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## Asia Society Global Board Meeting and Special Events in Seoul



June 10-12, 2014 - A terrific group of trustees and other friends of the institution journeyed to Seoul in June for the annual Asia-based meeting of the Board. In attendance were the board Co-Chairs **Henrietta Fore** and **Ronnie Chan**, Global Trustee and Chair of the Korea Center Board **Shin Dong-Bin**, Trustees **Warwick Smith**, **Charles Rockefeller**, **Lee Hong-koo**, **Lew Kaden**, **Lulu Wang**, **Sandiaga Uno**, **Stephen Bird**, **Tom McClain**, **Doris Ho**, the just-elected **Viswanathan Shankar**, and Trustee Emerita **Susan Lynch**. Roughly 20 other members of the global family – Global Council members, Asia 21 vets, and senior staff were also present. They enjoyed a full agenda of interesting trips and programs hosted by Shin Dong-bin, who has a hugely successful business to run in Korea, but found time to lead the Asia Society group this week, and open so many interesting and important doors. (continued on page 6)

## Special Lecture

### Asia Society Women on Travel, Life, Politics, Marriage and Children



June 12, 2014 – Duksung Women’s University played host to the 3rd International Forum on “Women Professionals” on August 12th 2014 in Seoul, South Korea. The Asia Society in partnership with the Chamirisa Institute of Partnership Studies held a forum and panel discussion based around the theme of professional women and their thoughts on travel, life, politics, marriage and children. (continued on page 6)

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## Monthly Luncheon Series

### Window into 1950s North Korea



**H.E. Jaroslav Olša, Jr. Ambassador of the Czech Republic to the Republic of Korea**



February 18, 2014 - **H.E. Jaroslav Olša, Jr.** Ambassador of the Czech Republic to the Republic of Korea since 2008, gave a lecture called "Window Into 1950s North Korea: Czechoslovak-North Korean Relations in the times of intensive cooperation and how the Czechoslovaks saw the North."

Ambassador Olša started his presentation with an overview of contacts between Czechs and Koreans prior to the Korean war. He explained that the beginning of relations between began in 1901 when Czech traveller Enrique Stankov Vráz made numerous photographs in Korea. 150 slides exist from this early encounter, but were not made public in Korea until 2011. The second encounter of note was after World War I. At this time, the Czechs and Slovaks were fighting the Bolshevik forces in Russian, and to reach Europe took them on a long journey through Siberia up to Vladivostok on the Korean border. However, the 60,000-strong Czechoslovak Legion did not want to take their arms back to Europe, so they gave or sold it to the Korean independence fighters in Manchuria. Ambassador Olša stated that the reason for the Czechs' and Slovaks' interest in helping Koreans was a "feeling of togetherness," since the Czechs and Slovaks had just a few months back gained their independence and empathized with the Koreans who only a few years back lost theirs.

During the 1920s and 1930s a number of Czech-language books were being published in then Czechoslovakia. A small number of Czechoslovak nationals visited Korea in the 1920s-30s, and even less Koreans visited Prague as well. Alas, as early as in 1943, a regular language courses of Korean started in Prague, led by Korean Han Heung-Su.

In 1948, due to the communist coup, Czechoslovakia became a close ally of the Soviet Union and was the third country to recognize North Korea as an independent country and established diplomatic relations with them. When the Korean War broke out, the Czechoslovak communist government became one of the North's earliest and most avid supporters. Czechoslovakia provided humanitarian aid and development cooperation in the form of clothes and machines, building hospitals, receiving North Korean orphans and students, but not delivering arms and weapons. Czechoslovakia was the third largest donor to North Korea, behind China and the Soviet Union in the mid-1950s. They were able to use their early experiences in N. Korea as a guide for offering development projects to other parts of the world since the late 1950s.

The fraternal communist ties also led to the production of cultural propaganda directed towards Czechoslovak citizens. There were books filled with anti-American and pro-North Korea poems published, theatres were producing North Korean plays and there was even a musical film created titled, Tomorrow People Will Be Dancing Everywhere, starring a Korean actress and dancer. When the Korean War ended, Czechoslovakia became a part of four-country Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which was created to guard the peace on Korean Peninsula. To fulfill its aim, not less than 300 Czechs and Slovaks were sent to serve in Panmunjeom. Most Czechoslovak families owned cameras, thereby allowing the soldiers for the documentation of their Korean trip during this remarkable period. With limited availability of photos from 1950s North Korea, the photos from places such as Gaesong, Pyongyang, Manpo, Sinuiju and Cheongjin, which Ambassador Olša showed during his presentation, are both rare and valuable historical source.

The whole collection oh photos was created a few years back. When Ambassador Olša was designated Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, he decided to pursue the project of delving into the history of this early 1950s Czechoslovak contact with the Korean Peninsula. After two years of work, some 5,000 photos were recovered from that time, around half of them were taken in North Korea. Since Czech and Slovak members of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission could easily purchase high quality films at US PX shops and - in the same moment - could move around the North fairly freely, these collected photographs offer a rare look into the historical relationship between these two countries, from the extent of the damage to North Korea before the arrival of the Czechs, to the relief provided by the humanitarian and developmental aid, to their daily lives and how their traditional customs began mixing with more modern ones.

## Monthly Luncheon Series

### The Risks of Intelligence Failure in the ROK and Why It Matters



**Daniel Allen Pinkston, Northeast Asia Deputy Project Director, International Crisis Group.**

March 18, 2014 - **Daniel Allen Pinkston**, the Northeast Asia Deputy Project Director for the International Crisis Group, gave a lecture called "The Risks of Intelligence Failure in the ROK and Why It Matters."

Dr. Pinkston's presentation was based on research he has been conducting over the past few months, on which he has a paper that will be released soon. In it, he breaks down the internal structure of the intelligence agencies of the Republic of Korea and gives insights into the international implications of intelligence gathering.

Early in his presentation, Dr. Pinkston distinguished the difference between intelligence and information. Intelligence involves information that is gathered in a situation of strategic interaction, which is where two or more parties are involved in an interaction where no party has complete control over the outcome.

For instance, sports games, chess matches, and competing companies, all involve strategic interactions. On the other hand, information involves facts that are neutral and do not have conflicts of interest. States and policymakers often have to rely on intelligence collected in situations of strategic interaction when creating military policy, trade negotiations, and other types of policy. Most times, these policymakers are receiving imperfect information, so in order to make better policy decisions, they need to receive better intelligence.

Dr. Pinkston concluded his presentation by explaining how South Korea can possibly reduce intelligence failures from occurring. Adequate resources, such as technology, human resources, training, and budgets, must be provided to the intelligence services. However, in South Korea, making this recommendation sets off alarms due to past experiences with politicization and intervention of politics. They are wary of giving more resources to agencies that can intervene in domestic politics. While focusing on these two types of pathologies, intelligence failures may increase. So Dr. Pinkston's recommendation for South Korea is to create an authority to act as a clearing house that would send intelligence to the executive branch, without conflict of interest, and with increased oversight.

## News & Events

### India Gifts Bodhi Sapling to South Korea as Symbol of Friendship



On March 19, the Asia Society Korea Center was delighted to take a part at a national ceremony in which India gifted a sapling of the revered Bodhi Tree to South Korea as a powerful symbol of the friendship between the two countries. Yvonne Kim, the Korea Center's Executive Director, attended the event at the Korea National Arboretum.

The sapling of the holy Bodhi Tree was carried from Bodh Gaya town in India by representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Korea Forest Service earlier this month and arrived in Korea on March 7th. During the presentation ceremony, H.E. Anil Wadhwa, Secretary (East) in the Ministry of External Affairs, delivered a congratulatory message from Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

This gift is a special gesture following a visit to India by South Korean President Park Geun-hye in January this year, in which the two countries pledged friendship and goodwill to each other. Indian Ambassador in Seoul H.E. Vishnu Prakash, H.E. Shin Won-Sop, Minister of the Korea Forest Service and H.E. Yun Byung-se, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, were also present at the ceremony.

## Monthly Luncheon Series

# Wealth and Power: China's Long March to the Twenty-First Century



**John Delury, Assistant Professor of East Asian Studies, Yonsei University; Senior Fellow, Center on U.S.-China Relations, Asia Society**

April 15, 2014 - **John Delury**, a renowned Chinese and North Korean historian and expert, a current professor at Yonsei University in Seoul, and fellow of the Asia Society's Center for U.S.-China Relations, gave a talk focusing on his new book, *Wealth and Power: China's Long March to the Twenty-first Century*. His presentation focused on the purpose of his book, a breakdown of the contents, and the implications for China's way forward into the future as one of the most powerful countries and economies in the world.

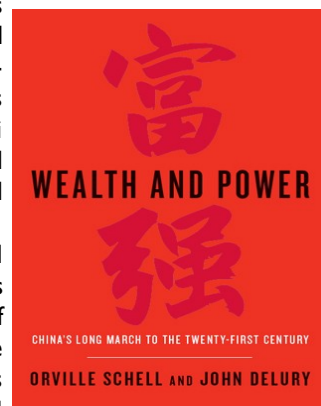
Dr. Delury started by introducing the concept behind his book by examining the main argument it is based on. Dr. Delury stressed that the purpose of the book is to examine where the current China has come from through a historical context and framework about its leadership, and where it could head in the future. China's history is investigated so that people today can understand the past, and therefore better understand what is happening with China in the present.

The central theme of the book is fuqiang, a Chinese concept literally meaning wealth and power. According to Dr. Delury, this ideology of wealth and power was the driving force of China's political and intellectual leaderships as far back as 2,500 years ago, during the time when the philosophies of Confucius were taking root in Chinese thinking.

As Dr. Delury states, the ideology of wealth and power is actually anti-Confucianism. The concept of wealth and power was developed by a group of thinkers known as Legalists, who were the antagonists of Confucianism. Their thinking was proto-authoritarian and they had similar ideas to state led capitalism.

The core principal of the Legalists was that wealth and power should be the guiding purpose of the state and society as a whole. According to Dr. Delury, this was in stark contrast with those following Confucianism, which advocated morality and ethics. During China's history, both groups constantly argued about the definition of politics and leadership. On one hand, Confucianism advocated morality, ethics, virtue, and a harmonious society. On the other hand, the Legalists believed that politics and leadership should focus on a strong military, a dynamic economy, people having access to wealth, and a strong state. At the end of his talk, Dr. Delury briefly discussed the op-ed piece published in the Wall Street Journal after the book was published in July. He stated that the op-ed made the argument that China's focus on wealth and power was used as a way to wipe away the stain of humiliation and victimization. The West is currently watching China's development, and as it is now the second largest economy in the world, it is no longer a victim. Three weeks later, the Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party, Xi Jinping, called the publicity department to Beijing and delivered a seven point talk. In it he stressed that there were people in the West stating China was still clinging to their humiliation narrative, and that this type of thinking was a terrible way for China to go forward in the future.

Dr. Delury concluded his talk by saying he was curious to see how Xi Jinping's leadership would evolve, as it ties into the idea of historical identity. As Dr. Delury stated, historical identity problems are alive and well in Asia, particularly relating to Sino-Japanese relations. They are also a part of China's domestic history as well, specifically looking at the June 4th, 1989 massacre of the Democracy Movement. Dr. Delury ended his talk by bringing up the evolution of Xi Jinping's leadership, and whether or not he will be able to sustain his stance of not questioning historical interpretation in the next ten or twenty years. He stressed that this is a moment that not only historians can watch with interest, but that non-historians can also watch and think about this situation closely.



**Wealth and Power:  
China's Long March to  
the Twenty-first Century**

## Save the Date

**Asia Society Korea Center Holiday Reception  
Thursday, December 4, 2014**

## Monthly Luncheon Series

# Retiring in Asia: A Longevity Risk



*(From left to right) Jin Ho Park, Head of Corporate Pension in Kyobo Life, Shashi Maudgal, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Korea, and Takuya Sasayama, Minister of the Embassy of Japan.*

May 20, 2014 – The Asia Society Korea Center and Kyobo Life partnered up to present a panel discussion on “Retiring in Asia: A Longevity Risk”. The panelists were made up of three distinguished experts in the field; Jin Ho Park, Head of Corporate Pension in Kyobo Life, Shashi Maudgal, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Korea, and Takuya Sasayama, Minister of the Embassy of Japan. The panel discussion focused on the current situation of retirement in India, Japan and Asia as a whole, and talked about what both people and governments can do to help ensure a successful retirement. Mr. Shashi Maudgal started the discussion by introducing the current situation of retirement in India, some of the issues that Indians are faced with, and how these problems are affecting not only

the individual but also the Indian economy as a whole. Mr. Maudgal started by saying how India has one of the highest saving rates of all OECD countries at over 30% and the main reason for this is the fear of what may happen after retirement. People are worried about their income after retirement and if they are able to support themselves in the latter part of their life. Mr. Maudgal went on to say that although this heavy saving can have some positive effects, for example giving the individual more capital in which they can invest, generally this heavy saving will have a negative impact on the economy. As Mr. Maudgal explained, the most critical thing in improving the economy is consumption spending, something that is currently far too low in India. With more spending, GDP will inevitably grow and the country will therefore be in a much stronger position to look after its people after retirement. People need to save less and spend more was the underlying message from Mr. Maudgal and this is ultimately the best way to manage the longevity risk in India. The second panelist to speak was Takuya Sasayama who said that in Japan today, almost half of all households have a senior citizen living there, and 25% of the Japanese population is currently over the age of 65. This is creating a huge burden to the younger generation. In 1965 there were 10 young people supporting one senior citizen meaning a ratio of 10:1. Right now the ratio is 3:1 and in the future it is going to be 1:1, something that Mr. Sasayama called the “piggyback system”. This burden will not only be felt not only by the productive generation but also by the Japanese government who will face an increasing in pension related spending etc. Following a long discussion between politicians about this increasingly aged society, last year it was finally decided to increase consumption tax from 5% to 10%. This comprehensive reform of the social security and tax system in Japan came about after 17 years of discussion and it is hoped to have a dramatic impact on the welfare system in Japan. This extra income in tax will be used to maintain the current social security system (4%) and to enrich and implement new policies (1%). A 1% increase in tax equates to 2.8 trillion Yen more that the government have to spend. Mr. Sasayama’s final comments were that the issue of Japan’s ageing society is not something that we should be thinking about in the future but is actually ongoing with the need to build a resistant society. The final speaker of the discussion was Mr. Jin Ho Park from Kyobo Life who shared his thoughts on life after retirement and longevity issues in both the US and Korea. Mr. Park started by stating that retirement and longevity is fundamentally the same regardless of country but is in fact fundamentally different because of timing and the generation issues. Longevity risk was a big issue in the US and Europe decades ago but is relatively new here in Asia. The main reason for this global longevity risk is that people are living longer with limited assets and therefore there is no one party who can fix this problem. It requires governments, private institutions and individuals working together to overcome the challenges that are faced. At the end of his talk, Mr. Park spoke about retirement and longevity risk specifically in Asia. In Asia the life expectancy has jumped from 56 years in 1965 to 76 years in the current day. Whereas the US and Europe have been thinking about retirement risks for decades, this thinking is relatively new in Asia. The national pensions in Asia are far below the OECD average and corporate pensions were only implemented in Asia in the 1990’s and 2000’s with Korea implementing corporate pensions as late as 2005. Mr. Park said to understand longevity risks it is important to understand how each country is different and how they have different starting points. The US and Europe is relatively well prepared for retirement while Asia is not. Mr. Park concluded by saying that governments and companies but educate and raise awareness of the retirement and longevity risks to ensure that people are well prepared for their futures.

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## Asia Society Trustee Meeting in Seoul

(continued from page 1) In the evening of Tuesday, June 10, the Indonesian Ambassador to Korea H.E. John Prasetyo hosted a dinner at his residence and this was followed by a moonlight tour of Korea's iconic Changdeokgung Palace. On Wednesday morning the Director of the Leeum Samsung Museum of Art opened his doors to invite the Asia Society to view traditional and modern works of art by Korean and international artists. After a brief lunch, the group was invited by Lotte Group and the Korea Center's Chairman Shin Dong-bin to visit the construction site of the second Lotte World, including the 123-floor Lotte World Tower. Chairman Shin explained about the facilities and future operating plans. In particular, the members were invited to have a look around Asia's largest 4D movie theater, which is scheduled to open in the new complex, and watch a video introducing hallyu, or Korean Wave. This was the first time the site had been opened to foreign guests. The showcase event of the trip was the banquet on Wednesday evening, which was attended by over 110 people including the trustees, members of the Asia Society and local dignitaries and VIP's. An evening of Korean food, music and performance was capped off with Korean actor Lee Byung-Hun being awarded this year's Cultural Diplomacy Award. At the dinner, the Korean Foreign Minister, H.E. Yun Byung-se, called the Asia Society's work "indispensable", especially at a moment when he said the Asian landscape faces "a Pandora's Box of problems." The challenge for the Asia Society, he said, is to attack those problems, and help "turn trust deficits between nations into trust surpluses."

At a lunch on Thursday the 12th, the Korean Unification Minister H.E. Ryoo Kihl-jae addressed the group – and "trust-building" was a phrase he used as well, in the context of the distressingly difficult work of achieving diplomatic progress between the two Koreas. Small steps are needed, he stressed, because "we are still trapped in a confrontational structure and deep mutual distrust...and we cannot just sit and wait for unification to come." But he acknowledged that even small steps were difficult – and that in the South the younger generation shows less and less interest in the ultimate goal of a unified Korea. Asked to assess North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, Minister Ryoo noted a difference in style. "Unlike his father, Kim Jong-un has been appearing on TV a lot. So we've been seeing a lot of him...but we see no evidence in terms of policy that he's very different from his father. It may just be his style." Lastly, three ambassadors to South Korea – representing India, Indonesia and New Zealand – joined a panel moderated by Korea Center Trustee and former Prime Minister H.E. Lee Hong-koo. The diplomats painted a picture of Asia's future that blended "heady statistics" (continued growth; an "exploding middle class"; and so on) with grave concerns about what Indian envoy Vishnu Prakash called "the world's most dangerous flashpoints." What could go wrong in this "Asian Century"? In a panel that lasted less than an hour, the concerns mentioned included conflicts over resources, the maritime disputes in Northeast Asia and the South China Sea, the "bursting of asset bubbles" in China, the Iraq breakdown and its spillover effects and of course the showdown on the Korean Peninsula itself. New Zealand's ambassador Patrick Rata offered this simple, hopeful point, in arguing for more open trade: "You're less likely to get into a fight with someone who's buying your goods." Overall, it was a great opportunity for our members of the Asia Society's global family to experience the richness of Korea's culture and history, and to meet the Korea Center's members and partners.



(From left to right) Dong-Bin Shin, Chairman of the Korea Center, Kumi Sato, Co-Chair of Asia Society Global Council and President of Cosmo Public Relations Corporation, Byung-hun Lee, South Korean actor

## Special Lecture



(continued from page 1) The Asia Society was strongly represented at the forum by **Yvonne Seryung Kim**, Executive Director at the Asia Society Korea Center, **Henrietta Fore**, Global Co-Chairman of the Asia Society and Women Corporate Directors, **Lulu Wang**, Chief Executive Officer at Tupelo Capital Management L.L.C., **Doris Magsaysay Ho**, President and Chief Executive Officer at A. Magsaysay Inc and **Kumi Sato**, President of Cosmo Public Relations Corporation. These distinguished speakers were joined by two faculty members of Duksung Women's University; **Jinsang Lee**, Director of the International Center for Women Development and Cooperation and **Woojin Han**, Director of the Department to Philosophy. The welcoming remarks for the forum were given by **Seoung-Young Hong**, President of

Duksung Women's University. Mr. Hong thanked the speakers from the Asia Society saying, "We recognized the global famous women who are representing a wide range of industries and international organization across Asia and Pacific in this room today."

## News & Events

# Media Retreat to Celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations



Participants of the Media Retreat Hilton Hotel, Gyeongju

The ASEAN-Korea Centre hosted a 'Media Retreat to Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations' on 24 (Sat.)-25(Sun.) January at the Hilton Hotel in Gyeongju. The retreat was attended by over 60 participants, including Ambassadors and other high-level diplomats in Korea from the East Asia Summit (EAS) participating countries including the ASEAN member states, as well as journalists and Korea's major media outlets. The retreat was organized to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the ASEAN-ROK dialogue relations and the 5th anniversary of the inauguration of the ASEAN-Korea Centre.

On the 24th, the retreat kicked off with a briefing on the status of ASEAN in the world and ASEAN-Korea relations in particular. This was followed by informative lectures on intriguing topics such as 'Recent Developments in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),' 'Current Status and Future of Korea's Economy,'

and 'Hallyu as Soft Power'. These lectures were given by Professor John Delury of Yonsei University, Ambassador Hur Kyung-wook, the former Permanent Representative of the ROK, and **Ms. Yvonne Seryung Kim**, Executive Director of Asia Society Korea Center, respectively. All lectures included a Q&A session whereby participants engaged in discussions on the lectures topics as well as other current issues within East Asia. The ASEAN-Korean Centre retreat further promoted mutual understanding between ASEAN member states and Korea through these people to people exchanges.

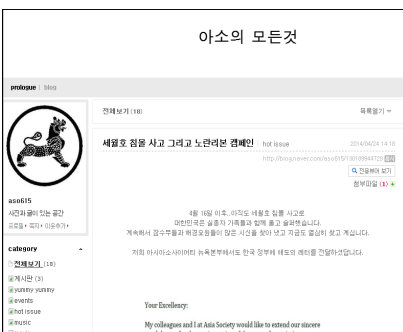
## MOU with Yeol



2014 marks the start of a valuable partnership between the Asia Society Korea Center and the YÉOL Society with the signing of a memorandum of understanding. YÉOL, the Society for Korean Cultural Heritage was created to value and protect Korea's national cultural heritage. Like the ASKC, it is also an organization filled with people who are passionate about preserving cultural heritage and promotes wide -understanding to many people who are unfamiliar with Korean traditional culture. So what exactly does "Yéol" mean? Well the first word in Yéol, 'Yé' is a prefix that has many positive meanings and usages in the Korean language. It means beauty, as in yéppeuda ("beautiful"), tradition as in yélo-buteo ("since before"), and continuity, as in yéna dareum-upda ("same as ever"). 'Ol' denotes the present and the yet-to-come, as in oleo ("this year") and is the initial syllable for verb 'to climb'. From the deep meaning of the word itself, one can see YÉOL's important priorities focus around raising awareness and conservation of Korean cultural heritage and beauty.

Whereas the Asia Society Korea Center serves as an active gateway for engagement on issues affecting Korea by presenting programs addressing technology, policy, business, education, as well as arts and culture, YÉOL focuses more on cultural heritage and conservation. That being said, both organizations share key values, objectives and goals that will only be strengthened through this memorandum of understanding. Both ASKC and YÉOL's are committed to working closely with one another with the sharing of ideas, resources and knowledge, with the ultimate goal of promoting and sustaining Korean cultural heritage.

## Asia Society Korea Center Blog



Asia Society Korea Center's Naver Blog is the best way to keep in touch with what is happening not only in our Center but also anything Korea related. The blog will cover up to date news, current affairs, and any interesting articles related to Korean culture, art, food, travel, sports, and history. The blog will give detailed information on our events from monthly luncheons to our summer programs and also how to get more involved as a member of the Asia Society Korea Center. The blog is frequently updated so go online and visit Asia Society Korea Center's Naver Blog.

<http://blog.naver.com/aso615>

## Global Asia Society News & Events

### Nam June Paik: Becoming Robot



Melissa Chiu, Senior Vice President, Global Art & Cultural Programs, Asia Society

April 6, 2014 - **Melissa Chiu**, Senior Vice President, Global Art & Cultural Programs of Asia Society, came to Seoul to discuss with luminaries of Korean art scene the upcoming special retrospective of the internationally renowned video artist Nam June Paik. The exhibition will be held at Asia Society's Museum in New York in September. Chiu had an interview with S Magazine by JoongAng Daily, and said, "Paik was an artist ahead of his times.

Nowadays technology is part of everyday life. Paik foresaw this even in the 60's and made the "TV Glasses" in the 70's, which is an archetype of Google Glass. This exhibition will aim to show how Paik's footsteps affected not only art, but also our life." The show will feature more than 100 art works by Nam June Paik, collected from all over Asia, Europe and the United States. Find more about the exhibit at <http://asiasociety.org/arts/asia-society-museum>.

### 'We Must Act': UN's Ban Ki-moon Calls for Syrian Arms Embargo in Asia Society Address



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at Asia Society New York on June 20, 2014.

June 20, 2014 - With no sign of an end to the Syrian war, and the specter of full-blown sectarian conflict now looming in the region, UN Secretary-General **Ban Ki-moon** called for the Security Council to impose an arms embargo on Syria, as part of a six-point plan to deal with the crisis and the humanitarian horrors it has produced.

"We must act," the Secretary-General told an overflow crowd at the Asia Society's headquarters in New York. "All the values for which we stand, and all the reasons for which the United Nations exists, are at stake, here and now, across the devastated landscape that is Syria today."

That "landscape" now includes parts of Iraq as well, a point Ban stressed several times in an hour-long speech and question-and-answer session with Asia Society President **Josette Sheeran**. The march of Syrian-based insurgents across Iraq now threatens "the cohesion and integrity of two major countries, not just one," the Secretary-General said.

The call for an arms embargo was among the most aggressive policy prescriptions the Secretary-General has put forward for Syria, and it comes fraught with difficulty. Flows of money and weaponry are diverse, borders

with virtually all Syria's neighbors porous, and — from a political standpoint — an embargo would cement in place a military edge for the Syrian regime. "I recognize that an embargo would risk freezing an imbalance in place, given the extent and capacity of the Syrian government's weaponry," Ban said. "But the Syrian war cannot be won by military means. The sides will have to sit across from each other again at the negotiating table. The only question is how many more people must die before they get there?" He called on Syria's neighbors to block land and air deliveries of weapons, and called on Saudi Arabia and Iran to "build bridges that promote calm and reconciliation." Speaking in the auditorium of the Asia Society — an institution devoted to arts and culture as much as global policy — Ban finished on a cultural note.

"Not long ago, I participated in the opening of the renovated Islamic galleries at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A great many of the treasures were from Syria and Iraq. I was inspired by their long civilization. At the same time, I was deeply saddened to think of the suffering those countries and peoples are experiencing today, and of the destruction of thousands of years of cultural heritage in just a few years of violence. Let us recognize the unimaginable suffering that abounds today; and work together now to build a better future for the people of Syria."

### 2014 Korean Music Festival at Asia Society



NEW YORK, April 11-12, 2014 - Over two nights, Asia Society presented two styles of traditional Korean music. The first evening was dedicated to four musicians performing *sanjo* - a solo form of virtuosic traditional music with roots in indigenous shamanism and folk music, while the second concert was devoted to *pansori*, a solo sung storytelling form, in a showcase for the male maestro **Lim Hyeun-bin**.



# Asia Society Korea Center

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Sang-Hoon Bang  
Sung-Joo Han  
Hong-Choo Hyun  
Dalchoong Kim  
Hong-nam Kim  
Sung-Chul Yang  
Song-Mi Yi

### ASIA 21 KOREA CHAPTER

Chul Won Chey, *Chair*  
Hyun-Jin Cho  
H.S. (Hyun Sang) Cho  
Wonho Choi  
Steve Woo Sung Chung  
Ryan Jung Wook Hong  
Christopher Sung Min Jun  
Hae-Il Jung  
Seungjoon Jung  
Eddie Suk Hyun Kang  
Bora Kim  
Cecilia Heejeong Kim  
Dohyeon Kim  
Grace Eun Hye Kim  
Hee-Jung Kim  
Paul Hyon Tae Kim  
Sean Sea-Yeon Kim  
Shin Han Kim  
You-young Kim  
Kyung Nam Koh  
Daehyung Lee  
Jae-Seung Lee  
Youngro Lee  
Byoung Kwon Oh  
Chan Ik Park  
Gitae Park  
Seung-Woo Seo  
Jay Jeong-Hoon Song  
Seungheon Song  
Seungjong Yang  
Sangwon Yoon

## ASIA SOCIETY OFFICERS

### Co-Chairs

Henrietta H. Fore *Co-Chair*  
Ronnie Chan *Co-Chair*

### Officers

Josette Sheeran *President and CEO*  
Tom Nagorski *Executive Vice President*  
Don Nagle *Chief Financial Officer*

## KOREA CENTER CORPORATE MEMBERS

### GLOBAL CORPORATE LEADERS

(75,000,000 KRW or more)

Accenture  
Bank of New York Mellon  
Chevron  
Deloitte Anjin LLC  
Hyosung  
KPMG  
Lotte Shopping  
Marriott  
Morgan Stanley  
Sony Corporation  
Telstra  
Wells Fargo

### CORPORATE PARTNERS

(25,000,000 KRW)

Daehong Communications  
Hotel Lotte  
Hyundai Development Company  
Korean Air  
Lotte Chemical  
Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers  
SK Innovation  
Standard Chartered

### CORPORATE CONTRIBUTORS

(10,000,000 KRW)

Busan Bank  
EY  
Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.  
Poongsan  
SeungHwa Industry Corp.  
Yulchon Attorneys at Law

## 2014 MONTHLY LUNCHEON SCHEDULE

Tuesday, February 18th

Tuesday, March 18th

Tuesday, April 15th

Tuesday, May 20th

Tuesday, July 15th

Tuesday, September 16th

Tuesday, October 14th

Tuesday, November 18th

### PARTNERS

ASEAN-Korea Centre  
YEOL

### SEARCH & CORRECT CAMPAIGN SPONSORS

Voluntary Agency Network  
of Korea (VANK)  
The Korea Herald  
I0 Magazine  
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Association (SIWA)  
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Angel-in-us Coffee  
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Asia  
Society<sup>SM</sup>

Korea Center