

THE KOREA SOCIETY
2007 ANNUAL REPORT

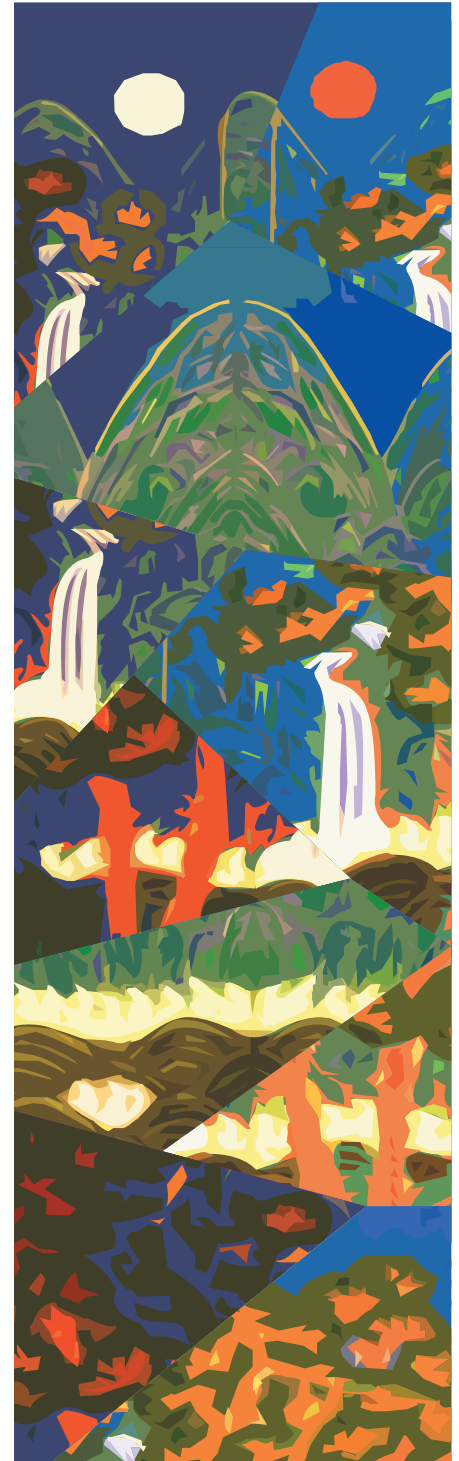


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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



EVANS J.R. REVERE
PRESIDENT
THE KOREA SOCIETY

We celebrated the 50th anniversary of The Korea Society's founding in 2007 with major events in three cities on two continents. Shortly after I assumed the presidency of The Korea Society in January 2007, we launched our anniversary year in Seoul with a gala dinner attended by Korea's prime minister, several other cabinet members, the American ambassador, and many leaders of the American and Korean business communities. The Seoul event was a great success, and was followed in April by a gala dinner in Los Angeles, where Mayor Villaraigosa and over 1,000 members of the Korean American community celebrated our anniversary in grand style. All this was a wonderful prelude to our "homecoming" commemoration event—our annual dinner, at which our keynote speaker, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, praised The Korea Society for the important role it is playing in the international arena.

While the anniversary celebrations during the year prompted us to reflect with satisfaction on what we have achieved as an organization over the years, we did not dwell long on the past. Instead, we took the anniversary as an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to our core missions, especially the work we do to improve understanding of Korea here in the United States and to build stronger ties between Americans and Koreans.

In this spirit, we used our golden anniversary to enhance and expand our programming across the board. We hosted several important dialogues on U.S.-ROK relations, including our first-ever major conference in Seoul. With the successful negotiation of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, we also launched a series of programs aimed at improving popular understanding of the benefits of the agreement for both economies.

In 2007, we were reminded of the vitality of Korea's democracy as millions of Koreans went to the polls and chose former Seoul mayor Lee Myung-bak as their new president. We marked the election with programs in New York and our participation in a high-profile conference in Washington to assess the election and its likely impact on U.S.-ROK ties. The strength of Korean democracy was also a central theme of a luncheon we hosted to honor former ROK president and Nobel Peace Prize winner Kim Dae-jung. And as the nuclear issue continued to cast a shadow over the Korean Peninsula, we co-chaired an unprecedented dialogue involving former secretaries of state Henry A. Kissinger and Madeleine K. Albright with North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-gwan.

Some of our finest moments this year took place in the arts, literature, and educational programming areas. We strengthened our teacher-training and curriculum development programs. We held our biggest-ever New York Korean Film Festival and hosted a popular and critically acclaimed exhibition of Korean funerary figures in our new gallery—the first time these works have appeared in the United States. We also used our anniversary year to transform our appearance, completing a major renovation and expansion of our facilities. This has given us a bright, modern, sophisticated look that fits well with our forward-looking programmatic agenda for the coming year.

The generosity of our members and supporters was central to our success in 2007, just as it has been throughout the proud history of The Korea Society. My profound thanks goes out to all for helping make The Korea Society what it is today, and for helping us move confidently into the future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J.R. Revere".

Evans J.R. Revere
President
The Korea Society

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

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





David McCann

SELECTED POEMS OF PAK CHAESAM

Enough to Say It's Far: Selected Poems of Pak Chaesam

January 17

David McCann, the Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Literature at Harvard University, spoke for over an hour on the poetry of Pak Chaesam in a Book Café program.

Drawing from his recently published translations of Pak's poetry, *Enough to Say It's Far: Selected Poems of Pak Chaesam*, McCann described Pak as a singular figure in Korean literature: a poet who stood resolutely outside the artistic mainstream of his time, but who in retrospect seems to embody the transitions that took place in Korean poetry from the 1970s into the 1980s.

Born in the 1930s, Pak reached the pinnacle of his career on Seoul's literary scene during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Park Chung Hee's repressive rule, and the popular discontent with it, made for a highly politicized arts scene. Nearly all the notable poetry of the time, McCann explained, was engaged with current events and thick with polemical discourse. Pak's work is strikingly different. His poetry reflects a rich, almost secluded, inner life; a preference for natural imagery and a fascination with other worlds. In his aloofness from contemporary politics, Pak resembles Emily Dickinson who, during the turbulent era of America's Civil War, wrote poetry that explored the universe of experience within a single room.

McCann elaborated on this theme by de-

scribing Pak as "a poet who explored liminal worlds, the spaces between." As an illustration, McCann cited the signature poem of this collection in which Pak attempts a metaphorical understanding of the distance between himself, his feelings of love, and the object of his love, through a reference to the distance between the earth and the stars.

While the topics addressed in his poems are deeply figurative and amorphous, the language Pak uses to address them is exceptionally precise and illuminating. McCann explained that reading Pak is "In some ways, like looking at an MRI of the Korean language."

As the 1970s unfolded, Korean literature—along with music and filmmaking—drifted away from its earlier, stridently political content towards the more textured contemplation that Pak's work exemplified. Pak continued to write and McCann met with him, though only briefly, several times over the years. During the mid-1990s, when Pak was in poor health, McCann called him to propose that they get together. Alluding, perhaps, to the other worlds that so fascinated him, Pak replied simply "next time" and died shortly thereafter.

The program concluded with readings of a dozen of Pak's best poems, including "Brightness," "Place," and "As for Love."



Walter Keats

Models for Economic Cooperation with North Korea: An Overview of Kumgang and Kaesong

February 22

Developing economic contacts between the United States and DPRK remains a controversial issue, but models for potential future cooperation—in fields from tourism to light manufacturing—already exist in two ROK–DPRK joint projects. In an afternoon forum program, Walter Keats, founder and president of Asia Pacific Travel, Ltd., shared his perspectives on the Mount Kumgang Resort and the Kaesong Industrial Complex.

Challenging the common perception of North Korea's economy as a stagnant and monolithic socialist façade, Keats argued that the DPRK has been experimenting with economic reforms for more than a decade. While the early efforts focused on creating special economic zones (SEZs) along the lines of the Chinese model failed, he noted that the current ROK–DPRK joint projects have done well to date.

Keats demonstrated his point with photos taken during recent trips to both sites. Cycling through digital photos of modern hotels, hiking trails, timeshare bungalows and restaurants, Keats described the Kumgang Resort as an Epcot-like tourist experience. The Kaesong Industrial Complex—where companies from the South have set up light manufacturing facilities—emerged in Keats' photos as a scene of tidy, modern factory floors and healthy, engaged workers, rather than the Dickensian labor camp some depict it to be.





Christopher Hill



Six-Party Talks Briefing with Christopher Hill

March 6

In a program at the Japan Society, co-hosted by The Korea Society, Ambassador Christopher Hill outlined the details of an agreement on the denuclearization of the DPRK that had been reached in the Six-Party Talks in Beijing on February 13. As the lead negotiator for the United States in the talks, Hill also offered his views on the prospects for further progress in the efforts to normalize U.S.-DPRK relations. The program was moderated by *New York Times* columnist Nicholas Kristof.

After an introduction by Kristof, Hill explained that the February 13 agreement addressed a set of initial actions that constitute only the very beginning of the denuclearization process. Outlining the elements of the agreement, as initial steps, Hill noted that the United States made a commitment to supply 50,000 tons of fuel oil

to the DPRK and to set up a number of working groups for technical discussions between the two parties of various issues related to the normalization of U.S.-DPRK relations. In return, the DPRK made a commitment to shut down and seal its reactor at Yongbyon, within 60 days of the initiation the initial steps, thereby effectively stopping any production of new plutonium. Once Yongbyon was verifiably closed down, Hill noted, the U.S. would arrange to deliver an additional 950,000 tons of fuel oil to the DPRK.

According to Hill, implementation of the agreement was already well underway and the working groups were having their first meetings. If the initial steps are successful, Hill said, the parties would then be in a position to tackle larger and more complicated questions, such as dealing with the plutonium that the DPRK has

already produced and obtaining a full accounting of its highly enriched uranium program.

Following his presentation, Hill fielded questions from the audience on implementation, verification and the ultimate conclusion of the Six-Party Talks process. Giving voice to a question many in the audience had in mind, Kristof asked Hill whether or not a fair degree of skepticism about the agreement would be warranted, given the history of failed agreements between the U.S. and the DPRK. “Skepticism is healthy,” Hill replied. While acknowledging the agreement was drawing criticism from both ends of the political spectrum, Hill reaffirmed his assessment that “this is the first time [the U.S.] has gotten all the players together...and the mechanism we’ve got in place now is the right one.”



Photographic Memories: Snapshots of a Bygone Era

March 13

In 1952, Joe Savitzky was a U.S. Army engineer deployed to Seoul. As the Korean War was winding down, the mission of his unit was to help with the rebuilding of a war-torn South Korea. In spare moments during the two years he spent building schools, government facilities and railroad lines, Savitzky took color photographs of the landscape and the people of South Korea in those troubled times. In an evening forum, he shared these fascinating pictures of a bygone moment in Korean history with an appreciative and informed audience.

"At that point, the situation was quite static," Savitzky said, referring to the stalemate phase of the Korean War in 1953. "There weren't great movements of armies up and down the Korean Peninsula. Even in Seoul, things were quiet." Indeed, despite the general devastation of the period, Savitzky's photographs overwhelmingly convey a sense of perplexing peacefulness.

The photographs shot in the countryside around Seoul capture a seemingly timeless, unchanging scene of Buddhist temples, farmers bringing in the rice harvest and placid rivers. By contrast, the photographs taken in urban settings convey a more dynamic mood of high school students protesting the division of the

Korean Peninsula and farmers milling about in bustling cattle markets. As Savitzky went through his slides, all the while recalling the limitations of Seoul's indoor plumbing at the time and musing on the significance of various landmarks, audience members actively joined him in the process of remembering. Fellow veterans and others who had been to Korea struggled to recall the exact locations of pictured buildings and offered their own recollections from the period.

Scenes of devastation and desperation were not completely absent from the *ménage* of images, but Savitzky did not dwell on these scenes any more than it seems his subjects did. Some of the most careful compositions he shared with the audience depict traditional Korean buildings and old Seoul neighborhoods destined to be cleared away to make room for new high rises in the decades to come.

The last photo in Savitzky's collection could serve as a prescient visual metaphor of South Korea at the end of the war. In it, a young Korean laborer is carrying what appears to be an improbably large bale of hay. He bears the load with a patient self-confidence that he would soon reach his destination.



Koreans in Japan: Ethnicity, Citizenship and Education

March 21

Caught between the demands of a globalizing economy and the reality of a steadily falling birth-rate, Japan—long famous for its ethnic homogeneity—is admitting a new wave of foreign workers. Integrating them into mainstream Japanese society will be an almost unprecedented challenge. This is illustrated by the *zainichi*—longtime Korean residents of Japan that make up the country's largest ethnic minority—and their ongoing struggle for equality and integration.

Soo Im Lee, a professor of business administration at Rukoku University and co-editor of the then recently published *Japan's Diversity Dilemmas: Ethnicity, Citizenship and Education*, shared her expertise on the *zainichi* experience in an evening forum program. She noted that the story of the *zainichi* began shortly after Japan's annexation of Korea. Japanese authorities drew laborers from the Korean Peninsula to fill positions made vacant by the mass mobilization of Japanese in the build up for the Pacific War. As labor shortages grew more acute once the war was launched, the Japanese authorities increasingly relied on deception and coercion to ensure that even more Koreans would immigrate to Japan. Most returned home after the war ended, but 650,000 Koreans remained in Japan permanently.

Settled in a country where ethnicity and citizenship were nearly synonymous, long-term Korean residents of Japan came to be treated as a separate class subject to social and legal restrictions. *Zainichi* were not allowed to hold government jobs or participate in Japanese politics. They were required to carry special identification cards at all times and, until 1992, all *zainichi* had to be fingerprinted by the police.

Beginning in the 1960s, Lee pointed out, *zainichi* activists began demanding that discriminatory laws be repealed and social institutions be opened to their participation. In particular, they demanded that ethnic Korean students be given equal access to Japan's educational system, and this move proved to be pivotal. Once Koreans had been integrated into the Japanese educational establishment, it became more difficult for the authorities to find grounds on which to exclude them from the other arenas of public life.



Famine in North Korea: Markets, Aid and Reform

March 29

The food shortages that wracked North Korea through the 1990s resulted in one of the worst famines in the 20th century—and the crisis hasn't fully abated even a decade later. Despite this enormous tragedy, and the unprecedented involvement of leading NGOs in ameliorating its consequences, remarkably little is actually known about the origins famine or its long-term impact on North Korean society.

In a book launch event at the Asia Society, co-hosted by The Korea Society, **Marcus Noland**, co-author (with Steven Haggard) of *Famine in North Korea: Markets, Aid and Reform*, presented his analysis of the famine including both its causes and its impact. Barbara Demick, who at the time was the Seoul Bureau Chief of the *Los Angeles Times*, moderated a Q&A with the author following the presentation.

Noland began his presentation by laying out the argument of the book. It begins by considering the root causes of the famine, weighing the effects of the decline in the availability of food against its poor distribution. Then it takes a close look at the aid effort, addressing the difficulty of monitoring assistance within the country, and concludes with an analysis of current economic reforms and strategies of engagement.

In Noland's view, the famine exemplified the depredations that can arise from tyrannical rule and the dilemmas such regimes pose for the humanitarian community, as well as the obstacles inherent in achieving economic and political reform. To reveal the state's culpability in this tragic event is a vital project of historical recovery,

he asserted, one that is especially critical in light of the U.S.'s current engagement with the "North Korean question."

Regarding the roots of the famine, Noland contended it can be traced to the collapse of the socialist food distribution system. In turn, he attributed this dire event primarily to a misguided push for self-reliance compounded by the DPRK regime's failure to formulate a quick response—including the blocking of desperately needed humanitarian relief. As households, enterprises, local party organs, and military units tried to cope with the economic collapse, a grassroots process of marketization took root. Rather than embracing these changes, however, the regime opted for tentative economic reforms with ambiguous benefits and a self-destructive foreign policy. As a result, he alleged, a chronic food shortage has continued to plague North Korea today.

Although Noland's interpretation is disputed by other scholars, Demick spoke for many critics of the DPRK when she lauded him (and his co-author) for presenting "one of the most comprehensive and penetrating accounts of the famine to date.. the regime's response to outside aid and the effect of its current policies on the country's economic future."

The program ended on a more upbeat note as Noland suggested that substantial steps towards lasting food security are possible if the regime's instinct for total control is curbed and the fledgling free market in foodstuffs is accepted, institutionalized and eventually encouraged.



(l-r) Evans Revere and Yun Byung-se



The Korean Peninsula at the Crossroads of Permanent Peace and Stability

April 4

The Six-Party Talks have been a long and occasionally difficult road to denuclearization. The process was infused with new energy on February 13, 2007 when all six parties agreed to a joint statement laying out a set of initial, reciprocal actions.

Flanked by representatives from the Republic of Korea's ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Reunification and National Defense, **Yun Byung-se**, a senior secretary for national security to President Roh Moo-hyun, called attention to this promising development in an afternoon forum program. He affirmed his government's position that the steps laid out in the February 13 agreement represent an important breakthrough, both for the denuclearization talks and inter-Korean relations.

In his presentation, Yun summarized the details of the agreement. He noted with approval that it requires North Korea to shut down its Yongbyon nuclear facility and to invite IAEA

personnel back into the country for verification purposes. In return, the other five parties will provide North Korea with 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil within 60 days. The agreement also calls for the establishment of five working groups, to meet within 30 days, in order to develop strategies for implementing the denuclearization and normalization goals agreed on in a prior landmark agreement reached in September 2005.

While cautioning that the negotiations ahead will likely be protracted, Yun noted that the Republic of Korea's government believes that the agreement, if implemented by all parties, will be a significant step towards denuclearization. The nuclear impasse has made inter-Korean rapprochement politically difficult for the government, he added. Sustained progress resulting from the February 13 agreement will help to ease these difficulties, thus facilitating greater economic and cultural contacts between the North and the South.

HELLO

my name is

Grace Lee

The Grace Lee Project

April 17

There are millions of Asian Americans in the United States, and a surprisingly large number of them are named Grace Lee. In an evening program combining quirky humor with a serious discussion, an award-winning documentary titled *The Grace Lee Project* was screened followed by a discussion of how the widespread use of names like "Grace Lee" often warps popular perceptions of Asian American women in the United States.

The "project" is the work of Korean American filmmaker Grace Lee. The inspiration for the work stemmed from her startling discovery that everyone seems to know "another Grace Lee" although she was the only Grace Lee she knew while growing up in the Midwest. Moreover, everyone seems to assume that all Grace Lees are reserved, dutiful, piano-playing overachievers. From this starting point, with the intention of confronting this widespread assumption head on, the filmmaker launches into a funny, albeit highly unscientific, investigation into all those Grace Lees with a clear bias toward those who break the mold. The discussion of the documentary, and the assumption it seeks to overturn, was led by **Winnie Tam**, a lecturer in Asian American studies at Hunter College.

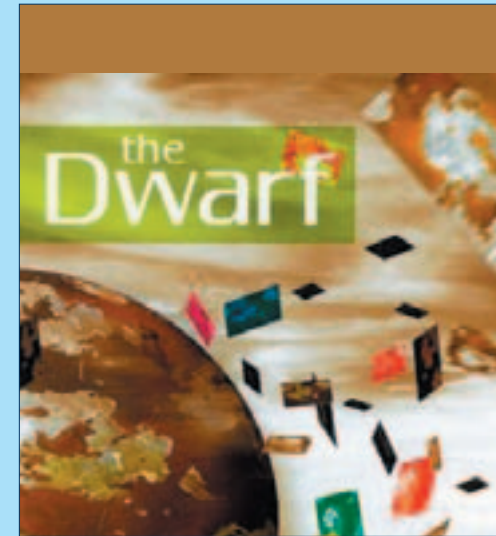
Cho Se-hui's *The Dwarf*

April 24

Cho Se-hui's enormously popular and critically acclaimed work, *The Dwarf*, lays bare the dark side of South Korea's "economic miracle" which probably explains why it is often cited as one of the most important works of Korean fiction written since 1945. In a Book Café program, **Bruce Fulton**, professor of Korean literature and literary translation at the University of British Columbia, explained the work's deep resonance for Korean readers. The program celebrated the publication of the first English translation of *The Dwarf*, a joint project carried out with his wife (Ju-Chan Fulton) with whom he routinely collaborates in the

translation of Korean works of fiction.

As Fulton explained, Cho's writing bridges two of the era's literary schools of thought. One held that writers should be guided by an ethos of social realism and political relevance. The other emphasized the importance of a distinctive style. Cho included both, and added much that was distinctly his own. A member of the *han'gul* generation (the first wave of Korean writers who had been educated in their native language) Cho felt the need to create a truly national work and so wrote in a simple syntax that made his work accessible to Koreans of all educational levels.



A Corpse in the Koryo: A North Korean Murder Mystery

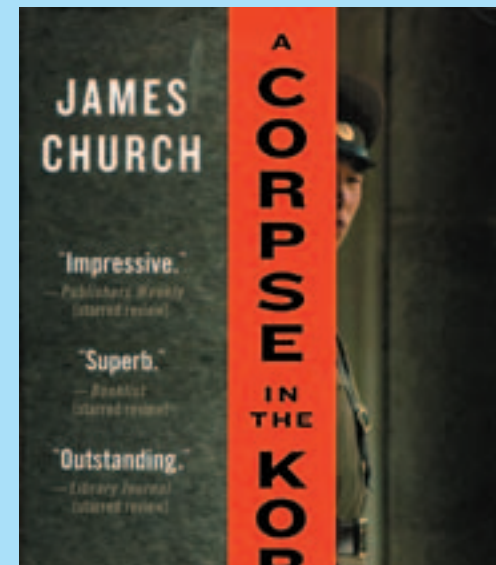
May 8

A panel of three distinguished experts on the DPRK—**Stephen W. Bosworth**, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; **Choi Young-jin**, who at the time was the Republic of Korea's permanent representative to the United Nations; and **Lucy Reed**, a partner in the international law firm of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer—joined forces to assess *A Corpse in the Koryo*, a murder mystery novel set entirely in the DPRK.

The panel was unanimous in its praise for the book, written by "James Church," the pen name of a noted U.S. expert on North Korea. Choi compared it to spy classics like *Gorky Park* and *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* in its ability to

convey the suffocating atmosphere of a totalitarian state. Citing the "show, don't tell" standard of good fiction, Reed added that Church manages to create an aura of suspicion around Oh without ever telling the reader that Oh is being followed constantly.

During the Q&A period, many in the audience were curious to know whether the places and people Church had created were true to the realities of North Korea. Bosworth answered this question in the affirmative, adding that Church had captured the essence of North Korea, in that it is "a society of ordinary people forced to act in very bizarre ways."



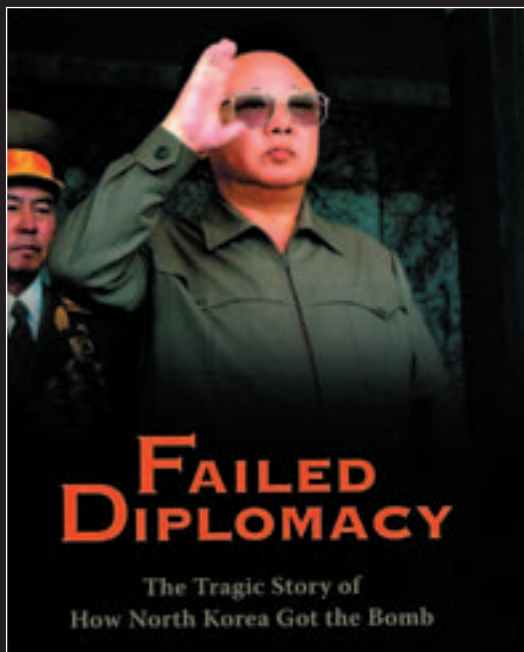
Failed Diplomacy: The Tragic Story of How North Korea Got the Bomb

August 9

North Korea's nuclear test in 2006 rocked Asia's diplomatic and security circles. But Charles (Jack) Pritchard, president of the Korea Economic Institute and a former state department special envoy for negotiations with North Korea, believes the real catastrophe happened much earlier. In 2003, as it became clear that North Korea was pressing ahead with its nuclear weapons program, Pritchard watched from an insider's vantage point as the Bush administration implemented a bifurcated, often contradictory, response that ultimately made it easier for North Korea to go nuclear.

Pritchard discussed his new book, *Failed Diplomacy: The Tragic Story of How North Korea Got the Bomb*, in a book launch program that drew a packed house. In a clear and frank presentation, Pritchard explained his views on just what went wrong with North Korea policy during the early years of the George W. Bush administration. He set the stage by explaining how, from 1994 to 2002, international inspectors effectively had North Korea's nuclear program under lock and key under the terms of the Agreed Framework. In those years, U.S. intelligence estimated that North Korea had managed to amass only enough plutonium for one nuclear bomb, at most. After the U.S. charged North Korea with having a secret uranium enrichment program in 2002, however, the situation quickly began to deteriorate. North Korea withdrew from the non-proliferation treaty (NPT), ejected inspectors and warned that it would soon begin reprocessing plutonium.

Normally these measures would have produced a firm American response. But the Bush



administration's first priority was the looming war in Iraq, and it had already decided that no action North Korea could take would distract it.

In the absence of any restraint, North Korea pressed ahead with its unchecked nuclear development program. The task of formulating an effective response was made even more difficult by the fact that an informal group of officials from the Pentagon and the vice president's office began acting outside normal policymaking channels at the National Security Council and the State Department to press hard line actions against North Korea. This group believed that any move to engage with North Korea constituted a reward for bad behavior.

Thus, common sense steps that would have slowed the North's nuclear program—such as objecting to their illegal withdrawal from the NPT at the IAEA in Vienna—were not taken. State Department attempts to negotiate an end to the stand-off—such as the short-lived three-party talks—were scuttled by officials within the administration who believed even meeting with North Korean delegates constituted a reward.

As the administration wasted valuable time pursuing a flawed policy, North Korea's weapons program grew more advanced. U.S. intelligence estimates that North Korea now has enough fissile material for up to 10 nuclear bombs. Though the 2006 mid-term elections and the mounting difficulties in Iraq have forced the administration to pursue a more conciliatory and productive approach through the Six-Party Talks, in Pritchard's view, it will be difficult to put the nuclear genie back in the bottle.

Pritchard's presentation was followed by a Q&A session with journalist and author Don Oberdorfer. The two discussed the dynamics of the Six-Party Talks and the upcoming inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang.



(l-r) Don Oberdorfer and Jack Pritchard

Is The Korean Wave Dead? The Next Phase of Korean Pop Culture

August 23

Korean pop culture swept across Asia in the early years of the present decade—a phenomenon referred to as the Korean Wave or *hallyu*—as consumers from Thailand to Japan became ardent fans of Korean TV dramas, movies and music. No pop culture phenomenon lasts forever, however, and recently released statistics suggest that exports from Korea's entertainment industry are now declining. Is the Korean wave finally ebbing? If so, why? And is there anything to be done about it?

These questions were put to Michael Huh, vice president of ImaginAsian TV and Kim Yong-hwa, director of the recent Korean comedy *200 Pound Beauty*, during a panel discussion moderated by The Korea Society's film blogger Samuel Jamier.

Huh characterized the current trend as



a market correction. When Korean pop culture—especially Korean TV dramas, which are the most profitable segment of Korea's entertainment exports—first caught the world's attention, the industry responded with hasty exuberance. Korean producers rushed to create new dramatic series in order to capture the momentum. In the process, they neglected the fundamentals of their genre, and soon many Korean dramas featured formulaic narratives. It should be no surprise then, Huh concluded, that viewers' interest is waning.

The panelists agreed that Korean film companies would be wise to improve their marketing strategies, as they often lack clear plans on how to promote their cultural products abroad. Huh pointed to the recently released film *The Host* as evidence. *The Host* did phenomenally well with South Korean audiences he said, and had all the qualities necessary to be an international hit. But the distributors of *The Host* didn't have a specific target audience in mind when they released it in the U.S., and as a result their marketing efforts fizzled and *The Host* was less successful in the American market than it could have been.

Kim shared Huh's belief that the current downward trend was more of a normal fluctuation than a disaster. He described the state of the industry as basically healthy, but suggested it is facing long-term troubles. Presently, a small number of hit movies are subsidizing the production of many more mediocre films. While this keeps the industry afloat, it contributes to a blockbuster mentality that might sink it in the long run.



Kim Yong-hwa

Kim said that the Korean entertainment industry's emerging success in the late 1990s was derived, paradoxically, from its inability to compete with Hollywood blockbusters on equal terms when it came to production budgets or special effects. As a result, Korean directors were forced to focus relentlessly on the quality and originality of their stories and audiences responded. Now that the industry's appeal is softening, Kim believes Korean directors have an excellent opportunity to refocus on their storylines and surprise their audiences all over again. Indeed, he added, Korean directors are already experimenting with new cinematic formulas that augur well for the future: such as *D-War*, a sci-fi epic that blends Korean folklore with non-Korean actors.



Cho Seong-Ryul



Pomnyun Sunim

Security and Peace on the Korean Peninsula

September 17

For more than 50 years, North and South Korea have shared an uneasy peace while preparing for a resumption of the Korean War, which has never been formally concluded. Recent steps to create a sustainable peace regime between the two Koreas have been complicated by North Korea's nuclear weapons programs. With unsteady but meaningful progress towards denuclearization being made in the Six-Party Talks, however, now may be the time to come up with a peace treaty that would formally end the Korean War and usher in a new phase of sustained inter-Korean engagement.

Venerable Pomnyun, chairman of The Peace Foundation and a Zen master in the Jungto Society, and Cho Seong-Ryul, a member of The Peace Foundation's board of directors, led a comprehensive discussion during an afternoon semi-

nar on what the process of developing a formal peace treaty might look like. Venerable Pomnyun expressed his view that true reconciliation and reunification will begin when South Koreans put aside their fear and suspicion of North Korea; and he noted that this process has already begun.

Cho detailed a two-phase policy plan that could reduce tensions between North Korea, South Korea and the United States. The first phase would see North Korea disable its nuclear program and negotiate a formal peace treaty with South Korea. The second phase of Cho's plan would dissolve the United Nations Command military structure in South Korea and form in its place a "Korean People's Cooperation Committee" at the prime ministerial level to coordinate an expansion of inter-Korean economic cooperation.



(l-r) Donald P. Gregg and Don Oberdorfer

Report from Tokyo and Seoul with Don Oberdorfer

September 26

The political, social and economic situation in Northeast Asia changes almost daily. Don Oberdorfer, a former diplomatic correspondent with *The Washington Post* and current adjunct professor of international relations at Johns Hopkins University's Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), gave a briefing during an afternoon forum program on what he had learned about the current state of the region during his recent visits to Tokyo and Seoul. He was introduced by Donald P. Gregg, chairman of The Korea Society.

Oberdorfer began his presentation by pointing out that many in the U.S. are so focused on the rise of China that they're overlooking other big developments in Northeast Asia. As an example, Oberdorfer cited developments in Japan, which still has an economy twice as large as that



DMZ Coalition Meeting

October 4

of all others in the region combined, and noted in particular its search for ways to overcome its traditional political and economic patterns and become more innovative.

Important changes are also occurring in the Republic of Korea, Oberdorfer added. He noted that the 2007 presidential race was well underway and former business executive and mayor of Seoul Lee Myung-bak was emerging as the early frontrunner. If he wins, Lee will be the first president of Korea with significant experience in international business and management. This new orientation could bring significant, positive changes to Korean policy and administration.

Relations with North Korea will be a major focus of Korea's next president. Whoever he or she is, however, the president will have

to deal with a new consensus on North Korea that has recently solidified across the electorate. Public opinion in South Korea has coalesced around three propositions: 1) military conflict with North Korea should be avoided at all costs, 2) North Korea should not be allowed to collapse; and 3) aid should be used to effect positive political and economic changes within the North.

South Korea will face a difficult task in formulating a more effective policy towards the North, as most Korean politicians tend to encapsulate their proposed policies in vague catch phrases that deal more with ends than means. The task should be made easier, Oberdorfer said, by the new, more flexible negotiating position the U.S. had taken recently in the Six-Party Talks.

In 2006, a meeting to explore the prospects for a global partnership that would preserve the unique ecosystem of Korea's demilitarized zone (DMZ) was convened at The Korea Society. By 2007, that partnership had taken shape as the DMZ Coalition and The Korea Society hosted a luncheon meeting for coalition members and supporters to plan for the future.

In an introductory speech, Evans J.R. Revere, president of The Korea Society, underscored the importance of the coalition's goals in light of the support for inter-Korean economic cooperation in both North and South Korea, and the implications of that cooperation for environmental concerns.

The meeting was attended by over 20 scholars, nonprofit organization officers and activists representing organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographic, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the National Committee on North Korea, the DMZ Forum and the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement. Attendees discussed and approved a vision statement and a set of objectives for the coalition. Members of the coalition briefed the group on their recent activities and developed an action plan to guide the coalition's activities over the next two years.



Distinguished Visitor's Luncheon with Rhee Bong-Jo *October 22*

In early October President Roh Moo-hyun and Chairman Kim Jong-il held a summit in Pyongyang. Their meeting was only the second summit held in the history of the two nations, and a number of important issues—such as economic cooperation and regional security—were on the agenda.

Rhee Bong-Jo, president of the Korea Institute for National Unification, attended the summit with Roh's delegation. During a visit to New York, he gave an insider's account of the meeting in a closed-door, by-invitation-only program.



(l-r) Chung-in Moon and Donald P. Gregg

Assessing the Impact of the Second Inter-Korean Summit *October 25*

Many in the South Korean media described the Second Inter-Korean Summit in October 2007 as a lackluster sequel to the first summit held in June 2000. Chung-in Moon, an ambassador for international security affairs in the Republic of Korea's ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade as well as a professor of political science at Yonsei University, is one of the few South Koreans to have attended both summit meetings. He takes the opposite position, arguing that the second inter-Korean summit was even more important than the first.

In an afternoon forum program, Moon compared and contrasted the two summit experiences. While the 2000 meeting between Kim Dae-jung and Kim Jong-il was a largely

symbolic event, the 2007 meeting between Roh Moo-hyun and Kim Jong-il was a more practical session that focused on the concrete steps necessary to achieve further inter-Korean cooperation. The North Korean delegation participating in the second summit included more officials charged with implementing North-South policies than had been the case in the first summit. Moon said that this focus on pragmatic details had yielded results. In 2000, it took the two leaders nine hours to negotiate an agreement on six items to be included in the summit's declaration. In 2007, it took just four hours of talks to agree on 45 declaration items.

The agreements reached at the second summit will add momentum

and predictability to the reconciliation process. Both sides also agreed to continue talks between their respective defense ministries and to establish a joint economic zone along their disputed maritime border in the West Sea. Obstacles remain, however, Moon stressed. The most formidable of these is the issue of North Korea's nuclear program. If left unresolved, Moon believes it has the power to delay serious reconciliation indefinitely. Some have criticized Roh for failing to link further cooperation with the North explicitly to progress on the nuclear issue in the Six-Party Talks. For his part, Moon believes that taking this step was unnecessary, as both leaders already understood the need for a linkage.



(l-r) Michael J. Green, John V. Connorton, Jr., Gary Samore, Kathleen Stephens, Donald S. Rice, James Przystup, Evans Revere, Donald S. Zagoria, Alexander Arvizu, Leon V. Sigal, Han Sung-joo, Choi Kang, Cha Young Koo, Lee Myung Ryul and Kim Sung-han

The Future of U.S.-ROK Relations

November 7–8

U.S.-ROK relations have been troubled at times since 2002, but as officials, former officials and academics from both countries gathered at The Korea Society for a two-day conference co-hosted with the National Committee on American Foreign Policy and the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea, they were looking to the future.

Participants included Evans J.R. Revere, president of The Korea Society; Don Zagoria, trustee and director of Northeast Asia Projects at the National Committee on American Foreign Policy; Han Sung-joo, chairman of the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea; Alexander Arvizu, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Myung Yul Lee, consulate general of the Republic of Korea in New York; and Victor Cha, former director of Asian Affairs at the National Security Council.

The participants reached a consensus that the U.S.-ROK alliance is in much better shape

than most of them had anticipated it would be three years ago. But there was also a shared view that the two allies had lost some trust in each other over the past five years—principally because of conflicting policies towards North Korea—and that there is much room for improvement in bilateral ties. The next South Korean president, who is to be elected in December 2007, and the next U.S. president, who is to be elected in November 2008, will need to do a much better job of coordinating their respective policies towards North Korea and China as well as other important global and regional issues.

The conference participants also agreed that the two allies should work together towards developing a vision statement for their alliance partnership which would stress their common values and shared interests and spell out a clear rationale for the future of their relationship. In addition, the participants concluded that it will be imperative for the new leaders of both countries to explain to their respective legislatures

and publics why the alliance remains vital to peace on the Korean Peninsula and throughout East Asia.



(l-r) Han Sung-joo and Cha Young Koo

Korea at a Turning Point: Perspectives from the Former Prime Minister of South Korea

November 8

In a Distinguished Visitor's Luncheon program, former ROK prime minister Han Myeong-sook offered her views on the recent progress in inter-Korean reconciliation—such as the linking of rail lines across the DMZ and the establishment of joint economic zones—developments that she noted would have been all but unimaginable ten years ago. Because of these developments, she emphasized, it is important that Koreans pick a candidate that will continue current president Roh Moo-hyun's policy of engagement with the North when they go to the polls next month to elect a new president.

"The Grand National Party is still trapped in a Cold War mentality. It ignores the achievements towards reconciliation made in the past decade," she said referring to South Korea's conservative opposition party. In the past, the Grand National Party (GNP) and other conservative elements in South Korean politics have criticized Roh's policies of providing aid to and engaging with the North as "giveaways" for which South Korea receives nothing in return.



Han Myeong-sook

Han rebutted those charges, arguing that the president's policies have always been geared towards decreasing inter-Korean tensions in the long term, thus it is unreasonable to look for immediate returns. She added that cooperation with the North is economically vital to South Korea. The joint industrial zone in

Kaesong allows small South Korean companies access to cheap North Korean labor. If that cost-saving measure weren't available, the companies would likely relocate their operations to China.

Though some continue to argue that North Korea should be isolated and pushed to collapse, Han said that even the GNP now recognizes that engagement is the best policy. Last summer the party revised its platform, removing some of the hard-line language from its policy prescriptions and even softening its calls for reciprocity

from the North.

Ultimately, Han believes, continuing on the current track of reconciliation efforts will bring peace to the Korean Peninsula and stability to Northeast Asia.



(l-r) Samuel Jamier and Cullen Thomas

Brother One Cell: An American Coming of Age in South Korea's Prisons

November 29

In 1993, Cullen Thomas was a young man who wanted to see the world and South Korea was one of his first stops. Convicted of smuggling hashish and sentenced to three and a half years in a Korean prison, the world Thomas ended up seeing wasn't the one he had expected. But as he read from his recently published memoir *Brother One Cell: An American Coming of Age in South Korea's Prisons* during a Book Café program, Thomas' tone was one of gratitude rather than regret.

"If I hadn't had this experience, I probably would have come and gone from Korea without learning very much," Thomas said in a tone of disarming frankness.

His arrest and conviction shattered the façade of a confident, self-controlled young man that he had built up for himself. As he struggled to put himself back together in a foreign prison, he found himself observing and absorbing the fundamental values of Korean culture.

THE CELL

Mixing passages from his book with extemporaneous flashes of memory, Thomas set the scene: knowing only a few words of the Korean language, he was the lone American among thousands of Korean inmates. He spent his days on a work assignment in the prison's shoe factory, and his nights alone in a cell that recalled an earlier, more austere era in Korean history.

In short order, however, his fellow inmates welcomed him into their community. He witnessed the quiet dedication they applied to their work and the subtle compassionate gestures they made, such as sharing ramen noodles or taking the time to say “good job” to one another after a grueling day in the factory. Immersed in this environment, Thomas soon realized that he was becoming less self-centered. In time, the misery he had felt upon his imprisonment gave way to what he calls a “philosophy of acceptance” and his cell became a perch from which he could come to appreciate a kind of beauty in the human spirit he had never noticed on the outside.

Korea and its Neighbors: Securing Regional Stability

December 6

The Korea Society and the Asia Society co-presented a symposium that examined the major political and economic developments of 2007.

The symposium opened with a keynote address by **Alex Arvizu**, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the U.S. Department of State.

The first panel—titled *After the Summit: Toward Reconciliation?*—assessed the impact of the Second Inter-Korean Summit. Moderated by **L. Gordon Flake**, executive director of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield foundation, the panelists were: **Charles Armstrong**, professor of history at Columbia University; **Victor Cha**, former director of Asian Affairs at the National Security Council and current professor of international relations at Georgetown University; and **John Park**, director of the Korea working group at the United States Institute of Peace.

The second panel—titled *Korea at a Crossroads: Domestic Leadership and Regional Stability*—focused on South Korea's upcoming presidential elections. Moderated by **Charles Pritchard**, president of the Korea Economic Institute, the panelists were: **Haeran Lim**, a visiting fellow at The Brookings Institution; **Scott Snyder**, senior associate in the international relations program at the Asia Society; and **J.J. Suh**, director of the Korea Studies program at the School for Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

Lee Tae-sik, ambassador of the Republic of Korea to United States, delivered the closing keynote address of the symposium.

24 Hours After South Korea's Presidential Election: An Assessment

December 21

South Korean voters ushered in a new era on December 20 when they elected Lee Myung-bak as the country's next president on a platform of economic revival. Lee's election marked the return of the Grand National Party (GNP) to power after 10 years in opposition.

To assess the significance of the election, a panel of experts—**Donald P. Gregg** and **Evans J.R. Revere**, the chairman and president of The Korea Society, respectively; **Don Zagoria**, project director of Northeast Asia Projects at the National Committee on American Foreign Policy; and **Leon Sigal**, director of the Northeast Asia Cooperative Security Project at the Social Science Research Council—was assembled to discuss the roots of Lee's victory and its implications for regional and alliance politics.

“This election is very likely to strengthen the U.S.-ROK alliance,” said Zagoria. With the Bush administration's North Korea policy turning towards the center, and Lee promising to move its North Korea policy rightward by placing a greater emphasis on reciprocity, the general consensus among the panelist was that the allies should soon be able to better coordinate their diplomacy.

All the panelists also agreed that, though Lee and the GNP would take a slightly tougher stance with North Korea, the essentials of Kim Dae-jung and Roh Moo-hyun's engagement policy would likely remain intact. To a remarkable extent, they noted, North Korea policy was not even an issue during the campaign. Lee's most important campaign promises were to make South Korea the world's seventh largest economy, reach \$40,000 level of per capita GDP, and sustain economic growth at a seven-percent annual rate.

Leon Sigal noted that the economic anxieties of the lower middle-class helped propel Lee into office. Over the last decade, these workers have felt left out of the country's economic growth and wanted change. Sigal opined that raising income levels in this group would be critical to Lee's success as president as well as to the future stability of Korea's political process.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Junior Faculty Leadership and Development Program (JFLD)

In May 2007, The Korea Society and Syracuse University announced the establishment of a five-year exchange program for junior faculty members from Kim Chaek University of Science and Technology in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The program envisions bringing five to six junior faculty members to Syracuse University annually for a stay of three months. During their stay, the participants will be engaged in: (i) mentor-directed research activities relevant to the development and management of open standards-based digital libraries; (ii) scheduled activities leading to improved English language competence; (iii) ongoing private meetings with selected university leaders (department chairs, deans, provosts, chancellors/presidents, and trustees) at Syracuse University and nearby universities; (iv) internet-based activities designed to connect with appropriate higher educational institutions in Northeast Asia; and (v) community involvement activities including visits to relevant sites. The goal of the program is to lay a foundation for the eventual integration of the institutions of higher education in the DPRK into the global system of higher education and collaborative academic research efforts.

U.S.-DPRK Scientific Engagement Consortium

Also in May 2007, an action-oriented Consortium was established to explore collaborative science activities between the U.S. and the DPRK. This Consortium is comprised of four organizations, including: the U.S. Civilian Research & Development Foundation (CRDF), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Syracuse University (SU) and The Korea Society (TKS). For years, each member of the Consortium has made significant advances in either engaging the DPRK, or successfully establishing international scientific collaborations. The goal is to identify areas of bilateral interest and increased mutual understanding between the United States and the DPRK to catalyze peaceful science cooperation. The Consortium will work toward achieving this goal by organizing a series of meetings between counterparts, conducting an assessment of research priorities and capabilities, and developing programs for bilateral educational training and development by utilizing the complementary resources and expertise of the Consortium members.

International Collegiate Programming Contest (ICPC)

In fall 2007, The Korea Society and Syracuse University held a pre-competition training workshop in Beijing for DPRK student participants in the regional finals of the International Collegiate Programming Contest (ICPC) organized annually by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). The workshop participants were nine undergraduate students from three DPRK universities, with accompanying faculty advisors, who were organized for the purposes of the competition into three teams: *Dark Horse* from KUT, *Red Star* from the Natural Science University, and *Jon Mang Bong* from the Communication University. The focus of the workshop was to provide technical English language training and to familiarize the teams with the logistics of the grueling regional competition. Overall, there were 6,700 teams representing 1,821 universities from 83 countries vying for one of the 100 spots in the finals in 2007. The KUT team's performance qualified it for participation in the ICPC World Finals in Banff, Canada scheduled for April 2008.

Track II Meetings

The Korea Society has been hosting Track II meetings on an occasional basis for several years. The purpose of these meetings is to help ensure the success of the official diplomatic efforts that are underway to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, normalize U.S.-DPRK relations and bring the DPRK into the international community. Stanford University and Harvard University, and especially the National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP), have been co-hosts of these meetings. American participants in the meetings have included many high-level current and past government officials including two former secretaries of state, a former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, congressional staff members, leading scholars and corporate leaders. On the DPRK's side, delegation leaders have included Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan and Ambassador Ri Gun of the American Affairs Bureau of the DPRK's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On March 5, 2007, The Korea Society and NCAFP co-hosted a meeting in New York with a delegation from the DPRK led by vice minister of foreign affairs Kim Kye

Gwan. The subject of the meeting was "Normalization of U.S.-DPRK Relations." In the meeting, the vice minister made it clear that the DPRK wants to normalize relations with the United States and to develop a relationship where both parties' strategic interests are met. Several American participants argued that there is a serious commitment in the U.S. government to carry out the February 13, 2007, agreement and that this could bring about a fundamental change in the security situation in Northeast Asia in which all the parties could achieve their goals. Moreover, this is not a partisan issue in the United States. Such an agreement would be supported by both major political parties, an important point considering the upcoming U.S. presidential elections in 2008.

On November 16, 2007, the same partners jointly hosted a conference in New York City on the topic "Prospects for Normalizing U.S.-DPRK Relations" with a financial delegation from the DPRK led by Mr. Ki Kwang Ho, director general of the Department of External Finance, Ministry of Finance of the DPRK. Officials from both the United States and the DPRK attended.

"Closed Door" Meetings

Each year, The Korea Society holds several "closed door" meetings dealing with the U.S.-ROK relationship or issues relevant to the Northeast Asian region in general. These meetings usually are organized in collaboration with NCAFP. The programming format ranges from a breakfast or luncheon meeting to a full-day conference depending on the participants and the topic.

On November 7-8, 2007, The Korea Society, NCAFP and the International Policy Studies Institute of Korea (IPSIKOR) co-hosted a conference in New York City on "The Future of U.S.-ROK Relations." Officials and former officials, as well as academics, from both countries attended. The participants reached a consensus that the U.S.-ROK alliance is in much better shape than most of them might have anticipated two or three years ago. But there was also a shared view that the two allies had lost some trust in each other over the past four or five years—principally because of conflicting policies towards North Korea—and that there is much room for improvement in bilateral ties.

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.





Jang Hasung



Competitiveness and Corporate Governance in Korean Companies

February 7

Jang Hasung, dean of Korea University's business school and a longtime crusader for improved corporate governance in Korea, often encounters resistance from diverse sectors of Korean society as he pushes for greater business transparency. He keeps pushing for reforms because he believes that the country's future prosperity depends on its adoption of better business practices.

The road to reform began for Jang in 1997, when the IMF crisis revealed the destabilizing effects of the close, unsupervised relationships between Korea's banks, *chaebol* and regulators. The country has come a long way during the past decade. Gone are the days when *chaebol* officials would place \$10 million in cash in the

back of a car and surreptitiously hand the keys to a government official. Partly as a result of Jang's activism, major Korean corporations have tightened their previously lax shareholder representation procedures and reform has rippled through the economy.

In fact, Jang continued, many of Korea's intellectuals, media figures and average citizens think the problem of corruption has been solved, and perceive continuing criticism of the Korean economy to be unpatriotic. International studies of governance standards, however, paint a very different picture. As Jang pointed out, one such study found that Korea was still the fourth worst governance environment in Asia, just barely ahead of Pakistan and Indonesia.

Still other critics reject Jang's model of transparent shareholder capitalism as foreign to Korea's Confucian culture and believe that it would only serve to put Korea's flagship companies in the hands of foreign speculators if it were put into practice.

Jang made it clear that none of these objections sway him. Confucian norms condemn dishonesty and theft as strongly as any other ethical system, he contended. As for the protectionist arguments, Jang argued that Korea's corporate champions are not as Korean as Koreans like to think: most of their sales come from overseas markets and Koreans barely hold a majority of their stock.

Ultimately, in Jang's view, good governance



provides a competitive advantage. Every country in East Asia is competing against every other country for the same foreign direct investment and the money will flow towards those with governance standards that inspire confidence among potential foreign investors. Except for Japan, all of Korea's competitors realize this: China is already working hard to open up its huge banking sector and clear non-performing loans before it faces the same type of financial crisis that devastated the Korean economy in 1997. Even countries as poor as Bangladesh are making concerted effort to clean up their business practices. Without a continued commitment to corporate reform, Jang said, Korea risks falling behind the pack.

The Growth of SK: Past, Present and Future Challenges

February 28

SK is one of South Korea's most successful conglomerates, and an emblem of the country's rapid economic development. Just a few decades ago it was a small textile concern in rural South Korea. Today it generates \$70 billion in annual revenues worldwide from ventures as diverse as energy and telecom, and is 112 on the Fortune 500 list. Still, when SK's chairman Chey Tae Won assumed leadership in 1998, the company was in trouble and major reforms were needed.

Speaking at a CEO Luncheon program at The Four Seasons Hotel in New York, Chey described SK's organizational challenges and the plan he implemented to overcome them. In 1998, all of South Korea's economy was still reeling from the IMF crisis. Underlying such immediate problems as liquidity and debt, however, Chey realized there was a deeper crisis at SK. For a generation, Korean business culture had imbued managers with a strict sense of hierarchy and

vested all corporate power and initiative with the chairman. Amidst the crisis, corporate officials were paralyzed, unable to respond to emerging problems.

Chey saw that to overcome this paralysis

he would have to start at the top. He began by reforming SK's board of directors. In the process, he appointed a majority of new board members from outside the company to bring in new ideas. As the next step, he mandated perfect attendance at board meetings. Even most importantly, he made it clear to all board members that they would be responsible for thinking creatively from that point on, as opposed to merely waiting for direction from above.

Resistance to Chey's reforms was initially high. Eventually, however, the resistance

abated as the reforms gained traction and the company became more nimble. Now Chey is in the process of implementing similar reforms in the corporate governance structure of SK's dozens of affiliate companies.



Chey Tae Won



Investment and Business Opportunities in Gwangju
March 20

As one of the most important commercial hubs in southern Korea, Gwangju has long been known to international investors as a center of excellence in the country's auto and home appliance industries. But the city, like the rest of Korea, is moving up the economic ladder, developing knowledge-intensive, high-tech industries. In particular, the city is aiming to become a center of the photonics industry. In a distinguished visitor's luncheon program, Gwangju mayor Park Kwang-tae described the opportunities afforded by this high-tech development drive in an address delivered to an audience of global investors.

At the center of it all this development, Mayor Park said, is Gwangju's Korea Photonics Technology Institute (KOPTI). With its focus on generat-

ing, controlling and detecting photons—elementary particles that carry all wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation, including visible light—the science of photonics is a major element in communications, imaging and lighting technologies. Over 250 photonics technology companies are currently doing business in Gwangju, the mayor noted. Photonics technology companies that locate in Gwangju are well-positioned to conduct joint R&D projects with KOPTI, license KOPTI's intellectual property and draw staff from the Institute's faculty. Mayor Park also noted that Photonics companies doing business in Gwangju are eligible for assistance from local government through his city's program to provide tax support for high-tech investors.



Chairman's Luncheon
March 21

Ambassador Donald P. Gregg invited board members and a select group of supporters for a special, off-the-record working lunch on March 20, in order to formally introduce The Korea Society's new president, Evans Revere. The luncheon was also an opportunity for Ambassador Gregg and President Revere to brief the group on the recent Track II meeting, held at The Korea Society between a North Korean delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Kim Gye Gwan and a group of American guests, including former secretaries of state Madeleine Albright and Henry Kissinger.



Young Professionals Forum: Investing in Korea

March 28

Smaller and less well-covered than neighboring Chinese and Japanese markets, Korea presents a certain challenge for American investors looking for opportunities. Four of New York's top investment professionals helped to fill in the gaps, presenting a detailed map of Korea's economy to an overflow crowd of young professionals. The forum was co-presented by Columbia Business School's Asian Alumni Club of New York and sponsored by Merrill Lynch, the Korean Business Association of Columbia Business School and Tiger Asia Management, L.L.C.

"Korea is growing at cruising speed," said Donald Hanna, global head of emerging markets at Citigroup, while offering an assurance

that Korea's macroeconomic situation is solid. While Korea is widely known to be an export powerhouse, Hanna pointed out that domestic consumption also has been expanding rapidly in recent years. On the downside, he noted, the central bank has begun to get jittery about a potential asset bubble due to the dramatic increase in housing prices in Seoul during 2006 and 2007. This boom is a side-effect of success rather than a genuine trouble spot, Hanna suggested. There isn't as much housing in Seoul as consumers want, he argued, and potential buyers are bidding up prices as the city becomes wealthier.

John Lee, director of Lazard Asset Management, pointed out that the securities market in

Korea also has become more complicated. But he quickly added that the complexity offers greater opportunity. "When asked about Korean securities in the past, 'I used to just say 'buy Samsung,'" Lee said. Now there are numerous, smaller companies which provide great value. And, unlike in many other East Asian countries where excellence is highly concentrated by sector, Korea has great companies across the economic spectrum.

Eric Yoon, a partner at White & Case law firm, noted a point of concern that others shared: the possibility of a nationalist backlash against foreign investment in Korea. Korea has been a leader in globalization, and benefited tremendously, especially after opening its markets to foreign capital in the wake of the IMF crisis. Calls for government action against foreign capital have increased in recent years, however, after a series of high profile cases in which foreign investors were seen to take huge profits from Korea—beginning with the KEB-Lone Star investigation—stirred up nationalist resentment. In response, the government has begun tightening restrictions on tax shelters frequently used by foreign businesses and many foreign investors fear further action might be in the offing.

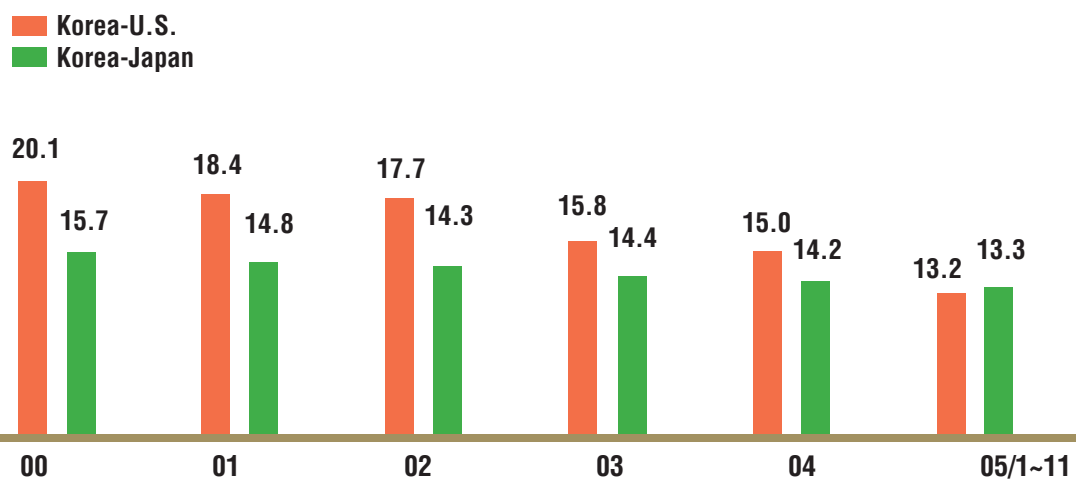
The program was brought to a close with a detailed discussion of Korea's tax regime by Kaz Parsch, senior manager of international tax services at Ernst & Young.





Wendy Cutler

Korea's Largest Trading Partners (Unit: %)



Implications of the Korea-U.S. FTA for Japan

April 25

The recently concluded U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) is the largest free trade agreement the U.S. has negotiated since NAFTA, and the largest ever negotiated by Korea. As high as the stakes are for the two parties, the deal will also have a major, if less direct, impact on Japanese business and politics.

Wendy Cutler, assistant U.S. trade representative for Japan, Korea and APEC offered an assessment of the impact of the KORUS FTA on Japan and Korea during a business forum luncheon program co-hosted by The Korea Society at the Japan Society.

Cutler, who led the U.S. negotiating team during the ten-month long free trade agreement talks with Korea, expressed her conviction that the KORUS FTA is “truly a groundbreaking and historic agreement.” Though its full details won’t be made public until the deal

is submitted to Congress, Cutler said it will cut 95% of bilateral duties. As for its scope, she said the agreement calls for the elimination of all tariffs on 94% of trade in manufactured goods, opens each country’s service sector and reduces a range of non-tariff trade barriers. Neither side got all of the concessions they wanted from the other, Cutler added, but on balance it’s a strong deal both for South Korea—which expects to reap a 12% increase in exports to the U.S. from the deal—and for the U.S., which will gain a solid foothold in East Asia’s booming economy.

Reaction to the deal in Japan has been mixed. Tokyo’s own negotiations for an FTA with Korea collapsed in 2004, so many were surprised that the U.S. and Korea were able to reach a deal at all. Some in Japan worry that if ratified, the deal would put the country at

a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis Korea. Cheaper U.S. and Korean goods may displace Japanese exports in both markets, and as Korea becomes more attractive to U.S. foreign direct investment, it may attract investment at Japan’s expense. On the other hand, Japanese free-trade advocates may well be heartened by the deal, which could spur their own government to pursue trade liberalization more seriously.

Asked about prospects for a U.S.-Japan FTA, Cutler said such an agreement isn’t realistic in the near term. The KORUS FTA talks succeeded, she said, because Korea’s leaders were united in their assessment that the country needed to conclude the deal, they were willing to put sensitive economic sectors up for negotiation and maintained a top-level political commitment to the process throughout. Such conditions, she believes, aren’t yet in place in Japan.



Distinguished Visitor's Luncheon

May 17

Oh Se Hoon, the youngest mayor of Seoul ever elected by popular vote, shared his vision for Korea's capital city with an audience of distinguished investors, executives and journalists in a distinguished visitor's luncheon program held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

Oh explained to the audience that his goal since taking office in 2006 has been to turn Seoul into a truly world-class city by enhancing its fundamental economic, political and environmental features. On the economic front, he said, Seoul is looking ahead to the passage of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) by nurturing industries—such as tourism, convention business, design and fashion, digital content, and research and development—that will flourish with the anticipated uptick in trade and travel between the two countries. Oh also said that he will aggressively pursue

plans, in tandem with the national government, to transform Seoul into a regional financial services hub.

Oh's priorities on political reform and the environment are equally ambitious. Known as “Mr. Clean” for his efforts to combat illicit political contributions during his tenure in the National Assembly, combating corruption is another major focus of his administration. If anything, Oh is even more tenacious about environmental conservation. Also nicknamed “Mr. Green,” Oh has been known to lead by example on environmental issues. While many Seoul residents prefer bottled mineral water, Oh has urged them to switch to the city's tap water, drinking it regularly to showcase its safety. Oh closed his remarks to the audience by emphasizing the importance of environmental conservation, both in his city and throughout the world.



Oh Se Hoon



South Korea's Incongruous Engagements: The U.S. KOREA FTA and the Kaesong Industrial Zone

May 31

South Korea's economic policy is reaching out in two directions: cementing a free trade agreement with the United States, on the one hand, and jointly developing the Kaesong Industrial Zone with North Korea on the other. Ostensibly, both initiatives aim to boost national GDP. According to **Thomas Byrne**, vice president and senior credit officer of Moody's Sovereign Risk Group, only the first of these two engagements is truly practical.

South Korea's drive to reach an FTA with the United States (KORUS FTA) is a straightforward measure likely to yield great benefits

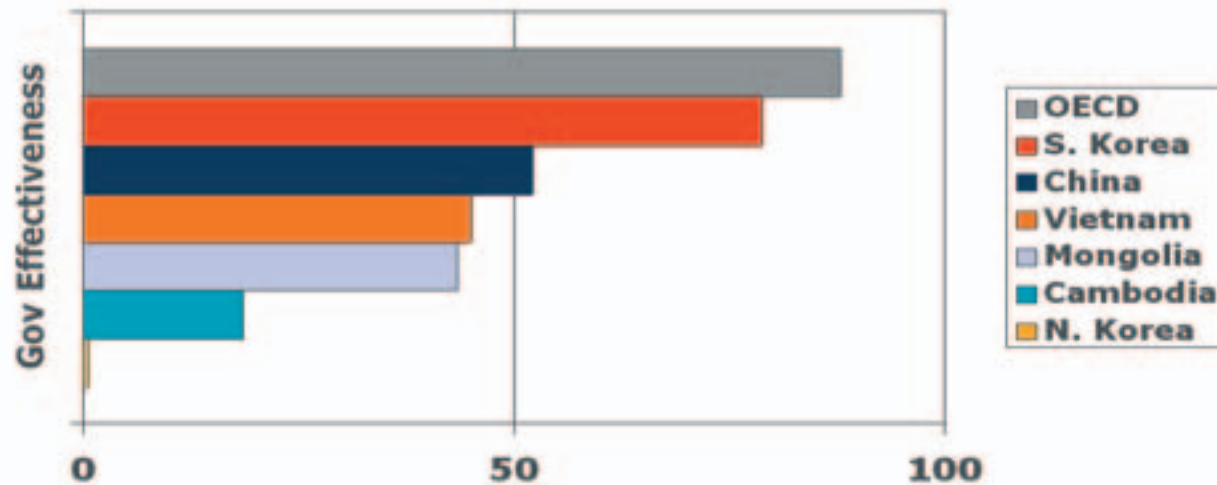
for both countries, Byrne said. Numerous studies have predicted that once ratified, the agreement will be an important shot in the arm for Korea's exporters and overall economy. A successful implementation of the KORUS FTA also will pave the way for an equally beneficial free trade agreement with the European Union.

The economic rationale for developing the Kaesong Industrial Zone—which allows small to medium-sized South Korean manufacturing companies (SMEs) to utilize low-priced North Korean labor—is to increase competitiveness in the SME sector. Currently, he noted, 10,000 to

12,000 North Korean workers are employed by South Korean companies at Kaesong. The zone would have to reach its projection of employing 350,000 North Korean workers, however, for it to have an appreciable impact on the South Korean economy. An expansion of that magnitude, said Byrne, is unlikely to happen as long as North Korea and its neighbors remain at an impasse over its nuclear program.

Accordingly, in Byrne's view, Kaesong's political goals are more important than its economic rationale. South Korea's leaders initiated the project with the hope that it might eventu-

World Bank: Government Effectiveness 2005



ally spur the DPRK to adopt economic reforms, just as China and Vietnam relied on special economic zones (SEZs) to spur wider liberalization in the 1980s. If the DPRK did reform, and enjoyed healthy economic growth as a result, South Koreans wouldn't be stuck with as great a financial burden of raising North Korean living standards during an eventual reunification process.

So far, however, Kaesong's policy architects haven't articulated a plan to ensure that the project will spur economic reforms in the DPRK, nor have they created benchmarks for assessing its political success. There also are

important differences between Kaesong and its Chinese and Vietnamese precedents. In those cases, the SEZs were meant to foster the development of local companies which had backward linkages to the larger national economy. Kaesong operates as a special preserve for South Korean companies, and it is walled off from the rest of the North Korean economy. Furthermore, it is unlikely that Kaesong will create a new class of capitalist-oriented North Korean managers, accountants and professionals who could serve as agents of reform. This is because of Kaesong's proximity to their home offices,

which eliminates any need for South Korean companies operating there to provide their North Korean workers with training to prepare them for higher positions.

Byrne ended his remarks with the caveat that Kaesong could indeed achieve its political goals if North Korea's leadership made the decision to reform. At this point, however, he believes North Korea has not taken this decision. In comparison to its economic engagement with the U.S., therefore, South Korea's goals at Kaesong in Byrne's view remain elusive and quixotic.



Chang Dae Ryun

The We/Me Culture: Marketing to Korea

June 7

Koreans take great pride in their country's ethnic homogeneity and are deeply influenced by Confucian values that stress group identity and social harmony. While this observation may seem relevant only to social scientists, actually it is just as relevant to branding and marketing executives. Or, at least, so argues **Chang Dae Ryun**, who is a professor of marketing at Yonsei University in Seoul. And it explains why Korean consumers make purchases based on their attitudes towards individual and group identities. To succeed in Korea, Chang continued, marketers need to understand this unique Korean "We/Me" consumer paradigm.

In the United States, Chang said, mass-market consumer products tend to gain and decline in popularity along a broad, gentle curve. American consumers buy products

they feel fit their individual identity. Thus, they're more cautious about adopting a product or brand, but when they do, their loyalty is persistent.

In Korea, by contrast, product lifecycles are much quicker. A new product or brand's sales will explode but often decline just as precipitously. Individual Korean consumers pick their goods, at least partly, in order to conform to group patterns. When Koreans buy Mercedes, they all buy Mercedes. When they switch to Lexus, they all switch. As a result, Korea has fewer niche markets than the United States, and it can be harder to forecast which products consumers will adopt next.

To Americans, conformity feels suffocating. American consumers seek out products and brands that will differentiate them. But to Korean consumers, Chang explained, follow-

ing dominant trends can be a satisfying affirmation of collective identity. That's why the majority of luxury cars sold in Korea are black, why so many Korean apartment blocks are made from the same blueprints and why less than a half-dozen movies make up more than 90% of the Korean box-office take.

At the same time, Chang warned against treating Korean consumers as automatons. Some purchase decisions are more influenced by group dynamics than others. For example, Koreans tend to buy housing, cars, entertainment and *soju* in order to confirm their identity as Koreans. Alternately, Koreans tend to buy goods like beer, coffee and hair coloring in order to express their individual identities. If foreign marketers can create a message that balances Koreans' impulses towards "we" and "me" they just may reap huge rewards.

• Match Marketing Components to each Segment

	We Markets	Me Markets	We-Me Markets
Product	Standardized Products	Wider Product Choice	Standardized Products
Price	Uniform Pricing	Wider Price Points	Customized Pricing
Place	Intensive Distribution	Quick Service	Customized Distribution
Promotion	ATL Media	BTL Media	Standardized Media



Distinguished Visitor's Luncheon

October 12

As the Republic of Korea's minister of unification from 2002 to 2004, **Jeong Se Hyun** has seen many ups and downs, both in inter-Korean relations and in the U.S.-ROK alliance. In the wake of the 2007 inter-Korean summit, which he attended as a special member of President Roh Moo-hyun's delegation, Jeong said he feels that both relationships may be on the upswing.

Speaking at a distinguished visitor's luncheon program, Jeong described the summit from an insider's perspective. He said that contrary to what one might expect from the tone of coverage in the South Korean media, the meetings held in conjunction with the summit produced a number of substantial and practical agreements that will facilitate greater economic integration and less military tension on the Korean Peninsula. This progress was aided by the Bush administration's recent, more accommodating stance towards North Korea in the Six-Party Talks. With both of these bilateral relationships developing in tandem, Jeong added, the Korean Peninsula is primed for significant economic and political developments.



Hwang Kun Ho

A "Big Bang" in the Financial Sector

October 19

The last several years have seen South Korea's planners touting the country's potential to become Asia's next regional financial services hub. Yet so far, Korea's financial services companies haven't grown large enough to turn themselves into world-class players.

According to **Hwang Kun Ho**, chairman of the Korea Securities Dealers Association (KSDA) and former CEO of Meritz Securities, Korea needs to trigger a process of rapid growth and expansion—a "big bang"—to propel its financial services sector forward. Hwang noted that this is precisely what the Capital Market Consolidation Act (CMCA), passed in July 2007 by the ROK National Assembly, aims to do.

In a breakfast forum program co-sponsored by the Columbia Business School's Asian Alumni Club, Hwang discussed this new legislation and explained its intended effects. Under the current regulations, he noted, there are severe restrictions on the types of services Korean financial firms are

permitted to provide to their customers. That is, there are brokerage houses, asset management companies, futures companies, investment trust companies, real estate investment trust companies and ship investment companies, but it is impossible for an entity of one type, such as a brokerage house, to perform another type of financial service, such as asset management.

When the provisions of the CMCA go into force in February of 2009, all these categories will disappear, and there will only be multi-service institutions, called financial investment companies. The CMCA will deregulate the financial sector—replacing six separate laws and 100 regulations with one code—making it possible for financial investment companies to expand the services they offer. The law will also allow companies to offer products with new asset allocation mixes. And, Hwang noted, Korean financial investment companies finally will be able to realize their long-held goal of becoming world-class players.



Lee Tae-sik

The ROK-U.S. Relationship and the KORUS FTA in the 21st Century

November 29

The Republic of Korea's ambassador to the United States, Lee Tae-sik, addressed the topic of the recently negotiated Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) during a business roundtable luncheon program. In his presentation, Lee made a strong case for ratification of the agreement and urged the audience to speak out on its behalf as well.

Noting that the deal faces challenges to its ratification in the legislative bodies of both countries, Lee advocated American approval by enumerating the agreement's benefits for the U.S. economy. Korea is the second largest services market in Asia, he said, and a particularly lucrative country for financial services, insurance and telecom companies. Once ratified, the KORUS FTA would give U.S. service firms unfettered access to all these sectors.

The deal would also confer duty-free status on two-thirds of American agricultural commodities and 95% of American industrial products imported to Korea, he noted. Moreover, quotas and regulations on film and TV that have long hindered American companies' access to the Korean entertainment market would be scaled back.

Opposition to the agreement in the U.S. has come most forcefully from two industries that feel the deal will leave them at a competitive disadvantage: beef and automobiles. He acknowledged that the restrictions on the importation of American beef into Korea currently in effect, due to concerns about mad cow disease, would not be immediately resolved. But Lee pointed out that efforts were underway to lift the market restrictions and

there is potential for achieving a satisfactory settlement. In the automotive sector, Lee noted that both nations had agreed to reciprocal reductions in imported vehicle tariffs, and Korea, which currently has a higher tariff than the U.S., would be making greater reductions. On this point, he said, Korea has given as much as it realistically can.

With the 2006 midterm elections bringing Democrats to power in the U.S. Congress, Lee expressed his government's concern that ratification of the KORUS FTA would become even more difficult than otherwise would have been the case. In closing, however, Lee expressed a conviction that the agreement ultimately would be ratified "especially if the U.S. business community makes their support for the deal clear to their elected representatives."

SPECIAL EVENTS

In 2007, The Korea Society marked the 50th anniversary of its founding by General James A. Van Fleet in 1957. Several special events were held throughout the year both to commemorate the achievements of the past five decades and to renew our commitment to strengthening the U.S.–Korea relationship.



Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of The Korea Society **The Future of ROK-U.S. Relations** Co-hosted by The Korea Society and Security Management Institute



The Korea Society
 50th Anniversary
 GALA

Joint Conference on the Future of U.S.-ROK Relations February 2

The Korea Society commemorated its past by looking ahead at a conference on the future of U.S.-ROK relations held at the Westin Chosun Hotel in Seoul. Co-organized by the Security Management Institute, the conference drew an array of officials, analysts and other observers of U.S.-ROK relations. Participants included former U.S. ambassadors to South Korea **James T. Laney** and **Thomas C. Hubbard**; former Korean ambassadors to the U.S. **Yang Sungcheol**, **Han Seungjoo**, **Hyun**

Hong-Choo and **Park Kun Woo**; The Korea Society's chairman and its president, **Donald P. Gregg** and **Evans J.R. Revere**; and **Kim Young-lyong**, vice minister of National Defense.

The morning session was chaired by **Chung-in Moon**, South Korea's ambassador for international security and a professor at Yonsei University. It featured two keynote presentations: *The South Korean-United States Alliance: Vagaries of a Future Relationship—A Personal View*

by **David I. Steinberg**, director of Asian Studies at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service (and TKS board member) and *Vision and Tasks for the Future of the ROK-U.S. Relationship* by professor **Sung-han Kim** of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

The discussion continued during a closed afternoon session where other leading experts on ROK-U.S. relations joined with panelists from the morning session to explore issues such as the DPRK's nuclear

weapons program, wartime operational control of ROK armed forces and security in Northeast Asia. Participants agreed that in order to endure, the U.S.-ROK relationship needs to adapt to new political realities and begin to encompass economic and cultural dimensions as well as security concerns. The experts' principal recommendation was that a blue ribbon panel should be established to study the issues confronting the U.S.-ROK relationship in greater depth.



50th Anniversary Gala Dinner in Seoul
February 3

The Korea Society launched its 50th anniversary commemoration with a gala dinner at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Seoul. The event, which drew 600 guests, brought together many important figures from Korea's diplomatic, legislative and business communities who have lent their steadfast support to The Korea Society.

A video presentation traced the origins and development of The Korea Society over the last five decades, and **Donald P. Gregg**, who was stepping down as president of The Korea



Society, a position he had held since 1993, used the dinner to formally introduce his successor, former senior State Department diplomat **Evans J.R. Revere**.

Remarks were delivered by **Lee Hee-Beom**, chairman and CEO of the Korea International Trade Association and the Korea-U.S. Economic Council as well as chair of The Korea Society's 50th anniversary celebrations; **Stanley C. Gale**, chairman of Gale International and chair of the gala dinner; U.S. ambassador to



South Korea **Alexander Vershbow**; and the prime minister of the Republic of Korea, **Han Myeong Sook**.

Song Min-soon, Korea's minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, spoke about the evolving U.S.-Korea relationship with an optimism that mirrored the attitude in the room.

"The house of the ROK-U.S. alliance is currently under repair for further expansion and improvement," said Song. "The noises that we sometimes hear are nothing more than the sound of progress."



50th Anniversary Commemoration in Los Angeles
April 26

The Korean American community in Southern California celebrated The Korea Society's 50th anniversary at a gala dinner on April 26 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in downtown Los Angeles. Organized by the Korean American Coalition, the dinner drew over 1,000 guests.

The gala was attended by Los Angeles mayor **Antonio Villaraigosa**, who praised The Korea Society for the role its programs have played in healing the divisions that arose between the city's African-American, Latino and Korean communities during the 1992 riots.

In recognition of its contribution to inter-ethnic reconciliation in the spirit of Villaraigosa's remarks, the Korean American Coalition honored The Korea Society with its annual Bridge Builders Award.



50TH ANNIVERSARY GALA DINNER IN NEW YORK CITY

Mr. William R. Rhodes



H.E. Ban Ki-Moon



Mr. Lee Hee-Beom

Over 500 corporate leaders, policymakers, officials, scholars and media figures celebrated The Korea Society's 50th anniversary at New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

United Nations Secretary-General **Ban Ki-moon**, the evening's keynote speaker, congratulated The Korea Society on its 50th anniversary, and laid out an agenda for his office, noting the importance of the Six-Party Talks

and long-term development in North Korea alongside issues such as climate change and Darfur.

"As the first Asian secretary-general since U Thant, I am also committed to working for an expanded role for Asia in the international arena in the twenty-first century," Ban said. "In that mission, The Korea Society has an important part to play."

Amb. Chris Hill



(l-r) Mr. Houghton Freeman & Mrs. Doreen Freeman



Amb. Yim Sung-joon



Ms. Rose Jang

The 2007 James A. Van Fleet Award was shared by two sets of recipients: **Doreen and Houghton Freeman**, of the Freeman Foundation; and The Korea Foundation, represented by its president, Ambassador **Yim Sung-joon**. Both The Korea Foundation and the Freeman Foundation have supported educational programs about Korea and Asia on an unparalleled scale, greatly contribut-

ing to the bedrock of cultural knowledge and exchange that bind the U.S. and Korea together.

The 2007 annual dinner was chaired by William R. Rhodes, chairman, president and CEO of Citibank, N.A.; and Lee Hee-Beom, chairman and CEO of the Korea International Trade Association. It was supported by an impressive list of benefactors and patrons,

including **Dong-jin Oh**, president and CEO, Samsung Electronics North America; **Ray Ferguson**, CEO, Standard Chartered Bank in the Americas; **Maurice R. Greenberg**, chairman and CEO, C.V. Starr & Company; **Bill Hwang**, managing partner and CEO, Tiger Asia Management; **Edward T. Cloonan**, vice president, American International Group; and **Stanley C. Gale**, chairman, Gale International.



Luncheon with Kim Dae-jung

September 25

South Korean president Kim Dae-jung launched a new era in inter-Korean relations when he held an unprecedented summit meeting with the leader of North Korea in 2000. As the two Koreas prepared for a second historic summit meeting in early October, former-president Kim shared his thoughts on the direction of inter-Korean relations, the current state of the U.S.–Korea relationship, the Six-Party Talks and the search for sustainable peace and stability in Northeast Asia at a luncheon given in his honor by The Korea Society.

Held at the Waldorf=Astoria Hotel in Manhattan, the luncheon drew nearly 100 distinguished guests and numerous press representatives. Kim thanked The Korea Society

for awarding him its 2006 James A. Van Fleet award for his efforts to promote democracy and peace on the Korean Peninsula and praised the organization for its activities to promote inter-Korean reconciliation.

Kim expressed his confidence that the upcoming summit between the North and South would facilitate further progress on the nuclear issue as well as long-term inter-Korean reconciliation.

“I believe both Koreas will agree to support the efforts of the Six-Party Talks that are aimed at resolving the North Korean nuclear issue,” Kim said. “At the same time, such items as the peace treaty and South Korea’s participation in the recovery of the North Korean economy will

also be heavily discussed. The discussion on economic cooperation will be focused on how to pursue mutual benefits that do not depend on unilateral aid.”

Kim suggested that after the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved, the structure of the Six-Party Talks should be institutionalized to serve as a regional security mechanism.

“The long period of uncertainty is disappearing on the Korean Peninsula,” Kim said in closing. “The concerns of a nuclear war and illegal proliferation of nuclear arms are also vanishing. As peace on the Korean Peninsula draws near, let us, Korea and the U.S., further cooperate closely so that we will be able to achieve the mutual interests of peace and prosperity.”

2007 Van Fleet Golf Tournament Awardees

Low Gross – Van Fleet Award
Sam Roh

Low Gross – Second Place Individual
Kris Byun

Low Net – First Place Individual
Jin-min Kim

Low Net – Second Place Individual
Jang Hyun Kwon

Longest Drive
Dae Ki Min

Closest To The Pin
Peter Jenkins

Low Net – First Place Team
Jin-min Kim
Hyeongno Lee
Kyu Chul Oh
Yong Nam Park

Low Net – Second Place Team
Cheol Kew Park
Roger An
Moongie Kim
Sam Roh

Most Honest Golfer
Yong Sung Cho



17TH ANNUAL VAN FLEET GOLF TOURNAMENT

October 15

After a long absence, the Van Fleet Golf Tournament returned to the Alpine Country Club in Demarest, New Jersey, in 2007. The 87 golfers, playing in 22 teams, tested their skills on the club's beautiful and challenging course. Preceded by a sumptuous breakfast, the day's play produced some remarkable scores and a chance for friends and supporters of The Korea Society to network and strengthen relationships. Top players and teams were recognized at an awards ceremony held during the dinner that brought the tournament to a close.

Each winner received valuable prizes from The Korea Society's generous sponsors. The award ceremony was followed by a raffle. As per tradition, Hyundai's hole-in-one prize—a 2008 Hyundai Veracruz—went unclaimed.





Year-End Party

December 18

As the year drew to a close, The Korea Society threw a special year-end party to thank all those who had made 2007—its 50th anniversary year—such a success.

Over 250 guests met and mingled over drinks, Korean food and live jazz at The Korea Society's offices in New York. Drawing a mixed crowd of members and first-time visitors to The Korea Society, the reception provided an ex-

cellent forum for guests to network, meet old friends and make new ones. It also offered those who haven't recently been to The Korea Society a chance to see our newly expanded and renovated space, including our new gallery.

As the party got underway, Ambassador **Donald P. Gregg**, chairman of The Korea Society, greeted the guests and thanked all those who had supported The Korea Society and its mission.

Following Ambassador Gregg's remarks, **Evans J.R. Revere**, president and CEO of The Korea Society, described the numerous changes that The Korea Society had undergone during its anniversary year, highlighted key initiatives for the coming year, and urged all those who weren't yet members to join as The Korea Society prepares for an even more exciting and successful 2008.

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.



FELLOWSHIPS IN KOREAN STUDIES



2007 Spring Fellowship in Korean Studies

Ten American educators from across the professional spectrum—two K-12 teachers, three administrators from state departments of education, two outreach educators, two professors and one educational consultant—participated in the 3rd annual Spring Fellowship in Korean Studies from April 1 to 10, 2007. Led by **Yong Jin Choi**, senior director of Korean studies at The Korea Society, and **Mark Peterson**, professor of Korean studies at Brigham Young University, the diverse group toured Korea, beginning in the northwest of the country and traveling to the southeast coast, visiting Seoul, Suwon, Ch'ongju, Kyongju and Ulsan. The program began in Seoul with lectures on Korean politics, economics, and architecture and guided tours of the Leeum Museum and Kyongbok Palace, before traveling south for a stopover

at the Samsung History Hall in Suwon. The next day, the group visited the Early Printing Museum in Ch'ongju, where they participated in printing workshops and demonstrations of metal movable type, first invented in Korea in 1377. They also visited Wonpyong Middle School for a tour of its facilities and classrooms, followed by a traditional Korean lunch with students in the cafeteria. The next stop was the Haeinsa Buddhist Monastery, where the group visited the repository of the *Tripitaka Koreana*, and then a visit to Kyongju, the capital of Silla during its golden age. In Kyongju, the group also visited the Yangdong traditional village for a two-hour, informal discussion with **Jirak Lee**, a clan elder. This discussion provided a unique

opportunity for the participants to understand how Confucianism continues to influence Korean communities today. The group then visited Hyundai Heavy Industries and a Hyundai Motors plant. During the next two days, the group toured the National Museum of Kyongju, as well as several historical and cultural sites, and learned about the history of the Silla kingdom under the guidance of **Jong-Wook Lee**, professor of Silla history at Sogang University in Seoul. The Kyongju tour ended with a hike up Namsan Mountain.

As the program drew to a close, the group was given a day to explore Seoul on their own before departing for the U.S. on April 10.

2007 Spring Fellows

Annette Wallach Cohen
PS 146
New York, NY

Michele Delattre
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA

James E. Faulconer
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT

Michelle M. Herczog
LA County Office of Education
Downey, CA

Frances L. Kidwell
Trinity County Office of Education
Weaverville, CA

Marlene M. Johnson
Community School District
Iowa City, IA

Sharon Goralewski
Oakland Intermediate School District
Waterford, MI

Daniel B. Levine
The Korea Society
New York, NY

Bradley J. Parker
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT

Vernon Daniel Tillman
Stuyvesant High School
New York, NY

2007 Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies

With support from the Korea Foundation and Korea University, the 19th annual Summer Fellowship in Korean Studies took place in Korea from June 19–July 5, 2007. Nineteen fellows, under the guidance of **Yong Jin Choi**, senior director of Korean studies at The Korea Society, began their study tour in Seoul with a half-day orientation session and visits by subway to Chonggyecheon Park and bookstores in downtown Seoul. The following day, the fellows visited the National Folk Museum and the Leeum Museum of Art. During dinner that evening, they joined up with a counterpart group of educators from Australia and New

Zealand. From June 21 to June 26, the fellows (along with their colleagues from Australia and New Zealand) participated in intensive workshops at Korea University, which mixed lectures and field trips. The lecture topics included history, culture, language, society, education and the North Korean nuclear crisis. Field trips in the general vicinity of Seoul included visits to the Korea University Museum, Daeil Foreign Language High School, the Insadong District, Changdok Palace, the Korean Family Culture Institute and the Demilitarized Zone. From June 27 to July 1, the group traveled throughout southern Korea

to visit historical and cultural landmarks. After returning to Seoul, the fellows spent the last several days of the program working on individual research projects and exchanging views on how to create curriculum materials based on their studies in Korea. They also met with a leading advocate for women's rights in Korea who gave a presentation on the status of Korean women and the prospects for change in contemporary Korean society. Other supplemental activities included a visit to Jungrang Middle School in Seoul, a home visit and a dinner with representatives of the Korean National Social Studies Association.

2007 Summer Fellows

Maria Avery
Long River Middle School
Prospect, CT

Waleen Sue Babcock
Sentinel High School
Missoula, MT

Sarah L. Bothun
Spanish Springs High School
Sparks, NV

Margaret Chernosky
Bangor High School
Bangor, ME

Lorelei M. Clark
Thurgood Marshall High School
Missouri City, TX

Mary Oakley
Marymount School
New York, NY

Janet Gould
Central High School
Phoenix, AZ

Mary Ellen Lennon
Bard High School Early College
New York, NY

David Ko Leong
George Washington High School
San Francisco, CA

Cynthia McNulty
Oakland Catholic High School
Pittsburgh, PA

Michael A. Melvin
Starr's Mill High School
Fayetteville, GA

Mary Judith NaCarlo
Wall High School
Wall, NJ

Carl Oberholtzer
Fargo Public Schools
Fargo, ND

David J. Sheehan
Watertown High School
Watertown, MA

Steven A. Shimmon
Lowell High School
San Francisco, CA

Shawna Payne Stokes
Murray High School
Murray, UT

Jaya Subramian
Presentation High School
San Jose, CA

Michael M. Yell
Hudson Middle School
Hudson, WI

Matthias Zehner
Branham High School
San Jose, CA

2007 Fall Fellowship in Korean Studies

The 12th annual Fall Fellowship in Korean Studies visited Korea from October 14–24, 2007 with ten participants, including five textbook editors, one freelance textbook writer, and four professors of literature, history and anthropology. Accompanied by **Yong Jin Choi**, senior director of Korean studies at The Korea Society, and **Mark Peterson**, professor of Korean studies at Brigham Young University, the fall fellows began their studies on the campus of the Academy of Korean Studies in Seoul, which also provided support for the fellowship. There, they participated in introductory briefings on Korean architecture

and economics and local field trips to the Samsung History Hall and Leeum Museum. Leaving Seoul, the group embarked on a five-day excursion to major cultural and historical sites throughout the rest of the country. The first stop was Ch'ongju and its Early Printing Museum. For the next two days, the participants were exposed to the spiritual pulse of Korean society through an overnight stay at the Unmunsa Buddhist convent outside Taegu, where they ate and prayed with the nuns, before continuing on to Haeinsa Buddhist monastery, where they viewed the ancient wooden blocks used to print the *Tripitaka Koreana*, one of the

oldest Buddhist texts in the world. A visit to Yangdong Folk Village, where residents live in the rural, agrarian manner of their ancestors, helped the participants understand the deep influence of Confucian values on Korean society, past and present. A tour of Hyundai's high-tech shipyard showed the participants a view of Korea's modern history and a glimpse of its future. Before the returning to the U.S. through Seoul, the tour visited the Kyongju International Exposition.

2007 Fall Fellows

Renee E. Beach

Pearson Education/Prentice Hall
Upper Saddle River, NJ

Deborah Lee

Houghton Mifflin
Boston, MA

Pam Bernstein

Freelance Textbook Writer
Galena, IL

Salena J. LiBritz

Pearson Education/Prentice Hall
Boston, MA

Elizabeth Brotherton

State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, NY

Andrew D. Miles

Holt, Rinehart and Winston
Austin, TX

Edward S. Cutler

Brigham Young University
Provo, UT

Connie S. Wood

McDougall Litell, A Houghton Mifflin Company
Evanston, IL

Ann Jannetta

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA

Joshua Wright

Harvard University
Cambridge, MA



Fellowship Alumni Updates

Alumni of The Korea Society's fellowship programs regularly share their knowledge and experience of Korea gained through the fellowships with their colleagues at professional conferences. Some highlights from 2007 include:

Marlene Johnson (1995 summer fellow and 2007 spring fellow) presented a continuing education session on Korea to the annual meeting of the Iowa Council for Social Studies in Iowa City, Iowa on October 15, 2007.

Mary Coakley (2007 summer fellow) made a presentation to a group of teachers, education graduate students and administrators at City College in New York on November 10, 2007. The first half of the presentation focused on her trip to Korea. The second half focused on creating curriculum about Korea for use in social studies classes. Coakley made the same presentation for similar audiences at Marymount College in January and February of 2008.

Two presentations on Korea were made at the National Council for the Social Studies annual conference in San Diego from November 30–December 2, 2007. Elva Card (1991 summer fellow) and her colleague Janet Martin presented a panel titled “Considering Germany and Korea.” Gordon Monaghan (2006 summer fellow), Brian Croone (2006 summer fellow) and Karl Neumann (2004 summer fellow) made a presentation titled “Illusions of the Hermit Kingdom: Korea's Active Global Relationships.” Yong Jin Choi also attended the conference, introducing The Korea Society's spring fellowship program to the executive members of the National Social Studies Supervisors Association and The Council of State Social Studies Specialists.

K-12 TEACHERS' CONFERENCES

One-day teachers' conferences are a major component of The Korea Society's programming for K-12 educators. The conferences help teachers—many of whom are encountering Korean studies for the first time—develop lessons to bring Korean history and culture into their classrooms.



Korea for Social Studies Classes in New York City

April 26

This half-day program helped 31 educators from the Social Studies Supervisors Association of New York learn to incorporate Korea into their social studies curriculum. **Marjorie Bingham**, adjunct faculty member (retired) at Hamline University, presented a talk entitled “Ancient Korea and the Silk Road,” integrating ancient Korean history into the Silk Road curriculum mandated by the New York City Social Studies Standards. **Patricia Rosof**, educational consultant for The Korea Society, reinforced Bingham's lecture points with her presentation, “Bringing Korea into the History Curriculum.” Rosof emphasized lesson plans on international relations between Korea and Japan as essential to the social studies curriculum, especially in relation to WWII, the Korean War, U.S.-Korea relations and North-South relations. **Daniel Levine**, consultant for the development of The Korea Society's online educational materials, outlined the resources, including lesson plans, textbooks and podcasts, available for free to educators on www.koreak12.org.

Korea and Imperialism in the Early 20th Century

November 6

Understanding the history of contemporary East Asia requires broadening the scope of the global studies curricula of American high schools to include Japanese imperialism in addition to the more typical focus on the empire-building of European powers. As Japan's earliest colony, Korea is a case study for a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of imperialism on East Asia in the early 20th century. At the conference, **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong Professor Emeritus of Korean Studies at Columbia University, provided a historical overview of Japan's annexation and occupation of Korea from 1910 to 1945, and its effects on Korean politics, culture and society. **E. Taylor Atkins**, associate professor of history at Northern Illinois University, discussed the unique role of the quintessentially Korean folksong "Arirang" during the period of Japanese occupation. He noted how Koreans came to associate this traditional song, which sings of loss and travail, with self-affirmation amidst Japanese brutality. Japanese songsmiths learned "Arirang" from Koreans and, ignoring the strident anti-Japanese lyrics of some versions, transformed it into a pop song played throughout the empire. After lunch, **Hyangsoon Yi**, assistant professor of comparative literature at Georgia State University, explained how a new identity paradigm for Korean women emerged during the colonial period—one that prized Western concepts of marriage, education and gender roles—which challenged traditional Confucian identities. Thirty-five tri-state area teachers participated in the conference, which closed with a screening of the Korean film *Chong, My Heart*.



E. Taylor Atkins

History in the Classroom: U.S. Foreign Policy and Globalization

November 20

Twenty global studies teachers from Manhattan and the Bronx called on the experience and expertise of the staff of The Korea Society in this conference, which was presented in collaboration with the New York City Department of Education. **Evans J.R. Revere**, president of The Korea Society, explored the current, dynamic role of South Korea in Northeast Asia, and discussed the recent past and outlook for the near future of U.S.-Korea ties—including the current impasse between the United States, North Korea and South Korea over the North's development of nuclear weapons. Against this backdrop, **Fred Carriere**, vice president and executive director of The Korea Society, offered an overview of the ongoing educational exchanges between Syracuse University and the Pyongyang-based Kim Chaek University of Technology. Noting how The Korea Society has been facilitating these exchanges for nearly a decade, he described some of the mutually beneficial outcomes of these educational exchanges and noted how they help in a modest way to improve relations between the U.S. and the DPRK. **Rebecca Brabant**, a program officer for Korean studies at The Korea Society, discussed Project Bridge, and urged teachers to encourage their students to apply for this annual youth leadership program. As a final activity, **Heewon Kim**, program associate for the arts, guided the teachers through an exhibition of Korean funerary figures in The Korea Society Gallery.



Rebecca Brabant

INSTITUTES FOR K-12 EDUCATORS

The Korea Society's Institutes for K-12 Educators are offered in conjunction with the New York City Department of Education and provide 3-P credit from their After School Professional Development Program (ASDP) for teachers who successfully complete the requirements of the course.



Anne Drillick

Spring Institute 2007: Getting to Know Korea *February 3 - March 17*

Twenty-one teachers from the greater New York area met over five Saturdays for a varied program of lectures, workshops and classroom activities. Mornings were devoted to lecture and discussion sessions on Korean history, society, language, geography and literature. Afternoons were reserved for hands-on workshops involving folktales, calligraphy and brush painting, arts and handicrafts and film screenings. Gari Ledyard, King Sejong Professor Emeritus of Korean Studies at Columbia University, presented a rich overview of Korean history. Cathy Spagnoli, professional storyteller, taught the participants how to use the techniques of storytelling to bring Korean folktales into their classrooms. Linda Lewis, director of Asia and Pacific studies at the School for International Training in Battleboro, Vermont, discussed Korean culture and society. Language instructor Shin-hark Suk (Queens College) introduced the Korean

language and *han'gul*. Gail Ludwig, professor of geography at the University of Missouri, presented a lively lecture on Korean geography. Wolhee Choe, professor emeritus of English literature at Brooklyn Polytechnic University, discussed the thematic role of nature in Korean Literature. Grace Park, painter and calligrapher, led the class in a hands-on exploration of Korean brush painting and calligraphy, using an inkstone and rice paper. Another hands-on Korean art workshop was led by Anne Drillick, a teacher at Anna C. Scott Elementary School in New Jersey. Between lectures, participants were taught how to integrate Korea into their school's curriculum by Angela Becker, a teacher at Memorial Junior School in Whippany, New Jersey. The educators also watched the Korean films *Families of South Korea* and *The Way Home*, and tasted genuine Korean cuisine at a specially catered Korean buffet lunch.



Marjorie Bingham



Suh Ji-moon



Lunch at the Korea Palace Restaurant

Summer Institute 2007: Korea for Beginners

August 6–10, 2007

Twenty-five metro New York teachers attended an intensive, five-day introduction to Korean history, culture, geography, religion and language. Offered in conjunction with the New York City Department of Education, this in-service course explored topics in Korean studies and provided a framework for introducing Korean subjects into the classroom. **Gari Ledyard**, King Sejong Professor Emeritus of Korean Studies at Columbia University, offered a two-part lecture on Korean history. **John Goulde**, professor of religion and director of Asian studies at Sweet Briar College, followed up with another two-part lecture on traditional thought, values and religion in contemporary Korea. **Shin-hark Suk**, a former Korean language instructor at Queens Community College and The Korea Society, delighted

the teachers with a dynamic introduction to both written and spoken Korean. A presentation on the two Koreas by **Donald P. Gregg**, chairman of The Korea Society, examined the circumstances surrounding the division of Korea, the impact of the Cold War on the Korean peninsula and the current state of inter-Korean relations. Korean literature also was covered by two lectures: one on modern and contemporary literature by **Suh Ji-moon**, a professor of English literature at Korea University; and another on classical Korean literature by **Mark Peterson**, professor of Korean studies at Brigham Young University. **Marjorie Bingham**, professor (emeritus) of history at Hamline University, described new curriculum materials for teaching about East Asia in the 16th century. **Gail S. Ludwig**, professor of geography at the Univer-

sity of Missouri, provided the teachers with a useful overview of Korean geography. In supplemental presentations, **Patricia Rosof**, a social studies teacher at Hunter College High School (retired), offered suggestions on teaching about Korea and **Daniel Levine**, an educational technology consultant at The Korea Society, introduced the teachers to the educational resources available at The Korea Society. Teachers also watched two Korean films (*The Way Home* and *Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter... and Spring*) and enjoyed traditional Korean fare at the Korea Palace restaurant in Manhattan. The course concluded with a Q&A session led by **Evans J.R. Revere**, president of The Korea Society, which focused on the current state of U.S.–ROK relations and the overall political environment of East Asia.

SCHOOL VISIT PROGRAM

The Korea Society sponsors Korean cultural demonstrations in primary and secondary schools, providing opportunities for students to experience Korean culture firsthand.



Grace Park

Korean Brush Painting and Calligraphy

Artists and calligraphers Grace Park and Sung-Sook Hong Setton visited schools in the greater New York area to introduce students to the art of Korean brush painting and calligraphy. At the workshops, students were provided with rice paper, brushes

and ink and instructed in traditional Korean brush painting and calligraphy. Students learned how to paint bamboo trees, orchids and blossoms, and were particularly enthusiastic to learn how to write their names in *han'gul*.

Program dates

Grace Park

Anna C. Scott Elementary School
P.S. 146 Elementary School

February 1, 2007

February 2, 2007

Sung-Sook Hong Setton

Earl L. Vandermeulen High School
Gatelot Avenue Elementary School
Edna Louise Elementary School
Lynwood Avenue Elementary School
Merrimac Elementary School

December 11, 2007

December 17, 2007

December 18, 2007

December 20, 2007

December 21, 2007



Cathy Spagnoli

Storytelling & Korean Folktales

Professional storyteller Cathy Spagnoli visited schools in the New York area to entertain and educate students with folktales from Korea. Spagnoli started each session with a personal introduction on

how she became a storyteller and how she came to be interested in Korean folktales. Multiple sessions were held at each school, ranging from small classes to large assemblies.

Program dates

P.S. 32 Elementary School
East-West International High School
Flushing High School

January 31, 2007

February 1, 2007

February 2, 2007

LECTURE/DEMONSTRATION SERIES FOR 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, shared her insights into the distinctive aspects of Korea's musical heritage in a series of lectures, demonstrations and workshops throughout the U.S. She presented ten programs during the 2006–2007 program

year. The highlight of Park's programs is a live *p'ansori* demonstration. A form of outdoor public story telling in a song narrative genre, *p'ansori* first emerged in Korea during the 18th century and today is considered a national treasure. Typically, the performance features a solo vocalist singing a story with drum accompaniment.

To help raise awareness of Korean culture in American intellectual centers, The Korea Society sponsors lectures and demonstrations at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Program dates

Michigan State University
Stanford University
Oberlin College
Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania
Yale University
University of Kentucky, Louisville
University of Southern California
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

February 12, 2007
February 20, 2007
March 3, 2007
April 13, 2007
April 16, 2007
September 13, 2007
October 3, 2007
November 16, 2007



Chan E. Park

Enchanted Sounds of Traditional Korean Music: *Kayagŭm* Lecture & Demonstration

Grace J.E. Lee, a composer and soloist associated with Vancouver Community College, illustrates the rich heritage of Korean music through her mastery and knowledge of the *kayagŭm*, a 12-stringed zither. Developed in

the southern half of the Korean peninsula in the third century, the *kayagŭm*'s silk strings are supported by 12 movable bridges that produce a clear, delicate tone ranging over two octaves.

Program dates

The Metropolitan Museum of Art
The Korea Society
Michigan State University

February 7, 2007
February 7, 2007
April 18, 2007



Grace J.E. Lee

KOREAN STUDIES TEACHERS' PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON



On April 21, 2007, the Korean Studies program at the University of Washington in Seattle organized its first-ever program for teachers, drawing

120 educators from the area. The Korea Society assisted by arranging speakers and providing curriculum material for the participants.

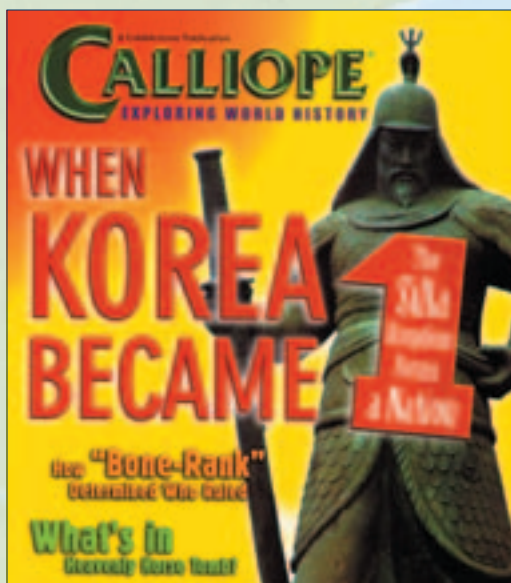
UNESCO INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CAMP COLLABORATION



The Korean National Commission for UNESCO organizes an International Youth Camp (IYC) annually for young adults interested in international relations. The 2007 program was held from

August 9–19. The Korea Society nominated and partially financed participation in the program by two young Americans: Ariel Kavoussi of New York City; and Ellen Har of San Francisco.

SUPPORT FOR WORKSHOPS ON KOREA



Throughout 2007, The Korea Society collaborated with Carus Publishing to produce a themed issue of *Calliope*, a world history educational magazine for middle and high school students. The issue, which focused on the history and achievements of Korea's Silla kingdom, was titled "When Korea Became: The Silla Kingdom Forms a Nation."

In September 2007, The Korea Society provided 20 copies of the special *Calliope* issue to a meeting sponsored by the National Consortium for Teaching of Asia (NCTA) at Smith College's Five College Center for East Asian Studies. The meeting was attended by 20 New England teachers who had just returned from an NCTA-sponsored study tour of Korea and Japan and its aim was to provide the educa-

tors with materials to help them bring their recent experiences into their classrooms. Another 40 copies of the *Calliope* issue were subsequently sent to support a NCTA meeting in Connecticut.

The Korea Society, represented by Yong Jin Choi, senior director of the Korean studies program, made a presentation titled "Cultural Transmission through the Silk Road: A Case of Silla" at an educators' conference at Nihon University in Tokyo on October 29–30, 2007. Sponsored by the Northeast Asia Economic Forum, the Northeast Asia History Foundation, Jilin University and the University of California at Berkeley, the conference focused on the historical development of trade and cultural exchange in Northeast Asia.

KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Courses met for 12-week terms in the spring and fall and two intensive six-week sessions during the summer. Lower-level classes were taught by **Eun-jung Ji**, a doctoral student in education at Columbia University and an instructor at William Paterson University. Ji took over the classes previously taught by Shin Hark Suk. During the spring 2007 and summer I sessions, **Eun Sung Park**, an instructor at Columbia University, taught the advanced-level classes. Beginning in the summer II 2007 session, intermediate-level classes were taught by Sunhee Song, an instructor at Columbia University,

who took over the courses previously taught by Eun Sung Park. In the fall 2007 session, advanced-level classes were taught by **Ji Hyun Kim**, an instructor at Columbia University. The fall 2007 session saw an expansion of The Korea Society's Korean language class offerings, with three instructors teaching six levels of Korean language classes—including two sections of the popular introductory-level class. The spring 2007 courses had a total enrollment of 47 students. The summer 2007 courses had a total enrollment of 47 students. The fall 2007 classes had a total enrollment of 50 students.



THE KOREA SOCIETY KOREAN LANGUAGE STUDY AWARDS

Three scholarships for Korean language study at a university in Korea were awarded in 2007-2008 on a competitive basis. The benefits of the scholarship include tuition, round-trip airfare to Korea and a stipend to cover basic living expenses. All three awards covered expenses for a summer term of study in Korea.

Summer 2007 Recipients

Jonson Nathaniel Porter was enrolled in Seoul National University's Language Education Institute. He is currently a second-year doctoral student in the University of Michigan's political science department. Porter has studied the Korean Peninsula in the context of transition politics and economics, as well as its place in the comparative politics and political economy of East Asia. He holds a BA in economics from the University of California Berkeley and has competed in Tae Kwon Do at the national collegiate level.

Michael Price was enrolled in Yonsei University's Korean Language Institute. Michael is currently a second-year graduate student in the International Relations and Pacific Studies Program at the University of California San Diego, where he specializes in Korean-American relations.

Monica Kim studied at Yonsei University's Korean Language Institute. She is a doctoral candidate in the University of Michigan's his-

tory department. Her dissertation focuses on the U.S.-controlled prisoner of war camps during the Korean War and examines how POWs, military personnel and diplomats struggled to define "prisoner of war" as a political subject in the context of the early Cold War. Currently in the Republic of Korea as a Fulbright research fellow, Kim is conducting archival research and oral history interviews as well as working with the Asiatic Research Center at Korea University and the Institute of Korean Studies at Seoul University.

PROJECT BRIDGE

Project Bridge is an annual outreach program that seeks to foster intercultural understanding by introducing Korea to American teenagers. Created by The Korea Society and operated annually in conjunction with the Pacific Century Institute, Project Bridge engages approximately 15 high school juniors and seniors (along with three adult group leaders) from the New York and Los Angeles metropolitan areas in a year-long series of workshops, culminating in a fully subsidized study tour to Korea. The participants meet regularly in bi-weekly workshops which focus on topics such as Korean language, history, folktales, architecture, modern Korea and the 1992 riots in Los Angeles—known in Korean as *Sa-I-Gu*. In addition to teaching about Korea, the workshops are also geared towards helping students develop the leadership skills needed to advocate for intercultural understanding in their communities.

This year, the program's 10-day study tour of Korea took place from April 16–27. The students traveled throughout the country, visiting Buddhist temples, Hyundai factories, the National Assembly and the Demilitarized Zone. The students also participated in a home stay with Korean high school students.

After returning to the United States, the Project Bridge youth ambassadors delivered presentations to their families, classmates and teachers on Korea-related topics.

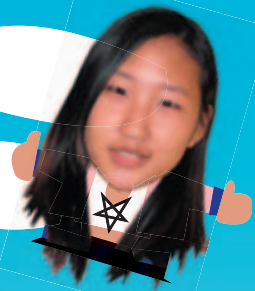


프로젝트 브리지

PROJECT BRIDGE

2007-2008

Seoho Hahm
Blair High School



Jenny A. Kai
Queens High School
for the Sciences



Andrew Liang
Millenium High School



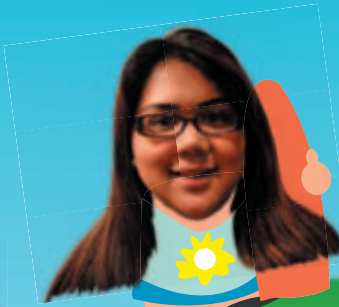
Yafo Mardakhayeva
Lafayette High School



Benjamin Kwan
San Marino High School



Lydia C. Husni
Eleanor Roosevelt High School



Shaun S. Benjamin
Academy for Scholarship
and Entrepreneurship



Rebecka Zavaleta
Firebough High School



Daniel Martinez
Oxford Academy



Darrin Oliver
Downtown Magnets High School



Christine H.Y. Park
Bayside High School



Nikki Trone
Esperanza High School



Lorenzo S. Sewanan
Hillcrest High School



Osban Garcia
Flushing International
High School

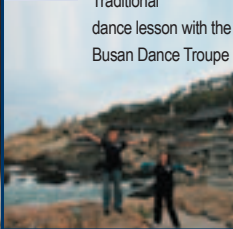
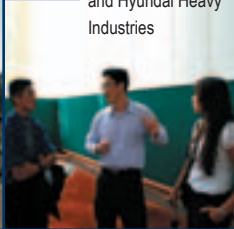
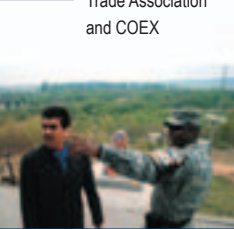


Michelle Harris
Dorsey High School



Austin Quan
Rosemead High School



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				17 Arrive in Seoul Ban-po High School Tour and homestay with Ban-po students 	18 Visit to Gyeongbokgung Palace Tour of Han River 	19 Visits to the National Assembly, Design Museum and Hong Dae 
20 Visit to the Folk Village Travel to Busan 	21 Visit to Tong-do Temple and Jagalchi Fish Market Traditional dance lesson with the Busan Dance Troupe 	22 Travel to Ulsan Tour of Hyundai Motor Company and Hyundai Heavy Industries 	23 Tour of the National Museum Visits to historical sites throughout Gyeongju, including Tumuli Park, Sokuram and Bulguksa 	24 Travel to Pohang Tour of POSCO Steel Works and Museum Visit to POSTECH University 	25 Tour of the DMZ Visit to the Korea International Trade Association and COEX 	26 Cooking demonstration at the Institute for Research on Royal Cuisine Tour of Lee-um Museum 
27 Depart for U.S. 						

PUBLICATIONS AND NEW MEDIA

The Korea Society creates and distributes a wide array of educational materials, podcasts, Web content, reports and journals that broaden the public's awareness and appreciation of the vital political, economic and cultural ties between the United States and Korea.



K-12 CURRICULAR MATERIALS

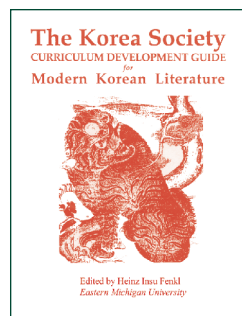


Getting to Know Korea: Resource Book for K-12 Educators

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.



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.



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.



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.

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 in print as an on-demand, unbound volume.

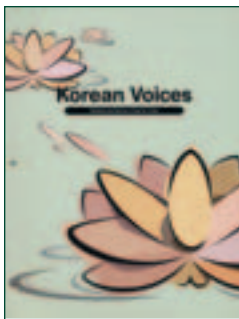


Brief History of Korea: A Bird's Eye View

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.

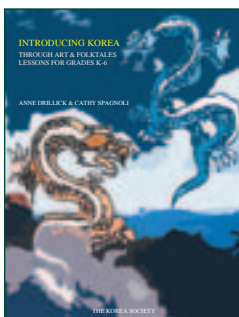


Korean Voices: Growing Up During a Time of Crisis

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 19 lessons of the unit, students will gain thorough knowledge of and appreciation for Korean culture and history. 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 12 lesson plans in the book can be taught in conjunction with lessons about other geographical regions. They also can be modified to suit a variety of classroom subjects. In addition to photographic materials that 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.



Introducing Korea through Art and Folktales: Lessons for Grades K-6

by Cathy Spagnoli and Anne 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 popular 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 exclusively 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 a 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 the 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

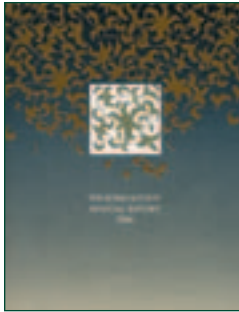
Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea, the exhibition from which this catalog takes its name, is a selection of photographs about everyday life in Korea during the Korean war, an aspect of the conflict not familiar to most Americans. The selected pictures are drawn primarily from the U.S.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



The Korean War Forgotten No More: A Conference Report

by Donald N. Clark

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, The Korea Society, Georgetown University, and Korea University (Seoul) collaborated in presenting a conference on June 23-25, 2000. The conference explored the legacy of the war from a broad spectrum of political, strategic, economic and cultural perspectives. Major financial support was provided by the International Foundation for Korea University and *U.S. News & World Report*. The “Forgotten No More” theme of the conference was intended as an assertion that the events of the Korean War had meaning, and the tremendous sacrifices by those involved were not in vain. Over 30 leading scholars, journalists, officials and other experts on Korean affairs made presentations during the conference that were organized around the following themes: *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 Annual Report

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



The Korea Society Journal

The Korea Society Journal 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 Korea Society Web Sites

In 2007, The Korea Society placed a renewed emphasis on utilizing the World Wide Web to reach out to constituencies throughout the United States (and the world). Through upgrades in software, infrastructure, and management, and the addition of a staff-member, the organization achieved an impressive increase in Web site traffic of over 500% in 2007. These gains help better publicize the programs, performances, classes and fellowships available at The Korea Society, and, increasingly, make the our Web site the “go-to” place for information about Korea.

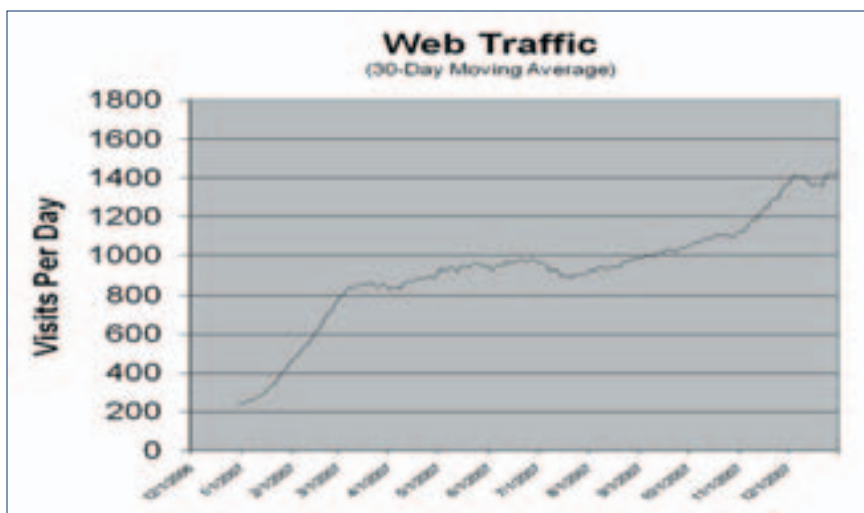
www.koreasociety.org
Map Overlay

Jan 1, 2007 - Dec 31, 2007
Comparing to: Site



Podcasts

This year marks the first full year of regular publication of The Korea Society Podcast channel, a program that distributes free audio lectures through our Web site, subscription feeds (RSS), podcast aggregators and Apple's iTunes Music Store. In this short period, The Korea Society has distributed over 34,000 copies of lectures and programs on Korean history, art, politics, film, and culture to an ever-growing constituency.



The Korea Society podcasting program currently narrowcasts, on average, over 140 lectures a day to interested English-speakers from around the United States and the world. In doing so, the program greatly expands the footprint and reach of The Korea Society. In the past, only those able to visit our offices in New York (or our partnering organizations for particular programs) could take advantage of The Korea Society offerings. Now, as Internet distribution knows no geographic boundaries, The Korea Society can truly claim a national (and, increasingly, global) customer base.

The largest outlet for the distribution of our online lectures continues to be Apple Computer, Inc.'s iTunes Music Store (iTMS), where The Korea Society has been listed prominently in the "Non-Profit" subcategory under "Government & Organizations."

Depending on our publication schedule and the popularity of individual lectures, The Korea Society has placed favorably on the iTMS list of "top podcasts" for nonprofits. There, we are listed alongside, and from time to time have been more popular than, podcasts from organizations many times our size.

We regularly hear anecdotes about how our podcasts have drawn more people into learning about Korea. We have seen an increase in members from outside our geographic area, some of whom have explicitly stated that their only connection to The Korea Society is through our podcasts. A recent recipient of our Korean language study award provides another example: she discovered The Korea Society through our podcasts on Apple's iTunes, and was encouraged through them to study Korean.



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.



OLD ROOTS—NEW BRANCHES: KOREAN PERFORMING ARTS TOUR PROGRAM





The Sound of Ecstasy and Nectar of Enlightenment: Buddhist Ritual Song and Dance From Korea

October 21–November 2

Harmonies as resonant and meditative as the religious devotion they represent filled American concert halls as the Young San Preservation Group embarked on its second cross-country tour organized by The Korea Society.

The program introduced a Korean Buddhist ritual chant (*pŏmp'ae*) that sometimes is compared with Gregorian chant in the Christian tradition. The chant offers a rich milieu of complex vocal patterns and pure, heavy tones which are intended to induce ruminative calm and to facilitate spiritual growth. The chants, accompanied by ritual dances, petition the Buddha for protection and wisdom.

The eight members of the Young San Preservation Group, led by Venerable Dong Hee, began their five-city tour with a standing room-only performance at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco on October 21. The group continued on to perform at Western Illinois University in Macomb, Illinois on October 24; Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio on October 26; Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio on October 30; and at the American Museum of Natural History in New York on November 2.

Hundreds of visitors, including VIP consulate guests, families, and many others from all over the Bay Area experienced the ceremonial chants and dances of the Young San ceremony. For over two hours our guests—many of whom had to stand—listened and watched appreciatively as the Korean monks meticulously and gracefully performed the ceremony. The front door to the crowded hall was left open so that people could watch and listen from the loggia. When the program ended after a round of generous applause, it was very interesting to note that 98% of the audience lingered in their seats or in their standing positions, reluctant to give up the moment.

—Asian Art Museum

We had a very good turnout. We estimate between 500 and 600 people were in the audience. Many different kinds of people attended—students, faculty and administrators, of course, but also people of all ages and backgrounds from the northeast Ohio community. The Young San group was warmly received. Many people lingered at the end, in hopes of talking with the monks, and some people even came up on to the stage afterward. We were also impressed by the generosity of the group, giving their blessing to our College, individuals by name, the Korean student group, and the community. This was perhaps the highlight of the ceremony.

—Oberlin College



Portrait of Hwang Byungki: Traditional Korean Music

May 30–June 7

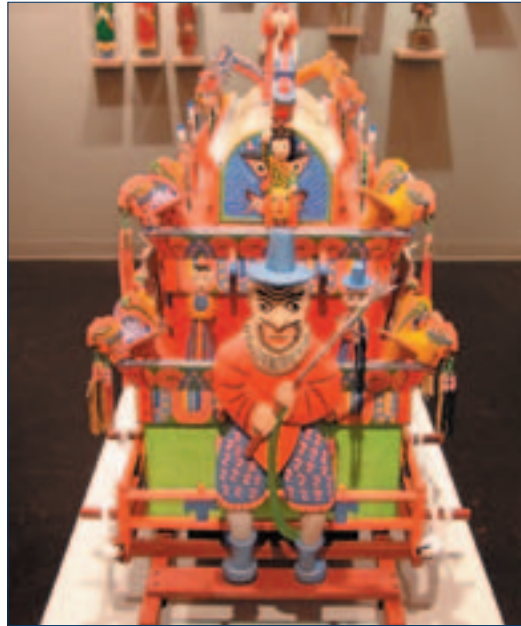
Traditional Korean music made a strong impression on American audiences when one of Korea's most celebrated composers and performers, Hwang Byungki, took to the stage for an East Coast tour organized by The Korea Society with the support of the Korea Foundation.

A renowned composer and virtuoso on the *kayagum* (Korean zither), who has performed in prestigious venues including Carnegie Hall in New York and the Musée Guimet in Paris,

Hwang offered a one-hour-and-ten-minute program of elegant classics, including "Sounds of the Night" and "Moon of My Hometown," as well as several of his contemporary compositions.

Packed auditoriums were the rule during Hwang's three-city tour, which began on May 30 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. His performance on June 2 in New York, at The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium, drew an audience of 500. A

performance at the Smithsonian's Meyer Auditorium in Washington, D.C. on June 5 drew a full house. Dozens of fans who had arrived with the hope of buying tickets at the door for this performance had to leave disappointed. A final performance was presented on June 7 in the Smithsonian's Baird Auditorium in conjunction with an event to celebrate the opening of the new Korea Gallery at the National Museum of Natural History.



Korean Funerary Figures: Companions for the Journey to the Other World

July 26–December 18

A wide array of brightly painted acrobats, clowns and whimsical mystical animals went on exhibition from July 26 through December 18 as The Korea Society introduced Americans to *kkoktu*, the wooden figures once used to decorate traditional Korean funeral biers. Carved in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the 74 objects in this exhibition were on loan from the permanent collection of the Seoul-based Ockrang Cultural Foundation and brought to the U.S. for the first time with support from the Korea Foundation.

The riotous collection of helpers and guardians used to decorate the funeral bier reflected a deep-seated belief in the essential, underlying continuity between this life and the afterlife. As the soul of the deceased was believed to live on after death, taking its place in the pantheon of ancestors, everyone involved in ensuring the good life in this world quite naturally came to be represented symbolically in the funeral rite marking the transition to the afterlife.

“We’re all joining that party eventually, and it might be nice to have a few clowns and acrobats, even a monk on a turtle leading the way,” wrote the *New York Times* in its review of the exhibition, adding that the show was “eye-catching.” *Korean Funerary Figures: Companions for the Journey to the Other World* received a positive review from *The Japan Times* as well, which wrote “[The handiwork] of the anonymous artisans of Korea provides a fresh perspective on the richness of Korean culture.”

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

The Korea Society currently has four exhibitions available for loan to universities and other institutions in the U.S. Two additional exhibitions under development will be ready to travel during 2008.



Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea

Featuring 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 won the 1951 Pulitzer Prize), *Living Through the Forgotten War: Portrait of Korea* depicts scenes of dislocation, isolation, and loss—but also the enduring hope among Koreans and the international military forces deployed on the Korean peninsula. Developed in cooperation with the Mansfield Freeman Center at Wesleyan University, the exhibition poses the question, “What is it like to live through a war?”



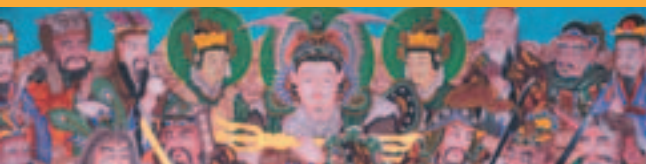
Korean Comics: A Society Through Small Frames

This exhibition examines the changing social realities of Korean society from the 1950s to the 1990s through a selected reading of Korea’s most popular comic books. Featuring the works of 17 of the form’s best-known Korean artists, *Korean Comics: A Society Through Small Frames* illustrates how popular artists participate in Korea’s vigorous civil society and continuously challenge and energize the status quo in whimsical and provocative ways. During 2007 the exhibition traveled to The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library (January 16–March 17); the Queens Public Library Gallery (March 20–June 5); and the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum (August 31–December 17).



Advertising a Dream: Movie Posters from Post-War Korea

In 1950s and 1960s South Korea, movies expressed the dreams and fears of a Korean society just waking up from the nightmare of the Korean War and beginning to envision a prosperous future. *Advertising a Dream: Movie Posters from Post-War Korea* documents this era through a collection of 23 period movie posters which advertise both locally made films and exotic American imports. The exhibition traveled to the University of Pittsburgh (January 8–March 31) in 2007.



Gods, Demons and Generals: Icons of Korean Shamanism

Featuring 12 paintings and five photographs, *Gods, Demons and Generals: Icons of Korean Shamanism* explores the Korean shamanic tradition, a force that exists at the nexus of culture and religion of Korea. Expanded since it was mounted in The Korea Society Gallery in 2006, it traveled to Wesleyan University in 2007 (September 12–December 10).

Inside North Korea with the New York Philharmonic

Award-winning photographer Mark Edward Harris traveled with the New York Philharmonic during their historic visit to Pyongyang in February 2008, moving behind the scenes and capturing images that go beyond the official handshakes and publicity tours. The exhibit includes 40 photographs of the orchestra's two-day stay in Pyongyang, along with six photos from a previous visit by Harris to North Korea.



Korean Funerary Figures: Companions for the Journey to the Other World

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Korean artisans carved wooden figures—called *kkoktu* 꼭두—which were used to decorate funeral biers. This exhibition features a collection of 74 *kkoktu* that offer rare insights into characteristically Korean attitudes towards death. All of the objects in this exhibition are on loan from the permanent collection of the Seoul-based Ockrang Cultural Foundation. Support for this exhibition was provided by the Korea Foundation.



Toy Stories: Souvenirs From A Korean Childhood

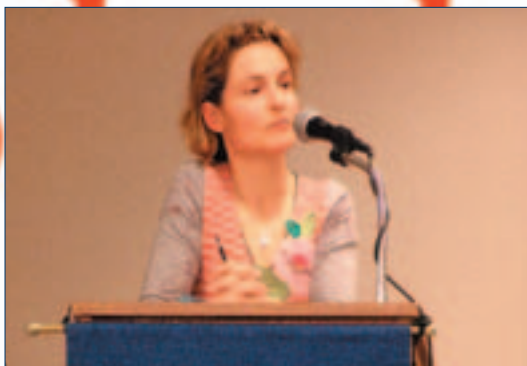
This exhibit's 100 flamboyantly colored action figures, robots, miniature tanks and paper dolls from 1970's and 1980's Korea suggest the soaring fantasies and fast-rising expectations of the period. Accompanied by children's magazines, advertisements and photos of the period, *Toy Stories: Souvenirs from Korean Childhood* tells a story of a nation in economic and social transition.



Missionary Photography in Korea: Encountering the West Through Christianity

Featuring 100 photographs taken between the early 1890s and the late 1930s by both Protestant and Catholic missionaries, this exhibition is the most comprehensive of its kind ever to be mounted in the United States. A treasure trove of photographs documents the impact of early Western contact on Koreans, shown primarily through the telltale signs of how the presence of missionaries fostered the establishment of new social and cultural norms, transformed religious identities and sometimes also stoked the cultural clashes that inevitably accompany encounters between people of different traditions. The images also allow the viewer to surmise how Koreans in turn had a formative impact on the missionaries, which led to intertwined personal histories that became a foundation for subsequent relations between Korea and the United States.





Valérie Gelézeau

How Did Korea Become a Land of Apartments?

April 5

Valérie Gelézeau, associate professor of geography at Marne la Vallée University, calls Seoul a “plastic city”—a busy, dynamic metropolis with a rate of change so enormous those who return after just one or two years away find themselves in an unfamiliar place. Even so, one new feature of Seoul’s cityscape seems here to stay: apartment buildings.

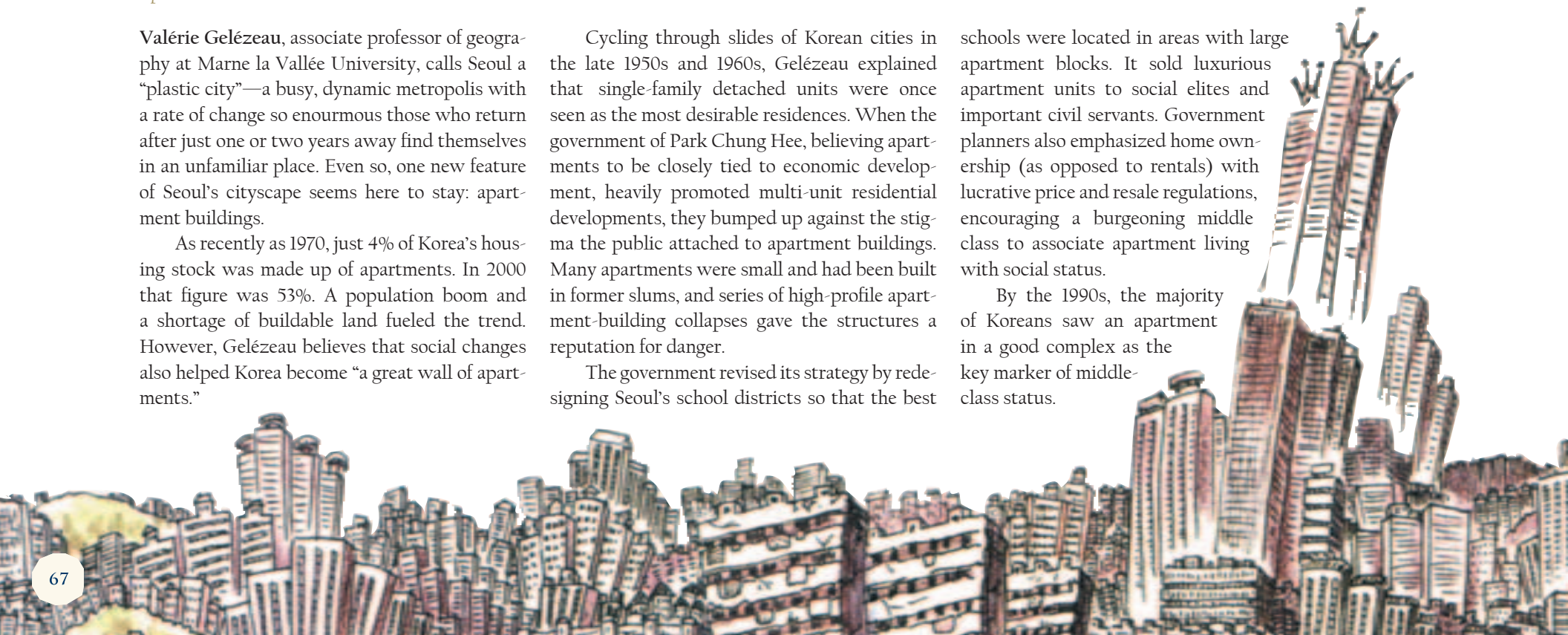
As recently as 1970, just 4% of Korea’s housing stock was made up of apartments. In 2000 that figure was 53%. A population boom and a shortage of buildable land fueled the trend. However, Gelézeau believes that social changes also helped Korea become “a great wall of apartments.”

Cycling through slides of Korean cities in the late 1950s and 1960s, Gelézeau explained that single-family detached units were once seen as the most desirable residences. When the government of Park Chung Hee, believing apartments to be closely tied to economic development, heavily promoted multi-unit residential developments, they bumped up against the stigma the public attached to apartment buildings. Many apartments were small and had been built in former slums, and series of high-profile apartment-building collapses gave the structures a reputation for danger.

The government revised its strategy by redesigning Seoul’s school districts so that the best

schools were located in areas with large apartment blocks. It sold luxurious apartment units to social elites and important civil servants. Government planners also emphasized home ownership (as opposed to rentals) with lucrative price and resale regulations, encouraging a burgeoning middle class to associate apartment living with social status.

By the 1990s, the majority of Koreans saw an apartment in a good complex as the key marker of middle-class status.





The Forgotten Legacy of the *Minjung* Art Movement in South Korea

May 24

Minjung (grassroots) art—a vivid, primal style of protest art that appeared in South Korea in the 1980s—developed as a part of the wider social struggle for democracy and human rights in South Korea, says Soyang Park, a post-doctoral fellow in art history at Carnegie Mellon University. She calls the *minjung* movement an expression of the rage and despair prevalent throughout South Korean society in the aftermath of the 1980 Kwangju Massacre.

Artists like Lim Ok Sang and Oh Yoon created memorials to the victims and their ideals with paintings and woodcuts. However, the movement was more than just a reaction to a single event. Decades of authoritarian rule left *minjung* artists with a deep reservoir of political, cultural and economic frustration to draw upon. Rejecting the modernist sensibilities of the Korean arts community, *minjung* artists believed that their work should celebrate society

and politics. Their images and aesthetics—which frequently depicted and glorified peasants, workers and nature—were often used on banners and posters in anti-government activities.

As a result, *minjung* was labeled a subversive, pro-North Korean movement by the government. Many prominent artists were jailed and tortured. Though the government destroyed many of the most controversial *minjung* paintings, the movement was ultimately undermined by its own success in creating social change. As democratic reforms were implemented in the early 1990s, *minjung* became a mainstream style and began to lose the public's attention.

Still, Park believes that *minjung* has established itself as one of the most important styles in the history of Korean art. “*Minjung* art provided a rich narrative of hitherto suppressed Korean grassroots,” Park said.

The Modern Boy and Modern Girl in Colonial Korea: 1910–1945

June 7

When Japan colonized Korea in the early 20th century, it brought a new set of fashions—known as Modern Girl, Modern Boy—that quickly sparked debates about modernity, Westernization and gender roles. Yeon Shim Chung, professor of art history at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York, discussed the impact of the trend on Korea and the conflicts it engendered.

The Modern Girl, Modern Boy style (known in Japan and Korea as *mobo moga*) prized Western dress, Chung explained. “Modern girls” dressed in skirts, high heels and hats while “modern boys” dressed in sharp suits. Accompanying the styles were Western cultural expectations—especially on the proper role of women—that clashed with Korea's traditional Confucian ideals. Confucianism defined the home as women's proper sphere. Modern Girl, on the other hand, imagined women as independent and socially liberated.

Shortly after Japan's annexation of Korea, images of

Japanese *mobo moga* style became ubiquitous in newspapers, ads and entertainment of the country's cities. As the style caught on among lower and middle-class Korean women, it became a springboard for heated debate. Critics and satirists charged that *mobo moga* was born out of capitalism and modern consumerism and infused with inappropriate longings to imitate the West. When Japan's occupation of Korea came to an end in 1945, Chung concluded, the debates sparked by *mobo moga* continued in various forms for decades.





A Petal Screening and Q&A with Young-Lan Lee

June 12

In May 1980, the South Korean government suppressed protests in Kwangju with extreme violence, killing an unknown number of protestors. Decades later the Kwangju Massacre remains a source of anguish for Korean society and the basis for *A Petal*, the first Korean movie made about the event.

Using flashbacks, staccato editing and even animated sequences to cast post-massacre reality in a fluid and confusing light, *A Petal* follows the wanderings of a psychologically traumatized young girl whose sister had been killed in the violence.

Following the screening, actress Young-Lan Lee—who won the Best Supporting Actress Award at the 1996 Asia-Pacific Film Festival for her role in *A Petal* and is now an associate professor of drama at Kyung Hee University—spoke to the audience about the difficulties of making the film. Director Jang Sun-woo had been developing the idea since the early 1980s, but the topic was such a difficult one for the Korean public that it wasn't until the mid-1990s that production could begin. Even then, Lee said, many were wary of how it would be received. Ultimately, *A Petal* was accepted by audiences in Korea, where it encouraged a much-needed social discussion of the Kwangju Massacre and its aftermath.



Young-Lan Lee

꽃잎

Dressed to Kill: Women's Fashion and Body Politics in North Korea

October 25

Communist countries, known for concrete slabs and bland colors, seem the last place on earth to find a fashion conscious populace. But North Korea is a country obsessed with fashion according to Suk-Young Kim, an assistant professor of theater at the University of California at Santa Barbara. In North Korea, fashion has been consciously developed as an extension of state ideology and is pursued just as zealously.

Accompanied by images of fashion taken from North Korean theater productions, films, magazines, paintings and posters, Kim explained that, like the rest of the country's economy, North Koreans' dress is centrally planned. Different uniforms are designed and mandated for every sector of society. The uniform designers, often directed by the country's political leaders, strive to express the collectivist values of socialism in their work.

Under other socialist regimes that have controlled fashion in a similar manner—such as the former Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China—those values have typically been expressed in decidedly masculine garments that echo military uniforms. North Korean fashion, on the other hand, has continuously explored and expressed various degrees of femininity.



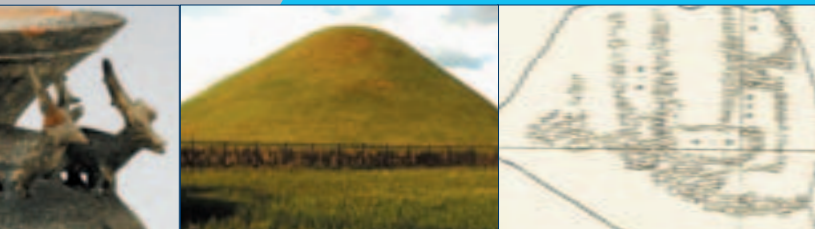
Joseon Nyeoseong 8 (1960)

COSTUME ILLUSTRATIONS

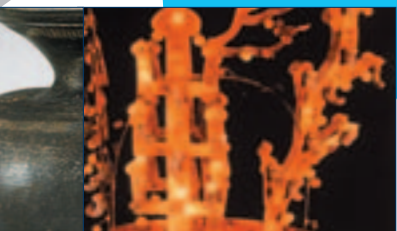


Young-Lan Lee

China



Goguryeo



● Pyongyang

● Hanseong
(Seoul)

Gongju (ungjin) ●

Sabi ●

Baekje

Silla

Gyeongju ●

Kaya

Happy Souls and Ancient Mourners The Uses of Funeral Figures in Pre-Modern Korea

November 6

Charlotte Horlyck, assistant professor of Korean art history in the Department of Art and Archaeology at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, explained how figurines left in ancient Korean graves revealed the hopes and fears of the period's mourners in a talk scheduled in support of the *Korean Funerary Figures: Companions for the Journey to the Other World* exhibition at The Korea Society Gallery.

The practice of placing figurines of humans and animals in the grave with the deceased began in Silla and Kaya during the Three Kingdoms period (57 BCE–668 CE). The figurines, made from ceramic, depicted frogs, snakes, birds and deer: all creatures associated with the soul and rebirth. Vessels excavated from gravesites of the period are also decorated with frolicking human figures. One purpose of the items was to soothe the soul of the deceased, which were believed to be anguished at having left this world. Kore-



Charlotte Horlyck

ans of the era believed that a contented soul would eventually become a benevolent spirit that would watch over their community. Horlyck added that by surrounding the funeral rite with symbols of nature and rebirth, the living were rationalizing fears about death, and placing it in the comforting context of regeneration.

As Confucian beliefs were introduced to Korea, funeral rituals changed. Instead of animals and festive decorations, figurines from later tombs were of solemn-looking officials and mourners. The basic assumptions of the funeral ritual remained the same, however. “[Koreans of the period] did not regard death as the end of existence,” said Horlyck, “but a necessary prerequisite for new life.”

The Kyopo Project

November 15

In Korea, those who leave the country to settle abroad, or who are born abroad of Korean parents, are often known as “*kyopo*.” Spread across the world from the United States to Denmark, these *kyopo* form a community enormously rich in diversity. Photographer **Cindy Hwang** takes portraits of *kyopo* for an exhibition she calls “The Kyopo Project,” and has discovered that, for all their differences, *kyopos* form a distinct global community.

“*Kyopos* tend to have a real sense of cultural hybridity,” explained Hwang. Though some are Koreans who have emigrated for economic reasons, some are the children of Korean diplomats or international adoptees. She says *Kyopos* have an outlook on life that transcends borders and incorporates values from multiple cultures.

Cycling through slides of her portraits, Hwang explained that the *kyopos* she met in the course of her project had embarked on creative careers—many, after attempting more traditional paths in medicine and the law to please their parents—and were making their marks on their ad-

opted societies. They also form *kyopo* community organizations and studiously embrace Korean culture, though having lived so long outside Korea, many are self-conscious about their Korean language abilities.

Hwang was accompanied by three of her subjects who shared their stories of geographical and cultural migration. **Pyong Min**, a professor of sociology at Queens College, recounted his transition from Korea to the University of Georgia, where students squirted soap in his fermenting kimchi and KKK members asked him for donations. **Esther Goodman**, a comic, was born the daughter of a Korean Presbyterian minister in Texas before converting to Judaism as a young adult. **Aiyoung Choi**, chair of the board of directors of the Korean American Family Service Center, moved to the U.S. as a child in 1959, but never explored her heritage until she began meeting other Korean immigrants in the late 1970s.

Photographs from The Kyopo Project will hang in The Korea Society Gallery in May, 2008.



Cindy Hwang



Esther Goodman



Aiyoung Choi



Pyong Min



FILM

NEW YORK KOREAN FILM FESTIVAL 2007

August 21st - September 2nd

THE KOREA SOCIETY 2007 ANNUAL REPORT *The Arts*



The Seven Year Urge: New York Korean Film Festival 2007

August 21–September 2

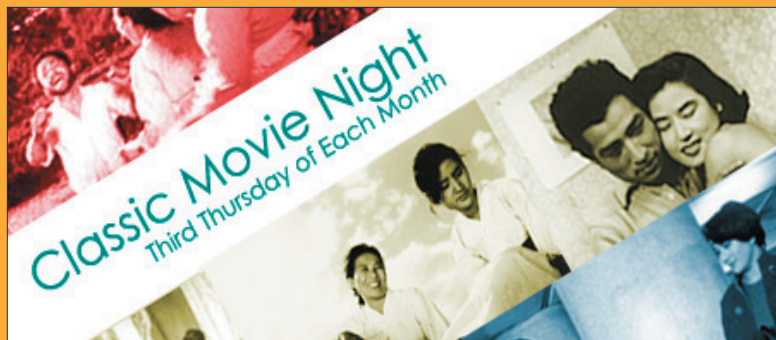
The seventh year of the New York Korean Film Festival kicked off the largest exhibition of Korean film in the United States with an opening reception at Club SOL, and went on to screen 28 Korean features at Cinema Village, the IFC Center (Manhattan) and BAMcinémathèque (Brooklyn).

In addition to dramas like *The King and the Clown*, comedies like *200-Pound Beauty* and penetrating documentaries like *Our School*, the 4,200 festival attendees were treated to a four-film retrospective on the work of critically acclaimed director Im Kwon-Taek. The 2007 NYKFF also featured a festival-within-a-festival for horror fans. On August 27 and 28, Tartan Asia Extreme sponsored Korean Horror Night: two blood-chilling programs of Korean horror films.

Throughout the festival, entertainment mixed with analysis. On August 23, NYKFF hosted a panel discussion that examined the question of whether the wave of Korean pop culture that has swept across Asia—known as *hallyu*—had peaked. The festival also continued its tradition of cultivating new talent by hosting its second annual short film competition. Dozens of entries were received and a compilation of the best was screened at the festival. The winner was Lee Sang-yup, for his short film *J, Photographer in a Strange Village*.



Classic Movie Night



The *hallyu* phenomenon has turned millions of moviegoers on to Korean cinema in recent years, but Korea's film-makers have been creating powerful, cutting-edge films for decades. Offering New York's cinephiles a chance to see the Korean film industry's early, rarely screened gems, The Korea Society's Classic Movie Night was held on the third Thursday of every month from January through June.

Featuring black and white dramas from the 1950s and 1960s, the lineup highlighted the work of neglected master directors like Han Hyeong-Mo, Shin Sang-Ok and Lee Man-Hee. The selection of films for the inaugural season of Classic Movie Night focused on works that revealed the changing role of women in post-war Korean society. Each screening was followed by a brief lecture from Sue-young Park-Primiano, a doctoral student in cinema studies at New York University, who discussed the films' historical and artistic context.

The 2007 Classic Movie night season featured:

January 18: *The Hand of Destiny* (1954) – Directed by Han Hyeong-Mo

February 15: *Madame Freedom* (1956) – Directed by Han Hyeong-Mo

March 15: *Flower in Hell* (1958) – Directed by Shin Sang-Ok

April 19: *Sam-Ryong the Mute* (1964) – Directed by Shin Sang-Ok

May 17: *A Seashore Village* (1965) – Directed by Kim Su-Young

June 21: *A Road to Return* (1967) – Directed by Lee Man-Hee

Bong Joon-Ho Mini Film Festival

February 26–27



With his smart, terrifying monster movie *The Host* having broken almost every box-office record in South Korea, director Bong Joon-ho has become one of the most well-known film talents in Asia. In anticipation of *The Host*'s U.S. release, The Korea Society and the Korean Film Council dedicated a mini film festival to Bong's career.

Five of Bong's films were played over two nights for enthusiastic audiences at the IFC Center in Manhattan. Bong's dark sense of humor and inclination towards socially relevant material were on display with *Memories of Murder* (2003). A detective movie that follows two investigators as they try to track down South Korea's first serial killer, *Memories of Murder* would also be a comedy of procedural errors were it not so tragic. *Barking Dogs Never Bite* (2000), Bong's debut feature, is a comedy that gleefully mixes razor-sharp acting, goofy physicality and genuine warmth in the story of a professor who takes revenge on the barking dog who disturbs his sleep. Fans were also able to see two of Bong's lesser-known short films, *Incoherence* (1994) and *Sink and Rise* (2004).

The highlight of the mini festival, however, was an advance screening of *The Host*. When a mutant creature living in the Han River snatches a little girl, it's up to her dysfunctional family to rescue her in an adventure that's part *Godzilla* and part *Little Miss Sunshine*.

Afterwards, Bong spoke to The Korea Society's film blogger, Samuel Jamier, about his artistic influences and the social critiques his work makes. Asked about *The Host*'s success, Bong was humble. "As to why it did so great at the box office," he said, "truthfully I have no idea."

Hong Sang-Soo Tribute

April 16-21



Director Hong Sang-soo is an emerging auteur on South Korea's film scene; his films are praised for their unadorned style and authenticity. But, less commercial and less accessible than the action flicks of his colleague Park Chan-wook, few of Hong's films have reached the U.S.

To introduce Hong to New York audiences and to celebrate his bold, occasionally melancholy sensibilities, The Korea Society and BAMcinématek co-presented a series of special showings of some of his most important work. In ten screenings on April 16, 20 and 21, audiences watched Hong's 2004 *Woman is the Future of Man*, an elusive story of two male college friends who reunite and decide to look up old flames; *Tale of Cinema* (2005), a winding film within a film that brings two old acquaintances together for a suicide pact; and *Woman on the Beach* (2006), a narrative of creativity and human relations set in a remote Korean beach town.

The Making of *West 32nd*

May 2

(l-r) Michael Kang, Jun Sung Kim and Grace Park



Hollywood makes lots of legal thrillers, but none of them speak so directly to the Korean American experience as the newly released *West 32nd*. While in New York for the film's premiere at the Tribeca Film Festival, co-writer and director **Michael Kang** and stars **Grace Park** and **Jun-Sung Kim** came to The Korea Society for a freewheeling panel discussion on how the film was made and what its unique, Korean American statement means to its creators.

West 32nd is more than a Grisham-esque story of murder and deception among gangsters in New York's Koreatown, said Kang. It is a drama about connection to, and separation from, one's culture. The lead character, John Kim (John Cho), is a pro-bono lawyer assigned to defend a Korean American teenager framed for a gangland murder. With the help of the boy's sister, Lila Lee (Grace Park), Kim

dives deep into Koreatown's underworld where he is manipulated by gangster Mike Juhn (Jun-Sung Kim). Though Kim is the model of second-generation immigrant success, he is out of touch with his Korean roots and, as the mystery deepens, he finds himself increasingly out of his element.

With a predominately Korean American cast, *West 32nd*'s themes of identity seeped into the production process. The film's characters alternate between Korean and English dialog, and Kang said that he wanted both languages to sound authentic. Many sections of dialog required extensive re-writing and finding bilingual actors was a major challenge. Both Park and Kim said they had to rehearse their Korean for the roles, but were happy to get to portray Korean American characters in a multidimensional way.



Film Panel: *Finishing the Game*
September 26



Sung Kang



Justin Lin



Roger Fan

When Bruce Lee died, he had already shot 12 minutes of footage for *The Game of Death*, a martial arts film Lee had hoped would be his magnum opus. Now Justin Lin, director of *Better Luck Tomorrow*, has completed *Finishing the Game*, a comic riff on what would have happened if bumbling studio executives had tried find a passable stand-in for Lee.

Speaking at a film panel organized by the Young Korean American Network and The Korea Society, Lin and *Finishing the Game*'s two

stars, Roger Fan and Sung Kang, spoke about their film and the difficult process of making movies that feature Asian American talent.

Finishing the Game takes place entirely after Bruce Lee's death, and though Lee never appears in the movie, his iconic presence surrounds the film and, Lin believes, an entire generation of Asian Americans.

"He's been gone for 30 years. But he's still a part of all of us," Lin said. Some of Lee's family members have seen the film and said

it perfectly fit his sense of humor. "[This movie] is about taking his spirit and honoring it."

Though it has yet to be released commercially, *Finishing the Game* is getting attention in the film industry, earning an official spot in the 2007 Sundance Film Festival line-up. Taking questions from the audience, the panel addressed the lack of major, studio-released films that feature Asian American characters and plots.

Lin said the problem wasn't anything so invidious as insti-

tutional racism. It's simply that Hollywood studios have a proven formula for making money, one that involves Caucasian leads, and they're loath to try anything new. To develop an authentically Asian American cinema, Lin added, Asian American directors and producers need to stop complaining about the studios' tunnel vision and make bankable films on their own. When the money starts coming in, he said, Hollywood studios will start paying attention to Asian Americans.

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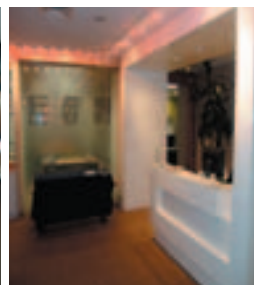
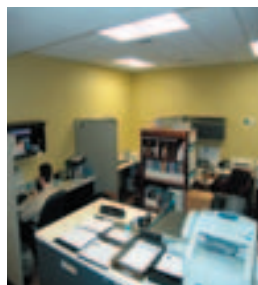
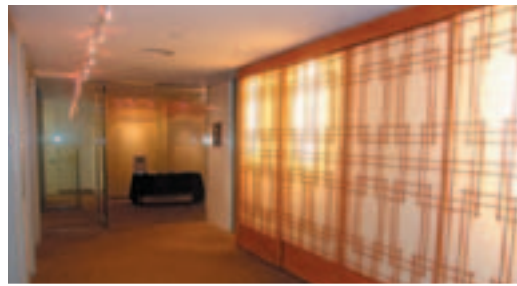
On Monday, May 14, 2007, The New York Stock Exchange marked the 50th Anniversary of The Korea Society by inviting President Evans J.R. Revere to ring The Opening Bell.

FACILITIES RENOVATION

In 2007, The Korea Society undertook a major renovation of its New York City office space, gallery and conference facilities in order to accommodate growing audiences and to provide additional facilities for programming. The project began in the fall of 2006, when an additional 2,297 square feet of space became available. Construction began in mid-April of 2007 and was completed in July at a cost of approximately \$400,000. The Korea Society now occupies the entire eighth floor of 950 Third Avenue in New York City, making 10,000 square feet available for offices and programs.

Upon alighting from the elevators, visitors are now greeted with a pleasant and customized elevator lobby. That lobby opens into a new reception area, which serves as a hub to direct guests and staff to the expanded main conference room, new gallery space, new classrooms and offices.

The main conference room, used to host most of The Korea Society's events, was lengthened to admit 120 guests (up from 80) and furnished with a raised dais. Upgrades to the audio system provide the capability to host television-style panels and round-table conferences, and new tables provide additional configurations for luncheons, business meetings, and academic conferences. The Korea Society Gallery was moved to a larger and customized space, allowing for bigger and more varied exhibitions and greater security for the artwork. Three new classrooms host the organization's popular Korean language classes, and can be reconfigured as needs arise, such as when additional gallery space is required for larger exhibitions. Reorganized and expanded offices better accommodate our larger staff and now include workstations for five interns.



THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31	
	2007	2006
Cash and money market fund	\$ 1,622,988	\$ 1,449,252
Investments	2,684,622	2,623,505
Accounts receivable	139,033	7,509
Prepaid expenses	8,895	12,587
Contributions receivable - unrestricted	-	181,005
Contributions receivable - temporarily restricted	1,441,636	1,188,025
Contributions receivable - permanently restricted	95,133	742,541
Leasehold improvements and furniture, fixtures and equipment (net of \$512,669 and \$403,607 of accumulated depreciation and amortization in 2007 and 2006, respectively)	798,008	217,853
Assets restricted for long-term purposes	8,409,859	7,709,859
Cash restricted for lease agreement	<u>83,076</u>	<u>83,076</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 15,283,250</u>	<u>\$ 14,215,212</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	<u>\$ 173,914</u>	<u>\$ 59,290</u>
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NET ASSETS

Unrestricted		
Operating	\$ 1,777,730	\$ 3,017,585
Board designated endowment	<u>3,103,973</u>	<u>1,225,717</u>
Total Unrestricted	\$ 4,881,703	\$ 4,243,302
Temporarily restricted	1,722,641	1,460,220
Permanently restricted	<u>8,504,992</u>	<u>8,452,400</u>
Total net assets	<u>15,109,336</u>	<u>14,155,922</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 15,283,250</u>	<u>\$ 14,215,212</u>

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007)

	2007					2006
	OPERATING	UNRESTRICTED BOARD DESIGNATED ENDOWMENT	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	TOTAL
SUPPORT AND REVENUE						
Contributions	\$ 573,056	\$ -	\$ 573,056	\$ 1,142,325	\$ 52,592	\$ 1,767,973
Program revenue	239,635	-	239,635	-	-	239,635
Special events	1,395,040	-	1,395,040	-	-	1,395,040
Interest, dividends and capital gains on mutual funds	653,112	-	653,112	-	-	653,112
Other	5,947	-	5,947	-	-	5,947
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>879,904</u>	-	<u>879,904</u>	<u>(879,904)</u>	-	-
Total support and revenue	<u>3,746,694</u>	-	<u>3,746,694</u>	<u>262,421</u>	<u>52,592</u>	<u>4,061,707</u>
EXPENSES						
Program services						
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs	720,790	-	720,790	-	-	720,790
Intercultural outreach program	146,722	-	146,722	-	-	146,722
Korean studies program	696,234	-	696,234	-	-	696,234
Arts	347,629	-	347,629	-	-	347,629
Publications	292,424	-	292,424	-	-	292,424
Membership	47,089	-	47,089	-	-	47,089
Development	<u>115,122</u>	-	<u>115,122</u>	-	-	<u>115,122</u>
Total program services	<u>2,366,010</u>	-	<u>2,366,010</u>	-	-	<u>2,366,010</u>
Direct costs of special events	<u>582,228</u>	-	<u>582,228</u>	-	-	<u>582,228</u>
Supporting services						
Management and general	198,851	-	198,851	-	-	198,851
Fund-raising	99,425	-	99,425	-	-	99,425
Total supporting services	<u>298,276</u>	-	<u>298,276</u>	-	-	<u>298,276</u>
Total expenses	<u>3,246,514</u>	-	<u>3,246,514</u>	-	-	<u>3,246,514</u>
Increase in net assets before other additions (deductions)	<u>500,180</u>	-	<u>500,180</u>	<u>262,421</u>	<u>52,592</u>	<u>815,193</u>
OTHER ADDITIONS (DEDUCTION)						
Realized gain on sale of investments	627,202	-	627,202	-	-	627,202
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(488,981)	-	(488,981)	-	-	(488,981)
Interfund transfer	<u>(1,878,256)</u>	<u>1,878,256</u>	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(1,239,855)	1,878,256	638,401	262,421	52,592	953,414
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>3,017,585</u>	<u>1,225,717</u>	<u>4,243,302</u>	<u>1,460,220</u>	<u>8,452,400</u>	<u>14,155,922</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 1,777,730</u>	<u>\$ 3,103,973</u>	<u>\$ 4,881,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,722,641</u>	<u>\$ 8,504,992</u>	<u>\$ 14,155,922</u>

THE KOREA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in net assets	\$ 953,414	\$ 709,038
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	109,062	79,913
Contribution revenue restricted for Korea Foundation endowment	(52,592)	(13,902)
Donated assets	(97,750)	-
Unrealized and realized (gains) on investments	(138,221)	(562,922)
Decrease in accounts receivable	(131,524)	2,419
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	3,692	18,829
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable –temporarily restricted	(253,611)	470,061
(Increase) in contributions receivable – unrestricted	181,005	200,000
(Decrease) in accounts payable	<u>114,624</u>	<u>44,837</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>688,099</u>	<u>948,273</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	(3,372,896)	(624,171)
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,750,000	-
Expenditures for furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>(591,467)</u>	<u>(7,789)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(1,214,363)</u>	<u>(631,960)</u>
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions restricted for Korea Foundation endowment, including changes in contribution receivable	<u>700,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and money market funds	173,736	416,313
	<u>1,532,328</u>	<u>1,116,015</u>
Cash and money market funds, beginning of year	<u>\$ 1,706,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,532,328</u>
Cash and money market funds, end of year		
CONSISTS OF:		
Cash		
Unrestricted	\$ 1,127,982	\$218,532
Restricted for lease agreement	83,076	83,076
Money market funds		
Unrestricted	<u>495,006</u>	<u>1,230,720</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,706,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,532,328</u>

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EXECUTIVE/ADMINISTRATION

Evans J.R. Revere
President and CEO

Evans Revere is the President and CEO of The Korea Society in New York City. He came to the Society in 2007 after a 35-year career in government service, most of that as a U.S. diplomat and one of the Department of State's leading Asia experts.

Prior to assuming his position at The Korea Society, Revere was on a State Department assignment to the Council on Foreign Relations, where he was Cyrus Vance Fellow in Diplomatic Studies. At CFR, he served as project director for the Council's task force on U.S. policy towards China and also helped launch a new CFR study on Asia-Pacific regional security.

During his State Department career, Revere served as principal deputy assistant secretary and acting assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, managing U.S. relations with the Asia-Pacific region and leading an organization of 950 American diplomatic national employees. He also served as chargé d'affaires and deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul (2000-2003) and as the deputy leader of the U.S. team conducting negotiations with North Korea (1998-2000). During his diplomatic career, Revere was a three-time winner of the Department of State's Superior Honor Award.

Evans Revere is a graduate of Princeton University. He is fluent in Korean, Chinese and Japanese. He served in the U.S. Air Force during 1969-1972.

Donald P. Gregg
Chairman

Donald Phinney Gregg was raised in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. After serving in the United States Army from 1945 to 1947, he earned a BA (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 in 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).

Gregg served as president and chairman of The Korea Society from 1993 to 2007.

Fredrick F. Carriere
Executive Director and Vice President

Frederick F. Carriere lived and worked in Korea for over 20 years

prior to assuming his current responsibilities with The Korea Society in 1994. During most of his years in Korea, Carriere was employed by the Fulbright program, initially in the position of associate director, and later as executive director from 1984 to 1993. He also was a councilor of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for many years, and served as its president from 1989 to 1991. In addition, he worked as a translator and editorial consultant for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO from 1977 to 1980, and was an adjunct instructor teaching anthropology and Korean studies in the Far Eastern Division of the University of Maryland. Carriere holds an MA in anthropology and Asian studies from Cornell University, which he received after completing the course work for a Ph.D. in 1976.

Aelee Kwon
Executive Assistant to the President

Aelee Kwon joined The Korea Society as an executive assistant to president and CEO Evans J.R. Revere in September 2007. She holds a BA in English, with a minor in studio art, from Fairfield University. Prior to joining The Korea Society, Kwon taught English in South Korea through the Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship Program and worked in the public affairs section of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul.

DEVELOPMENT

Sophia H. Kang
*Senior Director
Development*

Sophia H. Kang has served The Korea Society as senior director since 1995. Prior to joining The Korea Society in 1995, Ms. Kang headed the SK9 Group, Inc., a multicultural public relations consulting firm. From 1987 to 1994, Kang was deputy director of the Mayor's Office for Asian Affairs in New York City, where she acted as a principal policy advisor to the administration on all Asian American issues as well as serving as New York City's chief representative and liaison to the Republic of Korea's business and political community. She also acted as ombudsman for the Asian American community in its relationship with all City and other public agencies, ensuring that both sides communicated with one another clearly and effectively. She attended Ewha Women's University, and received her BFA from the Maryland Institute College of Art and her MFA with distinction from the Pratt Institute Graduate School in New York. 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 communities and policymakers.

Jiyoung Suh
Development Associate

Jiyoung Suh joined The Korea Society as a development associate in August

2007. Prior to joining The Korea Society, Suh held development and fundraising positions at the Beautiful Foundation USA in Fort Lee, New Jersey, and worked as an intern at the Asian American Arts Alliance in New York. Suh holds an MA in performing arts administration from New York University and a BA in political science from Ewha Woman's University.

PROGRAMS

Yong Jin Choi
*Senior Director
Korea Studies Program*

Prior to joining The Korea Society, Yong Jin Choi launched the Korean Studies Council International, which enabled U.S. teachers to travel and to conduct research in Korea. In her previous and current positions, she has overseen the 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, she 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. Ms. Choi holds a BA in history from Sogang University in Seoul, and an MA in anthropology from the University of Hawaii.

Rebecca Brabant
*Program Officer
Project Bridge Coordinator*

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

Patrick Clair
*Program Associate
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs*

Patrick Clair joined The Korea Society in November 2006. He graduated from Vassar College in May 2006 with an AB in English and a minor in Asian Studies. Prior to working at The Korea Society, he was an intern with the U.S.-Korea Business Council and the Asian Studies Program at Vassar College. Clair is originally from Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Yuni Yoonjung Cho
*Program Officer
Film*

Since 2002, Yuni Yoonjung Cho has directed the annual New York Korean Film Festival—a program she brought to The Korea Society when she joined in April 2006—as well as numerous other film-related programs. Cho, who has previously worked at The Japan Society, holds a BA in Japanese literature from Sejong University. She also holds an MA in media studies from the New School in New York. An ardent film enthusiast, Cho is the New York correspondent for *Film 2.0*, the top film magazine in South Korea. In addition to English and Korean, Cho is also fluent in Japanese.

Samuel Jamier
*Senior Program Officer
Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs*

Samuel Jamier joined The Korea Society as a senior program officer for the Contemporary Issues and Corporate Affairs programming areas in August 2007. Prior to joining The Korea Society, Jamier worked as a consulting foreign rights director for Delano Greenidge Editions publishing company, director of the Literary Office of the French Embassy's Cultural Service in New York and a teaching assistant at Sorbonne Nouvelle University in Paris and King's College in London. Jamier holds graduate degrees in comparative literature from Tokyo University and King's College, London, and an MA in English literature from the Sorbonne Nouvelle University.

Heewon Kim
Program Associate
The Arts

Heewon Kim joined The Korea Society as a program associate for the Arts program area in August of 2007. She holds an MA in performing arts administration from New York University and a BA in sociology from Hanyang University. Prior to joining The Korea Society, Kim was an intern at the New York Foundation for the Arts, American Symphony Orchestra, New York City Opera and Ballet Hispanico.

Jennifer Jin Kim
Program Officer
The Arts and Korean Studies

Jennifer Jin Kim has been working in both the Arts and Korean Studies project areas since April 2006. Kim graduated from Columbia University in New York in 1999 with a BA 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 Disorders Institute in New York.

Jinyoung Kim
Senior Program Officer
The Arts

Since 2003, Jinyoung Kim has been curating and organizing The Korea Society's exhibitions and performing arts programs to further encourage understanding of Korea and Korean culture in the U.S. With the goal of reaching audiences outside the major metropolitan areas, where opportunities to experience Korean culture can be limited, she has introduced diverse traveling exhibitions to cover Korean history, culture, religion and contemporary issues. Some of the exhibitions include Korean comics, movie posters from 1950s, photographs from the Korean War, traditional Korean paintings, shamanism paintings, and contemporary art exhibitions. Prior to joining The Korea Society, 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, Sotheby's Auction House and Galerie Bhak in Seoul. In addition, she wrote for several Korean art magazines and a Korean daily newspaper, *Chosun Ilbo*, from 1999 to 2004. She holds an MA in art history from Columbia University, an MA in art administration from the Fashion Institute of Technology and a BA in art history from Hong-Ik University.

FINANCE/HUMAN RESOURCES

Jiwon Kim
Assistant Director
Finance and Human Resources

Jiwon Kim joined The Korea Society as assistant director of finance and human resources in July 2008. Prior to joining The Korea Society, Kim worked as an equity research analyst at Hannuri Investment and Securities in Seoul, and as a marketing strategist for Planet Leap and the Westin Chosun Hotel. Kim holds a BS in biology from Ewha Women's University and is completing her MBA in finance and accounting at Fordham University.

Meena Cho
Office Assistant

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

MEDIA/WEB COMMUNICATIONS

Seho Kim
Creative Director

Prior to joining The Korea Society in 2004, Seho Kim worked on projects for W Hotels and The Store, and illustrated *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 by nine other Asian Americans at Chambers Fine Art Gallery in New York City in an exhibition hosted by AIM (Apex-In-Motion). From 2001 to 2003, he 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 2007 Vision Award, 2006 Spotlight Award, the 2006 American Design Award and the 2005/2006 Magellan Award for excellence in communications in design.

Louis Wittig
Editor and Publications Coordinator

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

Ernest Woo
New Media Specialist

Ernest Woo joined The Korea Society in October 2006 to take on the organization's ongoing Web site/email outreach and audio/video projects. Prior

to joining The Korea Society, Woo worked as a press relations assistant at Dynamism, a tech-import company, and at Manga Entertainment. He has also worked extensively in the design and planning of the Asian American film festivals in Chicago and New York, a role he has continued to play in working with The Korea Society's annual New York Korean Film Festival. Studying at Columbia College Chicago and Seoul National University, Woo graduated from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 2004 with a BFA degree in Film/Video/New Media and a fellowship award for his senior thesis short film.

DATABASE/LAN/SYSTEMS/ ADMINISTRATION

Peter Stuehmke

Database and Office Systems Administrator

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 BA in philosophy. Prior to joining the Society, he worked in a variety of technology and information support positions. Stuehmke is proficient in Korean and German in addition to English.

CONSULTANTS

Kwang-Ryul Jang
The Arts

Kwang-Ryul Jang maintains active po-

sitions 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 the 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 the 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
Management

Daniel B. Levine is an information-systems professional with a strong multi-disciplinary background in development, testing and implementation. As an adviser to senior management, he draws on extensive experience with mission-critical fi-

nancial applications. Other recent clients include Merrill Lynch and Fairfax IT Services. Levine has also worked as an editor and freelance journalist. He holds a BA in political science from Pace University and a JD from Rutgers University. He 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 to any project he undertakes.

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.

Patricia Rosof

Patricia Rosof is a retired teacher and acting assistant principal of Hunter

College High School in New York City. She has also taught on the college level and has published articles in history and pedagogy. She serves as a consultant for The Korea Society and the College Board and as table leader for the scoring of the advanced placement examinations in European History.

Jin Young Choi

Jin Young Choi is a professor emeritus of English at Chung Ang University in Seoul. Teaching from 1975 to 2002, she is the author of *Creative English Writing* and *One Woman's Way*, as well as several studies of Theodore Dreiser. Her academic papers have been published in *Literature and Thought*, *Culture and Space* and the *Journal of American Studies*. The recipient of a Fulbright Award and Chung Ang University's Education Award, Choi holds doctorate and master's degrees in English literature from Seoul National University and the University of North Carolina respectively.

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