

2005
ANNUAL REPORT

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Letter from the President and Chairman



The expansion and diversification of our programs during 2005 made the year a benchmark in the efforts of The Korea Society to promote a broad-gauged and substantive dialogue between Americans and Koreans. Taking full advantage of our expanded premises, we were able to organize more programs than in any previous year. These programs also explored a wider array of economic, political and cultural topics than usual. Our outreach programs increased in scope and variety as well, both in the area of the arts and in K-12 education. Overall, therefore, we enhanced the profile of The Korea Society both through the programs presented in our own venue here in New York City and the programs presented in other venues around the country in collaboration with an expanding number of partner organizations.

Our 2005 programs also featured many influential speakers, including: Park Geun-hye, a leading member of the Republic of Korea's National Assembly and the chairperson of the Grand National Party; Christopher Hill, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs who serves as the U.S.'s top envoy to the Six-Party Talks in Beijing; and Curt Weldon, a prominent Republican member of the U.S. Congress from Pennsylvania. All three of these speakers offered incisive perspectives on some of the most critical challenges confronting U.S.-Korea relations today, especially the search for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

We also made major forward strides in our educational and cultural outreach programs during 2005. Of particular note was the launching of a traveling exhibition program. Through this new effort, the exhibitions mounted in our small gallery space are made available to educational and nonprofit organizations around the country. In the area of the performing arts, we presented leading exponents of both traditional and contemporary Korean dance in two highly acclaimed series of programs.

In August 2005, as part of our collaboration with Syracuse University, we held a three-week technical English training program in Beijing for a team of twenty IT specialists from the Pyongyang-based Kim Chaek University of Technology. In conjunction with this program, the first meeting of the Regional Scholars and Leaders Seminar was convened. Four of the countries involved in the Six-Party Talks–with the exception of Russia and Japan–were represented in this meeting. We hope to involve representative from all the countries in future meetings.

Following the Beijing training program, Executive Director Fred Carriere and I flew to Pyongyang, where we joined CNN founder Ted Turner for a series of meetings with senior North Korean officials. Mr. Turner shared with them his vision for the eventual establishment of a Peace Park within the DMZ. As a transfrontier conservation area, a Peace Park in the DMZ would contribute toward reconciliation between the two Koreas, paralleling the pioneering achievements made in South Africa under the guidance of Nelson Mandela, while also helping to ensure an eco-friendly development of this unique resource.

A particularly memorable highpoint of the year was our 2005 annual dinner. President Roh Moo Hyun, our guest of honor for the second time, expressed his high regard for the work of The Korea Society. Former President George Herbert Walker Bush, our 2005 Van Fleet Award recipient, spoke glowingly about his positive experiences in dealing with South Korea. Both presidents were greeted enthusiastically by an audience of nearly 1,000 guests.

None of our achievements during 2005 would have been possible without the generosity of the foundations, corporations and individuals who provide financial support to The Korea Society. The contributions made by our staff, the members of our board of directors and the presenters who participated in our programs were just as important. I am grateful to them for all they did to make 2005 another successful year.

Donald P. Gregg

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



l-r: P.J. Joshi and Corky Lee

From Fu Manchu to *Crouching Tiger*: The Portrayal of Asian Americans in the Media

January 22 • New York, NY

The growing visibility of Asian Americans in mainstream media is redefining the way Americans perceive each other. But old stereotypes continue to limit the opportunities available to Asian Americans. The presenters included **P.J. Joshi**, a reporter for *New York Newsday* and **Corky Lee**, a freelance photographer and New York's "unofficial Asian American photo laureate." Together they explored such issues as where Asian Americans stand on the barometer that measures balanced representation, whether America is ready to accept Asian Americans in roles that go beyond the clichés of the past and what the average consumer can do to combat inaccurate portrayals.



Charles Armstrong

A State of Mind: Life in North Korea

January 25 • New York, NY

This program featured the screening of a documentary by award-winning producers **Dan Gordon** and **John Battsek**, which premiered on the PBS program, *Wide Angle*, on September 11, 2003. The documentary provides a rare, and surprising, glimpse into the individual and family life underneath the monolithic veneer of North Korean society. A Q&A session with **Charles Armstrong**, associate professor, Department of History, Columbia University, and *Wide Angle* Executive Producer **Stephen Segaller** followed the screening. Ambassador **Donald P. Gregg** served as the moderator for the program.



Moon Chung-in

The Roh Moo-hyun Government and the North Korean Dilemma

February 3 • New York, NY

In this presentation, **Moon Chung-in**, then chairman of the Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative, outlined the serious constraints imposed by an array of North Korean issues on the robust implementation of the Peace and Prosperity Policy that governs the Roh Moo-hyun administration's relations with North Korea. Apart from the prolongation of the nuclear problem, he noted, many other factors also serve as constraints including the stalled inter-Korean talks and the increasing outside pressures on North Korea to address international concerns about its human rights conditions. The presenter stressed the enormously complex challenge posed by North Korea, especially in view of the narrowed scope of policy choices currently available to the ROK government. He also explored the impact of inter-Korean relations on the ROK-U.S. alliance.

Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader: North Korea and the Kim Dynasty

February 3 • New York, NY

Bradley Martin, then Manship Chair in Journalism, Louisiana State University, was hoping to get some practice debating conservative skeptics when he arrived at The Korea Society to give a talk based on his recently published book, *Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader: North Korea and the Kim Dynasty*. But he didn't get it. Most everyone in the audience was convinced and reassured by his point: that the U.S. can finally resolve the North Korean nuclear impasse if it reaches out directly and respectfully to Kim Jong Il. Martin was stopping in New York before heading to Washington to speak to officials whose preferred course of action on all issues related to the DPRK is regime change. What they obstinately neglect, he said, is the fact that Kim can be reasoned with. Unlike his father, Kim Il Sung, who largely believed the hyperbole of his personality cult, Kim Jong Il is in touch with North Korea's realities. When important American and South Korean officials met with Kim in 2000 and 2002, thus affording him a measure of public respect, they were able to reach deals quickly thereafter. In contrast, lower level negotiations with North Koreans often grind on for years. Eventually, Bradley added, the issue that most grates on hard liners' nerves, North Korea's inadequate human rights record, could be negotiated with Kim. Getting North Korea to let down its guard, by convincingly demonstrating U.S. friendship, is the only prerequisite.



Bradley Martin

The North Korean Uranium Mystery: Breaking the Deadlock in the Beijing Negotiations

February 16 • New York, NY

Selig S. Harrison, director, Asia Program & chairman, Task Force on U.S. Korea Policy, Center for International Policy, defended his assertion that the Bush administration has exaggerated the intelligence relating to a possible North Korean uranium enrichment program. This assertion was the central thesis of his controversial article in the January 4, 2005 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, "Did North Korea Cheat?" Harrison contended that the Bush administration presented a worst-case scenario as incontrovertible truth when it charged that Pyongyang has a program in place to enrich uranium to weapons grade. Further, he suggested that this stance was adopted with a broader policy agenda in mind: namely, to reverse the Clinton policy of engagement with North Korea and, more particularly, to abrogate the 1994 Agreed Framework. Emphasizing the urgency of removing the threat posed by an already existent plutonium program, Harrison concluded his presentation by arguing the case for a "plutonium first" policy as the key to breaking the diplomatic deadlock in Beijing and calling for measures to unravel the uranium mystery as part of a step-by-step de-nuclearization process. In his role as a discussant, **Charles L. Pritchard**, then visiting fellow in Foreign Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution, challenged this provocative presentation, and affirmed his confidence in the reliability of the intelligence based on his experience as a major player in the negotiations with the North Koreans on their nuclear program activities during both the Clinton and Bush administrations. Ambassador **Donald P. Gregg** served as moderator.



Selig S. Harrison



Charles L. Pritchard



Curt Weldon

Report from Pyongyang: Congressional Perspectives from Two Trips Inside the DPRK

February 23 • New York, NY

U.S. Representative **Curt Weldon** (R–PA) offered an engrossing account of his two visits to the DPRK On both occasions, he led bipartisan congressional delegations. He reported on his meetings in Pyongyang with several high-level officials, including Vice Foreign Minister Kim Gye Gwan. Based on these discussions, Weldon expressed his strong conviction that it would be feasible to reach a satisfactory agreement with the DPRK for the complete and verifiable dismantlement of its nuclear programs. Given this strong conviction, he urged the Bush administration to take a more proactive stance in the Six-Party Talks that he argued should be reconvened in Beijing at the earliest opportunity. His presentation also included a rich array of personal vignettes gleamed during his two stays in Pyongyang.



Lee Sang-Oak

The Ingenuity of *Han'gul*

March 2 • New York, NY

This lecture described the unique characteristics of *han'gul*, the alphabet many consider to be one of the treasures of Korea. Drawing on a commentary that accompanied the original proclamation of the *han'gul* alphabet in 1446, which was discovered in 1940, **Lee Sang-Oak**, a professor of language and literature at Seoul National University, illustrated the relationships between the shape of the letters and the corresponding positions of the tongue, throat, lips and teeth when the sounds the letters represent are produced. He argued that the scientifically sound nature of these relationships establishes *han'gul* as a true alphabet: one with optimally designed symbols for each consonant and vowel in the Korean language.



l-r: David C. Kang , Yong Soon Yim and David Rocks



l-r: Joseph A.B. Winder and Thomas J. Byrne

Security & Economic Challenges Facing South Korea In 2005

March 3 • New York, NY

This panel discussion examined South Korea's economic and security policies from a variety of perspectives; including the domestic and external economic and security factors that South Korea must take into account in order to achieve its goals of long-term economic growth, security and regional integration. The panelists were: **Yong Soon Yim**, dean of the Graduate School, Sung Kyun Kwun University; **David C. Kang**, associate professor of government, Dartmouth College; **Joseph A.B. Winder**, then president of the Korea Economic Institute; **Thomas J. Byrne**, vice president & senior credit officer, Moody's Financial Institutions & Sovereign Risk Group; and **David Rocks**, senior news editor-Asia, Business Week. The presenters concurred in the view that South Korea currently faces a number of contrary signals regarding its economy and security. Although the South Korean economic outlook is stable, economic growth is below what is necessary to provide jobs for everyone entering the labor market. Although Seoul seeks to maintain close economic and security ties with Washington, skyrocketing trade with China, slowly expanding relations with North Korea, and policy differences with the Bush administration over North Korean nuclear and human rights issues are putting strains on the U.S.-ROK alliance. If President Roh Moo-hyun's Peace and Prosperity Policy is to be successful–including the related goal of establishing South Korea as a financial hub in Northeast Asia–the presenters agreed that the Roh administration somehow must find a way to increase growth and minimize the strains with the U.S. while building a closer economic and political relationship with China and continuing to improve its contacts with North Korea.

The Nuclear Crisis and Confrontation on the Korean Peninsula

March 11 • New York, NY

Speaking as a long-term member of the Democratic Labor Party, under whose banner he was a two-time candidate for the South Korean presidency, National Assembly representative **Kwon Young-gil** gave a frank and critical assessment of the Bush administration's North Korea policy. Based on his meetings with officials of the Bush administration and members of the U.S. Congress, he minced no words in expressing his dismay that regime change in North Korea continues to be a fixation among many in Washington. Rejecting this option as misguided and unworkable, as well as incompatible with the wishes of the majority of South Koreans, Representative Kwon cautioned that U.S.-ROK relations would be irrevocably damaged if the Bush administration continues on this course. He also raised serious reservations about the future role of the U.S. Forces in Korea, especially in terms of their potential involvement in regional conflicts that could place them at odds with the policy objectives of the ROK government.



Kwon Young-gil

Prospects for Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia

March 17 • New York, NY

This panel discussion was divided into two complementary sessions. The first session consisted of three rich and penetrating presentations by **Bradley O. Babson**, former senior advisor to the VP, East Asia Pacific Region, The World Bank; **Young Mok Kim**, the deputy executive director, KEDO; and Mr. **John B. Fetter**, president, FSI Energy. The presentations underscored the region's high degree of dependence on imported oil and warned of its bleak future unless other energy sources can be brought on line. Recognizing that the prospects for multinational cooperation continue to be overshadowed by political, economic and diplomatic problems, one of the most pressing being the North Korean nuclear issue, the presenters explored a series of critical questions. Namely, "What are the current energy sources in Northeast Asia?", "What alternative energy sources exist, and what would it take to successfully exploit them?", "How effective can international power grids, gas pipelines and other cooperative measures be in making the region less reliant on Middle Eastern oil?" and "What are the environmental and security issues involved?" The second session focused on the past contributions and future prospects of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). Noting that KEDO was in operation for a full ten years as of March 9, 2005, **Charles Kartman**, then executive director, KEDO, **Young-Jin Choi**, a former vice foreign minister, Republic of Korea, and Mr. **Allan Maxwell**, then senior advisor to the executive director-European Union, KEDO, affirmed their strongly shared conviction that KEDO has served over this time as a powerful diplomatic tool for the United States, the European Union, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. It has, however, faced many challenges to its original mandate, none more so than the DPRK's suspected uranium enrichment program. As governments press for a resolution of the current diplomatic stalemate, common wisdom holds that any final or interim agreements should include measures to address the DPRK's energy situation. All presenters concurred in the view that it is not too early to begin assessing how such agreements might be initiated and managed. In this respect, KEDO's creation and operation offers many pertinent lessons that can be integrated into the current diplomatic process, with a view to determining the role KEDO might play in any future energy-related activities. This program was copresented with the Asia Society.



l-r: Young Mok Kim, Bradley O. Babson and John B. Fetter



l-r: Charles Kartman, Young-Jin Choi and Allan Maxwell



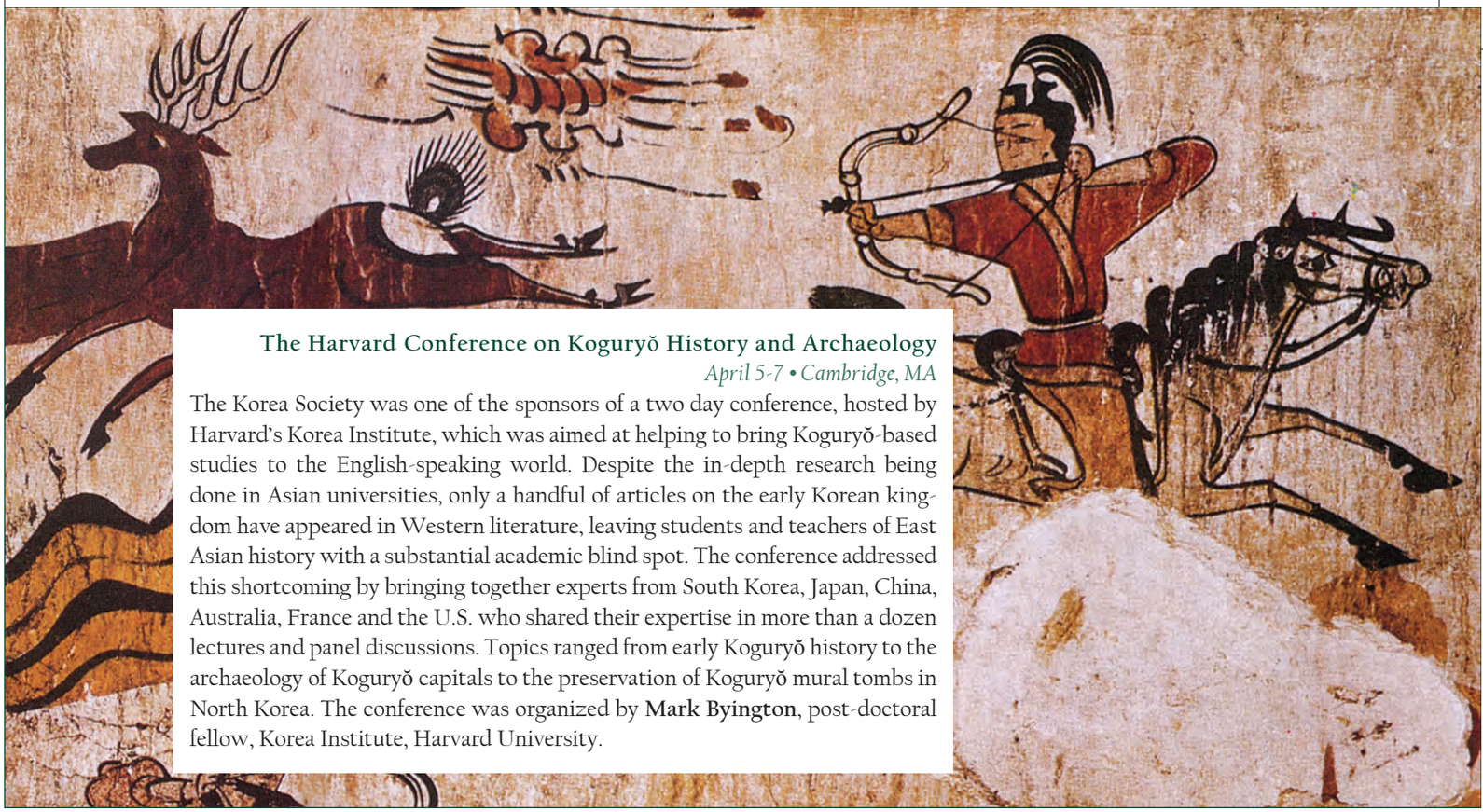


Park Geun Hye

The Future of the Korea-U.S. Alliance

March 18 • New York, NY

In a program cosponsored with the Columbia Law School and the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, **Park Geun Hye**, chairperson, GNP, recalled how Columbia University had been the site in 1997 of a round of Four-Party Talks involving South and North Korea, the United States, and China that was focused on ways to build a regime of lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. Against the backdrop of that hopeful moment, North Korea's recent declaration that it possesses nuclear weapons came as a great shock, she said. It raises concern that the North Korean pursuit of nuclear weapons could undermine the very foundation of global non-proliferation by setting off a domino effect in Northeast Asia. If North Korea's motivation is to preserve its closed totalitarian regime, Park stressed that such a move could never guarantee regime survival. On the contrary, she said, North Korea can preserve its political system and revive its economy only by giving up its nuclear program. To this end, she called for "a comprehensive solution" for North Korea along the lines of the Marshall Plan. If this approach is taken, the North Korean nuclear crisis can be turned into "a major opportunity since the talks could extend as far as to include the issues of missiles, biochemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as a project to build a permanent system of peace on the Korean Peninsula in the future." Stressing that it was never too late to pursue a diplomatic solution, Park cited the precedent established by former President Reagan. Despite identifying the Soviet Union as "an evil empire," he later played an historic role in negotiating a drastic reduction in the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons by engaging in bilateral talks with the Soviet leaders that eventually led to the end of the Cold War. "A diplomatic solution should not be precluded from a list of possible answers just because North Korea cannot be trusted." Recalling a meeting she had with Chairman Kim Jong-il in Pyongyang, she expressed interest in meeting with him again to discuss with him in a frank and objective way all the insights gained from her current visit to the U.S. On the subject of the U.S.-Korea alliance, Park stressed the need for it to become a reciprocal relationship. "To mark a new phase in the friendship between our two countries," she suggested, "we need to put ourselves in each other's shoes." During her visit to the U.S., Park was accompanied by a GNP delegation from the ROK National Assembly, including; **Park Hee Tae**, vice speaker; **Hwang Jin Ha**, chairman, Second Policy Coordination Committee; **Park Jin**, chairman, International Relations Committee; **Koak Sung Moon**, chairman, Public Relations Committee; **Chun Yu Ok**, spokesperson of the GNP and chief of staff to the chairperson.



The Harvard Conference on Koguryŏ History and Archaeology

April 5-7 • Cambridge, MA

The Korea Society was one of the sponsors of a two day conference, hosted by Harvard's Korea Institute, which was aimed at helping to bring Koguryŏ-based studies to the English-speaking world. Despite the in-depth research being done in Asian universities, only a handful of articles on the early Korean kingdom have appeared in Western literature, leaving students and teachers of East Asian history with a substantial academic blind spot. The conference addressed this shortcoming by bringing together experts from South Korea, Japan, China, Australia, France and the U.S. who shared their expertise in more than a dozen lectures and panel discussions. Topics ranged from early Koguryŏ history to the archaeology of Koguryŏ capitals to the preservation of Koguryŏ mural tombs in North Korea. The conference was organized by **Mark Byington**, post-doctoral fellow, Korea Institute, Harvard University.

Contemporary Russian Policy towards the Korean Peninsula

April 11 • New York

Unfolding a perspective that rarely reaches American audiences, **Alexander Vorontsov**, head of the section for Korean Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences, recounted a history of recent Russian-Korean relations that could light a way through the current nuclear impasse. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian relations with the DPRK fell into an ideological chill; early on, Yeltsin wanted to distance Russia from such an "unpleasant" country. But as they came to appreciate that geography would only allow Russia so much distance from the Korean Peninsula, policymakers in Moscow began a slow but steady process of engagement, collaborating on regional rail links, student exchanges and culminating in a symbolic state visit to Pyongyang by President Putin. Vorontsov readily conceded the difficulties of dealing with the North Korean government, but he insisted "if you have patience, it's possible."

The Right's Distortion of History in Japan and Its Impact on Northeast Asia

April 14 • New York

Yoo Ki-hong, a former pro-democracy activist and Uri Party member of the ROK National Assembly, presented an overview of the political storm clouds hanging over the adoption of a high school history textbook in Japan. The book, known as the Fusosha textbook, glosses over Japan's occupation of Korea, ignores the subject of Korean "comfort women" and only mentions Japanese responsibility when it comes to taking credit for South Korea's economic progress. Approved for student use by the Japanese authorities, the book flies in the face of Japan's 1982 promise to consult with neighboring countries before designing 20th century history curriculum for its students. In and of itself, Yoo said, the book isn't a major issue. But in the context of recent efforts by Japanese nationalists to renounce the country's longstanding pacifist constitution and re-arm, the glorification of the country's aggression is deeply insulting and unsettling to South Koreans. The lack of atonement it represents has already led both South Korea and China to oppose Japan's ascension to a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council.



Yoo Ki-hong

Lee Sun-Jin



What Does Pyongyang Want?
A Personal Interpretation of North Korea's Priorities and Motivations

April 27 • New York, NY

Lee Sun-Jin, former South Korean deputy minister of foreign affairs and visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution, shared his perspectives on North Korea's often opaque political goals and negotiating tactics. The North's rhetorical bombast and seemingly erratic moves fit into its two overall negotiating strategies: escalating the sense of crisis in the on-going diplomatic talks, and shifting the focus of the talks. But despite its brinkmanship, the DPRK has made significant accommodations to the U.S. in its effort to reinstate the terms of the 1994 Agreed Framework. At the start of the Six-Party Talks the DPRK demanded a non-aggression treaty from the U.S., yet in recent rounds it has insisted only that the U.S. recognize it as a "dialog partner." Unfortunately, U.S. policymakers haven't shown a reciprocal flexibility and have used an extremely loose definition of "program" to accuse the North of having a secret uranium program, thus exacerbating tensions. This sort of intransigence, Lee warned, would make it very difficult for Seoul to back any U.S. move to bring the DPRK before the U.N. Security Council unless it contained significant incentives for the North.



Japan-China-Korea Relations: History Repeats Itself?

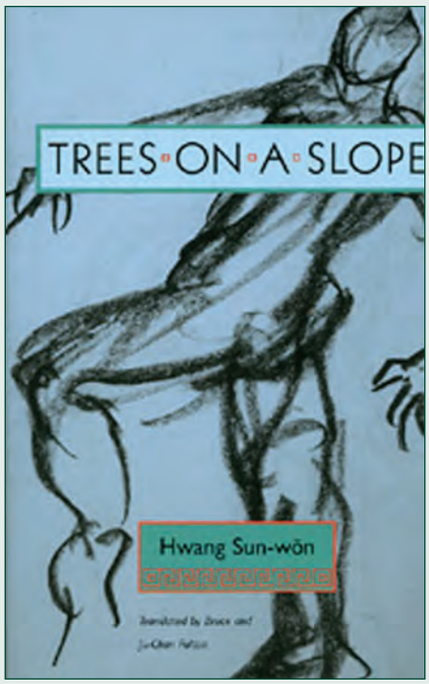
May 12 • New York, NY

The geopolitics of East Asia was addressed in a panel discussion held at the Asia Society that was copresented with The Korea Society. The panelists were: **Charles Armstrong**, associate professor of history, Columbia University; **Calvin Sims**, director of development, *New York Times Television*; and **Donald Zagoria**, professor of political science, Hunter College. In their presentations, the panelists noted that the ground swell of anti-Japanese sentiment emerging in China and South Korea suggests that the historical enmity between these three countries is continuing to fester despite improved relations among them on the economic and social fronts. They discussed the principal factors, accounting for this phenomenon, including the reaction to Japanese textbook issues, the proposal that Japan be named a member of the United Nations Security Council, long-standing territorial disputes, and a perceived move to the right in Japanese politics. These tensions are not likely to be resolved or at least moderated without a proactive response from Japan, they concluded, citing as evidence the steady drumbeat of objections to the policies of the Japanese government by both China and South Korea that were punctuated recently by large demonstrations in China during which the Japanese Embassy was attacked. Moreover, a poll at the end of March by the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Dong-a-Ilbo* and the Chinese Academy of Sciences found that more than 60% of respondents in South Korea and China said they disliked Japan, which represents an increase from earlier surveys.

Trees on a Slope: A Reading by Bruce Fulton

May 12 • New York, NY

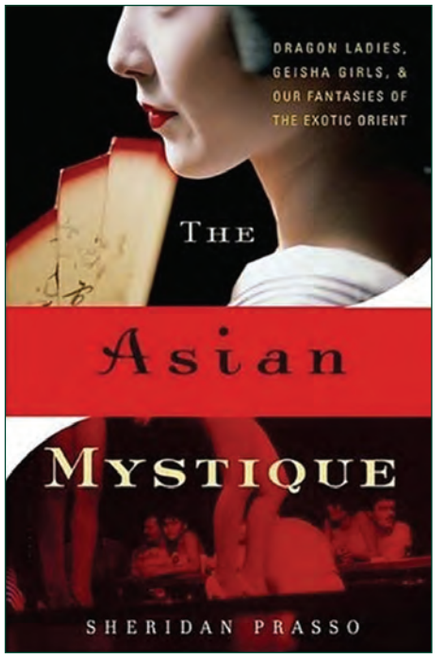
Trees on a Slope was translated into English by **Bruce Fulton**, the inaugural holder of the Young-Bin Min Chair in Korean Literature and Literary Translation at the University of British Columbia, and his wife Ju-Chan Fulton. In this VOICES program, Bruce Fulton read excerpts from their translation and described Hwang Sun-won's significance as one of the few Korean novelists to write about the war. The 1960 novel follows three South Korean soldiers during and after the Korean War. They are caught up in the brutal final battles before the 1953 armistice and then do sentry duty along the truce line; when they are demobilized, they have to find a place in society and come to terms with their war experiences. The sensitive Tong-ho, nicknamed "Poet", dreams about his girlfriend and refuses to drink or sleep with prostitutes–until he starts to come apart under the stress. At the other extreme, the hard-boiled Hyon-t'ae displays extreme callousness towards women, but still finds himself haunted by his actions during the war. Only the pragmatic and resourceful Yon-gu–who has managed to survive capture by the Chinese and escape–finds his footing in peacetime. And then there's Tong-ho's girlfriend Sugi, who seeks out his friends to try to understand what happened to him, and sergeant Sonu, whose Christianity fails to keep him from madness. The novel also offers a fascinating glimpse of post-war Korean life.



The Asian Mystique

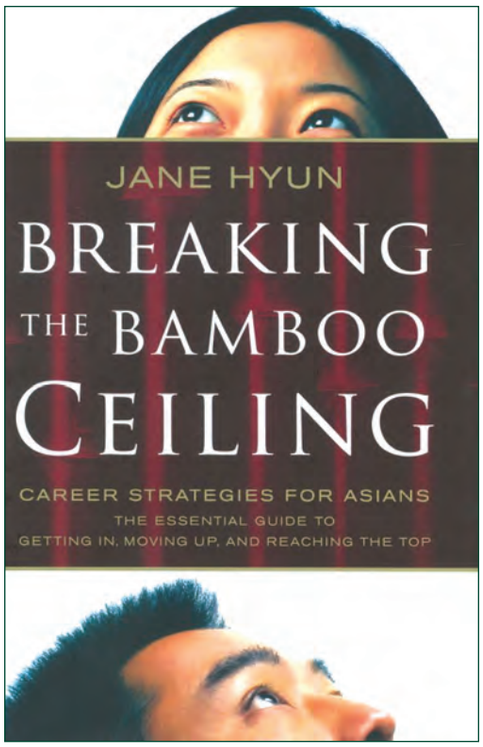
May 25 • New York, NY

Hollywood images of exotic, silk-clad, Asian women and glasses-clad, mathematically gifted Asian men color Westerners' perceptions of Asia. According to **Sheridan Prasso**, a longtime Asia correspondent and recent author of *The Asian Mystique*, these stereotypes do more than make people uncomfortable, they complicate everything from major business deals to U.S. foreign policy. The American entertainment industry didn't invent these caricatures–Marco Polo sent lurid reports back to Europe that claimed submissive Chinese women would swarm over European men–but it has spread the image of the delicate, feminine Asian male and "Dragon Lady" Asian female farther and wider than ever before. As a result, Americans have consistently patronized and underestimated Asians, sometimes with disastrous consequences. U.S. automakers GM and Ford believed their Asian competitors couldn't make a full-sized pickup truck, Prasso contended, because on some level they felt it required more masculinity than Asian men had. Now they're losing sales to the Nissan Titan and Toyota Tundra. Similarly, CIA and State Department reports of the era described Vietnam's communist leader, Ho Chi Minh, as weak and passive. Had his American assessors been able to see through their cultural filters, Vietnam might not have been as scarring an experience as it was. As Asian countries become more important players on the world scene, seeing past stereotypes will become all the more important. "There are a number of areas where diplomacy and compromise, and the recognition of real differences, would help so much," Prasso said in closing.





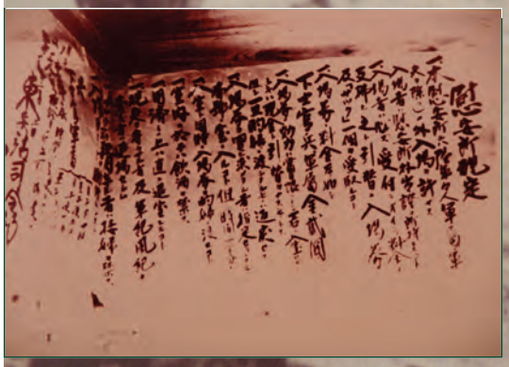
Sheridan Prasso



Breaking the Bamboo Ceiling: Career Strategies for Asians

June 8 • New York, NY

An Asian American child grows up listening to Asian proverbs: "the loudest duck gets shot," and the "nail that sticks up gets hammered down." A Euro-American child grows up listening to Western maxims: "the squeaking wheel gets the grease," and "you have to learn to toot your own horn." Now when these kids graduate into the workplace, which one is going to be more comfortable speaking up at an important meeting? Addressing a Young Professionals Forum, **Jane Hyun**, executive coach and author of the recently released book *Breaking the Bamboo Ceiling: Career Strategies for Asians*, drew these contrasts to highlight the cultural underpinnings of the prejudice Asian Americans face in the corporate world. But she went on to argue that the bigger barrier for Asian Americans is the challenge of reconciling their deeply felt cultural values with the tasks required for career success. The key to that success lays in developing what Hyun calls "critical competencies" and "cultural fluency." That means, for example, understanding that modesty and deference are cultural convictions and then making an occasional effort to toot your own horn in spite of them. Adapting to the workplace while retaining one's cultural identity isn't necessarily easy, but it is possible. "I've always felt I have led a bicultural existence in which I have been breaking new ground," Hyun told the audience, "even in the workplace I don't feel I've lost my cultural values, but I feel instead that I've developed new skills."





The Long March for Justice: Comfort Women v. Japan

July 21 • New York, NY

Heisoo Shin, vice-chairperson, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, the United Nations, described the continuing efforts to press Japan for an official apology and reparations for its sexual enslavement of women during World War II. Shin recounted how the Government of Japan has consistently refused to acknowledge that the so-called comfort stations set up during the war by the Japanese army were government entities, despite reams of evidence to the contrary. Women from several Asian countries, Korea in particular, were abducted to provide sexual services in these facilities where they were known euphemistically as "comfort women." Although Japan has set up a fund for disbursing money to former comfort women, it has not done the one thing Shin said the survivors want most: accept responsibility. With every passing day, she added, the need for justice becomes more acute. All former comfort women are in their 70s and 80s, and many are in failing health. Of the 215 South Korean former comfort women who have come forward since 1991, 100 have already passed away. The struggle of Korean comfort women was presented vividly and without any filters, as **Jang Jeom Dol**, a former comfort woman, recalled her own experiences as one of the victims of World War II-era sexual enslavement by the Japanese army. Tenuously holding back her emotions, Jang recalled how she was taken from her family when she

The Six-Party Peace Talks

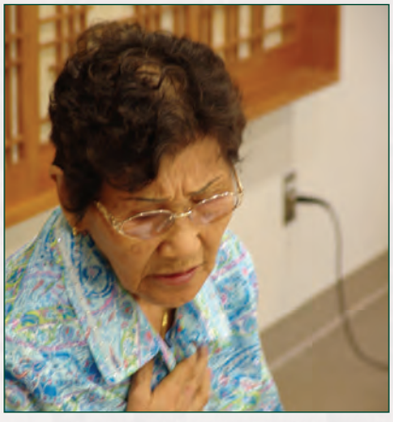
October 11 • New York, NY

Christopher Hill, the U.S. envoy to the Six-Party Talks, provided an update on the negotiations being held in Beijing to achieve the goal of a denuclearized Korean Peninsula. Hill said that a pivotal breakthrough occurred in the Six-Party Talks in late summer, when North Korea finally returned to the bargaining table after a hiatus of many months. At the same time, he noted, progress has remained slow since the focus of the negotiations has shifted from the discussion of an overall solution toward the more procedural issue of establishing a set of agreed principles to serve as a guide for future rounds of the talks. Hill said he remains confidant that North Korea eventually can be brought in line with the other five principals, through a continuation of the Six-Party Talks, even though sequencing the various parties' reciprocal steps will be a major hurdle. This issue has already emerged, he pointed out, as Pyongyang has publicly stated that it must receive the two light-water reactors stipulated in the 1994 Framework Agreement before it will begin to dismantle its nuclear programs. For its part, the U.S. is insisting that discussion of the issue of the light-water reactors will be possible only after North Korea has completely and verifiably dismantled all of its nuclear programs. Looking beyond the immediate challenges, Hill said that he believes the structure of the Six-Party Talks could form the basis of a future Northeast Asian regional organization. This program was held at Asia Society with both The Korea Society and the National Committee on U.S.–China Relations as cosponsors.



Christopher Hill

was just 14 years old and told she was going to work in a factory. When she ended up instead at a comfort station in Manchuria she first attempted suicide and then tried to escape, but was caught and beaten so severely that the left side of her face remains paralyzed today. After a year and a half she was transported to another station in Singapore. Several pregnancies ended in miscarriages during her time in the comfort stations. Then, in 1945, her captors were themselves taken prisoner after Japan's surrender, leaving her and her fellow comfort women destitute and marooned thousands of miles from home. Relying on the kindness of strangers, Jang eventually returned to her village in Korea, but found that her family had been scattered by the war. The trauma of her ordeal prevented Jang from ever marrying or leading a normal life. **John H. Kim**, a New York-based lawyer who serves as the coordinator for the New York Coalition on Comfort Women Issues, provided some additional legal context and also served as the moderator for the program.



Jang Jeom Dol







Stephen Linton

Human Rights and Humanitarian Assistance in North Korea: Past, Present and Future

October 12 • New York, NY

The backdrop for this presentation was North Korea's decision to shift the focus of its relationship with the international donor community from humanitarian to development assistance. To effect this change, the international NGOs that had been supplying the country with emergency food aid since the crisis of the mid-1990s, including most notably the World Food Program, were ordered to wind up their programs and to leave the country by the end of the year. Many observers viewed this decision with alarm and some leading analysts even characterized it as another confirmation of North Korea's capricious decision making and egregious lack of concern for the well being of its people. **Stephen Linton**, chairman of the Eugene Bell Foundation, offered a more textured perspective based on his extensive opportunities to observe the North Korean government's decision making processes up close as the head of an NGO that has been active in famine relief and fighting tuberculosis in North Korea for a decade. While conceding that bringing humanitarian assistance to an abrupt end doesn't necessarily augur well for the future, Linton argued that there is a clear reasoning behind the decision provided you remember, though few do, that the North Korean government has a strong institutional memory. The past looms much larger in its decision making than it does for the NGOs operating in the country. As Linton views it, North Korea's decision reflects its initial reaction to the food shortages that began in 1995. As stocks in the country's public distribution system dwindled, officials had a clear solution: "[they planned] to solicit international aid for a short period of time… [and then] restart their *juche* economy," Linton said. Because they didn't recognize the crisis as the systemic failure that it was, they didn't come up with a systemic solution. As the food situation has been getting steadily better since 1997, officials now feel confident about pushing away foreign aid–which after nearly 10 years was developing an unsavory sense of permanence–and reinstituting the pre-1995 public distribution system. The warming to international norms that many NGOs had hoped would spring from North Korea's experience working with the outside world simply hasn't materialized in the minds of the North Korean officials. The return to *juche* economics, says Linton, shows that the North Korean government is reasserting its core values.





Han Song Ryol

KEI Advisory Council Meeting

October 31 • New York, NY

The Korea Society hosted a meeting of the advisory council of the Korea Economic Institute that featured a luncheon address by **Han Song Ryol**, the deputy permanent representative of the DPRK to the United Nations. In his address, Han stressed that the pervasive hostility in the U.S.-DPRK relationship is a result of the fact that both sides possess nuclear weapons and not vice versa. He noted that the DPRK ultimately would like to reach an agreement with the U.S. similar to the 1994 Agreed Framework, but it is concerned that if an agreement were to be reached the U.S. would then "move the goalposts" by predicating any further improvement in ties on the achievement of progress on other issues such as human rights and conventional arms reduction. In the Q&A session following Han's address, the issue of the DPRK's stance on electricity aid was raised by one of the advisory council members. Citing the DPRK's consistent demand for the delivery of LWRs in exchange for denuclearization, the questioner wondered how this demand could be squared with the urgent need in the DPRK for a stable electricity supply. Considering that LWRs wouldn't be able to generate the necessary electricity for years, the questioner noted, it is difficult to understand why the DPRK has been less than enthusiastic about South Korea's offer to run power lines over the DMZ since this approach would make the needed electricity available much sooner. Han replied that his government is focused on the LWR option because the country has an abundant domestic supply of uranium. He also added that the DPRK has many Soviet-trained nuclear engineers, and building a power system around any other source would be unfair to them. Asserting interest in the potential for democratization in the DPRK, another questioner inquired who would assume power in the country after Kim Jong-Il has passed from the scene. With a wry smile, Han replied that he was tasked with explaining his country's external affairs and couldn't comment on internal developments. Pressed to give his personal view of U.S. policy, Han replied, "As I've emphasized, I want to see the hostility [between our countries] brought to an end…if we want to have better feelings on both sides, we have to look forward and leave the past behind."



James Walsh



The North Korean Nuclear Talks: Shadow or Substance?

November 2 • New York, NY

The ongoing Six-Party Talks in Beijing are poised to settle many questions, but one question looms over all others. Are the negotiations an earnest attempt by all parties to achieve denuclearization? Or are they simply a stage for insincere, ultimately empty, political theater? **James Walsh**, the then executive director of the Managing the Atom Project at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, attempted to tackle this question by drawing on his impressions gleamed from recent meetings with officials in the DPRK Walsh began by reporting that the officials with whom he met had made numerous, sometimes surprising, remarks on the negotiations. For example, they asserted that denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula had been Kim Il-Sung's "dying wish," as a way of suggesting just how ardently they are committed to the achievement of this goal. Walsh also reported that the officials also seemed to be committed to engagement with the outsider world. Noting that both military and trade officials cited increased foreign direct investment as one of their top priorities, he was surprised when they asked him if Harvard could send them marketing and accounting textbooks. Still, he noted, the road is still far from clear of obstacles as both sides are at loggerheads over the North's demand for a light water reactor. And though pro-engagement figures are steering policy on both sides, forces that favor confrontation are watching them closely and warily. What's vital at this point, Walsh added, was that the negotiators work towards building a "fault tolerant" relationship. During protracted talks it's inevitable that events will strain the participants' mutual trust, but such strains shouldn't be allowed to derail the diplomatic process. In a closing assessment of the talks currently underway, Walsh said "I think there's a 30 percent chance [the talks] are meaningful, and that in five years we'll be somewhere."

Korea's Development: Perspectives on North and South

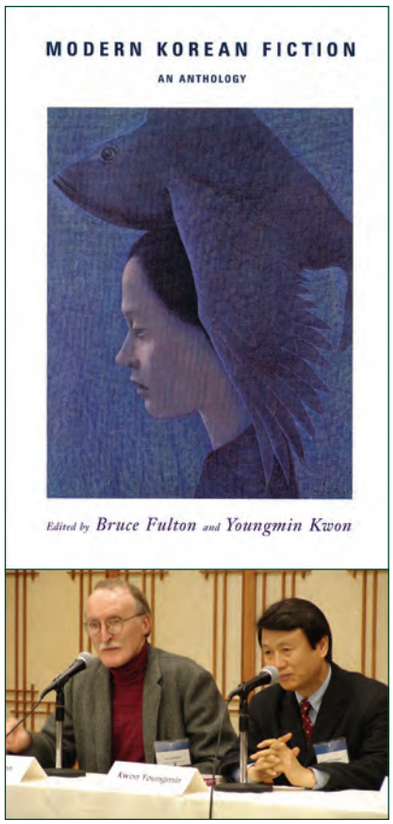
November 5-6 • Houston, TX

The Korea Society was a cosponsor of a two-day conference held at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy in Houston, Texas on the issues surrounding Korea's eventual unification. The participants–who included a diverse mix of academics, diplomats, business leaders and officials from both the U.S. and South Korea–explored the long-term demographic and economic trends against which unification may occur. Presentations were delivered on Korea's post-war history, current North-South relations and potential paths to pre-unification economic development in North Korea. A follow-up panel discussion was held on the role that the international community can play in rehabilitating the North's economy and infrastructure. Keynote addresses were given by **Suchan Chae**, a former member of Rice University's economics faculty and current member of the ROK's National Assembly, and **Donald P. Gregg**, president and chairman of The Korea Society who is a former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea.

Modern Korean Fiction: The Genesis of an Anthology

November 7 • New York, NY

South Korea was the featured country in this year's annual Frankfurt Book Fair in Germany, a preview of what's up next for global publishers. But as **Bruce Fulton**, the inaugural holder of the Young-Bin Min Chair in Korean Literature and Literary Translation at the University of British Columbia and **Youngmin Kwon**, professor of Korean literature at Seoul National University, know only too well, the current international attention wasn't always so easy to come by. The pair spoke in a VOICES program about the process through which Korean letters, and their own recently released anthology, *Modern Korean Fiction* (Columbia University Press), came to be known to the outside world. Kwon set the scene by recounting is first experience teaching Korean literature at Harvard 20 years ago. Two students showed up for the class, he said, and the second student was the first student's girlfriend. This disappointing experience led him to realize the great importance of making Korean literature more accessible in English translation. After returning to Seoul, Kwon made the fateful decision to enlist Bruce Fulton, who was one of his graduate students at Seoul National University, as his collaborator in this effort. Their collaboration eventually led to the publication of *Modern Korean Fiction*. Kwon went on to describe how this seminal work was designed to be comprehensive. It includes pieces written from the 1920s through the 1990s; works from male and female writers; works from writers who wanted their writing to address the burning questions of their day, and those who wanted their writing to be timeless. Space in the book was reserved for fiction by North Korean writers as well, much of which previously had been banned in South Korea. Following this introduction, the program continued with two bilingual readings from the anthology. The first, a story about a group of North Korean laborers, driven to Pusan by the war, nostalgic and guilt-riven by memories of home, is typical of mid-century Korean fiction, which focused on the sense of mournful division that pervaded the country. The second, titled *Lizard*, was read by its author **Kim Yongha**. This story typifies what Kwon says are the sensibilities of contemporary South Korean writers: the plots are fast-moving and the characters are young, urban residents of Seoul.



l-r: Bruce Fulton and Youngmin Kwon

Conference on the Status of the U.S.–ROK Alliance

November 30–December 1 • New York, NY

A two-day conference was held to explore the major issues impinging on the future of the U.S.–ROK alliance. The participants were **Donald P. Gregg**, president & chairman, The Korea Society; **Charles K. Armstrong**, associate professor of history, Columbia University; **Mark Bucknam**, senior military fellow, Council on Foreign Relations; **Choi Kang**, advisor, IFANS & professor of American studies, Kyunghee University; **Joseph DeTrani,** special envoy for Six-Party Talks, U.S. Department of State; **James Foster**, director, Office of Korean Affairs, U.S. Department of State; **Hahn Choong-Hee**, director, North America Division II, MOFAT; **Thomas Hubbard**, senior advisor, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld; **Charles Kartman**, former executive



(Continued on the next page)



director, KEDO; **Kim Byungki**, associate Professor, GSIS, Korea University; **Kim Changsu**, director, U.S. studies, Korea Institute for Defense Analyses; **Kim Kyou-hyun**, deputy director-General, North American Bureau, MOFAT, **Kim Myoun-sun**, assistant director, North American Division III, MOFAT; **Lee Geun**, advisor, IFANS & professor, GSIS, SNU; **Lee Kie Cheon**, deputy consul general, Korean Consulate General in New York; **Moon Chung-in**, professor, Yonsei University; **Don Oberdorfer**, journalist-in-residence, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University; **Evans Revere**, Cyrus Vance fellow, Council on Foreign Relations; **Jeffrey Shafer**, vice chairman, Public Sector Group, Citigroup; **Wendy R. Sherman**, principal, The Albright Group LLC; **Leon Sigal**, director, NE Asia Cooperative Security Project, SSRC; **Seo Bihn**, consul, Korean Consulate General in New York; **Wi Sung-lac**, minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea; and **Joseph Winder**, president, Korea Economic Institute of America.

Discussion throughout the conference was outspoken but amicable. All participants spoke strongly on behalf of what the alliance has meant to South Korea and the United States in the past. There was a common recognition of the need for the alliance to be expanded and re-focused to allow frank discussion of other strategic concerns, the rise of China in particular. What could not be avoided by both Korean and American participants was recognition of the fact that widely diverging Korean and American threat perceptions of North Korea put the alliance as we have known it at great risk.

As discussion during the conference ripened and deepened it also became clear that generational, societal and political changes in the ROK have "cooled the ardor" of both Koreans and Americans for the alliance as it has been, and that a re-definition of the alliance, and a new agenda for it, need to be jointly developed. There was virtually unanimous recognition of the fact that the current complexities blocking progress toward solving the North Korean nuclear weapons problem should not block immediate efforts to re-define the alliance. In other words, a new strategic dialogue needs to be developed now.

Two American participants who are senior employees of the State Department attended the conference as observers. They outlined current approaches being taken in the Six-Party Talks. Among the other conference participants, however, there was general agreement that Seoul and Washington do not see eye-to-eye on how best to solve the North Korean nuclear weapons problem and that this strategic policy disconnect drastically weakens the alliance, and jeopardizes its future effectiveness.

No one at the conference asserted that an irrevocable break looms over the alliance. The Korean participants seemed quietly confident that the logic of their approach to North Korea, long-term engagement leading to eventual reconciliation, would win out over America's more confrontational approach and that the alliance would continue perhaps in a somewhat altered form. The American (non-governmental) participants were less confident on this score, feeling that increased U.S. emphasis on the Proliferation Security Initiative and North Korean human rights abuses, counterfeiting and drug smuggling could inflict further severe damage on the alliance.

THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS URGED THE FOLLOWING COURSES OF ACTION:

- A "blue ribbon panel" or eminent persons group should be convened to deal with the above concerns (and others). It was agreed that only a high-level group, removed from the push and pull of the Six-Party Talks process, could effectively address the long-term and short-term problems facing the alliance.

- Public diplomacy efforts by both the U.S. and the ROK governments should be reinforced or expanded to counter the misperceptions about U.S.-ROK relations found among the general public in both countries.

- Both the U.S. and the ROK governments should explore ways to expand the alliance agenda in a comprehensive and forward-looking manner to cope more effectively with regional and global challenges.

- The Korean participants voiced strong support for the opening of a U.S. liaison office in Pyongyang. American officials indicated that North Korean opposition to such a move seems to be dissipating.

- Both Korean and American participants voiced the need to broaden the range of humanitarian assistance being given to the North from a stress on food, to include medical, social and educational exchanges.

- Many participants thought that the establishment of a "visa waiver" program would be both a practical and strongly symbolic move, demonstrating the mutual confidence of Koreans and Americans toward each other.

- There was also widespread support voiced by both Koreans and Americans for raising the level of the U.S.-DPRK dialogue.

The History of Korea: an Author's Perspective

December 12 • New York, NY

The History of Korea provides an overview of Korea's history from a Korean perspective. Beginning with Korea's roots in Neolithic civilization, the author recounts the tradition and evolution of nation building in the traditional East Asian world system, and concludes with a discussion of Korea's place in the contemporary global setting. A timeline is followed by chapters on early history, Korean identity, medieval Korea, Korean tradition and modernization, and Japanese colonial rule. A biographical section highlighting famous figures in Korea, a glossary of selected terms, and a bibliographical essay are also included. The author of the book, **Djun Kil Kim**, used the opportunity afforded by this VOICES program to sketch the broad outlines of his perspective noting that his primary objective in the book is to present Korea, not as subservient to its two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, but rather as an independent player determining its own destiny. Kim is currently teaching and conducting research at Myongji University in Seoul. The passion he brings to his subject is deeply rooted in the more than two decades he spent as a Korean government official working on media and cultural affairs as well as international public diplomacy.

DPRK-Related Activities

KIM CHAEK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY/SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY



Regional Scholars and Leaders Seminar (RSLS)

The Korea Society (TKS) and Syracuse University (SU) has extended its on-going research exchange and collaboration with Kim Chaek University of Technology (KUT), Pyongyang, DPRK to involve young scholars and government officials from Northeast Asia and the United States in a Regional Scholars and Leaders Seminar (RSLS) program. The face-to-face meetings will be supplemented by on-going virtual projects. Initially, RSLS will involve the DPRK, ROK, PRC, and the U.S. Membership may be expanded going forward to include Russia and Japan.

Administrative leadership of RSLS is shared between TKS and SU. This collaboration between an NGO and a research university has worked extremely well and has permitted each organization to leverage its unique strengths to bring the RSLS notion to reality.

The RSLS program is designed to develop future leaders who share a commitment to information sharing, collaboration across boundaries, and, most of all, the establishment and maintenance of resilient modes of trusted regional communication.

Our past success in working with KUT on the development of its digital library, together with associated discussions with academic and government officials in the DPRK, PRC, ROK, and U.S., suggests that legal and appropriate sharing of scientific information for peaceful purposes is of common interest. Such sharing, of course, presupposes adherence to international standards for information categorization (i.e. metadata) and thereby fosters standards-based cooperation.

Digital libraries serve as concrete examples of robust IT-driven public infrastructure and, on a regional basis, illustrate how coordinated efforts to share information can enhance trust and cooperation.

The initial activity of RSLS involved SU, The Korea Society, Kim Chaek University of Technology (DPRK), Pohang University of Science and Technology (ROK), and Huazhong University of Science and Technology (PRC) in a three-week training session in technical English for twenty senior computer science professors and technicians, male and female, from KUT. These sessions were taught by members of SU's English Language Institute and were held in Beijing during August 2005. A meeting of the RSLS Senior Advisory Group (SAG) was held in conjunction with the English training. The SAG meeting included senior administrators and faculty from the participating RSLS institutions including KUT.

TKS and SU hosted a study visit by a delegation of cardiac surgeons from the DPRK in November 2006. Consistent with the RSLS theme, the focus of the visit was on the role information technology and related standards play in the training and practice of surgeons.

In December 2005, a delegation from KUT led by KUT Chancellor Hong So Hon visited TKS and SU. While in Syracuse, Chancellor Hong, SU Chancellor Nancy Cantor, and TKS Chairman and President

Donald P. Gregg signed an agreement formally committing their institutions to the RSLS program.

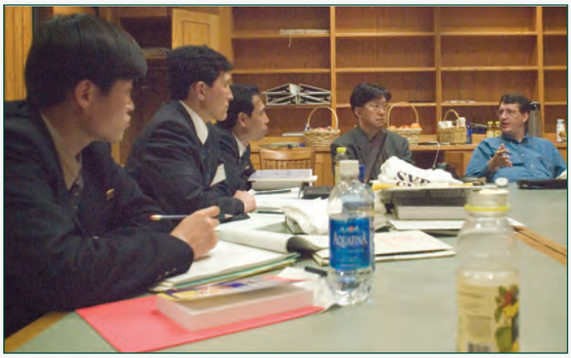
As a consequence of the summer 2005 program, the DPRK Ministry of Education in June 2006 expressed an interest in DPRK participation in the annual Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) International Collegiate Programming Contest. This contest involves teams of undergraduates from universities around the world who compete to solve complex programming problems under severe time constraints. Last year's contest involved undergraduates from 1,733 universities and 84 countries. An initial challenge to DPRK participation was that their teams lack Internet connections at their home universities. However, the Ministry of Education agreed to send several teams and coaches to China where they could practice and then participate in the contest. ACM officials agreed to DPRK participation and we expect DPRK involvement in the 2007 contest (which begins in late 2006). TKS and SU were able to provide modest financial support for contest training and participation. DPRK participation in the ACM contest is a tangible and significant outcome of the trust being built through RSLS.

In August 2006 the second RSLS Technical English Program was held in Beijing. Participants included 21 DPRK scholars and Foreign Ministry and Korea-America Private Exchange Society (KAPES) personnel as well as representatives from China, the ROK, and the U.S. Building upon the 2005 program, the 2006 curriculum was far more technical and emphasized English used in the global computer industry and at professional conferences.



As an outcome of the 2006 sessions, preliminary plans are being made to hold a three day RSLS technical session in late 2006 or early 2007 focused on digital libraries in North East Asia. This RSLS program would bring together scholars and librarians from participating institutions to discuss issues surrounding digital library standards and regional information sharing.







KUT/SU Research Collaboration

Syracuse University (SU) and The Korea Society (TKS) began discussions in late spring 2001 with Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) UN Mission representatives, which led in March 2002 to establishment of bilateral research collaborations with Kim Chaek University of Technology (KUT), Pyongyang in the general area of integrated information technology.

To date there have been eight research exchanges, five by KUT researchers to SU (March and December 2002, April 2003, March 2004, and November 2005); two by SU researchers to KUT (June 2002 and June 2004); and a joint meeting in Beijing (August 2005).

The length of these exchanges has ranged from one to five weeks. By mutual agreement KUT and SU have worked to maintain substantial consistency in the composition of their delegations over time and, as a consequence, each exchange has extended results of previous ones.

The current research focuses on adapting open source software to develop a back-end library management system for the new KUT digital library. All software being developed will conform to international standards for library metadata. To support the ongoing development of the KUT library and to facilitate the sharing of digital library metadata and content it is hoped that, subject to the regulations of the DPRK and the U.S., it will be possible to implement twin computer labs. These labs, one at SU and one at KUT, would be used to support collaborative work at a distance and would also provide a common working environment for visiting researchers.

The KUT digital library serves as a concrete example of robust IT driven public infrastructure within the DPRK. As such, it can support internally directed efforts to strengthen the civilian sector within the DPRK. Moreover, as the DPRK increasingly interacts with the larger world, it will be critical that it have trusted and successful experience working with U.S. agencies and organizations as it develops those engagements.

Sustainable trust requires familiarity with both the person and the context within which that person must act. Digital libraries depend upon adherence to international standards and their development encourages working out protocols for cooperation and thus provides a powerful domain in which to build long-term trust.

The eight research exchanges have involved the same core group of KUT and SU participants. KUT's willingness to commit the time of these key human resources provides strong evidence of their eagerness to collaborate with U.S. institutions.

Project Support

Support for RSLS activities has been provided by the Henry Luce Foundation, the Gale Corporation, the United Board for Christian Education, and private donors.



The above photos and program description are courtesy of Stuart J. Thorson, professor of political science and international relations, Syracuse University.

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



David Chon

Korea: The Silent Crisis

February 3 • New York, NY

To look at the numbers one would be hard pressed to call South Korea's current economic situation a crisis. Since the 1997 financial collapse and the more recent consumer credit turbulence, the economic situation has stabilized. Interest rates are low. Spending and exports have reached record levels, as have corporate profits. But on the ground, says **David Chon**, a principal at Discovery Capital Management, a silent crisis is playing out. Koreans have lost confidence in their economy and have become dangerously risk averse, he said, and the country may fall permanently behind the rest of East Asia if this pattern continues. The tempo of economic development in Asia has never been faster. If Korea could plug into the region's phenomenal growth it could easily reach its goal of $20,000 per capita GDP. In Chon's view, however, the business risk that South Korea thrived on for 50 years has become much less palatable to Koreans burned by their losses in the late '90s. Older managers have shifted gears; instead of seeking new profits they're paring back, he argued, trying to avoid any meltdowns on their watch. The Roh administration has shifted gears as well, focusing on redistributing Korea's wealth instead of spurring new development and sending inconsistent signals to the business community. Still, all is not lost, Chon assured his audience. He remains bullish on Korea in the long term, he said, since the country just needs to change its thinking. Leaders in the public and private sector need to abandon their mercantilist mindset that focuses exclusively on manufacturing and exports and to cultivate domestic consumption and growth in the service sector. Above all, Chon concluded, they need to reacquaint themselves with risk.



New Challenges for the Korean Economy in 2005

February 11 • New York, NY

Noting that a number of key challenges have emerged as the South Korean economy embarks on the New Year, **Chin Dong-Soo**, deputy minister for international affairs in South Korea's Ministry of Finance and Economy, discussed recent macroeconomic performance and the adoption of several long-term initiatives aimed at ensuring future prosperity. He outlined the government's Comprehensive Investment Plan and other policy measures that are intended to achieve the goal of a 5% growth rate and the creation of 400,000 jobs. As he noted, these policy measures also reflect a strong commitment by the South Korean government to transform Korea into a financial hub of Northeast Asia with an emphasis on the asset management industry.

A New Vision for the U.S.–Korea Economic Partnership

March 18 • New York, NY

Park Geun Hye, leader of the opposition Grand National Party (GNP) in Korea's National Assembly, talked about her country's macroeconomic future with an audience of Wall Street investment managers and press. She was accompanied by a GNP delegation of National Assembly members, including Park Hee Tae and Park Jin, the vice speaker and chairman of the Second Policy Coordination Committee, respectively. Park said that now is the ideal time to deepen the U.S.-Korea alliance by forging a free trade agreement between the two countries. The U.S. is already South Korea's second largest trading partner and Korea is the U.S.' seventh largest export market. Economists have long talked about the benefits of such an agreement, but now is the time for action. Park stayed on her message of open markets when taking questions. One audience member asked if she thought South Korea's cooperation with North Korea at the Kaesong industrial complex might dim the prospects for a U.S.-Korea free trade deal, given the U.S. and North Korea's prickly relationship. Park replied that businesses should be free to make their own decisions about where to invest, regardless of contacts taking place between North and South Korea, and a free trade agreement would allow them to do that. Park also said that the GNP's plan for lifting the persistently low valuations of the Korean stock market would adhere to a laissez-faire track. Park acknowledged that domestic resistance to an agreement might be formidable, but noted that this was the case as well in the negotiations for a free trade agreement with Chile. This was especially true of the efforts to open up the agricultural sector to competition. In the end, however, the outcry eventually died down and the deal was signed.



Park Geun Hye



l-r: Park Jin and Park Hee Tae

The Domestic and Global Outlook for Korean Telecommunications

March 23 • New York, NY

An expert panel made up of business executives and consultants versed in the technology industry was convened for an afternoon forum devoted to a comprehensive assessment of South Korea's ability to retain its role as a global IT leader. The presenters were: **Gihong Kim**, president, CEO & Cofounder, Dari Networks, Inc.; **Allen H. Kupetz**, president, Kpartnerz, Inc.; **Sung Lee**, CEO & Managing Partner, The Research Associates; and **Raymond Kang**, CEO & Founder, Prodigy Venture, LLC. In their remarks, all of the panelists stressed that telecommunications and the broader IT industry will continue to drive economic growth and technical innovation in South Korea. Overall, they agreed, South Korea has played the global IT game well thus far by concentrating on R&D, testing the viability of the new technology in the sophisticated local market, and staying ahead of the efficiency curve while developing overseas markets. If Korea is to stay on top of the competition, however, they cautioned that the country must remain alert to the trends taking shape in communication technologies, consumer behavior, and the IT industry itself. In this context, they alluded to several technologies that may become new media with the potential to transform the IT landscape, and underscored the importance of trying to predict the degree to which these new media will influence consumers and particularly their buying habits.



l-r: Sung Lee and Allen H. Kupetz

Road Map to $20,000 Per Capita GDP

April 21 • New York, NY

President Roh Moo-hyun has made it his goal to reach $20,000 per capita GDP. South Korea stock market expert and CEO of International Investment Advisers **Henry Seggerman** thinks this goal can be achieved, but only if South Korean policymakers do some serious restructuring. South Korea's economy has been on a steady course since it emerged from the '97 Asian financial crisis, he said, but the threat of stagnation remains real and is growing every day. A punishing regime of overregulation has come along with the country's master-planned economic success. Rules that set artificial market share rates for newspapers and seemingly arbitrary government interventions in the real estate market are what economists refer to when they say South Korea has "one foot on the accelerator and one foot on the brake pedal." To instigate real, sustained growth, Seggerman argued, President Roh and others should make deregulation a priority–especially in the labor market. Dozens of chronically unprofitable corporations that the government encouraged the chaebol to start during the boom years should be allowed to go under. Cheap North Korean labor should be utilized to return big corporations to profitability and large, unnecessary infrastructure projects–like moving the capital from Seoul–should be scrapped. "Once these changes are made," Seggerman concluded, "$20,000 per capita GDP won't seem like nearly so ambitious an objective."


Henry Seggerman

NEW SONGDO CITY GALE INTERNATIONAL AND POSCO E&C KOHN PEDERSEN FOX ARCHITECTS


Ahn Sang-Soo

The Incheon Free Economic Zone: Korea's Second Economic Miracle

April 29 • New York, NY

Optimism filled the last open spaces in the room–crowded as it was with CEOs, consultants and portfolio managers–as **Ahn Sang-Soo**, the mayor of Incheon, reported on the promise and progress of Incheon's Free Economic Zone. The zone consists of three new cities, in various stages of development, on Incheon's periphery–each specially built to become the center of a target industry. The most ambitious is New Songdo City, a project that is being spearheaded by The Gale Company. Designed complete with high-



ways, canals, malls and a crowning 65-story office tower, when it is complete New Songdo City will have 25,000 residents and be a hub of business services and IT. Ahn's aides predicted it would be a hot spot for the front-office functions of companies with manufacturing facilities in Northeast China. The Gale Company was represented in this program by its chairman, **Stanley Gale**. In his remarks, Gale reported that the ground has already been broken for some of the city's shopping complexes. "This is really happening," he said, "it's not just something people are talking about." As the program drew to a close, Gale brought New Songdo City even closer to reality by presenting Mayor Ahn with a tee-shirt proclaiming him the city's first citizen.



l-r: Donald P. Gregg, Jeffery Jones, William Oberlin, Wayne Chumley, Tami Overby, Il-Young Maing and David Ki-Yong Kim

AMCHAM–Korea's View of the Korean Economy

May 12 • New York, NY

A panel comprised of six current and past officers of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AMCHAM–Korea)–Chairman **Wayne Chumley** (president, Daimer Chrysler Korea); Vice Chairman **Il-Young Maing** (president, United Technologies Korea); President **Tami Overby**; Former Chairman **William Oberlin** president, Boeing International Korea); Former Chairman **Jeffrey Jones** (attorney, Kim & Chang); Governor **David Ki-Yong Kim** (chairman, Cargill Korea); and Governor **Chae Wook Lee** (president & national executive, General Electric Korea)–led a lively discussion of the direction of the South Korean economy and the business environment in South Korea from the perspective of U.S. business leaders. In their presentations, these senior representatives of the American business community in Korea evenhandedly laid out both the pros and cons of doing business in Korea during a period of historic and unprecedented change. In particular, they assessed the effectiveness of the ongoing reform and deregulation efforts in promoting greater transparency in the industrial, financial and public sectors and the progress of the efforts to bring about greater flexibility in the local labor market. All concurred with the overall assessment that the business climate in Korea is much better than it may seem when viewed from the U.S., a point they also made in Washington during their meetings with members of the U.S. Congress just prior to their stopover in New York for this program. Despite the eagerness on Capitol Hill to talk about the business climate in China, Chumley noted, business in Korea for U.S. firms actually has never been better. Public perceptions of Korea in the U.S. are tainted by the tense, overly dramatic media coverage of the North Korean nuclear standoff, thus making some U.S. investors jittery. On the contrary, as Maing pointed out, Seoul residents are more concerned about traffic than nuclear war. Smart corporations have taken advantage of South Korea's size and location to make it a test market and logistics hub for all of East Asia. At the same time, however, the panelists stressed that doing business in Korea isn't trouble free. The labor market is chronically overregulated, and progress on a free trade agreement between the U.S. and South Korea will likely be held up until Seoul resolves its ban on American beef and its protectionist movie screen quotas. Still, all of them noted in agreement as Overby repeated the organization's mantra: "Korea is the best place in East Asia to invest and the time to invest is now." The program was cosponsored by the Korea Economic Institute (KEI) and the Korean American Chamber of Commerce (KOCHAM).

Investors' Roundtable

May 18 • New York, NY

The Korea Society joined forces with the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) to present a panel discussion of investment opportunities in South Korea at the Intercontinental Hotel in New York. The overarching message of this "investors' roundtable" was that South Korea is the right place for foreign investment. The keynote speaker for this program was **Lee Hee-Beom**, South Korea's minister of industry, commerce and energy, who showcased his government's recent efforts to attract foreign dollars to the country. Lee touted the subsidies available for high tech developers and plans to build a network of high quality schools for foreign students, as well as the system of cash grants the government pays out to investors who create jobs in Korea. "We will make your investment in Korea work for you," Lee assured the audience. The panelists were **Yong-Deuk Lee**, president, Federation of Korean Trade Unions; **Alan Timblick**, head, Invest Korea; and **Wayne Chumley**, chairman, American Chamber of Commerce in Korea. After their presentations, the panelists fielded questions from an audience of prospective investors.



The Korea Discount and Corporate Governance: Myth or Fact?

June 1 • New York, NY

For something that may or may not exist, the Korea Discount–that difficult-to-quantify markdown some economists see weighing down the Korean securities market–gets a lot of attention. **Kyeong-Wong Kim**, executive director of the Money & Finance and Global Economy departments at the Samsung Economic Research Institute, wants to put it to rest. According to him, the Korea Discount definitely doesn't exist. Addressing a Business Roundtable audience, Kim pointed out that those who argue for the Korea Discount often point to the low price-to-earnings ratios of Korean companies as evidence. However, Kim asserted, valuations of Korean companies only look low when compared to U.S. equity ratios. South Korea is still widely considered an emerging market by global investors, and when compared to other emerging markets like Indonesia and Malaysia, South Korea's ratios are about where they should be. Kim also took issue with commentators who claim the Korea Discount reflects a lack of investor confidence in Korean corporate governance. While recent history has shown that Korean corporations might need to operate by stricter rules, studies have failed to empirically link the governance of a corporation with its stock price. Judging from the many questions about price-to-cash flow ratios and dividend payout rates during the Q&A session, it appeared that not everyone in the audience was convinced by the argument Kim had presented. Apparently the myth of the Korea Discount–or the reality, as some would contend–is too powerful to be easily explained away.



Kyeong-Wong Kim



The Korea Investment Forum

June 2-3 • New York, NY

A two-day forum copresented by Woori Investment Bank, Institutional Investor Magazine and The Korea Society connected leaders from top Korean conglomerates and American financial experts with interested investors. The gilded Art Deco inlays and marble floors at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel spoke to the wealth of old New York, but those who gathered in these storied premises for the forum were firmly focused on the profits to be made in Seoul. The clear message that emerged from this high profile gathering was that investing in an economically vibrant South Korea is a bet that will pay off handsomely despite the rise of high-profile competitors in the Asian region such as China and India. **Jonathan Lemcor**, a senior sovereign credit strategist with The Vanguard Group, noted that South Korea may be a shrimp among whales demographically, but when measured in terms of per capita disposable income, it actually is three times the size of China and seven times the size of size of India. Indeed, the rapid growth of China and India present an array of profitable opportunities for South Korean companies. **Richard Yi**, vice president of Samsung Electronics, said that his company has shifted from seeing China simply as a low-cost production center to viewing it as a high value-added end market. South Korea's economic climate is set to get warmer still, and it will be easier for foreign capitalists to cash in on it. **Lee Jang-Yung**, an assistant governor at Korea's Financial Supervisory Service, oriented investors towards the future by outlining his government's ambitious plan to turn South Korea into a hub of the financial services industry.

Busan North American Investment Forum

June 14 • New York, NY

Officials from the Busan Port Authority (BPA) were making their first foray into North America when they spoke to business leaders from the shipping, logistics and finance industries at the Waldorf=Astoria Hotel in New York, and the message they brought was just as fresh. Busan–already Asia's fifth largest port by volume and the second largest city in Korea–is undergoing a surge of new development, and American investors can ride the rising tide by getting in now on the newly created Busan-Jinhae Free Economic Zone (BJFEZ). The impetus behind Busan's growth is the South Korean government's goal of transforming the country from a low-cost manufacturing center to a knowledge-based financial and logistics hub for Northeast Asia. Towards that end, the BPA is backing the construction of new harbor berths capable of handling the largest cargo vessels on earth and a massive new distribution park, among other improvements. Foreign businesses that pour capital into new Busan operations will receive a 100% tax break for the first two years they're in business, and 50% breaks for the next three years. **Bill Woo**, director of the BJFEZ, ticked off additional benefits of locating in Busan for attendees before the forum closed–including new international hospitals and schools as well as the harmonious labor relations between management and dockworkers. As far as he was concerned, he said, the BJFEZ is "the rising sun of Northeast Asia." This program was organized by BPA, BJFEZ and the Korea International Trade Association. The Korea Society was one three supporting organizations.



New Paradigm for South-North Korean Cooperation: The Incheon–Kaesong Joint Development Zone

June 23 • New York, NY

The "trickle down" theory might be economically dubious, but there's something to it where inter-Korean dialog and cooperation are concerned. Addressing an audience of law school students and Korea experts at Columbia University, **Ahn Sang-Soo**, mayor of Incheon, outlined his unique efforts to use local government as a platform to reach out to North Korea. Until recently, he noted, policies governing rapprochement with the North were initiated exclusively by the central government in Seoul. But following a visit by a DPRK delegation to Incheon in 2004, Ahn set the wheels in motion for engagement efforts initiated at the level of local government. In May 2005 Ahn led a first-of-its-kind municipal delegation to Pyongyang. While there, he floated the idea of creating a new joint development zone that would stretch across the DMZ, encompassing Kaesong's new industrial facilities and Incheon's logistical base. If Kaesong's labor cost advantages were wedded to Incheon's port and airport, he argued, the combined area would have an enviable advantage in the export market. He also raised the prospect of establishing a bridge across the DMZ that could get Kaesong's goods to Incheon faster. Ahn told the audience that he would eventually like to see the joint development zone expand into a "golden peace triangle" that would draw Seoul's financial resources and educated entrepreneurs into the economic equation. Any actual development of this concept may be years away, he noted, but the fact remains that the two sides of the divided Korea did take an initial trust-building step. While in Pyongyang, Ahn also signed an agreement with his North Korean counterparts to enter a joint Incheon/Pyongyang bid for the 2014 Asian Games. **Donald P. Gregg**, president & chairman, The Korea Society, **Roh Jeong-Ho**, the then director of the Korean Legal Center, Columbia Law School, **Shin Hyun-Yoon**, professor of law, Yonsei University, and **Seo Jung Uck**, former minister of science & technology, ROK, provided commentary on Mayor Ahn's address. This forum was cosponsored with the Center for Korean Legal Studies at Columbia Law School and the Center for American Legal Studies at Yonsei University's College of Law.





IT Industry Development and E-Commerce in South Korea

June 24 • New York, NY

As a former minister of science & technology, who played a major role in fostering the development of the IT industry in South Korea, and the current head of the e-trade promotion committee at the Korean International Trade Association (KITA), **Seo Jung Uck** is preeminently qualified to explain the industry's remarkable achievements in his country. He also has a knack for making the explanation easy to understand: "To change your community, you have to abruptly change your way of thinking." Addressing a luncheon forum audience at The Korea Society, Seo illustrated his point by relaying his experiences in the 1980s when he was part of a team charged with expanding South Korea's telephone network. He and his colleagues at that time were confronted with a momentous choice. Should they start building the network from big cities out into the countryside, or start building from rural areas and work inwards? The conventional approach was to start from big cities, but a decision was made to start instead from the countryside. Due to the structured, comprehensive phone network that had been laid down in the 1980s, some years later it was feasible to build fiber optic networks on top of the system with relatively little effort. Then, in the 1990s, Seo became involved in creating South Korea's mobile phone network. In this case, the choice was between going with the widely-used GSM cellular standard and using the superior, but unproven, CDMA technology. Again, a decision was made to take a gamble and build the mobile infrastructure around CDMA. As a result, companies like Samsung were able to build their products around this more advanced technology and to take the lead in the world market. Seo's point in relaying these critical gambles was that innovative planning was every bit as important as sophisticated engineering to the successful development of South Korea's tech sector.



U.S.–ROK Relations and Key Trends in Foreign Investment

June 30 • New York, NY

To mark their acquisition of Korea First Bank, during a breakfast meeting at The Korea Society in New York, 70 officials from Standard Chartered Bank celebrated a new company holiday, "Korea Day." This historic gathering included presentations by **Donald P. Gregg**, president & chairman of The Korea Society, and **Jae-Hyo Kim**, president of the North American Division of the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency. It was the final observance of the bank's self-declared holiday. Standard Chartered locations throughout Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe had held receptions earlier the same day. Although the British bank has had a presence in Korea since the 1880s, Standard Chartered acquired Korea First in January 2005 for $3.3 billion. **James F. McCabe**, CEO of Standard Chartered Bank of the Americas, noted that his bank was the first European financial institution invited to re-open there after the Korean War. He also noted with pride that Standard Chartered kept credit lines to its Korean customers open during the 1997 financial crisis even as other banks cut theirs. In integrating Korea First into its operations, Standard Charter gained three million retail banking customers and 65,000 business clients. Kim added that the environment for FDI in Korea has never been better. After the 1997 crisis the government liberalized FDI regulations; now 99.8% of the Korean economy is open to outside ownership. Since liberalization, $104 billion (US) in global capital has come into the country. Praising Standard Chartered's efforts to reach out to Korean consumers and the government, Kim called the deal a "showcase of very good foreign investment in Korea.



l-r: Jae-Hyo Kim, Donald P. Gregg and James F. McCabe



The Growth of the Northeast Asian Economy: Business Opportunities Inside and Outside of the Region

July 27-30 • Jeju Island, Korea

The Korea Society was a copresenter of the 2005 summer forum organized by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). This event has been held by FKI every year since 1987 through its affiliate, the International Management Institute (IMI). More than 500 CEOs from Korea, China and Japan took part in networking events and discussions on a broad range of topics related to the environment and strategies for business in the Northeast Asian region. Over 45 prominent global executives and experts were invited to speak, including **Okuda Hiroshi**, chairman of Toyota; **Carl W. Stern**, chairman of The Boston Consulting Group; **Phil Gramm**, vice chairman of UBS Investment Bank; and **Joseph M. Ha**, vice president of NIKE Inc.

Moody's Views on South Korean Developments and Ratings

November 22 • New York, NY

Moody's Sovereign Risk Group has given South Korea one of its highest sovereign debt ratings, A3, and doesn't foresee lowering that rating anytime in the immediate future. This good news was delivered by **Thomas J. Byrne**, vice president and senior credit officer, Moody's Financial Institutions & Sovereign Risk Group, during a Business Roundtable luncheon. Byrne explained that his company's assessment, which places Korea's ability to repay its borrowing as one of the highest in the developing world, is based on the country's strong fundamentals. Currently, good governance and regulatory regimes, a dynamic export sector, low levels of public debt and high levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) all make South Korea a good risk for lenders and bond buyers, he said. However, long term concerns could slow growth and throw public balance sheet's out of order, putting downward pressure on Moody's rating. Economic success and globalization have created backlashes in Korea. On the cautionary side, he noted that anti-business sentiment, growth-retarding government policies and negative feelings about foreign companies doing business in Korea have been on the rise recently. Taken too far, he said, these trends might slow rates of FDI. Similarly, North Korea represents a unique "contingent liability" for South Korea. Should engagement between the two be ramped up, or the DPRK's economy falter, the percentage of South Korea's budget allocated for aid to the North could jump from the current level of .03 percent to 5 percent, stretching the ROK's finances.

South Korea's Development as a Financial Center

December 8 • New York, NY

Speaking at an afternoon forum, **Stephen Pelletier**, chairman and CEO of Prudential International Investments, told his audience what they already knew: South Korea's rapid industrialization following the Korean War is the envy of developing economies across the globe. Then he told them what to expect from South Korea in the near future: an equally ambitious attempt to build its own financial infrastructure in an effort to become Northeast Asia's hub for financial services and investment. To make its economy's second act a successful one, South Korea will have to take several steps, such as continuing to improve corporate governance. Pelletier thinks that ultimately it will succeed. That's why Prudential International Investments has decided to set up a new regional office in Korea for their international asset management business. Pelletier's presentation also addressed emerging trends in Korea's equity and debt markets.



Stephen Pelletier

South Korea's Experience with the IMF

December 15 • New York, NY

As executive director of the IMF, **Oh Jong Nam** holds a position that doesn't make for smooth social situations: he represents South Korea (and 13 other countries) at an organization most Koreans are wary of. Part of the widespread distrust is inevitable, Oh said. When the IMF makes big loans to distressed countries, it has to demand certain structural reforms as collateral, so it will never be as popular as the World Bank, which simply finances expensive, highly visible infrastructure projects. When the IMF lent South Korea $21 billion in 1997 during the Asian Financial Crisis, it imposed conditions that facilitated a recovery, but left some economic players out in the cold. Today, South Korea is not borrowing from the IMF, but those who were hurt by the 1997 reforms continue to complain, casting the organization in the worst possible light. In fact, Oh noted, the IMF does bear some blame for its negative image, especially when it comes to credibility. The IMF frequently lectures developing countries on the importance of good governance. However, when it comes to equitable rule-making, its own house isn't in order. The organization's critical decisions are made by a pre-determined number of representatives from each member country. The balance of representatives is disproportionate, favoring those countries that founded it in 1944, and leaving others, like South Korea, underrepresented.



Oh Jong Nam

SPECIAL EVENTS

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

SPECIAL EVENTS

2005 Annual Dinner

September 15 • New York, NY



l-r: President George H.W. Bush, President Roh Moo-Hyun and Amb. Donald P. Gregg



President George H.W. Bush, President Roh Moo-Hyun

Youngok Shin



l-r: Mr. Dong-Jin Oh, Mr. James F. McCabe, Mr. John B. Hynes, Mr. Michael Ahn, Mr. Kim Jae-Chul, Mr. Kang Shin-Ho and Mr. William R. Rhodes

Nearly 1,000 members and friends of The Korea Society–including many of the most prominent names in the business, government and diplomatic establishments of both the U.S. and ROK–gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf=Astoria Hotel in Manhattan to toast the organization and its mission. Members of the international press were in attendance as well, drawn by the gala event's two marquis guests: **Roh Moo-hyun**, president of the Republic of Korea and the night's keynote speaker, and **George H.W. Bush**, former president of the U.S. and the 2005 Van Fleet awardee.

Introduced by **Donald P. Gregg**, president & chairman of The Korea Society, President Roh spoke in an upbeat, confidant tone about the history and future of the U.S.-ROK alliance. Roh said he expects the Six-Party Talks, currently underway and aimed at denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, to succeed in time. He urged the audience to look past the immediate talks, however, in the search for a more lasting settlement. "Any settlement that purports to be fundamental needs to embrace the normalization of relations between the U.S. and North Korea," he said.

Taking the podium just after being presented with The Korea Society's James A. Van Fleet Award by President Roh, former president Bush congratulated Roh's administration for its domestic achievements, and its program of outreach to the North. President Bush also praised The Korea Society's work in helping Americans to gain a better understanding of Korea's place in Northeast Asia.

The entertainment for the evening was provided by the renowned soprano **Youngok Shin** who offered an exquisite program of Italian operatic arias and Korean art songs.

Lastly, the evening ended on an extraordinarily uplifting high note when FKI Chairman Kang Shin-ho came to the podium and presented former President George H.W. Bush with a donation of $10 million as a contribution to the Bush-Clinton Katrina Relief Fund.

The 2005 annual dinner was one of, if not, the largest Korea-related events ever held in New York City. It was extremely successful both financially and substantively due to the high caliber of the presentations by the distinguished presidential guests.

Befitting the high profile of the event, there was an unprecedented number of dinner chairs and other sponsors of the dinner. In addition to seven dinner chars, the dinner committee included twenty other American and Korean corporate sponsors.



l-r: The Hon. Harold Brown, Amb. Stephen W. Bosworth, Mr. Joseph A.B. Winder and Amb. Charles L. Pritchard



Guests of LG Electronics

15th Annual Van Fleet Memorial Golf Tournament

May 17 • Bedford, NY

2005 Van Fleet Golf Tournament Awardees

Low Gross – Van Fleet Memorial Trophy
Chong-Yun Park
KPMG LLP

Low Gross – Second Place Individual
Vincent Adimando
Double Eagle Agency

Low Net – First Place Individual
Jong Phil Lee
Locus Telecommunications, Inc.

Low Net – Second Place Individual
J.W. Ahn
Samsung Opto-Electronics America, Inc.

Longest Drive
Hyun Soo Lee
KEB NY Financial Corp.

Closest To The Pin
In Tae Kwon
KEB USA Int. Corp.

Low Net – First Place Team
J.W. Ahn
Samsung Opto-Electronics America, Inc.
Jihee Chung
JP Morgan Securities
Ok Hyun Kim
POSCO America Corp. (POSAM)
Hyunsuk Shim
LG Electronics USA, Inc.

Low Net – Second Place Team
Jaehyung Lee
Samsung America, Inc.
Scott Nelson
JP Morgan Securities
Jong Ho Park
LG Electronics USA, Inc.
Yeun Ho Suk
Hyosung

Most Honest Golfer
Daniel Chung
IVY Dental Care







The only thing clouding the sky on the day of the 15th Annual Van Fleet Memorial Golf Tournament was the occasional wayward drive, sailing across the green. Fifty-eight golfers, in 15 teams, played 18 holes at the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club in Bedford New York. The tournament, preceded by breakfast and followed by dinner and a silent auction, was fun for all. The Van Fleet Memorial Trophy went to **Chong-Yun Park**. The team competition was dominated by a foursome of **J.W. Ahn**, **Jihee Chung**, **Ok Hyun Kim** and **Hyunsuk Shim**. As per tradition, the Hyundai XG 350L hole-in-one prize went unclaimed.

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

FELLOWSHIPS IN KOREAN STUDIES

Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies

June 20–July 8 • Korea

This program was implemented in Korea for twenty participants accompanied by the program coordinator, **Yong Jin Choi**. It was the 17th annual program in this series. The program got underway as usual with a half-day orientation session, which included a visit to the Folk Museum at the downtown in Seoul by subway to introduce the fellows to Seoul's excellent public transit system. The following day, the fellows made a series of visits to the Seoul Metropolitan government, Cheonggechon Restoration Project, Hwangi Art Museum and Leeum Museum of Art. From June 22 to July 5, the fellows participated in an intensive workshop at Korea University. The workshop consisted of a mix of lectures and field trips to places of educational interest. The lecture topics included history, culture, language, literature, geography, religion, economy, society and family, the educational system, the nuclear crisis on the Korean peninsula, the Korean War, and regional integration in East Asia. Field trips in the general vicinity of Seoul included visits to the Korea University Museum, the Korean Traditional Performance Theater in Chongdong, Daeil Senior High School, the Insa-dong District, Changdok Palace and the Korean Family Culture Institute. There also was a movie screening and discussion with the director of JSA, a visit to the Demilitarized Zone and a homestay. From June 30 to July 4, the program also included the usual tour to points of special interest in the southern half of the Korean peninsula, including visits to Haein Temple and Kyongju, and Hyundai Motors in Ulsan. A visit to the Koryong Daegaya Tomb Museum, an overnight stay at Hwaeom Temple, visits to the Dolmen Park and Nagan-up Castle, and the Suncheonman Ecology Tour were newly added experiences that everyone enjoyed. On Tuesday, July 5, the participants met again at the Korea University campus to evaluate the program and have the closing ceremony and the farewell dinner with the program organizers. On Wednesday, July 6, the fellows met with **Yeon Sook Lee,** a leading authority on women's issues in Korea as a leader of a major Korean women's association and a former cabinet-level minister for women's affairs. That evening the fellows met with seven Korean social studies educators. **Rose Marie Duchesneau** made on presentation on the standards of geography education in the U.S. and **Charles R. Hammer** described professional development education opportunities for teachers at the state level and district levels in the U.S. **Park Sejin** and **Ahn Byungchul**, who teach at Seoul High School and Banpo High School in Seoul, respectively, discussed the treatment of America in the world history and world geography textbooks in use in Korea. After a day of independent study and research, the fellows departed Korea for the U.S. on July 8.



Fall Fellowship in Korean Studies

October 9–October 20 ● Korea

This program was implemented in Korea for a group of eleven participants accompanied by the program coordinator, **Yong Jin Choi**, and **Mark Peterson** of Brigham Young University, who served as usual in the capacity of a docent. It was the 10th annual program in this series. The program got underway in Seoul with lectures on Korean politics, art and economy, issues in ancient Korean history (Koguryo) and geography. Interspersed with the lectures were guided tours of Leeum Museum and Kyongbok Palace. The group then went on the road traveling south with a stopover at the Samsung Electronics History Hall in Suwon, the Hoam Museum and Heewon, a traditional Korean garden, in Yongin. An overnight stay was arranged at the Samsung Human Resources Center in Yongin. The tour continued the next day with a visit to the Early Printing Museum in Ch'ongju, where the first moveable type invented in Korea in 1377 is exhibited. The group then continued on to Youngnam University in Kyongsan near Taegu. They visited a folk village in the vicinity and experienced an overnight stay at an ancient Confucian Academy known Kugye Sowon that is named after the famous Confucian scholar U Tak (1263-1342) of the Koryo Kingdom. Mark Peterson gave a lecture on the importance of the Confucian heritage in Korean culture in the hall of the Confucian Academy. The group departed the next morning for Haein Buddhist Monastery. At the monastery they joined Korean worshippers in a Buddhist ritual and visited the repository of the *Tripikata Koreana*. The group stayed overnight at a hermitage associated with the monastery. The next day, they moved on to the Yangdong traditional village in nearby Kyongju where they had a two hour long informal discussion with **Jirak Lee**, the clan elder. This discussion provided a unique opportunity to get a contemporary perspective on the relevance of the Confucian heritage and to learn about his role in a functioning rural community as a young clan leader. After having lunch at a traditional rural restaurant, the group visited Kyongju City, the capital of the ancient Silla Kingdom where they toured the Kyongju National Museum. **Jong Wook Lee** of Sogang University in Seoul assumed the duties of a docent during the next two days which were spent in Kyongju. While visiting the historic sires, he lectured informally on the developmental stage of Silla's state formation, its subsequent history and various aspects of Silla society. He also led a walking tour of Namsan, a mountain with many historic remains from the Silla period, which was an unforgettable experience for all the fellows. The next day the fellows took a flight to Jeju, an island off the southern coast of the Korean peninsula, to participate in a conference organized by Cheju National University entitled "The First International Conference for the Globalization of Jeju." The conference drew over 100 attendees from academia and local government. In the morning session, the fellows had an opportunity to learn a great deal about Jeju, including its history and culture, industry, and distinctive tradition of women divers. In the afternoon, the group returned the favor by offering their own reflections on the theme of the conference: **Ford M. Cochran** gave a presentation entitled "Iceland: Isolated but Connected to the World;" James Millward spoke on "Globalization on the Peripheries of China;" **Linda Menton** on "The Island Edge of America;" and **Mark Peterson** offered his views on "Jeju Island and Its Multiple Roles in Korean History." The next day and a half was spent touring major sites on Jeju that illustrate its major attractions. 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 program coordinator and the docent with funding provided by an annual grant from The Freeman Foundation. The expenses incurred for the visit to Jeju, a first for this program, were covered by the organizers of the conference held at Cheju National University.



2005 Summer Fellows

Jill Ammerata
Mamaroneck HS
Mamaroneck, NY

Stanley T. Bartosiak
Glendale Unified School District
Glendale, CA

Joan M. Brylski
Pulaski Community HS
Pulaski, WI

Susan H. Davis
Washoe County School District
Reno, NV

John De Lisa
Saint Joseph Hill Academy
Staten Island, NY

Rose Marie Duchesneau
Central Heights ES
Billings, MO

Nancy Spear Gagnon
Contoocook Valley Regional HS
Peterborough, NH

Henry L. Grubb
Fort Osage HS
Independence, MO

Charles (Pete) R. Hammer
San Francisco Unified School District
San Francisco, CA

Esther Darsie Hartman
Cypress Springs HS
Cypress, TX

Joel Hinrichs
Branford HS
Branford, CT

Abram (Bram) Hubbell
Friends Seminary
New York, NY

Gale J. Lederer
School of the Arts
San Francisco, CA

David L. Morse
Lincoln HS
Tacoma, WA

Jaison Michael Norris
Lecanto HS
Lecanto, Fl

Carole Schroeder
Boise State University
Boise, ID

Jane Shlensky
NC School of Science and Math
Durham, NC

James Steven Sombathy
Fulmore Magnet for Intern'l Studies
Austin, TX

James Alan Whitehead
White Station HS
Memphis, TN

Guven Peter Witteveen
UM-Center for Japanese Studies
Ann Arbor, MI

2005 Fall Fellows

Joseph Castagno
Editor-in-Chief
Scholastic Corporation

Ford M. Cochran
Director, Programs Online
National Geographic Society

Nancy Gilbert
Editorial Director
Pearson Prentice Hall

Marcie Goodale
Executive Editor, Social Studies
McDougal Littell

Rod M. Leith
Senior Editor
Harcourt School Publishers

Matthew P. McKelway
Assistant Professor, Fine Arts
New York University

Linda K. Menton
Professor, Curriculum R&D
University of Hawaii

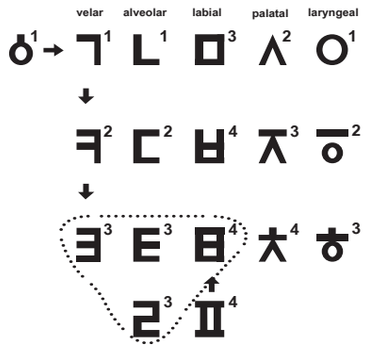
James A. Millward
Associate Professor
Georgetown University

Tom O'Neill
Senior Writer/Asia
National Geographic Magazine

Susan Stark
Executive Editor
Houghton Mifflin Company

Jenny C. Huang Yang
Program Director
Asian Educational Media
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign





An Imaginary Draft for Designing the Korean Alphabet

The Ingenuity of *Han'gul*

March 2 • New York, NY

This half-day conference drew attention to the unique characteristics of *han'gul*, the extraordinary alphabet many consider to be one of the treasures of Korea. **Lee Sang-Oak**, professor, Korean Language & Literature, Seoul National University, illustrated the relationships between the shape of the letters and the corresponding positions of the tongue, throat, lips and teeth when the sounds the letters represent are produced. Drawing on a commentary that accompanied the original proclamation of the *han'gul* alphabet in 1446, which was discovered in 1940, Lee argued that the scientifically sound nature of these relationships establishes *han'gul* as a true alphabet: one with optimally designed symbols for each consonant and vowel in the Korean language.

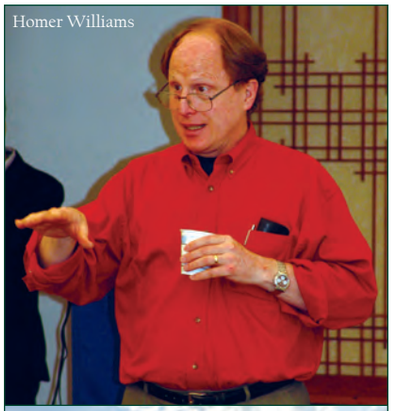


Alexander Vorontsov

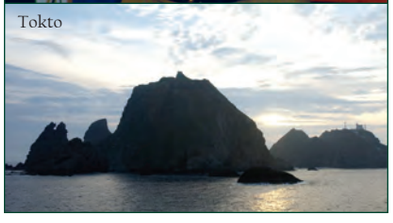
Life in North Korea

April 9 • New York, NY

This half-day conference on North Korea provided an opportunity for K–12 educators to hear from first hand observers about some of the inner workings of one of the most reclusive states in the world. The program got underway with a presentation entitled "Life Experiences in North Korea" by **Alexander Vorontsov**, head of the section for Korean Studies at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In his presentation, Vorontsov drew on personal experiences garnered while he was residing in North Korea as a member of his country's diplomatic mission. He also spoke of his days as a student at Kim Il Sung University. The participants also heard a presentation entitled "North Korea's Historical Context" by **Frederick F. Carriere**, VP & executive director of The Korea Society. The presentations were followed by a screening of *State of Mind*, a documentary that provides unique insights on the daily lives of North Koreans. The program ended with a lively and protracted Q&A session.



Homer Williams



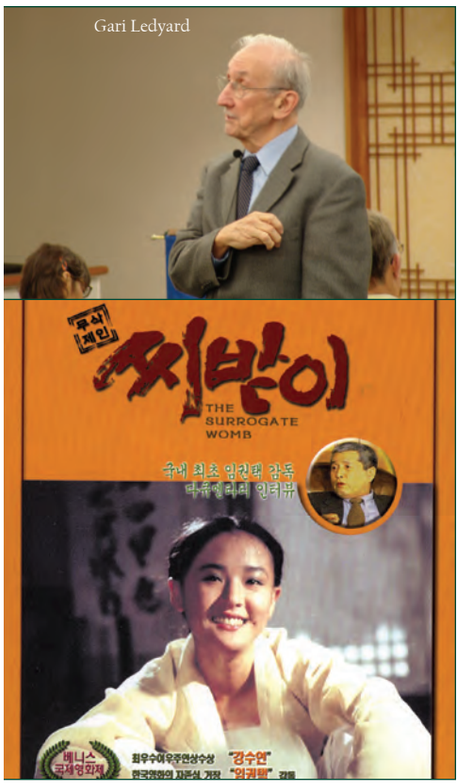
Tokto

Issues in Modern Korean History

June 4 • New York, NY

The primary objective of this half-day conference was to provide American educators with an overview of Korean history and a background on a number of contemporary disputes over historical issues in the Northeast Asian region. **Gari Ledyard**, Sejong professor of Korean history (emeritus) at Columbia University, gave his usual masterful historical overview. **Homer Williams**, then director of information services at The Korea Society, spoke about how a territorial dispute over Tokto, several small islets that are located in the sea between Korea and Japan, and disagreements over the interpretation in a recent Japanese textbook of Japan's actions during WW II had ballooned into significant and overlapping diplomatic disputes between the Republic of Korea and Japan. As a secondary objective, however, the conference also was intended to be a step towards leveraging the presence of Korean American teachers in the U.S. school system to raise the profile of Korean studies among American students. Korean American teachers generally have an interest in Korean subjects, but are eager to learn new ways to introduce Korea-related subject matter into the curricula. To serve this objective, the conference was held in collaboration with the Korean Teachers Association of New York.

K–12 TEACHERS' CONFERENCES



Confucian Heritage in East Asia: China, Korea and Japan

November 8 • New York, NY

This conference explored Neo-Confucianism as a political ideology and tool of governance in three East Asian traditions through the visions of major Neo-Confucian thinkers. Over forty-five teachers from the greater New York area were enrolled. The conference got underway with two presentations by **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus), Columbia University: "The Search for a Perfect Society in East Asia" and "Several Confucian Personalities from China, Korea and Japan." As an expert on East Asian cultures, Ledyard shed light on the origins of Confucianism in China followed by its spread to Korea and Japan, and the divergent development and impact of Confucian thought on these three East Asian societies today. These presentations were followed by a screening of *Ssibaji* (*The Surrogate Womb*). **Hyangsoon Yi**, an assistant professor of comparative literature from the University of Georgia, discussed the themes of this movie and related them to the impact of the Confucian heritage in Korea. In a critical vein, the movie explores the alleged secret practice among aristocratic Korean families during the Choson period to rely on surrogate mothers to ensure continuity in the male descent line. Whether or not the practice was commonly in use, the movie does serve to highlight the enormous importance of patrilineal descent in the late Chosun Korea and the suspicions that sometimes surrounded compliance with this Confucian norm. The conference ended with concluding remarks by **Donald P. Gregg**, president & chairman of The Korea Society, who discussed the current political climate in Northeast Asia and the importance of cultural understanding among Americans as a critical means of strengthening ties with this region of the world.

INSTITUTES FOR K–12 EDUCATORS



Getting to Know Korea

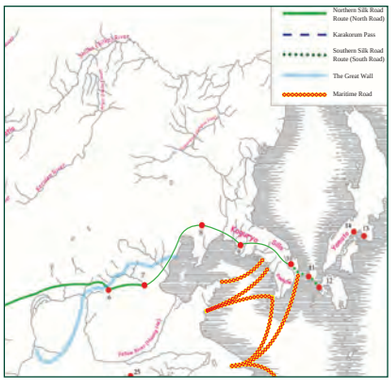
February 5, 12, March 5, 12, 19 • New York, NY

This course offered a general introduction to Korea for primary grade (K–7) teachers. Classes met on five Saturdays during February and March 2005 from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Sessions included a varied program of lectures, classroom activities and a cooking demonstration at a Korean restaurant. Mornings were devoted to lecture/discussion sessions on history, language, folktales, family, society, arts and geography. Afternoons were reserved for hands-on workshops involving storytelling, handicrafts, dance, painting and calligraphy. **Heinz Insu Fenkl**, director of the creative writing program and Interstitial Studies Institute at SUNY New Paltz, gave a presentation on Korean folktales. **Gari Ledyard**, Sejong professor of Korean history (emeritus) at Columbia University, lectured on Korean history. **Linda Lewis**, director of area studies at the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont, covered elements of Korean culture and society. Finally, **Sang-oak Lee**, professor, Korean Language & Literature, Seoul National University, provided an overview of *han'gul*, the Korean alphabet, and traditional Korean housing. The participants were required to complete reading assignments and create lesson plans based on the material they had studied, as well as pass a final exam. Educators who successfully completed the course were eligible to receive 3-G credit from the New York City Department of Education.

Korea and the Silk Road

July 25–29 • New York, NY

This course was a new offering in the Summer Institute series. It met daily from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. A total of twenty-eight teachers were enrolled, including nine from outside the tri-state area who were able to participate due to scholarships provided from re-programmed Freeman Foundation funding. Korea's place in the long and complex history of cultural exchanges and trading relations with neighboring countries through the nexus of the Silk Road was explored in presentation focused on art, history, archeology, linguistics and religion. The lecture topics and presenters were: "Korea and the Silk Road" by **Jonathan Best**, professor of art history, Wesleyan University; "Origins of Koreans and Their Culture" and "History of the Three Kingdoms" by **Mark Byington**, then post-doctoral fellow, Korea Institute, Harvard University; "Silk Road Treasures from Ancient Korea–Glass & Gold" by **Insook Lee**, director, Pusan City Museum; "Origin of the Korean Language" by **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus), Columbia University; "Globally-oriented Sillans in the Silk Road World" by **Richard McBride**, Visiting East Asian Professionals Program, Washington University; "Korea's Role in the Emergence of Agriculture and State Formation in Ancient Japan" by **Song Nai Rhee**, research associate, Museum of Cultural and Natural History, University of Oregon; "Art in Korea and Japan" by **So Young Lee**, curator, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York; "The Diffusion of Cultural Ideas in East Asia" by **John Goulde**, associate professor of religion and director of Asian studies, Sweet Briar College; and "Hands-on Workshop: Introduction of Curriculum Materials" by **Marjorie Bingham**, consultant & textbook writer. This course was designed to be very intensive and most of the participants appreciated the unique learning opportunity it afforded.



The funding inititally allocated for the 2005 Spring Fellowship in Korean Studies program was re-programmed to provide scholarships for the Korea and the Silk Road institute to ten American educators. The benefits included a tuition waiver, per diem for five days, a $100/day allowance for meals, local transportation and incidentals and reimbursement for travel costs up to a maximum of $300.

Scholarship Recipients

Steve Barber
Desert Mountain HS
Scottsdale, AZ

Earnia J. Crocheron
Overland HS
Bailey, CO

Connie Hudgeons
Albuquerque HS
Albuquerque, NM

Susan Lessenhop
Farragut Carier Academy HS
Chicago, IL

Robert Rodey
Marian Catholic HS
Flossmoor, IL

Ron Sivillo
Upper St. Clair HS
Pittsburgh, PA

Jessica Strike
Elmwood Park HS
Chicago, IL

Rick Thorne
Sky View HS
Logan, UT

Bernadette Ward
Clinton MS
Tulsa, OK

Korea Through Film

August 1–5 • New York, NY

This was another new course in the Summer Institute series. It drew an enrollment of twenty-nine educators from the New York City area. The course met daily from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. It explored issues relevant to family, society, history, culture and religion in Korea as portrayed through the medium of film. On most days, films were screened during the morning session, while the afternoon session was reserved for lectures and discussion. The objective of the lectures and discussion sessions was to help teachers make better use of the films in their classrooms by giving them an enhanced understanding of their cultural context. Film and lecture topics included "House Guest and Mother" with **John Goulde**, associate professor of religion and director of Asian studies, Sweet Briar College; "YMCA Baseball Team" with **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong professor of Korean studies (emeritus), Columbia University; "2009: Lost Memories" with **Heinz Insu Fenkl**, director of the creative writing program and Interstitial Studies Institute at SUNY New Paltz; "Chunhyang" with **Laurel Kendall**, curator for Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History; and "Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter and...Spring" with **Hyangsoon Yi**, assistant professor of comparative literature, University of Georgia. In addition, the teachers were given extensive reading assignments and a final exam to enable them to better understand the subject matter of the films.



Hyangsoon Yi

School Visit Program



Storytelling and Korean Folktales

Professional storyteller **Cathy Spagnoli** took her art to five elementary and high schools throughout metro New York and Northern New Jersey in the spring of 2005, simultaneously entertaining students with her craft and teaching them about Korean history and culture. Spagnoli started each session with a personal introduction on how she became a storyteller, and how this profession led her to her special interest in Korean folktales. In most instances, there were multiple sessions held at each school, ranging from small classes to large assemblies. The program venues and dates were: Anne Scott School, Leonia, NJ (March 14); Martin Van Buren High School, Queens Village, NY (March 15); PS 72, New York, NY (March 16); PS 178, New York, NY (March 17); and Memorial Junior School, Whippany, NJ (March 18).



Brush Painting and Calligraphy

Long Island-based artist and calligrapher **Sung-Sook Hong Setton** visited five schools in Suffolk County, Long Island in the fall of 2005 to conduct a workshop on brush painting and calligraphy. Setton provided her students with Korean rice paper, brush and ink, and led them in an exploration of the Korean tradition of painting and calligraphy. The program venues and dates were: Arrowhead Elementary School • East Setauket, NY (December 1); W.S. Mount Elementary, Stony Brook, NY (December 12); Minnesauke Elementary School, East Setauket, NY (December 19); Nassakeag Elementary School, Setauket, NY (December 21); and Setauket Elementary School, Setauket, NY (December 22).

Lecture/Demonstration Series for Co



Imagining and Documenting Asian American Women's Arts and Lives

Yunah Hong, a Korean American award-winning documentary filmmaker, explores the lives of Asian American female artists through the screening and discussion of her films. This year Hong concentrated on her work-in-progress entitled *Dangerous to Know: Anna May Wong*. This documentary film examines 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. It 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 in America over the past 80 years since Wong first appeared in film. The program venues and dates were as follows: California State University, Fullerton (March 24); Minnesota State University (March 31); Case Western Reserve University (April 5); University of Colorado at Boulder (October 26); and Texas A&M University (November 3).

OR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



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 of nature. The program included a lecture of about 50 minutes, a *p'ansori* demonstration of five to ten 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 venues and dates were as follows: Lake Erie College (February 25); Saint Lawrence University (March 3); Hartnell College (March 16); University of California, Berkeley (March 17); University of Alaska (April 5); University of Oregon (April 6); Cornell University (April 14); Detroit Institute of the Arts (May 5); West Virginia University (September 13); and University of Virginia (September 15).

KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM



Korean language courses met for 12-week terms in the spring and fall and two intensive six-week sessions during 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 facilitating improvement in reading and writing skills. The lower level classes were taught by **Shin-hark Suk**, an instructor at Queens College. **Eun Sung Park,** an instructor at Columbia University, taught the advanced level classes. The spring 2005 courses had an enrollment of 58 students. During the summer sessions, 69 students were enrolled. The fall 2005 courses enrolled

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. This year both scholarships were awarded to summer term students. The benefits of the scholarship include tuition, round-trip airfare to Korea and a stipend to cover basic living expenses.

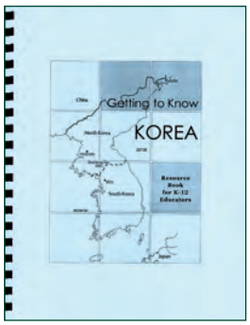
2005 Scholarship Recipients

Bonnie Tilland was enrolled in an intensive, third-year level Korean language course at Sogang University. She is pursuing a Master's degree in Korean Studies at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Piri Gordon was enrolled in the regular summer term at Yonsei University's Korean Language Institute. She a holds a BA in economics from North Carolina State University and has extensive experience working with global banks in Asia. Gordon plans to use her developing Korean language skills and private-sector expertise to join the efforts of government and non-profit agencies working on reunification issues on the Peninsula.

Publications and Other Media

K–12 Curricular Materials



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

by Mark Peterson, Gari Ledyard et alia

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 www.koreak12.org.*



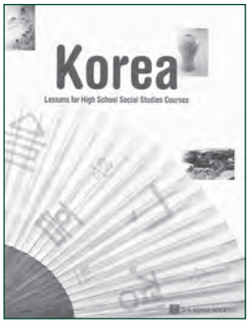
Teaching More About Korea

Each year, a collection of lesson plans for grades K–12 is prepared by the participants in The Korea Society's Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies program. Through the publication of the lesson plans prepared by the participants, the benefits of their time in Korea can be shared with other teachers who want to develop their students' understanding of Korea's culture and history. *Available for download from www.koreak12.org and as an on-demand, unbound printed volume.*



Korea: Lessons for Elementary School

This is a collection of nine lessons designed for U.S. elementary school students. The volume features activities on the geography of Korea, a trip to Korea, cultural customs, loss of important things in life, historical symbols, trade, the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, visual arts, and storytelling. Hands-on activities will be especially appealing for early elementary students. *Available for download from www.koreak12.org.*



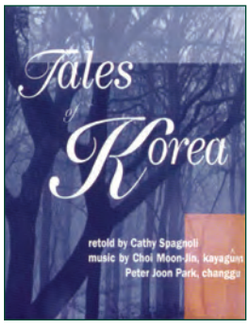
Korea: Lessons for High School Social Studies Courses

This collection of lesson plans serves as an introduction to Korea's distinctive historical and cultural legacy for English speaking students. It is organized thematically for the convenience of teachers who are interested in incorporating lessons on Korea into their social studies classes. Each of the twelve lesson plans in the book can be taught in conjunction with lessons about other geographical regions. They also can be modified to suit a variety of classroom subjects. In addition to photographic materials to enhance the content of each lesson, the book has a reference section including a world chronological table, a list of Internet sites, and a bibliography of resources. *Available for download from www.koreak12.org.*

Korean Voices: Growing Up During a Time of Crisis



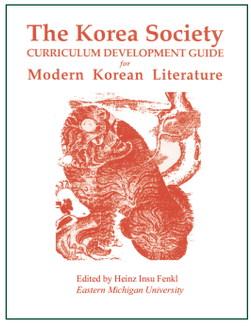
This is a literature-based teaching unit for students in middle schools and junior high schools. The unit is built around two novels, *Year of Impossible Goodbyes* (Sook Nyul Choi. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1991) and *Lost Names* (Richard E. Kim. New York: Universe Books, 1998). Set in Korea near the end of World War II, the stories detail the lives of two Korean families living under the Japanese occupation of Korea, which lasted from 1910 to 1945. *Year of Impossible Goodbyes* also tells about life during the Russian occupation of the northern part of Korea following the surrender of Japan in World War II, from 1945 to 1948. Throughout the nineteen lessons of the unit, students will gain thorough knowledge of and appreciation for Korean culture and history. *Available for download from www.koreak12.org.*



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



Brief History of Korea: A Bird's Eye View

by Young Ick Lew

This brief overview of Korean history, from the earliest period up to the present, is by one of Korea's leading historians. It contains a detailed chronology comparing high points in Korean history with contemporaneous developments in other countries of East Asia and the West. *Brief History of Korea* is suitable for both educators and young adults. *Available for download from www.koreak12.org.*



Introducing Korea through Art and Folktales: Lesson for Grades K–6

by Cathy Spagnoli and Anne Judith Drillick

This book contains hands-on art exercises and folktales of Korea for grades K–6. Storytelling and art are essential elements of education in the primary grades. The Korean visual arts and folktales provide a wealth of forms and symbols, which help in understanding Korean culture and promote positive values. The book contains chapters on mountain scrolls, fans, tigers, dragons, the Korean alphabet *(han'gul)*, pagodas, and the Korean traditional wrapping cloth *(chogakpo)*.

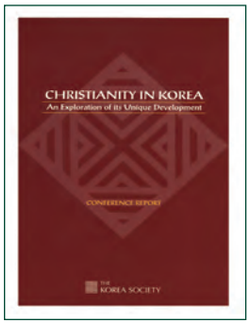


Silla Korea and the Silk Road: Golden Age, Golden Threads

by Marjorie Wall Bingham and Yong Jin Choi

This book is designed to connect Korea to the current popularity of the concept of the Silk Road. It provides an interesting and concrete plan to bring Korean and East Asian Silk Road history into middle and high school classrooms. It showcases the broad-ranging cultural interchanges that took place among Tang China, Silla Korea and Nara Japan. This work is particularly valuable given the lack of English-language educational resources focused on Korea and the tendency of most of the world to talk about China and Japan. This work displays the intricate relations of Korea with China and Japan by outlining Korea's unique position in the diffusion of culture, philosophy, religion, art, and commerce from the Asian continent into Japan. It also draws attention to the vibrant Korean communities that existed abroad in China and Japan, which were striking feature especially when compared to the distinct lack of significant Chinese or Japanese communities on the Korean peninsula during the same period. Lastly, it provides a beautiful array of pictures and maps as well as a compilation of curriculum materials for teachers and students in world history courses.

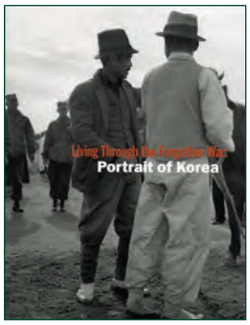
Other Publications & Media



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, which was held in New York City in September 1997 in cooperation with Union Theological Seminary and with financial support from the Henry Luce Foundation. The topics covered were: *Reexamining the History of Korean Christianity; Korean Christian Growth; Impact of Christianity in Korea; Uniqueness of Korean Christianity; Women in Korean Christian History; and Church and State in Korea.* The report includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography.



Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea

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

Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea, the exhibition from which this catalog takes its name, is a selection of photographs about every day life in Korea during the Korean war, an aspect of the conflict not familiar to most Americans. The selected pictures are drawn primarily from the U.S. National Archive. The catalog introduction, by Patrick Dowdey and Wei Hsin Gui, describes the main theme of the exhibit and explains how the pictures were selected. Essays by Bruce Cumings and John Kie-chiang Oh give two different perspectives on the war and the exhibit content. The exhibition is represented in the catalog by 29 full page or double page duotone prints. The Mansfield Freeman Center for East Asian Studies at Wesleyan University, where the exhibit originally was developed and shown, collaborated with The Korea Society on the exhibition tour and catalog.

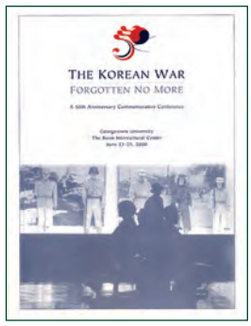


The Korea Society Annual Report

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 Korean War Forgotten No More: A Conference Report

by Donald N. Clark



In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, The Korea Society, Georgetown University and Korea University (Seoul) collaborated in presenting a conference on June 23-25, 2000. The conference explored the legacy of the war from a broad spectrum of political, strategic, economic and cultural perspectives. Major financial support was provided by the International Foundation for Korea University and U.S. News & World Report. The "Forgotten No More" theme of the conference was intended as an assertion that the events of the Korean War had meaning, and the tremendous sacrifices by those involved were not in vain. Over thirty leading scholars, journalists, officials, and other experts on Korean affairs made presentations during the conference that were organized around the following themes: Background—*The Korean War Revisited; War As Crucible—Development of Korean Nationalism and Identity; Concordant Discord—Reviving Suppressed Memories of the Korean War; Current Perspectives on the DPRK; The Tragedies of the Korean War—No-Gun-Ri; U.S.-ROK Relations—Cost and Benefits of the Korean War; Korea and Her Neighbors—Future of the Korean Peninsula; and Reflections on the Long-Term Impact of the Korean War*. The report includes abstracts of the presentations, biographies of the presenters and an annotated bibliography.

The Korea Society Quarterly



The Korea Society Quarterly is the official publication of The Korea Society. It is designed to promote broader public awareness of past and current developments in Korea and U.S.-Korea relations. The *Quarterly* features articles on a broad range of topics from the historical to the contemporary, the economic to the artistic, and the political to the literary. Each issue features several articles, which are either exclusive to the *Quarterly* or reprinted from less accessible sources, as well as in-depth coverage of past and upcoming programs of The Korea Society.

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

With co-production 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

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 2005-2006



Participant List

New York City Students

Steven Benathen
Midwood High School

Stephanie Cabral
In-Tech Academy

Henry Gu
Baruch College Campus High School

Vasudha Gupta
Forest Hills High School

Lanna Leite
Long Island City High School

Alex Muir
Flushing High School

Karla Perez
Bronx High School of Science

Alyssa Wheeler
Franklin K. Lane High School

New York Group Leader

Christine Fryer
Louis D. Brandeis High School

Los Angeles Students

Marcus Enfiedjian
North High School

Aneesha Giroux
Marshall Fundamental Secondary School

Hugo Hua
Temple City High School

Tracy Trinh Luong
Gabrielino High School

Kenneth Park
Torrance High School

Brittany Rodriguez
Marshall Fundamental Secondary School

Reco Sanders
Marshall Fundamental Secondary School

Daniel Sticker
Clark Magnet High School

Los Angeles Group Leaders

Fernando Cardenas
Charles R. Drew University

Grace Yoo
Korean American Coalition

Program Coordinators

Rebecca Brabant
Program Associate
Korean Studies & ICOP

Jungho Kwak
Consultant
The Korea Society

Project Bridge, an intercultural youth leadership program centered on a study tour to Korea, is the major activity of the ICOP project.

The project's objective is to foster understanding between Americans of diverse ethnic backgrounds through a yearlong program of intercultural educational activities.

Over 200 high school students, from six major urban areas in the U.S., and accompanying teachers or other group leaders have participated in the Project Bridge program since its inception in 1993.

During the 2005-2006 school year, sixteen high school students–eight from the New York City area and eight from the Los Angeles area–were selected to participate in the program. The students were accompanied by three group leaders, one from New York and two from Los Angeles, and two program coordinators who organized and implemented the program.

Project Bridge activities in Los Angeles are funded and organized by the Pacific Century Institute, Inc. (PCI), which is The Korea Society's counterpart organization for this annual activity in Los Angeles.

The program included a series of workshops held on a monthly or semimonthly basis throughout the school year in both locations.



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

2005 ACTIVITIES

December 15 • Orientation

In the first Project Bridge session of the 2005-2006 program, the eight New York students selected for the program participated in introductions, icebreaker exercises and role-playing games all designed to allow them to get to know one another and get them comfortable working as a group. They also were introduced to Christine Fryer, a law and social studies teacher at Louis D. Brandeis High School in Manhattan, who was the New York group leader. Once the ice was broken, Project Bridge coordinator Rebecca Brabant talked to the group about expectations and the schedule for the Project Bridge program. The group also got a taste of Korean culture by trying several Korean snacks and learning several Korean phrases.

PROJECT BRIDGE 프로젝트 브리지

2006 ACTIVITIES

January 12 • Workshop 1
Sa-I-Gu: 1992 LA Incident

This workshop introduced the students to the Los Angeles riots of April 1992. Prior to this workshop the participants were given several articles to read, including news coverage from 1992 and an autobiographical account of a Korean American who witnessed the events. The documentary *Sa-I-Gu*, by Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, was shown during the meeting. The documentary covers the immediate repercussions of the LA riots on Korean Americans in the Los Angeles area. Participants discussed the impact of the Los Angeles incident on Korean Americans and reflected on how this may have affected individuals immigrating to the United States. Many of the students expressed surprise in learning about this event, as many had never heard of the incident. This first workshop gave the students an opportunity to explore new ideas about conflict and to share their views with the group. For a homework assignment the students were asked to interview someone who had immigrated to the United States.

January 19 • Workshop 2
Race and Privilege in American Society

Christine Fryer, an educator from Louis D. Brandeis High School and the 2006 New York Project Bridge group leader, prepared short reading assignments and moderated a discussion on the topics of race and diversity. Readings included selections from, *Race and Membership in American History: The Eugenics Movement*, *Whitewashing Race: The Myth of a Color-Blind Society and A Puerto Rican in New York and Other Sketches.* To spur discussion, students were given a questionnaire that allowed them to explore their own concepts of race and identity.



l-r: Henry Gu, Stephanie Cabral, Steven Benathen, Vasudha Gupta, Lanna Leite, Karla Perez, Alyssa Wheeler and Alex Muir





February 2 • Workshop 3
History of Project Bridge

In the third workshop, the students were introduced to Ambassador Donald P. Gregg, president and chairman of The Korea Society, who recounted the history of the Project Bridge program back through its founding as an attempt to build intercultural understanding after the divisive 1992 riots in Los Angeles. Ambassador Gregg asked the students to share their motives for taking part in Project Bridge and what they hoped to take away from the program. Gregg then discussed lessons he had learned from his years of being an American abroad. He also discussed the changing regional dynamics of Northeast Asia and the current and future role of the U.S. on the Korean Peninsula. Following their session with Ambassador Gregg, the students, led by group leader Christine Fryer, continued the discussion among themselves. Participants were inspired by the depth of Ambassador Gregg's overseas experience. They discussed their initial impressions of Project Bridge and Korea.

February 17 • Workshop 4
Introduction to Korean Art

The fourth Project Bridge workshop was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This workshop introduced participants to the traditional art of Korea and its place in northeast Asia. Soyoung Lee, assistant curator in the Department of Asian Art at the museum, led the student group through the Asian Art gallery, highlighting artifacts relating to Korea. Lee's lecture included religious influences on Korean art and architecture from Buddhism, Confucianism and Shamanism. The gallery featured decorative objects and religious statues. Lee explained the historical background and distinctly Korean features or the art, as well locations in Korea where further examples might be found.

March 2 • Workshop 5
Presentation of Interviews

This workshop was a follow-up to Workshop 1, as students were asked to present their first-hand research on and interviews with American immigrants. The interviewees the students selected ranged from classmates to family friends, and their conclusions were equally varied. All paralleled the experiences of their interviewees to that of the Korean Americans from the documentary *Sa-I-Gu* and the autobiographical article of a Korean American's journey from Korea to the United States. The students also were assigned to read a book relating to race and diversity and to respond to a series of written questions.

March 11 • Workshop 6
Introduction to Korean Folktales

Heinz Insu Fenkl, a professor from State University of New York at New Paltz, joined the group for a Saturday afternoon meeting and discussion. His lecture included a presentation of selected Korean folktales and a discussion highlighting the importance of folktales in interpreting culture. Professor Fenkl also offered insight into his personal experience growing up in Korea, the hobbies of modern Korean youth and the differences and similarities of American and Korean cultures.

March 16 • Workshop 7
Book Review Session

In Workshop 5, students were given the option of selecting one of nine books to read and evaluate. At this session, each delivered their book report. Project Bridge participants chose a book and responded to questions on the work's social relevance, its protagonist's primary conflict and what impact culture has on the individual. The book list included





Chang Rae Lee's *Native Speaker*, Helie Lee's *Still Life With Rice*, Danzy Senna's *Caucasia*, Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*, James Baldwin's *Another Country*, Sherman Alexie's *Indian Killer*, Khaled Hosseini's *Kite Runner*, Paule Marshall's *Brown Girl, Brownstones* and Zadie Smith's *White Teeth: A Novel.* Each student's presentation offered a summary of the book, explanations of the book's importance and how it impacted on its reader's sense of identity and culture.

March 24–26 • Weekend Retreat

Each year, Project Bridge participants take part in a two-night, three-day retreat in order to learn more about Korea and one another. This year's retreat was held at YMCA Camp Bernie in northeastern New Jersey. The retreat's lecture sessions began on Saturday, when guest speaker Shin Hark Suk arrived to deliver an intensive Korean language course. Suk taught the students the Korean alphabet and how to read and write several words in *han'gul.* The students also learned the lyrics and rhythm of "Springtime in My Hometown," a Korean folksong they would be required to sing for their hosts during the study tour. In the next lecture session, Homer Williams delivered a PowerPoint presentation on modern Korean history. For perspective, he also presented a series of historic photos of Korea to the students, including period images of several sites that the students would be visiting during the study tour. The information was a lot for the students to process. Many were surprised to learn of Korea's important role in developing the printing press. Following the lecture sessions, the students discussed what they had learned and gave presentations on places they would be visiting during the study tour or other subjects. Topics included Korean cuisine, folktales, education, religion, dance and music as well as special Korean sites like Namsan, Changdok Palace and Kyongbok Palace. The balance of the retreat was spent on recreational activities and team-building exercises to enhance group bonding.

April 6 • Workshop 8
Practicing Korean Etiquette

An important part of preparing for the Project Bridge study tour is learning appropriate etiquette for formal events with the representatives of sponsors in Korea. This year, the participants attended a dinner with The Korea Society staff in order to rehearse these skills as well as learn about the Society's mission and programs. The dinner was opened by brief remarks from Ambassador Gregg, following which the participants introduced themselves to the staff. The two groups mingled freely over Korean cuisine. After dinner, the Project Bridge group met among themselves to discuss their impressions of the differences between American and Korean concepts of good etiquette. All enjoyed the interaction with the staff of The Korea Society and expressed a hope that there would be further opportunities to get together.

April 8 • Parent Information Session

Project Bridge students arrived at The Korea Society for this meeting with their parents in tow. This session was designed to give parents a better sense of the program and a chance to ask any questions they might have about the study tour. The Korea Society vice president and executive director Fred Carriere spoke about the Project Bridge program and its goals. Study tour itineraries, a face book with biographies of all participants and a suggested packing list were handed out and the evening was brought to a close with a question and answer session.

STUDY TOUR



Highlights of the 2005-2006 Project Bridge Study Tour

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNES
9	10	11	12
16 Visit the Korean Folk Village in Suwon Travel to Pusan	17 Visit Tongdo Temple Study a Korean Traditional Masked Dance Visit Haeundae Beach and Jagalchi Fish Market	18 Depart for Ulsan Tour Hyundai Motor Company Tour Hyundai Heavy Industries	19 Visit Gyeongju i Sokuram, Bulku Tumuli Park and Lunch Hosted by do Provincial G
23 Study Tour Debriefing Depart for the United States.	24	25	26











NESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	13 Arrival in Korea Orientation by Fulbright Commission Staff Homestay with Banpo High School Students	14 Seoul City Tour by Seoul Metropolitan Government Representatives Meeting with the Korean Stock Dealers Association	15 Visit the National Assembly Briefing by the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea
Gyeongju including am, BulkukTemple, li Park and Chonmachong Hosted by Gyeongsanbuk- ovincial Government	20 Travel to Pohang Tour POSCO Steel Works Visit Pohang High School Travel to Seoul	21 Visit the Demilitarized Zone Visit Korea International Trade Association & COEX Dinner and Performance Hosted by the Korea Foundation	22 Cooking Demonstration at the Institute for Research on Royal Cuisine Visit Leeum Museum with Dinner hosted by Poongsan Corporation
	27	28	29

May 11 • Workshop 9
Debriefing Session

This meeting marked the first post-study tour meeting for the group. The students shared their reflections on the study tour and talked about their readjustment to life in New York. Many students had the experience of giving class presentations and speaking at school assemblies in order to share their study tour experiences with their classmates. Their families also were eager to see photos and learn about Korea, and Korean cuisine in particular. The students commented on the new perspectives they have developed on people, the world and New York City. Many wished they could return to Korea, as they missed the country, people and unique experiences they had during the tour. The meeting concluded with the students sharing their goals for the future and talking about how these goals had changed because of their experiences in Korea.

May 18 • Workshop 10
Planning Session

The students spent this workshop preparing for the final presentation of the Project Bridge 2005-2006 program. Students coordinated the specific topics they wanted to present on although most found it difficult to limit their presentations to just one topic. The students also shared photographs to use in their slide show presentations.

June 1 • Final Presentations

An audience of participants' families, classmates, teachers, mentors, previous Project Bridge participants and staff of The Korea Society gathered to hear the 2005-2006 Project Bridge participants deliver their final presentations. Ambassador Donald Gregg opened the session with remarks on his impression of the group and awarded them with certificates of completion. The students, in groups of two, then gave their final presentations on their experiences in Korea. The topics included: the Demilitarized Zone, women's roles in Korean society, environment, business, education, food and religion. The session was concluded with a student performance of the Korean folk song, "Springtime in my Hometown."



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

OLD ROOTS-NEW BRANCHES: KOREAN PERFORMING ARTS TOUR PROGRAM

International DUMBO Dance Festival: Contemporary Korean Choreographers

October 19–23 • Brooklyn, NY

The first annual International DUMBO Dance Festival was presented by The Korea Society, in association with WHITE WAVE, a Brooklyn-based performance, teaching and rehearsal hub. Marking an exciting departure from the usual presentation of traditional Korean performing arts, the Festival featured seven up and coming young Korean choreographers/dancers who are active not just in Korea but worldwide. These artists performed eleven highly varied, contemporary routines that were grouped into two separate programs and performed on six occasions at the John Ryan Theater in Brooklyn from October 19 to October 23.

The choreographers and dancers were chosen by **Young Soon Kim**, the curator of the Festival, who also is WHITE WAVE's artistic director. In picking performers, Kim attempted to achieve something more than just capturing the rhythms and movements of Korea. As all the artists she selected for the Festival either have planted their Korean roots in foreign soil or at least performed extensively abroad, she wanted to highlight how in the process of establishing their careers they have created singular, cross-cultural performances.

Following their performances in Brooklyn, the dancers went on the road for a final performance on October 25 at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York.



THE ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS

Jung Young-Doo (Korea)

Craving for More
Choreographed by: Jung Young-Doo
Danced by: Jung Young-Doo & Son Yea-Ran
Music by: Lee Kot-Byul (Korean Fiddlist)
Costume by: Doo Dance Theater

Incompatible Yet One
Choreographed by Jung Young-Doo
Danced by Jung Young-Doo, Kim Nam-Keon & Kwak Go-Eun
Music by: Maurice Ravel
Costume by: Sim Young-Sim

Jung Young-Doo's work has been seen at Seoul International Dance Festival's Contemporary Korean Dances by Young Artists as well as in Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan. His awards include the 2004 Yokohama Dance Collection Solo & Duo Competition "Grand-Prize" and "Special Award," Yokohama Red Brick Warehouse Number1, Japan, *Laureat du Prix de L'Ambassade de France pour jeunes choregraphes*, Yokohama Arts Foundation Prize.



Photo by Doo dance theater

Lee Tae-Sang (Korea)

Rush
Choreographed by: Lee Tae-Sang
Danced by: Lee Tae-Sang, In Jung-Ju, Byeon So-Yeon & Lee Kyung-Joon
Coustume by: Lee Tae-Sang
Lighting by: Lee In-Yeon

Lee Tae-Sang was awarded Best Choreographer at the 2005 Dance Festival for the Critics' Choice of Young Artists and has been seen at ImPulsTanz in Austria and Düsseldorf Tanzhaus in Germany.



Photo by Sangyoon Park

Lee Kyung-Eun (Korea)

Between
Choreographed by: Lee Kyung-Eun & Saito Eiji
Danced by: Lee Kyung-Eun & Saito Eiji
Prop, Music by: Lee Kyung-Eun & Saito Eiji
Costume by: SSAMZIE

Off Destiny
Choreographed by: Lee Kyung-Eun
Danced by: Lee Kyung-Eun
Music by: J. S. Bach
Costume by: Lee Kyung-Eun

Lee Kyung-Eun was the winner of the choreography contest of The 8th International Solo-Tanz-Theater Festival, Stuttgart and toured 5 major cities with her work. She was also awarded Best Choreographer at the 2003 Dance Festival for the Critics' Choice of Young Artists. She received 2nd *Grand Atelier Chorégraphes-Compositeurs* at the Royaumont Foundation.



Photo by Jae-hoon Lee



Photo by Francois Rascalou

Nam Young-Ho (France)

Porte D'ame (Gate of Soul)
Choreographed by: Nam Young-Ho
Danced by: Nam Young-Ho & Christelle Delhaye
Music by: Christelle Delhaye
Costume by: Judith Chaperon
Lighting by: Thierry Lenain

Nam Young-Ho is co-artistic director of the Rascalou-Nam Dance Company, which was founded in 1998 in Montpellier, France. Since its inception, the company has performed innovative works in both domestic and international arenas.



Photo by Sungbok Choi

Kim Eun-Jeong (Korea)

Monghwan (Bitter Dream)
Choreographed by: Kim Eun-Jeong
Danced by: Kim Eun-Jeong & Han Chang-Ho
Music by: Seo Jung-Min (*p'ansori* vocalization) and Lee Hwa-Yeon (Korean zither)

Kim Eun-Jeong has performed at Tanz Messe in Dusseldorf, Germany with support from the Korea World Dance Center, Theater Winterthur 2004 in Switzerland and at the Agora Theater in Tokyo, Japan.



Photo by Lee Sanguk

Kim Yun-Jung (Germany)

Farewell Images
Choreographed & Danced by: Kim Yun-Jung
Music by: Tekn Kim
Lighting design by: Eric vanden Dungen
Voices: Kim Hyojung, Ahn Hyejung &Kim Eun-jung

8 Days
Choreographed by: Kim Yun-Jung
Danced by: Kim Yun-Jung, Han Chang-Ho & Lee Youngil
Music by: Kim Tekn
Costume by: Lee Hyemin
Film & stage design by: Ha Sungok
Lighting design by: Lee Boman

Based in Düsseldorf, Germany, Kim Yoon-Jung has presented work throughout Europe as well as in Korea with the Whang Mi Sook Dance Company and the Yang Jung Soo Contemporary Dance Company. In Europe, she has collaborated with Mary Fulkerson, Joao da Silva Jr., Charlotte Zerbey, Marcus Grolle and with the Russian choreographer Olga Pona.

CHA Jin-Yeob (England)

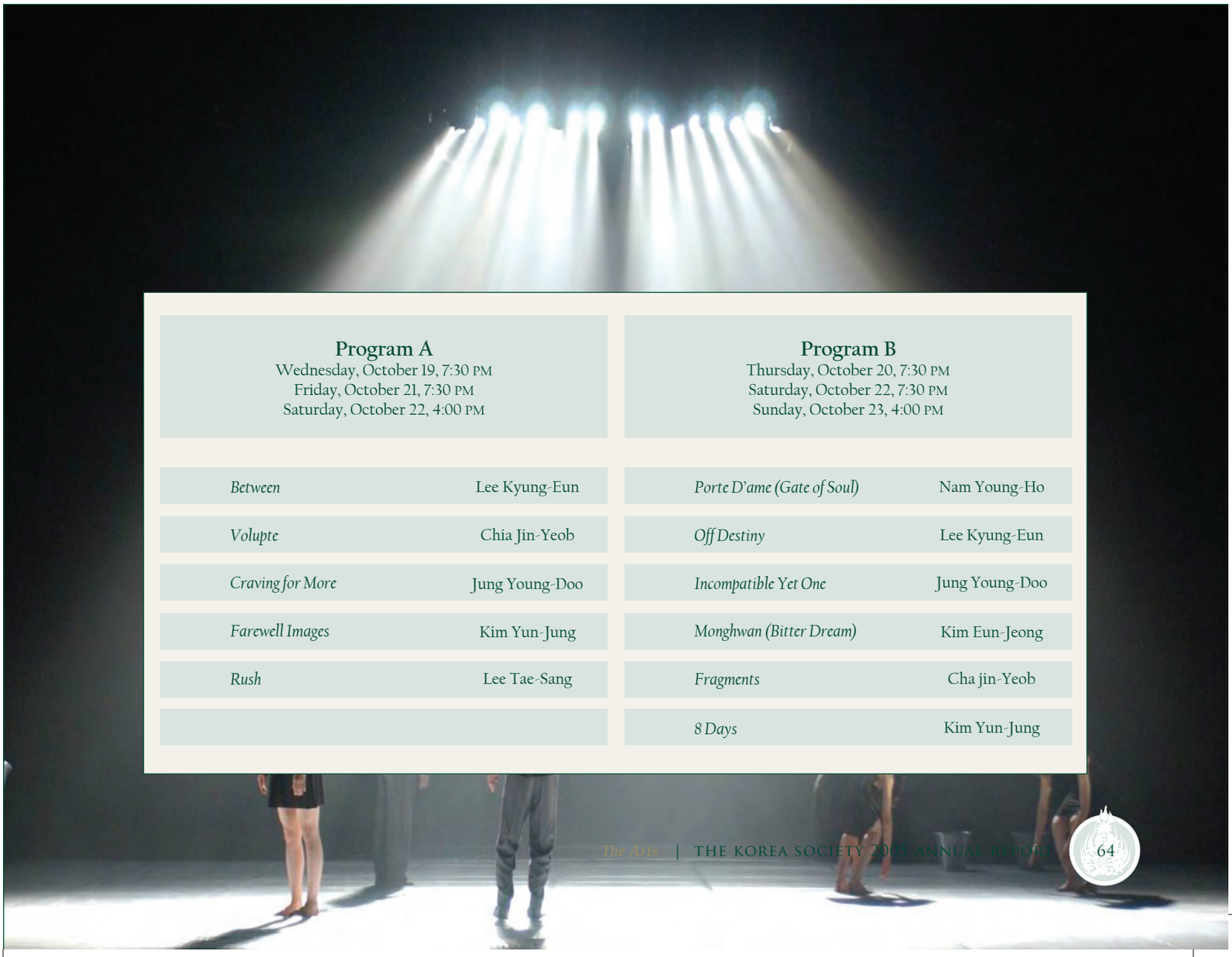
Fragments
Choreographed by: Hofesh Shechter
Danced by: Cha Jin-Yeob & Hofesh Shechter
Music by: Hofesh Shechter, Eric Idle & J.S. Bach

Volupte
Choreographed by: Cha Jin-Yeob & Hofesh Shechter
Danced by: Cha Jin Yeob
Music by: Hofesh Shechter

Cha Jin-Yeob received the best choreographer award in The Korean Choreography Festival in 2002. She has worked with the Dance Energy Company in Munich, Germany and for Micha Purucker from 1999-2003. Currently, she is a member of Edge, the post graduate company of LCDS, and is also working in London with choreographer Hofesh Shechter.



Photo by Youngmo Choi



Program A
Wednesday, October 19, 7:30 PM
Friday, October 21, 7:30 PM
Saturday, October 22, 4:00 PM

Between	Lee Kyung-Eun
Volupte	Chia Jin-Yeob
Craving for More	Jung Young-Doo
Farewell Images	Kim Yun-Jung
Rush	Lee Tae-Sang

Program B
Thursday, October 20, 7:30 PM
Saturday, October 22, 7:30 PM
Sunday, October 23, 4:00 PM

Porte D'ame (Gate of Soul)	Nam Young-Ho
Off Destiny	Lee Kyung-Eun
Incompatible Yet One	Jung Young-Doo
Monghwan (Bitter Dream)	Kim Eun-Jeong
Fragments	Cha jin-Yeob
8 Days	Kim Yun-Jung

Korean Dance: Tradition and Creation

November 8–16 • St. Louis, MO; Columbia, MO; New York, NY; Cleveland, OH; Irvine, CA

A 16-member troupe from the Seoul Performing Arts Company presented an exquisite program of folk dances as well as contemporary interpretations of ancient court and shamanic dances in five cities from coast-to-coast in the U.S. This tour was organized and funded by The Korea Society in association with the Seoul Performing Arts Company. Several members of the company also presented a workshop for high school students at the Wilshire School in Los Angeles on Tuesday, November 15.

The Seoul Performing Arts Company was established on August 1, 1986 with the founding objective of presenting the indigenous Korean performing arts in new attire and promoting them around the world. The Company has created many productions of musical and traditional Korean song and dance. It has gone on the road in over 45 countries, staging about 850 performances. Its performances at the closing and opening ceremonies of the Seoul Olympics in 1988, the promotional event for the 2001 World Cup, 1999 Winter Asian Games, the 2000 Korea Millennium Grand Gala, and other major international cultural events held in the United States, Japan, and several African and European countries have brought the company to a high standard of polish.

TOUR DATES & VENUES

Tuesday, November 8, 7:30 PM	University of Missouri - St. Louis Blanche M. Touhill Performing Arts Center St. Louis, Missouri
Wednesday, November 9, 7:30 PM	University of Missouri - Columbia The Jesse Auditorium Columbia, Missouri
Friday, November 11, 8:00 PM	World Music Institute Peter Norton Symphony Space New York, New York
Saturday, November 12, 7:30 PM	The Cleveland Museum of Art The Masonic Auditorium Cleveland, Ohio
Wednesday, November 16, 8:00 PM	Irvine Barclay Theatre Irvine, California



PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Drum Dance of Ch'ŏyong *(Ch'ŏyong Pukch'um)*

8 minutes/5 dancers
Choreography: Son In-Young

The Drum Dance of Ch'ŏyong derives from the second dance of a two-dance suite that is said to have originated during the reign of King Hŏn'gang (r. 875–886), the forty-ninth ruler of the Silla kingdom. The first dance, no longer performed, was an elegant and slow dance in the court-dance tradition. The second dance, while also classified as a court dance, stands out from other court dances because it is the only dance in which the performers wear masks, is performed by men rather than women, and its movements are comparatively strong and vigorous. The predominant color of the costume of each of the five dancers is one of the colors associated with the five directions. In 1971, the government of the Republic of Korea designated this dance as Intangible Cultural Asset No. 39.

Sword Dance *(Tonggyŏng Kŏmmu)*

7 minutes/8 dancers
Reconstruction: Eum Ok-Ja

The oldest reference to a sword dance is linked to the *hwarang*, an institution established during the Silla dynasty (57 B.C.–935 A.D.) for the training of young men in cultural and military arts. The current form of the dance is sometimes attributed to performances in the court and sometimes to village performances. The tempo is slow, the dancers walk around in a circle while manipulating their swords, form a single straight line parallel to the audience, bow, and then quietly exit by backing away from the performing area. Although a suggestion of military action has been offered, the strongest impression is that of a kaleidoscopic ensemble that groups and regroups amidst a flurry and swish of sword blades–all with the calm dignity of a regal group of dancers.



Dongnae Crane Dance *(Dongnae Hakch'um)*

7 minutes/5 dancers
Reconstruction: Lee Sung-Hoon

Designated as Intangible Cultural Property No. 3 by the city of Pusan, the Dongnae Crane Dance reflects the distinctive geographical features of Dongnae. The landscape of this area suggests the shape of a crane, and many place names in the district are related to the crane. Traditionally, this area attracted many people of highly refined tastes who fostered the development of artistic activities, including singing, dancing and poetry. The distinctive feature of the Dongnae Crane Dance is that it does not mimic the actual movements of a crane but rather attempts to represent these movements in a more abstract and symbolic way.













Improvised Dance *(Ipch'um) & Taegŭm Solo (Taegŭm Sanjo)*

5 minutes/1 dancer/1 musician
Choreography: Chae Sang-Mook & Kim Hyeon-Ah

This dance retains the basic form of a traditional dance in which there is no instrumental accompaniment and most of the movements are improvised. Its appeal is that the audience feels drawn to participate in the performance by dancing and humming, which enhances its popularity.

The *taegŭm* is a bamboo instrument which has been used to accompany both court and folk music since the Three Kingdoms period (57 B.C.–935 A.D.). With its wondrous resonance, clear and sometimes thrilling sound, the *taegŭm* has been regarded as a an instrument that fosters peace and harmony in the world.

Fan Dance *(Puch'aech'um)*

6 minutes/9 dancers
Choreography: Chae Sang-Mook

Widely regarded as the most unique Korean traditional dance, the Fan Dance originated from a shamanic ritual. This splendid dance with luxurious dresses and brilliant fans of painted blossoms illustrates the beauty of vivid colors and the harmony of group movements within in a confined space. The dance reaches a climax when the dancers form a large fluttering flower that appears to rotate.

Military Drill Dance *(Hullyŏngmu)*

8 minutes/8 dancers
Reconstruction: Chong Jin-Wook

This dance was created in the 1930's by *Han Sung-Joon*, who is considered to be the father of modern Korean dance. Modeled on the forms of the traditional military drill, *hullyŏngmu* is a striking dance that depicts a military formation, a confrontation scene and a sequence of military drills.

Farmers' Band *(Nongak)*

30 minutes/13 dancers/6 musicians
Choreography: Seo Han-Woo

The Farmers' Band combines dance and music. It is representative of the joyful comradeship farmers traditionally enjoyed while working in co-operation with each other. In agricultural communities, up until the recent past, it was customary for Korean farmers to pray for peace and abundance by singing and dancing communally after each harvest. The instruments they played on these occasions included a small gong (*kkwaenggari*), a large gong (*ching*), an hourglass-shaped drum (*changgo*), a barrel drum (*puk*), and a small handheld frame drum (*sogo*). There were many variations of this kind of performance, and it also was linked with religious and social customs.

IN-HOUSE EXHIBITIONS

Songs of the Flying Dragons

February 2–April 10 • New York, NY

This exhibition included four paintings of Korean dragons and a pair of dragon sculptures on loan from the Lea Sneider Collection. All the pieces mixed strict formalism with unexpected creativity. Two of the paintings depicted dragons as benevolent bringers of rain, symbolized by a dragon surrounded by clouds. A third painting depicted a dragon with carp swimming placidly beneath it, instead of jumping and striving to reach the heavens and become a dragon, as is usually the case. The fourth painting depicted a dragon hovering over two human figures. This was the "mystery" painting of the exhibition as it is very rare for human beings to be depicted in a dragon painting. Lastly, the exhibition included a pair of dragons that collectors believe once served as temple guardians.

Wishing for Independence: The Life of Kim Ku in Photographs

May 5–June 30 • New York, NY

The life of Kim Ku, one of the leading figures in Korea's half-century struggle for independence and the still unfulfilled struggle for national unity, was documented in this exhibition of 25 historic photographs drawn from the collection of the Seoul-based Kim Ku Foundation. The photographs represented all the critical stages of Kim's life, beginning with his early career as an anti-Japanese activist. Renown as an uncompromising advocate of Korean independence, Kim reached the zenith of his career during the 30s and 40s as head of the Shanghai-based Korean Provisional Government in Exile. Just as important, though, was his role in the post-war political tumult in Korea that in relatively short order led to the division of the nation into two separate states. The politicians in power in the South accepted trusteeship and partition. By contrast, Kim supported general strikes against the trustee administration, refused to recognize the South as a separate, independent state and made a historic journey to Pyongyang in a failed attempt to urge the North's leaders to accept reunification. The final photo was of Kim's funeral, following his murder by political opponents. The timing of this exhibition was auspicious as 2005 marked the 60th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. Wishing for Independence was copresented with the New York office of The Association of Commemorative Services for Patriot Kim Ku.









Korean Comics: A Society Through Small Frames

September 7–October 28, 2005 • New York, NY

This exhibition examined the changing social realities of Korean society from the 1950s through the 1990s through a selected reading of the most popular comic books. Featuring the works of seventeen of the best-known artists, the exhibition offered a running commentary that reflects the lives of ordinary people. Their works offer insights that are at once joyful, satirical and penetrating. What shines through most prominently, however, is an engaged and vigorous civil society in Korea, continuously challenging and energizing the status quo in whimsical and provocative ways. By so doing, they play an important role in characterizing and distinguishing the culture, sensibility and sentiment of Modern Korea. Comics were first popularized in Korea in serialized newspaper strips during the 1960s. The works of Kim Seong Hwan and others entered the idiom of everyday life. In doing so, they helped shape popular culture during the military dictatorship of former president Park Chung Hee (1961-1979). Later, Park Jae Dong produced serials in the liberal paper, *Hankyoreh*, under former presidents Chun Doo Hwan (1980-1988) and Roh Tae Woo (1988-1993). In contrast to the oppressive political atmosphere, the comic genre *Myongnang Manhwa* ("Cheerful Comics") gave expression to a new popular culture in a rapidly transforming society. The humor and exuberance it expressed contrasted sharply with the pervading sense of social repression, stemming from censorship of the media and tight government control of most aspects of society. Slicing through the heavy atmosphere, *Myongnang Manhwa* provided not only a welcome relief but also penetrating social and political commentary. Cartoonists such as Kil Chang Dok, Kim Su Jung, Kim Won Bin, Park Ki Jeong, Park Su Dong, Shin Mun Su, and Yoon Sweng Un described common and seemingly banal episodes in everyday life while masterfully engaging the public with biting and witty commentary. At the time, a given comic's popularity was a gauge of South Korea's national pulse. The storylines of comics were sometimes built around historical content. Kim Yong Hwan, Ko Wu Young, and Lee Du Ho all popularized the history of ancient Korea, making it accessible to a wide range of audiences, both young and old. The rapid growth in popularity of historically based comics after the Korean War provides important clues as to the development of people's identities *vis-à-vis* the emerging Korean state.

Other cartoon artists in the exhibition drew comics that dealt with various contemporary social and cultural themes during the 1970s and 1980s. Heo Young Man, Kim Hyung Bae, Lee Hyun Se, Oh Se Young, and Park Bong Seong delved into topics ranging from Korea's economic growth during the '70s, to the resulting urban and rural divide, to the Vietnam War. Through these works, it is possible to see the decades-long social evolution of Korea in small frames. The masterful drawing and writing of the featured artists provide a running commentary, at once joyful, satirical, penetrating, and reflect the lives of ordinary people.



GALLERY TALKS

Songs of Flying Dragons: The Meaning of Dragons in Korean Folklore

February 2 • New York, NY

To mark the opening of an exhibition of Korean dragon paintings, author and folklore specialist **Heinz Insu Fenkl**, director of the Interstitial Studies Institute at SUNY New Paltz, lectured on dragon symbolism in both the East and West. Due to its association with serpents in the Old Testament, he explained, the dragon was considered a creature of evil in the West. In the folklore of the East, however, the dragon was viewed as auspicious and usually was depicted as a magical creature of unsurpassed power and vitality. Fenkl went on to elucidate the subtle but important differences between Korean dragon iconography and the more widely known Chinese dragon imagery. Dragon mythology originated in ancient China, Fenkl noted. The legendary founder of Chinese civilization, Fu Hsi, was said to be half-man, half-dragon. After the folklore disseminated to the Korean Peninsula, however, local artists and storytellers made their own adaptations. Compared with their Chinese counterparts, Korean storytellers placed more emphasis on the spiritual powers of dragons. In fact, dragons play a role in many of the most important Korean myths and fables even though they generally are assigned to peripheral roles where their actions reflect the virtues of the main characters. Fenkl described one important figure, the Dragon King, who was said to live in a palace beneath the sea and was generous and welcoming to a fault. Dragons are still omnipresent in modern day Korea: on billboards and logos and in brand names and commercials. Unfortunately, while Koreans recognize them, these days knowledge of the folklore behind these cultural icons is fading. "This is all the more reason," Fenkl concludes, "to take the time to really study the paintings hanging in the gallery."





Heinz Insu Fenkl

Kim Ku's Fight for Korean Independence and Unification–Gallery Talk

May 5 • New York, NY

In a gallery talk to kick off an exhibition entitled *Wishing for Independence: The Life of Kim Ku in Photographs*, **Jongsoo James Lee**, then a postdoctoral researcher at Harvard University's Korea Institute and the translator of Kim Ku's autobiography, told audience members that a better appreciation of the life and legacy of this unique Korean patriot is vital to the future of the Korean Peninsula. In his talk, Lee surveyed Kim's dramatic life and discussed in detail his contributions to Korea's independence and national reunification. Born in the year of the Treaty of Kanghwa-do was signed (1876), Kim experienced "stormy wanderings" and a "checkered fate" well before he went into exile in China in 1919 to sustain his career in the independence movement. Deprived of the opportunity for a systematic education by the circumstances of the time, he studied the Chinese classics at a *sodang* as a child, then later was ordained a Buddhist monk and ultimately even converted to Christianity after his return to secular life at the age of 27. After 1905, when he was in his 30s, he participated mainly in educational movements including the Patriotic Enlightenment movement and the New People's Association. As his fleeting encounters with Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity would suggest, Lee said, Kim was

(Continued next page)



Jongsoo James Lee

comparatively lacking in a sense of self in relation to ideology. In this respect, he was relatively free of didactic obsession with ideology and tended to be wary of anyone driven exclusively by an ideological-theoretical vision. Moreover, while Kim possessed a true plebeian simplicity rarely to be found in the political leaders of his times, he was an activist with a traditional leaning who advocated the loyalty typical of Confucianism or the Righteous Army instead of modern values and a Western lifestyle. Kim's independence movement after he went into exile into China was focused on the firm maintenance and recognition of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG). When the KPG became little more than a empty name in the late 1920s, following the departure of the other independence movement leaders, Kim alone stayed behind in China and maintained the semblance of the KPG. Given his background, Lee noted, Kim revealed a deep conviction that the division of Korea was not solely the result of systemic confrontation with foreign powers but also reflected a problem of national identity. When he was able to return to Korea following the liberation in 1945, the chaotic political situation inevitably was viewed by Kim to be intrinsically linked to the right-left polarization endemic to the political process of the day. As a result, he viewed the establishment of a unified government as the paramount national task. If unification and independence are just two sides of the same coin, as Kim firmly believed, national unification signified and amounted to nothing less than a "second independence movement." This conviction led Kim to make the fateful decision to travel to Pyongyang to attend a "National Unity Conference" in April 1948. The delegates at this Conference declared themselves irrevocably opposed to the holding of separate elections and the establishment of two separate governments in the North and the South. In short order, however, separate governments were established in both halves of the Korean Peninsula. Just a little over a year later, Kim was assassinated under circumstances that remain murky to this day. "If Kim Ku were alive today," Lee concluded, "he would definitely give the advice that [Korea] needs honest dialog, and that can only happen when leaders meet face to face with an open heart."



Life and Comix: 1960s Korea

September 7 • New York, NY

An exhibition entitled *Korean Comics: A Society Through Small Frames* was inaugurated by a partly personal, partly sociological presentation on the mid-century development of Korean comics by **Heinz Insu Fenkl**, director of the Interstitial Studies Center at the State University of New York College at New Paltz. An expert on Korean culture and mythology, Fenkl grew up in South Korea reading some of the titles that were on display in The Korea Society Gallery. He recalled for his audience how, during the late 1960s, South Korea's economic miracle wasn't yet so miraculous that individual Korean boys could afford their own copies of their favorite comic books. Instead, comics were rented for pennies an hour from the local **manhwabang**: dingy, one-room comic book stores where would-be juvenile delinquents would gather to read serials all day. Special, risqué comics could be rented for an additional charge, and read in a special back room. The appeal of graphic storytelling in Korea at the time went beyond teenage boys. Fenkl remembered renting romance-heavy graphic novels for his sisters and aunts: for as vital an institution as the *manhwabang* were, they weren't any place for respectable Korean women to be seen. In today's more affluent South Korea, *manhwabang* aren't as widespread as they used to be, Fenkl noted. Comics have come into their own as a legitimate art form, and purchasing them is within most people's means. As their status has improved, so has their quality. Contemporary Korean graphic novels are more sophisticated–in terms of story quality and production values–than any teenager in the 1960s could have dreamed of.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

Exhibitions mounted in The Korea Society Gallery generally are available for loan to colleges and universities and other educational institutions throughout the United States. This service is provided for a modest fee to help offset handling and transportation costs. A traveling exhibition package includes the framed items, introductory wall text, a caption for each item, a sample press release with publicity photographs and other publicity materials as well as an offer to purchase catalogs on a discounted basis (when available). Lastly, during the period of the exhibition, the institutions availing themselves of this outreach service of The Korea Society are required to organize at least one public event such as an opening reception or a gallery talk that will draw attention to the subject matter of the exhibition.

Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea

This exhibition features 39 photographs from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration and five photographs by AP photographer, Max Desfor, including the image for which he received the 1951 Pulitzer Prize. It has traveled to Wesleyan University, the University of Connecticut, and the University of Missouri–Columbia.

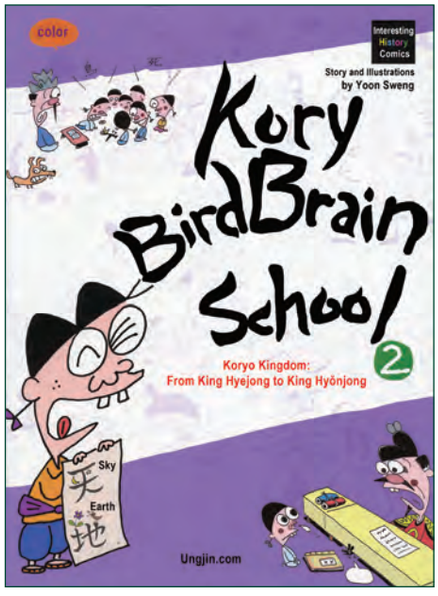


During 2005, the additional completed or scheduled venues and exhibition periods were as follows:

November 1–30, 2005	College of William & Mary Williamsburg, VA
December 1–22, 2005	Korean American Community Services Chicago, IL
September–November, 2006	Worldways Children's Museum St. Louis, MO

Korean Comics: A Society Through Small Frames

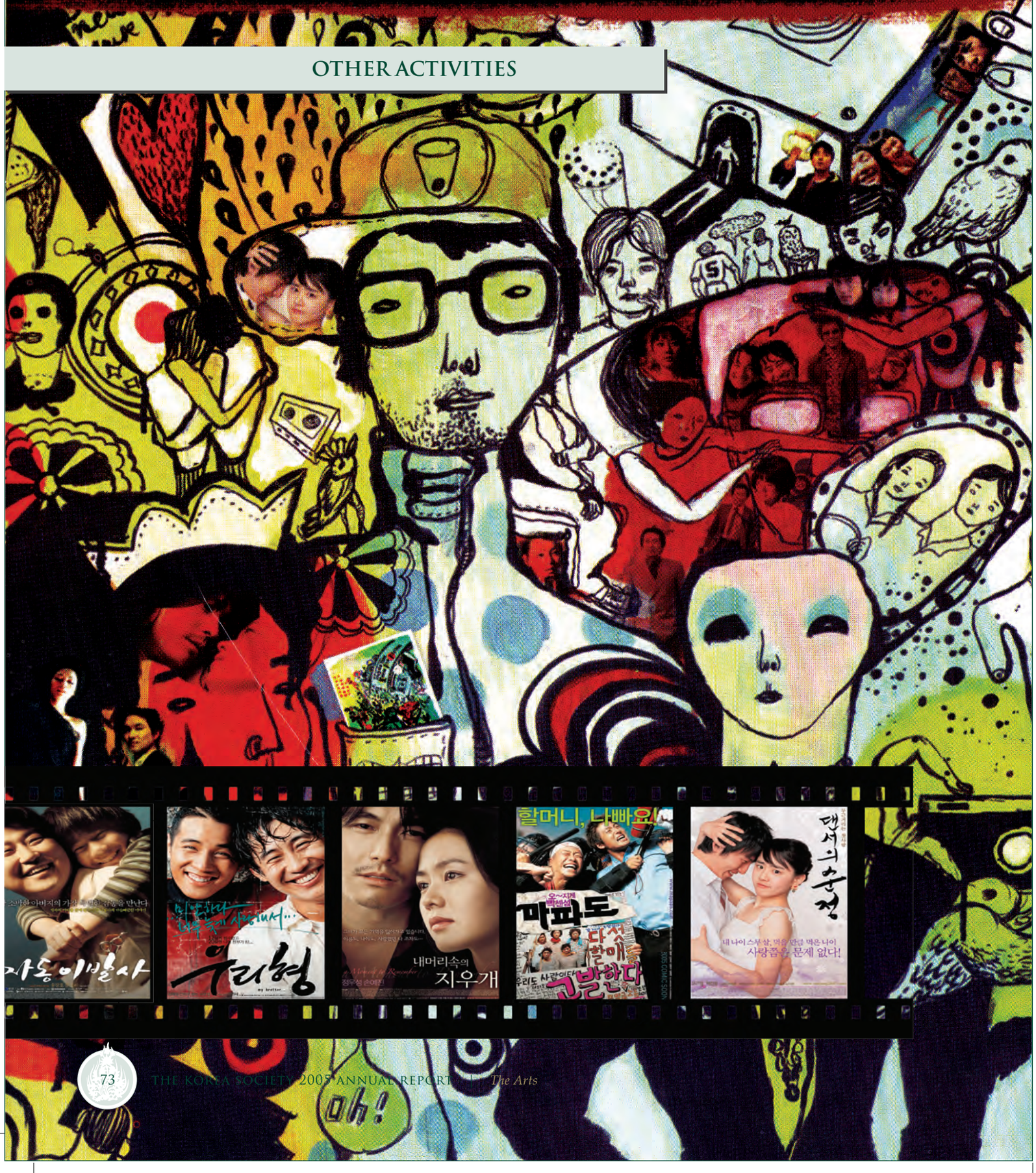
This exhibition features the works of seventeen of the best-known Korean cartoon artists. It examines the changing social realities of Korean society from the 1950s through the 1990s through a selected reading of the most popular comic books.



During 2005, the additional completed or scheduled venues and exhibition periods were as follows:

November 7–17, 2005	University of Missouri–Columbia Columbia MO
December 1–22, 2005	Korean American Community Services Chicago, IL
December 12, 2005 *	Korea Foundation Office Washington, DC

*The exhibition was mounted for the reception marking the grand opening of the office.


TRUTH AND DARE
NEW YORK KOREAN FILM FESTIVAL 2005
PRESENTED BY SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
SEP. 2-6, 2005 AT THE LIGHTHOUSE THEATER | SEP. 7-11, 2005 AT BAM ROSE CINEMAS
ORGANIZED BY MEDIA BANK, INC
사동이발사
우리형
내머리속의 지우개
할머니, 나빠요!
마파도
댄서의 순정
Oh!

Korean Art at The International Asian Art Fair: A Guided Tour

April 3 • New York, NY

A special guided tour of the Korean art at the 10th Annual International Asian Art Fair was conducted for members of The Korea Society. The tour highlighted Korean artworks in the Lea Sneider Collection, the Kang Collection and Koo New York Collection. These exhibitors specialize in furniture, paintings, scrolls and screens, and ceramics and porcelains. An annual spring event in New York City since 1996, the fair brings together leading dealers from the United States, Europe and East Asia and offers museums, private collectors and connoisseurs an exceptional opportunity to view and buy examples of the finest Asian art currently on the market.

Truth and Dare: New York Korean Film Festival 2005

September 2–11 • New York, NY

The Korea Society once again provided financial and logistical support for the New York Korean Film Festival in 2005 and also served as its fiscal agent. For the fifth 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. Other festival sponsors this year included the Korean Film Council and the Korean Cultural Service in New York and the *Village Voice*. The films were screened at The Lighthouse Theater from September 2 to September 6 and at BAM Rose Cinemas from September 7 through September 11. With six international premieres, five North American premieres, two U.S. premieres and two New York premieres, the festival presented 15 films representing a broad cross-section of recent Korean new wave cinema. It included critical favorites and box-office blockbusters, in genres ranging from horror, comedy, and melodrama to sports films, and historical fiction, from veteran and debut filmmakers, stars, and stars-in-the-making alike. The theme of this year's festival, "Truth and Dare," was chosen to emphasize the risk-taking, soul-searching nature of both the characters in the films and the filmmakers themselves in their efforts to arrive at necessary, often painful personal truths. Outside of Korea, there is nowhere else where a general audience can see the many faces of Korean cinema in such a concentrated period of time.

Empress Chung: New York Premiere Screening

September 21 • New York, NY



It's a classically Korean tale–a small triumph of geopolitics too–and it was bought to New York audiences for the first time by The Korea Society. The animated feature-length film *Empress Chung* played for one night at The French Institute in Midtown, telling the story of a dutiful Korean daughter who sacrifices herself to the Dragon King in order to redeem her blind father's sight, starting a magical undersea adventure that ends with her becoming an empress. Already in wide-release throughout Asia, *Empress Chung* has played in only a handful of American venues. The plot would have seemed familiar to anyone who knows Korean folklore. Less obvious would have been the story behind the production. The film has been hailed as a triumph of geopolitics as well as animation since it is the first feature-length animation that employed artists from both North and South Korea. Directed by iconic Korean-American animator Nelson Shin, *Empress Chung* was a joint production involving both South Korean and North Korean artists. Immediately following the screening, wowed cinema-goers were shepherded to a complementary lecture by Heinz Insu Fenkl, director of the Interstitial Studies Institute at SUNY New Paltz. Fenkl's talk, titled "*Empress Chung*: Korea's Beauty and the Beast," introduced listeners to deep, uniquely Korean values that the film (and folktale) express, and traced the roots of the story through other ancient East Asian traditions. His lecture also illustrated how the traditional folktale had been adapted in this animated version to convey a message about the universal Korean aspiration for national reunification.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31	
	2005	2004
Cash and money market fund	$ 1,091,015	$ 1,773,016
Investments	1,536,412	239,310
Accounts receivable	9,928	23,695
Prepaid expenses	31,416	34,098
Contributions receivable - unrestricted	381,005	–
Contributions receivable - temporarily restricted	1,658,086	2,307,394
Contributions receivable - permanently restricted	828,639	1,074,204
Leasehold improvements and furniture, fixtures and equipment (net of $323,694 and $242,062 of accumulated depreciation and amortization in 2005 and 2004, respectively)	289,977	318,570
Assets restricted for long-term purposes	7,609,859	7,209,859
Cash restricted for lease agreement	25,000	25,000
Total assets	$ 13,461,337	$ 13,005,146

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 14,453	$ 18,409
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Operating	$ 2,154,306	$ 1,096,393
Board designated endowment	1,225717	1,025,717
Total Unrestricted	$ 3,380,023	$ 2,122,110
Temporarily restricted	1,628,363	2,580,564
Permanently restricted	8,438,498	8,284,063
Total net assets	13,446,884	12,986,737
Total liabilites and net assets	$ 13,461,337	$ 13,005,146

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005)

	2005						2004
	UNRESTRICTED						
	OPERATING	BOARD DESIGNATED ENDOWMENT	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	Total	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE							
Contributions	$1,170,273	–	$1,170,273	–	$154,435	$ 1,324,708	$5,064,121
Program revenue	161,319	–	161,319	–	–	161,319	186,116
Special events	1,002,216	–	1,002,216	–	–	1,002,216	580,094
Interest, dividends and capital gains on mutual funds	326,949	–	326,949	–	–	326,949	212,380
Other	2,274	–	2,274	–	–	2,274	3,029
Net assets released from restrictions	952,201	–	952,201	(952,201)	–	–	–
Total support and revenue	3,615,232	–	3,615,232	(952,201)	154,435	2,817,466	6,045,740
EXPENSES							
Program services							
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs	572,322	–	572,322	–	–	572,322	610,011
Intercultural outreach program	120,815	–	120,815	–	–	120,815	109,787
Korean studies program	569,630	–	569,630	–	–	569,630	594,785
Arts	318,713	–	318,713	–	–	318,713	202,853
Publications	212,338	–	212,338	–	–	212,338	210,360
Membership	36,333	–	36,333	–	–	36,333	33,323
Development	67,987	–	67,987	–	–	67,987	63,934
Total program services	1,898,138	–	1,898,138	–	–	1,898,138	1,825,053
Direct costs of special events	265,327	–	265,327	–	–	265,327	152,942
Supporting services							
Management and general	160,359	–	160,359	–	–	160,359	160,085
Fund-raising	80,182	–	80,182	–	–	80,182	80,040
Total supporting services	240,541	–	240,541	–	–	240,541	240,125
Total expenses	2,404,006	–	2,404,006		–	2,404,006	2,218,120
Increase in net assets before other additions (deductions)	1,211,226	–	1,211,226	(952,201)	154,435	413,460	3,827,620
OTHER ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)							
Realized gain (loss) on sale of investments	1,296	–	1,296	–	–	1,296	(24,374)
Unrealized gain on investments	45,391	–	45,391	–	–	45,391	343,759
Interfund transfer	(200,000)	200,000	–	–	–	–	–
Increase (decrease) in net assets	1,057,913	200,000	1,257,913	(952,201)	154,435	460,147	4,147,005
Net assets, beginning of year	1,096,393	1,025,717	2,122,110	2,580,564	8,284,063	12,986,737	8,839,732
Net assets, end of year	$2,154,306	$1,225,717	$3,380,023	$1,628,363	$8,438,498	$13,446,884	$12,986,737

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2005	2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in net assets	$460,147	$4,147,005
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	81,632	78,715
Contribution revenue restricted for Korea Foundation endowment	(154,435)	(1,774,204)
Donated assets	(38,650)	(92,491)
Unrealized and realized (gains) on investments	(46,687)	(319,385)
Decrease in accounts receivable	13,767	8,690
(Increase) desrease in prepaid expenses	2,682	(7,401)
(Increase) desrease in contributions receivable –temporarily restricted	649,308	(1,835,886)
(Increase) in contributions receivable – unrestricted	(381,005)	–
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(3,956)	(31,692)
Net cash provided by operating activities	582,803	173,351
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	(1,676,535)	(208,699)
Proceeds from sale of investments	26,120	1,051,603
Expenditures for furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements	(14,389)	(42,153)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1664,804)	800,751
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions restricted for Korea Foundation endowment, including changes in contribution receivable	400,000	700,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and money market funds	(682,001)	1,674,102
Cash and money market funds, beginning of year	1,798,016	123,914
Cash and money market funds, end of year	$ 1,116,015	$ 1,798,016
CONSISTS OF:		
Cash		
Unrestricted	$90,062	$ 1,476,567
Restricted for lease agreement	25,000	25,000
Money market funds		
Unrestricted	1,000,953	296,449
Total	$1,116,015	$1,798,016

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Project Bridge 2005-2006

As in past years, the success of the Project Bridge study tour was made possible by the generous in-kind support and assistance provided by the following organizations and individuals: American Chamber of Commerce, Korea (Ms. Tami Overby); Banpo High School (Mr. Kim Yong Kyun); Gyeongsangbuk-to Provincial Government (Governor Lee Eui-Geum); Haja Center (Dr. Cho Haejoang); Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (Mr. Kim Jong Hyuck); Hyundai Motor Company; The Institute for Royal Cuisine (Ms. Hwang Hae-Sung); Korea Air Lines; The Korea Foundation (Amb. Kwon In Hyuk); Korea International Trade Association (Mr. Sung Kwang Hyun); Korea Security Dealers Association (Mr. Oh Ho Soo & Kang Sok-Hun); Korean-American Educational (Fulbright) Commission (Mrs. Shim Jai Ok); Law Firm of Kim & Chang (Amb. Hyun Hong Choo); The National Assembly (Mr. Joon Kim); Pohang Iron and Steel Company (Mr. Hong Yoon Suk); Poongsan Corporation (Mr. Ryu Han Jung); Samsung Electronics (Ms. Susan Lee); Seoul Metropolitan Government (Mayor Lee Myung Bak); United Nations Command Military Armistice Commisson (SSgt. Thomas A. Speranzi); United States Eighth Army.

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THE KOREA SOCIETY STAFF

Executive/Administration

Donald P. Gregg
President & Chairman

Donald Phinney Gregg was raised in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. After serving in the United States Army from 1945 to1947, he earned a B.A. (cum laude) in philosophy from Williams College in 1951. Gregg joined the Central Intelligence Agency immediately after graduation and over the next quarter century was assigned to Japan, Burma, Vietnam and Korea. He was special assistant to the U.S. ambassador in Korea from 1973 to 1975, and was decorated by the Korean government in 1975.Gregg was seconded to the National Security Council staff in 1979, where he was in charge of intelligence activities and was subsequently given responsibility for Asian policy affairs. In August 1982, he was asked by then Vice President George Bush to become his National Security Advisor, supporting the vice president in the areas of foreign policy, defense and intelligence. He then retired from the CIA, and was awarded the CIA's highest decoration, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal. During his service with Vice President Bush, Gregg traveled to 65 countries including Korea. From 1980 to 1989, Gregg also served as a professorial lecturer at Georgetown University, where he taught a graduate-level workshop entitled "Force and Diplomacy" to students in the Master of Science in Foreign Service program. From September 1989 to 1993, Gregg served as the U.S. ambassador to Korea. While ambassador, his efforts were directed toward helping the U.S.-Korea relationship mature from a military alliance into an economic and political partnership. Gregg was also active in support of U.S.-Korea business activities. Prior to his departure from Korea on February 28, 1993, Gregg received the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, a decoration from the prime minister of Korea, and an honorary Ph.D. in international relations from Sogang University. In March 1993, Gregg retired from a 43-year career in the United States government to become the president and chairman of The Korea Society. In May 1996, Gregg received an honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, from Green Mountain College, Poultney, Vermont. Other recent honors include the Kellogg Award for career achievement from Williams College (2001), the Bartels World Affairs Fellowship from Cornell University (2004), the Philip Jaisohn Award (Philadelphia, 2005), and a Distinguished Service Award from The American Committees on Foreign Relations (2006).

Fredrick F. Carriere
Vice President & Executive Director

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. Carriere holds an M.A. in anthropology and Asian studies from Cornell University, which he received in 1976 after completing the course work for a Ph.D.

Carter Booth
Senior Advisor to the President

Carter Booth has been an international banker with JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its predecessor institution, The Chase Manhattan Bank, in the Asia Pacific region and the United States. With a financial career spanning three decades, he brings rich and diversified experience to The Korea Society. His last assignment at JPMorgan Chase & Co. was managing director in the Financial Institutions Group, Asia Pacific with responsibilities for Greater China, South and Southeast Asia, Australia and Korean clients in the United States. After leaving the firm, prior to assuming his current responsibilities, Booth worked as an independent consultant to advise a number of prominent international businesses. He is deeply committed to public service and maintains a network of contacts with policy-makers and business leaders throughout Asia. Booth is a graduate of Brown University and a member of the Council of Foreign Relations.

Programs/Development

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Senior Director
Korean Studies Program

Prior to joining The Korea Society, Yong Jin Choi launched the Korean Studies Council International, which enabled U.S. teachers to travel to and conduct research in Korea. In her previous and current positions, she has overseen summer and fall study opportunities in Korea for over 400 educators. She has also implemented numerous professional development programs; directed the production of classroom curricula and teaching materials; and provided information about Korea for major textbooks. In 2002, Choi received a presidential 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 of the Association for Asian Studies, which cited her work on the curriculum series "Korea: Lessons for Grades 1-12." She has also lectured in anthropology at Seoul National and Hanyang Universities. Choi holds a B.A. in history from Sogang University in Seoul, and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Hawaii.

Sophia H. Kang
Senior Director
Development and Contemporary/Corporate Programs

Sophia H. Kang has served The Korea Society as senior director since 1995. She works on strategic planning while also managing fundraising efforts, special events, membership and public programs. Kang secures the major contributions and sponsorships that help support programming activities, and is responsible for integrating Korean American issues into business and public policy programs. In 2005, she received a citation from the prime minister of the Republic of Korea for her contributions to the promotion of understanding between American and Korean business leaders and policymakers. Prior to joining The Korea Society in 1995, Kang headed the SK9 Group, Inc., a multicultural public relations consulting firm. From 1987 to 1994, she was deputy director of the Mayor's Office for Asian Affairs in New York City, where she acted as a principal policy advisor 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. Kang attended Ewha Womans University, and holds a BFA from the Maryland Institute College of Art and an MFA with distinction from the Pratt Institute Graduate School in New York.

Jinyoung Kim
Senior Program Officer
The 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 Ilbo* since 1999. 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.

Yuni Yoonjung Cho
Program Officer
Film

Since 2002, Yuni Yoonjung Cho has directed the annual New York Korean Film Festival–a program she bought to The Korea Society when she joined its staff in April 2006. Previously, Cho worked at the Japan Society. An ardent film enthusiast, Cho is the New York correspondent for *Film 2.0*, the top film magazine in South Korea. She holds a B.A. in Japanese Literature from Sejong University as well as an M.A. in media studies from the New School in New York. In addition to English and Korean, Cho is fluent in Japanese.

Rebecca Brabant
Program Officer
Korean Studies & Project Bridge

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. Brabant has lived abroad in Asia for most of her life including extended periods in Harbin, Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai, and Tokyo. She is proficient in Korean, Mandarin Chinese and Spanish.

Christine Kang

Program Associate
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs

Originally from Texas, Christine Kang joined The Korea Society in January 2006. Previously, she spent a year in Kyonggi Province, Korea teaching music in private schools and doing volunteer work with North Korean refugees. Kang graduated from Yale University in 2004 with a B.A. in history. She is fluent in English, Korean and French.

Jennifer Jin Kim

Program Associate
The Arts & Korean Studies

Jennifer Jin Kim has been serving as a program associate for the Arts and Korean Studies departments since April 2006. She graduated from Columbia University in New York in 1999 with a B.A. in biological sciences. Throughout her undergraduate years, Kim volunteered as a tutor and youth mentor at the Double Discovery Center. Following graduation, she attended the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. Her medical research has been published in the *European Journal of Endocrinology*. Immediately prior to joining The Korea Society, Kim served as an executive assistant and clinical care liaison at The Sleep Disorder Clinic in New York.

Jonathan Park

Program Officer
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs

Jonathan Park joined The Korea Society in 2004 as a 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 an MFA degree in acting from Ohio State University and a B.A. in drama from Queens College. Currently, Park is working towards a degree in arts administration/nonprofit management at New York University.

Dorothy Stuehmke

Program Associate
The Arts and Korean Studies

Dorothy Stuehmke joined The Korea Society as a program associate in October 2005. She holds a B.A. in art history from the University of Wisconsin at Madison and an M.A. in public administration from New York University. Through 2004 and 2005, Stuehmke lived and worked in Seoul as a U.S. National Security Language Fellow. She is a frequent participant in conferences on U.S.-Korea relations held through the Young Leaders Program of the Pacific Forum Center for Strategic and International Studies. Stuehmke is fluent in Korean and German as well as English.

Finance/Human Resources

Susan Yang

Assistant Director
Finance & Human Resources

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. Yang graduated with distinction from Ewha Womans University with a B.A. in English literature and earned an MBA in accounting from the Lubin School of Business at Pace University.

Meena Cho

Office Administrator

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

Media/Web Communications

Seho Kim

Creative Director
Web/Print

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 2004, Seho Kim worked on such project as the W HOTEL, THE STORE website and the illustration of *Go for Kids*, a multi-paneled children's book published in 2001. In addition, Kim's fine art paintings were recently displayed among works of art with nine other Asian Americans at Chambers Fine Art Gallery in New York City hosted by AIM (Apex-In-Motion). In 2001-2003, he also served as a part-time faculty member at Parsons School of Design/New School University. Kim received his BFA degree from Rhode Island School of Design and his MFA from Parsons School of Design/New School University, where he was the 2003 commencement speaker. He is the winner of the 2005 Magellan Award for excellence in communications for design in the nonprofit/charity/foundation category for his work on The Korea Society's 2005 Annual Dinner Event.

Louis Wittig

Editor & Publications Coordinator

Louis Wittig joined the Korea Society in April of 2005. Previously, he worked in content development at Trader Online Publishing in Fort Lee, New Jersey. Wittig holds a B.A. in English from the State University of New York at Geneseo and an MPW in professional writing from the University of Southern California.

Database/LAN/Systems/Administration

Edward Bandiouk
Database & Office Systems Administrator
Edward Bandiouk joined The Korea Society in 2005 as a database administrator. Bandiouk is proficient in UNIX, Novell and Oracle DBA network administration as well as being certified in Visual Basic programming. Previously, Bandiouk taught database and web applications at the University of Phoenix. He also worked as a systems specialist.

Peter Stuehmke
Administrative Assistant
Peter Stuehmke joined The Korea Society in April 2006. Stuehmke graduated from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 2005 with a B.A. in philosophy. Previously, he worked in a variety of technology and information support positions. Stuehmke is proficient in Korean and German in addition to English.

–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 annual report, *The Korea Society Quarterly* and Korean Studies lesson plans for grades K–12. She holds a B.A. in clinical psychology from Smith College. Chung currently resides in Arizona with her husband Eugene and son Thomas.

Kwang-Ryul Jang
The Arts
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 is the chief manager for the Korea Dance Policy Research Center and 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 completed his undergraduate work at the Parsons School of Design after moving to New York City in 1983. He received his BFA in 1991. Currently, Kwak is a freelance photographer. His work has appeared at exhibitions in Indonesia and the Netherlands. In between freelance engagements, Kwak works with The Korea Society in accompanying student and teacher groups on study tours of Korea.

Daniel B. Levine
Database & Website
Daniel B. Levine is an information-systems professional with a strong multi-disciplinary approach to development, testing and implementation. As an adviser to senior management, he draws on extensive experience with mission-critical financial applications. Other recent clients include Merrill Lynch, Fairfax IT Services and Argus Lighthouse. Levine also has worked as an editor and freelance journalist. He holds a B.A. in political science from Pace University and a JD from Rutgers University. Levine is a member of the state bar in New York and New Jersey. His articles have been published in many of the industry's leading magazines, and his legal background provides exceptional research skills and a critical eye-for-detail in any project he undertakes.

In-Young Sohn
The Arts
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, 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. Sohn has performed extensively in the U.S. and has also conducted workshops in high schools and universities.

Homer Williams
Web Publications
Homer Williams was employed by The Korea Society as the director of information services from 2001 until mid-2005. His prior experience includes work as a computer system manager at InterAction multimedia and a database consultant for the School of Cinema-Television and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California. He also was a project manager at the Asia Society for two educational videos for American students called *Tune in Korea*. Williams 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.

–Curriculum Advisors–

Marjorie Wall Bingham

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. She 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

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 by 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

Park Bangryong is the chief of the Research and Academic Affairs Department at Taegu National Museum in Korea. Prior to assuming 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 holds a doctorate degree in art history from Tongguk University in Seoul.

(as of May 1, 2006)