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The short-term visit program for overseas undergraduate students served multiple purposes, allowing its participants to experience many aspects of Korean society and culture while strengthening their Korean language skills.

Questions when prospective students would like to visit Korea, how long they would stay, what they want to learn, how many would participate, and their Korean language proficiency.

Twelve Students from Southeast Asia Participate

The Foundation decided to provide expenses to 12 students for their studies and accommodations in Korea, with airfares to be paid by the students themselves. Surprisingly, the number of applicants far exceeded expectations, and in order to help the selection process, a Korean language proficiency test was imposed. Finally, 12 students were selected. They were sophomores and seniors specializing in Korean Studies who are enrolled in seven universities: the National University of Mongolia, University of Foreign Languages-Hanoi, University of Social Sciences and Humanities-Ho Chi Minh City, the Ho Chi Minh City University of Foreign Languages and Information Technology, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India), Gadjah Mada University (Indonesia), and Prince of Songkla University (Thailand).

Hands-on Experience of Korean Society and Culture

This short-term visit program served multiple purposes, allowing its participants to experience many aspects of Korean society and culture while strengthening their Korean language skills. Four hours in the morning were devoted to Korean language training. This was followed by a Korean cultural experience program, under which the participants learned Taekwondo and traditional Korean dance twice a week.

Teamed up with three persons, including Korean nationals, the visitors also explored the COEX shopping mall, Daehangno Street, Dongdaemun Market, the Korean War Memorial, and other tourist attractions in Seoul. Their schedule also included tours of Gyeongju, capital of the ancient Silla Kingdom; and Ulsan, a major industrial port on the south coast.

Special lecture on Korea’s politics, economy and culture were also held. On the weekend, they took time out to view Nanta, an acclaimed percussion performance. Students also traveled to cultural heritage sites on Ganghwa Island and stayed with Korean families in their homes. There is no doubt that the students made much progress in their studies of Korea during their short stay.

Most of the visitors, who have intermediate-level Korean language proficiency, hope to be admitted into graduate schools in Korea and ultimately work as Korean Studies teachers or at Korean embassies or enterprises. According to Choi Eun-kyu, a research fellow at the Language Education Institute who was in charge of the short-term visit program for undergraduate students, the participants demonstrated greater language proficiency than expected. Although they were coming to Korea for the first time, they explored without the aid of Koreans.
during their free time. They were very positive and open to new experiences while participating in the program.

The program has enabled its participants to enlarge their knowledge of Korean society and culture, of which they had only knowledge gleaned from books. Furthermore, they are expected to take more interest in Korea and play significant roles in various sectors related to Korea after graduation. Depending on the results of a survey involving the visitors, the Foundation plans to expand the visit program.

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Support for Educational Materials Development Program

Since August 2002, the Foundation has been implementing an educational materials development program in an effort to improve the conditions for Korean Studies overseas. This undertaking is primarily focused on development of innovative textbooks and other educational materials to keep pace with changing educational environments. There has been tremendous demand for up-to-date Korean-language textbooks and audio/visual materials in foreign countries, but due to budget constraints, the Foundation has been kept from accommodating such requests.

The Foundation receives applications for educational material development initiatives twice a year. Projects are selected through a strict screening process. For chosen projects, personnel and other expenses for the development of study materials are paid for by the Foundation. For further information, please visit our site at http://www.kf.or.kr/korean/guideline/g9.html. The following are the ongoing projects financed by the Foundation:

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Chang Hye-jong | Fellowship Program Team | hjchang@kf.or.kr
The second annual Korea-German Forum was held in Berlin, the capital of unified Germany, between June 27 and 29. It was attended by distinguished representatives from both countries. The 23-member Korean delegation to the forum was led by Ko Byung-Ik, former president of Seoul National University, while Theo Sommer, the Die Zeit’s editor-at-large, headed the 29-member German group. The forum was inaugurated in Seoul in June 2002 for the primary purpose of strengthening bilateral relations at the private level, with German Federal President Johannes Rau and then Korean Prime Minister Lee Han-dong attending.

Détente on the Korean Peninsula

In the political arena, this year’s forum discussed the ramifications of Germany’s general elections in September 2002, Korea’s presidential election in December of the same year, and recent political developments in the two countries. Delegates also reviewed global security issues following September 11, 2001 and the war in Iraq. Discussants agreed that both countries should pool their experience and efforts to reduce the threat of international terrorism and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

With respect to détente in divided countries, the German participants wholeheartedly supported South Korea’s policy to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula. They stated that North Korea’s nuclear weapons development would undermine the efforts to build peace in not only the Koreas but Northeast Asia as well. Members further concurred that by capitalizing on the German experience, the German government is in a position to encourage the European Union (EU) to help open channels of communication on the Korean peninsula through close consultations with the United States, China, Russia and Japan. The EU’s success in such efforts would have a positive impact on future relations between South and North Korea and eventual unification of the two Koreas.

Ways to Cooperate Economically

Regarding economic issues, Germany is not only South Korea’s largest European trading partner but also its second largest foreign investor in Korea. It was thus suggested that Germany’s special economic zones for foreign investors open their doors to Korean investment. Business representatives from Korea and Germany expressed concerns about the lack of flexibility in labor markets and recent labor union activities which could have a negative effect on the competitiveness of both countries. The forum urged Korea and Germany to bolster their bilateral channels for technical cooperation and trade so that Korea would be able to produce high-quality products to compete with its neighbors that rely on low labor costs. In addition, a range of practical suggestions was put forward for improving the...
sluggish global economy.

In the area of environmental protection, discussions were focused on ecological innovations. The participants explored the possibility of increasing bilateral cooperation in such areas as the automotive industry, renewable energy resources, chemicals, and soil protection. They further expressed concern over the effects of acid rain in Northeast Asia and sand storms carrying heavy metals that originate in China, which are highly sensitive diplomatic issues in the region. German participants recommended that Korea take advantage of Germany’s highly advanced environmental technology in implementing environmental protection and safety projects.

**Increasing Exchanges in Cultural and Educational Fields**

The delegates also explored ways to increase the number of exchange visits for scholars and students in an effort to cement bilateral relations. In particular, Korean participants called for Germany to expand its academic exchange program to provide more German scholars with opportunities to visit Korea, also suggesting that Germany and Korea step up youth exchanges through official and unofficial channels. They particularly called for easing the tough qualifications for entry into German universities and increasing the number of sisterhood ties between Korean and German cities, noting that only three Korean cities currently maintain such relations with German municipalities.

All concurred that the 2005 Frankfurt Book Fair, for which Korea has already been selected as a principal participant, will significantly promote the global understanding of Korean literature. For this purpose, they noted the importance of strong support for building up a network of qualified translators.

Forum participants agreed that the Goethe Institute’s activities could have a potentially positive impact on the opening of North Korea, and expressed their support of expanding the Institute’s programs.

The second Korean-German Forum was held at the time of increasing mutual exchanges and cooperation. It is hoped that the Korea-German Forum will play a significant role in maintaining and promoting the bonds of friendship and strengthening bilateral relations.
A nybody who works within the field of Korean Studies at some point laments the fact that, throughout the world, people typically know less about Korea than they do about China or Japan. It is surely incumbent on us to try to redress the balance, and Korean music, with its rich heritage, its tremendous variety, and its highly developed preservation and national promotion, offers a potential catalyst.

**Lectures and Performance Practice**

With this in mind, the Korea Foundation and the National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts (NCKTPA) hosted a month-long workshop for foreign musicology and ethnomusicology professors from 16 June through 11 July 2003. A previous, and very successful, workshop was held back in 2001. This year eighteen Korean and foreign experts on Korean music were invited to offer lectures that complemented daily practical sessions. Performance teachers were all staff members of the NCKTPA and some lectures were given by senior members of the NCKTPA, amongst them Sung Kyunglin, Kim Chon Heung, Yoon Mi Yong, So Inhwa and Kim Kyung Hee. Other lecturers included Lee Byong Won (Univ. of Hawaii), Byungki Hwang (Ewha Womans Univ.), Won Il (Korean National Univ. of the Arts), Kwon Oh Sung (Hanyang Univ.), Shin Dae Cheol (Kangreung National Univ.), Lee Yong Sik (Yongin Univ.), Nam Sangsuk (Chonbuk National Univ.), Chan Park (Ohio State Univ.) Nathan Hesselink (Illinois State Univ.) and Keith Howard (SOAS, Univ. of London).

The participants came from America, Japan, and China, and included Lee Tong Soon (Emory Univ.), Wah Chiu Lai (Kent State Univ.), Carolyn Fulton (Florida International Univ.), Jimmi Davidson (North Carolina Univ.), R. Anderson Sutton (Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison), Frederick Lau (Univ. of Hawaii), Jeeyoung Kim (Yale Univ.), Henry Spiller (Kenyon College), Kevin Parks (Dartmouth College), Koki Fujii (Shimane Univ.) and Yamauchi Fumitaka (Tokyo Univ.). In addition to the lecture programme, they explored basic performance practice for the first two weeks, then chose one instrument or voice tradition — folksongs, drum accompaniment, pansori, jeongga (the vocal accompaniment in jeongak, classical or court music), or the samulnori percussion quartet — to focus on for the remainder of the program.

**Encouraging Scholars’ Interests in Korean Music**

The challenge of such international workshops is to encourage scholars to develop research interests in Korean music that they will maintain for years to come. During the 1990s, the NCKTPA held yearly workshops for foreign students, and this encouraged a number — Nathan Hesselink, Okon Hwang, Donna Kwon, and Joshua Pilzer amongst them — to begin Ph.D. programmes on Korean music. The two workshops for professors have begun to yield similar results, and many participants were seen eagerly setting up interviews and recording sessions with specific musicians and educators as they collected data for articles. R. Anderson Sutton will return in September to give a paper on Korean fusion music at a Seoul National University conference, and has been lined up for a panel I am organising at the upcoming Society for Ethnomusicology conference in Miami on MTV in Korea. Each workshop participant is now willing and able to include Korean music in their teaching, and it is hoped that several will return to Seoul for extended periods of research.

**Korean Traditional Music Has Much to Offer**

Why, though, should so much effort be put into the promotion of Korean music? Well, beyond the fact that music serves as a cultural ambassador in so many countries, specific Korean traditions have much to offer. Korean court music is the best preserved of any ritual music in East Asia, and the music of the Rite to Royal Ancestors was in 2001 appointed by UNESCO one of only 19 ‘masterpieces of global intangible heritage’. Korean pop music is enjoyed throughout East Asia and Southeast Asia, part of a contemporary ‘Korean wave’ promoted through four Korean music video channels. In between is
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much more, from pansori and sanjo to samulnori. Pansori, which I gloss over because of its length of up to five hours or so as 'epic story-telling through song', is now recognised as one of the most developed traditions of its kind, relating to Yugoslavian, Central Asian and Tibetan epic traditions, but maintained in Korea in pristine fashion. Last year, the five extant pansori repertories were performed in their entirety in Paris—a sort of Wagnerian Ring Cycle, but each given by just a single singer and a single drummer. This July, the five repertories were given at the Lincoln Hall in New York, and in August at the Edinburgh International Festival. Sanjo, an art tradition emerging from the folksongs and shamanism of Korea’s southwest, is a genre for solo melodic instrument and drum that can last an hour or more; it is immediately appreciable by international audiences because of its rhythmic structure and jazz-like textures. And samulnori, which is surely the best-known of Korea’s contemporary traditions abroad, in terms of its music beats anything Japanese taiko or African djembe can offer; it is global percussion par excellence.

Looking Forward

Here in Korea, the music industry is particularly vibrant, and in terms of sales ranks around 13th position in the world, with some 200 million CDs and cassettes sold annually. Internationally, though, few recordings of Korean music exist, and many more recordings of Japanese or Chinese music can be found in European or American record stores. This is partly because the local market has until recently restricted local activities by international companies (who would otherwise record here for distribution abroad). But also, recordings in the catalogues of Nonesuch, Lyrichord, Auvidis, Ocora, World Network and JVC are old, most dating back to the pre-digital age, and although some remain exemplary, there is much to be done to encourage new recording activity.

A similar situation pertains with published scholarship: today, there is still no English-language general overview of Korean music published outside Korea. On the positive side, we have, in recent years, seen far more scholars working on Ph.D.s on Korean music, and so it is likely that there will soon be more publications. Nonetheless, just as the Korea Foundation and other Korean sponsors have during the last decade made huge efforts to support the publication of Korean literature and history texts in English, it is to be hoped that the Korean music workshop will likewise foster ever-greater activity in research and publication on Korean music.
The Institute of Asian and African Countries at Moscow State University is a major Russian educational center for teaching languages of Asian and African countries, along with their cultures and traditions. There are three Korea-related departments, all affiliated with the institute: Korean Economy, Korean History and Korean Language and Literature.

Students who want to major in Korea-related disciplines are required to enroll in the Korean language course, administered by the Faculty of Korean Language and Literature. This course is 16 hours a week for freshmen. Students in their second and higher years are taught Korean language together with their specialty subjects. In addition to Korean language, students are required to learn about Korea’s culture, history, religions and customs.

The Faculty of Korean Language and Literature came into being the same year that the Institute of Asian and African Countries was established. For several years, Professor Yuri N. Mazur, an authority on Korean Studies, headed the department. His students have been actively involved in Korean Studies and other academic activities. I, one of Professor Mazur’s students, am currently leading the Faculty of Korean Language and Literature. This department has two additional full-time faculty members: Professor Chung In-sun, who earned her Ph.D. in Russian literature, and Professor Valentina Pentyukhova, a graduate of the Institute of Asian and African Countries. Building on the notable achievements of Professor Mazur, I am committed to the steady growth of Korean Studies in the years ahead.

Growing Interest in Korean Studies

Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow in 1990, Russians’ interest in Korea has exploded. As a result, many Russian students now want to study Korea-related subjects. The Faculty of Korean Language and Literature has grown exponentially and is now on par with the Chinese, Japanese and Arabic Studies departments. Currently, it has an enrollment of 40 to 45 students. If the M.A. and doctoral candidates are taken into account; however, the number of students specializing in Korean Studies at Moscow State University exceeds 50.

The Korean language course required for freshmen to fifth-year students stands at 64 hours every week. Korean Studies teachers participate in the thesis examination of Korean Studies students enrolled in Moscow State University’s humanities college. As such, there is not much time for the faculty members to engage in academic activities outside the university. While the steady growth in the number of Korean Studies students is a positive development, it will contribute little to the qualitative growth of Korean Studies in Russia. Still, I take time out to get involved in related events. For instance, earlier in this summer, I took part in a Korean literature festival organized by the Gorky World Literature Research Institute and presented a paper on the “Sijo of Joseon Dynasty’s Women Writers.”

Our students also exhibit boundless enthusiasm for Korean Studies and take great interest in events related to Korea. Starting in February 2001, our department has sponsored an annual “Korean Night” featuring Korea’s traditional music, dances, plays, and poems as well as language contests. Students play traditional Korean musical instruments like the janggu and buk, and their performance skills are
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said to rival those of professional musicians specialized in traditional Korean music and dance.

For some time, our department has been receiving assistance from the Korea Foundation, thanks to the good offices of Lee In-ho, current KF President and former Korean ambassador to Russia. Students of our department are given opportunities to undergo language training in Korea, while their teachers are engaged in publishing activities with grants from the Foundation. Our students have the opportunity to win a chance to travel to Korea for language education, thereby allowing them to upgrade their overall knowledge about Korea. It is auspicious that students usually make a lot of progress in their studies through the on-the-spot language-training program. Since grantees are provided with scholarships from the Foundation every month, they don’t need to work part-time to earn money for tuition. As such, they can devote themselves to academic pursuits.

**Plan to Publish Textbooks for Russian Students**

Teachers of the Faculty of Korean Language and Literature, using grants from the Foundation, plan to publish a Korean language textbook for freshmen of Moscow State University in September this year. A book on translation of Russian into Korean is also due in December. This book is being prepared for students in their third year. We will continue our efforts to compile and publish textbooks for Korean Studies with active assistance from the Foundation. There are also plans to engage in diverse cultural and academic activities.

Finally, I’d like to mention the job prospects of graduates of our department. Most of them are engaged in advanced Korean Studies or work at the Russian Foreign Ministry and other state agencies. Some of them are employed by the Korean Embassy in Moscow, Korean enterprises doing business in Russia or Russian enterprises with business ties with Korea. Of significant note, all of our students land a job after graduation, making our department one of the most popular faculties at Moscow State University. The Institute of Asian and African Countries has a large enrollment of foreign students. Interestingly, even Chinese students are enrolled in Korea-related departments, along with Russian youths.

The Institute of Asian and African Studies first opened in 1956 and now is a leading institute among the Oriental Studies institutions in Russia. The Institute teaches more than 40 languages of Asian and African countries (before 1972 the Institute was named Institute of Oriental Languages). The staff includes 30 professors and 70 associate professors. Most of them are recognized as prominent researchers in the area of Oriental studies.
With three weeks prior notice and a Korean phrasebook for beginners in hand, I started the twenty-three hour journey from Naples, Florida to Seoul, Korea for what would be a wonderful ten weeks spent interning at the Korea Foundation. A rising junior at Wellesley College, I am one of this year’s participants in the Elisabeth Luce Moore ’24 Wellesley-Yenching Program, which locates and funds internships in Asia for Wellesley students each summer. With my original internship in Hong Kong cancelled due to SARS, I thought I had lost my chance to visit Asia. It seemed that I would be fated to spend the summer in my Florida hometown selling lemonade to retired golfers. Fortunately, In-ho Lee, president of the Korea Foundation, created an additional internship position for me in the office of the Personnel Exchange Team. President Lee’s generosity in this matter reflects the Korea Foundation’s institutional adaptability as well as its firm commitment to provide a firsthand experience in Korea to people from around the world.

I arrived in Seoul, thankful for such a wonderful opportunity, yet somewhat nervous. Would Koreans accept me? Would I be able to understand anything without Korean language skills? How could I make a valuable contribution to the Korea Foundation? These questions were quickly answered when I met the Foundation’s friendly and knowledgeable staff. They helped to ease my transition from a small Florida city to Korea’s busy capital and quickly assigned me to work on what would be the highlight of my summer in Seoul, the Korean Studies Workshop.

The Korean Studies Workshop

Co-organized by the Korea Foundation and Korea University, the Korean Studies Workshop is a two-week program that introduces English-speaking educators to Korea. This year’s forty-two participants came from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. From the moment the participants arrived in Seoul, they were eager to explore the city, try Korean food, and immerse themselves in Korean culture.

Their enthusiasm lent much to the program’s enormous success, along with the careful planning of the workshop organizers. The program’s itinerary combined informative lectures with hands-on experiences and fieldtrips. For example, following a presentation on inter-Korean relations, participants took a tour of Panmunjeom—within Korea’s Demilitarized Zone—to see first-hand what had been discussed in the lecture. This balance between introductory lectures and experiential learning was the key to providing the participants with an in-depth understanding of Korea in only two weeks time.

Workshop highlights included a lecture on the Korean economy given by the dean of Korea University’s Graduate School of International Studies, a teaching session at Daeil Foreign Language High School, and a session on calligraphy writing and hanbok (Korean traditional dress). Perhaps the most memorable part of the program was the four-day trip to Gyeongju, the capital of the

Workshop participants try their hand at calligraphy on June 30. Attendees had several opportunities to experience Korean traditional culture first-hand.
Silla Kingdom. In those few days I learned more about Korean culture and history than I had in the first three weeks of my trip. We visited Haeinsa Temple, a collection of royal Silla tombs, and a traditional craft village. The trip solidified the friendships that had developed during the workshop and our trek to the top of Gyeongju Namsan Mountain even helped some of the participants conquer their fear of heights.

**Lasting Impressions**

The Korean Studies Workshop was a memorable experience for all of those involved. The participants came away from the program with a wealth of knowledge about Korea and gained access to an international network of educators, all of whom have a passion for learning and teaching that transcends geographical and cultural boundaries. Through helping run the workshop I was able to spend time with these dedicated and well-traveled educators as well as with Korean leaders, including former ambassadors and the president of Korea University. My exposure to them has opened my eyes to a new array of life possibilities and has taught me a great deal about the “Land of the Morning Calm.”

Korea has a rich past and a bountiful present, but fifty years after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, it also has an uncertain future. The Korea Foundation’s work to form international ties and to promote a better understanding of Korea abroad is essential to making this future a prosperous one. People who are given the opportunity to explore Korea go on to communicate to others what they experienced and thus become involved in shaping Korea’s international identity.

I can think of no better group of people than the Korea Foundation’s staff with whom to entrust the important task of introducing foreigners to this vibrant nation. Nor can I imagine any better group of educators than those I met on the Korean Studies Workshop with whom to entrust the vital role of teaching tomorrow’s leaders about our increasingly interconnected world.

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**New Publications**

**Publications under the KF Publication Subsidy Program**

**Narratives of Nation Building in Korea**
*A Genealogy of Patriotism*
- Written by Sheila Miyoshi Jager
- New York: M.E. Sharpe, June 2003
- English/150 ×225mm/220 pages

**Living Dangerously in Korea**
*The Western Experience 1900-1950*
- Written by Donald N. Clark
- Norwalk: EastBridge, 2003
- English/150 ×225mm/456 pages

**Brookings Northeast Asia Survey 2002-2003**
- Beneficiary: Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies [CNAPS]
- Edited by Richard Bush and Catharin Dalpino
- English/153 ×228mm/155 pages

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The Korea Foundation’s work to form international ties and to promote a better understanding of Korea abroad is essential to making the future of Korea a prosperous one.
This is a significant year in Korean history: 2003 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the armistice that ended the Korean War and the dispatch of delegates from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to Korea. In Korea, a variety of events are currently in progress to commemorate this anniversary and numerous articles on this issue have appeared in international news. The fact that the Korean War is in the spotlight again suggests that the Korean peninsula is at a critical juncture in its pursuit of peace.

I remember a TV ad showing a young girl playing the piano amidst the ruins of war; it is said that beautiful music played at a battle zone can encourage soldiers to put down their guns. Art often seems to calm human sensitivities and thus ease their wrath, enabling us to feel peace and companionship.

Delivering the Message of Peace

For this reason the overseas performances of the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Theater this year, organized by the Korea Foundation, are of much importance. They delivered the message of peace for Korea and the world. Between June 9 and June 29, the troupe performed in five European cities: Warsaw, Poland; Stockholm, Sweden; Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; and Prague in the Czech Republic. These are all nations that have sent representatives to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission since the Korean truce went into force in 1953, and they currently monitor the ceasefire.

The Korean classics performed by the troupe in June included “Fan Dance (Buchaechum),” “Drum Dance (Janggochum)” and “Circle Dance (Ganggangsullae).” Also included in the program were modern dance pieces created by company director Lee Hong-ei, such as “Spring (Bom Bom),” “Sorrow of Parting (Biga)” and “Full Moon (Manwol).” The troupe staged Korean dances with gorgeous costumes and melancholic Korean music, creating an overall effect of great beauty.

Enthusiastic Response from Audience

The audiences invariably responded to the superb performances with thunderous applause and bouquets. I was also thrilled that the performance centers were full of spectators ranging from senior government officials and diplomatic envoys to ordinary citizens. In Poland, a large 3,000-seat performance hall was filled to capacity. Many people had to take spare chairs and many had to be turned away altogether. It was regrettable that a second performance was not possible.

In Switzerland, an impressed spectator whose friends missed the show urged the company to stage a performance in Seoul, saying that he would travel to Seoul along with 20 to 30 friends to see it. He may be able to realize his wish in October or November. The troupe’s performances in Sweden...
and the Czech Republic drew favorable responses from the audiences as well. Given the enthusiasm of the spectators, I can’t help but take great pride in the troupe’s magnificent performances.

Though the performances have had great overall success, we experienced numerous difficulties behind the scenes. For example, the order of the repertoire was changed at the last minute and a new program had to be quickly reprinted and distributed shortly before the curtains were raised. A member of the troupe also lost her bag during travel and we were unable to take the equipment out of a locker for a while as the key was missing.

On several occasions, our suitcases and equipment failed to arrive on time. When we were returning home, we almost missed our flight and experienced another hassle—overcharges imposed on our baggage. However, I have learned a lot from these incidents, and things will run more smoothly in coming years. In fact, I have already begun to agonize over which Korean performance programs we should prepare to thrill foreign audiences next year.

The Seoul Metropolitan Dance Theater staged Korean dances with gorgeous costumes and melancholic Korean music, creating an overall effect of great beauty. Their performances delivered the message of peace for the world.

In celebration of the 300th anniversary of Russia’s St. Petersburg, the Korea Foundation will present a special exhibition, “Contemporary Korean Art: Breath of Nature,” at the St. Petersburg Artist’s Union of Russia Exhibition Center. Included in this exhibition will be over 50 pieces with nature motifs completed by nine contemporary Korean ink painters and four Korean textile artists. This event will itself be held as part of “Korean Week,” the Korean government-organized event for the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg.

The “St. Petersburg 300th Anniversary Celebration” was organized by the Russian government with the ambitious goal of reviving the former capital of Russia to what it once used to be, a metropolis of Western Europe’s culture, arts, and education. Over 60 nations around the world are participating in this celebration in the year 2003 by sending delegations and holding a variety of cultural events in hopes of strengthening cultural, economic, and diplomatic relationships with Russia.

During “Korean Week” (August 11-17), the Korean government will present a diverse agenda of events, including art performances and an exhibition, science and engineering seminars, Korean film festivals, international conferences, a trade fair, and Korean tourist information service. There will also be a traditional Korean guardian pole donation ceremony in honor of the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg.

The Foundation hopes that the “Breath of Nature” exhibition, which features unique Korean ink paintings and textile arts difficult to come across in contemporary Russian society, will attract the attention of the Russian public and pave the way for increased cultural exchanges between Korea and Russia in the future.

© “Contemporary Korean Art: Breath of Nature”
- Organized by the Korea Foundation and the St. Petersburg Artist’s Union of Russia Exhibition Center
- Sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Korea, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Russia, and Samsung Electronics
- Exhibition period: 2003. 8. 12 ~ 24
- Location: St. Petersburg Artist’s Union of Russia Exhibition Center [38 Bolshaya Morskaya Street, 190000 St. Petersburg B.]
- Participating artists: Kim Duk-gi, Kim Seong-heui, Kim Hyun-tae, Kim Ho-deuk, Song Soo-ryun, Oh Sook-hwan, Wang Kyung-ae, Yoo Geun-taek, Lee Shin-ja, Lee Jong-mok, Chang Yeon-soon, Jung Tak-young, Choi Soon-young, Yoo Seungeun Euna | Cultural Exchange Team | seyoo@kf.or.kr
One of my favorite films is *Cinema Paradiso*. This Italian movie begins with childhood scenes of a boy as he helps an old projectionist at the first theater in his hometown. After moving to the city, this same boy then revisits his hometown as a grown man and faces the complete transformation of his hometown. In subsequent scenes, he reminisces about his childhood and adolescence, thinking back to places and people he hasn’t seen for decades. I think the reason that this film has such universal appeal is that people all over the world have special memories of their hometowns.

What makes Korea Korean?

I returned to my homeland nearly 20 years after I left here, from the United States where I currently reside. This led me to ask the question: What makes Korea Korean? Although I have little expert knowledge of Korean Studies, I have had to wrestle with such questions as what Korea, an integral part of me, is actually like and how we can introduce Korea to people overseas.

Recently, I participated in a tour program organized by the Korea Foundation, which brought me to major tourist sites, including Andong’s Hahoe Village and the Bulguksa Temple in Gyeongju. After visiting these beautiful heritage places, I realized the significance of tradition in the souls of Koreans. In Seoul, I traveled to the COEX edifice in Samseong-dong, known for its huge, up-to-date facilities and luxury hotels. To be sure, these world-class installations, symbols of modern Korea, made me feel proud of this country.

Foreign visitors often prefer places and structures that preserve the traditional beauty of Korea, such as houses built with traditional tile roofs. In contrast, Koreans seem inclined to favor places that are convenient and modern. Just like the man in *Cinema Paradiso*, I feel rather sad, instead of excited, by the rapid pace of change in Korea.

There used to be hanok (traditional Korean houses) in Hyehwa-dong and Myeongnyun-dong in Seoul, which were connected by the graceful lines of their roofs. However, I find they are now being replaced by high-rise apartments here and there. During my short trip to the Doyechon Village in Gungji, South Chungcheong Province, I saw the soft mountain ridges, and listened to the cries of a cuckoo, both of which made me feel calm and at peace. In sharp contrast, high-rise apartments stand in Seoul as if to cry out, “I am the best,” and shops are packed like matches, giving us a sense of claustrophobia.

In the past, I was not fond of gugak (Korean traditional music). But my bias against gugak vanished as soon as I listened to traditional music while having some traditional Korean tea during a trip to Gyeongju. Since religion is my field of study, I also chose to visit Korean churches, some of which offered hymns with gugak as the background music. I was extremely touched by the musical pieces performed with traditional Korean instruments such as the ajaeng (a seven-stringed instrument), daegeum (a bamboo flute) and janggo (an hourglass-shaped drum). I felt anew how worthwhile it is to keep intact the wisdom and traditions inherited from our ancestors.

When I ask myself what makes Korea so beautiful, I think of traditional things, such as Gyeongbok Palace, Danyang Palgyeong (Eight Scenic Spots in Danyang, North Chungcheong Province), hanok, hanbok (traditional Korean attire) and gimchi. Symbols of Korea’s economic advancement, like high-rise buildings, the subway system, teenagers on mobile phones, and luxury department stores, come to mind as well. Although we need to sharpen our skills to cope with the competition that grows ever fiercer with the rapid pace of globalization, it is vital to preserve our traditional beauty and values so we can hand them down to our posterity.

I am hopeful that Koreans will pay more attention to the preservation and advancement of our traditions while keeping pace with developments in the global community. Since we demonstrated our potential the world over by taking fourth place in the 2002 World Cup, I ardently hope that Korea will also make its mark in the economic, scientific,
cultural, artistic and other arenas.

**Humanity and sense of community are in order**

Another vital factor that makes Koreans proud of their national identity and helps them continue to make progress is their compassion and humanity. Some younger persons no longer surrender their seats to the elderly aboard city buses, but I saw many young folks extend a helping hand to old women who were trying to move heavy boxes on the steps of subway stations.

When I first returned to Korea, I felt awkward and didn’t know where to look in the subway. In the United States, I used to smile or salute briefly when I passed strangers, but in Korea, subway passengers look down the car floor or look up at the monitor. However, within a few months I became a little more familiar with our traditional culture. Although they don’t tend to smile at strangers, Koreans show concern and a strong sense of community inwardly. When Koreans help their neighbors in need, I believe they gain respect from citizens of other countries as well as their fellow Koreans. The next time I return to Korea, I hope I will be able to witness much progress and change as well as the warm hearts and noble spirit of Koreans.

Although we need to sharpen our skills to cope with the competition that grows ever fiercer with the rapid pace of globalization, it is vital to preserve our traditional beauty and values so we can hand them down to our posterity.

**Book Review**

*Strategic Thinking: The Korean Experience*

Kim Jong Wan  |  Research Fellow, Sejong Institute | kimjw@sejong.org

Dr. Corrado Letta’s *Strategic Thinking: The Korean Experience* is an insightful book providing a richly panoramic view of Korean society in all its diversity. The book is almost encyclopedic in its scope as it delves into Korea’s history and culture, as well as current socio-politico-economic developments that are shaping Korea into one of the most dynamic countries in the world. In these vignettes of Korea’s past, present, and future, there is ample evidence of a perceptive and probing mind at work. With its unique insights into Korean society and culture, this book could only have been written by someone who has extensive knowledge and experience of Asian cultures and societies. It is informative and intellectually stimulating, as well as entertaining in the best sense. It will appeal not only to the general public, but also to scholars, business people, and policymakers who are interested in understanding what makes Korea "tick."

One of the most compelling sections in the book is the author’s trenchant analysis of the socio-politico-economic developments that have had a profound impact on Korean society since the onset of the Asian economic crisis in 1997. The author gives a clear and incisive explanation of the causes of Korea’s financial crisis and the policies implemented by the Korean government to overcome it. He also provides a highly convincing argument of how Korean society as a whole—its educational, political, and economic systems—must change in order for Korea to continue with its rapid development.

Last but not least is the author’s perceptive, as well as entertaining, analysis of the far-reaching impact of the 2002 World Cup on Korean society and its implications for Korea’s future. In particular, the author gives a highly stimulating and engaging account of the cultural implications of the sensation caused by Guus Hiddink, the Dutch coach of the Korea’s national team, and by the Red Devils, Korea’s diehard fans.

For these and many other insights, this book is especially recommended for anyone who is interested in understanding the major developments shaping Korean society from 1997 to the present.

Dr. Corrado Letta received his Ph.D. in economics in 1964 from Pisa University in Italy. He is now the Director General of Asia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy. Since his first visit in 1976, Dr. Letta has visited Korea many times, and talked with specialists in relative fields to gather information for his book. He is currently working on “Ways of Improving the International Image of Korea” with the support of the Foundation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Main Features</th>
<th>Further Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Ceremonies and Festivities for Korean Gallery at Peabody Essex Museum</td>
<td>Sept. 8</td>
<td>Peabody Essex Museum, U.S.A.</td>
<td>A program created to celebrate the opening of the Korean gallery at Peabody Essex Museum.</td>
<td>Cultural Exchange Team <a href="mailto:cultural@kf.or.kr">cultural@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Korean Art Exhibition in China</td>
<td>Sept. 5-23</td>
<td>BizArt Gallery, East Link Gallery, Shang Artware House (Shanghai, China)</td>
<td>This event, jointly sponsored by Korea and China, features exhibitions of paintings of 10 Korean modern painters and performances of Korean underground bands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in Auckland Festival</td>
<td>Sept. 22-27</td>
<td>Matthew-in-the-City, New Zealand</td>
<td>Performances of Korean traditional music and pieces composed by Hwang Byung-ki, director of the Seoul Silk &amp; Bamboo Ensemble, are featured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea-Japan Secondary Educators Exchange</td>
<td>Sept. 17-Oct. 1</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Exchange of visits by social studies teachers in Korea and Japan to help youths of both countries have a better understanding of each other.</td>
<td>Personnel Exchange Team <a href="mailto:personneil@kf.or.kr">personneil@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Seminar on Korean Language</td>
<td>Sept. 20-21</td>
<td>Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</td>
<td>A seminar examining the current status of Korean linguistics.</td>
<td>Korea Studies Support Team <a href="mailto:studies@kf.or.kr">studies@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference on Korean Studies in Latin America</td>
<td>Oct. 2-3</td>
<td>University of Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
<td>A total of 34 Korean scholars from six countries in Latin America will participate in this academic conference, co-organized by the Foundation and University of Buenos Aires, to discuss politics, economics, and culture of Korea, and also discuss the current status of Korean Studies and the future plans for the development of Korean Studies in the region.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic Conference to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Canada</td>
<td>Oct. 3-4</td>
<td>University of British Columbia, Canada</td>
<td>This academic event will review mutual relations between Korea and Canada since the establishment of their diplomatic relations. Discussions will also include ways to further solidify their cooperative ties and to strengthen mutual friendship.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>China’s Fifth International Conference on Korean Traditional Culture Studies</td>
<td>Oct. 10-14</td>
<td>Nanjing University, China</td>
<td>A biennial international conference on Korea’s culture, organized in China.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Han-Flub-Rhein Exhibition</td>
<td>Oct. 5-13</td>
<td>Ballhaus, Germany</td>
<td>Young women artists from Korea and Germany visit each other’s countries and produce and exhibit their works.</td>
<td>Cultural Exchange Team <a href="mailto:cultural@kf.or.kr">cultural@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concert by Korea-Austrian Orchestra</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>Konzerthaus Mozartsaal, Austria</td>
<td>Korea-Austrian Orchestra, which consists of Korean and Austrian musicians, performs Western classical music and Korean music.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea-Japan Youth Exchanges</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Seoul, provincial cities</td>
<td>This visit program, initiated by an agreement reached during a meeting between Korean and Japanese ministers in 1971, aims to promote relations between youths of Korea and Japan. │ Personnel Exchange Team <a href="mailto:personneil@kf.or.kr">personneil@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5613</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea-Japan Forum</td>
<td>Aug. 31-Sept. 3</td>
<td>Hilton Hotel, Gyeongju</td>
<td>Prominent figures from Korea and other countries exchange views on how to strengthen their bilateral relations in various aspects.</td>
<td>Fellowship Program Team <a href="mailto:fellow@kf.or.kr">fellow@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea-Russia Forum</td>
<td>Oct. 12-17</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9th Korea-U.S. 21st Century Council</td>
<td>Oct. 21-22</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea-Spain Forum</td>
<td>Nov. 13-14</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2003 KF Fellow Autumn Field Trip</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>To be announced</td>
<td>Field trip to provinces with cultural relics for KF fellows to expand their understanding of Korean culture</td>
<td>Fellowship Program Team <a href="mailto:fellow@kf.or.kr">fellow@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Exhibition of Goryeo-era Arts at Asian Art Museum of San Francisco</td>
<td>Oct. 18-Jan. 11</td>
<td>Asian Art Museum of San Francisco</td>
<td>A total of 113 pieces of Goryeo-era relics, held by the Asian Art Museum and 35 other museums from six countries, are to be shown. A two-day seminar on the arts of Goryeo is also planned.</td>
<td>Cultural Exchange Team <a href="mailto:cultural@kf.or.kr">cultural@kf.or.kr</a> 02) 3463-5615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity: 5th Workshop for Korean Art Curators  
**Period:** Oct. 21-Nov. 1  
**Venue:** Seoul, provincial cities  
**Main Features:** Lecture series on Korean crafts and tours of cultural properties for Korean curators of overseas museums.  
**Further Information:** Cultural Exchange Team  
[contact@kf.or.kr](mailto:contact@kf.or.kr)  
02) 3463-5615

### Activity: Korean Music Group’s Performance at NPR  
**Period:** Oct. 27-Nov. 7  
**Venue:** NPR Studio, Washington, U.S.A.  
**Main Features:** International Sejong Soloists, based in New York City. (Artistic Director: Hye Kang) perform at NPR and talk about their talents and lives.  
**Further Information:** [Korean Music Group](http://www.koreanmusicgroup.org)  
[contact@kf.or.kr](mailto:contact@kf.or.kr)  
02) 3463-5615

### Activity: Korean Contemporary Art Exhibition in Ireland  
**Period:** Nov. 17-Jan. 11, 2004  
**Venue:** Chester Beatty Library Gallery, Dublin, Ireland  
**Main Features:** Exhibition of 36 works by Korea’s 10 leading contemporary artists.  
**Further Information:** [Korean Studies Support Team](mailto:studies@kf.or.kr)  
02) 3463-5612

### Activity: Korea-U.S. Conference to Commemorate 50th Anniversary of Korean Armistice  
**Period:** Oct. 22-23  
**Venue:** Truman Library, U.S.A.  
**Main Features:** Leading scholars from Korea and the United States review the historic, political and strategic ramifications of the Korean War during the past half century. They will also analyze its effects on the Cold War in East Asia.  
**Further Information:** [Korean Studies Support Team](mailto:studies@kf.or.kr)  
02) 3463-5612

### Activity: International Symposium on Korean Studies in Japan and Other Countries Around the World  
**Period:** Nov. 29-30  
**Venue:** Kyushu University, Japan  
**Main Features:** In-depth discussions will be held with regard to Korean Studies in Japan and other countries.  
**Further Information:** [Korean Studies Support Team](mailto:studies@kf.or.kr)  
02) 3463-5612

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### News on Overseas Korean Studies Scholars

**Prof. John Lie Assumes Directorship of UC Berkeley Korean Studies Center**  
John Lie, a professor of sociology at the University of Michigan and director of the university’s Korean Studies Program, has been named head of UC Berkeley’s Korean Studies Center effective July 1. The Korean Studies Program at UC Berkeley is expected to continue to score significant academic achievements under the direction of Professor Lie.  
Meredith Woo Cumings, a professor of political science at the University of Michigan, was named director of the university’s Korean Studies Program. The university is expected to soon appoint a professor of sociology as successor to Professor Lie.

**Dr. Kim Jae-ung Named Visiting Professor to India University**  
Kim Jae-ung, who earned his Ph.D. in Korean literature from Keimyung University in 2003, has been appointed visiting professor to Jawaharlal Nehru University as of August 2003. Kim’s doctoral thesis was a study on “Gangneung Chuwoljeon,” a Joseon Dynasty-era novel. He has authored some 10 theses on Korean ancient literature.

**Drs. Janasiak, Rynarzewska Named Assistant Professors at Warsaw University**  
Christoph Janasiak, an expert on the Korean language, and Ewa Rynarzewska, a specialist on Korean literature, have been named assistant professors at the Japan-Korean Studies Department of Warsaw University as of October 1, 2003. Professor Janasiak, who earned his Ph.D. in Korean Studies from Warsaw University, visited Korea in 1997 under the Foundation’s fellowship for field research. Professor Rynarzewska visited Korea twice—in 1993 for language training and in 2002 for field research — with financial support from the Foundation.

**Ariane Perrin Named Mellon Fellow at the Philadelphia Museum of Art**  
Ariane Perrin, a doctoral candidate at the University of London (SOAS) has been named Mellon Fellow for Korean Art in the East Asian Art Department of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The Fellowship is for a two-year period. In this new position Ms. Perrin will be cataloging the growing Korean collections of the Museum and assisting with projects such as the exhibition “Mountain Dreams: Contemporary Ceramics by Yoon Kwang-cho,” which will be held at the Museum from September-December 2003. Before joining the Museum staff, Ms. Perrin worked on the UNESCO World Heritage project on the Goguryeo tombs, which are also the subject of her doctoral dissertation. She was the recipient of a Korea Foundation Fellowship in 2000 and spent the summer of 2002 at the Korea Institute at Harvard University.

We thank Dr. Felice Fischer, curator of East Asian Art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, for sending us information about Ms. Ariane Perrin for this issue.

If you have information on: the appointment of or a change in Korean Studies professorships, the presentation or publication of research results, or any other major activities of overseas Korean Studies scholars that you would like to share with us, please contact the Publication and Reference Materials Team (publication@kf.or.kr).
Support for Korean Studies Activities and Research Institutes Overseas

The Foundation supports various activities—such as Korea-related research, conferences, and the publications of research institutes and international exchange organizations overseas—in order to contribute to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between Korea and foreign countries. The beneficiaries from mid-May to mid-August are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>University Paris VII</td>
<td>Employment of librarian staff for Korean collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>National University of Mongolia</td>
<td>Writing Korean language textbooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>University of Malaya</td>
<td>Invitation of Korean Studies visiting professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Peking University</td>
<td>Publication of collected papers on Korean Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kyushu University</td>
<td>Program at the Research Center for Korean Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>National University of the Philippines</td>
<td>Invitation of Korean Studies visiting professor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thammasat University</td>
<td>Training program for high school teachers on Korean Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>Central Asian Association of Korean Studies</td>
<td>Third international conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training for Korean Language Educators from China and Japan

In August, the Foundation held training programs for Chinese and Japanese KFL educators. Last year the Foundation inaugurated a training program for Japanese high school teachers of Korean language, with the goal of improving their teaching skills. The training program this year was expanded to China based on the positive feedback from the first training program for Japanese teachers.

The first training program for Chinese KFL educators was held from July 28 through August 9 at the Institute of the International Education, Kyung Hee University. Lecturers and professors of Korean language from 22 universities participated. The second training program for Japanese high school teachers of Korean language (JAKEHS) was held from August 4 to 16 at the Language Education Institute of Seoul National University (SNU). Both training programs featured theories and practice sessions, plus the experience of Korean culture.

Five Next-generation Leaders Visit Korea

Five next-generation leaders invited by the Foundation from Africa, the Middle East and Southwest Asia visited Korea from May 12 through May 19, 2003. While in Korea, these young leaders talked on senior Korean government officials and representatives of related organizations to discuss relations between Korea and their respective countries.

Invitation Program

The Foundation’s efforts to enhance goodwill and friendship between Korea and the global community include the invitation of distinguished individuals from social, cultural, and academic circles to visit Korea to broaden their understanding of the country and its people. During their stay in Korea, these foreign guests have the opportunity to visit relevant Korean organizations and participate in academic and cultural events, through which they can share their opinions and knowledge with their Korean counterparts, and gain first-hand experience of Korea’s rich history and culture. The recent invitees are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iftikhar-ul- Awwal</td>
<td>May 19-25</td>
<td>President, National Museum of Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri F. H. Dijkstal</td>
<td>May 19-26</td>
<td>Former Leader of Liberal-Democratic Party, The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachid Benmokhtar</td>
<td>May 22-29</td>
<td>President, Al-Akhawayn University, Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashkuri Bin Yaacob</td>
<td>June 8-14</td>
<td>Deputy Vice Chancellor, University of Malaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabil El-Sharif</td>
<td>July 3-12</td>
<td>Editor-in-chief, Al-Uquistour Newspaper, Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoto Shimonaka</td>
<td>July 9-16</td>
<td>President, Heibonsha Publishing Company, Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support for International Activities

The Foundation provided financial support for three Korean delegates to the fifth World Archaeologists Conference held in Washington, D.C., between June 21 and 26. Among the delegates was Korea University Professor Im Hyo-jae. The Foundation also paid airfares for two Korean delegates, including Rep. Lee Kyung-jae, to the second annual Asia Security Conference held in Singapore between May 30 and June 1.

Korean Studies Workshop for Educators from English-speaking Countries

The Foundation hosted the 15th Korean Studies Workshop for educators from English-speaking countries from June 24 through
July 9 jointly with Korea University's Graduate School of International Studies. A total of 42 educators from the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada participated in the workshop, which helped them to broaden their understanding of Korea through seminars and tours of historic sites.

**2003 Asia-Pacific High-level Education Forum**

The Foundation co-hosted the 2003 Asia-Pacific High-level Education Forum on Jeju Island, Korea, from June 16 through 18, together with the Asia-Europe Foundation and the Korean Educational Development Institute. This forum provided an opportunity for Asian and European leaders and education specialists to exchange ideas and network.

**Support for International Conferences**

As an effort to encourage cooperation and an exchange of ideas about Korean language education, the Foundation provided financial support for an international academic conference organized by the International Association for Korean Language Education (IAKLE).

**Korean Classical Music Performed in Thailand**

The Hwaum Chamber Orchestra (Director: Park Sang-yeon) participated in an international festival of performing arts held in Thailand in celebration of the 4th Cycle of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on Jun. 11. The orchestra performed Korean classical music at the invitation of the Office of the National Cultural Commission with financial support from the Foundation.

**Reopening of Peabody Essex Museum**

The Peabody Essex Museum, America’s oldest continuously operating museum, reopened on June 21 after undergoing extensive reconstruction and expansion. As part of this $150 million transformation, the museum established a new gallery space dedicated to its Korean collection, with support from the Korea Foundation. The Korean gallery was named the “Yu Kil-Chun Gallery of Korean Art and Culture” to memorialize the special relationship between the museum and Yu Kil-Chun. Yu visited Boston in 1883 as a member of the first Korean diplomatic mission and, with the aid of Edward Morse, then the museum director, became the first Korean student in the U.S. in 1884. The museum will hold a formal dedication of the Yu Kil-Chun Gallery on September 8.

**Images of Asia Festival**

The Foundation extended financial support for a Korean cultural program organized as part of the “Images of Asia” festival hosted by the Danish Center for Culture and Development. The program included samulnori, a form of traditional Korean music, as well as performing arts and modern dance.

**Scholarships and Fellowships for Korean Studies Students**

In 2003, the Foundation extended scholarships to 32 foreign graduate students majoring in Korean Studies in an effort to foster next-generation scholars of Korean studies. These students included 20 from nine universities in North America and 12 from three major Japanese universities. Eight of the Japanese recipients were from Tokyo University and two each from Keio University and Waseda University.

In addition, 27 foreign graduate students—13 from Seoul National and seven each from Yonsei and Korea—were granted scholarships for the second half of 2003. Furthermore, 20 foreign scholars and professional researchers were in Korea conducting research under the Fellowship for Field Research Program as of the end of July. Also, 50 Korean languages teachers, scholars and graduate students from 26 countries are currently participating in Korean language training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Scott Harold Swaner</td>
<td>Ph.D. Candidate, East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Politicizing the Aesthetic: The Dialectics of Poetic Production in South Korea, 1960-1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Merose Hwang</td>
<td>Ph.D. Candidate, East Asian Studies, University of Toronto</td>
<td>Folklore</td>
<td>Shamanism in Colonial Korea</td>
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