of The Korea Society, on behalf of the Pacific Century Institute. Mr. Hosei Maruyama, who was a group leader for the Project Bridge 2001–02 program, also attended the session.

Mr. Kim opened the session with an

informal presentation on the history and objectives of the Project Bridge program. He also spoke about the overall goals of The Korea Society's Intercultural Outreach Program (ICOP), and stressed the continuing need for efforts aimed at promoting greater understanding among Americans of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Following Mr. Kim's presentation, the participants were invited to introduce themselves to one another. The evening ended with a presentation by Mr. Maruyama highlighting the experiences and insights he had gained from his involvement in the program.

SAIGU: A CASE STUDY

December 11 • New York, NY

Project Bridge participants met at The Korea Society to learn about and discuss Saigu, the L.A. Incident that began on April 29, 1992. The workshop began with a screening of the documentary

David Ryu, special projects coordinator of the 4.29 Center in Los Angeles, CA



Sa-I-gu by Dai Sil Kim-Gibson. The film presents interviews with Korean immigrant women directly affected by the uprising. David Ryu, special project coordinator of the 4.29 Center, facilitated the remainder of the workshop. Ryu began by discussing the roots of

the conflict among the communities involved in the uprising. He then gave the participants the opportunity to participate in role-play scenarios, which illustrated the friction between Korean merchants and Black and Latino consumers at that time. Ryu rounded out

the workshop by identifying the ways the 4.29 Center and other organizations are attempting to address the issues at the root of Saigu. On an individual level, he encouraged the participants to be proactive, not just reactive, in addressing the issues raised.



Participants in stereotype exercise

of the lesson, the students were able to perform a short piece, interspersed with many moments of laughter.

KOREA APPROACHES: RETREAT FOCUSING ON KOREA

February 7–9 • YMCA Camp Bernie
Port Murray, NJ

Project Bridge headed out to the YMCA Camp Bernie in Port Murray,

New Jersey for a retreat that focused intensively on Korea—its culture, history and contemporary issues—while leaving time for everyone to have fun and become better acquainted with each other. During the first night of the weekend, the participants played ice-breaker games and reviewed the expectations and guidelines for the upcoming study tour to Korea. The majority of the weekend was spent in

BACK TO BASICS: SAIGU, PART II

December 18 • New York, NY

Because the previous workshop on Saigu raised many complex questions, Project Bridge participants met to review and further expand on the issues that sparked the L.A. Incident. This workshop focused primarily on group discussion and hands-on activities to delve deeper into the fundamental issues at hand, such as stereotypes, racism and interracial relations in American society.

Participants learning the Sogo Ch'um



SEOUL TRAIN: SOGO DANCE LESSON

January 24 • New York, NY

Project Bridge met at the Lotus Multi-Cultural Music and Dance Studio in New York City to learn the Sogo Ch'um, a small drum folk dance traditionally performed by farmers. Song Hee Lee, a long-time performer and instructor of traditional Korean dance, facilitated the energetic workshop, leading the students step-by-step through the elements of the choreography. By the end



Korea Approaches: Retreat Focusing on Korea
Top (l-r): Nhi Ma, Jorge Rodriguez, Fitzgerald Restituyo, Hoang Nhu Hua

2nd from top: Ms. Joy Kim

3rd from top: Shin-Hark Suk

Bottom: Group leader Sean P. McManamon

workshops that covered various areas of Korean culture, history and society. Ms. Shin-Hark Suk, an instructor of Korean at Queens College and The Korea Society, taught the basics of the Korean language, including the alphabet. Ms. Joy Kim, a Ph.D. candidate in East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University, facilitated a discussion on modern Korean history, a conversation that merged with a more specific focus on the current state of relations among South Korea, North Korea and the United States. While the remaining workshops focusing on etiquette, food culture and the education system were lead by the coordinators and group leader, the students also gave presentations on topics such as Korean arts, family structure, and Japanese colonization and the issue of "comfort women." After this grueling day of learning, the students were rewarded with a viewing of the Korean blockbuster, Joint Security Area (JSA), as well as outdoor activities, such as ice skating and snow tubing.

EXPLORING KOREAN HISTORY

March 14 • New York, NY

Frederick F. Carriere, executive director and vice president of The Korea Society, led an informal workshop on the history of Korea. The workshop centered around three main points: Korea possesses a very complex and

ancient history; Korea was heavily influenced by interaction with neighboring countries; and Korea is still developing today. The workshop concluded with a succession of maps showing how Korea has changed geographically since the time of Ancient Choson, the first Korean state.



J.T. Takagi

TWO NATIONS, ONE PEOPLE

March 28 • New York, NY

Filmmaker J.T. Takagi screened her documentary, *Homes Apart*, in a workshop on North Korea/South Korea relations. Focusing on separated families on both sides of the 38th parallel, *Homes Apart* gave a more humanitarian and personal perspective on the highly politicized issue of relations between the two countries. Rather than concentrating on the tension existing between North and South Korea, *Homes Apart* emphasized the shared history and heritage of the people. The workshop ended with an active discussion on the possibility of Korean unification.



Frederick F. Carriere

ARTICULATING ONE'S VOICE THROUGH FILM

April 11 • New York, NY

During a Project Bridge workshop, filmmaker Yunah Hong facilitated a screening and discussion of her documentary film, *Between the Lines: Asian American*



Yunah Hong

Women's Poetry, comprised of interviews with and readings by Asian American women poets. Hong briefly

introduced herself and her film, stating that she wanted to explore the ways in which these women's life experiences were reflected in their work and how the written word could be translated into her medium of film. Hong also led the students through a reading of several of the poems presented in the film.

INFORMATION SESSION FOR PARENTS

April 12 • New York, NY

An information session was held at The Korea Society for the parents of the Project Bridge student partici-

pants. As in past years, the session started with a brief overview of the Project Bridge program by Frederick F. Carriere, executive director and vice president of The Korea Society. HanNa Kim and Naomi Paik, co-coordinators of Project Bridge, reviewed various aspects of the trip, including logistics and the study tour itinerary, as well as rules and responsibilities. The Q&A session was extremely active this year as many parents were concerned about the SARS virus in the Asia region. All the parents were relieved to hear that no SARS cases had been reported in Korea and the risk of contracting the virus in Korea was minimal.

STUDY TOUR TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

April 18–28 • 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. Some highlights of the tour included: a visit to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ); a cooking lesson held at the Institute of Royal Cuisine; the opportunity to meet Korean youth at Banpo High School in Seoul and at the Seoul Youth Factory for Alternative Culture (Haja Center), an alternative high school; a tour of historical and cultural sites in Kyongju; an educational discussion on "comfort women" by The Korean Council for Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan; and a cultural performance at the Chongdong Theatre. Furthermore, the youth ambassadors were able to acquaint themselves with each other and form cross-continental friendships.

REFLECTIONS: DEBRIEFING OF THE STUDY TOUR

May 16 • New York, NY

After returning from their study tour, the New York Project Bridge participants convened to reflect as a group on their experience in the Republic of Korea. The coordinators of the program led the workshop by positing general questions to the participants. The questions focused on the students' preparation for the experience, highlights and disappointments, issues that may have arisen, and the ways they planned to continue their education about what they had learned in Korea. After sharing their reflections, the participants were given essay questions on different aspects of the tour. The questions covered a broad range of subjects, from the effects of industrialization on the economy and society to the strong points and drawbacks of the Korean educational system. The workshop concluded with participants sharing photos and memories from the tour.

CLOSING DINNER

June 13 • New York, NY

The New York Project Bridge participants met at the Kang Suh Korean and Japanese Restaurant in Manhattan for the closing dinner. Family members and friends also attended to celebrate with the student participants. The students were very familiar with traditional Korean food by this point and were teaching their family and friends how to use chopsticks to eat *pulgogi* and *tolso* *pibimbap*.

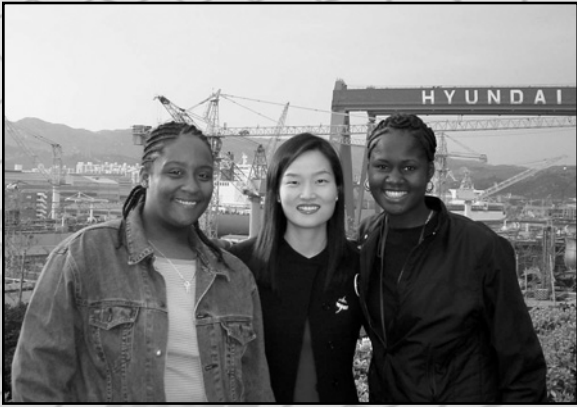
This dinner substituted for the community presentation of past years and provided the participants with the opportunity to share their experiences with their family and friends in an informal and intimate setting. The dinner concluded with the presentation of certificates of merit to each participant who had completed the rigorous program.

KOREA AND THE KOREAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY: AN INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW

April 12 • New York, NY

Supervisory personnel of the New York City Police Department attended a

STUDY TOUR TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Top: Danielle Harris, Jinny (Hyundai tour guide), Ebony Blue at a Hyundai plant

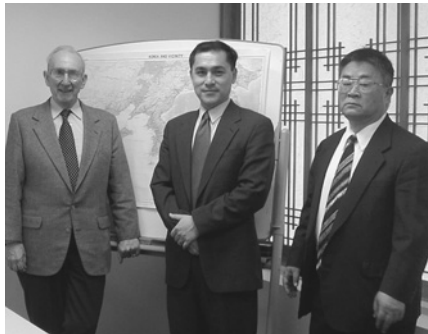
Middle: Jorge Rodriguez at Banpo High School; Participants at Yangdong; (l-r) Andrea Chang, Nhi Ma, Nicole Ayala at the Institute of Royal Cuisine

Bottom: Nicholas Li at Minsokchon

Top background photo: Butterflies at the Haja Center in Seoul
Bottom background photo: Poongmul demonstration



half-day seminar at The Korea Society. The objective of the program was to familiarize them with the background and issues of the Korean American community in New York City. The presenters were Gari K. Ledyard, King Sejong Professor of Korean Studies (emeritus) of Columbia University; Charles Armstrong, assistant professor of history and director of the Center



Gari Ledyard, Charles Armstrong and Sung Soo Kim

for Korean Studies of Columbia University; and Sung Soo Kim, president of the Korean American Small Business Service Center of New York.

In his broad overview of Korean culture and history, Ledyard stressed the point that Korea, despite its small size, has succeeded in maintaining its independence throughout a long and sometimes turbulent history by forging strategic alliances with larger neighboring countries. In his presentation, Armstrong focused primarily on the enduring ramifications of the division of the Korean peninsula. He also discussed the evolution of the two politically opposed states on the Korean peninsula, which have developed divergent economic systems despite the shared cultural and linguistic heritage of their people.

Kim began his presentation with the

history of Korean immigration to the U.S. to provide context for his discussion of the current status of the Korean American community. According to the 2000 census, one million Koreans currently reside in the U.S. Kim described the Korean American community as being very isolated. However, Korean Americans have been galvanized to learn more about the U.S. political system and to work with other people in their communities by the boycotts of Korean-owned businesses in New York and the L.A. incident. Moreover, the L.A. incident compelled many members of urban communities to identify inner-city poverty as a problem for everyone. Yet, problems still exist between the Korean American community and the larger society.

YMCA FACE-2-FACE SUMMER PROGRAM

July 26 • New York, NY

In response to a request from the YMCA Face-2-Face summer program, Homer Williams, the director of web and print publications at The Korea Society, gave a presentation about Korea to Face-2-Face participants, a group of children between the ages of 10 and 12. The presentation included a video, Families of South Korea, and a map exercise where the children, working in teams of two or three, constructed a map of Korea using labels for political divisions and yarn to mark boundaries, mountains and rivers. Each team was given two maps of Korea for reference, one showing terrain and the other showing political divisions, including cities.

The Arts

The Korea Society introduces the traditional and contemporary arts of Korea to American audiences in collaboration with colleges and universities, theatres, museums, community organizations and schools throughout the United States.



The *Mansudaet'ak Kut* is one of the most elaborate of all Korean shamanic rituals. This celebration took place in Battery Park, New York in commemoration of the first anniversary of the 9/11 Tragedy.

THE ARTS

YI SANG COUNTS TO THIRTEEN

February 15-16 • Ithaca, NY

The Korea Society collaborated with Cornell University's Department of Asian Studies in presenting two performances of *Yi Sang Counts to Thirteen*. Written and directed by Sung Rno, this highly imaginative play is based on the life of Korean surrealist writer Yi Sang and recreates the ironic, existential and comic world of his abstract poems and dark stories. Winner of the 2001 FringeNYC Excellence for Overall Production Award, the play also enjoyed two successful runs Off Broadway in New York City. A Q&A session with the playwright, cast and technical staff followed the performances.



Yi Sang Counts to Thirteen



The International Sejong Soloists

A MUSICAL SALUTE TO THE YEAR OF JAPAN–REPUBLIC OF KOREA NATIONAL EXCHANGE

February 21 • New York, NY

The Korea Society collaborated with the Japan Society and Salon DeVirtuosi in presenting a special program by the International Sejong Soloists to commemorate the joint hosting of the 2002 World Cup games by Korea and Japan. A conductorless string ensemble created in 1995 under the musical direction of Hyo Kang, today the

members of International Sejong Soloists hail from eight different nations. The program included compositions by Earl Kim, Toru Takemitsu, Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky and Carl Maria von Weber. A solo by Ryo Sasaki on viola and a moving finale of Tchaikovsky's Serenade for String Orchestra in C Major, O. 48 transformed the evening into a celebration of artistry as well as intercultural harmony.



Clockwise: Taep'yongso Solo; traditional dancer Yang Sung Ok; haegum demonstration; and members of the audience perform on the changgo.

HANNURI ARTS GROUP: TRADITIONAL KOREAN MUSIC AND DANCE

May 19 • New York, NY

May 21 • Washington, DC

Nine well-known musicians and performers presented a Korean traditional performing arts program at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and The Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, DC. The performance featured court music and dance, *p'ansori* and performances on representative traditional Korean instruments. Performers included Ahn Suk Sun, designated Human Cultural Treasure for *p'ansori* by the Korean govern-

ment; Chung Jae Kook, the artistic director of the National Traditional Orchestra and Human Cultural Treasure for *p'iri* playing; Won Il, the composer and percussionist designated the Best Composer of the New Generation in 1995 by the Korea Culture and Arts Foundation; and members of Kim Duk Soo's internationally acclaimed Samullori group. All principal members of the Hannuri Arts Group are professors on the faculty of the School of Korean Traditional Arts at the Korean National University of the Arts. The school is the premier institution in the field of Korean traditional arts education in Korea. It is dedicated to



the dual objectives of conserving traditional arts and ensuring their creative transmission to future generations through the promotion of academic research and the enhancement of performing skills in the areas of instrumental music, voice and dance.

BITTERSWEET DREAMS: NEW YORK KOREAN FILM FESTIVAL 2002

August 16–23 • New York, NY

August 23–25 • Brooklyn, NY

The Korea Society was a sponsor of the second annual New York Korean film festival, programmed and presented by the Korean Film Forum. The festival was held at the Anthology Film Archives and the Brooklyn Academy of Music's BAM Rose Cinemas. This year's program featured twelve of the best contemporary South Korean films with English subtitles. The selected films explored universal concerns



Reception at the New York Korean Film Festival

of love, sex, class, crime, politics, age and gender by combining and crossing genres and styles. The films included:

Bungee Jumping of Their Own; The Butterfly; Friend; Guns & Talks; Happy End; My Beautiful Girl, Mari; No Blood, No Tears; Public Enemy; Sorum; Take Care of My Cat; Virgin Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors; and Waikiki Brothers. The festival also featured guest appearances by directors Kang Woo-Suk (*Public Enemy*) and Moon Seung-Wook (*Sorum*). Both directors participated in Q&A sessions after their screenings. In addition MTV News Team correspondent SuChin Pak gave the welcoming remarks at both the opening reception and screenings.



Mansudaek'ak kut

MANSUDAET'AK KUT: COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

September 13 • New York, NY

The *Mansudaet'ak Kut*, one of the most elaborate of all Korean shamanic rituals, was presented at the Verrazano Bosque in Battery Park in commemoration of the first anniversary of the tragic events of 9/11. This abbreviated version of the ritual was celebrated by the *Mansudaet'ak*

Preservation Group under the direction of the prominent male shaman, Jung Mun San. One of the most distinctive features of this *kut* is its focus on the prosperity and well being of the entire community, including both its living and deceased members. Accordingly, it is celebrated to ensure both the eternal repose of the deceased as well as the well being of the surviving community members.

Shaman Jung Mun San performing the *Mansudaet'ak kut*.



DONG DONG TOUCHING THE MOONS: A MULTI-MEDIA LIVE INTERACTIVE PERFORMANCE

October 9 • Washington, DC

October 14 • Springfield, OH

The intersection of Western technology and Eastern mythology was explored in a contemporary lunar ritual entitled *Dong Dong Touching the Moons*, organized under the auspices of The Korea Society's Old Roots-New Branches Korean Performing Arts Series. The John F. Kennedy Center for the



Dong Dong Touching the Moons

Performing Arts in Washington, DC presented the first performance while the second was presented by Wittenberg University as part of its prestigious Wittenberg Series. *Touching the Moons* weaves and juxtaposes traditional Asian dance and music forms with cutting-edge technology to create a truly cross-cultural work both in form and subject. The piece combines Asian cosmic mythology with Western science's exploration of space as the "last great frontier." It deals with the various representations of the moon, especially the 15th-century Korean poetic homage to the

moon entitled *Dong Dong*. By juxtaposing ancient Asian lunar celebrations with scientific surveys of the solar system, the piece delves into the various characteristics, colors, cycles and formations of the

moons. *Touching the Moons* commissioned by the Kitchen in 2000 with major support from The National Endowment for the Arts in a consortium with Mass MoCA and the Inroads program of the

Ford Foundation, won the Wolff Ebermann Prize 2001 from the International Theater Institute (ITI) music theater committee in Munich, Germany.

YOOJIN CHUNG PERFORMS THE TALE OF HUNGBO

October 13 • New York, NY

In a program copresented with the American Museum of Natural History, Korean *p'ansori* artist



Yoojin Chung

supertitles specially prepared for the occasion by The Korea Society. Audience members commented that the supertitles was a key element in their enjoyment of the often difficult to follow *p'ansori* narrative, as it made it possible for even non-Korean speakers to follow the drama more closely.

CONTRARY EQUILIBRIUMS: THE 12TH ANNUAL AAAC EXHIBITION

October 4-November 22 • New York, NY

The exhibition was presented by the Asian American Arts Centre (AAAC) in collaboration with The Korea Society. Although the works included in the exhibition revealed distinctive visions and approaches, they also explored issues in the

world of contemporary art today, especially the concerns of artists of Asian descent working and living in the U.S. Most artists used paper as their medium, whether pencil or ink drawings, photographic prints, or installations. Other recurring themes reflected in the works were modes of abstraction, the primacy of the artistic process, the use of found materials, and the artist as subject. During the exhibition, on October 18, the artists also showed slides of their work and answered questions during a panel discussion at The Korea Society, moderated by Robert Lee, director of the Asian American Art Centre.

Yoojin Chung performed a lengthy excerpt from *The Tale of Hungbo*, a classic allegory about two brothers, one wicked and one virtuous. The program also included a rendition of *Undampungkyung*, a short lyric song in classical Chinese. The performance was held in the museum's Kaufman Theater as part of its Global Weekend Series. Chung who is an internationally renowned scholar of the *p'ansori* genre, led an informative and highly animated Q&A session following the performance. In a first for Chung and the Kaufman Theater, the performance featured the use of English

Phuong M. Do, Hanoi, Vietnam (2000), c-print, 5"X7"



ASIAN AMERICAN ARTS PERFORMANCE: FEATURING DENIZEN KANG AND THE MANGO TRIBE

November 2 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race at Columbia, the Columbia Asian American Alliance, The Student Initiated Event Fund at the Barnard Center for Research on Women, and the Columbia Korean Students Association as cosponsors of this event held at Columbia University. The performance brought together about 180 attendees of the Asian & Pacific Americans in Higher Education (APAHE) conference as well as students and members of the New York City community for an evening of creative reflection. To start off the program, NYC artist Taiyo Takeda Ebato hosted an open microphone to provide space for the attendees to share their art. For the second portion, several artists from the Mango Tribe Collective performed parts of their newest theatrical performance, *Sisters*



David Huang and Dennis Kim, aka Denizen Kang

in the Smoke. Next was Dennis Kim, a.k.a. Denizen Kang, a member of the spoken word poetry powerhouse I

Was Born With Two Tongues and part of the underground hip-hop group Typical Cats based out of Chicago.



DYNAMIC KOREA: PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE 2002 WORLD CUP

November 20-29 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined with the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in New York and Woori Bank to present an exhibition of photos from the 2002 World Cup entitled *Dynamic Korea: Sea of Red*. A reception marking the opening of the exhibition was held at Woori Bank. H.E. Wonil Cho, consul general of the Republic of Korea in New York, Jae-Seung Yoo, chairman of Woori Bank, and Frederick F. Carriere, vice president and executive director of The Korea Society, gave remarks.

Publications

K-12 CURRICULAR MATERIALS

The Korea Society commissions and develops curricular materials and other resources for dissemination to K-12 grade teachers and schools across the nation.

Getting to Know Korea: Resource Book for K-12 Educators

This is a book of readings for teachers seeking to acquire a deeper knowledge of Korea. Fifteen chapters cover a wide variety of topics in history, lit-

erature, the family, economics and society and social change. Available for download from *The Korea Society web site*.

Studies program. The Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies 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

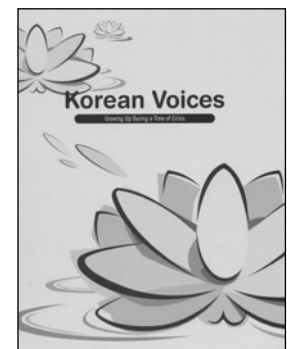
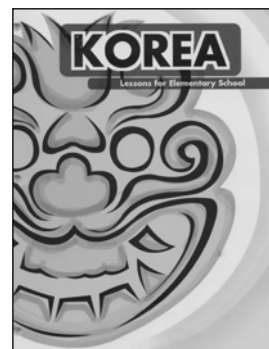
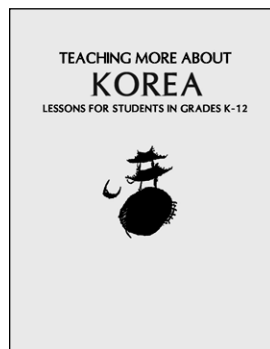
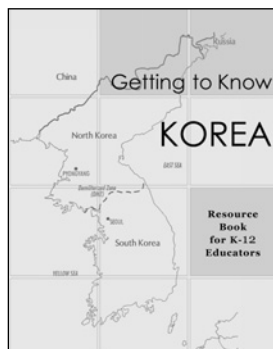
develop their students' understanding of Korea's culture and history. Available for download from *The Korea Society web site* and as an on-demand, unbound printed volume.

Korea: Lessons for Elementary School

This is a collection of nine lessons designed for U.S. elementary school students. The volume features activities on the geography of Korea, a trip to Korea, cultural customs, loss of important things in life, historical symbols, trade,

Korean Voices: Growing Up During a Time of Crisis

This is a literature-based teaching unit for students in middle schools and junior high schools. The unit is built around two novels, *Year of Impossible Goodbyes* (Sook Nyul Choi. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1991) and *Lost Names* (Richard E. Kim. New York: Universe Books, 1998). Set in Korea near the end of World War II, the stories detail the lives of two Korean families living under the Japanese



erature, the family, economics and society and social change. Available for download from *The Korea Society web site*.

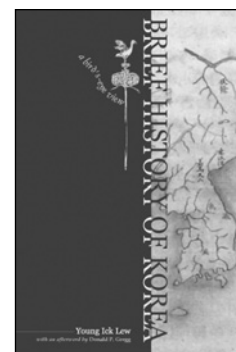
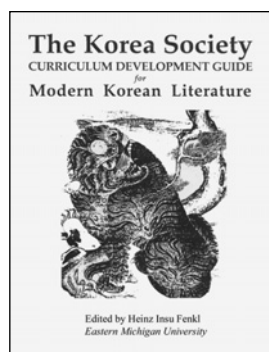
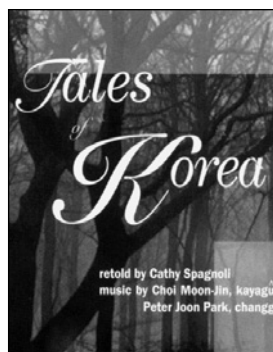
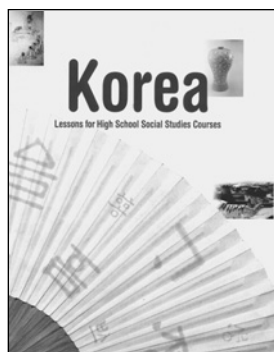
Teaching More About Korea

Each year, a collection of lesson plans for grades K-12 is prepared by the participants in The Korea Society's Summer Fellowship in Korean

bring Korea alive for their students through their first-hand reflections, the knowledge they have acquired and the materials they have collected. By publishing the lesson plans the fellows have prepared, The Korea Society is able to share the benefits of their experiences in Korea with other teachers who want to

the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, visual arts, and storytelling. The lessons will help students learn about the lives, cultures and value systems of others. Hands-on activities will be especially appealing for early elementary students. Available for download from *The Korea Society web site*.

occupation of Korea, which lasted from 1910 to 1945. *Year of Impossible Goodbyes* also tells about life during the Russian occupation of the northern part of Korea following the surrender of Japan in World War II, from 1945 to 1948. Throughout the nineteen lessons of the unit, students will gain a thorough knowledge of, and appreciation for, Korean



culture and history. Literary analysis skills as well as critical and creative thinking skills will be developed. In addition to “name “ and “identity”, concept development includes “loss,” “character,” “freedom,” and “liberty”. Available for download from *The Korea Society* web site.

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. Available for download from *The Korea Society* web site.

Tales of Korea I & II

by *Cathy Spagnoli*

These unique resources for teaching Korean folktales were developed by profes-

sional storyteller *Cathy Spagnoli*. Each set consists of an audiotope 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 and Bruce Fulton*

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*

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.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Christianity in Korea: A Conference Report

by *Edward W. Poitras*

This is a summary of the discussion during a two-day conference organized by The Korea Society, which was held in New York City in September 1997 in cooperation with Union Theological Seminary and with financial support from the Henry

Luce Foundation. It was an unprecedented gathering of scholars and experts on Korean Christianity from several nations. 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*

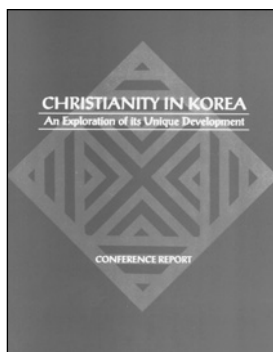
Christianity in Korea; *Uniqueness of Korean Christianity*; *Women in Korean Christian History*; and *Church and State in Korea*. The report includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography.

Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea

edited by *Patrick Dowdey*, with contributions by *Bruce*

Cummings, *John Kie-chiang Oh* and *Wei Hsin Gui*

Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea, the exhibition from which this catalog takes its name, is a selection of photographs about every day life in Korea during the Korean war, an aspect of the conflict not familiar to most Americans. The selected pictures are drawn primarily from the U.S. National Archive. The



catalog introduction, by Patrick Dowdey and Wei Hsin Gui, describes the main theme of the exhibit and explains how the pictures were selected. Essays by Bruce Cumings and John Kie-chiang Oh give two different perspectives on the war and the exhibit content. The exhibition is represented in the catalog by 29 full page or double page duotone prints. The Mansfield Freeman Center for East Asian Studies at Wesleyan University, where the exhibit

originally was developed and shown, collaborated with The Korea Society on the exhibition tour and catalog.

The Korean War Forgotten No More: A Conference Report

by Donald N. Clark

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. The conference explored 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 intended as an assertion that the events of the Korean War had meaning, and the tremendous sacrifices by those involved were not in vain. 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 report includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography.

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 main web site features information on the Society's mission and programs. It also includes a complete archive of *The Korea Society Quarterly* and selected titles from The Korea Society's curricular materials.

www.koreak12.org (www.korea-kl2.org, www.korea-for-kl2.org)

This web site, currently under construction, is to be a major resource for K–12 teachers and students. At first, it will contain the curricular materials now on The Korea Society's main web site. It will rapidly expand to serve as a clearinghouse for teaching materials on Korea, including lesson plans, readings, statistics and maps, with different access points for teachers as well as for different levels of students.



Financial Statements

THE KOREA SOCIETY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	DECEMBER 31	
	2002	2001
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 178,814	\$ 829,007
Money Market Fund	249,950	80,771
Accounts Receivable	21,932	13,625
Prepaid Expenses	1,936	4,004
Contributions Receivable - Temporarily Restricted	380,979	190,476
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (net of \$118,913 and \$104,315 accumulated depreciation in 2002 and 2001, respectively)	\$ 48,863	\$ 63,461
Assets Restricted for Long-Term Purposes	6,401,302	6,317,888
Cash Restricted for Lease Agreement	50,000	50,000
Total Assets	<u>\$ 7,333,876</u>	<u>\$ 7,549,232</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts Payable	\$ 26,504	\$ 19,193
Unearned Revenue	5,790	38,720
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 32,294</u>	<u>\$ 57,913</u>
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Operating	\$ 59,060	\$ 355,238
Board Designated Endowment	625,717	625,717
Total Unrestricted	684,777	980,955
Temporarily Restricted	215,503	192,476
Permanently Restricted	6,401,302	6,317,888
Total Net Assets	<u>7,301,582</u>	<u>7,491,319</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 7,333,876</u>	<u>\$ 7,549,232</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

	2002					2001	
	UNRESTRICTED						
	BOARD						
	OPERATING	DESIGNATED ENDOWMENT	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	Total	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE							
Contributions	\$ 1,146,323	\$ —	\$ 1,146,323	\$ 240,503	\$ 83,414	\$ 1,470,240	\$ 471,966
Program Revenue	273,945	—	273,945	—	—	273,945	124,285
Special Events	518,265	—	518,265	—	—	518,265	509,696
Interest, Dividends and Capital Gains on Mutual Funds	141,710	—	141,710	—	—	141,710	195,110
Other	4,193	—	4,193	—	—	4,193	6,695
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	217,476	—	217,476	(217,476)	—	—	—
Total Support and Revenue	2,301,912	—	2,301,912	23,027	83,414	2,408,353	1,307,752
EXPENSES							
<i>Program services</i>							
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs	353,112	—	353,112	—	—	353,112	287,809
Intercultural Outreach Program	201,549	—	201,549	—	—	201,549	161,520
Korean Studies Program	345,149	—	345,149	—	—	345,149	332,722
Arts	296,528	—	296,528	—	—	296,528	257,032
Publications	263,080	—	263,080	—	—	263,080	295,179
Membership	44,389	—	44,389	—	—	44,389	46,547
Development	49,204	—	49,204	—	—	49,204	50,860
Total Program Services	1,553,011	—	1,553,011	—	—	1,553,011	1,431,579
Direct Costs of Special Events	138,243	—	138,243	—	—	138,243	150,405
<i>Supporting services</i>							
Management and General	109,420	—	109,420	—	—	109,420	113,113
Fundraising	52,960	—	52,960	—	—	52,960	59,972
Total Supporting Services	162,380	—	162,380	—	—	162,380	173,085
Total Expenses	1,853,634	—	1,853,634	—	—	1,853,634	1,755,069
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets Before other Additions (deductions)	448,278	—	448,278	23,027	83,414	554,719	(447,317)
OTHER ADDITIONS (deductions)							
Realized Gain (loss) on Sale of Investments	(6,999)	—	(6,999)	—	—	(6,999)	(23,667)
Unrealized (loss) on Investments	(737,457)	—	(737,457)	—	—	(737,457)	(471,869)
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets	(296,178)	—	(296,178)	23,027	83,414	(189,737)	(895,519)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	355,238	625,717	980,955	192,476	6,317,888	7,491,319	8,386,838
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 59,060	\$ 625,717	\$ 684,777	\$ 215,503	\$ 6,401,302	\$ 7,301,582	\$ 7,491,319

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002	
	2002	2001
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) in Net Assets		
Adjustments to Reconcile (decrease) in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities	\$ (189,737)	\$ (895,519)
Depreciation	14,598	14,598
Contribution Revenue Restricted for Korea Foundation Endowment	(83,414)	(57,985)
Donated Securities	(115,490)	(99,816)
Unrealized and Realized Loss on Investments	744,456	448,202
(Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(8,307)	(6,576)
Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	2,068	23,795
(Increase) Decrease in Contributions Receivable –Temporarily Restricted	(190,503)	276,539
Increase in Accounts Payable	7,311	12,195
Increase (decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(32,930)	32,020
Net Cash Provided by (used in) Operating Activities	<u>148,052</u>	<u>(252,547)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	(1,333,714)	(179,776)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	108,491	520,166
Expenditures for Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	—	(17,538)
Net Cash Provided by (used in) Investing Activities	<u>(1,225,223)</u>	<u>322,852</u>
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions Restricted for Korea Foundation Endowment	<u>600,000</u>	<u>601,000</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Money Market Fund	(477,171)	671,305
Cash and Money Market Funds, Beginning of Year	<u>1,116,546</u>	<u>445,241</u>
Cash and Money Market Funds, End of Year	<u>\$ 639,375</u>	<u>\$ 1,116,546</u>
CONSISTS OF:		
Cash		
Unrestricted	\$ 178,914	\$ 829,007
Restricted for Lease Agreement	50,000	50,000
Money Market Funds		
Unrestricted	249,950	80,771
Restricted for Long-Term Purpose	<u>160,511</u>	<u>156,768</u>
Total	<u>\$ 639,375</u>	<u>\$ 1,116,546</u>

2002 Contributors

MAJOR GRANTS

The Federation of Korean Industries
The Freeman Foundation
Hyundai Motor Company
The Korea Foundation
Korea Tobacco & Ginseng Corporation
POSCO
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
SK Corporation
The Starr Foundation

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Benefactor (\$25,000 & up)
Fairfax, Inc.

Sponsor (\$10,000 & up)
American International Group
The Boeing Company
Bowater Incorporated
Citigroup
CBOL Corporation
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.
LG International (America), Inc.
MetLife International
Pfizer International
Pohang Steel America Corporation
Poongsan Corporation
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.
SK USA, Inc.
Westinghouse Electric Company

Patron (\$5,000 & up)
Amway Corporation
Bando Air Agencies
Deloitte & Touche, LLP
Deutsche Asset Management
General MotorsHanwha

International Corporation
Hyosung (America), Inc.*
Hyundai Corporation (USA)
Korea Exchange Bank
Korea International Trade Association
KPMG LLP
Lehman Brothers
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
United Technologies Corporation
Warburg Pincus

Contributor (\$2,500 & up)
Burson Marsteller
Cho Hung Bank
Corning Incorporated
Foley & Lardner*
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
Gaston Capital Management, Inc.
Hartford Life International Ltd.
Industrial Bank of Korea
Kookmin Bank *
Korea Telecom America, Inc.
LG Caltex Oil Corporation
Morgan Stanley

Newsweek
Pacific Gemini Partners
Sit/Kim Int'l Investment Associates
Woori Bank
Zephyr Management, L.P.

Affiliate (\$1,000 & up)
ALSTOM Inc.*
Anam USA, Inc.
The Centura Group
Davis Polk & Wardwell
Debevoise & Plimpton
Epstein, Becker & Green P.C.
Equinox Partners
Haynes and Boone, LLP
Itochu International, Inc.
Korea Electric Power Corporation
L-3 Communications Corporation
L-R Global Partners, L.T.
Malcolm Binks Associates, LLC
Nike, Inc.
Olympus Capital Holdings Asia *

* new members

OTHER SUPPORTERS

Hyonja Lee Abrons
Donald P. Gregg

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Parton (\$1000 & up)
Robert E. Fallon
Noel Gould
Gary Kraut
William K. Lee

Sponsor (\$500 & up)
Samuel F. Chevalier
Carla A. Hills
Harold R. Talbot

PROGRAM & EVENT DONORS

Annual Dinner

Benefactor

The Boeing Company
Citigroup
General Motors
Poongsan Corporation

Patron

ChevronTexaco Corporation
Fairfax, Inc.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
SK USA, Inc.

Sponsor

American International Group
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.
LG-Caltex Oil Corporation
POSCO America Corporation
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett

Donor

Deloitte & Touche, LLP
FedEx
Hyosung Corporation
The Korea Securities Dealers
Association
Korean Bankers Association in NY
KPMG LLP
Lehman Brothers
LG International (Americas), Inc.
MetLife International
Raytheon Company
Warburg Pincus LLC
Westinghouse Electric Company

Contributor

Deutsche Asset Management
Kim & Chang
Korean Consulate General

Korea Exchange Bank
Korea Int'l Trade Association
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Korea to the United Nations

Others

Additional support was provided
by Eugene Atkinson, Ripplewood
Holdings, Mark Gaston, Gaston
Capital Management Inc., Jeong H.
Kim, Jurie Holdings LLC, Ing Soo
Park, Asiana Airlines, Lea Sneider
Poats, R-L Sneider, Inc. and Joseph
Verner Reed

*We gratefully acknowledge in-kind
donations from Johnnie Walker.*

2002 Golf Tournament

Patron

J.P. Morgan Chase & Company

Sponsor

LG International (America), Inc.
SK Global America, Inc.

Contributor

Deutsche Asset Management
Fairfax, Inc.
Hyosung (America), Inc.

Samsung Electronics Americas
Westinghouse Electric Company

Donors-in-Kind

Asiana Airlines
Coach
The Coca-Cola Company
Corning Incorporated
Deutsche Asset Management
Estee Lauder Companies
Hilton Fort Lee

Hyundai Motor America
Johnnie Walker
Korea Int'l Trade Association
Korean Air
Lehman Brothers
LG International (America), Inc.
NAP Inc.
New York Marriott East Side
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Tiffany & Co., Riverside Square
The Waldorf-Astoria

Project Bridge 2002

American Chamber of Commerce
in Korea (AMCHAM-Korea)
Asiana Airlines
Banpo High School
COOKAND
Fulbright Foundation Korea
Gyeongju Department of Tourism
Hyundai Corporation
Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.
Hyundai Motor Company
The Institute of Royal Cuisine

Kim & Chang
The Korea Foundation
Korean Security Dealers'
Association (KSDA)
Korean Council for Women
Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery
by Japan
Kyongsanbuk-do Dept. of Tourism
The National Assembly
Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO)
Poongsan Corporation

Saemunan Church
Samsung Electronics
Seoul Ministry of Education
The Seoul Youth Factory for
Alternative Culture
Seoul Metropolitan Government
Samsung Electronics
Dr. Horace G. Underwood
U.S. Army 8th Division
Yonsei University

Board of Directors & Advisory Council

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(as of March 6, 2003)

Donald P. Gregg
The Korea Society
President & Chairman

Chong-Yun Park
KPMG LLP
Treasurer

Lucy F. Reed
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
Secretary

Robert D. Bauerlein
The Boeing Company

Anil Bhalla
J. P. Morgan Chase & Co.

Carter Booth

Willard A. Boyer
Corning Incorporated

Nicholas Bratt
Deutsche Asset Management

Young H.T. Cho
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

James F. Dowd
Fairfax Incorporated

William W. Ferguson
Citigroup

Mark Gaston
Gaston Capital Management Inc.

Robert D. Hormats
Goldman Sachs International

Changuck Paul Kim
Deloitte & Touche USA LLP

Spencer H. Kim
CBOL Corporation

Stewart M. Kim
PGP Capital Advisors, LLC

Yoon Soo Kim
Korea Exchange Bank

Young Man Kim

Yung Duk Kim

Charles K. Koo
LG International (America), Inc.

John Koo
SK USA, Inc.

Thomas Laine
MetLife International

Sherman R. Lewis, Jr.
Lehman Brothers

Ho-Kyun Lim
The Federation of Korean Industries

Regis A. Matzie
Westinghouse Electric Company

Dong-Jin Oh
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.

Joseph V. Reed
The United Nations

Mitchell B. Reiss
The College of William & Mary

Robert W. RisCassi
L-3 Communications

Seong Yong Shin
Posco America Corp. (POSAM)

Lea R. Sneider
R-L Sneider, Inc.

David I. Steinberg
Georgetown University

Yeun Ho Suk
Hyosung (America), Inc.

Richard L. Walker
University of South Carolina

ADVISORY COUNCIL

IN THE UNITED STATES

George H.W. Bush
Gerald R. Ford

Carter J. Eckert
Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Carla Hills
James T. Laney
Gari Ledyard
Sung Chul Yang

IN KOREA

Mong Joon Chung
Ro-Myung Gong
Seung Soo Han
Sung-Joo Han
Hong Chu Hyun
Bong-Kyun Kim
Kihwan Kim
Kyung Won Kim
Pyong Hwoi Koo
Hong Koo Lee
Jin Roy Ryu



Staff

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 stud-

ies 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 psychology from Smith College. She currently resides in Cleveland, Ohio with her husband Eugene and 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.



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.

THE KOREA SOCIETY

950 Third Avenue, Eighth Floor, New York, NY 10022 Tel: 212-759-7525 Fax: 212-759-7530

Email: korea.ny@koreasociety.org [Http://www.koreasociety.org](http://www.koreasociety.org)

Membership Application

Annual membership entitles you to discounts on fees for programs, special publications, and Korean language courses. You also will receive advance notice of all special events, our bimonthly calendar and a subscription to *The Korea Society Quarterly*.

YES! I would like to become a member of The Korea Society. I have checked my category of membership below and enclosed payment for \$ _____.

If paying by check, make your check payable to The Korea Society.

If paying by credit card, please complete the following:

PLEASE CHARGE \$ _____ TO ☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD ☐ AMEX ☐ DISCOVER ☐ DINERS CARD

CREDIT CARD NO. _____ EXPIRATION ____/____/____

SIGNATURE _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

☐ **\$15 Student** [with valid I.D.] ☐ **\$25 Individual**

☐ **\$50 Joint/Family/Institution**

[All the benefits of individual membership plus (if joint/family) a nontransferable membership card for up to two additional household members or one guest.]

☐ **\$100 Contributor**

[All the benefits of individual membership, plus invitations to special receptions with visiting dignitaries or distinguished guests.]

☐ **\$250 Sustaining**

[All the benefits of contributor membership, plus priority seating at all special events.]

☐ **\$500 Sponsor**

[All the benefits of sustaining membership, plus listing in the annual report.]

☐ **\$1000 Patron**

[All the benefits of sponsor membership, plus invitations to Chairman's patrons-only events and special recognition at the annual dinner.]

Contributions are tax exempt to the extent permitted by law.

Please complete the following, as applicable:

MR./ MRS./ MS./ DR. (please print)

ADDRESS (HOME/OFFICE - please circle)

CITY STATE ZIP

TELEPHONE FAX E-MAIL

To complete your application, mail a copy of this form along with your payment to:

**Membership Department
The Korea Society
950 Third Avenue
Eighth Floor
New York, NY 10022**

If applying for a joint/family membership, you may list up to two additional family members.

MR./ MRS./ MS./ DR. (please print)

MR./ MRS./ MS./ DR. (please print)

A non-transferable membership card will be issued to each listed family member. If no one is listed, the membership card will state and guest."