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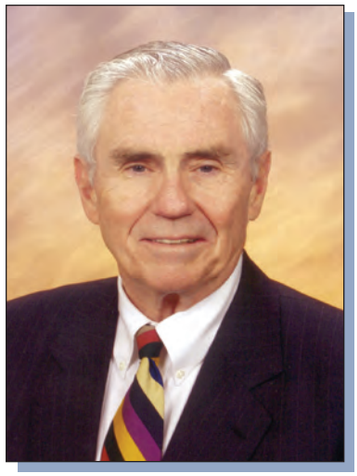
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Letter from the President and Chairman



The year 2004 was an especially active and productive one for The Korea Society, as our programmatic activities expanded to reflect the increasing pace of developments on the Korean Peninsula. These activities highlighted all the major trends that emerged during 2004, including South Korea's growing reputation as the most active democracy in Asia, the steady growth of a more diverse and fruitful interaction between Seoul and P'yongyang, and the continuing challenges facing ongoing efforts to resolve through diplomatic means remaining obstacles to the long-term peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and the entire region of Northeast Asia.

At a June meeting in Beijing, the Six-Party Talks initially seemed to hold out the promise of significant progress in dealing with North Korea's nuclear weapons programs, but this hope faded when the talks stalled after P'yongyang refused to return to the table.

I traveled to P'yongyang in August for my third visit to North Korea. On that visit I urged my contacts there to return rapidly to the talks, but found them focused on the upcoming U.S. presidential election. It seemed they clearly hoped the election would result in a "regime change" in Washington. As this did not happen, by year's end, any resolution of this long-standing impasse seemed blocked for the foreseeable future. But this troubling prospect only served to underscore the vital importance of The Korea Society's efforts to promote greater understanding and cooperation between Americans and Koreans, both in the southern and in the northern halves of the Korean Peninsula.

Early in 2004, we began to fully exploit our significantly enlarged floor space, including an audio-visually equipped main meeting room capable of accommodating gatherings of up to 100 guests. We now are able to do all of our programs within our own premises, rather than having to rent or borrow other spaces in different locations. This has markedly strengthened our programmatic activity, both in terms of frequency and attendance. We also now enjoy the advantage of a small but rather elegant gallery space, in which we held a variety of exhibitions during 2004.

The year 2004 was sadly marked by the passing of two of the recent recipients of our Van Fleet Award, General Ray Davis, USMC, and Dr. Horace G. Underwood who was the grandson of the founder of Yonsei University in Seoul. In different ways, both of these outstanding men were unique exemplars of the close ties between Koreans and Americans that were forged in both war and peace during most of the last century. We are all saddened by their deaths, but deeply gratified that The Korea Society was able to make its own small contribution to memorializing their great contributions and the hope they embodied for the future of U.S.-Korea relations.

Donald P. Gregg

Contemporary issues

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

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The Changing U.S.-R.O.K. Alliance: How the U.S. and the R.O.K. are Responding to New Circumstances

February 4 • New York, NY

Two contrasting perspectives on the state of the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance were presented during an afternoon forum exploring how the partners are responding to new circumstances that have emerged recently in their longstanding relationship. **David Kang**, associate professor of government and research director at the Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth College, struck a challenging note by identifying three key phenomena that he believes have major ramifications for the future of the alliance: the election of Roh Moo-hyun as president; the rise of the so-called "386 Generation" and their pivotal role in South Korean politics; and the growing influence of the political left in contemporary South Korea. In response to these phenomena, Kang argued, the U.S. needs to drastically update its views of South Korea and to shift its focus beyond such outmoded defining frameworks as the Korean War or the Cold War. **Victor Cha**, who at the time was associate professor of government and D.S. Song–Korea Foundation Chair in Asian Studies, Georgetown University, took a more moderate stance on the state of the alliance although he expressed concurrence with the view that the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance is currently under stress. He offered a fundamentally different assessment of the nature of the changes underway in South Korea today. Although anti-Americanism in South Korea is currently at an historic high, he argued, at its core it remains pragmatic and critical rather than ideological. Cha also suggested that recent developments, such as the South Korean government's decision to send troops to Iraq, indicate that the state of the alliance is on an upturn and requires no major overhaul. The program was moderated by **Donald P. Gregg**, president and chairman of The Korea Society.



(l-r) Donald P. Gregg, David Kang and Victor Cha

Leading Up to the Elections: Current Political Developments in South Korea

March 4 • New York, NY

In an afternoon forum on current political developments in South Korea, an expert panel discussed the major issues facing the Korean electorate in the run up to the 2004 National Assembly elections. **Mel Gurtov**, professor of political science and international studies at Portland State University, kicked off the program by highlighting some of the strengths and weaknesses of the South Korean political system. Describing it as an evolving, "work-in-progress democracy," Gurtov noted that President Roh faced many political setbacks almost from the beginning of his administration even though he had come into office with bright prospects and overwhelming support from the "386 Generation" and "netizen" cohorts in the electorate. He cited factors such as corruption and a "winner take all" mentality as major stumbling blocks in the development of South Korea's young democracy, but expressed confidence these problems would be overcome eventually because of the increasingly influential role of civic action groups in the political process. **Jeong-Ho Roh**, director of the Center for Korean Legal Studies at Columbia University School of Law, countered with the astute observation that corruption is hardly a new concern in South Korean politics, but it has come to the forefront with increasing visibility in recent years as advances in the rule of law have made issues of this kind more apparent. Roh also pointed out that recent events have served to expose fundamental weaknesses and

flaws in South Korea's election laws and campaign financing reporting requirements. **Scott Snyder**, senior associate in the international relations program at The Asia Foundation and Pacific Forum CSIS, observed that President Roh is a minority president who still talks as though he is a political reformer and someone who is outside of the process. As a result, he noted, there is a lot of political jockeying going on between the Presidential Office and the National Assembly, which has gained much more political importance under the current presidential administration. Snyder also noted that nationalism has become a vehicle of mobilization among the political parties as South Korea's relations with the U.S. and Japan have become more politicized. **Charles Kartman**, executive director of KEDO, served as the moderator for the program.



(l-r) Scott Snyder, Jeong-Ho Roh, Mel Gurtov and Charles Kartman

SU/KUT Information Technology Research Collaboration

March 16-25 • Syracuse, NY

As a part of the ongoing research collaboration between Syracuse University (SU) in upstate New York and Kim Chaek University of Technology (KUT) in the DPRK, a delegation of six KUT representatives spent ten days at SU for training and intensive discussions on research and collaboration as preparation for the establishment of twin labs in KUT and SU. The Information and Computing Technology Group of The Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at SU was the local host for the delegation. The sessions covered a wide variety of subjects, ranging from project updates and discussions of the twin labs to information and communication technologies (ICT) training, digital libraries, systems assurance in high order languages (HOL), voice over IP (VoIP) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Time was also allotted in the delegation's busy schedule for several social and cultural events. The Korea Society collaborates with SU and KUT in the planning and implementation of this unique partnership.

Perceptions and Images

March 31 • New York, NY

A panel of young professionals explored the issue of how widely-held perceptions and images of Korea and Korean Americans in the United States influence them both personally and professionally. This evening forum was organized jointly with the New York Korean-American Jaycees (KA Jaycees), the young Korean American Network (yKAN) and the Korean American Society of Entrepreneurs (KASE), and partly underwritten by the Korean American Scholarship Foundation (KASF). **June Mee Kim**, a Ph.D. student at Harvard University in East Asian Languages and Civilizations, began the discussion by framing the issues based on her ongoing research on the nature and impact of prevailing images of Korea and Koreans in the United States. **Sung Lee**, CEO and managing partner at The Research Associates (TRA), brought with him empirical data from his research and examined Americans' general perceptions and the factors associated with positive and negative impressions of Korea. **Jayne Y. Jun**, president of yKAN and a 1.5-generation immigrant discussed the growing number of Asian women going under the knife to change their "Asian looks" to emulate the "American look." **Stephen Deters**, an architect for Kohn Pederson Fox Associates working on the New Songdo City project, shared his impressions, gleaned from his professional interactions with Koreans and Korean Americans. **Susan Kitchens**, a reporter at Forbes magazine in New York, described the way Koreans tended to perceive Americans while she was growing up in Pusan and how these perceptions appear to have changed significantly over the intervening years. **Soyoung Ho**, an editorial assistant for *The Washington Monthly*, presented what she described as a "typical Korean expatriate's perspective." **Jun Choi**, executive director of the Task Force for Measuring Student Achievement in the New Jersey Department of Education, and a founding chair of the Korean American League for Civic Action, Inc. (KALCA), moderated the event.



(l-r) Soyoung Ho, Jayne Jun, Jun Choi, Susan Kitchens, Stephen Deters, June Mee Kim and Sung Lee



Stephen Linton

A Fresh Look at the Korea-America Relationship

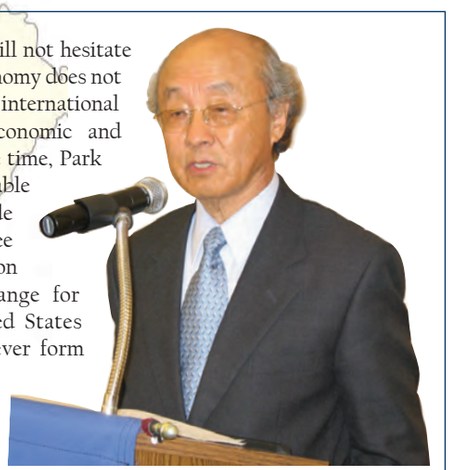
April 16 • New York, NY

Stephen Linton, chairman of the Eugene Bell Foundation, spoke during an afternoon forum about the new conditions facing the R.O.K.–U.S. relationship as the rapidly changing Korean political, social and economic environment is eroding support for the alliance. In addition to these changes, Linton said, America's war against terrorism and preemptive measures have led many Koreans to believe the United States is a destabilizing force rather than a preserver of peace. He suggested that the impact of this growing conviction is reflected in recent polls suggesting that the majority of South Koreans believe Washington, rather than P'yongyang, to be a greater threat to their national interests. Linton proposed a scenario for a new treaty in which the security framework is expanded to include North Korea in exchange for a "verifiable, irreversible and permanent" abandonment of North Korea's programs to develop and produce weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Resolving the WMD problem will set the stage for peace on the peninsula, leaving room for South Korea to tackle other issues, such as the North's human rights abuses. Such changes, Linton believes, would result in two major developments: South Korea would play a more active role in its contacts with North Korea and the South Korean public would have more confidence and show more support for Washington's long-term interests in East Asia.

Is North Korea Irrational?

April 22 • New York, NY

Han S. Park, university professor of international affairs and the director of the Center for the Study of Global Issues (GLOBIS) at the University of Georgia offered a comprehensive and incisive overview of what he described as "the North Korean predicament" during an afternoon forum. North Korea is using nuclear weapons as a bargaining chip because it has no other means of assuring the security of its regime in its ongoing confrontation with the United States, he asserted. In this respect, the behavior of the North Korean regime can be viewed as rational. Accordingly, North Korea will not hesitate to use its nuclear technology if its economy does not improve, he argued, which is why the international community should continue its economic and humanitarian aid efforts. At the same time, Park argued, the only bargaining chip available to the United States is to provide North Korea with a security guarantee since North Korea will not abandon its military preparedness in exchange for food and economic aid. "The United States has to engage in a dialogue, whatever form it may take," he said, "and simply presenting North Korea with an ultimatum to give up its nuclear programs does not make sense."



Han S. Park



(l-r) Robert L. Gallucci and Joel S. Wit

Going Critical: The First North Korean Nuclear Crisis

June 10 • New York, NY

In an afternoon forum presentation, **Joel S. Wit**, a senior fellow with the International Security Program, CSIS, and **Robert L. Gallucci**, dean of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, offered suggestions on how the current Six-Party Talks in Beijing could benefit from the lessons learned in the mid-1990s.A decade before President George W. Bush declared North Korea a part of the Axis of Evil, P'yongyang's nuclear defiance raised alerts around the world when it was revealed that their plutonium production program would soon be able to build 30 Nagasaki-sized weapons a year. By June 1994, President Bill Clinton was within hours of sending 50,000 troops to the Peninsula, but former President Jimmy Carter's meetings with then-North Korean leader Kim Il Sung produced an opening for negotiations. As the current round of negotiations attempt to resolve the second nuclear crisis on the peninsula, the two presenters reiterated the major lessons outlined in their book, *Going Critical: The First North Korean Nuclear Crisis*, which details the challenging negotiations that persuaded P'yongyang to accept significant constraints on its nuclear activities. They also highlighted approaches for navigating the unique factors that are making the current round of discussions seemingly intractable.

Remembering the Hungnam Evacuation

June 16 • New York, NY

The inspiring story of the December 1950 evacuation of 100,000 Korean civilians from the port of Hungnam in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula was told through a screening of the Korean documentary, *The Christmas Cargo*. The story was made more vivid by the presence of **Bong Hak-Hyun**, a Korean physician currently residing in the New York area, who arranged for the exodus. The story began in November 1950, during the Korean War, as the U.S. Marine detachment he was working with as a translator and civil advisor was retreating towards Hungnam. Tens of thousands of Korean refugees were following the U.S. military to Hungnam, fearing the revenge the advancing Communists would take for their welcome of the Americans months earlier. As the refugees crowded into Hungnam, suffering temperatures as low as minus 30 degrees farenheit, Hyun attempted to persuade General Almond to evacuate the civilians along with his troops, but Almond refused. Hyun then reached out to his friend, Colonel Edward Forney, one of Almond's adjutants, for help. Forney persuaded Almond that the military's transport ships could accommodate the civilians, if just barely. And so in the days before Christmas, Hyun and Forney squeezed all 100,000 Koreans between the Marines' tanks and trucks and transported them to safety in the South. Despite his pivotal heroism, Hyun doesn't mind the anonymity he encounters in the U.S. "I didn't want to make a big deal out of it," he said of the evacuation, "it was just one of the things I did in my life."





Building Peace in Korea

June 22 • New York, NY

Drawing upon his 43 years of experience in working with both the public and private sectors in the U.S. and Korea, Ambassador **Donald P. Gregg** discussed current relations between North and South Korea as well as the significance of U.S. foreign policy toward Korea in determining the long-term stability of all stakeholders in the Far East and the rest of the world. During a question and answer period after the discussion, Ambassador Gregg shared his insider's view of the diplomatic wrangling between the U.S. and North Korea and dispensed some sage career advice to the young, upwardly-mobile audience.



Hazel Smith

Socio-Economic Transformation of the DPRK since the 1990s: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

June 23 • New York, NY

Hazel Smith, a professor of international relations at the University of Warwick in the U.K., who at the time was on leave at the United Nations University in Tokyo, offered an expert assessment of North Korea's socio-economic transformation over the last decade in an afternoon forum. She pointed out that the stage has been set for the creation of prosperity and freedom for North Korean citizens, but the outcome still remains very uncertain. As an expert who has worked on the DPRK for 15 years, where she has been a regular visitor since 1990, Smith noted that while these changes are necessary, they are not sufficient for political, economic and social reform to take place nor do they imply that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Northeast Asia will inevitably or automatically progress towards a stable, free and prosperous future. Without careful diplomatic intervention, she argued, these very same conditions could also deepen the profound insecurity faced by many North Koreans and increase regional economic and social instability. Smith also addressed the opportunities that recent socio-economic flux and tentative steps in the direction of political openness might produce for the DPRK, what kind of roles regional and international actors can play in the process and how European experiences might help guide economic and political transformations.

Korean Peninsula Peace & Security Forum

July 20 • Washington, DC

The topic of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula was explored during a historic full day event held in the U.S. Senate's Dirksen Building. The participants included: **Pak Gil Yon** and **Han Song Ryol**, the permanent and deputy permanent representatives, respectively, of the Permanent Mission of the DPRK to the United Nations; **Chang Young Dal**, **Kang Hye Sook** and **Kim Jae Yun** , who were present as members of the R.O.K. National Assembly; **Joseph R. Biden, Jr.**, a U.S. senator (D-DE) and the ranking member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and **Curt Weldon**, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-PA). The other participants were scholars and former officials from both Democratic and Republican administrations, including: Han Shik Park, university professor of international affairs and director of the Center for the Study of Global Issues (GLOBIS) at the University of Georgia; **Marcus Noland**, a senior fellow at the The Institute for International Economics; **Jack Pritchard**, a visiting fellow in foreign policy studies at the The Brookings Institution; Richard Soloman, president of the United States Institute of Peace; and **Jon Wolfsthal**, deputy director for non-proliferation at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The event was co-organized by The Korea Society, the National Committee for Peace in Korea and the National Association of Korean Americans. The morning session was moderated by **Donald P. Gregg**, president and chairman of The Korea Society. **Don Oberdorfer**, adjunct professor and journalist-in-residence at SAIS, The Johns Hopkins University, moderated the afternoon session. **Lee Chang Bok**, a former Member of the R.O.K. National Assembly and a prominent peace activist, was the guest speaker during a luncheon session moderated by **Syngman Rhee**, co-chair, National Committee for Peace in Korea.

The event highlighted a potentially dramatic shift in atmosphere for U.S.-DPRK relations due to the lifting of the long-standing ban on travel to Washington, D.C. by the DPRK's representatives to the United Nations. Moreover, it was the first-ever event held on Capitol Hill in which North Korean diplomats were allowed to present their views and to listen to the views of U.S. elected officials, former diplomats, experts and South Korean legislators.

In response to the unanimous agreement expressed by the U.S. participants that the DPRK must give up its nuclear weapons ambitions, Amb. Park reaffirmed his government's offer of a freeze on all nuclear activity in return for such considerations as the energy promised in the 1994 Framework Agreement. Park then argued that the present standoff in U.S.-DPRK relations is the result of "mistrust and misunderstanding" by both sides. He stressed that the DPRK "will give up all its nuclear weapons-related programs" if its demands are met.

In his remarks, Sen. Biden stressed the critical importance of holding a real dialogue between the U.S. and the DPRK, but also issued a frank warning to the UN representatives that the U.S., China, South Korea and Japan are united in their determination that nuclear weapons be removed from the Peninsula. Biden further argued strenuously that the DPRK should conclude that its best interests will be served by nuclear disarmament since the possession of nuclear arms inevitably pressures Japan and South Korea, among other neighbors, to risk following suit. Noting the recent progress made by pro-engagement forces in the Bush Administration, Biden told the DPRK representatives that he hoped "you will be ready for serious negotiations on security guarantees from your neighbors" since the U.S. "is now ready" for serious dialogue and negotiations. But, he warned, "this outcome will not be possible without a totally denuclearized Korean Peninsula. Failure to realize such an outcome would set in motion a series of events we would live to regret from generation to generation." Biden closed on an optimistic note, saying: "Negotiations are only successful when both parties benefit from the outcome."

Also speaking forcefully, Rep. Curt Weldon, who has visited North Korea several times, repeatedly urged the DPRK's representatives to relay to P'yongyang his request for another visa, saying he would be ready to lead a delegation immediately following the August recess. "A ton of members want to go," Weldon said, adding that the members were not trying to negotiate or do the White House's job. Rather, "We are the face of America, Republicans and Democrats who do not want war...we want a peaceful resolution of the conflict." Specifically, Weldon promised support for the DPRK's security and energy needs, and urged a "basic economic solution" to the current impasse, in return for the DPRK giving up its nuclear weapons and programs.

Jack Pritchard, who previously was the Bush Administration's special envoy for negotiations with North Korea, noted that the opening represented by having Park and his deputy visit the Senate "is a signal we can have more dialogue." Pritchard reviewed other, recent reasons for qualified optimism that a corner may have been turned by the Bush Administration, noting its willingness to drop the "CVID" term, if not its fundamental demand. Pritchard then offered a warning that the DPRK cannot hope to achieve a security arrangement, or other long-term goals, until and unless it resolves U.S. concerns about the HEU project which "is the central cause of the current problem." Specifically, Pritchard recommended "better use of the working groups" in the Six-Party process, noting that the last talks convened just one day after the working groups, "absolutely precluding any serious progress." With the next set of Six-Party Talks scheduled for September, Pritchard later said he understood there would be "one or perhaps two working groups." He urged that in August, working group meetings must focus on "finding common ground and reporting back." This would allow the September plenary session to look to the long term, especially to the DPRK's goals for economic reform; instead of fixating on the nuclear crisis, "which is in no one's interest."

Richard Solomon outlined his Institute's special report, *A Comprehensive Resolution of the Korean War*. The report features discussion of how to achieve a formal end to the Armistice Agreement of 1953 with a permanent settlement in which the DPRK would dismantle its nukes in return for a multilateral security deal.

Marcus Noland, an expert on North Korea's economy, focused his remarks on disabusing the DPRK of its apparent illusions that the lifting of U.S. embargoes would have practical results, since, in reality, only weapons and dual-use technology are banned under current regulations and practices. In any event, he warned, even if the U.S. were eventually to normalize relations and grant MFN treatment to the DPRK, the DPRK is a non-market economy, and, because of its labor and human rights practices, it's "inconceivable" it would get GSP treatment.

Similar concerns would block any participation in Ex-Im or OPIC, or programs at the World Bank and other IFI's, Noland warned, adding that the DPRK's trade in endangered species also made it the sure target of non-economic, pro-environmental restrictions.

Jon Wolfsthal repeatedly warned that despite all the leaks in the press from hard–liners and other sources, "we have to be very careful about what we know, what we don't know, and what we think we know" about the DPRK's nuclear programs. There really isn't solid evidence even for the situation in the late 1980's, when it is presumed that the DPRK first generated enough fissile material for the "one or two" bombs so frequently cited by the CIA as the presumed DPRK nuclear arsenal, prior to 2001. And while we can be sure that the DPRK has removed the 8,000 stored fuel rods from Yongbyon, and that it has begun reprocessing the material, we do not know if all the rods have been reprocessed, therefore we do not know how many, if any, nuclear weapons may have been produced during the Bush Administration's tenure, much less whether, as some charge or fear, North Korea has produced another six or eight weapons. And on the critical HEU charges by the U.S., Wolfstahl warned, all we know is that U.S. intelligence has evidence the DPRK was trying to purchase important equipment and materials for such an enrichment program, but "we do not even know where HEU enrichment is taking place." Unfortunately, he concluded, because the Bush Administration has only recently decided to try to engage the DPRK, we have lost the last three years, during which all sorts of DPRK activities are known and/or presumed to have taken place. "The great loss is that [because of] the last three years, no expert can say with absolute confidence that we have eliminated all North Korean material, because of all of the unknowns." Finally, Wolfsthal worried that the Bush Administration's prior refusal to engage the DPRK directly had the result that "the U.S. has not been careful to lay out red lines, that is, what conditions need to be maintained." While it is true the U.S. has "clearly indicated no export" of fissile materials, "one area missing of great concern is missile testing." Not coincidentally, he added, this was a major focus of the late stages of the Clinton Administration.



(l-r) James Nam, Balbina Y. Hwang, Philip Yun and Leon V. Sigal

U.S. Policy Towards the Korean Peninsula

July 22 • New York, NY

This second installment of the Young Professionals Forum 2004 series examined how U.S. policies toward the Korean peninsula are formulated. Recognizing that the abrupt shifts in U.S. policy toward North Korea in recent years have been a prime example of the complex, dynamic and sometimes confusing forces that shape foreign policy, the program began with a historical overview of the standoff between the U.S. and the DPRK and was followed by a discussion of the fundamentals of policy formation–how issues are identified and framed, and the nature of the relationship between the issues and the policies developed to resolve them. Contrasting views on the policy formation process were offered by a panel of distinguished experts that included **Leon V. Sigal**, director of the Northeast Asia Cooperative Security Project at the Social Science Research Council in New York; **Philip Yun**, a former senior adviser to Assistant Secretaries of State Winston Lord and Stanley Roth who was directly involved in high-level U.S. negotiations with North Korea between 1998 and 2000; and **Balbina Y. Hwang**, a policy analyst for Northeast Asia in the Asian Studies Center of The Heritage Foundation. The program was organized jointly with the New York Korean American Jaycees (KA Jaycees), the young Korean American Network (yKAN), and the Korean American Society of Entrepreneurs (KASE), and partly underwritten by the Korean American Scholarship Foundation (KASF).



Fostering Cooperation Between Western Europe and East Asia in a Trilateral World

July 28 • New York, NY

Three formidable engines power the world economy, forming a triangle of economic cooperation: Western Europe, North America and East Asia. Built upon their long history of human and institutional exchanges, Western Europe and North America maintain the strongest relationship. Over the past 50 years, North America and East Asia have established the second strongest ties through their rapidly growing trade relations and U.S. participation in three Asian wars. **Cho Wonil**, consul general of the Republic of Korea in New York, shared his thoughts on shoring up the Western Europe-East Asia side of the triangle, and spoke about his vision for the Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF), an organization that aims to foster greater cooperation between the two regions through intellectual, cultural and human exchanges. Noting that he would be assuming the leadership of this Singapore-based organization from October 2004, Cho also addressed its efforts to benefit from intellectual and other contributions from the United States.


Danny K. Chun

The Prospects for Judicial Reforms in South Korea

September 14 • New York, NY

Danny K. Chun, an acting justice for the New York State Supreme Court, discussed the possible consequences of some of recent changes to South Korea's judicial system. Drawing on his firsthand observations as well as conversations with visiting Korean judges, scholars and prosecutors, Chun described such innovations as the recent appointment of the first female Supreme Court justice in South Korea's history and the growing sentiment in favor of the establishment of American-style law schools. He also cited a growing interest in introducing the jury trial system. Following his presentation, Chun led a group discussion on how these changes might take shape and whether or not they will be of practical benefit to the people of South Korea. This program was presented in collaboration with the International Association of Korean Lawyers, the Korean American Lawyers Association of Greater New York, the Korean American Community Foundation and the Young Professionals of New York City.

A New Horizon for the U.S.-Korea Alliance

September 27 • New York, NY

Democracy in Korea entered a new era following the elections for the 17th National Assembly last April. For the first time in the history of South Korea, the democratic opposition captured a majority of the seats in the National Assembly, further consolidating its victory in the presidential election of 2002. This transformation of the political environment, coupled with the rapid changes underway in the international order, heralds the beginning of a challenging new phase in U.S.-Korea relations. In his presentation on South Koreans' aspirations for the future of their alliance with the U.S., **Chun Jung-bae**, the majority leader of the R.O.K. National Assembly, drew on his unique experience as a principal player in the contemporary transformation of Korean democracy to explain the changes that have occurred and to clarify their implications for the future of U.S.-Korea relations. Chun was accompanied by four other leading members of the National Assembly from the ruling Uri Party: **Hong Jae-hyong**, **Lee Jong-kul**, **Lee Kye-ahn** and **Chung Eui-yong** as well as the executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, **Tami Overby**.



Chun Jung-bae


Chun Yung-woo

South Korea's Nuclear Bombshell: The Truth Behind the Headlines

October 7 • New York, NY

The recent allegations about South Korea's past nuclear experiments have made for dramatic headlines and raised doubts about its commitment to nuclear nonproliferation. Are they the tip of the iceberg or a tempest in a teapot? **Chun Yung-woo**, deputy permanent representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, moved beyond the hype to provide genuine insights into South Korea's nuclear experiments and their significance. Chun drew on his extensive experience in nuclear nonproliferation to place recent events within the broader context of East Asian security and global nonproliferation concerns.

(l-r) Donald P. Gregg, Thomas C. Hubbard, Bradley O. Babson and Scott Snyder



Election 2004: Implications for U.S. Relations with the Two Koreas

November 17 • New York, NY

Among the many outstanding issues in U.S. relations with the two Koreas, the ongoing crisis over North Korea's nuclear program ranks as the most prominent. Currently, the crisis is not only blocking the development of political and economic relations between the U.S. and North Korea but it also is straining the alliance between the U.S. and South Korea. At the same time, however, there are many other areas of tension, such as the relative value of the South Korean won versus the U.S. dollar, the strength of U.S. support for the South Korean policy of reconciliation with North Korea, the size and location of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the proper relationship between support for economic development and the U.S. policy of fostering human rights in North Korea. Will the U.S. administration that takes office in January 2005 make significant policy changes in these and other areas? If so, what impact will these changes have on the U.S. relationship with the two Koreas? Former ambassador to Korea **Thomas C. Hubbard**, Asia specialist and former World Bank official **Bradley O. Babson** and **Scott Snyder**, a senior associate in the International Relations Program of The Asia Foundation and CSIS, addressed these vexing questions in a panel discussion hosted by Ambassador **Donald P. Gregg**.

Prospects for the U.S.-Korea Alliance

December 3 • New York, NY

The Korea Society and The Council on Foreign Relations hosted a discussion designed to explore pending issues in the alliance between the United States and The Republic of Korea. This forum brought together a bipartisan delegation of members of the R.O.K. National Assembly, representing the Uri Party and the Grand National Party, as well as American scholars and professionals. Keynote addresses were given by **Kim Hyuk Kyu** (Uri Party), **Chung Eui-Yong**, (Uri Party) and **Park Jin** (GNP). Following the presentations, Ambassador Donald P. Gregg of The Korea Society moderated a Q&A session. Kim Hyuk Kyu, set the tone of the discussion by stressing the contributions the United Stated has made to South Korea's development, noting in particular the U.S. involvement in the Korean War and the nearly $319 billion in financial aid provided to Korea during the Asian financial crisis of 1997. Chung spoke more specifically about the perceptions of his party in the U.S. and defended it against allegations of being "leftist and anti-American." He stated that upon closer inspection, the Uri Party and the United States share the same liberal values and ideals of a market economy. He also lauded the latest election in South Korea as "the cleanest in history" and one that incorporated progressive



and democratic values within the broad spectrum of voices reflected in the electoral process. Park raised the issue of the changes that the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance is undergoing. "In South Korea, a new generation of Koreans is developing a deepened sense of nationalism, one that fears that the United States may be an obstacle to future reunification," he noted. While Park acknowledged that international terrorism has forced the United States to re-evaluate all alliances based on national security, he cautioned that many Koreans are more worried about the prospect of a pre-emptive strike against North Korea by the United States than about a nuclear attack from North Korea. When asked to comment on the issue of human rights in North Korea during the question and answer period, Im Jong Seok, the Uri Party spokesperson, summed up the opinions of the rest of the panel by saying "if we resolve the nuclear issue, we can resolve the human rights issue." The other issues addressed ranged from the importance of the newly developed Truth and Reconciliation Committee, formed to prosecute legal and political corruption, to the need for the United States to cease referring to North Korea as an "Axis of Evil." As a final note, Kim expressed surprise that the concept of regime change in North Korea is discussed so frequently in the U.S. "If North Korea is pushed into a corner," he said, "the regime may voluntarily surrender to the control of China in a desperate move to ensure its security."

(l-r) Eric Heginbotham, Sam Brownbeck, Lisa Sleeth and Jim Butterworth





Seoul Train

December 13 • New York, NY

A duo of unlikely filmmakers screened their work, on one of the most searing and least appreciated human rights' crises in the world, to powerful effect in front of an audience at the Council on Foreign Relations in a program cosponsored by The Korea Society. The documentary, *Seoul Train*, follows the treacherous journey of two desperate groups of North Korean refugees as they escape from the DPRK and make their way through China, hiding in safe houses and avoiding the police at all costs, towards South Korea. The agonizing storyline, filtered through gritty handheld camerawork, enmeshes characters from every perspective: from South Korean activists and smugglers who can't appear on tape without covering their face to U.N. diplomats who look vaguely annoyed when asked about the situation. The indignation and sympathy *Seoul Train* leaves audiences wrestling with is what originally fueled its production: **Lisa Sleeth** and **Jim Butterworth**, the producer and director, told participants in the discussion after the screening that neither of them had even picked up a camcorder before attending a presentation on the plight of the refugees and being moved to action. There were brief presentations by **Donald P. Gregg**, president and chairman of The Korea Society, and **Sam Brownbeck**, the Republican senator from Kansas, who has led congressional efforts to support the refugees, was among the attendees. **Eric Heginbotham**, a senior Fellow in Asia Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, presided.



The U.S.-R.O.K. Relationship: A Strong Foundation, A Bright Future

December 14 • New York, NY

Generational change in South Korea is producing major shifts in public policy, with the Uri Party of President Roh Moo-hyun now firmly in control of the R.O.K. National Assembly. The United States is reducing the size of its forces on the Korean Peninsula and repositioning them to take advantage of changes in military technology. The impasse with the DPRK over its nuclear weapons program remains, although there are signs that the Six-Party Talks may resume. In an off-the-record breakfast briefing, Ambassador Hill, the then U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Korea, discussed the effects these events on the U.S.-R.O.K. relationship.

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.

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Sovereign Credit Trends in Korea

January 29 • New York, NY

John B. Chambers, a managing director in Credit Market Services and the deputy group head of the Sovereign Ratings Group at Standard & Poor's (S&P), placed South Korea's credit ratings in the context of other regional and non-regional sovereign governments by reviewing the factors that constrain and support Korea's ratings at a business roundtable. Chambers stated that S&P's current A-rating, with a stable outlook, on South Korea's foreign currency debt would likely remain unchanged in 2004. However, concerns over the fallout from the credit card crisis, a weak household sector and corporate governance problems could constrain the rating. He suggested that a positive change in the credit outlook could be generated by a decline in geopolitical risk, less state intervention in the economy or the revival of stalled economic reforms. However, the prospects of such developments did not seem very hopeful. According to an S&P research report Chambers distributed, South Korean legislators are showing less enthusiasm for reform initiatives, and the general election on April 15 will become a test for whether or not the government can win approval to carry out its reforms. Chambers stated that advances in structural and regulatory reforms would not only enhance South Korea's credit strength but also improve its economic growth potential. Economic output could recover to around 5% this year, up from an estimated 2.9% expansion in 2003, with exports expected to lend significant support to that performance.

Issues in Korean Economy & Policy Direction in 2004

February 5 • New York, NY

In a distinguished visitors series lecture moderated by **Jeffrey R. Shafer**, vice chairman of International Investment Banking at Citigroup Global Markets Inc., **Kwon Tae-Shin**, deputy minister for International Affairs in the R.O.K.'s Ministry of Finance and Economy, discussed the current status of the Korean economy, Korea's macroeconomic policy directions for 2004 and the prospects for a sustainable recovery. Kwon began his presentation saying that the Korean economy overall has been on the road to recovery since the third quarter of 2003 as the GDP growth rate bottomed out in the second quarter and has risen subsequently. Kwon indicated that the Korean government will push ahead with several major policies in 2004 to promote a full-fledged economic recovery. He indicated that the government will continue expansionary macro policies, maintain the current low interest rates and allow the FX rate to be determined by the FX market. He also spoke of plans to put in place various policy measures to boost private investment and generate jobs. Addressing North Korea and the nuclear issue, Kwon contended that since last year's Six-Party Talks, North Korea has shown a change in attitude, thereby increasing the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. Kwon wrapped up his presentation by providing an overview of Korea's mid-to-long term vision for transforming the country into a Northeast Asian financial hub by attracting foreign financial institutions and reinforcing the competitiveness of domestic firms. Shafer moderated a lively Q&A session in which Kwon addressed such issues as foreign investment in Korea, North Korea's risk to the South Korean economy and the Korean government's concerted efforts to reduce intervention and regulation in the private financial sector.



The Korean Economy in 2004: The Future of Korea's Financial Sector

March 9 • New York, NY

Three financial sector experts presented their views on Korea's economy in 2004 at an afternoon forum. The forum started with a presentation by **Choongsoo Kim**, president of the Korea Development Institute, outlining the country's overall economic outlook, policy initiatives and his vision of Korea's economy in 2004. **Thomas Byrne**, vice president and senior credit officer of Moody's Financial Institutions and Sovereign Risk Group, gave an overview of South Korea's credit rating. He pointed out that Korea's overall rating has improved in terms of the external payments position, government debt and long-term growth prospects. On the other hand, he noted negative aspects such as the instability caused by the North Korean nuclear program and labor unrest in Korea. A brief review of the achievements of the Korean financial sector in recent years, and its future tasks, was presented by **Heungsik Choe**, vice president of the Korea Institute of Finance. The final presenter, **Robert Flint**, news editor at Dow Jones, stimulated a lively and interesting discussion by asking the presenters to state their views on the implications of possible unification, Korea's response to China's increased role in the global economy and the Korean government's attitude toward free trade and globalization. **Theodore Roosevelt IV**, managing director, Lehman Brothers, moderated the program.

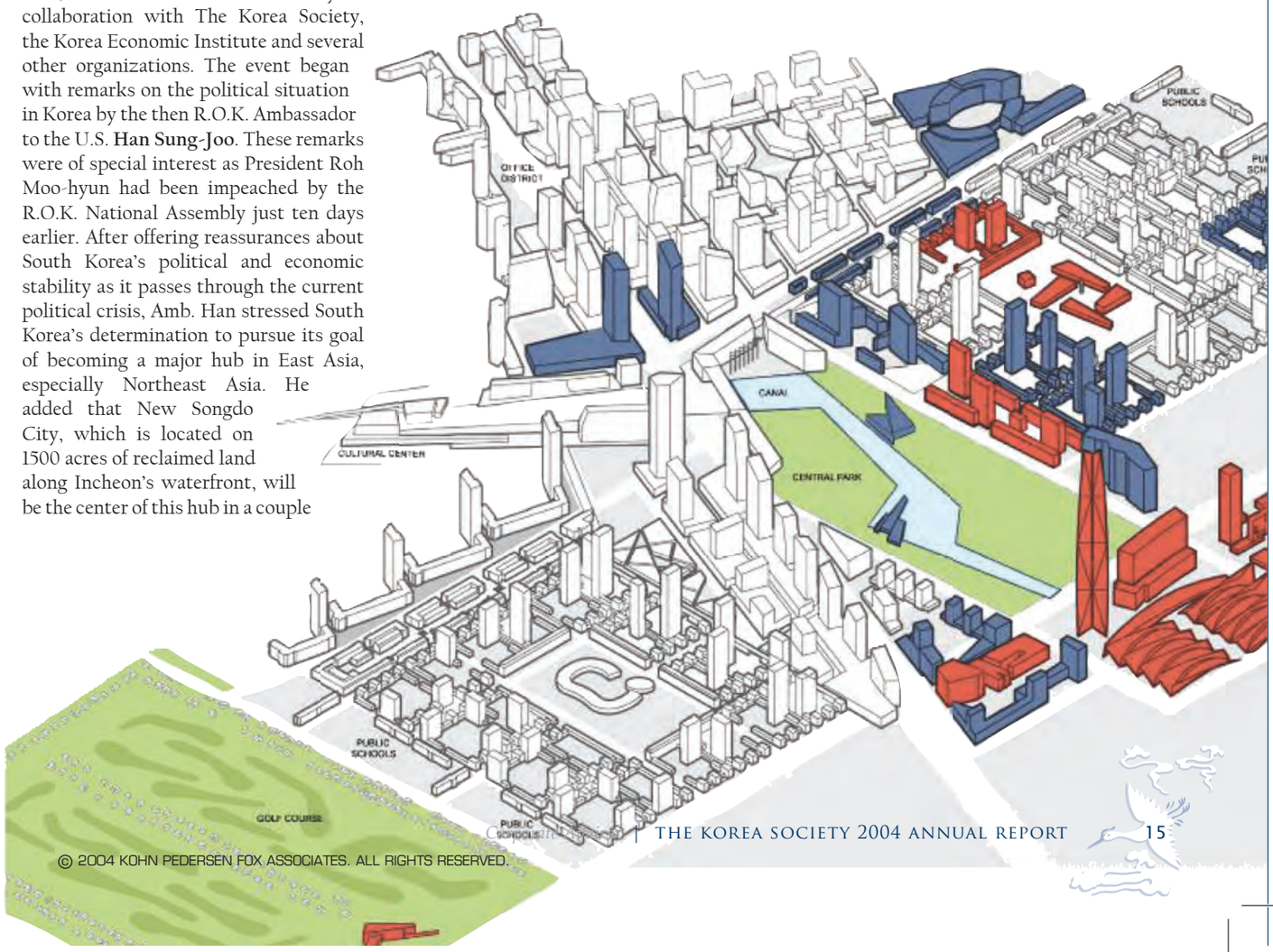


(l-r) Theodore Roosevelt, Choongsoo Kim, and Thomas Byrne

Gateway to Northeast Asia: New Songdo City

March 18 • New York, NY

A CEO Breakfast Forum with **Stanley C. Gale**, chairman and CEO of The Gale Company and **John Hynes**, president of New Songdo City Development, LLC, was held at the Asia Society in collaboration with The Korea Society, the Korea Economic Institute and several other organizations. The event began with remarks on the political situation in Korea by the then R.O.K. Ambassador to the U.S. **Han Sung-Joo**. These remarks were of special interest as President Roh Moo-hyun had been impeached by the R.O.K. National Assembly just ten days earlier. After offering reassurances about South Korea's political and economic stability as it passes through the current political crisis, Amb. Han stressed South Korea's determination to pursue its goal of becoming a major hub in East Asia, especially Northeast Asia. He added that New Songdo City, which is located on 1500 acres of reclaimed land along Incheon's waterfront, will be the center of this hub in a couple of decades. The program continued with presentations by the two main American leaders of the New Songdo City project. Gale spoke first and elaborated on his firm's plans to ensure that New Songdo City will be a major component in the planned transformation of South Korea into the hub of Northeast Asia. He also noted that the project represents the first U.S.-Korea real estate joint venture. Hynes continued the discussion of how this unprecedented effort will change the map of South Korea. In closing, he predicted that the New Songdo City model will have a major impact on real estate developments across Asia.



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(l-r) Jeffery Jones, James Blaszcyk, Tami Overby, William Oberlin, Il Young Maing and Chae-Wook Lee

Current Overview of the Korean Economy: A Firsthand Account from the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea

March 29 • New York, NY

In an economic forum cosponsored by the Korea Economic Institute and KOCHAM, senior members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AMCHAM-K) pointed to reasons why Korea will develop a stronger economy and more positive business conditions this year. The AMCHAM-K delegation included: **William Oberlin**, Boeing International Corporation-Korea president and AMCHAM-K president; **Il Young Maing**, United Technologies International Operations-Korea president and AMCHAM-K vice president; **James Blaszczyk**, Owens Corning Korea president and AMCHAM-K vice president; **Chae-Wook Lee**, GE International Korea president and AMCHAM-K governor; **Jeffrey Jones**, AMCHAM-K foundation chairman and former president and **Tami Overby**, AMCHAM-K executive vice president. The discussion was more lively than usual due to the uncertainties stemming from President Roh Moo-hyun's March 12 impeachment. In response to questions about the impact of the impeachment, Oberlin expressed the view that Korea is strong enough to survive any potential negative repercussions. Maing added that the impeachment issue is an opportunity for the country to gain more global recognition as a maturing democracy able to handle such problems. The members of the delegation also voiced their confidence in the dialogue between North and South Korea over nuclear and military tensions. They characterized recent developments such as the building of the inter-Korean railroad as steps in the right direction. Despite some concerns that China's thriving economy will threaten South Korea's bright outlook, Jeffrey Jones noted that Korea is taking advantage of its neighbor's impressive performance. As evidence, he noted how China has become the number one destination for Korean products while at the same time Korean companies are increasingly using Chinese manufacturers to export to other countries, including the United States. Jones also noted that Seoul's export performance has been outstanding over the last year—which provides further evidence that South Korea is continuing to thrive as an international competitor. On the downside, he expressed concern that the domestic side of the Korean economy may take longer to catch up. Consumption has dropped significantly, he said, bringing consumer confidence down with it, while consumer credit default rates continue to rise. On balance, however, Jones said he remains confident that the quick resolution of the Roh impeachment issue and more direct foreign investment will lead to a boost in profits for Korean companies and help improve corporate governance and transparency. These in turn, he said, will make Korean consumers "wake up very quickly."

Korea: A Strong Partner in a Changing World

April 28 • New York, NY

At a special luncheon presentation delivered at The Pierre Hotel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economy **Lee Hun-Jai** encouraged approximately 200 guests to explore financial opportunities in Korea. Lee told the audience of business executives that Korea has and will continue to meet the challenges of today's world, namely threats to global security, tests that come with political change and demands that arise from a shifting economic environment. The two-time finance minister expressed confidence in the successful outcome of the Six-Party Talks to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula as well as South Korea's ability to overcome political and economic uncertainty surrounding President Roh Moo-hyun's impeachment. Lee also expanded on Seoul's efforts to accelerate ongoing financial revitalization reforms, citing reforms that focus on boosting consumer spending and facilitating corporate transparency. His presentation was followed by a stimulating Q&A session. The event was cosponsored by Citigroup and Goldman Sachs & Co.



(l-r) Lee Hun-Jai, Kwon Tae-Shin and Cho Taeyong

KEI Advisory Council Luncheon with Amb. Sun Joun-yung

May 3 • New York, NY

During a members-only KEI Advisory Council luncheon held at The Korea Society, **Sun Joun-yung**, a former permanent representative with the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, spoke about the April 15 general elections for the R.O.K. National Assembly. He noted that the election results provided President Roh with all the tools needed to move ahead with his political agenda, including a majority in the National Assembly. Amb. Sun said he remained confident that President Roh would avoid a "winner take all" response to the electoral results and attempt instead to achieve his goals through accommodation and harmony. He cited the need to provide a politically literate voting population with visible economic and other benefits, while maintaining their support, as the most important challenge facing the Roh administration. He presented several important sub-issues: the need to maximize growth while minimizing disparities in income; the need to boost domestic consumption; the need to create jobs, especially for the young; the need to make South Korea more attractive for foreign investment; and the need to minimize labor unrest. Amb. Sun also expressed confidence that the Roh administration would become more aware of the value of the Korea-U.S. alliance and the importance of cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, however, he noted that it is extremely important to engage the politically empowered younger generation of South Koreans in a continuing dialogue with Americans and stressed the need for the U.S. to make greater efforts to understand, and adjust to, the new political realities in today's South Korea—a democracy in full blossom. In closing, he expressed his conviction that the role of KEI in facilitating understanding of Korea in the U.S. was more important than ever.

Citibank's Perspective on the Korean Banking Industry and Economy

May 6 • New York, NY

This forum was held shortly after Citigroup and KorAm Bank announced that Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, a subsidiary of Citigroup, would acquire KorAm Bank. **William Ferguson**, who has served Citigroup for more than 30 years, mainly as a corporate banker and business manager in the Asia Pacific region, discussed how Korea's financial world has evolved in recent years and outlined some of the key issues it faces today. Ferguson noted that Citigroup has honed its views on Korea's economic performance and structure, financial services sector development and current trends and outlook based on its experience as Korea's largest and most active foreign financial institution. He also highlighted the expanding role of foreign institutions in general in Korea's financial markets, including Citigroup's own initiatives to increase its presence and scope of operations. Ferguson also shared some impressions of the Korean people and leaders in the corporate and financial sector, emphasizing such admirable traits as their strong commitment to restoring their economy. Noting how quickly Korea overcame the problems created by the credit card bubble and an unstable financial infrastructure, Ferguson expressed optimism in Korea's economic future and offered a prediction that domestic demand will rebound soon.

Envisioning the World's Next Great Market: Korea and the Economic Future of Northeast Asia

May 12–14 • Seoul, Korea

Along with many other organizations, The Korea Society lent its support to a conference on South Korea's role in the economic future of Northeast Asia organized by the Asia Society. A wide range of U.S. and South Korean political and business leaders participated in the conference, which was held at the Shilla hotel in Seoul.

Korea's FEZ Investment Bonanza

May 13 • New York, NY

The Korea Society and the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) jointly organized a conference on investment opportunities in Korea at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The conference was designed to publicize three Free Economic Zones (FEZs)–Incheon, Busan/Jinhae and Gwangyang–and assist foreign companies in identifying profitable investment opportunities in Korea. The representatives, from many of the world's leading companies, who participated in the conference were given a unique opportunity to learn about Korea's investment climate, particularly with regards to the FEZs. The morning session featured case studies of foreign investment successes. The afternoon session was devoted to one-on-one meetings with representatives from each of the FEZs to allow potential investors to form a more concrete picture of the requirements and benefits of investing in Korea.





Alan Timblick


Robert E. Fallon

Korea's International Bank in Transition

May 25 • New York, NY

A group of about 80 bankers, fund managers, investors and press representatives gathered at a CEO luncheon to hear **Robert Fallon** report on his first four months as the only American to ever lead a major Korean bank. With more than 25 years of experience in Asia with Chase Manhattan Bank and J.P. Morgan Chase, Fallon was clearly prepared to take on the major challenges awaiting him at Korea Exchange Bank (KEB). In the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis of 1997, KEB lost almost $1.5 billion and had a massive array of nonperforming loans. Then, in 2003, KEB was faced with a further blow due to an enormous increase in delinquent receivables through its credit card subsidiary (KEBCS). To pull itself out of an ever-deepening hole, KEB sought a major capital infusion from Lone Star, an American private equity fund that had a record of successful investments in Korea. Lone Star invested $1.1 billion in KEB in exchange for a 51% ownership stake, and on January 30, 2004, Fallon took over. He immediately decided not to try to rescue KEBCS, began negotiations with militant labor leaders, stressed the need to improve services to KEB customers and moved quickly to write off large numbers of non-performing loans that he judged to be beyond recall. His efforts were rewarded by the first profitable quarter that KEB has registered in several years. Fallon was frank in admitting that labor militancy remains his most daunting issue, at least in the short term. Overall, however, he spoke with enthusiasm and optimism about his first four months in Korea and said that he was very glad to have accepted his challenging position at KEB. Following his prepared remarks, Fallon answered a wide array of questions, many from potential investors. He stressed that Korea is not an easy place in which to do business, but that the discriminating and patient investor can be very successful.

Korean Corporate Global Roadshow

June 10 • New York, NY

The senior management of Korea's largest corporations and top officials from the Roh administration arrived in New York City on June 10, marking the last stop on a nearly impossible three day, three continent global roadshow. Cosponsored by The Korea Society, Deutsche Bank and the Federation of Korean Industries, the roadshow was aimed at acquainting investors with the participating companies and the Korean economy as a whole. Starting out from Korea on June 7, the business delegation spoke to audiences in Hong Kong and London before arriving in New York. The keynote address was delivered by **Lee Soo-hyuk**, South Korea's deputy minister for foreign affairs. Individual presentations were given by **Chu Woosik**, a senior vice president of Samsung Electronics, **Lee Dong Hee**, CFO of POSCO and **Cho Whajoon**, a managing director at KT.

GNP Leaders Meet with U.S. Businessmen

August 30 • New York, NY

Five senior members of the Grand National Party (GNP) met with a small group of U.S. businessmen at an invitation-only event to discuss the current state of U.S. relations with both North and South Korea. The GNP delegation included: **Park Jin**, chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Grand National Party and member of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly; **Hong Joon-Pyo**, member of the Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee of the National Assembly; **Na Kyoung Won**, president of the "Disabled Child, We Can" National Assembly Study Group; **Chang Yoon Seok**, former chief of the Prosecution Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and member of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly; and **Kwon Shin Il**, director of public relations and communications of the Grand National Party.

The Korean Equity Market: Investment Opportunities in Fast-Growing Under-Researched Companies

October 21 • New York, NY

Speaking to a business roundtable audience of financial experts and Korea specialists, **John J. Lee**, a managing director at Deutsche Asset Management and portfolio manager of the Korea Fund, asserted his strong conviction that Korea is positioned for long-term out-performance by virtue of its attractive valuation in relation to other markets. He said he holds this conviction despite a variety of risks that continue to characterize the current investment environment for equities worldwide. Citing the fact that the total market capitalization of the Korean equity market has grown significantly over the last ten years, especially since the Korean equity market was open to foreign investors in 1992, Lee said there is every reason to be confident that the future will echo the past.


John J. Lee


Yoon Jeung-Hyun

Financial Reform in Korea: An Unfinished Agenda

October 27 • New York, NY

The chairman/governor of South Korea's Financial Supervisory Commission/ Financial Supervisory Service, **Yoon Jeung-Hyun**, outlined the progress Seoul has been making in the far-reaching financial reforms it embarked upon in the wake of the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Yoon led a discussion on issues ranging from consumer and small-to-medium-sized enterprise loans, stability and transparency in the financial sector, changes in financial regulation and supervision and foreign capital investment. Despite a lot of progress, he said, there are still problematic areas in the financial sector and challenging tasks lie ahead.



U.S.-Korea Relations Following Bush's Re-election

November 16 • New York, NY

Speaking to an invited audience at a chairman's special event, **Donald P. Gregg**, offered some impromptu thoughts on the outcome of the recent U.S. presidential election. Touching on the impact of a second Bush administration on America's policies towards Northeast Asia, he noted that many South Koreans expressed concern about the prospect of four more years of the Bush administration during conversations with him during a recent visit to Seoul. In particular, he said, they were worried that a posture of moral absolutism would be maintained and the threat of preemption would continue unabated. North Koreans appear to be concerned about the outcome of the U.S. elections for the same reasons, and fear that a continuation of these policies will end in a U.S. attack on the current regime. While admitting he didn't hold out much hope that the Bush administration would change overnight, Gregg suggested that some good might come from the latest shuffle in Washington since the State Department and White House are less likely to send mixed messages with Condolezza Rice as secretary of state. He also noted that President Bush may adopt a more conciliatory approach toward resolving the North Korean nuclear impasse as he eventually becomes more concerned about his legacy.

The Elephant and the Ballerina: Korea Facing the 21st Century

November 18 • New York, NY

Addressing a business roundtable audience, **James P. Rooney**, president and CEO of Market Force Company, presented his view that South Korea today is in the midst of a crisis greater than any it has conquered over the last 40 years. As no one has publicly declared it, however, the swift response that mobilized Korea in 1998 is still lacking. In Rooney's view, Korea is at this pivotal crossroads in its political, social and economic development despite the rich variety of extraordinary capabilities and world-class industries created by 40 years of unparalleled economic growth and stability under a command economy development model. This model was all the more impressive for its ability to provide so many of the trappings of prosperity and an advanced economy notwithstanding the unusual geopolitical equilibrium in Northeast Asia. But now, as Korea enters the 21st century, pivotal changes are taking place both inside and outside the country. The government has shifted away from setting economic priorities to fostering an evolution of political, judicial and social structures. Korean democracy has become vibrant and dynamic. Sincere efforts have been made to address corruption, dishonest accounting and many other forms of illegal or undesirable activity. At the same time, the lack of clear economic leadership and a failure to resolve fundamental structural problems in the labor market, as well as continued systemic weaknesses in the financial sector threaten both current and future economic growth. Meanwhile, huge changes are taking place in Korea's neighborhood. The geopolitical outlook of the U.S. has changed, China is rising and a new generation of Japanese leaders has quietly been changing their country's long-standing pacifist posture.


James P. Rooney



Cross-Border Mergers and Joint Ventures: Practical Considerations for Acquiring or Starting Joint Ventures with Korean Businesses

December 2 • New York, NY

Investment strategies that can help investors in Korea navigate through the unfamiliar, but potentially rewarding, merger and acquisition process were the subject of a stimulating business roundtable presentation by **Nelson K. Ahn**, a partner in the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Brown & Wood, LLP. Making acquisitions and starting joint ventures remain as significant challenges for U.S. investors in South Korea, he said, notwithstanding the government's continuing efforts to create a better legal and regulatory environment for foreign investment. Patience, appreciation for cultural differences and a willingness to work within the limits of the legal/regulatory system are critical to the successful completion of a transaction in Korea. Korean sellers and businesses have become less desperate recently and are quite sophisticated, Ahn noted. Therefore, the difference between success and failure hinges on assembling the right transaction team of insiders and outside advisors to handle due diligence, negotiations and documentation.

The Korean ICT Industry: New Opportunities for Global Partners

December 8 • New York, NY

A bright vision of Korea's economic future and a plan to realize it–the IT839 Strategy–was outlined by R.O.K. Minister of Information and Communication **Dae-je Chin** in an address on the topic of the Korean ICT industry. As little as its name gives away, the new government initiative aims to transform the country from a high quality manufacturing hub to an IT and communications tech powerhouse. South Korea already has a running start on the competition when it comes to developing high tech products and applications. Chin demonstrated this by showing the audience his cell phone–which is a generation ahead of what's available in the United States. Korea's spot as the number one ranked nation for broadband access and its high cell phone usage make it a great place to research and test cutting-edge technology before marketing it to the rest of the world. Over the next few years, these advantages will only get larger, according to Chin. The IT839 Strategy being promoted by his ministry entails identifying specific products whose development will push the economy to new heights. Products such as digital TV, robots and next generation mobile phones are just a few of those being targeted. As Chin noted, South Korea is currently building the advanced IP and ubiquitous network infrastructure to support those products. And, he added, it is offering major incentives to companies willing to invest in developing them, including matching funds for R&D projects and cash grants for employment, equipment and training costs.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The Korea Society holds two major fund-raising events each year to help support its programming activities.

SPECIAL EVENTS

2004 Annual Dinner

September 23 • New York, NY



(l-r) Amb. Donald P. Gregg and Minister Ban Ki-moon



The Hon. James A. Kelly



Minister Ban Ki-moon



(l-r) Amb. Donald P. Gregg, The Hon. James A. Kelly and Amb. Joseph V. Reed

Many of the most prominent leaders, from the public and the private sectors, in the U.S. and Korea gathered in the ballroom of The Pierre hotel in New York City for The Korea Society's annual dinner. They came to honor R.O.K. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade **Ban Ki-moon** who was both the guest of honor for this gala event and the recipient of the 2004 James A. Van Fleet Award. In the past, the recipients of the James A. Van Fleet Award generally have been prominent Korean or American public figures who were being honored for past accomplishments during a long and distinguished career. Giving the award to Minister Ban broke the mold, in a sense, as it was intended to recognize both his past accomplishments–including his service as consul general in New York and ambassador to Austria–and the major contributions he is currently making in filling, so splendidly, the R.O.K.'s top foreign policy job at a time of exceptional sensitivity in U.S.-R.O.K. relations. In this respect, the award was intended to spur him on to new achievements as much as to commend him for past ones.

Ambassador Donald P. Gregg acknowledged this dual significance of the choice of Minister Ban as the recipient of the award in his welcoming remarks when he said: "For the first time in history, Russia, China, Japan and South Korea are in full agreement that now is the time to unlock the vast human and natural resources of Northeast Asia...Minister Ban is the ideal person to have in his current position at this crucial time." In his keynote address, Minister Ban picked up on this point and acknowledged that the contemporary realignment in Northeast Asia has momentous implications for the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance. Striking an optimistic note, he expressed the view that in the coming years the relations between Seoul and Washington will be transformed from a primarily military alliance "into a comprehensive partnership spanning all areas...embracing the values of human rights, democracy and the market economy."



(l-r) Amb. James R. Lilley, Ms. Harriet Mayor Fulbright, Amb. Thomas M. Foglietta, Mrs. Thomas M. Foglietta, Mr. Kim Sook and Amb. Charles Kartman



(l-r) Mr & Mrs. Rick Eiserman, Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Kim, Mr. & Mrs. Charles K. Koo, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Hicks and Mr. & Mrs. Michael Ahn



14th Annual Van Fleet Memorial Golf Tournament

May 18 • Bedford, NY







The 14th annual Van Fleet Memorial Golf Tournament was held again at the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club. The 72 participating golfers enjoyed the fun-filled day in a cozy environment. None enjoyed it more than the awardees. The Van Fleet Memorial Trophy went to **Tony Oh** of Integrated Finance, while a foursome made up of **Anil Bhalla**, **Justin Ramsteck**, **Jeong Han Kim** and **Suk-Jin Koh** took first place in the team competition. **Jaehun Ro** was closest to the pin. None of the golfers was lucky enough to claim the Hyundai XG 350L hole-in-one prize this year.

2004 Van Fleet Golf Tournament Awardees

Low Gross – Van Fleet Memorial Trophy
Tony Oh
Integrated Finance

Low Gross – Second Place Individual
Hyeong-No Lee
Hyeong-No Lee & Co.

Low Net – First Place Individual
Chuck Welsh
Edwards & Angell, LLP

Low Net – Second Place Individual
Huhnsik Chung
Edwards & Angell, LLP

Longest Drive
Chong Y. Park
KPMG LLP

Closest To The Pin
Jaehun Ro
Alston & Bird LLP

Low Net – First Place Team
Anil Bhalla
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.
Jeong Han Kim
Woori America Bank
Suk-Jin Koh
Shinhan Bank
Justin Ramsteck
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

Low Net – Second Place Team
Gun H. Shin
POSCO America Corporation
Woo S. Jung
POSCO America Corporation
Moon Q. Kim
POSCO America Corporation
Sung H. Kim
POSCO America Corporation

Most Honest Golfer
Min C. Kang
Citigroup, N.A.

KOREAN STUDIES

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

KOREAN STUDIES

In-Service Courses for K-12 Educators

Getting to Know Korea: A Spring Institute for K–8 Teachers

February 7, 28, March 13, 20, 27 • New York, NY

This course, which was offered under the auspices of the New York City Department of Education's professional development program, drew an enrollment of 20 educators from the greater New York City area. It met on five Saturdays from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM for lectures and discussion sessions in the mornings and a variety of hands-on activities or field trips in the afternoons. It offered an introduction to Korea's history, geography, culture, society, art and language. The instructors and their topics were: **Charles K. Armstrong**, associate professor of history, Columbia University (history); **Mark Bokenhauer**, professor of geography, St. Norbert College (geography); **Linda Lewis**, director of area studies, School for International Training (culture and society); **Heinz Insu Fenkl**, director of interstitial studies, New York State University at New Paltz (folktales); **Cathy Spagnoli**, a professional storyteller (storytelling); **Grace Park**, an independent artist and calligrapher (calligraphy and painting); **Shin-Hark Suk**, Korean language instructor, Queens College and The Korea Society (language and the Korean alphabet); **Kyungwon Ahn**, an independent artist (traditional handicrafts); **Inyoung Sohn**, a Seoul-based choreographer and professional dancer (celebrating holidays through dance); and chefs at The Korea Palace Restaurant (Korean cuisine). Three graduate credits were awarded to the enrollees who attended all the sessions, completed the required reading and submitted a satisfactory comprehensive final assignment.







Korea's Literary Heritage in Historical Perspective: Summer Institute for K–12 Teachers

July 26 – 30, 2004 • New York, NY

A new addition to the summer institute program, this course drew an enrollment of some 25 teachers from the greater New York City area. It met for five days from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. The lectures covered all major Korean literary genres, including *hyangga* and *sijo* poetry, the literature of the Chosŏn Kingdom (1392-1910 C.E.), works by female writers and modern literature. The course also included lectures on Korean history to provide a context for understanding these various literary genres. The lectures and instructors were: "History of the Three Kingdoms and Koryo" by **Mark Byington**, post-doctoral fellow at the Korea Institute at Harvard University; "Literary Forms of the Three Kingdoms and Koryo" by **John Goulde**, professor of religion at Sweet Briar College; "History of the Chosŏn Kingdom" and "Literary Forms of the Chosŏn Kingdom" by **Mark Peterson**, assistant professor of Korean studies at Brigham Young University; "Invention of Hangul and its Development" by **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus) at Columbia University; "Folklore and Folktales" by Heinz Insu Fenkl, author and director of ISIS, New York State University at New Paltz; "Korean Women" by Linda Lewis, director of Asian/Pacific Studies at the School for International Training; "Women's Literature" by Helen Koh, an independent writer; "Modern Literature" by **Ann Y. Choi**, assistant professor of Asian studies and cultures at Rutgers University; and "Literature of the Korean War" by **Ji-moon Suh**, professor of English literature at Korea University.

Korea for Beginners: Summer Institute for K-12 Teachers

August 4–6 & 9–10 • New York, NY

This year a second 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 met for five days from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM for a combination of lectures and guided field trips. It drew an enrollment of 20 teachers. The lectures and instructors were: "Overview of Korean History" by Gari Ledyard, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus) at Columbia University; "Traditional Korean Thought and Values" and "Religion in Contemporary Korea" by John Goulde, professor of religion, Sweet Briar College; "Korea's Globalization" by **Samuel Kim**, adjunct professor of political science at Columbia University; "Family and Society" by Linda Lewis, director of Asian/Pacific Studies at the School for International Training; "Korean Art" by **Richard A. Pegg**, an independent East Asian art historian; "Speaking Korean" by Shin-Hark Suk, Korean language instructor, Queens College and The Korea Society; "Korean Literature" by **Helen Koh**, an independent writer; "The Korean American Community in New York" by **Sung Soo Kim**, president of the Korean American Small Business Service Center of New York, Inc.; and "The Two Koreas: Past and Present" by Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman, The Korea Society. Other activities included a screening and discussion of the film *YMCA Baseball Team* and field trips to a Korean restaurant and a private Korean art gallery (Kang Collection). Three graduate credits were awarded by the New York City Department of Education to enrollees who completed all the required reading assignments and passed a comprehensive final examination.

Seminar on Korean History and Culture

July 12–15 • Los Angeles, CA

The Korea Society served as the fiscal agent and provided logistical support for a four-day seminar organized by **Mary E. Connor**, an alumna of the Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program that was held at the recently renovated Korean Cultural Center in Los Angeles, California.

School Visit Program

Storytelling as a Teaching Tool

March 11–12, 15–17 • New York, NY; Freeport, NY; Leonia & Tenafly, NJ

Professional storyteller Cathy Spagnoli visited Leonia School in Leonia, NJ, La Guardia and Hunter High Schools in New York City, Archer Street School in Freeport, NY and Tenafly High School in Tenafly, NJ to demonstrate how storytelling can be used to teach students about Korea's history and culture. Spagnoli started each session by recounting how she became a storyteller and how she developed a special interest in Korean folktales.

An Introduction to Traditional Korean Dance

March 22–26 • Queens, NY; New York, NY; Herricks, LI; Randolf, NJ

In-Young Sohn, a Seoul-based choreographer and dancer visited the Martin Van Buren H.S. in Queens; PS 72, PS 178, PS 92 elementary schools in Manhattan; Herricks Teacher Center in Herrick, LI; and Memorial Junior School in Randolf, NJ to conduct workshops on traditional Korean dance.

Korean Brush Painting and Calligraphy

November 15–17 • Queens Village, NY; New Hyde Park, NY; Leonia, NJ

An award-winning artist and calligrapher, Grace Sunsook Park, visited Martin Van Buren High School in Queens Village, Anna C. Scott School in Leonia, NJ and Herricks Middle School in New Hyde Park, NY, November 15–17, 2004 to conduct workshops on brush painting and calligraphy. Park provided the students with Korean rice paper, brushes and ink, and led them in a hands-on exploration of the Korean tradition of painting and calligraphy.

K–12 Teachers' Conferences


Marjorie Bingham

Korea and the Silk Road

May 7 • New York, NY

The topic of this one-day conference was inspired by the recent surge of interest in Korea's involvement in the Silk Road during the Silla period. The conference drew an enrollment of some 30 teachers from the greater New York area. The lectures and instructors were: "Silla, the Silk Routes and the Big, Wide World" by **Jonathan W. Best**, professor of East Asian art history, Wesleyan University; "Incorporating Korea into the World History Curriculum of New York State" by **Heidi Roupp**, president (emeritus), World History Association and founder/managing editor, *World History Connected*; "Silla, Ancient Korea and the Silk Road: Curriculum Project Preview" by **Marjorie Bingham**, independent writer and researcher; and "What a Koguryo Tomb Says about Cultural Diffusion" by **Nancy S. Steinhardt**, professor of East Asian art and curator of Chinese art, University of Pennsylvania.

Lecture/Demonstration Series for Colleges and Universities

The programs in this series, which are copresented with the presenting institutions, introduce American college and university audiences to leading Korean American artists who are involved in preserving some aspect of the traditional Korean cultural heritage or exploring its relevance to contemporary American culture. **Jin Hi Kim**, a prominent composer and *komungo* virtuoso, was the initial presenter in this series. In 2003, she was joined by the award-winning Korean American filmmaker **Yunah Hong**. A program on *p'ansori* offered by Professor **Chan Park** of The Ohio State University was added to the series in the fall of 2004.

Introduction to Korean Music: Melding Memory, Heritage & Passion

The prominent Korean American composer and *komungo* virtuoso, Jin Hi Kim, offered American audiences across the country a rare glimpse into the distinctive features of the Korean musical tradition. Her presentation contrasted 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.

The program dates and venues were as follows:

February 3 • Wagner College
February 10 • Guildford College
February 12 • University of South Carolina–Aiken
April 1 • SUNY–Potsdam
April 13 • Yale University
April 22 • Davidson College
April 23 • University of Iowa

Imagining and Documenting Asian American Women's Arts and Lives

Yunah Hong, an award-winning Korean American documentary filmmaker, explored the lives of Asian American female artists through the screening and discussion of her documentary films, which reflect the unique perspective she brings to her work as a Korean American artist. Three variants of the program based on two completed works and one work-in-progress were offered as follows:

Program A

Between the Lines: Asian American Women's Poetry

This documentary combines interviews with readings by 16 Asian American women poets to examine the complex convergence of experience, memory and language behind the impulse to write. Encompassing a breathtaking diversity of histories, both public and personal, the 16 poets include first, second and third generation immigrants and racially mixed Americans of Asian descent from China, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Hawaii and Jamaica.

Program B

Becoming an Actress in New York

This documentary follows the lives of three young Korean American actresses as they pursue their dreams in the city that never sleeps. By showing these women's daily rituals and experiencing their many candid and revealing moments, the film displays the drive and determination of these three actresses.

A Historical Perspective on Current U.S.–Korea Relations

November 5 • New York, NY

This one-day conference explored current issues in the relationship between Korea and the United States. Thirty teachers from the greater New York area registered for the conference along with several advanced students studying international relations at a local high school. The lectures and instructors were: "The Changing Nature of U.S.-R.O.K. Relations" by Charles Armstrong, associate professor of history, Columbia University; "U.S.–DPRK Relations" by Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society; and "The Political History of Korea's Division" by **Dae-Sook Suh**, a visiting scholar at The Keck Center for International and Strategic Studies at Claremont McKenna College. **Karl R. Newmann**, a teacher from Westlake High School in Waldorf, Maryland, conducted a hands-on workshop entitled "Primary Sources Related to Early Contact Between Korea and the United States."


Charles Armstrong

Program C

Dangerous to Know: Anna May Wong

This presentation featured a screening of the work-in-progress documentary of this title, along with a talk on the life and career of Anna May Wong (1905–1961), a premier Chinese American film star and stage actress who achieved worldwide fame in the 1920s and 1930s. As an Asian American actress, Wong's career and complex personal life were greatly affected by the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882–1943), yellow-faced makeup, typecasting, and a ban of on-screen interracial relationships and displays of affection. The documentary reveals how an all-American daughter of a Chinese laundryman struggled to eventually become an international star, a member of high society and an activist because, and in spite of, racism and sexism. The film also explores how Wong's cinematic images have shaped Americans' perceptions of Asian women over the 80 years since Wong first appeared in film.

The program dates and venues were as follows:

February 27 • Queens College, CUNY, New York, NY, **Program C**
March 31 • SUNY Oswego, Oswego, NY, **Program C**
April 5 • Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, IL, **Program A**
April 8 • University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, **Program A**
September 28 • University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Amherst, MA, **Program A**
October 21 • University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI, **Program B**
November 8 • Duke University, Durham, NC, **Program C**
November 16 • University of Houston, Houston TX, **Program A**

Korean Traditional Music Today: *P'ansori* Demonstration/Workshop

Chan E. Park, an artist and professor of Korean language, literature and performance studies at Ohio State University, introduced American audiences to the unique Korean art form known as *p'ansori*. A form of musical epic storytelling traditionally performed by a single male or female singer, *p'ansori* involves an astounding range of vocal techniques that mimic the complex sounds or qualities of nature. The program included a lecture of about 50 minutes, a *p'ansori* demonstration of 5–10 minutes and a mini-workshop of about 30 minutes. Park also discussed the Korean musical heritage as a part of Northeast Asian traditions, underscoring Korea's distinct areas of cultural convergence and divergence.

The program dates and venues were as follows:

November 2 • State University of New York at Geneseo, Geneseo, NY
November 3 • Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
November 4 • MacMurray College, Jacksonville, IL
November 5 • Bradley University, Peoria, IL

Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Korea

Spring Fellowship in Korean Studies

April 2–12 • Korea

A group of ten American educators were selected for the first annual Spring Fellowship in Korean Studies program. Eight were alumnus of the Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program and two had participated in courses provided by The Korea Society for educators in the greater New York area. This program was held in Korea with financial support from the Freeman Foundation and the Academy of Korean Studies in Korea.

2004 Spring Fellows

Angela Becker
Memorial Junior School
Whippany, NJ

Mary E. Connor
Westridge School
Pasadena, CA

Paul Dennis Dickler
Neshaminy High School
Langhorne, PA

William Fitzhugh
Reisterstown Elementary School
Resitertown, MD

Delmas E. Hare
Haywood Community College
Clyde, NC

Alyce Hunter
West Morris Regional HS District
Chester, NJ

Linda Karen Miller
Community College of So. Nevada
North Las Vegas, NV

Roberta Yvonne Morris
Mehlville School District
St. Louis, MO

Lauren Vasiu-Bartoldus
Progress High School
Brooklyn, NY

Geraldine Waller
Driscoll Middle School
North East ISD
San Antonio, TX

EXCERPT FROM A TRIP REPORT
by Delmas E. Hare

The fellows were a diverse group. The youngest was only 28 and the oldest was 70. All were holders of post-secondary degrees–bachelors' to doctorates'–representing well over a dozen areas of concentration. One fellow had been among the very first summer fellows, having been in Korea over a decade ago as a participant in the 1990 summer fellowship program. There were classroom teachers, counselors, local school administrators and central office personnel in the group. Three were adjunct college faculty members. Teaching experience ranged from a few years to pushing forty. The group's interests were equally wide-ranging, from *sijo* (a form of traditional Korean poetry) and other Korean literature, to religion, philosophy, geography, politics and U.S.-Korea relations.

The program got underway at the conference facility of the hosting organization in Korea, the Academy of Korean Studies, with a lecture entitled "A Perspective on Current Trends in U.S.-Korea Relations" by Mark Peterson, professor of Asian and Near East studies at Brigham Young University. In the next few days, there were additional lectures on topics ranging from "Korean Art and the Silk Road" by **Cheeyun Kwon**, a lecturer from the Institute of International Studies of Korea University, to the "Korean Economy" by **Choong Yong Ahn**, president of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy. Several field trips in the Seoul area were arranged for the group as well.

The next phase of the program consisted of a docent tour led by Professor Peterson that took the group on a long trek to Suwon, Chongju, Haein Temple and Kyongju. Travel time proved to be invaluable as Professor Peterson stood up in the bus and asked, "What do you want to talk about?" Those times of questions and answers provided background, clarified points, corrected misconceptions and anticipated questions about the sites to be visited.

The visit to Chongju included home stays during which discussions of the political situation in the U.S. seemed to dominate. Some participants were a bit taken aback by both the knowledge of the U.S. political environment and the intensity of emotion surrounding the current U.S. administration, the American presidential campaign and concerns about U.S.-South Korea and U.S.-North Korea relations. Home stay hosts knew as much, and perhaps more, than the average American about the political situation in the U.S. A comparison of the average American's knowledge of Korean politics clearly indicates the need for the Fellowships in Korean Studies program and the challenges confronting the efforts to improve Americans' knowledge of Korea.

In Kyongju, the fellows spent the day with **Jong Wook Lee**, a professor of history at Sogang University, who introduced them to the major historical sites and excavations in the Kyongju area and helped them to get a better understanding of the cultural ties between Korea and Japan in ancient times.

Informal conversations among the fellows during the program initially revolved around comparing experiences during their respective summer fellowships. These conversations gradually made it apparent that visits to the same places often resulted in quite different experiences. To a remarkable extent, the earlier visits created a new experience when places were revisited. For those who had not visited a site, the conversations provided excellent background for a first visit.

Yet another aspect of early conversations involved how information garnered from participation in the summer fellowships–and the in-service courses offered by The Korea Society–had been used. These, again, ranged from very direct uses of the information, such as adopting one of the lesson plans developed by summer fellows, to less direct uses such as inserting Korean materials into the standard curriculum. Perhaps the most important use was in urging teachers to look at how they presented curriculum materials on Korea.

A group of the spring fellows began conversations that they hope will help improve the summer fellowship program and, of course, help shape the future of the new spring fellowship program as well. "After all The Korea Society has done for us," one of the participants said, "we feel we owe the Society a debt of gratitude and we hope our efforts on behalf of the fellowship programs will at least be an expression of that gratitude."

Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies

June 21–July 9 • Korea

This program was implemented in Korea for a group of 21 participants who were accompanied by the program coordinator, Mrs. Yong Jin Choi. It was the 16th annual program in an ongoing series. The program began with the usual half-day orientation session, but the session included a new twist; a visit by subway to the Amsa-dong Prehistoric Settlement Site on the south bank of the Han River in Seoul. The Amsa-dong site has the largest number of Neolithic dwelling sites on the Peninsula. The following day, the fellows met with **Yeon Sook Lee**, a former member of the R.O.K. National Assembly, for a discussion on the status of women in Korea. From June 23 to June 30, the fellows participated in a series of workshops at Korea University. The workshops consisted of a mix of lectures and field trips to places of educational interest. Specifically, the lecture topics covered history, culture, language, literature, geography, religion, economics, society, politics, art, women, the educational system, the family system and inter-Korean relations. Field trips in the general vicinity of Seoul included visits to the National Museum, the Korean Traditional Performance Theater, Shinil Senior High School, the Insa-dong District, the Changdok Palace, the Korean Family Culture Institute and the Folk Village. There was also a home visit, and a movie screening and discussion with the director of *Joint Security Area*, a Korean film about the division of the country that became an instant box office hit when it was released in the fall of 2000. From July 1 to July 5, the program went on the road for the usual tour to points of special interest in the southern half of the Korean peninsula, including visits to the Haein Temple, Kyongju and Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan. The Namsan trail walk was offered as an optional activity in Kyongju and ten fellows took this opportunity to enjoy the scenery and experience a mountain hike in Korea. On July 6, the participants met again at Korea University to evaluate the program and participate in the closing ceremony and farewell dinner. On Wednesday, July 7, the fellows had a discussion with six Korean social studies educators and heard a research report on North and South Korean textbooks' treatment of the U.S. in world history, cultural geography and social studies. After spending a day on independent study and research, the fellows departed for the U.S. on July 9. As usual, the bulk of the in-country costs of the program were covered by Korea University with financial support from the Korea Foundation. The Korea Society covered all the administrative costs of the program in the U.S., the international travel costs of the fellows, and the in-country orientation and enrichments activities with the funding provided by a grant from The Freeman Foundation.



Korean Studies Workshop 2004

June 27 - July 7





2004 Summer Fellows

Kim Campbell
Hopkins West Junior HS
Minnetonka, MN

Rosemary Conroy
St. Luke's School
Shoreline, WA

Donald F. Dickerson
Marjory Stoneman Douglas HS
Parkland, FL

Marlies Drahouzal
Tenafly HS
Tenafly, NJ

Jeremy Jimenez
South Brunswick HS
Monmouth Junction, NJ

Donna Kasprowicz
Corte Madera School
Portola Valley, CA

Jeannine Kuropatkin
Rhodes Junior HS
Mesa, AZ

Laura Delmore Lay
James River HS
Midlothian, VA

Kenneth David Mareski
St. Clair HS
St. Clair, MI

John F. Marks
Hellgate HS
Missoula, MT

LaVerne J. McDonald
Banks MS
Birmingham, AL

Leticia Miller
Dunbar Magnet MS
Little Rock, AR

Roberta Mucha
Westerville South HS
Westerville, OH

Karl Richard Neumann
Westlake HS
Waldorf, MD

Theresa Noonan
Nazareth College
Rochester, NY

Kimberly Ann Roberts
Sturgis Brown HS
Sturgis, SD

Joan E. Rueckert
Warwick Valley Central Schools
Warwick, NY

Lisa Siegmann
Hunter Campus HS
New York, NY

Donna M. Van Slyke
Brandon HS
Brandon, MS

Linda K. White
Haycock ES
Falls Church, VA

Linda P. Williams
Camden County HS
Kingsland, GA



Fall Fellowship in Korean Studies

October 3 – October 14 • Korea

This program was implemented in Korea for a group of 11 participants who were accompanied by Yong Jin Choi, the senior director of Korean studies at The Korea Society. Also accompanying the group was Mark Peterson, professor of Asian and Near East studies at Brigham Young University, who served as a docent. It was the ninth annual program in an ongoing series. The program began in Seoul with lectures on Korean politics, art, Buddhist temple architecture and art, and issues in ancient Korean history (Koguryo) and geography (the East Sea vs. the Sea of Japan). Interspersed with the lectures were guided tours of a museum, Sungkyunkwan (the national Confucian academy) and several royal palaces. Following the lectures in Seoul, the fellows traveled south. On the first day, they visited the Samsung Electronics History Hall in Suwon, and the Hoam Museum and Heewon, a Korean garden, in Yongin. The tour continued with a visit to the Early Printing Museum in Ch'ongju and then moved on to Puyo, once the capital city of Paekche. There, **Sun Bal Park**, professor of archeology at Chungnam National University, gave a slide presentation entitled "Paekche: History and Culture" before the fellows were given a guided tour of the National Museum of Puyo. The group traveled on to Haein temple, where they joined Korean worshippers in a Buddhist ritual, visited the repository of the *Tripikata Koreana* and had a talk with a Buddhist monk. The group stayed overnight at a hermitage. The next day, they went to Kyongju, the old capital of the Silla kingdom. Jong Wook Lee, a professor of history at Sogang University, gave several lectures on the history and development of Silla as a state, as well as various aspects of Silla society. The next stops were the Yangdong traditional village and Oksan Confucian Academy. Before returning to Seoul, the fellows made two stops in Ulsan, one at Hyundai Heavy Industries and another at an archeological site with examples of Neolithic rock paintings. The program ended with a performance of Korean traditional music and dance at the Chongdong Theatre in Seoul. As usual, the in-country costs of the program were covered by the Korea Overseas Information Service. The Korea Society covered all the administrative costs of the program in the U.S. as well as the international travel costs of the fellows, the program coordinator and the docent with the funding provided by the grant from The Freeman Foundation.

2004 Fall Fellows

Kristin Bengtson
Museum Educator for Asian Art
Smith College Museum of Art
Northampton, MA

Brian R. Dott
Assistant Professor
Department of History/ Asian Studies
Whitman College
Walla Walla, WA

Rowan K. Flad
Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA

Judith A. Fosdick
Editorial Project Manager
Houghton Mifflin Company
School Division
Boston, MA

Kristine M. Harris
Associate Professor &
Director, Asian Studies
Dept. of History and Asian Studies
SUNY-New Paltz
New Paltz, NY

Nancee Hunter
Director, Education Outreach
National Geographic Society
Washington, DC

William Lindsey
Assistant Professor
Department of Religious Studies
University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS

Kathleen Woods Masalski
Director, Five College Center for
East Asian Studies
Smith College
Northampton, MA

Virginia Q. McCarthy
Editor-In-Chief
Scholastic Library Publishing
Danbury, CT

Anne Pollard
Project Editor
National Geographic Society
School Publishing Division
Washington, DC

J. Larry Stockton
Chairman, Music Department.
Coordinator of East Asian Studies
Lafayette College
Easton, PA

Korean Language Study
Professional Development for K-12 Educators

Korean Language Program

Courses met for 12-week terms in the spring and fall and two intensive six-week sessions in the summer. Five different levels were offered during the year. Students in the lower levels studied basic grammatical structures and practiced common expressions while expanding their vocabulary. In the more advanced levels, students studied more complex language structures and improved their fluency. All classes emphasized conversational skills while also paying attention to reading and writing. The lower level classes were taught by Shin-hark Suk, who is an instructor at Queens College. Eun Sung Park, an instructor at Columbia University, taught the advanced level classes. In the first half of 2004, the program had an enrollment of 77 students. During the summer sessions, 62 students were enrolled. The fall semester drew an enrollment of 57 students.

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

Paul E. Smart attended The Korean Language Institute at Yonsei University. His educational background includes a B.S. in marketing from Drake University as well as a B.A. in psychology from the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. Currently he is a M.A. candidate in international public affairs at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Academic Year Scholarship Recipient

Grace Kim attended the Korean Language Institute at Yonsei University while also conducting documentary research for her dissertation on the lives of Korean immigrant nurses. She holds a B.A. in history from the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, a M.A. in East Asian studies from the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana and a M.A. in ethnic studies from the University of California in San Diego. She currently is pursuing a Ph.D. in ethnic studies at the University of California in San Diego.

Professional Development for K-12 Educators

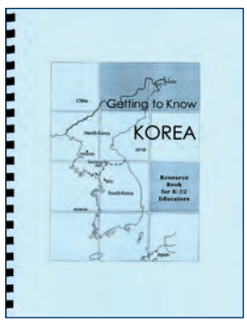
Donna Kasprowicz *(Summer '04)*, from the Corte Madera School, Portola Valley, CA, presented her curriculum on Korea at a Teaching Asia Reunion Workshop sponsored by the National Consortium for Teaching About Asia, at the World Affairs Council in San Francisco on November 2. She also shared resources, teaching ideas and experiences acquired during the summer fellowship program. **John Marks** *(Summer '04)*, from Hellgate High School, Missoula, MT, gave a presentation entitled "Korean Picture Journey" at the MEA/MFT State Council for Social Studies conference held in Helena, MT on October 20. He distributed CDs containing images from his study tour of Korea. Several events were held on November 18 and 19 in conjunction with the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) annual meeting in Baltimore. A session entitled "Teaching About Korea" was presented as a part of the National Social Studies Supervisors Association (NSSSA) annual meeting on November 18. The presenters were **Marjorie Bingham** *(Summer '92)*, an independent curriculum specialist, and **Mary E. Connor** *(Summer '00 & Spring '04)*, from Westridge School, Pasadena, CA. On November 19, as a part of the formal NCSS conference, four 2003 summer fellows–**Brian Cushing** (Lake Region High School, Naples, ME), **Jessica Sandle** (Model Secondary School for the Deaf, Washington, DC), **Donna Treece** (Springfield High School, Springfield, IL) and Carolyn McCrea (Sunrise High School, Clackamas, OR)–conducted another panel, "Korea in the 21st Century," that drew about 80 educators. Mary E. Connor *(Summer '00 & Spring '04)*, of Westridge School, Pasadena, CA, conducted a four-day Korean studies conference for 24 teachers in the Greater LA School District, from July 12 to July 15, and a one-day conference for 47 teachers on November 6. In October, **William Fitzhugh** *(Spring '04)*, of Reisterstown Elementary School, Resitertown, MD and an adjunct professor of social studies methods at the University of Maryland, held two workshops on elementary and secondary social studies methods for new teachers at the University of Maryland. On June 18, **Linda Karen Miller** *(Spring '04)*, from the Community College of Southern Nevada in North Las Vegas, NV, offered a day-long workshop on Korea for 22 teachers in southern Nevada with the Nevada State Council for Social Studies. **Lauren Vasiu-Bartoldus** *(Spring '04)* of Progress High School, New York, NY, created a package of lesson plans during the 2004 school year on Korea's literary heritage, culture and religious pluralism. On August 12, **Geraldine Waller** *(Spring '04)*, from Driscoll Middle School, San Antonio, TX, held a workshop introducing Korea to educators at the Texas Council for Social Studies in Dallas, TX,. On October 16, she offered a workshop entitled "A Trip Around the World: Strategies for Introducing a Country—Korea" at the Super Saturday meeting of the Driscoll School District. During the workshop she introduced Korean folktales for language arts education and a web site of Korean world heritage sites. She also held a workshop on Korea at the Alamo Regional Council for Social Studies on November 1.

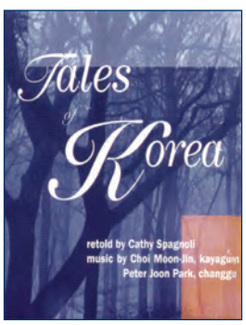
Publications and Other Media

K-12 Curricular Materials

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





Tales of Korea I & II

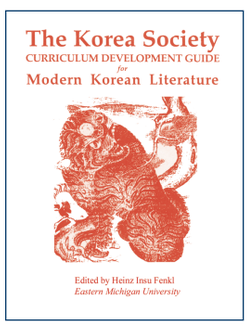
by Cathy Spagnoli

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

The Korea Society Curriculum Development Guide for Modern Korean Literature

by Heinz Fenkl and Bruce Fulton

This guide gives concise summaries of 11 stories spanning half a century of Korean literature. Each summary is followed by a set of questions and answers. Classes that use it 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 written 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.

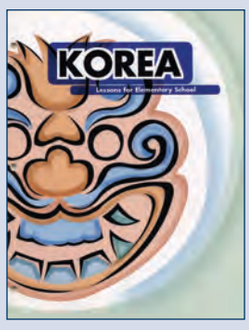
Teaching More About Korea

Each year, a collection of lesson plans for grades K–12 are prepared by participants in The Korea Society's Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program. 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. Through the publication of the lesson plans they have prepared, the benefits of their time in Korea can now be shared with other teachers who want to develop their students' understanding of Korea's culture and history. 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, historical symbols, trade, the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, visual arts and storytelling. Hands-on activities will be especially appealing for early elementary students. Available for download from The Korea Society web site.



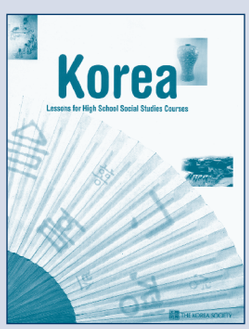
Korean Voices: Growing Up During a Time of Crisis

This is a literature-based teaching unit for students in junior high school. 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 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 19 lessons of the unit, students will gain thorough knowledge of and appreciation for Korean culture and history. Available for download from The Korea Society web site.



Korea: Lessons for High School Social Studies Courses

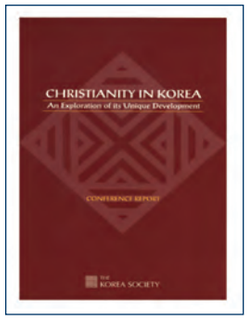
This collection of lesson plans serves as an introduction to Korea's distinctive historical and cultural legacy for English speaking students. It is organized thematically for the convenience of teachers who are interested in incorporating lessons on Korea into their social studies classes. Each of the 12 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.



Other Publications and Media

Christianity in Korea: A Conference Report

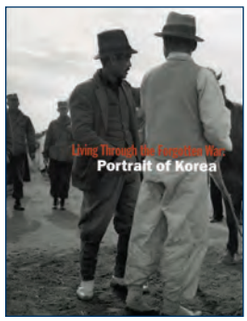
by Edward W. Poitras



This is a summary of the discussion during a two-day conference organized by The Korea Society. The confrence was held in New York City in September 1997 in cooperation with Union Theological Seminary and with financial support from the Henry Luce Foundation. Presenters gave the following lectures: "Re-examining the history of Korean Christianity"; "Korean Christian Growth"; "The Impact of Christianity in Korea"; "The 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

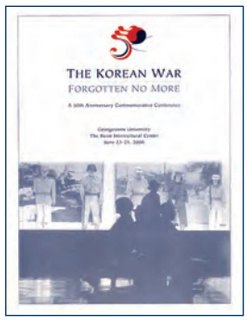
edited by Patrick Dowdey, with contributions by Bruce Cumings, John Kie-chiang Oh andWei Hsin Gui



Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea, the exhibition from which this catalog takes its name, is a selection of photographs about everyday 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 was originally developed and shown, collaborated with The Korea Society on the exhibition tour and catalog.

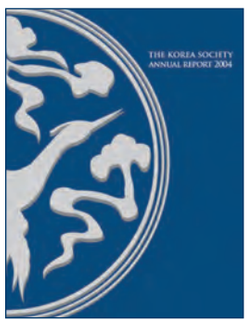
The Korean War Forgotten No More: A Conference Report

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 30 leading scholars, journalists, officials, and other experts on Korean affairs made the following presentations: "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.-R.O.K. 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 Annual Report



This annual publication provides detailed summaries of the programs and activities of The Korea Society. It also includes financial statements as well as lists of supporters, board members and staff.

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.



The United States and the Two Koreas: Growing Tensions on the Peninsula

With coproduction support and assistance from The Korea Society, America Abroad Media has developed a one-hour program for public radio that explores security issues on the Korean Peninsula. The program has been broadcast in major markets across the U.S., including KQED in San Francisco, CA and WAMU in Washington, DC. It is divided into four segments:

Segment #1: "History" Narrated by Garrick Utley

An archival audio tour of the history of Korean security and America's relationship with a unified, as well as a divided, Korean peninsula provides listeners with historical perspective on the 100-year relationship between the United States and South Korea and context for the current standoff with North Korea.

Segment #2: "Dialogue" Hosted by Steve Roberts

Undergraduate students at Korea University share their perceptions of the United States and Americans, the U.S. role on the Korean peninsula, anti-Americanism in Korea and the future of U.S.-Korea relations.

Segment #3: "Eyewitness: The Nuclear Crisis of 1993-94" Narrated by Marvin Kalb

Robert Gallucci, Joel Wit, and Donald P. Gregg reflect on the decision-making in the period leading up to the signing of the 1994 Agreed Framework.

Segment #4: "2003 and Beyond: U.S.-Korea Relations and the Nuclear Question" Hosted by Margaret Warner

Former government officials with experience on the Korea Peninsula examine Korean security in the aftermath of the Framework agreement through to the present standoff with North Korea.

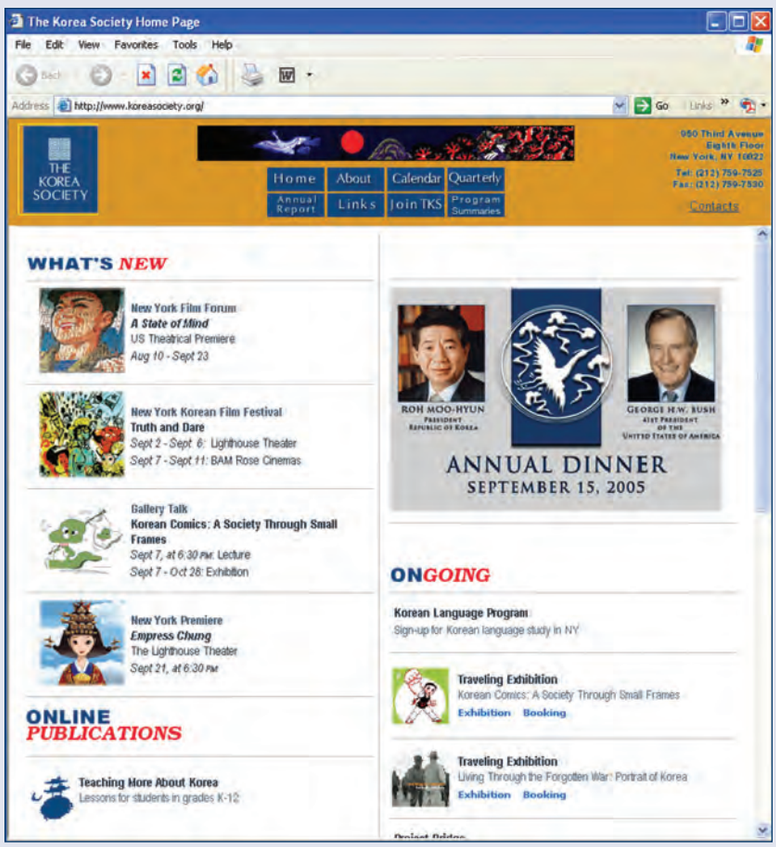
Web Sites

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-k12.org, www.korea-for-k12.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.



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 2004-2005

Eight high school juniors and seniors as well as one group leader from New York City, along with eight high school juniors and two group leaders from the greater Los Angeles area, were selected to participate in the Project Bridge program for the 2004–2005 school year.

Participant List

New York City Students

Cristian F. Gonzalez
Bronx High School of Science

Rachel G. Kagan
Hunter College High School

Christal M. Louison
Performing Arts High School

Joshua M. Salim
New York City Museum School

Alexandra Spencer
Hunter College High School

Cyrus G. Washington
Curtis High School

Taiyyab Zaman
Curtis High School

Ying Ying Zhang
Baruch College Campus High School

New York Group Leader

Francisco Uceda
Bronx High School of Science

Los Angeles Students

Kevin Cheng
Temple City High School

Joe Fernicola III
Torrance High School

Richard Fischel Jr.
Lutheran High School

Tessa Mooney
Lutheran High School

Jennifer Robles
Bravo Medical High School

Mindy Tadai
West High School

Joanne Tran
Gabrielino High School

Mike Wehbe
Marshall Fundamental High School

Los Angeles Group Leaders

Fernando Cardenas
Drew University

Lisa Sueki
Professional Development Group

Program Coordinators

Rebecca Brabant
Program Associate – Korean Studies & ICOP

Jungho Kwak
Consultant – The Korea Society



2004 ACTIVITIES

The Korea Society arranged the following activities in New York. Similar activities were held in Los Angeles by The Pacific Century Institute.

December 2 • Orientation

Project Bridge's first meeting of the year included student introductions, icebreaker exercises, role-playing activities and information regarding the program's activities and requirements. The students shared Korean snacks while they were getting to know each other. Although initially shy, the students began to share their thoughts about the program as they became better acquainted. The meeting also included an introduction to basic Korean phrases and a discussion about how to behave as an American abroad. It was also the first time the students met Francisco Uceda, a foreign language teacher at Bronx High School of Science and the 2004-2005 New York group leader.

December 16 • Workshop 1

The Korea Society's chairman and president, Ambassador Donald Gregg, who started Project Bridge, began the workshop with a brief account of Project Bridge's 12-year history. He then asked the students to introduce themselves, describe their interests and state their reasons for taking part in Project Bridge. Gregg then talked about his hopes for the program and shared many stories about his experiences as an American living abroad. He also shared his insights on the future role the United States in Korea.

The session with Gregg was followed by a discussion between the students about their reactions to his talk and their impressions of the Project Bridge program, facilitated by group leader Francisco Uceda. The participants commented on how inspired they were by Gregg's experiences. His understanding of the U.S. role in the Korean Peninsula's future impressed everyone as well. The workshop closed with another brief Korean language lesson.

2005 ACTIVITIES

January 6 • Workshop 2
This workshop introduced the participants to the 1992 Los Angeles riots, a racially-fueled episode that became central to the identity of many Korean Americans. Participants were assigned several articles to read for this session, including actual news coverage from 1992 and a retrospective article from 2002. *Sa-I-Gu* (4.29, a reference to the date the riots began), a documentary by Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, was shown during the meeting. *Sa-I-Gu* covers the immediate repercussions of the L.A. riots on Korean American women in the Los Angeles area. Participants discussed how the Los Angeles incident affected Korean Americans and then considered the effects the incident may have had on individuals immigrating to the United States. The participants also shared their previous assignments: interviews with people who had immigrated to the United States, whose experiences were similar to those of the Korean Americans in the documentary. The students compared their interviews to an article they had read about a Korean American's journey from Korea to the United States. The workshop activities gave the participants a chance to explore concepts of conflict and identity.

January 28-30 • Workshop 3: Retreat
This year's retreat was held at YMCA Camp Bernie in northeastern New Jersey. On Saturday, Fred Carriere, Homer Williams and Shin Hark Suk arrived to deliver guest lectures. Suk began the session with a Korean language lesson. Participants learned the Korean alphabet and how to read and write basic words. They then learned a Korean song, "Springtime in My Hometown," which they practiced so they would have a song to sing during the study tour. During the next session, Carriere outlined the evolution and current status of relations between the U.S., North Korea and South Korea. Participants also learned about the goals of the six countries in the Six-Party Talks and areas of current media interest in North Korea. Williams gave the participants an overview of Korean history. As they grappled with the unfamiliar subject matter, the students latched on to Korea's role in the invention of the printing press with special interest. The study sessions ended with a lunch in the company of the three guest lecturers. During the afternoon, participants discussed what they had learned about Korea and gave presentations on research topics they had chosen. Each participant made a presentation on a topic to be covered during the study tour. Topics included comfort women, the Changdok and Kyongbok Palaces, traditional Korean music and dance, religion, Namsan, education, folktales and cuisine. The retreat also included a number of social and recreational activities to help the participants bond as a group.

February 17 • Workshop 4
This workshop covered examples of traditional Korean architecture drawn from sites the participants would be visiting. The group watched a slide show on the architecture of Kyongbok palace, Changdok palace, Haein temple, Sokkuram grotto and Pulguk Temple. There was also a focus on traditional features of Korean architecture, such as the *ondol* heating system, geomancy, Buddhist symbolism and the influence of modernization. Participants were asked to reflect on the differences and similarities between examples of traditional Korean architecture and buildings they were familiar with in New York. They were also asked to guess what the buildings in the slides were used for and to identify them based on their designs. The goal of the workshop was to provide participants with the background necessary to help them understand the sites they would visit in Korea.

March 3 • Workshop 5
This workshop was a follow up to the Sa-I-Gu workshop in January. Charles Kim, from the Korean American Center in Los Angeles, visited The Korea Society to speak to the group. Mr. Kim began with an outline of the Korean American community before the 1992 riots, describing the social and economic characteristics of the recent immigrants who made up most of the community. He also noted the strained and uncommunicative relationship between Korean American and African American communities, which he identified as one of the significant causes for the disturbance.

Kim noted two major cases that helped trigger the attacks on the Korean American community following the announcement of the Rodney King verdict. The first incident was that of a Korean shop owner shooting an African American pretending to have a gun. Although the shop owner was convicted, he received probation even though the robber was unarmed. The second incident was a Kore-





an American man found guilty of kicking a dog. He was also convicted but went to jail for 30 days. The message understood by many in the African American community and implied in the media was that a Korean American can get away with killing an African American, but not kicking a dog.

Kim then gave students a specific outline of the L.A. riots, noting the time of the announcement of the verdict and how the riot progressed from South Central Los Angeles north to Koreatown.

Kim explained the loss and devastation suffered by the Korean American community, many of whom had relied heavily on the day-to-day income from their businesses. Often these store owners had no insurance and paid no taxes; thus they lost their life savings when the stores were looted. He called the huge losses sustained in the riots a wake up call for Korean Americans. The events forced many to realize that they could not return to Korea, as they were now Americans. Kim added that the riots instilled fear in non-African Americans living in Los Angeles. This made it easier for politicians to introduce heavy restrictions on liquor store licenses, which made it impossible for many Korean American business owners to re-open their stores.

Kim regretted to report that Korean American perceptions of the African American community had changed very little since 1992 and many Korean Americans still blame other communities for the losses they incurred during the disturbance. However, he did report that since the riots groups from the Korean American and African American communities have formed a coalition to try to overcome the misunderstandings between their communities.

After the presentation the participants were eager to learn about other controversies and incidents that had occurred in the U.S., as well as how similar occurrences had been prevented. Many expressed shock about their lack of knowledge of events that had happened during their lifetimes.

March 17 • Workshop 6

Storyteller Cathy Spagnioli presented her experiences as a storyteller and spoke about her participation in The Korea Society's fellowship program. After sharing international folktales from Korea, India and Japan, she explained how she came to learn Korean folktales and showed a variety of props acquired during her travels to different countries. She also encouraged students to keep an open mind while in Korea by explaining how her relationship with Korea had evolved. After Spagnioli's presentation, the participants told the stories they had prepared for the meeting. The stories they shared gave them a chance to learn more about each other.

March 31 • Workshop 7

The goal of this workshop was to prepare participants for the logistical aspects of the study tour to Korea. Group members discussed what to expect during their home stay with a Korean family. The group also was told about the differences with regard to exams and expectations between the United States' and Korean education systems. They learned about the impressions that Koreans sometimes have of Americans and what degree of influence they could reasonably expect to have on the Koreans they would meet. Finally the group discussed what they hoped to learn from the study tour.

April 14 • Workshop 8

This was the first opportunity for the entire staff of The Korea Society to meet the Project Bridge participants. The meeting started with a brief introduction from Ambassador Gregg, followed by introductions from The Korea Society staff and Project Bridge participants. The workshop gave the staff a chance to get to know the participants. Following the introductions, everyone had a Korean meal, giving the participants more time to socialize in a business-like setting. The participants also learned more about The Korea Society's work.

Following the dinner the Project Bridge group had a meeting to talk about their experiences with the staff. Many commented on their desire to learn more about Korea. The participants also expressed their desire to attend further such meetings.

April 16 • Parent Information Session

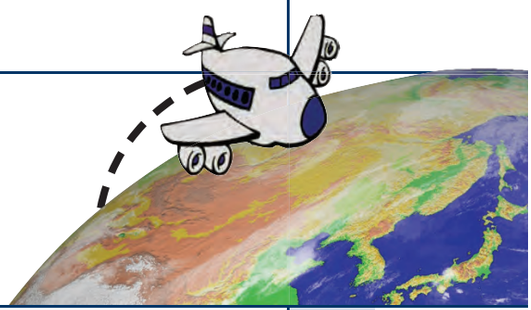
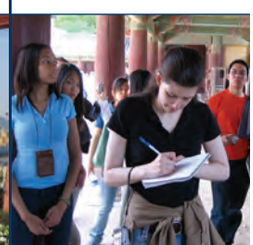
Project Bridge participants and their parents came to The Korea Society to learn more about the study tour. The Korea Society's vice president and executive director, Fred Carriere, spoke about the Project Bridge program and The Korea Society's goals for it. Following Carriere's presentation there was a review of the itinerary of the study tour, including a question and answer session with parents where they aired their concerns about the trip.



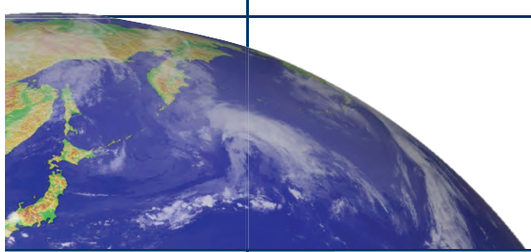


STUDY TOUR

Highlights of the 2004-2005 Project Bridge Study Tour

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNES
17	18	19	20
			
24 Visit to the Korean Folk Village Travel to Pusan	25 Tour Tongdo temple Learn Korean Traditional Masked Dance Visit Pusan Sites, including Haeundae Beach, Taejongdae Park and Jagalchi Fish Market	26 Depart for Ulsan Tour of Hyundai Motor Company Tour of Hyundai Heavy Industry facilities	27 Tour of histo Kyongju inclu Sokkuram, Pull Park/Chonmac Lunch with th buk-do Provinc
			
1 Debriefing Departure for the United States.	2	3	4
			

April 19, 2005–May 1, 2005

NESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	21 Arrival in Korea Orientation with Fulbright Commission Home stay with Banpo High School Students	22 Tour of Seoul with Metropolitan Government Briefing by American Chamber of Commerce in Korea	23 Visit to the Haja Center Tour of DMZ Dinner with Poongsan
			
of historical sites in gju including uram, Pulkuksa, Tumuli /Chonmachong h with the Kyongsang-lo Provincial Government	28 Travel to Pohang Tour POSCO Steel Travel back to Seoul Informational meeting with Korean Stock Dealers Association Representatives	29 Tour National Assembly Visit Korea International Trade Association & COEX Meeting with Kim & Chang representatives	30 Cooking demonstration at the Institute for Research on Royal Cuisine Tour of Changdok Palace. Dinner and performance with Korea Foundation representatives
			
	5	6	7
			

May 16 • Workshop 9
This was the first post-study tour meeting for the group. Participants had been back in New York for more than two weeks. During the meeting, they discussed their thoughts and experiences since their return. Discussion began with the reactions of their families and schools. Many participants had given class presentations and had spoken at school assemblies to share their experiences with their classmates. Many had also shared their photos and memorabilia from Korea with their families. The students also commented on their new perspectives of people, the world and New York. Many wished they could return to Korea, as they missed the country, people and unique experiences they had encountered on a regular basis during their stay. The meeting concluded with a discussion of the students' goals for the future and how they had changed because of their experiences in Korea.



May 26 • Workshop 10
This workshop was spent preparing for the group's final presentation. Participants decided who would present on each specific topic; many had difficulty limiting the breadth of their subject. The coordinators and group leader prepared a slide show of the participants' photographs.

June 2 • Final Presentation
Participants gave their final presentation on their experiences in Korea. The presentation started with a pop quiz and was followed by individual presentations. Topics included Korea's technology and accommodations, Banpo High School and the home stay, Seoul city tour, the Haja center, the Demilitarized Zone, the Korean Folk Village, Tongdo temple, Jagalchi fish market, Hyundai Heavy Industries and Hyundai Motor Company, Kyongju (including Pulguk temple and Sokkuram), Pohang Iron and Steel Company, the National Assembly, Korea International Trade Association, the Institute for Research of Royal Cuisine, Changdok palace and the Museum of Modern Art. Guests included participants' families, classmates, teachers, mentors and Project Bridge alumni/ae. The presentation concluded with a slide show and a question and answer session.





PROJECT BRIDGE 프로젝트 브리지

THE ARTS

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

THE ARTS


Max Desfor

Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea

February 3–March 12 • New York, NY

The Korea Society presented Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea, an exhibition of photographs depicting the people who lived through the Korean War, known as America's "forgotten war." These moving portraits are an indelible witness to the upheaval that caught all—Korean, GI, POW—in an irresistible tide of change. During the exhibition the curator **Patrick Dowdey** of Wesleyan University led a public discussion with **Peggy Chong** and **Clifton Meador**, who collaborated with Dowdey on developing the exhibition. This show was first mounted by the Mansfield Freedman Center for East Asian Studies at Wesleyan University in Spring 2001. **Max Desfor**, a former Associated Press photographer and 1951 Pulitzer Prize winner, presented a slide lecture on his experiences as a photojournalist covering the Korean War. Desfor's slide show included the shot for which he won the Pulitzer, "Flight of Refugees Across Wrecked Bridge in Korea." The exhibition traveled to the University of Connecticut and the University of Missouri, Columbia in fall 2004. The Korea Society is collaborating with other educational institutions to display the exhibition during 2005 and beyond.



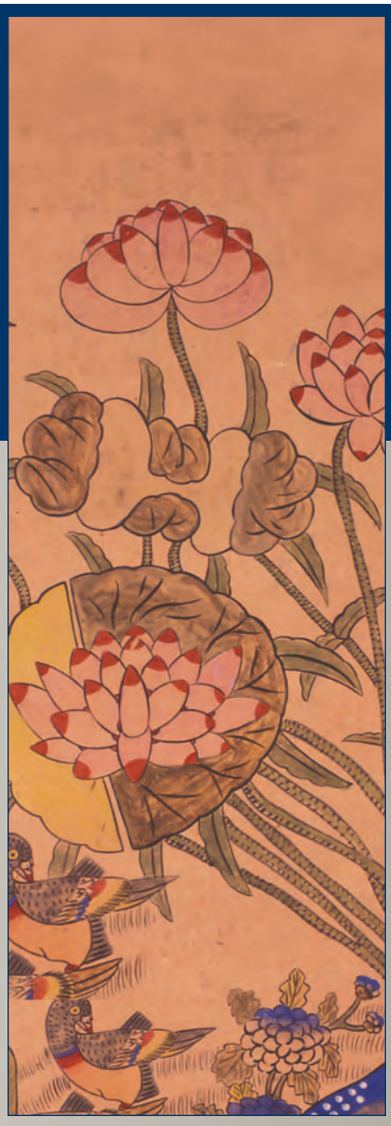


Paul H. Juhn

Infinitude–Play Reading by Sung Rno

February 5 • New York, NY

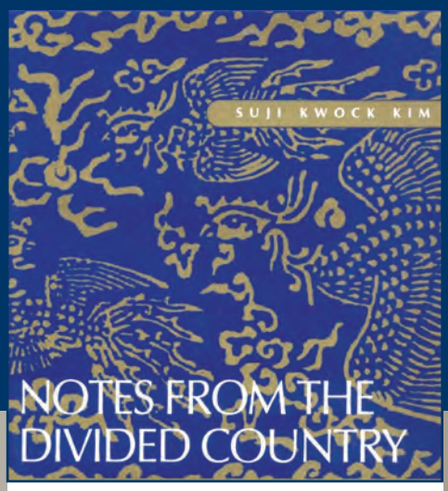
The second of a series of theatrical events, about 100 audience members attended a reading of **Sung Rno**'s new play *Infinitude*. Set in 1999, "a year of millennial expectations and disappointments" according to the playwright, *Infinitude* is a tale of self-discovery in the turmoil of leaving one's twenties and the twentieth century. Two friends, Filo (read by **Ron Domingo**) and George (read by **Ken Leung**) are bound by their affection for Sam (read by **Angel Desai**), a young woman not used to dealing with limitations. Terrance (read by **Paul Juhn**), Filo's older brother and life-long tormentor, J (read by **Constance Boardman**) and Marty and Sylvester (read by **Marty Zentz**) all add to the tangled web of relationships that drive this play. Sung Rno's play is rife with dark comedy, sharp-as-a-tack characterizations and rich tableaus that are at once screamingly funny and very poignant. Drawing on his Korean American experience, Rno deftly uses cultural differences as a metaphor for youthful alienation. He is at his best in setting up situations that are ordinary on the surface yet imbued with wackiness driven by his characters' inability to control their self-absorbed instincts. With an ear for speech, Rno imbues *Infinitude* with dialogue that is as accessible as it is believable, often leaving the audience in wonder as a sleight-of-hand drives his messages home.



Whimsical Vitality: Folding Screens from 19th Century Korea

April 27–June 30 • New York, NY

An exhibition of five painted folding screens was mounted in The Korea Society Gallery in collaboration with the Kang Collection in New York City. The exhibition offered an opportunity to explore a small but diverse selection of Korean *minhwa* decorative paintings, presenting a precious glimpse into the past. The screens represented three distinctive styles of painting: Books and Scholar's Utensils (*ch'aekkŏri*), Birds and Flowers (*hwach'o*) and Paintings of Characters (*munjado*). All five screens portrayed a sense of freshness and vitality in an unsophisticated ambience. Their vibrant colors and exaggerated painting styles reflect the distinct taste of those Chosŏn Kingdom's middle class who, on one hand, wanted to imitate the lifestyle of the gentry, but, on the other hand, preferred touches of flamboyance.



Notes from the Divided Country: A Poetry Reading by Suji Kwock Kim

May 5 • New York, NY

In a VOICES program, Korean American poet **Suji Kwock Kim** read and discussed selections from *Notes from the Divided Country*, her latest collection of poetry. During the reading, Kim found a way, through the medium of languages, to invite audiences into her "divided world"–a reference to Korea. Kim spoke also about the parallel state of having a "divided self" that struggles to sort out what she wants to conceal versus what she wants to reveal in the painful stories she tells. With appealing fluidity and natural intelligence, Kim elegantly tailored the reading to her audience by drawing upon a wide range of voices, styles and perspectives as she moved between the living and the dead; the Korean past and the Amerasian present. Kim read selected poems from the four parts of her collection that address family, history, love and vision. Her poems confront some of the most difficult, inscrutable issues—colonialism, the Korean War, emigration, racism and love. She considers what a homeland would be for a divided nation and divided self: what it means to enter language, the body, the family, the community; to be a daughter; sister, lover, citizen or exile. In settings from New York to San Francisco, Scotland to Seoul, her poems assert "that threads hold/our lives together" in cities and gardens, battlefields and small towns. Across the no-man's-land between every "you" and "I" her speakers encounter, quarrel with, or honor others, traveling between the living and the dead, between horror over the disastrous events of the past and hope for the future.


Nancy S. Steinhardt

Young Prodigies from the Julliard School

May 15 • New York, NY

The Korea Society cooperated with the Korean American Community Foundation (KACF) and the International Sejong Soloists (ISS) in a family concert and joint benefit featuring young prodigies from New York's Julliard School. The concert was held at the New York Society for Ethical Culture and was followed by a reception.



Hyunsoo Woo

The Images and Architecture of a Koguryŏ Tomb

May 7 • New York, NY

Nancy S. Steinhardt, professor of East Asian Art and curator of Chinese Art at the University of Pennsylvania, presented a slide show and lecture about Changch'ŏn Tomb Number One. This Koguryŏ tomb, which dates from the late fifth or early sixth century CE, is located in Jian in Jilin Province, China—just across China's modern border with North Korea. Steinhardt began her lecture with a description of the interior decoration of the tomb, pointing out features that were unique to Koguryŏ tombs as well as others that may have been inspired by earlier sites in China, particularly those in Shandong. She then noted the striking similarities between Koguryŏ tombs and coeval tombs in Gansu and even those farther west in Xinjiang. She suggested that the choice of similar signs and symbols by non-Han peoples for use in their tombs indicates what these outsiders thought was most characteristic of China's Han dynasty. Steinhardt's presentation was followed by a stimulating Q&A session.

A Bright Fascination: Korean Folk Paintings

May 27 • New York, NY

Hyusoo Woo, assistant director of the Japan Society Gallery, gave a gallery talk in conjunction with Whimsical Vitality: Folding Screens from 19th Century Korea, an ongoing exhibition in The Korea Society Gallery. In her presentation, Woo described the distinctive aesthetic qualities of *minhwa* and the meanings conveyed through its images. In conclusion, she argued that the traditional prejudices in favor of the gentry style of painting should be overturned so that *minhwa* can be reevaluated and recognized as an important genre with its own distinctive aesthetic qualities and historical significance.

Translations of Beauty: A Reading

June 30 • New York, NY

Mia Yun read excerpts from her latest novel, *Translations of Beauty*, in a VOICES program. Over the course of the evening, Yun read a chapter from her work and answered questions about how she conducted her research and her writing process. A reception and book signing followed the reading.



Mia Yun



Songs of Peace—Korea Elders Choir

June 30–July 1 • New York, NY

The Korea Society collaborated with the Korea Elders Choir to present the group's "Songs of Peace" concert at Carnegie Hall. The performance by 185 choir members celebrated the 120th anniversary of Protestant missionary activity in Korea and the 51st anniversary of the U.S.–Korea alliance. It also paid homage to Korea's musical heritage and served as an opportunity to thank Americans for their support.



(l-r) Stanley Glick, Michael Atkinson and Andrew Grant



(l-r) Lee Jong-Hyuk, Kim Moon-Saeng and Jang Jun-Hwan

Contemporary Korean Movies and the Success of Korean Film in the World Film Industry

August 12 • New York, NY

There was none of the glitz and glamour of a Hollywood premiere party, but there was every bit as much ambition and creative vision in the room when four of South Korea's top filmmakers came together for a panel discussion of the state of the Korean film industry. The filmmakers were in New York to participate in Inner Turbulence: New York Korean Film Festival 2004. **Kim Moon-Saeng**, **Jang Jun-Hwan**, **Lee Jong-Hyuk** and **Yoo Ha** (all of whom had movies that were being screened in the festival) described a Korean film industry in full renaissance. They noted that a new generation of actors and directors are making their mark and the public is responding. Attendance at domestically-produced films in Korea is at its highest level since the 1960s. In 1999, Kang Jae-Gyu's *Shiri* broke the box office receipt record set by Hollywood's *Titanic*. It will be hard for Korean cinema to get the attention it deserves outside Asia; most of the filmmakers' works were making their North American debut at the festival. However, the prospects for breaking out are helped by the tremendous diversity of Korean films. The panelists' films run the gamut from animated sci-fi dramas to gritty police thrillers to energetic, offbeat comedies.



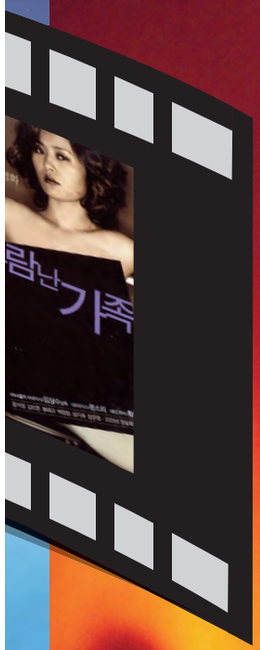




Inner Turbulence: New York Korean Film Festival 2004

August 13–22 • New York, NY

The Korea Society provided financial and logistical support for the 2004 New York Korean Film Festival and also served as its fiscal agent. For the fourth year in a row, the best in new wave Korean cinema was brought to the streets of New York under the auspices of this unique event, which is presented annually by Samsung Electronics America, Inc. and organized by Media Bank, Inc. in association with Koffo. Other festival sponsors this year included the Korean Film Council and the Korean Cultural Service in New York. Media sponsors included Mantra TV and the *Village Voice*. Additional support was provided by CJ Entertainment, Cinema Service, Cineclick Asia, Mirovision, Korea Pictures, E-Pictures, Indiestory and M&F. The films were screened at The ImaginAsian from August 13 through August 19 and at BAM Cinematek@BAM Rose Cinemas from August 20 through August 22. This year's festival offered a rich fare of 15 films never before screened in New York, including many never before seen on this continent. Though each of the films were chosen for their critical and box-office success in Korea, the films were also united by the festival's theme of inner turbulence, that results from an industry, if not an entire society and culture, at the edge of an uncertain, unfamiliar new era. Further details and descriptions of the films that were screened are available at www.koreanfilmfestival.org.

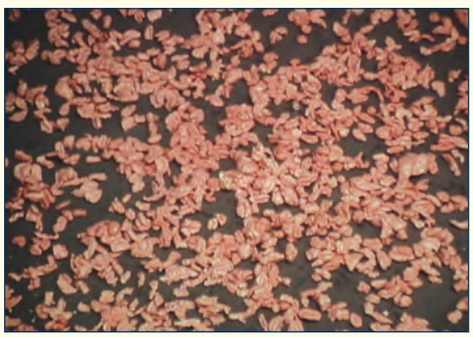


Butternut Ink: An Exhibition of Asian American Art

October 1–November 5 • New York, NY

The Korea Society continued its collaboration with the Asian American Arts Centre in Chinatown by providing support for its annual exhibition. Entitled Butternut Ink, the 14th annual exhibition once again demonstrated that East was not East and West wasn't quite West either. Named after a dye made from a plant native to Vermont, that is used by the artist James Jack to write Japanese characters, Butternut Ink celebrated contemporary artists who are fusing what is traditionally considered Eastern and Western in impetuous ways, redefining what the term Asian means before viewers' very eyes. Lacking a strong organizing theme, which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of this annual event, the exhibition was a milieu of different mediums and styles. Paintings by New York-based artist Yoichiro Yoda captured the loneliness of city life in haunting, almost gothic interior scenes of the run down theaters along 42nd Street. Video artist **Jaye Rhee** subverted observers' expectations with her installation, *Cherry Blossoms*. At first a series of monitors seem to show cherry blossom petals falling to the ground as courtly Japanese music plays in the background. Looking closer, viewers realized they were watching chewed wads of gum fall through space. And the music wasn't Japanese. In fact, it wasn't music at all. Rather, it was the remixed sound of packing peanuts dropping onto plastic. Other exhibitors used cartoons, newspaper clippings, photographs and dramatic lighting to continue giving art lovers exactly what they didn't expect. The only thing that couldn't be found among the varied, dynamic artwork was routine.





Butternut Ink Artists' Panel

October 13 • New York, NY

Cultural and individual perspectives mingled with the deft subtlety of a practiced user a calligrapher's brush when several contemporary artists came together for a panel discussion at The Korea Society. These artists' works were being shown in the 14th Annual Exhibition of the Asian American Arts Centre. The panel discussion involved a half dozen painters, sculptors and curators from across the country. Jaye Rhee, a video artist who specializes in installations that make ordinary substances evoke exotic expectations, spoke about the creative impulse that propels her to trick viewers into seeing chewed wads of gum as Japanese cherry blossoms. Rhee giggled as she said that she creates works of art purely to satisfy her own sense of fun. Yoichiro Yoda threaded together notions of space and identity as he discussed his work. Yoda's paintings chronicle the steady decline of stately, 1950s-era theaters along 42nd Street in his native New York. They feature preternatural images of stars from the golden age of cinema–Humphrey Bogart and D.W. Griffith–skulking in the cavernous auditoriums and cafeterias in which he says he feels most at home. "When I go to Japan," he told a curious audience member, "I guess I feel at home in a different way." All the artists on the panel seemed to demonstrate that when it comes to art, the differences between East and West aren't black and white.


Jaye Rhee


Yoichiro Yoda



(l-r)
John Lavery, Jaye Rhee,
Robert Lee, Rashmi Talpade,
Hirokazu Fukawa, Christopher Ho
and Yoichiro Yoda

Balancing Acts

Group Exhibition: Korean American Contemporary Artists

VOICES Program: Korean American Writers Lecture Series

Balancing Acts: An Exhibition

October 21–December 21 • New York, NY

A two-month long exhibition mounted in The Korea Society Gallery, entitled Balancing Acts, was combined with a rolling series of literary events aimed at reflecting the nebulous areas of Korean American identity. As it juxtaposed starkly diverse artists and mediums, in many ways, the exhibition was a balancing act in and of itself. Viewers could ponder a nearly wall-sized portrait by photographer **Jong-Min Kim**, entitled *Amerasian*, which offered a striking, almost frighteningly intense and complicated blending of East and West in a single physique. Or they could contemplate a number of pieces by **Eungyung Kim**, such as *Dew from Dawn*, a symbolic installation of dozens of miniature *hanbok*, traditional Korean garments, lit from within and arranged on a bed of soil that was ringing with a sense of absence. On the exhibition's opening night, aficionados could stay late to see **Tina Lee** perform a one woman comic show about her father's bout with cancer and her own, quirky passion for roller coasters. They could come back for a novel reading by **Yongsoo Park**, or hear **Ty Pak**, an elder statesman of Korean American letters, lecture on the oscillating path immigrants take to reach their approximation of the American dream. But, as the artists told their audiences, each in their own style, there was no way to do everything at once.







Balancing Acts: How to Ride Roller Coasters

October 21 • New York, NY

A one woman show by Tina Lee, a Korean American writer and actress who has been hailed by critics as "witty [and] crystal-clear," was a perfect adjunct to an ongoing exhibition in The Korea Society Gallery, entitled Balancing Acts. The show drew a full house for an intriguing evening in which the artist seamlessly intertwined the heartbreaking and ridiculous. Entitled *How to Ride Roller Coasters*, the show told Lee's personal story of her father's struggle with cancer and her own comic fascination with roller coasters. She recounted how she had shrugged it off as just another rough spot in his English when her father once recommended that she read a collection of "short sleeves." After a biopsy had traced his malapropisms to a growing tumor, Lee realized that her life was about to become a lot more dramatic (and a little more quirky). Deftly tying together the hopeful ups and terrifying downs of both narratives, Lee mined the glowing realism of her life with perfectly-timed impressions that never strayed far from the infectious affection she has for her main characters–the members of her family. Still, for all the plunging and banking she's brought the audience along for, exactly how to handle the roller coaster of life eludes Lee. After asking rhetorically why she still screams on roller coasters, she turned to the audience and said: "Here's a hard question. How do you handle the giant, unsolvable whoppers that life hands you?"


Tina Lee

Balancing Acts: Keeping it Real— The Reverse Gentrification of Asian American Literature

October 28 • New York, NY

Korean Americans are often tagged as "the new Jews" and viewed as furiously motivated, reticent and squeaky clean "model minority" adherents to the American dream. If you want to keep believing in this stereotype, don't read anything written by Yongsoo Park. The New York-based Korean American writer read excerpts from his first novel, *Boy Genius*, and discussed emerging trends in Asian American literature during a VOICES program held in conjunction with the on-going exhibition in The Korea Society Gallery, entitled Balancing Acts. At once gritty and surreal, *Boy Genius* follows the epic migration of its protagonist, Boy Genius, a child TV star from the slums of Seoul who leaves Korea after being tossed away by the country's dictator, survives the grimy, violent streets of New York City and finally undergoes "race-changing" surgery in California. Part Huck Finn, part Dr. Strangelove, *Boy Genius*' alienation-fueled plot exposes the tendons of global capitalism and draws extensively (and creatively) on Park's working class childhood and lingering feelings of displacement in American society. Following the reading, Park shared his personal experiences as an Asian American writer with audience members. He also discussed how he and other Asian American authors are developing an authentic voice that is both "old school" and globally aware.


Yongsoo Park

Balancing Acts: A Conversation with Ty Pak

November 18 • New York, NY

Taking to the podium in his role as one of the elder statesmen of Korean American letters, Ty Pak, author of *Cry, Korea, Cry*, *Moonbay* and *Guilt Payment*, offered deeply personal reflections on the disillusioning, but ultimately irreversible course immigrants face as they try to harmonize an American future with a Korean past. Reflecting on the title of the ongoing exhibition, Balancing Acts, Pak told the audience that immigrants of his generation have occupied a particularly tenuous spot in American society. They aren't Korean anymore: after decades of poverty and strife, few of them would want to be. Yet, "without the right accents and idioms, unable to master basic American vocabulary, we can't shift to the next gear with our American neighbors...we can't click." Buffeted by subtle and not so subtle prejudices, Pak recalled how first generation immigrants swerved between avoiding all outwards signs of Korean culture, going so far as to avoid other Korean Americans, to wistfully embracing the culture they abandoned, though knowing how impossible it would be to go back. Even as he spoke, Pak tipped back and forth. At times, he seemed crestfallen with the setbacks of American life. "We're ready to accept any hardships to make it in America," Pak said of his compatriots, "but our blood boils when we see our children discriminated against." In closing, however, Pak mused on the ineffability of ethnic identity, and the promise of freedom that America does deliver on–even if it exacts a price.



Ty Pak

The Spirit of Korean Dance: Cho Heung Dong Dance Company Tour

December 3–10 • New York, NY; Buffalo, NY; Chicago, IL; Columbia, MO; St. Louis, MO

The Cho Heung Dong Dance Company gave five performances in a five-city American tour organized and funded by The Korea Society with generous support from the Freeman Foundation.

Program

The program consisted of one instrumental solo and nine dances, several of which were choreographed or rearranged by Cho Heung Dong. It began with the *T'aep'yŏngmu* ("Dance of Peace"), which dates back to the Chosŏn Kingdom (1392-1910) and originates from a Korean shaman ritual celebrating abundant harvest, peace and prosperity. The second piece was entitled *Hojŏk Sinawi*. In this program, the term was used to describe both a dance and its accompanying music. Originally, however, the term was used solely to describe music performed on an oboe-like instrument (*hojŏk*) as an accompaniment for propitiatory rites presided over by a female shaman. The third piece was *Chanyŏng* ("Dance of Fans"). The fans used in this dance are said to signify the souls of beautiful goddesses. Next, there was an instrumental solo on the *taegŭm*, a bamboo instrument with a clear and cool sound. The program continued with the *Sŭngmu* ("Buddhist Drum Dance"). Originally performed by a female monk as part of a Buddhist ritual, this dance's signature movement is a long cloth traversing empty space, deeply engaged with the changing drum rhythm, as the dancer expresses her struggle to escape from the mundane world. This piece was followed by *Chinsŏch'um*, a dance that uses the *chinsŏ* (a small hand-held gong also known as a *kkwaenggari*) to invoke various spirits to congregate and expel demons, and by so doing seek peace and prosperity for the people and their nation. The seventh piece was the Chungbu-style *Salp'urich'um*. This particular dance is a reworking of various similar dances performed in Seoul, and is usually performed after a burial ritual to assure the safe passage of the soul into the next world. *Miyalhalmi*, the ninth piece, is an excerpt from the masked dance of the Pongsan area of Hwanghae Province, which is located in the northern half of Korea. This dance portrays the everyday lives of Koreans in a comical and dramatic fashion. *Hallyangmu*, the next dance depicts the solitary figures and graceful dignity of the traditional Korean intelligentsia. It has existed in various styles, but it is essentially a dance for male performers. The finale was a spirited rendition of the always popular *P'ungmulnori* ("Farmers Dance"), which is a stylized version of the traditional music and dance performed by Korean peasants following the annual harvest as a prayer for peace and abundance.

The Cho Heung Dong Dance Company

With a career spanning 50 years, **Cho Heung Dong** is widely acknowledged as a dancer who commands one of the most wide-ranging repertories of Korean traditional dance. His 18-member company (13 dancers and five musicians) performs an entrancing program of court, shamanic, Buddhist and folk dances. Cho began dancing at the age of nine, and has become a representative of Korea through his mastering of many forms. One of the few male dancers of Korean traditional dance, his dance exudes vitality and spirit rarely seen in other contemporary performers. Cho has won many honors for his work, including the choreographer prize at the Korean Dance Festival in 1981 and the Seoul Metropolis Cultural Prize in 1995. He was awarded culture and art prizes by the Korean government in 1995 and received a cultural decoration in 2000. In 1993, Cho became the youngest member of the Korean Art Academy. He has been the chief director of the Korean Dance Association since 1991. He arranged many dances for the 1998 Seoul Olympics. He was a principal dancer for the National Dance Company of Korea in 1983 and its artistic director in 1993. In 1997, he assumed artistic directorship of the Seoul Arts Group, and presently holds the same position with the Ky'onggi Provincial Dance Company. Cho Heung Dong's choreography for The Spirit of Korean Dance fuses moments of dance with live musical accompaniment. Cho's choreography is infused with the vitality and spirit of his dancers; the dancer's body is



concealed in voluminous silk and full sleeves to capture the Korean taste for idealized beauty in dance. The performers associated with his dance company are active in numerous other professional groups, including the National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Art, the Municipal Song and Dance Company of Seoul and the Dance Company of Ky'onggi Provincial.

The Tour

The performances were copresented by The Korea Society and a partner organization at each of the venues included in the five-city tour.

Venue 1
December 3 • New York, NY
World Music Institute
Peter Norton Symphony Space

Venue 2
December 4 • Chicago, IL
Korean American Community Services
Northeastern Illinois University

Venue 3
December 6 • Columbia, MO
University of Missouri-Columbia
Jesse Auditorium

Venue 4
December 8 • Buffalo, NY
State University of New York-Buffalo
Drama Theater, UB Center for the Arts

Venue 5
December 10 • St. Louis, MO
University of Missouri-St. Louis
Lee Theater



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	DECEMBER 31	
ASSETS	2004	2003
Cash and money market fund	$ 1,773,016	$ 98,914
Investments	239,310	1,370,338
Accounts receivable	23,695	32,385
Prepaid expenses	34,098	26,697
Contributions receivable - temporarily restricted	2,307,394	471,508
Contributions receivable - permanently restricted	1,074,204	–
Leasehold improvements and furniture, fixtures and equipment (net of $242,062 and $163,347 accumulated depreciation and amortization in 2004 and 2003, respectively)	318,570	355,132
Assets restricted for long-term purposes	7,209,859	6,509,859
Cash restricted for lease agreement	25,000	25,000
Total assets	$ 13,005,146	$ 8,889,833
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts payable	$ 18,409	$ 50,101
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Operating	$ 1,096,393	$ 1,132,648
Board designated endowment	1,025,717	625,717
Total Unrestricted	$ 2,122,110	1,758,365
Temporarily restricted	2,580,564	571,508
Permanently restricted	8,284,063	6,509,859
Total net assets	12,986,737	8,839,732
Total liabilites and net assets	$ 13,005,146	$ 8,889,833

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004)

	2004						2003
	UNRESTRICTED						
	OPERATING	BOARD DESIGNATED ENDOWMENT	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	Total	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE							
Contributions	$373,052	–	$373,052	$2,916,865	$1,774,204	$ 5,064,121	$1,096,184
Program revenue	186,116	–	186,116	–	–	186,116	178,495
Special events	580,094	–	580,094	–	–	580,094	1,050,100
Interest, dividends and capital gains on mutual funds	212,380	–	212,380	–	–	212,380	158,130
Other	3,029	–	3,029	–	–	3,029	330
Net assets released from restrictions	907,809	–	907,809	(907,809)	–	–	–
Total support and revenue	2,262,480	–	2,262,480	2,009,056	1,774,204	6,045,740	2,483,239
EXPENSES							
Program services							
Contemporary issues and corporate affairs	610,011	–	610,011	–	–	610,011	374,351
Intercultural outreach program	109,787	–	109,787	–	–	109,787	179,800
Korean studies program	594,785	–	594,785	–	–	594,785	337,916
Arts	202,853	–	202,853	–	–	202,853	306,935
Publications	210,360	–	210,360	–	–	210,360	250,734
Membership	33,323	–	33,323	–	–	33,323	51,496
Development	63,934	–	63,934	–	–	63,934	100,951
Total program services	1,825,053	–	1,825,053	–	–	1,825,053	1,602,183
Direct costs of special events	152,942	–	152,942	–	–	152,942	226,205
Supporting services							
Management and general	160,085	–	160,085	–	–	160,085	127,371
Fund-raising	80,040	–	80,040	–	–	80,040	63,685
Total supporting services	240,125	–	240,125	–	–	240,125	191,056
Total expenses	2,218,120	–	2,218,120		–	2,218,120	2,019,444
Increase in net assets before other additions (deductions)	44,360	–	44,360	2,009,056	1,774,204	3,827,620	463,795
OTHER ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)							
Realized (loss) on sale of investments	(24,374)	–	(24,374)	–	–	(24,374)	(51,058)
Unrealized gain on investments	343,759	–	343,759	–	–	343,759	1,125,413
Interfund transfer	(400,000)	400,000	–	–	–	–	–
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(36,255)	400,000	363,745	2,009,056	1,774,204	4,147,005	1,538,150
Net assets, beginning of year	1,132,648	625,717	1,758,365	571,508	6,509,859	8,839,732	7,301,582
Net assets, end of year	$1,096,393	$1,025,717	$2,122,110	$2,580,564	$8,284,063	$12,986,737	$8,839,732

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in net assets	$4,147,005	$1,538,150
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	78,715	44,434
Contribution revenue restricted for Korea Foundation endowment	(1,774,204)	(108,557)
Donated securities	(92,491)	(99,850)
Unrealized and realized (gains) losses on investments	(319,385)	(1,074,355)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	8,690	(10,453)
(Increase) in prepaid expenses	(7,401)	(24,761)
(Increase) in contributions receivable –temporarily restricted	(1,835,886)	(90,529)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(31,692)	23,597
(Decrease) in unearned revenue	–	(5,790)
Net cash provided by operating activities	173,351	191,886
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	(208,699)	(2,453,076)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,051,603	1,496,432
Expenditures for furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements	(42,153)	(350,703)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	800,751	(1,307,347)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions restricted for Korea Foundation endowment	700,000	600,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and money market funds	1,674,102	(515,461)
Cash and money market funds, beginning of year	123,914	639,375
Cash and money market funds, end of year	$ 1,798,016	$ 123,914
CONSISTS OF:		
Cash		
Unrestricted	$1,476,567	$ 78,133
Restricted for lease agreement	25,000	25,000
Money market funds		
Unrestricted	296,449	20,781
Total	$1,798,016	$123,914

2004 CONTRIBUTORS

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Project Bridge 2004-2005

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THE KOREA SOCIETY STAFF

Donald P. Gregg

President & Chairman

Donald P. Gregg assumed the position of president and chairman of The Korea Society in 1993, following a 43-year career in the U.S. government that included his service as U.S. Ambassador to Korea from 1989–1993. In 1951, Ambassador Gregg joined the Central Intelligence Agency, and over the next 25 years was assigned to Japan, Burma, Vietnam and Korea. After being seconded to the staff of the National Security Council 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 George H. W. Bush asked him to become his national security advisor. Gregg has received numerous honors and distinctions, including the Distinguished Intelligence Medal (1982), the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service (1993 & 2001), a decoration from the prime minister of Korea (1993), Williams College's Kellogg Award for Career Achievement (2001) and the 2004 Bartels World Affairs Fellowship from Cornell University. Gregg earned a B.A. from Williams College in 1951 after completing his service in the U.S. Army from 1945–47. He also holds 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 1984–93. He also was a councilor of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for many years, and served as its president from 1989–91. In addition, he worked as a translator and editorial consultant for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO from 1977–80, and was an adjunct instructor teaching anthropology and Korean studies in the Far Eastern Division of the University of Maryland. Mr. Carriere holds an M.A. in anthropology and Asian studies from Cornell University, which he received after completing the course work for a Ph.D. in 1976.

Edward Bandiouk

Database Administrator

Edward Bandiouk joined The Korea Society in 2005 as a database administrator. Bandiouk maintains the Society's corporate IT and database systems and is certified in Visual Basic, Domino, Oracle and Novell IT implementations. Before coming to the Society, Edward taught database and systems security applications at the University of Phoenix and worked as a consultant and systems specialist. He holds a Master's degree from Polytechnic Institute.

Rebecca Brabant

Program Associate

Project Bridge Coordinator

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 2003, Rebecca Brabant received her B.A. in anthropology and Asian studies from Scripps College. She spent 2002 conducting anthropological fieldwork while teaching English and studying Mandarin in the northeastern Chinese city of Harbin. She has lived abroad in Asia for most of her life in Harbin, Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai and Tokyo. Ms. Brabant is proficient in Korean, Mandarin Chinese and Spanish.

Meena Cho

Office Assistant

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 2005, Meena worked as a pharmacist while working through a six year study course in floral arrangement and interior garden design. Proficient in both Korean and English, Meena also worked in the offices of Sung-Suh Korean Church in New York from 1995 to 1999.

Yong Jin Choi

Senior Director, Korea Studies Program

Prior to joining The Korea Society, Yong Jin Choi launched and headed the Korean Studies Council International. In her current position Yong Jin coordinates spring, summer and fall field study opportunities in Korea for U.S. educators. Mrs. Choi has also implemented various professional development programs for educators, directs the production of teaching materials and curricula and provides information about Korea for major textbooks. In 2003, Yong Jin was appointed as a *Jikji*- an honorary ambassador - by the mayor of Chongju, Chunchung, in Bukdo, for her work in publicizing Korea's UNESCO-recognized printing heritage. In 2002 Yong Jin received a citation from South Korean President Kim Dae Jung for her contributions to the country. She was also the recipient of the 2001 Franklin Buchanan Award from the Committee on Teaching About Asia, part of the Association for Asian Studies, which

also cited her work on the curriculum series *Korea: Lessons for Grades 1-12*. Yong Jin has lectured in anthropology at Seoul National and Hanyang Universities. She holds a B.A. in history from Sogang University in Seoul and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Hawaii.

Grace Chon

Program Assistant

Grace Chon worked for the International Justice Team at Human Rights Watch prior to joining the Korea Society in 2004. Her other experience includes teaching English while studying Chinese in Taiwan and working as a volunteer after-school tutor in a community outreach program for inner-city children in Philadelphia. Ms. Chon has taken graduate-level courses toward an M.L.A. at the University of Pennsylvania and holds a B.S. in international relations with a concentration in East Asia from Drexel University.

Willo Doe

Administrative Assistant

Willo Doe joined The Korea Society as the administrative assistant to Ambassador Gregg in 2005. Her background is in the arts and teaching. In 1995 she won Korea's National Art Criticism Award and in 2005 received the Distinguished Teacher Award from the Korean School of New York. She has worked with *Fiberarts* magazine in the U.S. and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Korea. Outside of work, she is a long-distance swimmer and a four-time finisher of the New York Marathon.

Sophia H. Kang

Senior Director, Development & Contemporary/ Corporate Programs

Sophia H. Kang has served The Korea Society as director of Development and Corporate Affairs since 1995 and assumed her current position in 2003. She has been responsible for all areas of the Society's fundraising programs, special events, membership, and programs of contemporary issues and corporate affairs, including strategic planning and the achievement of fundraising goals and organization of insightful programs. Prior to joining the Society, Ms. Kang headed the SK9 Group, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in 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 distinction from various community and international organizations. She attended Ewha Women'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.

Jinyoung Kim

Program Manager, Arts

Before joining The Korea Society in 2003, Jinyoung Kim worked at several art galleries and institutions, including the Kim Foster gallery in Chelsea, New York, the Whitney Museum of American Art, The Japan Society, and Galerie Bhak in Seoul. She has years of experience in promoting international art fairs and exhibitions, and has written for Korean art magazines and the *Chosun Daily* newspaper since 1999. Ms. Kim recently received an award for an online exhibition project developed for the Mapplethorpe Foundation. She curated a virtual exhibition of Robert Mapplethorpe's photographs, drawing a parallel between the aesthetic sensibility and ideology of Mapplethorpe's photographs and traditional Asian paintings. She holds an M.A. in modern art and curatorial studies from Columbia University, an M.A. in gallery and retail art administration from the Fashion Institute of Technology, and a B.A. in art history from Hong-Ik University.

Seho Kim

Design Manager (Web/Print)

Before joining The Korea Society in 2004, Seho Kim worked on a variety of projects as a freelance illustrator and graphic/web designer. His extensive art experience ranges from the design and construction of commercial web sites, such as the W Hotel and The Store web sites, to the illustration of *Go for Kids*, a multi-paneled children's book published in 2001. In addition to his professional accomplishments, Seho Kim also served as a part-time faculty member at Parsons School of Design/New School University. At Parsons, he instructed undergraduate and continuing education students in courses such as Flash Animation and Graphic/Web Design. Seho Kim received his B.F.A degree in illustration from Rhode Island School of Design and his M.F.A in design and technology from Parsons School of Design/New School University, where he was the 2003 commencement speaker.

Jonathan Park

Program Associate, Contemporary Issues & Corporate Affairs

Jonathan Park joined The Korea Society in 2004 as program associate. Before joining The Korea Society, Jonathan worked as an actor and director in New York City, Columbus, Ohio, and Suwon, South Korea. He holds a Master of Fine Arts degree in acting from the Ohio State University, a Bachelor of Arts in Drama from Queens College and is currently working towards a degree in arts administration/non-profit management at New York University.

Homer Williams

Director, Information Services

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.

Louis Wittig

Publications Editor

Louis Wittig joined the Korea Society in April of 2005. Before coming to the Society, Louis worked in content development at Trader Online Publishing in Fort Lee, New Jersey. He holds a B.A. in English from the State University of New York College at Geneseo and an M.P.W. in professional writing from the University of Southern California.

Lillian Won

Program Manager, Contemporary Issues & Corporate Affairs

Born and raised in the United States, Lillian Won spent almost six years in Korea from 1996 to 2002. There, she earned an M.A. while working as a news anchor and reporter for the English-language television station, Arirang TV. Her stories have aired on CNN World Report, and she presented a special edition of CNN Hotspots from Cheju Island in 2001. Before joining The Korea Society in 2004, she worked as a marketer for several Korean companies in New York. Ms. Won holds a B.A. in communication from the State University of New York at Geneseo, and an M.A. in Korean studies from the Graduate School of International Area Studies at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul.

Susan Yang

Accounting Manager

Susan S. Yang was educated in Korea and America and travels regularly between the two nations. She joined the Korea Society in 2004 after overseeing the finances for the Opera Gallery, a Paris-based international art dealer, and holding corporate accounting position at Hyosung America, Inc. She graduated with distiction from Ewha Woman's University with a Bachelor of Arts in English literature and earned an M.B.A. in accounting from the Lubin School of Business at Pace University.

–Consultants–

Namyoung Lee Chung

Publications

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

Kwang-Ryul Jang

Arts Program

Kwang-Ryul Jang maintains active positions in various Korea-related arts and cultural organizations. He is a consultant and advisor to the Korea Foundation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) as well as chairman of the International Performing Arts Project. He works as the chief manager for the Korea Dance Policy Research Center and also as a dance critic. From 1984-1999, he was editor-in-chief of *Auditorium*, a monthly music and performing arts magazine. His publications include *20th Century Arts World*.

Jungho Kwak

Project Bridge

Jungho Kwak was born and raised in Seoul, Korea. He com-

pleted his undergraduate work at the Parsons School of Design after moving to New York City in 1983. He received his B.F.A. in 1991. Jungho is currently a freelance photographer. His work has recently appeared at exhibits in Indonesia and the Netherlands. In between freelance engagements, Jungho works with The Korea Society in accompanying student and teacher groups on study tours of Korea.

In-Young Sohn

Arts Program

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 Woman'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. and has also conducted workshops in high schools and universities.

–Curriculum Advisors–

Marjorie Wall Bingham

Curricular Materials Consultant

Marjorie Wall Bingham teaches high school history and english and is an adjunct faculty member at Hamline University's Graduate School for Liberal Studies. A founder of the Organization of History Teachers, the National Council for History Education and the Upper Midwest Women's History Center, Bingham also serves on several national history education committees. Bingham has co-authored ten books on women's history, including *Women and the Constitution*. In 1994 the American Historical Association honored Bingham with their Nancy Roelker award for her dedication to education.

Richard D. McBride II

Curricular Materials Consultant

Richard D. McBride II earned his Ph.D. in East Asian languages and cultures (specializing in Korean and Chinese Buddhism) at the University of California, Los Angeles in 2001. He has taught courses at UCLA, UC Irvine, the University of Iowa, Pomona College and Washington University in St. Louis. His first book, *Domesticating the Dharma: Buddhist Cults and the Hwaom Synthesis in Silla Korea*, is currently under review at the University of Hawaii Press. He is presently a post- doctoral fellow in Korean Studies and Buddhist Studies at Washington University in St. Louis.

Bangryong Park

Curricular Materials Consultant

Park Bangryong is the chief of the Research and Academic Affairs Department at Taegu National Museum in Korea. Prior to holding his current position, Park spent over two decades at Kyongju National Museum, leading research teams and archeological excavations and organizing exhibitions about the Silla Kingdom. Park has published numerous articles and books on topics ranging from Hwangnyong Temple and Anapji to urban design in Kyongju to Buddhist temple sites. He served as the chief Korean representative to the 2002 Japan Society exhibition titled Transmitting Forms of Divinity: Early Buddhist Art from Korean and Japan. Park received his doctorate degree in art history from Tongguk University in Seoul.

(as of June 30, 2005)