



An Australian child learns Hangeul, the Korean language.

The Academy of Korean Studies created the Center for International Affairs (CEFIA) in March 2003. The Center's mission is to promote a better understanding of Korean history, society, and culture throughout the world.

INFOKOREA

AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE FOR EDUCATORS





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The Academy of Korean Studies



The Establishment of the New Jangseogak Archives

In 1908, Emperor Gojong tried to establish the Imperial Library, which aimed to recover the function of royal family and efficiently manage royal documents, but following the annexation of Korea by Japan this plan failed. One hundred years later, in 2008, the Academy of Korean Studies began the construction of the new Jangseogak Archives in order to secure the preservation of its precious old records and enable easy and close access by the public. The new Jangseogak Archives is scheduled to be completed by December 2010.

Encyclopedia of Local Korean Culture

The Encyclopedia of Local Korean Culture, begun in 2003, is an extensive twenty-year compilation project. The encyclopedia collects information about the local culture of



Korea's 232 cities, counties and districts. Research and excavation projects have been carried out to explore the cultural resources of various regions of the country. The material is organized to reflect the characteristic features of each region. Twenty-six areas have been completed as of August 2010. The information is provided through regional web sites, major portal sites, and various mobile services.

Societas Koreana

The foreign population in Korea has now surpassed one million, and includes many international opinion leaders from diverse countries. But how much knowledge and experience are foreign residents able to acquire about Korean culture during their stay in Korea? Aren't we missing the opportunities to help foreigners understand and acquire Korean knowledge and



experience so that they can spread and deliver a positive Korean image and culture when they return to their home country? To deal with this problem, the Academy of Korean Studies started a program of lectures on Korean culture, "Societas Koreana," which addresses foreign residents of Korea. Ten lectures on Korean culture, history, society, politics, and economy were held in 2010, and there were about fifty guests present including many ambassadors residing in Korea, as well as invited researchers from the Academy of Korean Studies.

Civilization and Peace

The Academy of Korean Studies held the 2010 Global Forum on Civilization and Peace to contemplate cultural and social issues facing the global village in the context of Korea at the Sheraton Grande Walkerhill, Seoul for two days from Sep. 29 (Wed) to Sep. 30 (Thu), 2010. This year, the forum started with a keynote address by the Nobel Prize Laureate in economics in 1998, Dr. Amartya Sen from Harvard under the theme of "Beyond National Boundaries: Building a World without Walls." Ten speakers gave lectures in five different subdivisions. In the keynote speech, Dr. Sen pointed out that a number of conflicts and violence are maintained by the illusion of distorted identity. In other words, when the multiplicity and diversity of human identity are caught in the trap of a single element such as "nation-state," "civilization," and "religion," etc., people are likely to become violent.



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LAND AND CLIMATE

Location

The territory of the Republic of Korea is comprised of a peninsula, about 1,000 km long vertically and about 300 km long horizontally, that extends southwesterly from the Northeastern part of the Eurasian Continent; there are about 3,167 nearby islands (in 2004).

The territory is located between $33^{\circ}06'43''$ to $43^{\circ}00'42''$ N and $124^{\circ}11'04''$ to $131^{\circ}52'21''$ E, extending about 10 degrees latitudinally and about 8 degrees longitudinally. The Amnok (Yalu) and the Duman (Tumen) Rivers form the country's northern borders with China and Russia, respectively; whilst the East Sea lies between the country and Japan.

The name East Sea, which refers to the sea lying to the east of the Korean Peninsula, has been used by the Korean nation for about 2,000 years. *Samguksagi* (Historical Record of the Three Kingdoms), the country's oldest historical text, indicates that the name was used from 38 BC onwards. King Gwanggaeto Stele, which was built in 414, clearly states this fact.

Land Size

The land size of the Korean Peninsula comes to about 220,000km², while that of South Korea comes to 99,700km² accounting for 45% of the entire penin-



The Korean Peninsula lies at the intersection of three great powers: China, Japan, and Russia.

sula. The size of the entire peninsula is similar to that of the U.K. and Romania. The size of South Korea is similar to that of Hungary, Portugal or Iceland. South Korea accounts for 0.07% of global land mass and 0.31% of the Asian Continent. The land size of Japan, China and Russia amounts to 3.8 times, 96 times and 171 times the land size of South Korea.

Administrative Districts and Major Cities

As for the country's current administrative districts, South and North Korea have nine provinces, respectively. The nine provinces of South Korea are: Gyeonggi,

Gangwon, South Chungcheong, North Chungcheong, South Jeolla, North Jeolla, South Gyeongsang, North Gyeongsang and Jeju (a special self-governing province). The South/North Chungcheong provinces are located in the middle of South Korea, with Gyeonggi and Gangwon to their north and South/North Gyeongsang, South/North Jeolla and Jeju to their south. The borderlines between administrative districts were drawn chiefly along mountains and rivers.

The South's major administrative districts are: a special city (Seoul) and six metropolises, i.e. Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon and Ulsan, in addition to nine provinces. Daejeon is surrounded by South Chungcheong; Daegu by North Gyeongsang; Busan and Ulsan by South Gyeongsang; Gwangju by South Jeolla; and Seoul and Incheon by Gyeonggi.

Seoul, the capital of South Korea, is located in the middle of the Korean Peninsula. The Han River flows through

Table 1.1 Comparison with Land Size of Neighboring Countries (2008)

(1,000km², %)

	The entire world	Asia				Europe	
			South Korea	Japan	China		Russia
Land size	134,425	31,964	99.7	378	9,598	22,999	17,098
Ratio	100.0	23.8	0.07	0.28	7.1	17.1	12.7

Source: www.fao.org

Seoul, the capital of South Korea is located in the middle of the Korean Peninsula. It was designated as the capital in 1394 during the Joseon Dynasty. Seoul has become the center for political, economic, industrial, social and cultural activities

the heart of the city, dividing it into two sections. Designated as the capital in 1394, during the Joseon Dynasty, Seoul has become the center for political, economic, industrial, social and cultural activities as well as the center for the country's transportation network. An internationally renowned city, Seoul hosted the Asian Games in 1986 and the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

Topography

Mountainous areas and inland waters account for three-quarters of the country's entire land mass. Most of the high mountains are located near the East Coast. Thus, the entire topography shows that the eastern section is higher than the western section, with the Taebaek Mountains in the South and the Nangrim Mountains in the North forming the backbone of the peninsula.

The total length of the coastline of the Korean Peninsula is about 17,000 km (including islands). Each of the East, West and South Coasts has its own unique characteristics.

The steep slopes of the Hamgyeong Mountains and Taebaek Mountains extend into the sea. Thus, the sea along the East Coast is deep. Most of the eastern coastline is relatively straight. There are well-developed lines of sand dunes, lagoons and half-moon-shaped sandy beaches along the East Coast. Ulleungdo and Dokdo, both volcanic islands, are located in the East Sea 130 km and 217 km, respectively, from the coast.

The South Coast forms an archipelago comprised of 2,000-plus islands (mostly in the western section). Jeju Island, the largest of the South Korean islands, is located about 165 km from

the South Coast. The West Coast is comprised of relatively flat terrain. Wide reclaimed land has been formed along the coast by utilizing the big difference between the rise and fall of the tide.

Climate

The country is geographically located in the mid-latitudinal, temperate climate zones and thus the climate has clear-cut temperature changes between the four seasons, with summer and winter longer than spring and fall. In winter, it is cold and dry under the influence of continental high pressure. In summer, the climate is influenced by a hot and humid North Pacific high pressure. In spring and fall, the weather is mostly fair and clear under the influence of migratory high pressure.

With the exception of the mountainous areas in the central section of the country, the annual average temperature comes to 10~16°C; while it

goes up to 23~27°C in August, the hottest month in the year. Monthly average temperature is 16~19°C in May, 11~19°C in October and 6~7°C below zero in January, the coldest month in the year.

Annual precipitation stands at 1,000~1,800mm for southern areas and 1,100~1,400mm for central areas. 50~60% of annual precipitation occurs in summer. Humidity is particularly high in July and August when it stands at around 80%, nationwide. This figure falls to about 70% in September and October, resulting in pleasant weather. Towards the end of June, a long spell of rainy weather starts in southern areas, including Jeju Island, and spreads northward. It lasts for about a month. Out of about 28 typhoons that develop in the western section of the North Pacific every year, two or three have an impact, either directly or indirectly, on the Korean Peninsula.

Spring in Korea



Autumn in Korea



© KOREA TOURISM ORGANIZATION

POPULATION

The 26th Largest Population in the World

In 2009, the population of South Korea stood at 48,767,000, a 0.29% year-on-year increase from 48,607,000 (in 2008) and ranks 26th in the world, accounting for 0.7% of the global population of 6,829,360,000. The population of North Korea stood at 23,906,000 or 49.0% of that of the South. Thus, the combined population of the two Koreas stood at 72,653,000, ranking 19th in the world after Iran, whose population came to 74,196,000.

High Population Density Compared to Other Countries

As of 2007, the population density of South Korea stood at 486 people/km². With small countries, such as Monaco, Singapore, Malta, Bahrain and the Maldives excluded South Korea ranks 3rd in the world-after only Bangladesh and Taiwan-in terms of population density. That of North Korea stands at 196 people/km², 2.5 times lower than that of the South.

Life Expectancy

As the average expected lifespan of a new-born child, life expectancy is a leading indicator of a society's level of health and development. Based on the most recent data in spite of differences in the timing of data production, the life expectancy of Korean males stands at 76.5 in 2008, which is up 0.3 year compared to the average of OECD countries; while that of their female counterparts stands at 83.3, which is up 1.5 year compared to the average of OECD countries (81.8). Compared to their Japanese counterparts, reputed as

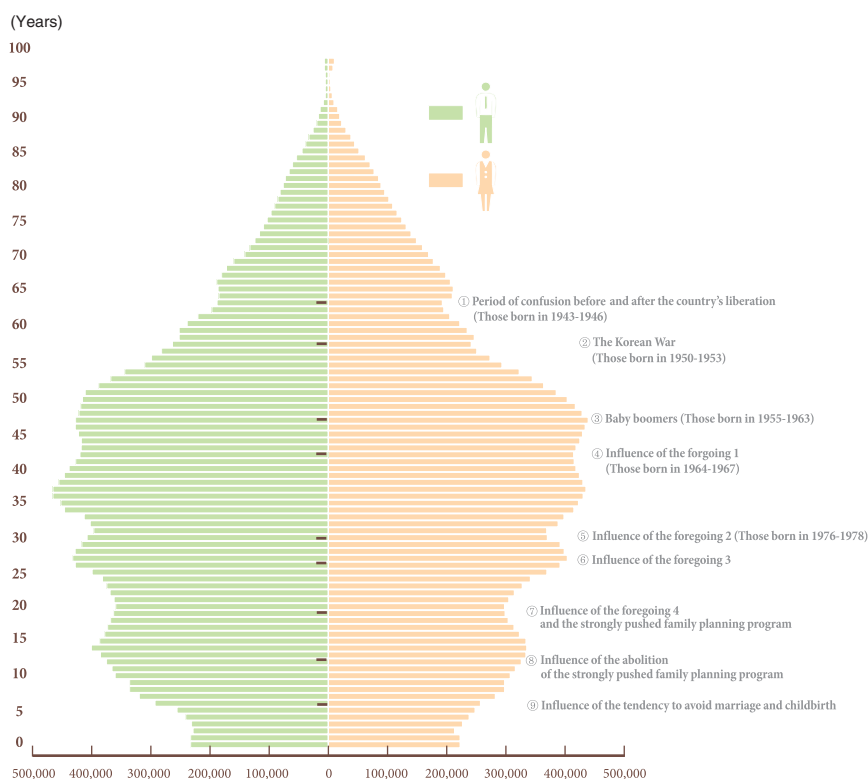
Table 2.1 Size and Structure of Population

	Estimated population (1,000)	Population growth rate ¹⁾ (%)	Population density (persons/km ²)	Population distribution ratio(%)			Median age
				0~14 year	15~64 year	65 and over	
1990	42,869	0.99	432	25.6	69.3	5.1	27.0
1995	45,093	1.01	454	23.4	70.7	5.9	29.3
2000	47,008	0.84	473	21.1	71.7	7.2	31.8
2005	48,138	0.21	483	19.2	71.7	9.1	34.8
2006	48,297	0.33	485	18.6	71.9	9.5	35.4
2007	48,456	0.33	486	18.0	72.0	9.9	36.1
2008	48,607	0.31	487	17.4	72.3	10.3	36.7
2009	48,767	0.29	488	16.8	72.6	10.7	37.3

Note: 1) A year-on-year figure.

Source: KOSTAT (Statistics Korea) *Population Projections* (November 2006), UN (2010)

Fig 2.1 Population Pyramids (as of July 1, 2008)



South Korea has the world's 26th largest population and 3rd highest population density.

The decreasing number of household members shows a clear trend toward smaller nuclear families.

Table 2.2 Population Density (2007)

(Persons/km²)

Rank	Country	Population density	Rank	Country	Population density
1	Macao	19,853	8	Bahrain	1,013
2	Monaco	16,483	9	Maldives	1,017
3	Singapore	6,360	10	Bangladesh	1,096
4	Hong Kong	6,211	12	Taiwan	632
5	Gibraltar	4,844	15	South Korea	486
6	Malta	1,284	20	Japan	337
7	Bermuda	1,181	34	North Korea	196

Note: Taiwan Statistical Yearbook 2006, CIA World Fact Book 2010 (concerning Monaco)

Source: KOSTAT, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, UN *Demographic Yearbook 2008*

Table 2.4 Generational Distribution Ratio of Ordinary Households

(1,000 households, %, Persons)

	Total	One-generation	Two-generation	Three-generation	One-person households	Households of unrelated persons	Average number of household members
1975	6,648	6.7	68.9	19.2	4.2	-	5.0
1980	7,969	8.3	68.5	16.5	4.8	1.5	4.5
1985	9,571	9.6	67.0	14.9	6.9	1.7	4.1
1990	11,355	10.7	66.3	12.5	9.0	1.5	3.7
1995	12,958	12.7	63.3	10.0	12.7	1.4	3.3
2000	14,312	14.2	60.8	8.4	15.5	1.1	3.1
2005	15,887	16.2	55.4	6.9	19.9	1.4	2.9

Source: KOSTAT

having one of the world's highest life expectancy rates, the life expectancy of Korean males and females are 3.1 years and 3.3 years lower, respectively, according to the data for 2007.

Stronger Trend Toward Family Nuclearization

The number of ordinary households (with institutional households and foreigner households excluded) has continued to increase from 6,648,000 in 1975 to 14,312,000 in 2000 and to 15,887,000 in 2005. The increase in the number of households has outpaced the increase in the entire population as a result of the complex interaction of demographical factors, such as industri-

alization, deruralization, urbanization or expansion of nuclear families, and socio-economic factors. The average number of household members has decreased from 5.0 in 1975 to 4.5 in 1980, 3.1 in 2000 and 2.9 in 2005, showing a clear trend toward small nuclear families.

Like the age group composition of the population, the generational composition of households has shown a rapid change. Two-generation households still remain the most common type, but one-generation or one-person households are rapidly increasing, while the number of three-generation households is steadily decreasing.

Table 2.3 Life Expectancy in OECD Countries

(Years)

	Year	Life expectancy		Difference
		Males	Females	
Korea	2008	76.5	83.3	6.7
	2007	76.1	82.7	6.6
	2006	75.7	82.4	6.7
	2005	75.1	81.9	6.8
Germany	2006	77.2	82.4	5.2
U.S.A	2006	75.4	80.7	5.3
Sweden	2007	78.7	82.9	4.1
Spain	2006	77.7	84.4	6.7
U.K.	2005	77.1	81.1	4.0
Italy	2006	77.9	83.8	5.6
Japan	2007	79.2	86.0	6.8
OECD average	The most recent data	76.2	81.8	5.6

Note: OECD health data 2009

(www.oecd.org/home) for the other countries

Source: KOSTAT "Life Tables for Korea in 2008"

Extended families are the traditional Korean family unit.



A nuclear family having fun at a resort.



LABOR

Economically Active Population

Labor is important as it is a way of realizing one's potential, as well as a means of making a living. The Government regards it as an important policy objective to provide stable jobs to people as part of its efforts to guarantee the right of labor, which is one of the basic rights of people provided for in the Constitution. Employment and unemployment statistics are basic materials for the Government's establishment of labor policies.

An economically active population refers to individuals who either are employed or are actively seeking employment.

The labor force participation rate, which refers to the ratio of the economically active population to the working age population (those 15 years old or over in Korea), is a measure of the efficiency concerning a society's utilization of labor as a resource.

The Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) produces statistics concerning the economically active population and the employed and the unemployed by carrying out a survey of the status of economic activities in the week, including the 15th of each month, across 32,000 sample households nationwide. These households are selected on the basis of the findings of the population and housing census in accordance with the criteria set by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

In 2009, the country's economically active population stood at 24,394,000, i.e. 60.8% of those aged 15 or over. From this figure, 23,506,000 were employed

and 889,000 are unemployed leading to an unemployment rate of 3.6%.

Employment Structure

Looking at the industry employment

structure in 2009, those employed in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors accounted for 7.0%, while those employed in the mining and manufacturing sectors stood at 16.4%, showing

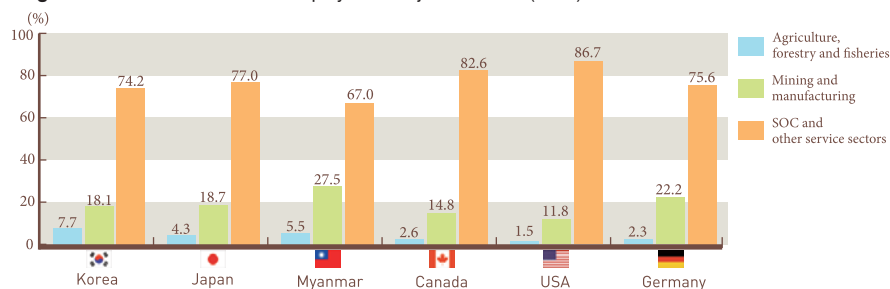
Table 3.1 Employment Trend

(1,000 people, %)

	Population 15 or over	Economically active population			Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate
			The employed	The unemployed		
2000	36,186	22,134	21,156	979	61.2	4.4
2005	38,300	23,743	22,856	887	62.0	3.7
2006	38,762	23,978	23,151	827	61.9	3.5
2007	39,170	24,216	23,433	783	61.8	3.2
2008	39,598	24,347	23,577	769	61.5	3.2
2009	40,092	24,394	23,506	889	60.8	3.6

Note: Enlisted service people and those serving jail terms are excluded in the number of those aged 15 or over.
Source: KOSTAT

Fig 3.1 Distribution Ratio of the Employed in Major Countries (2006)



Source: KOSTAT

Table 3.2 Distribution Ratio of the Employed

(1,000 people, %)

	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Percentage	Mining and manufacturing	Percentage	SOC and other service	Percentage
2000	21,156	2,243	10.6	4,310	20.4	14,603	69.0
2005	22,856	1,813	7.9	4,251	18.6	16,789	73.5
2006	23,151	1,781	7.7	4,185	18.1	17,181	74.2
2007	23,433	1,723	7.4	4,137	17.7	17,569	75.0
2008	23,577	1,686	7.2	4,101	17.4	17,784	75.4
2009	23,506	1,686	7.0	3,859	16.4	17,998	76.6

Note: Based on the 8th industrial classification.
Source: KOSTAT

South Korea is the world's leading producer of semiconductors. The numbers of those employed in high value-added industrial sectors have increased rapidly.



a gradual decrease. Those employed in the SOC and other service sectors stood at 76.6%, demonstrating a year-on-year increase. It appears that such a trend will continue amid the development of information and communication technology as well as the recent trend for attaching importance to high value-added industrial sectors, such as services, the knowledge-based sectors and the sophisticated technology sectors.

The country's employment structure has changed, in the span of only 30~40 years, to become something similar to that of more industrialized countries, as shown by the following figure (Fig 3.1).

Wage level

Amid the trend towards globalization and the opening of domestic markets and the attempt to run them in a single unified environment, the securing of domestic goods' competitiveness has emerged as a factor more important than anything else. National competitiveness, including price competitiveness of goods, is affected by nominal labor cost (wages), labor productivity and exchange rates. A low rate of rise in nominal wages leads to higher competitiveness from a labor cost perspective.

Table 3.3 shows a comparison of hourly wage index in manufacturing between countries. It shows that the country's wage index stood at 109.8 in 2009, a 3.6-fold rise from 36.9 in 1990, compared to a 1.7-fold rise in the U.S., a 1.2-fold rise in Japan and a 1.5-fold rise in Canada, in the same period.

Average work hours per week

In 2008, Koreans' average weekly work hours in manufacturing stood at 43.7 hours, a 1.7 hour decrease from the preceding year. It shows that Koreans work for longer hours than their counterparts in other OECD member countries, who work less than 40 hours a week.

In 2004, the country adopted a five-day work week system with businesses employing less than 20 employees not required to adopt the system until 2011. Under the system, employers shall not ask their employees to

work for more than 40 hours a week. The system is expected to enable workers to have more time for leisure and hobby activities, enhance the quality of their lives, foster a family-oriented leisure atmosphere, and develop more sound consumption habits. It will also enhance overall productivity through the development of human resources, provide more opportunities to enhance women's participation in social activities, help develop service-related industrial sectors and help share jobs among workers.

Table 3.3 Hourly Wage Index (in manufacturing) (2005=100.0)

	Germany	U.S.A	Japan	Canada	Korea
1990	70.2	75.3	86.0	77.6	36.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	100.8	101.5	101.3	99.7	105.6
2007	103.2	104.3	100.9	105.1	112.8
2008	106.1	107.2	101.0	106.9	108.9
2009	108.0	110.1	92.9	101.5	109.8
Rate of increase (1990 ~ 2009)	67.7	69.2	12.1	47.0	357.5

Source: OECD, "Main Economic Indicators"

Table 3.4 Average Work Hours in Manufacturing

(Hours)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Korea	49.3	46.9	46.0	45.4	43.7
Japan	-	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.4
Taiwan	45.8	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.2
Australia	-	38.1	37.9	37.6	37.7
France	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.7
Germany	37.9	37.7	37.9	38.4	38.4
U.K.	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.9	-
U.S.	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.2

Note: 1) Based on real work hours for Korea, Japan, France, Australia and Taiwan and on paid work hours for U.S.A., U.K. and Germany.

2) Based on businesses with 5 or more regular employees in Korea.

Source: Korea Labor Institute and ILO

PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Prices

A price index, which is a figure used to express changes in prices, is used as a useful index to indicate changes in the economy. It is divided into producer price index, consumer price index and import and export price index.

A consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of changes in consumer goods and services purchased by urban households.

A consumer price index measures a price change of a constant market basket of goods and services (489 items in

2005) compared to the base year (currently 2005=100).

Consumer Price Index

In 2009, the consumer price index of Korea stood at 112.8 (2005=100), a 2.8% year-on-year rise. OECD countries that posted a year-on-year rise in the consumer price index in 2009 lower than Korea include the U.K. (2.2%), Australia (1.8%), and the Czech Republic (1.0%), while those that stood at the other end of the spectrum were Brazil (4.9%), Turkey (6.3%), and

Iceland (12.0%).

By detailed items, the communication index (cell phones, wired phones, Internet subscription expenditure) and the transport index fell by 0.1% and 3.6%, respectively; whereas the index for 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', 'miscellaneous goods and services (gold rings, nutritional creams)' and 'furnishings and household equipment' rose by 7.5%, 7.4% and 4.6%, respectively.

Household Economy

A key player in the national economy, along with businesses and the Government, the household economy is a kind of private economy that aims to maintain and enhance family life. With the expansion of the size of the national economy, household income has increased. The income structure has become diversified. Household consumption and expenditure showed a change both qualitatively and structurally.

Household Income

In 2009, the monthly average income of households, with two persons or more, stood at 3,442,771 won, a 1.5% (or 50,021 won) increase from 3,392,750 won in 2008. The rate of increase was 4.6%p lower than that of the preceding year (i.e. 6.1%). Monthly average regular income of households stood at 3,302,932 won, a 1.4% (or 47,090 won) year-on-year increase; while monthly average non-regular income of households stood at 139,839 won, a 2.1% (or 2,931 won) year-on-year increase.

Table 4.1 Consumer Price Index (2005 = 100)

(Year-on-year percent change (%))

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall index	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.9	3.1	0.5	2.5	5.0	7.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.8	14.9	-0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1
Clothing and footwear	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	5.1
Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.2	4.3	1.1
Furnishings and household equipment	-2.3	2.1	1.8	4.0	5.0	4.6
Health	7.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2
Transport	4.0	5.0	4.6	3.6	8.8	-3.6
Communication	-2.3	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-1.4	-0.1
Recreation and culture	-0.7	0.3	2.1	-1.5	1.7	2.3
Education	5.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	5.4	2.5
Restaurants and hotels	0.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	4.8	3.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.3	0.6	4.9	4.1	9.1	7.4

Source: KOSTAT

Table 4.2 Monthly Average Household Income

(1,000 won, %)

	2008			2009		
	Amount	Component ratio	Percent change	Amount	Component ratio	Percent change
Income	3,392.7	100.0	6.1	3,342.7	100.0	1.5
Regular income	3,255.8	94.2	6.4	3,302.9	95.9	1.4
Employee income ¹⁾	2,208.8	64.0	8.2	2,244.0	65.2	1.6
Other income ²⁾	1,047.1	30.1	2.8	1,059.0	30.8	1.1
Non-regular income	137.0	5.8	-0.4	139.8	4.1	2.1

Note: 1) Based on households with 2 or more members.

2) Other income = Self-employment earning + property income + transfer income.

Source: KOSTAT

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Korea's Economic Size Ranks 15th Globally

The size of a country's economy can be checked by the process of cycling of economic activities, which refers to all activities of purchasing goods and services, with the income earned in return for participation in production activities using labor or capital owned by individuals. Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator showing the size of a country's economy.

In 2009, the country's nominal GDP stood at 1,063 trillion won, a 3.6% year-on-year increase. In terms of the U.S. dollar, it stood at \$832.9 billion, a 10.5% year-on-year decrease, due to the weakness of the local currency against the U.S. dollar.

In 2008, the country's GDP ranked the 15th largest globally, compared to Japan (2nd), China (3rd) and India (12th).

Korea's Per-capita GNI: \$20,000

GNI (Gross National Income) is an indicator of the size of a country's economy. As for per-capita GNI, which shows individuals' living standards or income size, the country passed the \$20,000 mark in 2007. It was a particularly a sig-

Table 5.1 National Income

	GDP		GNI		Per-capita GNI	
	Billion won	Billion dollars	Billion won	Billion dollars	Million won	Dollar
2005	865,240.9	844.7	864,427.3	843.9	18.0	17,531
2006	908,743.8	951.1	910,134.2	952.5	18.8	19,722
2007	975,013.0	1,049.3	976,813.9	1,051.2	20.2	21,695
2008	1,026,451.8	930.9	1,034,115.4	937.9	21.3	19,296
2009	1,063,059.1	832.9	1,068,654.1	837.2	21.9	17,175

Source: The Bank of Korea

nificant feat as it was a result accomplished in the ten years following the country's per-capita GNI dropping to below \$10,000, following the financial crisis that hit the country in 1997. Reaching the mark of \$20,000 in per-capita GNI means that the country's economy has grown enough to join the ranks of industrialized countries, and it will have the effect of pushing up the country's credit rating.

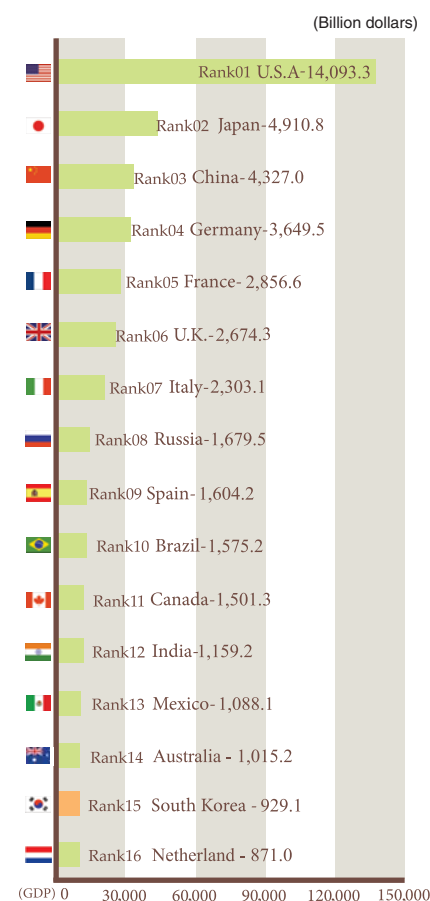
According to per-capita GNI the World Bank announced, in 2008, Lichtenstein ranks No.1 in the world, followed by Norway (2nd) and Luxembourg(5th). The U.S. ranks 15th, while Japan ranks 31st. South Korea ranks 49th and falls behind Singapore and Hong Kong in the ranking. However, it stays ahead of Portugal and Saudi Arabia.

Table 5.2 Major Countries' Per-capita GNI (2008)

Rank	Country	Per-capita GNI	Rank	Country	Per-capita GNI
1	Lichtenstein	97,990	25	France	42,000
2	Norway	87,340	31	Japan	38,130
5	Luxemburg	69,390	33	Singapore	34,760
7	Denmark	58,800	37	Hongkong	31,420
8	Switzerland	55,510	49	South Korea	21,530
10	Sweden	50,910	50	Portugal	20,680
15	U.S.A	47,930	54	Saudi Arabia	17,870
18	U.K	46,040	75	Russia	9,660
23	Germany	42,710	127	China	2,940

Source: The World Bank "World Development Indicators 2010"

Fig 5.1 Comparison of Major Country's GDP(2008)



Source: The Bank of Korea and the World Bank "World Development Indicators 2010"

INDUSTRY

The Country Ranks 6th Globally in Crude Steel Production Capacity

As one of the country's strategic industrial sectors, the iron & steel industry has played the role of a locomotive for the country's economic growth during the 1970s, and thereafter, on the back of positive policy support by the Government and private businesses' managerial efforts.

The share of the added value of iron & steel in the country's economy stood at 2.2% in 1995 and 2.3% in 2007.

In 1973, POSCO started production of iron & steel goods and passed the mark of 1 million tons in crude steel production. As of 2007, the country ranks 6th globally in terms of crude steel production (51,517,000 tons) as a result of continued expansion of production facilities and a rapid increase in demand.

The country's share of the world's crude steel production increased from 0.1% in 1970 to 4.0% in 2009.

Recently, the growth rate of the country's iron & steel production is slowing down chiefly due to a decrease in demand and efforts focused on the sophistication of the quality.

The country's iron & steel industry used to make investments with a focus on enhancement of production efficiency, designed to improve profitability, through mass production of general-purpose iron & steel goods. In the late 1990s, China emerged as a force to be reckoned with in this sector. That country's supply capacity for iron & steel goods grew significantly in the 2000s. Thus, domestic businesses saw the need for investment in the sophistication of their goods in an effort to compete through the improvement of

Table 6.1 World Market Share in the Iron & Steel Sector

(1,000 tons, %)

	1995	2000	2006	2007	Annual average rate of increase	
					1995~2000	2000~2007
Worldwide production	744,599	847,662	847,662	1,344,085	2.6	6.7
Production in Korea	36,772	53,107	48,455	51,517	3.2	2.3
Korea's share of the world market	4.9	5.1	3.9	3.8		

Note: Based on crude steel production. Source: Korea Iron & Steel Association

Table 6.2 Crude Steel Production by Country (2009)

(Million tons)

Rank	Country	Crude steel production	Rank	Country	Crude steel production
	World total	1,223.7	6	South Korea	48.6
1	China	567.8	7	Germany	32.7
2	Japan	87.5	8	Ukraine	29.8
3	India	60.2	9	Brazil	26.5
4	Russia	59.9	10	Turkey	25.3
5	U.S.A	58.2	68	North Korea	0.3

Source: Korea Iron & Steel Association

quality rather than the increase in supply capacity.

In 2009, the country recorded a year-on-year decrease in overall supply and demand figures, i.e. production, consumption, exports and imports, amid the downturn in sectors such as construction and shipbuilding.

The country's production of iron & steel stood at 56,919,000 tons in 2009, an 11.6% decrease from a year before. And domestic consumption posted 45,411,000 tons, a 22.5% year-on-year decrease, amid a drop in the demand for construction materials, including reinforcing bars and H-beams, as well as steel plates used for shipbuilding.

The country's exports stood at 20,541,000 tons, a 1.2% year-on-year decrease due to a dull overseas demand and an increase in prices in the domestic market. And the imports came to 20,578,000 tons, a 28.9% year-on-year decrease, amid the drop in domestic demand.

Table 6.3 Supply-Demand Trends concerning Iron & Steel Goods

(1,000 tons, %)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Production	55,066	57,437	61,712	64,358	56,919
Domestic consumption	47,123	49,832	55,203	58,572	45,411
Export	16,262	18,195	19,136	20,787	20,541
Import	18,876	22,483	26,515	28,942	20,578

Source: Korea Iron & Steel Association

The Electronic Industry is a Locomotive for The Country's Economy

In 2007, the country's electronic industry exported \$124.9 billion worth of goods, an 8.9% year-on-year increase, compared to \$96.7 billion in 2004. The industry's exports recorded an amount exceeding \$100 billion for three years in a row from 2005. In 2007, the industry posted a surplus of \$57.2 billion in foreign trade, a level 3.8 times the surplus recorded for the country's entire foreign trade. As the sector that became

The country's industrial structure has changed from a typical agricultural country in the 1960s to an industrialized country, and is now being transformed into a service industry country.

Table 6.4 Supply-Demand Trends in Electronic Goods

(Billion won for production and domestic consumption, Million dollars for export and import, %)

		2001	2006	2007
Total	Production	93,288	213,638	229,247
	Domestic consumption	71,192	152,383	164,735
	Export	51,743	114,705	124,906
	Import	34,630	61,572	67,747
Information/ telecommunications industry	Production	42,900	79,219	83,964
	Domestic consumption	29,632	51,448	52,749
	Export	22,798	44,024	48,539
	Import	12,525	22,059	22,891
Digital household appliances	Production	20,215	30,780	30,955
	Domestic consumption	10,941	19,603	20,921
	Export	9,694	14,553	13,433
	Import	2,508	4,369	4,548
Electronic parts	Production	30,173	103,640	114,328
	Domestic consumption	30,619	81,332	91,064
	Export	19,251	56,128	62,934
	Import	19,597	35,144	40,308

Source: Korea Electronics Association

the first one to pass the mark of \$100 billion in annual exports, it has secured the position as one of the leading industrial sectors.

Such a robust result is attributable to the fact that the sector has succeeded in the sophistication of its export structure by focusing on technology/capital-intensive goods, such as semi-conductors and handy terminals, since the 1990s and has brought labor-intensive goods, including black and white TVs and radios, to an end. Factors contributing to the robustness of the result include the high demand for large-sized LCD panel TVs and displays and the memory semiconductors relating to them or the premium 3G phones enjoying popularity in the North American and EU markets.

The Country Ranks 5th Globally in Car Production

In 2009, the country ranked 5th globally, for the past 5 years in a row, in car production (3.51 million cars-an 8.2% decrease from the previous year), which accounted for 5.7% of the world's entire car production. China emerged as the world's No.1 car pro-

duction country in 2009 owing to its sustainable economic growth and domestic demand (a 46.2% increase) with a world market share of 22.5%. The U.S.A ranked 3rd due to the drop in car production, which was brought about by its economic slowdown and Big 3 restructuring.

By types of vehicles produced, 3,723,000 passenger cars were produced in Korea in 2007, recording a 6.7% year-on-year increase, compared to 363,000 commercial vehicles, a 3.4% year-on-year increase.

In 2009, domestic sales increased 20.7% from the previous year as a result of the Government's taxation support. Exports decreased 19.9% from the previous year due to the drop in sales all over the world as a result of global recession, worse export circumstances, and the expanded local production.

Exports of cars to North America and Europe marked a sharp decrease, while exports of cars to the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific area entered an upward trend. North America occupied the largest share (23.8%) of car exports, followed by the Middle East

Table 6.5 Korea's Car Exports

(1,000 cars, %)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent change		
					2006	2007	2008
Total	2,586	2,648	2,847	2,684	2.4	7.5	-5.7
Western Europe	766	688	550	353	-10.2	-20.2	-35.8
North America	848	851	835	767	0.4	-1.9	-8.2
Latin America	158	209	301	291	31.8	44.3	-3.4
Eastern Europe	212	298	447	465	40.9	50.0	4.0
Middle East	266	272	329	419	2.2	21.1	27.3
Asia	125	83	90	104	-33.9	8.2	16.1
Africa	111	145	177	181	30.9	22.4	2.2

Source: KAMA (Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association)

Table 6.6 World's Shipbuilding Trends

(1,000 CG/T, %)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	
					Share	Rank
Entire World	34,066	34,670	41,019	41,151	100.0	-
Korea	11,940	11,277	14,509	14,466	35	1
Japan	9,458	8,913	9,759	9,608	23	3
China	5,274	6,765	9,065	12,387	30	2
Germany	1,135	1,140	1,174	722	1.8	4
U.S.A.	263	269	297	407	1	7
Poland	749	510	579	375	0.9	8
Italy	653	768	746	633	1.5	5

CG/T: Compensated Gross Tonnage

Note: Based on ships sized 100 GT or more.

Source: Lloyd's World Shipbuilding Statistics

(19.5%), EU (14.1%), Central and South America (14.2%) and Africa (8.1%).

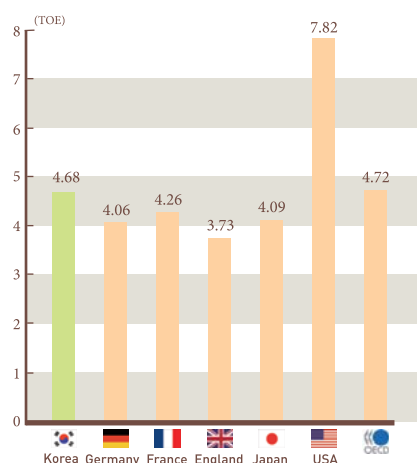
The Country Ranks No.1 Globally in Shipbuilding Volume

Concerning shipbuilding volume, Korea has been at the summit globally since it surpassed Japan in 2002. In 2009, the country recorded 14,466,000 CG/T.

The three countries in Northeast Asia account for three-quarters (or 88.6%) of the world's shipbuilding orders (i.e. 35.2% by Korea, 30.1% by Japan and 23.3% by China). Korea was able to rise to the top, pushing aside the longtime champion Japan, thanks to its competitiveness in epoch-defining new technologies, including a technique of shipbuilding on shore. South Korea's strengths as the world's No.1 shipbuilding country include a design flexibility that can meet a broad array of demands and the production of high-quality components, such as engines, propellers and steel plates.

Energy Consumption

The country's energy consumption growth, which had shown a high annual rate of 7.7% in the 1990s, fell to 3.3% in the 2000s. As for final energy consumption, the share of high value added, low energy consuming sectors, such as the information and telecommunications sector, across the entire industry increased in the late 1990s and thereafter. This resulted in the stabiliza-

Fig 6.1 Per-capita Energy Consumption (2007)

Source: IEA

tion of energy consumption in the industry. However, recently, with the brisk activities in material sectors, such as petrochemistry and iron & steel, the energy consumption in the industry started increasing at an annual rate of 4.0% in 2007 and 0.6% in 2008.

In 2008, the country ranked 9th globally in terms of primary energy consumption with a 2.1% share of the world's entire energy consumption of 11,295 million TOE (Tonnage of Oil Equivalent). As for per-capita gross energy consumption, the world's average per-capita energy consumption stood at 5.01 TOE (Tonnage of Oil Equivalent). Koreans consumed 4.68 TOE of energy in 2007 (based on the IEA's (International Energy Association) tentative statistics for 2007), showing a higher energy consumption propensity than more industrialized countries.

Primary Energy Consumption Structure by Source

Looking at the primary energy consumption structure by source in 2008, petroleum was the most used source at 41.6% of total energy consumption, followed by coal (27.4%), LNG (14.8%) and nuclear energy (13.5%). Recently, the country's leading energy sources are being changed from petroleum to environmentally-friendly energies, such as LNG and nuclear energy.

Energy Policy in The Era of High Oil Prices

The Government is keenly aware of the need for establishment of a fundamental energy policy keeping in mind that a sharp rise in international oil prices may impair the country's economic growth potential. Such policy includes the development of overseas oil fields and pushes ahead with energy-saving initiatives and development of alternative energies with the aim of lowering the country's dependence on oil, until it accounts for less than 35% of its energy consumption. In addition to the efforts to enhance the share of natural gas and nuclear energy usage, the Government plans to depend more on environmentally-friendly new and renewable energy, such as photovoltaic energy and wind power energy, increasing its share from 2.4% in 2007 to 11% by 2030.

New and Renewable Energy

Recently, new and renewable energy has emerged as a solution to the depletion of fossil-based energy and the associated environmental problems and

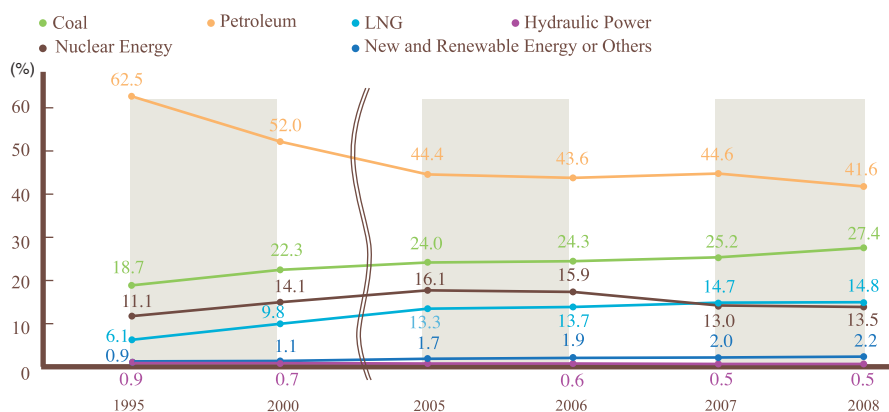
Table 6.7 New and Renewable Energy Distribution

(1,000 TOE)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Supply amount	2,127.4	4,879.2	5,225.2	5,608.8	5,858.5
(Share, %)	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
Solar heat energy	41.7	34.7	33.0	29.4	28.0
Photovoltaic energy	1.3	3.6	7.8	15.3	61.1
Biomass	82.0	181.3	274.5	370.2	426.8
Waste	1,997.7	3,705.5	3,975.3	4,319.3	4,568.6
Hydraulic power	20.5	918.5	867.1	780.9	660.1
Wind power	4.2	32.5	59.7	80.8	93.7
Geothermal energy	-	2.6	6.2	11.1	15.7
Hydrogen and fuel cell	-	0.5	1.7	1.8	4.4

Note: 1. "Large" hydraulic power was included in Hydraulic power from 2003. Fuel cells and others, whose supply amount remains extremely small, are included in total supply amount, without their individual supply amount being stated.
 2. The share refers to the share of individual new and renewable energy in primary energy sources.
 3. "Photovoltaic energy" refers to power generation facilities using light coming from the sun. "Solar heat" refers to facilities producing energy using heat coming from the sun.
 4. Figures are rounded off to the nearest second decimal place. They may be a little different from those offered by other sources like KOSIS.

Source: New & Renewable Energy Center "Statistics on the Distribution of New and Renewable Energy"

Fig 6.2 Primary Energy Sources' Component Ratio

Source: KEEI (Korea Energy Economics Institute)

its importance is being re-recognized in connection with the instability of international oil prices and regulations set by the UNFCCC. Under such circumstances, it is necessary to press forward with more positive uses of new and renewable energy in terms of the use of locally available resources and in consideration of factors relating to environmental protection, transporta-

tion and national security. Particularly so, as the country's energy supply is being shifted to a decentralization method.

The use of new energy (divided into three sectors, i.e. fuel cells, coal liquefaction and gasification, and hydrogen energy) and renewable energy (divided into eight sectors, i.e. solar heat, photovoltaic energy, biomass,

wind power, small hydraulic power, geothermal energy, marine energy and waste energy) is steadily increasing on the back of positive governmental investment designed to cope with external factors, including high oil prices, and participation from the private sector, in connection with the moves relating to the UNFCCC's new regulations. In 2008, the recycled use of waste translated into energy in the private sector stood at 4,569,000 TOE (Tonnage of Oil Equivalent) amid concerted efforts to cope with high international oil prices. Large-scale wind power generation complexes were built amid a growing recognition of their importance. The use of geothermal energy is being encouraged in connection with the measure that made it obligatory for public institutions to utilize new and renewable energy as much as possible.

As for the composition of new and renewable energy supplied in 2008, waste energy, hydraulic power and biomass accounted for 78.0%, 11.3% and 7.3%, respectively. However, the growth rate in the use of these energy sources is falling gradually, while that for technology-intensive energy sources, such as photovoltaic energy, wind power and geothermal energy is increasing drastically. This has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the energy supply structure.

At present, the share of new and renewable energy in the country's entire energy needs is lower than those of more advanced countries, but the country is showing a growth rate in the sector faster than those countries under consideration.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A Vehicle for Every Three People

Transportation means chiefly used by people have undergone a great change with the size of the national economy growing larger and the enhancement of people's income. The most noticeable change has been the shift from public transportation to privately owned cars as the chief means of transportation.

The number of registered cars, which showed an increase of more than a million a year in the 1993~1996 period, plummeted in 1998, when the country was hit by the financial crisis, then gradually improved until losing steam in 2003 and thereafter.

Between 2005 and 2007, the growth rate in the number of registered cars started to gradually increase once again. However, the growth rate, which went as high as 8% a year, up to 2002, and has remained at the 3% level since 2004, indicating that the domestic car market has entered the maturity stage. In 2008, the growth rate in the number

Table 7.1 Domestic Passenger Transportation

	Passenger (Million people)	Share (%)				
		Railroad	Subway	Road	Ship	Airplane
1990	14,488	4.5	7.6	87.8	0.1	0.1
1995	13,803	5.7	12.2	81.8	0.1	0.2
2000	13,515	6.2	16.5	77.0	0.1	0.2
2005	11,801	8.1	17.1	74.6	0.1	0.1
2006	12,187	8.0	17.1	74.7	0.1	0.1
2007	12,628	7.8	16.6	75.4	0.1	0.1
2008	12,990	7.8	16.5	75.4	0.1	0.1

Source: MLTM "Annual Statistical Report on National Land and Seas"

of registered cars recorded a sharp drop, apparently under the impact of a shrunken consumption psychology amid the worldwide recession.

As of the end of 2008, the number of registered cars stands at 16,790,000, i.e. a vehicle for every 2.95 people or 0.88 vehicle for every household.

In 2008, Korea ranked 14th globally in terms of vehicles registered. The figure is expected to reach 20 million in 2015.

Passenger Transportation Share by Transportation Means

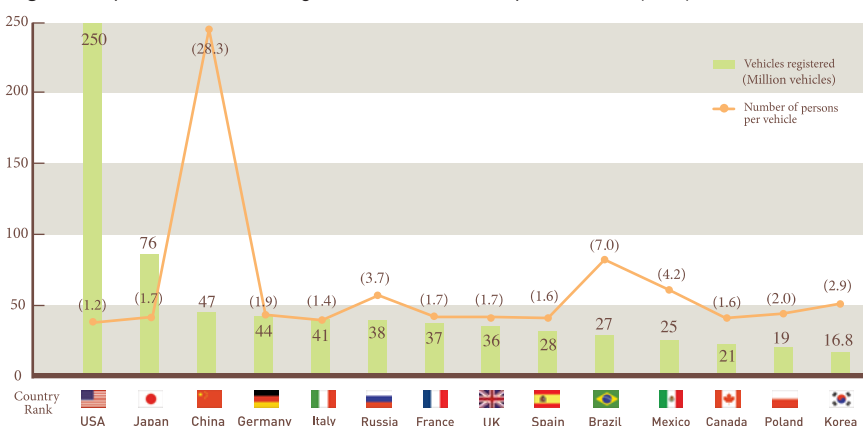
The number of domestic users of public transportation increased gradually until 1990 in tandem with an increase in the number of people engaged in economic activities and tourists. However, this figure stopped increasing, rather it decreased, due to the explosive increase in the number of privately owned cars in the 1990s. In 2005, however, it started increasing again. The number of people using railway services or subways, in particular, has been on the rise.

In 2008, the number of users of public transportation came to 12,990 million, a 2.9% increase from the previous year. As for passenger transportation share by transportation means, roads led the others with a share of 75.4%, followed by subways (16.5%) and railway services (7.8%).

All Destinations in The Country Accessible Within Half a Day Through The Opening of The High-speed Railroad

With the opening of the country's first high-speed railroad in April 2004, it

Fig 7.1 Comparison of Vehicles Registered & Number of People Per Vehicle(2008)



Source: MLTM (e-National Indicators)

In 2008, Korea ranked 14th globally in terms of the vehicles registered. The figure is expected to reach 20 million in 2015.

Table 7.2 Comparison of the High-Speed Railroads in Major Countries

	Length (km)	Highest speed (km/h)
Korea	432	300
Belgium	221	300
France	2,798	300~350
Germany	880	250~320
Italy	906	300
Spain	1,979	300~320
Japan	2,739	270

Source: Korea Railroad Research Institute, 2006

came to take only two hours and 40 minutes between Seoul and Busan; thus making all destinations in the country accessible within half a day. Following the work carried out between 1992 and April 2004, the Seoul-Busan High-Speed Railroad was opened to traffic, with the Daegu-Busan section still using the existing railroad. Thus, the country joined the ranks of countries operating trains at a speed higher than 250 km/h, i.e. Japan, France, Germany, Spain, etc. The adoption of this new high-speed, mass transportation option made all destinations in the country accessible within 3 hours, thus bringing a drastic change to

people's everyday life. The high-speed railroad has secured its position as a leading next-generation means of transportation that is fast, safe and environmentally-friendly; in addition to being a product of high-end technology.

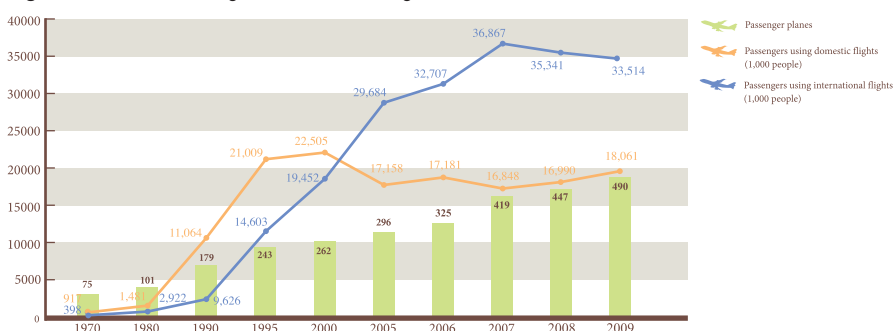
With the construction of the Seoul-Busan High-Speed Railroad, the railroad's passenger transportation capability increased by 3.4-fold. It is also expected that many of the previous users of highways will switch to the high-speed railroad, resulting in approximately 2.4 trillion won worth of socioeconomic benefits related to time and fuel expenses saved (based on estimation in 2001).

A Sharp Increase in The Demand for Commercial Flights Amid Globalization

Passenger flights have made strides with the progress of science and technology. With the adoption of full-sized jet planes that can cover long distances within a short amount of time, passenger flights came to occupy an important position in passenger transportation. The demand for passenger flights in Korea has grown steadily—in tandem with the economic growth and the enhancement of people's income—since the 1960s and particularly in the 1990s, on the strength of the briskness of trade and exchange with other countries amid the flow of globalization. This demand is insatiably increasing due to people's preference for fast and high-end transportation means for both domestic and international trips. As of 2009, the number of passenger planes owned by domestic airlines stood at 490, a more than 5-fold increase from 1970. This was in

Seoul's subway system is the 3rd largest in the world with 2.2 billion by number of passengers every year.

Fig 7.2 Number of Passenger Planes & Passengers

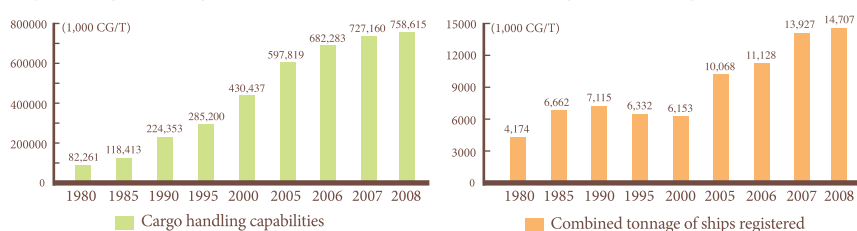


Source: Korea Civil Aviation Development Association (KADA)



Korea has established an advanced Internet infrastructure within a short period time. This well-established Internet infrastructure causes changes in people's lifestyles and increasing the number of Internet-related jobs.

Fig 7.3 Cargo Handling Capabilities at Ports and Combined Tonnage of Ships Registered



Source: MLTM "Annual Statistical Report on National Land and Seas"

Table 7.3 Internet Users and Internet Use Rate

(10,000 people, %)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Internet users	2,922	3,158	3,301	3,491	3,559	3,619	3,658
Internet use rate	65.5	70.2	72.8	74.1	76.3	76.5	77.2

Source: National Internet Development Agency of Korea (NIDA), "A survey of the status of Internet use"

Fig 7.4 Inter-country Comparison of Internet Use Rate (End of 2008)



Source: ITU

response to the increase in the number of passengers and the volume of cargo for international flights. However, in the case of domestic flights, the number of passengers continued to decrease in the 2000s apparently due to fierce competition with land transportation means, i.e. railroads and roads.

A Rapid Increase in Cargo Handling Capabilities at Ports

In the course of carrying out its economic development plan in the 1960s, and thereafter, the country pushed

ahead with an economic policy focusing on a shift of the economic structure away from domestic consumption to an export-oriented structure. Thus, the volume of exports and imports increased greatly, which, in turn, led to phenomenal development of the country's maritime and port sectors, as well as the expansion of the scope of its international transportation focused on timely delivery of cargo and enhancement of international competitiveness of its goods.

Recently, the importance of ports as logistics centers has been emphasized

more than ever before amid globalization of the economy and changes in businesses' management strategies. This is because ports contribute greatly to what is good for both local businesses and the country concerned. Logistics centers act as the focal point of the local economy; they serve as a channel for the supply of goods, people and information which create enormous added value. At present, the Government is making an all-out effort to develop Busan and Gwangyang into world-class ports to serve as leading gateways to Northeast Asia, under the strategy of making the country the logistics hub in the region. As of 2008, the country's combined cargo handling capabilities at its ports stood at 758,610,000 CG/T, a 9-fold increase from 1980. The combined tonnage of ships registered in the country came to 14,700,000 CG/T, a 3.5-fold increase from 1980, amid the trend towards larger ships.

Internet Use Rate

Korea has established an advanced Internet infrastructure within a short period time. This well-established Internet infrastructure helps various sectors enhance their productivity in an epoch-defining way, while causing changes in people's lifestyles and increasing the number of Internet-related jobs.

Since 1994, when the country's commercial Internet service first began, the number of people using it has continued to increase until it had 30 million users in 2004 and 36,580,000 in 2009 (77.2% of Koreans aged 6 or more used Internet services, thus ushering in

Cell phones have become a universal means of communication. Nowadays, virtually no Korean can imagine spending a day without their cell phone.

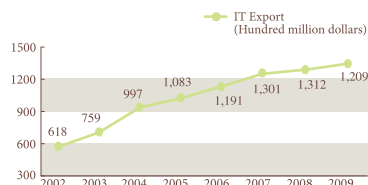
Table 7. 4 Number of Cell Phone Subscribers and Penetration Rate

Country	Subscribers (Million people)	Rank	Penetration rate (%)	Rank
Italy	89.3	9	152.8	1
Greece	16.2	31	145.9	2
Hong Kong	9.6	39	138.3	3
Portugal	14.3	33	134.3	4
Israel	8.9	40	127.9	5
Czech	13.1	34	127.1	6
Singapore	5.6	44	125.0	7
Finland	6.4	43	122.4	8
Russia	172.9	4	121.7	9
UK	74.1	11	121.7	9
Korea	43.5	18	89.9	27

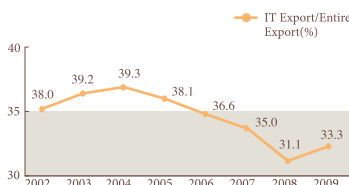
Note: Based on the end of 2007.

Source: "Global Wireless Matrix4Q07" (Merrill Lynch, 21 April 2008)

Fig 7.4 Share of IT Exports in the Country's Entire Exports



Source: Institute for Information Technology Advancement (IITA)



the "popularized" Internet era).

It was the result of establishment of a nationwide high-speed Internet network, adoption of a competitive system in the market for Internet connection services, and Koreans' strong interest in education and in adoption of new technologies. Thus, the Internet has become a part of Koreans' everyday life, through Internet banking to shopping.

9 Out of Every 10 Koreans Use a Cell phone

Cell phones have become a universal means of communication. Nowadays, virtually no Korean can imagine spend-

ing a day without their cell phone. They offer a variety of conveniences, including being able to talk to others in almost any place and at any time and easy access to a huge amount of useful information. As of the end of 2008, the number of cell phone service subscribers stood at more than 45 million, i.e. nine out of every 10 Koreans.

Such a rapid spread of cell phones is attributable to the wide variety of services they offer, including wireless Internet, their function as a phone, continually reduced monthly fees, and the improved functions of the handset. As of the end of 2007, the country's cell phone penetration rate stood at 89.9%,

The latest cell phones combine style and function.



placing the country 27th globally.

Status of The Software Industry

As shown by the computer distribution rate and the number of Internet users, Korean society has been equipped with the world's top information infrastructure. In 2009, the country's information technology (IT) sector posted exports worth \$120.9 billion, which accounted for 33.3% of the country's entire exports. It shows that the IT sector takes the lion's share of the country's economy. With the development of the IT industry, the share of the software industry has also grown larger. The Government has a strong commitment to the development of the software industry as a next-generation growth engine.

Although the country still does not have a software business large enough to be reckoned with in the world market, and it appears that many people do not have a firm view of copyright as an object that should be protected at any price, the share of software industry in GDP showed a steady increase from 1.22% in 2005 to 1.29% in 2008.

FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Inter-country trade is an economic activity designed to enhance the respective interests of countries by means of exchanges of goods and services. For Korea, foreign trade has particular significance as the resource-deficient country has to rely on imported raw materials to be exported after processing. The development of transportation means and telecommunications technologies results in brisker inter-country transactions. Earlier, inter-country trade focused on goods, particularly raw materials, including petroleum, coal, and intermediate goods. Now, in contrast, the items traded have become much more diverse, including services relating to labor, capital, technology and finance, as well as intellectual property rights, such as trademarks, copyrights and patents.

A Surplus of \$40.4 Billion in The Trade Balance

In 2009, the country's exports recorded at \$363,534 million, a 13.9% year-on-year decrease as a result of global recession. Imports also posted a 25.8% decrease to \$323,085 million, amid low prices of imported oil and overall demand shortage. This surplus surpassed the previous high, \$39 billion, set in 1998.

In 2009, in terms of the amount of exports, shipbuilding ranked No.1, which surpassed petroleum products that ranked No.1 in 2008. Liquid crystal devices led exports, too. Imports declined due to a sharp drop in raw materials as well as a drop in capital goods and consumer goods.

In the meantime, the country's share of exports on the global market

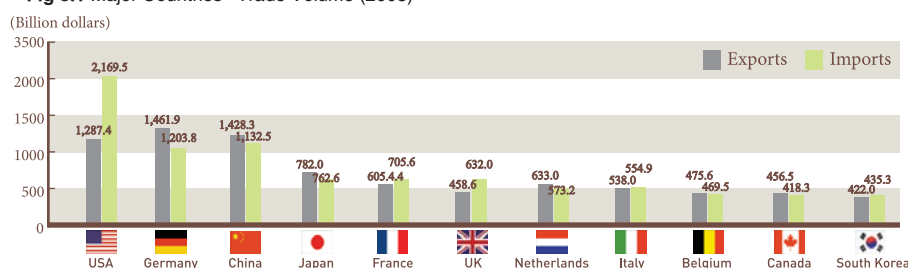
Table 8.1 Status of Exports and Imports (based on customs clearance)

(Million dollars, %)

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance
		Percent change		Percent change	
1995	125,058	30.3	135,119	32.0	-10,061
2000	172,268	19.9	160,481	34.0	11,786
2005	284,419	12.0	261,238	16.4	23,180
2006	325,465	14.4	309,383	18.4	16,082
2007	371,489	14.1	356,846	15.3	14,643
2008	422,007	13.6	435,275	22.0	-13,267
2009	363,534	-13.9	323,085	-25.8	40,449

Source: Korea Customs Service

Fig 8.1 Major Countries' Trade Volume (2008)



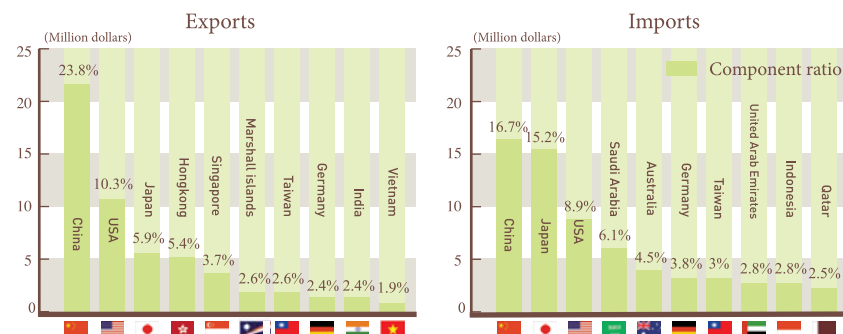
Source: WTO

stood at 3.0%. Two years have passed since recording the benchmark share of 2% in 1989.

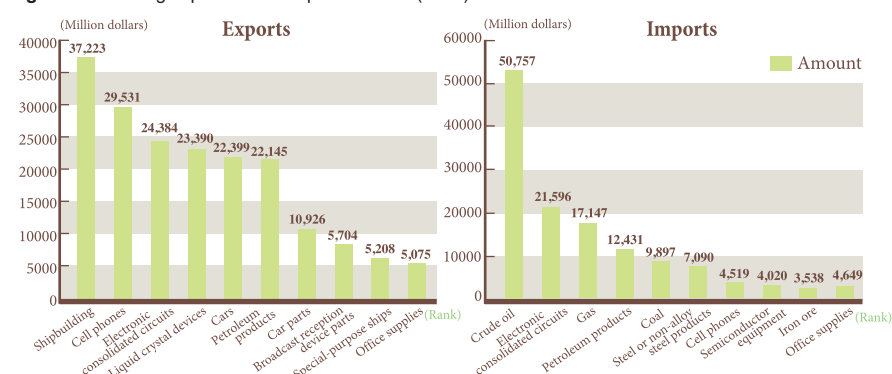
The country's businesses maintained market power on the global market. Ship building and LCD panels still ranked No.1 globally. Wireless devices ranked No.2 globally. Semiconductors and motor vehicles ranked No.3 and 5, respectively. In 2008, the country posted record figures for both exports and imports. The combined figure of exports and imports stood at a solid \$857.3 billion, despite difficulties caused by exorbitant oil prices and the worldwide recession. In 2007, the combined figure of exports and imports stood at \$728.3 billion making South Korea the world's 11th largest trading nation, pushing aside Hong Kong. In

terms of the growth rate in exports between 1974, when the country's exports reached the \$10 billion mark, and 2007, the country recorded the highest annual exports growth rate (14.3%) among the major exporting countries, excluding China. In terms of the combined figure of exports and imports, the country, over a period of 20 years, recorded an 8-fold increase in 2008, after it reached the \$100 billion mark in 1988.

In 2009, in its trade with 10 major trading partner nations, the country recorded a surplus towards Hong Kong, China, Marshal Islands, U.S.A., and Singapore while posting a deficit towards Japan, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Australia and Qatar from which it imported chiefly crude oil, capital

Fig 8.2 Korea's Exports and Imports to and from the Ten Major Trading Nations (2009)

Note: Based on customs clearance. Source: Korea Customs Service

Fig 8.3 10 Leading imported and Exported Items (2009)

Source: Korea Customs Service

goods and raw materials. Looking at the size of inter-country trade, China emerged as the country's No.1 trading partner nation, pushing aside the U.S.A. and Japan.

Major Items Exported and Imported

As for the country's leading exported and imported items in 2009, shipbuilding topped the list of exported items, followed by mobile phones, electronic consolidated circuits, LCD and cars whereas crude oil topped the list of imported items due to unusually high oil prices, followed by electronic consolidated circuits, gas, petroleum products, and coal.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

Foreign exchange reserve refers to foreign currency-denominated financial assets available for use by the central bank and the Government. They are assets featuring high exchangeability, liquidity and marketability.

An extremely low level of foreign

exchange reserve may lead to the status of moratorium (which means that a borrower declares inability to repay some or all of an outstanding debt or ceases paying the debt service interest on a loan).

The country's foreign exchange reserve has steadily increased on the back of the continued surplus in the current account balance due to increases in exports, the continued inflow of foreign investment funds amid successful corporate management, innovation of the financial structure and the enhancement of the sovereign rating. It is difficult to say what is a proper level of foreign exchange reserve, but it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the operation of foreign currencies on hand and make continued efforts to reduce the expense of keeping them. However, it should be kept in mind that it is important to maintain a sufficient level of foreign exchange reserve to enhance the country's sovereign rating and prevent the repetition of a cri-

sis situation (with due considering given to the country's specific situation, such as its being a small-sized open economy and the geopolitical situation surrounding the country).

As of the end of 2009, the country's level of foreign exchange reserve stood at \$270.0 billion, the world's 6th largest after China, Japan, Russia, Taiwan and India.

Balance of Payments

Concerning the current account balance, it is the goods and services account balance that exerts the most significant impact on the economy.

For a country like Korea, which is heavily dependent on overseas activities for its economy, it is necessary to maintain a proper level of current account surplus to enhance people's income and increase jobs.

The country's current account balance changed a deficit of \$5.78 billion in 2008 into a surplus of \$44.67 billion in 2009. This occurred due to a drastic surplus in the goods account balance.

The surplus in goods account balance expanded from \$5.67 billion in 2008 to \$56.13 billion in 2009 with a greater imports decrease in imports than a decrease in exports.

Service account balance continued a deficit of \$17.20 billion in 2009 after recording a deficit of \$16.67 billion in 2008. This was attributable to a drop in the surplus in the transportation account balance and an increase in other service account balance despite a decrease in the deficit of travel.

Income account balance showed a lower increase in surplus of \$4.55 billion in 2009 due to a drop in interest income compared to \$5.90 billion in 2008.

Current transfer account balance recorded a deficit of \$0.81 billion in 2009 with a deficit of \$0.67 billion in 2008.

Capital account balance turned a net capital outflow of \$50.08 billion in 2009 into a net capital inflow of \$26.45 billion due to a decrease in overseas direct investment, a net inflow of securities investment by foreigners and a drop in payments related to derivatives investment.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Ratio of Fiscal Expenditure to GDP: 25.7%

The country has made a rapid progress since its liberation from colonial rule, overcoming an array of political and social confusions and tumultuous changes. In such a process, the role of public finance was very important in connection with the need to form SOC, a sound investment basis and develop key industries. Public finance refers to the management of expenses for the maintenance and operation of the state system by the government, as entrusted by the people. The scale of public finance has grown in keeping with the country's economic growth.

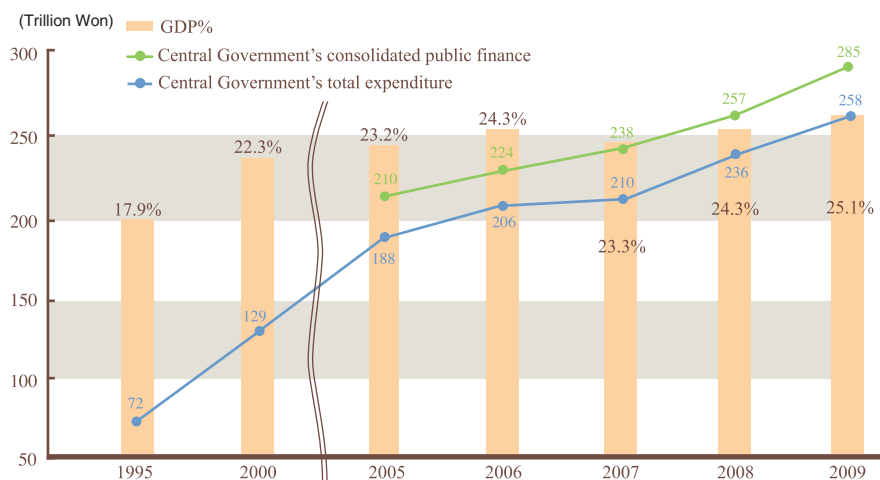
The size of the central government's consolidated public finance, which used to remain stable at the level of 18~20% against GDP, rose with public finance playing a positive role in the economic recovery following the financial crisis in 1997. At present (2009), it maintains a level of 25.7%, after dropping to a level close to 19% with the economic recovery in 2002.

In 2009, the total size of the central Government's public finance stands at 301.8 trillion won, a 14.8% increase from 262.8 trillion won in 2008.

The Country's Tax Burden Ratio is Lower Than Those of More Advanced Countries

The country has long maintained a fiscal policy that makes a point of keeping annual expenditure within the limit of annual revenue. Until the issuance of a large quantity of government/ municipal bonds, which were intended to make up for the deficit caused by the financial crisis that hit the country towards the

Fig 9.1 The Central Government's Public Finance



Note: Concerning the central Government's consolidated public finance, figures concerning up to 2007 are based on account settlement, while figures for 2008~2009 and the size of the total expenditure are based on budget.

Source: Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF) "Consolidated Central Government Statistics", "Budget Overview", "National Fiscal Management Plan"

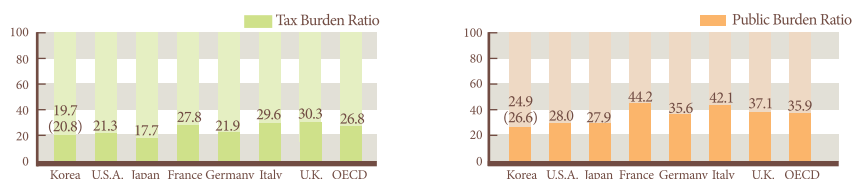
Table 9.1 Tax Burden Ratio

(Trillion won)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ordinary GDP	865.2	908.7	975.0	1,023.9	1,063.1
Tax	163.4	179.3	205.0	212.8	209.7
Tax burden ratio (%)	18.9	19.7	21.0	20.8	19.7
National tax	127.5	138.0	161.5	167.3	164.5
Local tax	36.0	41.3	43.5	45.5	45.2

Source: e-National Indicators

Fig 9.2 Tax Burden Ratio and Public Burden Ratio (2006)



Note: Figures in () are 2008 data.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics (2008)

end of 1997, the Government imposed special-purpose taxes, such as the defense tax (1975), the education tax (1982) and the rural area special tax for

development of rural areas (1994), rather than choosing the easier option of borrowing (like the issuance of government/municipal bonds), even when

The country has made a rapid progress since its liberation from colonial rule, overcoming an array of political and social confusions and tumultuous changes. In such a process, the role of public finance was very important in connection with the need to form SOC, a sound investment basis and develop key industries.

Table 9.2 Major Currency Indicators

(Billion won, %)

	Amount of currency issued	Reserve base	M1	M2	Lf
1995	17,323.8	29,305.4	101,665.9	370,600.4	527,017.0
2000	21,424.9	28,238.1	196,714.5	707,698.9	911,641.8
2005	26,135.8	43,249.0	332,344.9	1,021,448.7	1,391,559.6
2006	27,843.1	51,869.5	371,087.6	1,149,262.1	1,538,299.7
2007	29,321.9	56,399.0	376,382.7	1,273,611.9	1,691,565.2
2008	30,758.3	64,846.3	330,623.7	1,425,887.5	1,845,199.1
2009	37,346.2	67,779.1	389,394.5	1,566,850.0	2,018,785.0
2009/2008 Percent change	21.4	4.5	17.8	9.9	9.4

Note: Based on closing balances. Source: The Bank of Korea

Table 9.3 Number of Listed Firms and Aggregate Value of Listed Stocks

(Trillion won)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of listed firms	Total	1,563	1,573	1,620	1,694	1,768	1,801	1,798
	Securities	684	683	702	731	746	765	770
	Kosdaq	879	890	918	963	1,023	1,038	1,028
Aggregate value of listed stocks	Total	392.7	443.7	726.0	776.7	1,051.9	623.1	974.0
	Securities	355.4	412.6	655.1	704.6	951.9	576.9	887.9
	Kosdaq	37.4	31.1	70.9	72.1	99.9	46.2	86.1

Source: Korea Exchange "Securities Futures"

there was a need for special expenditure.

In such a process, the tax burden ratio has continued to increase along with the tax amount in accordance with an increase in people's income. However, the tax burden ratio dropped by 1.1%p to 19.7% in 2009 owing to lower taxation enforced to overcome the recession that started with the credit crunch in the U.S.A. in 2008.

But compared to the average figure for the 30 OECD countries, i.e. 26.7% (2007), the country's tax burden ratio still remains low. The public burden ratio, which refers to the ratio of the amount including national tax, local tax and social security contributions to GDP, stood at 26.5% in 2008, showing a rise similar to the tax burden ratio. It did, however, remain lower than the average of the major OECD countries, i.e. 35.8% (2007).

The continued rise in the country's public burden ratio can be attributed to an increase in wage income, which is the basis for imposition of social security insurance premiums, a rise in premiums for health insurance and industrial disaster insurance, and an increase in the number of national pension subscribers.

The Amount of Currency in Circulation

Fiscal policy exerts a direct impact on people with changes in the Government's expenditure or tax rate, while financial policy has an impact on people's income in an indirect way, such as the amount of currency in circulation or interest rates. The primary means of financial policy is to regulate the amount of currency in supply through open market operation or rediscount policies.

The amount of currency in supply grows larger steadily as the size of the economy gets larger. Thus, the former is managed in consideration of the economic growth rate so as to support the expansion of the real economy. The amount of currency issued as of the end of 2009, based on the closing balance, came to 37,346.2 billion won; while the size of the supply of the reserve base stood at 67,779.1 billion won, a 4.5% increase from the previous year. Currency plus demand deposits (M1) stood at 389,394.5 billion won. The money supply equal to M1 plus time deposits in commercial banks (M2) came to 1,566,850.0 billion won. The liquidity aggregate of financial institutions, including deposits in non-banking financial institutions (Lf), stood at 2,018,785 billion won.

Securities

The country's stock market, which went bullish until 2007, went south like those in other countries, in 2008, following the worldwide recession that started with the credit crunch in the U.S. As a result, the aggregate value of listed stocks decreased by 438 trillion won from the previous year.

However, in 2009 stock prices went up by 50% compared to the end of 2008 in terms of market capitalization. This increase was brought about by the positive economic growth rate in the first quarter 2009, which was for the first time among OECD countries, as a result of the Government's positive measures taken to stimulate the economy, and currency policy as well as the accelerated recovery in the second half.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Life Expectancy

With the development of medical skills and enhancement of health-related consciousness, the life expectancy of Koreans has increased by 17.8 years, i.e. from 62.3 years in 1971 to 80.1 in 2008 (with that of females being 7 years higher than that of their male counterparts).

People Eligible for Public Pensions

Regionally, the system was adopted in rural and fishing villages and begun in July 1995. In April 1999, it was extended to include urban areas. In 2008, the number of the subscribers to the national pension system stood at 18,335,000 up 0.4% from 2007.

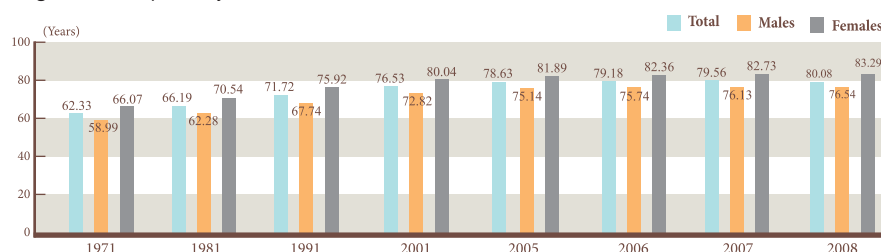
In 2008, the number of subscribers to a public pension system was 19,622,000, a slight increase from the preceding two years on the back of the increase in the number of subscribers to the national pension system.

Medical Institutions

The country's medical institutions have grown both in numbers and service quality. Amid higher interest in health following an increase in income and enhancement of living standards, the number of medical institutions increased about two-fold, i.e. from 21,701 in 1990 to 54,165 in 2008. The number of sickbeds has outpaced the population growth rate by a wide margin, showing a decrease in the number of people per one sickbed from 320 in 1990 to 102 in 2008. This attests to the drastic improvement in health care environment.

The number of medical doctors increased by more than two-fold, i.e.

Fig 10.1 Life Expectancy



Source: KOSTAT

Table 10.1 Public Pension Subscribers and People Covered by Health Insurance (1,000 people, %)

	Public pension subscribers				People covered by health insurance
	Total	National pension	Government employees pension	Private school teacher pension	
2000	17,330	16,210	909	211	45,896
2005	18,348	17,124	986	237	47,392
2006	18,995	17,740	1,009	246	47,410
2007	19,539	18,267	1,022	251	47,820
2008	19,622	18,335	1,030	257	48,160

Source: National Pension Service, Government Employees Pension Service, Korea Teachers Pension and National Health Insurance Corporation

Table 10.2 Number of Medical Personnel¹⁾

	Medical doctors	People per one doctor	Dentists ²⁾	Pharmacists	Nurses
1990	42,554	1,007	9,619	37,118	89,032
1995	57,188	789	13,681	43,269	120,415
2000	72,503	648	18,039	50,623	160,295
2005	85,369	564	21,581	54,829	213,644
2006	88,214	548	22,267	55,845	223,781
2007	91,475	530	23,126	57,176	235,687
2008	95,088	511	23,924	58,363	246,840

Note: 1) Inclusive of those not practicing currently and residing out of the country.

2) Inclusive of conditionally qualified limited physicians.

Source: MIHWAF

from 42,554 in 1990 to 95,088 in 2008. The number of dentists and nurses also increased by more than two-fold, i.e. from 9,619 to 23,924 and from 89,032 to 246,840, respectively, in the same period. The number of people per one doctor decreased by 49.3% from 1,007

in 1990 to 511 in 2008, showing a noticeable improvement in the medical service conditions.

The number of medical institutions, doctors and nurses has steadily increased. The service quality offered by medical institutions has also been

The country's health and welfare budget has shown steady growth and reached the level of 12 percent of the entire budget in 2007, compared to 5.4 percent in 1990.

Table 10.3 Medical Personnel per 1,000 People in Major Countries¹⁾ (2007) (Persons)

	Korea ²⁾	U.S.A.	U.K.	Australia	Japan	Canada
Doctors	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.8 ⁴⁾	2.1 ⁴⁾	2.2
Dentists	0.4	0.6 ⁴⁾	0.4	0.5 ³⁾	0.7 ⁴⁾	0.6
Nurses	4.2	10.6	10.0	9.7 ³⁾	9.4 ⁴⁾	9.0

Note: 1) Doctors, pharmacists and dentists are based on those currently practicing. Nurses are based on license-holders.

2) Doctors (including traditional Korean medicine doctors) and dentists are based on those currently practicing. Pharmacists and nurses are based on license-holders.

3) Based on 2005 figures.

4) Based on 2006 figures.

Source: MIHWAF "Annual Report on Health and Welfare-related Family Statistics", OECD "Health Data 2009"

Table 10.4 Social Expenditure Ratio of GDP (%)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Social Expenditure(A+B)	5.77	5.55	5.86	6.57	7.00	7.88	8.07
Public(A)	5.18	5.04	5.29	5.97	6.42	7.30	7.48
Private(B)	0.59	0.51	0.57	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.59

Source: MIHWAF

improved amid competitions between them. According to the Social Survey carried out in 2007, the respondents who expressed satisfaction with the medical service they received over the past year outnumbered those who answered negatively. It was a far cry from a similar survey carried out in 1999, when the respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with the medical service they received over the past year outnumbered those who answered positively. Looking at the status of medical doctors compared to more advanced countries, the number of medical doctors (including traditional Korean medicine doctors) stood at 1.7 per 1,000 people in 2006, compared to 2.4 in the U.S., 2.5 in the U.K., 2.1 in Japan and 2.1 in Canada, showing that Korea falls behind them.

Social Welfare Budget

Social welfare payments are made by the State to individuals faced with des-

titution and the physically incapable of subsistent living. It is an indicator of a country's level of social security. The country's health and welfare budget has shown steady growth and reached the level of 12.0% of the entire budget

in 2007, compared to 5.4% or 1,487.0 billion in 1990. The public assistance budget also recorded steady growth to 6,576.0 billion won or 4.2% of the entire budget in 2007, compared to 1.4% in 1990.

Social Expenditure

Social expenditures represent social payments (cash, goods or services) provided by public institutions, or financial contributions targeted at individuals who are facing social risks (aging, disease, unemployment, disaster, etc.). Social expenditures are an indicator of social security in a given country. According to the OECD guidelines, social expenditures in Korea were estimated to reach 79 trillion won in 2007, recording 8.07% of nominal GDP. They rose from 3.18% of nominal GDP in 1990 to 8.07 % of nominal GDP in 2007 owing to the foundation of a basic framework for social security net.

Korea is emerging as a hub for inbound medical tourism.



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ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Improvement Efforts Made by Various Sectors

The fostering of a pleasant atmosphere is closely related to the improvement of the quality of people's lives. The Government is stepping up its efforts to reduce environmental pollution and reuse waste as energy resources.

Compared to 2003, when disposed waste reached a record figure, the total amount of household waste recorded 52,027 tons in 2008. Amid people's positive participation in recycling, the ratio of recycling rose from 41.3% in 2000 to 59.8% in 2008, while landfill showed a continuing decrease from 47.0% in 2000 to 20.3% in 2008.

Continued efforts to improve the water supply and sewage system resulted in the enhancement of their distribution rate to 92.7% and 88.6%, respectively, as of the end of 2008. At present, piped water is supplied to 45,270,000 people or 93.7% of the entire population.

Amount of Waste Generated

The amount of waste generated on a daily basis has been on the increase since 1998.

Construction waste decreased in 2005 under the impact of recession in the housing sector and the decrease in the number of construction projects, but turned around to increase in 2006. It rose to 176,000 tons/day in 2008, accounting for 49.1% of the entire daily waste generated.

Industrial waste, which accounted for 36.4% of the entire waste generated, stood at 131,000 tons/day, a 13.9% year-on-year increase, in 2008. Household waste, which recorded a slight decrease

for a few years from 2003, turned around to record an increase to 52,000 tons/day in 2008, accounting for 14.5% of the total waste. The amount of per-capita household waste generated on a daily basis remains at a stable level supposedly through the pay-by-the-bag system for collection of waste, despite enhancement of the level of income and an increase in consumption. In 2006, the country's per-capita household waste generated daily stood at 0.99 kg, compared

to 2.00 kg of the U.S.A., 1.59 kg of the U.K., 1.12 kg of Japan and the OECD average of 1.56 kg.

Environmentally-Friendly Products

Concerted efforts for environmentally-friendly production and consumption will help reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, which will improve the situation related to climatic changes. Development of environmentally-friendly technologies can enhance

Table 11.1 Environmental Improvement Record

(Tons, %)

	Household waste disposed				Sewage supply rate	Piped water supply distribution rate
	Total amount	Recycled	Incinerated	Landfill		
2000	46,438	41.3	11.7	47.0	70.5	87.1
2001	48,499	43.1	13.6	23.3	73.2	87.8
2005	48,398	56.3	16.0	27.7	83.5	90.7
2006	48,844	57.2	17.0	25.8	85.5	91.3
2007	50,346	57.8	18.6	23.6	87.1	92.1
2008	52,072	59.8	19.9	20.3	88.6	92.7

Source: Ministry of Environment

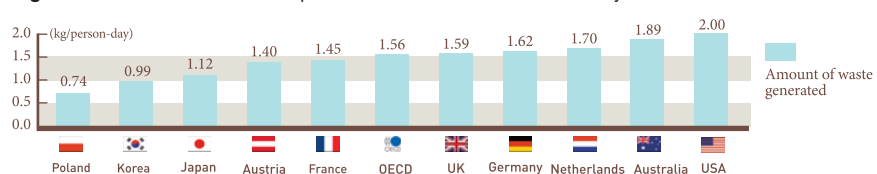
Table 11.2 Waste Generated

(1,000 tons/day)

	Total	Household waste	Per-capita (kg/day)	Industrial waste	Construction waste
2000	226.7	46.4	0.98	101.5	78.8
2005	295.7	48.4	0.99	112.4	134.9
2006	318.9	48.8	0.99	101.1	169.0
2007	337.2	50.3	1.02	114.8	172.0
2008	359.3	52.1	1.04	130.8	176.4

Source: Ministry of Environment

Fig 11.1 OECD Countries' Per-Capita Household Waste Generated Daily



Source: e-National Indicators, Ministry of Environment

The government encourages people to reduce their carbon footprint, and discusses with businesses how to utilize the need to cope with climatic changes as an opportunity for Green Growth.

national competitiveness, including that of individual businesses.

The country is pushing ahead with a policy for distribution of environmentally-friendly goods that contribute towards the saving of resources and the reduction of environmental pollution in terms of production, consumption and scrapping.

Looking at public institutions purchase of environmentally-friendly goods, the growth rate in the purchase of such goods remained at the level of 74% in the 2000-2004 period. This figure increased noticeably in 2005 when a law was passed making it obligatory that public institutions should purchase environmentally-friendly goods.

With the inclusion of PCs, printers and copiers in the purchase list of environmentally-friendly goods, purchases of such goods by public institutions increased greatly from 146.8 billion won in 2000 to 1,584 billion won in 2008.

The purchases of environmentally-friendly products showed a continuing

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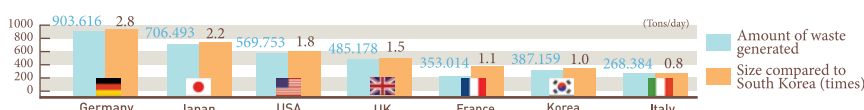
More than one million volunteers have gone to the oil-smudged coast of Taean to help clean up the country's worst oil spill disaster.

upward trend, which was attributable to the regulatory enforcement concerning the obligatory purchases of environment-

friendly products by public institutions, purchase guidelines and training, and green growth-related government policy.

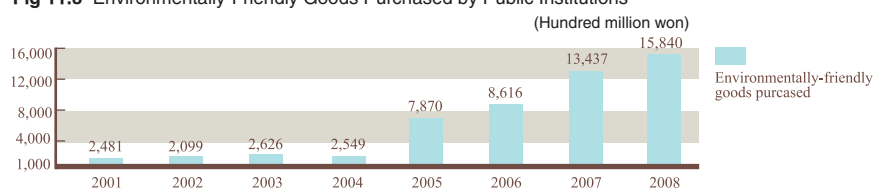
Countries, such as Japan, China and the EU adopt a similar system. As for public institutions in Japan, about 90% of their entire purchases are environmentally-friendly goods. The Korean government plans to raise the percentage of environmentally-friendly goods purchased by public institutions through the obligatory purchase system of environment-friendly products by public institutions.

Fig 11.2 Amount of Waste Generated - Comparison with OECD Countries



Note: Ref. OECD Compendium 2004. Source: e-National Indicators, Ministry of Environment

Fig 11.3 Environmentally-Friendly Goods Purchased by Public Institutions



Source: e-National Indicators, Ministry of Environment

CULTURE AND TOURISM

Export of Cultural Objects

In 2008, the country's export of cultural objects stood at \$1,884.416 million, a 20.6% increase from the preceding year. Leading items of export were computer games (58.0%), publications (13.8%), characters (12.1%) and broadcast materials (8.5%).

Inbound/Outbound Tourists

In 2009, the number of inbound visitors stood at 7,818 thousand people. In the meantime, the number of outbound Koreans was 9,494 thousand people, which was 1,676 thousand people more than that of inbound visitors. The number of inbound visitors rose by 13.4%, while that of outbound Koreans dropped by 20.9% from the previous year. And the number of inbound tourists stood at 5,685 thousand people, up 22.5% from the previous year.

Tourism Account Balance

As for the tourism account balance in 2009, revenue stood at \$9,387.10 million compared to an expenditure of \$9,331.60 million, recording a surplus of \$55.50 million for the first time after 2000. Tourism expenditure by foreign tourists in Korea stood at \$1,201 per person, down 14.8% from the previous year. In the meantime, overseas tourism expenditure by Korean tourists in foreign countries stood at \$983 per person, down 19.1% from the previous year. Tourism is not a core industry in many of the more advanced countries, such as Germany, the U.K. and Japan. These countries usually record a deficit in their tourism account balance, with the number of outbound locals outnumbering that of incoming tourists.

Table 12.1 Export of Cultural Objects

(1,000 dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	939,362	1,235,967	1,373,158	1,562,043	1,884,416
Publications	182,181	191,346	184,867	213,100	260,010
Cartoons	1,909	3,268	3,917	3,986	4,135
Music	34,218	22,278	16,666	13,885	16,468
Computer games	387,692	564,660	671,994	781,004	1,093,865
Films	58,285	75,995	24,515	24,396	21,037
Animations	61,765	78,429	66,834	72,770	80,538
Broadcast materials (films)	70,306	121,763	133,917	150,953	160,120
Ads	20,761	9,359	75,981	93,859	14,212
Characters	117,336	163,666	189,451	202,889	228,250
Edutainment	4,909	5,203	5,016	5,201	5,736

Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST)

Table 12.2 Inbound/Outbound Tourists

(1,000 people)

Year	Inbound visitors (A)	Outbound Koreans (B)	Difference (A-B)	Inbound tourists (C)	Outbound Korean tourists (D)	Difference (C-D)
2000	5,322	5,508	-186	3,874	2,167	1,707
2001	5,147	6,084	-937	3,769	2,647	1,122
2002	5,347	7,123	-1,776	3,844	3,442	402
2003	4,753	7,086	-2,333	3,217	3,417	-200
2004	5,818	8,826	-3,008	4,185	4,680	-495
2005	6,023	10,080	-4,057	4,347	5,522	-1,175
2006	6,155	11,610	-5,455	4,365	-	-
2007	6,448	13,325	-6,877	4,388	-	-
2008	6,891	11,996	-5,105	4,642	-	-
2009	7,818	9,494	-1,676	5,685	-	-

Source: Korea Tourism Organization (KTO)

Table 12.3 Trends of Tourism Account Balance

(Million dollars)

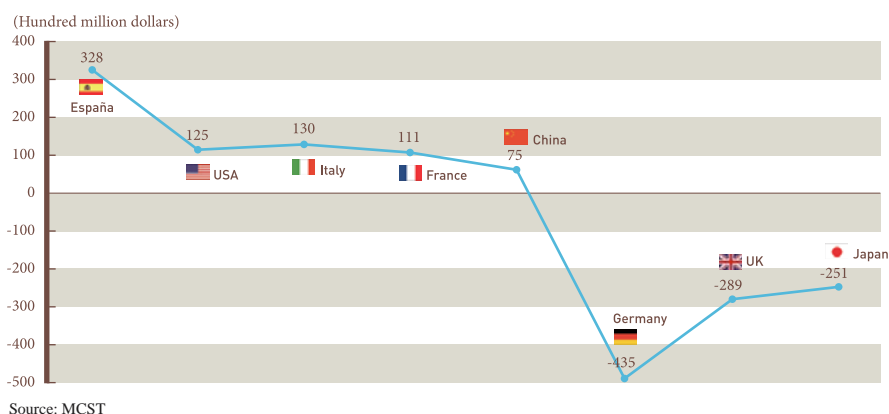
Year	Revenue		Expenditure		Tourism account balance
		Per-capita (\$)		Per-capita (\$)	
2000	6,811	1,282	6,174	1,175	637
2001	6,373	1,241	6,547	1,127	-173
2002	5,918	1,110	9,037	1,333	-3,119
2003	5,343	1,129	8,248	1,224	-2,904
2004	6,053	1,045	9,856	1,169	-3,803
2005	5,793	968	12,025	1,247	-6,232
2006	5,759	936	14,337	1,235	-8,578
2007	6,093	945	16,950	1,272	-10,856
2008	9,719	1,410	14,580	1,215	-4,861
2009	9,387	1,201	9,331	983	55

Source: KTO

In 2008, the total number of inbound visitors stood at 6.89 million compared to 11.99 million outbound Koreans.

In contrast, Spain, Italy and France, in which tourism is a major industry, usually record a surplus in their tourism account balance. As for the U.S., it has a myriad of tourist destinations across its vast land mass. Thus, the number of outbound locals is relatively small, while there are many inbound visitors for business, study, training and tourism. This results in the country recording a surplus in its tourism account balance.

Fig 12.1 Tourism Account Balance in More Advanced Countries (2005)



Foreigners are participating in the Gangneung Dano Festival, an event to celebrate Dano, the fifth day of the fifth month of the year according to the lunar calendar.



© KOREA TOURISM ORGANIZATION

There are many opportunities for foreign visitors to experience Korean culture.



FOCUS

A Statistical Understanding of Education in Korea

In this paper, we intend to explore education in South Korea by examining education statistics and publications such as the 2010 Brief Statistics on Korean Education. To understand Korean education, we must analyze Korea's school system, students, educators, and the current state and the outcomes of education by looking at education indicators.

Written by Park Jong-hyo (Korean Educational Development Institute)

Schools

1. Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education

Korean school system consists of kindergartens, elementary, middle and high schools. Tertiary educational institutions such as colleges, universities and graduate schools will be discussed later. As of 2010, there are a total of 19,850 schools in Korea, including 8,388 kindergartens, 5,854 elementary schools, 1,561 general high schools, and 692 vocational high schools. The distribution of schools is represented in the chart 1.

We will now compare the number of education institutions in Korea, primarily on a decade-by-decade basis. The number of schools in Korea has been climbing over the past 40 years. There were only 484 kindergartens in 1970, which increased to 901 in 1980, and the number has been growing steadily since 1990 as it now exceeds 8,300. The number of elementary school has exhibited both an uptrend and a downtrend over the past four decades. The number of elementary schools rose sharply from 5,961 in 1970 to 6,487 in 1980, but it dropped slightly to 6,335 in 1990 and it fell again to 5,627 in 2000. Since then, the number of elementary schools increased by about 50 to 100 every year, but during recent years, the pace has slowed to only about 20 to 30 schools.

The number of middle schools grew from 1,608 in 1970 to 2,100 in 1980 and it continued to increase between 1990 and 2000, from 2,474 to 2,731, respectively. Since 2000, the number increased by 30 to 50 per year, but the pace has slackened of late.

For general high schools, the number continuously climbed from 408 in 1970 to 748 in 1980 and it soared to 1,096 in 1990. Since 1990, the number of general high schools had increased by about 50 per year, but during the last decade, only a few general high schools have opened up.

For vocational high schools, the number grew from 481 in 1970 to 605 in 1980 and it dipped to 587 in 1990 but increased again to 764 in 2000. Since 2000, the number of vocational schools has been decreasing by 10 to 20 per year. At present, there are 225 vocational high schools in Korea.

The number of special schools, civic schools and other types of schools decreased from 554 in 1979 to 225 in 2010.

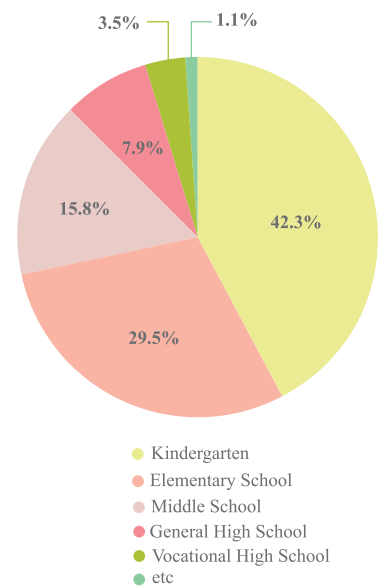


Chart 1 Distribution of Schools



Kindergarten students are taking a lesson at a classroom.

2. Institutions for Tertiary Education

As of 2010, there are 411 tertiary educational institutions in Korea, including 145 junior colleges, 179 general universities, 11 industrial universities, 10 universities of education, 1 open university, 1 polytechnic college, 3 miscellaneous schools, 3 distance universities, 16 cyber universities, 2 colleges within companies, and 40 independent graduate schools. The distribution of tertiary institutions is shown in the chart 2.

The chart 3 is an overview of the changes to the number of tertiary educational institutions during the past four decades. The number of tertiary institutions grew from 168 in 1970 to 237 in 1980. The number rapidly increased from 265 in 1990 to 372 in 2000. In recent years, the number has been growing by 5 to 10 per year. Today, there are 411 tertiary educational institutions in Korea.

The number of junior colleges jumped from 65 in 1970 to 128 in 1980. It slightly decreased to 117 in 1990 but increased again to 158 in 2000. From 2000 to 2005, the number steadily increased but began to fall in 2006. At present, there are 145 junior colleges.

For general universities, there was a slight increase between 1970 and 1980, from 71 to 85. The number increased to 107 in 1990 and it surged to 161 in 2000. Since 2000, 2 to 5 general universities have been opening up every year.

Students

1. Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education

As of 2010, there are 7,822,882 students enrolled in high schools around Korea. Compared to a year ago, the number of high school students declined 2.6% as 209,082 students left high school at the end of 2009, which marks the biggest drop since educational statistics started being kept. This was the result of a decrease in the total population of Korea. Elementary schools showed the sharpest decline in students.

Chart 2 Distribution of Tertiary Educational Institutions

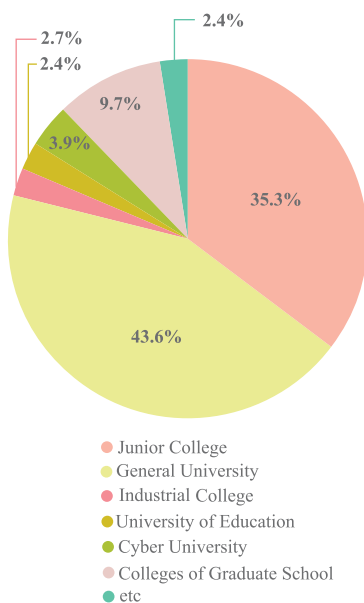
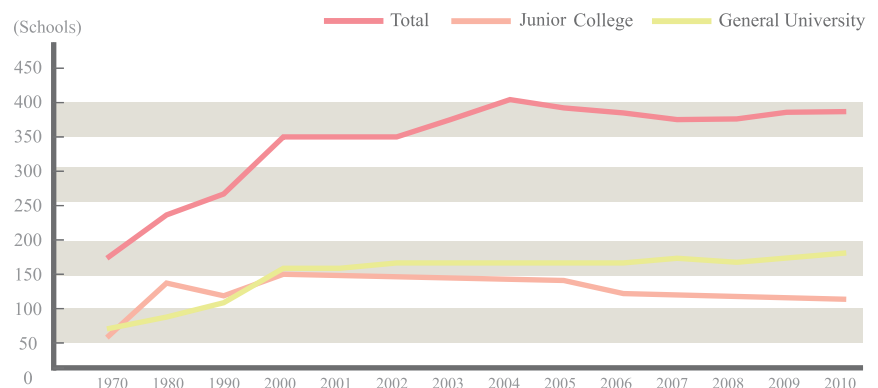


Chart 3 Number of Tertiary Educational Institutions



2. Tertiary Education

❖ Enrollment

Enrollment includes students who are on temporary leave. Since 2006, the number of total enrollments has been growing at a slow pace. Between 2009 and 2010, the number of total enrollments increased to 3,644,158. Since 2003, the number of enrollments at junior colleges went on a decline. In 2010, however, enrollments reached 767,087, which is 6,158 more than in 2009. As of 2010, the number of enrollments in general universities and graduate schools is 2,028,841 and 316,633, respectively. The two schools have shown a slight increase over the past decade. In 2010, the number of enrollments in general universities and graduate school increased by 44,798 and 10,162, respectively, since 2009.

❖ Students on Temporary Leave

As of 2010, the number of students on temporary leave at tertiary educational institutions is 1,106,433, which grew by 9,403 since 2009. However, the portion of students on temporary leave decreased by 0.2% since 2009. The number of students on temporary leave at junior colleges rose to 273,069, an increase of 1,053 students from 2009. However, the portion decreased by 0.1% to 35.6%. As of 2010, the number of students on temporary leave at graduate schools is 40,308, which decreased by 569 since 2009. In addition, the portion of students on temporary leave at graduate schools has dropped since 2009 to 12.7% in 2010, which is 0.6% less than 2009.

Chart 6 Distribution of Admissions to Junior Colleges and General Universities

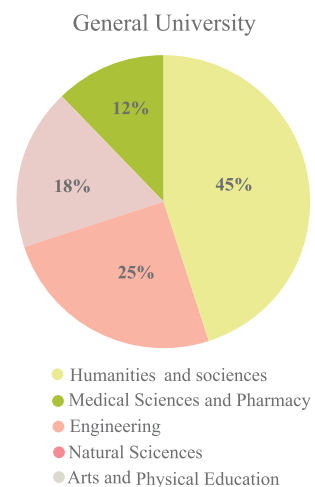
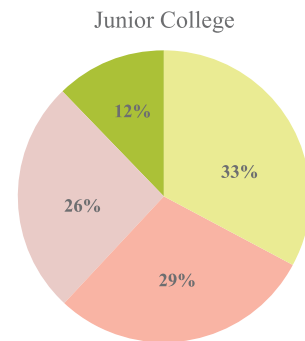


Chart 4 Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education Enrollments

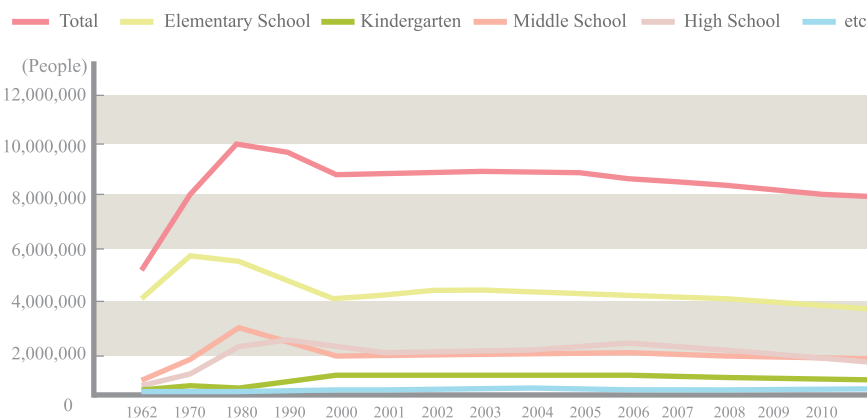


Chart 5 Junior College, General University, Graduate School Enrollments

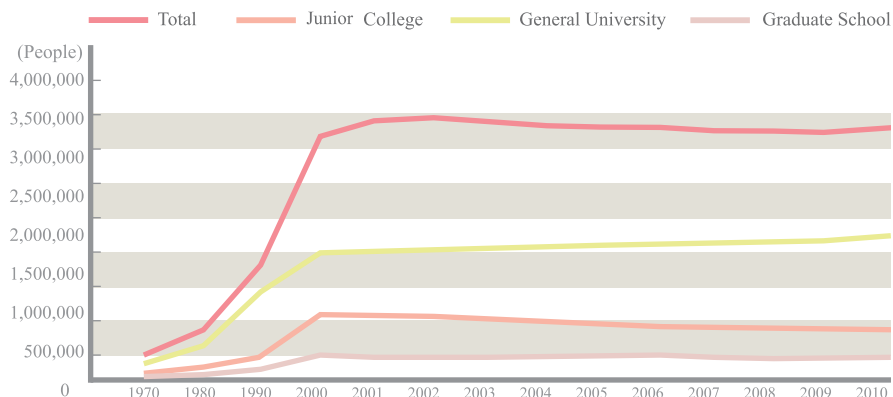
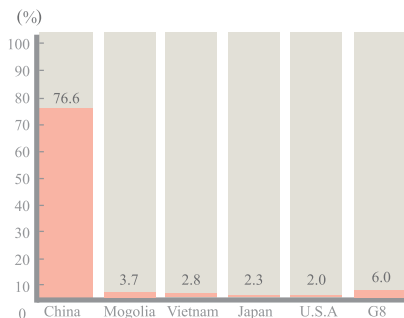
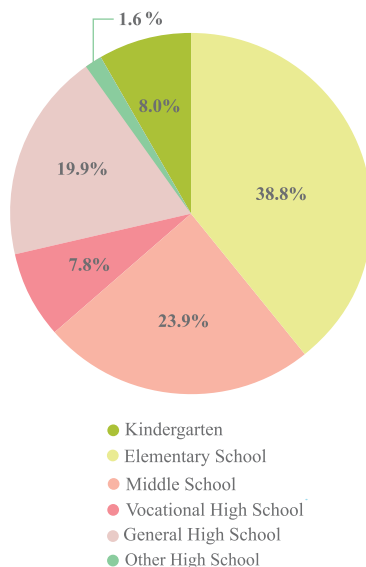


Chart 7 Distribution of Foreign Students**Chart 8 Distribution of Teachers**

❖ Admissions

As of 2010, the total number of admissions to tertiary institutions is 817,255. The number of new students in junior colleges is 249,144, general universities 358,511 and graduate schools 126,958.

An examination of the admissions to junior colleges and general universities by field of study reveals that humanities and social sciences have the biggest portion of admissions. In junior colleges, the distribution of admissions is as follows: 33.5% for humanities and social sciences, 29.5% for engineering and 25.5% for natural sciences. In general universities, the distribution of admissions is 44.8% for humanities and social sciences, 25.0% for engineering, 18.4% for natural science and 11.7% for medical sciences and pharmacy.

❖ Graduates and Awarded Degrees

As of 2010, the number of graduates from tertiary institutions is 628,689, including 190,033 junior college graduates, 279,603 general university graduates and 87,870 graduate school graduates. Since 2006, the number of junior college graduates has decreased while the number of graduate school graduates has increased.

The number of graduate school graduates is 87,870 and it has been increasing every year. In 2010, 77,328 master degrees and 10,542 doctoral degrees were awarded to graduates. The distribution of awarded degrees by type of graduate school is as follows: 44.8% for general graduate schools and 55.2% for special graduate schools.

❖ Foreign Students

As of 2010, there are 60,000 foreign students in tertiary educational institutions around Korea. Foreign students comprise 1.65% of total students enrolled in tertiary institutions. The portion of foreign students enrolled in academic programs is 71.6% and 20.4% for non-degree programs.

In terms of college tuitions for foreign students, the portion of students studying at their own expense has increased continuously. However, the portion of students receiving government aid has decreased gradually.

Teachers

1. Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education

❖ Number of Teachers

From kindergartens to high schools, the total number of teachers is 455,907 as of 2010. Kindergarten teachers account for 8.0%, elementary school 38.8%, middle school 23.9% and high school 29.3% (general high school 19.9% and vocational high school 7.8% and other high school 1.6%) of all teachers in Korea.

❖ Average Age of Teachers

The average age of kindergarten teachers is 31.8. Elementary school teachers are 39.7 years old on average, followed by middle school teachers with 41.3. The average age of high school teachers is 42.0 and general high school teachers are 41.5. Vocational high school teachers are the oldest with 43.3 years on average.

Compared to 2000, the highest portion of male teachers moved from the 35 to 39 age bracket to the 45 to 49 age bracket in 2010. For female teachers, the highest portion has moved from the 35 to 39 age bracket to the 45 to 49 age bracket in 2010. In recent years, the portion of female teachers in the 25 to 39 age bracket

has increased rapidly.

❖ Portion of Male and Female Teachers

In 2010, the portion of male teachers in all educational institutions in Korea is 34.0%, which shows that there are more female teachers today. In 1990, male teachers accounted for 56.0% of all teachers. Since 1997, however, the portion of female teachers has been rising continuously.

As of 2010, there are 2,455 (20.7%) female school administrators in elementary schools, 1,180 (21.5%) in middle schools and 313 (7.0%) in high schools. This shows that the portion of female administrators in the field of education has been increasing steadily over the years.

Chart 9 Distribution of Teachers' Age by Gender

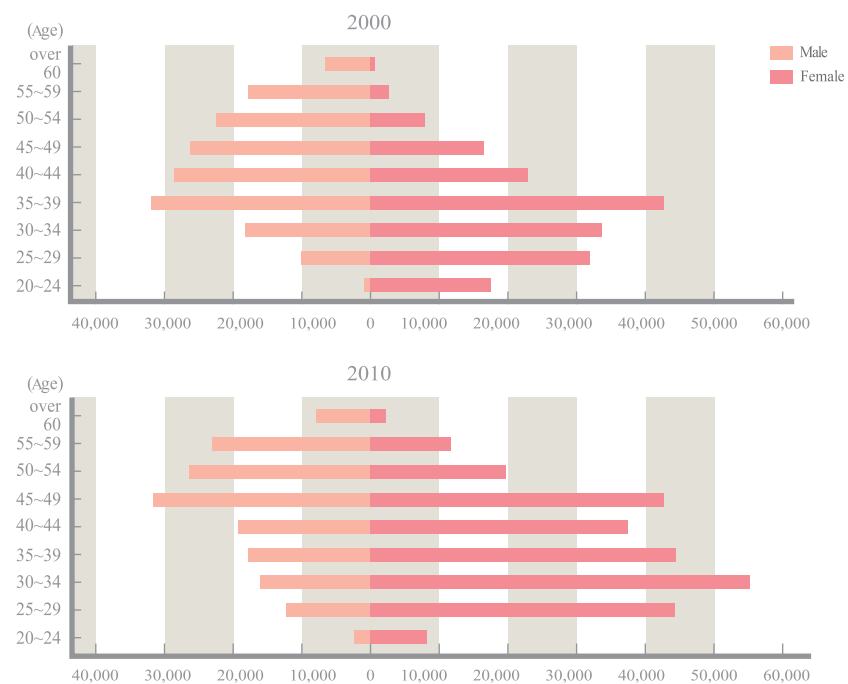
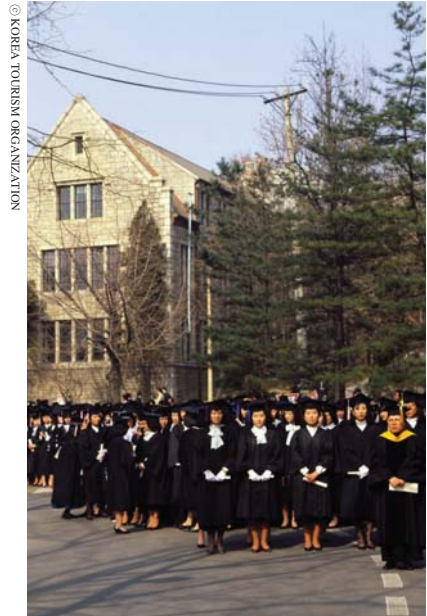
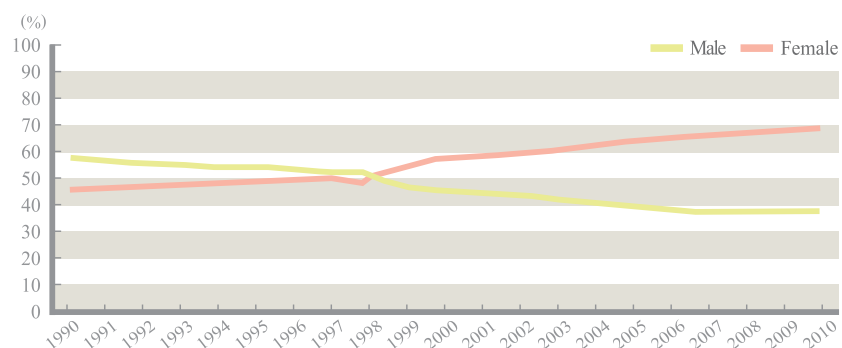


Chart 10 Portion of Male and Female Teachers



An image from a commencement ceremony at a Korean university.

❖ Educational Background of Teachers

Teachers with a master or a doctoral degree have increased continuously. Today, 28.9% of teachers have a master degree and 0.9% of teachers have a doctoral degree. Since 2000, teachers with a master degree have increased by 2.5 times and teachers with a doctoral degree increased by 3.6 times.

2. Tertiary Education

❖ Educators

As of 2010, the number of educators in tertiary educational institutions is 77,697. The number has been on a continuous incline. For instance, the increase in number of educators in 2010 was 2,228 more than the increase in 2009. In junior colleges and general universities, there are 12,530 and 61,020 educators, respectively. Junior colleges and general universities saw an increase of 79 and 2,172 educators, respectively, in 2010 compared to 2009. On the other hand, the number of teachers in industrial colleges decreased by 2018, which is 126 less than in 2009.

There are 16,458 female teachers in tertiary educational institutions around Korea. The number has been increasing every year and it increased by 1,098 compared to 2009. The ratio of female teachers in tertiary educational institutions is 21.2%. It is 0.8% higher than 2009 and 5.6% higher than 2000. The portion of female teachers in junior colleges is 31.6% and it is higher than general universities' 18.9%.

A career counseling seminar at a women's university. They all look so focused.



© Yonhap News

Chart 11 Number of Foreign Teachers in Junior College and General University

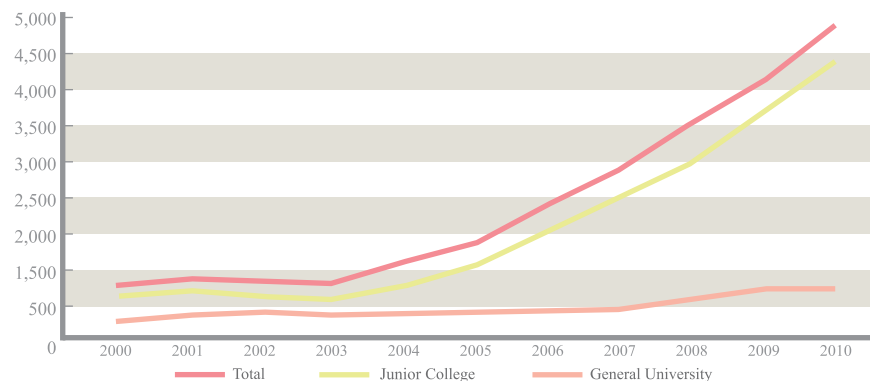
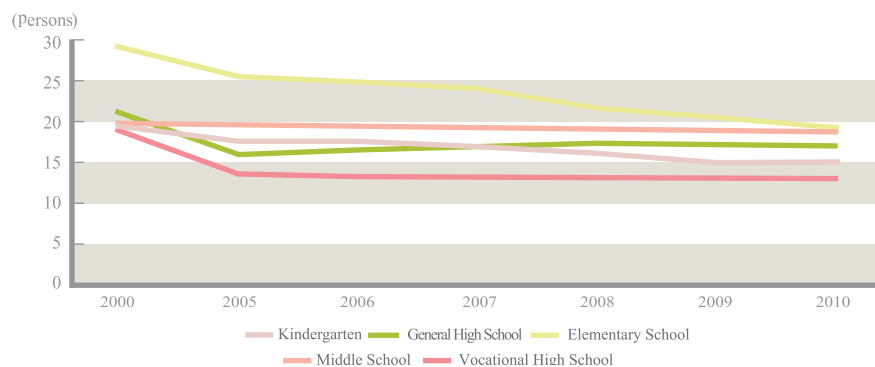


Chart 12 Ratio of Students to Teachers by School Level



❖ Average Age of Teachers

The average age of teachers in tertiary educational institutions is 47.9. It has gradually increased and it is 0.4 higher than 2009. The average age of teachers in junior colleges is 47.3. This is 0.8 years lower than the average age of teachers in general universities, which is 48.1.

❖ Teachers with Degrees

Among full-time teachers in tertiary educational institutions, there are 62,608 teachers with a doctorate degree, 12,802 with a master's degree and 2,187 with a bachelor's degree. For junior college teachers, there are 7,728 teachers with a doctorate, 4,174 with a master's and 570 with a bachelor's. This means teachers with a doctorate degree represent the biggest portion of teachers in junior colleges. For general university teachers, there are 51,351 teachers with a doctorate, 8,074 with a master's and 1,555 with a bachelor's. Compared with junior colleges, there are more teachers with a doctorate degree and fewer teachers with a bachelor degree in general universities.

❖ Foreign Teachers

There are 4,957 teachers from abroad in tertiary educational institutions and the number has been increasing every year. In junior colleges, there are 708 foreign teachers and 4,084 foreign teachers in general universities.

Chart 13 Enrollment Rates for Pre-Primary, Elementary and Secondary Education

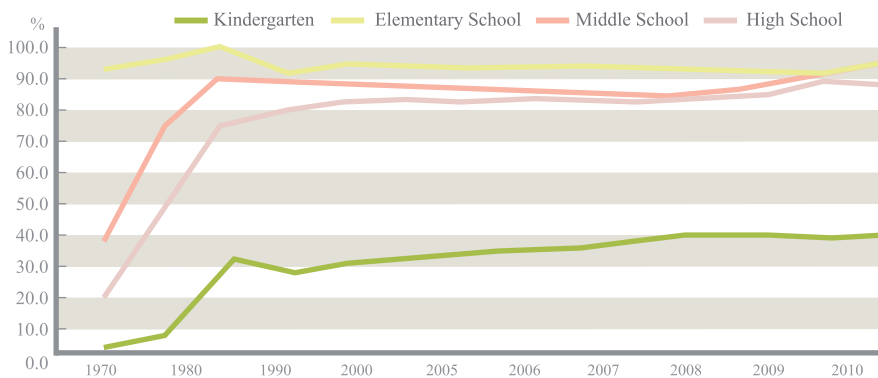
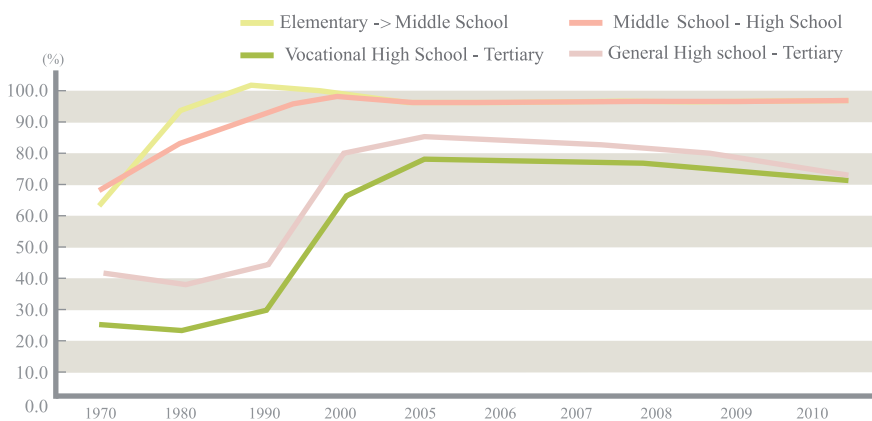


Chart 14 Ratio of Students Advancing to the Next School Level



The Current State and the Effects of Education

1. Average Class Size

A continuous decline in the number of students, as well as an improvement of educational environment, has resulted in smaller class sizes in all educational institutions. As of 2010, the average number of students in a kindergarten class is 26.6, elementary school class is 26.6, middle school class is 33.8 and high school class is 33.7. In general high schools, the average class size is 35.5 and 29.1 for vocational high schools.

2. The Ratio of Students to Teachers

Because of a decrease in the number of students and an increase in the number of teachers, the ratio of students to teachers has declined compared to 2009. In 2010, there were 14.8 students to 1 teacher in kindergartens, 18.7 to 1 in elementary schools, 18.2 to 1 in middle schools and 15.5 to 1 in high schools. Moreover, there were 16.5 students to 1 teacher in general high schools and 13.1 students to 1 teacher in vocational high schools.

3. Enrollment Rate

In 2010, net enrollment rate of elementary school is 98.6%, middle school is 98.6% and high school is 92.4%.

More and more students are obtaining higher education every year. The rate of elementary school students who advance to middle schools is 99.9% and the rate of middle school students who advance to high schools is 99.7%. The rate of high school graduates who advance to universities is 79.0%. By type of schools, 81.5% of general high school students and 71.7% of vocational high school students advanced to universities. The rate of high school graduates who enter universities has gradually decreased.

4. Dropout Rate

As of 2010, the dropout rate of middle school students is 0.8%, general high school students 1.2% and vocational high school students 3.6%. Since 2005, the dropout rate of middle school and general high school students has been steady but that of vocational high school students has increased. Last year, only a few students dropped out of vocational high schools.

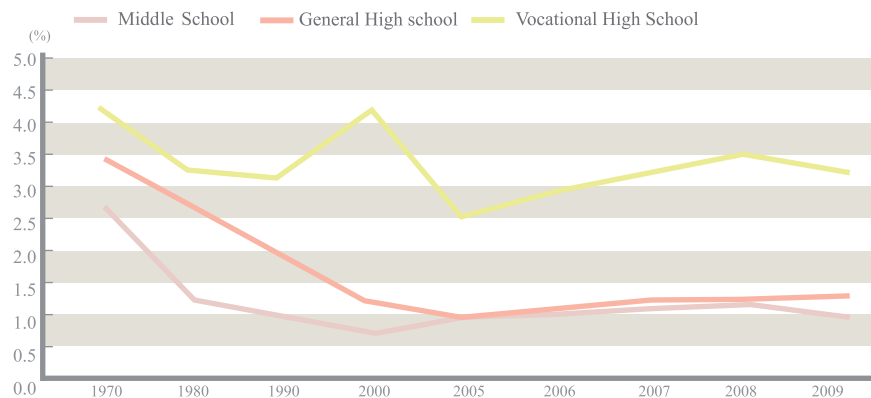
5. International Student Evaluation

Korean students participate in two types of assessment: PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) coordinated by the OECD and TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). Korean students have performed well on PISA from 2000 to 2006, especially in reading, math and science. Over the same period, Korean students received high scores on TIMSS as well.

Table 1 PISA and TIMSS

PISA		Korea	Japan	Singapore	U.S
2000	Reading	6	8	-	15
	Math	2	1	-	19
	Science	1	2	-	14
2003	Reading	2	14	-	18
	Math	3	6	-	28
	Science	4	1	-	22
2006 Upper	Reading	1	11	-	-
	Math	1	6	-	32
	Science	7	3	-	24
2006 Lower	Reading	1	21	-	-
	Math	4	13	-	36
	Science	13	9	-	35

TIMSS		Korea	Japan	Singapore	U.S
1995	Math	3	2	1	18
	Science	4	2	1	12
1999	Math	2	5	1	19
	Science	5	4	2	18
2003	Math	2	5	1	15
	Science	3	5	1	9
2007	Math	2	5	3	9
	Science	4	3	1	11

Chart 15 Ratio of Dropout Students

6. International Student Evaluation

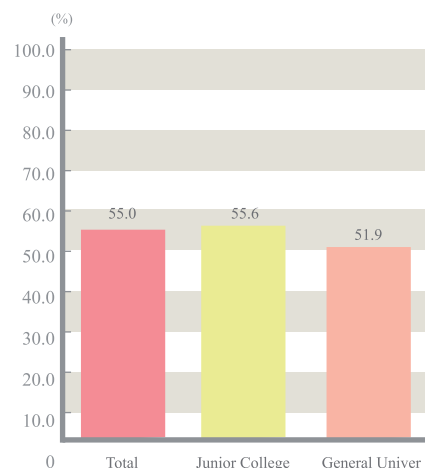
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7. Employment Rates for Graduates with Tertiary Education

The employment rate of tertiary graduates has been collected through a self-report study from 2006 to 2009. In 2010, the employment rate was calculated using data from the national health insurance database. Because of the difference in research methods, we cannot compare the data on a time series basis; however, we can make a rough comparison over the trends.

From 2006 to 2009, the total employment rate of tertiary graduates was steady at 75 to 76%. The employment rate for junior college graduates was 84 to 86% and that of general universities was 67 to 68%. The employment rates include full-time and temporary workers and the self-employed. As of 2010, the employment rate for total tertiary graduates is 55%, which was calculated using materials from the national health insurance database. In addition, 55.6% of junior college graduates acquired employment while the employment rate reached 51.9% for general university graduates.

In this paper, we examined education in Korea by looking at basic educational statistics from the past four decades. In short, we were able to see that Korean education has improved in terms of both quality and quantity. Although not covered in this chapter, we are aware that Korean education faces many criticisms for making students spend too much money and time on private lessons to prepare for entrance exams. We believe this ultimately discourages students' creativity and Korean education must overcome these obstacles. Despite these challenges, the enthusiasm of parents and students for education is very high in Korea. Thus, there is no doubt that such enthusiasm is serving as a strong foundation for generating national competitiveness.

Chart 16 Employment Rates for Graduates with Tertiary Education**Chart 17** Employment Rates of Graduates with Tertiary Education for 2010

FEATURE

Japan's Forced Annexation of Korea in 1910

On August 22, 1910, Japan coerced Korea into signing the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty and promulgated it a week later on August 29. Accordingly, Korea lost its sovereignty and became a Japanese colony. Japan's annexation of Korea was not the result of an agreement between the two nations, as Japan publicized at the time, or an annexation petitioned by the Korean government and its people. The Japanese annexation of Korea was the result of Japan's long ambition to invade and take over Korea. This article intends to examine the preparations and the processes taken by Japan to carry out its annexation of Korea.

Written by Han Seong-min (Researcher, Korea Institute of Foreign Relations at Dongguk University)

Steps toward Japan's Annexation of Korea

After the Meiji Restoration (1868), the two major challenges facing Japan's foreign policy were to revise the unequal treaties signed between Japan and the Western powers to rule Korea. It is ironic that while Japan endeavored to rectify the imbalance, it proceeded to invade neighboring Korea with whom it had rich historical and cultural exchanges for hundreds of years. At the time, however, Japan believed the relationship between Korea and Japan was not antagonistic, but rather interdependent.

Japan modeled its development plans after the imperialistic policies of Western nations and attempted to emulate them both internally and externally. Amending the unequal

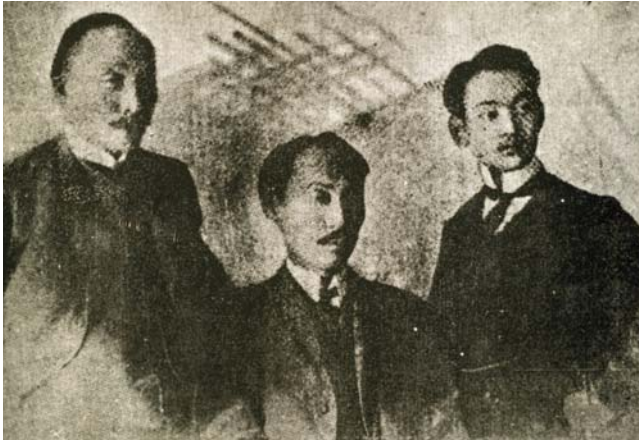
treaties meant Japan could be on equal terms with the Western powers and therefore, the acquisition of colonies, by invading Korea in particular, was essentially an effort to get on the same level with other imperialistic nations. Thus, Japan pushed ahead with revising its unequal treaties and the policy of invading Korea both at the same time.

Japan's mission to invade Korea began in early modern times. After the success of the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese government wished to normalize diplomatic relations with Korea that had been severed due to the emergence of Prince Regent Daewon in Korea who advocated isolationism. However, the Korean government rejected Japan's request for normalization, citing reasons that the diplomatic document sent by Japan's head of state did not follow formalities and was not credible. This gave rise to the Seikanron debate (debate to conquer Korea) in Japan that called for Japan to punish Korea for its rudeness. The discussion did not lead to action at the time due to strong opposition from the majority who deemed stabilizing the regime in the early stages of the restoration was more important. A few years later, however, Japan was able to employ gunboat diplomacy to coerce Korea into signing the Treaty of Ganghwa (1876), which was more unequal than the treaties Japan had signed with Western powers, as Japan began to expand its sphere of influence over Korea.

Later, Japan incited the First Sino-Japanese War in 1894 against China with whom it had competed to take over Korea and started the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 against Russia as well. By winning both wars, Japan successfully gained a foothold for invading Korea. Japan claimed the First Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were a fight for "Korea's independence" and "peace in the East," but that was no more than a pretext for justifying its participation in the wars. For Japan, the independence of Korea did not actually mean freedom for Korea; instead, it meant

The Japanese soldiers are marching during the Russo-Japanese War of 1894.





Lee Sang-seol, Lee Wi-jong and Lee Jun were dispatched to Hague in the Netherlands in June 1907 to carry out a secret mission ordered by King Gojong, but they could not accomplish their mission due to Japan's interference.

that Korea would never become a Chinese or a Russian colony. As for Japan's idea of "peace in the East," it meant that Japan no longer had to compete with other powers over Korea because Japan could now fully colonize Korea. The wars resulted in Japan considerably undermining Korea's chances of gaining independence and Korea was degraded into a protectorate of Japan after the Russo-Japanese War.

Laying the foundation for the Residency-General Rule and the Annexation of Korea

As Japan attempted to annex Korea, Japan attached relatively more importance not on Korea, its target of annexation, but on the arrangement of interests with the great powers. In particular, since the Triple Intervention of 1895, Japan could not push ahead with its annexation of Korea without the approval of Russia, its archrival, and Britain, its ally and a superpower.

Through the Russo-Japanese War, Japan successfully attained approval from the great powers with the right to protect, guide and supervise Korea. Ever since Korea opened its ports to foreign nations for trade and commerce, the great powers had enjoyed various privileges from Korea, including extraterritoriality and favorable treatment. Therefore, the great powers demanded that Korea maintain its independence even though, at the same time, they would recognize Japan's control over Korea. In addition, after the Russo-Japanese War, Japan failed to capture the Liaodong

Peninsula from China due to the Triple Intervention of 1895 and therefore, out of fear that the great powers might intervene in the matters over Korea, Japan decided to guarantee Korea's independence as demanded by the great powers. In actuality, however, it did not guarantee independence for Korea.

After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan coerced Korea into signing the Eulsa Treaty (1905), also known as the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1905, which deprived Korea of its diplomatic sovereignty and allowed Japan to establish the Residency-General of Korea. The Residency-General was an organization that represented diplomacy on behalf of Korea within the legal boundaries of protection, guidance and inspection for which Japan obtained approval from the great powers. Nonetheless, Japan began to intervene in Korea's internal affairs and practically placed Korea under its colonial rule in the name of promoting municipal administration.

Korea's participation in the peace conference was a highly sensitive matter to Japan. The reason is if Korea were to participate in the conference, it could not only result in the invalidation of the Eulsa Treaty, which deprived Korea of its diplomatic sovereignty, but it could also give Korea the opportunity to be officially recognized as an independent nation as Korea would sign the pact as a sovereign nation. However, if Korea failed to receive approval for participation in the conference, it meant that Japan would get another opportunity to have its rights over Korea recognized within the international community, thereby reinforcing Japan's control over Korea.

In the end, Korea's attempt at restoring sovereignty failed as Japan acted in advance to prevent the Korean envoy from attending the conference and the failed attempt only strengthened Japan's mission to invade Korea. Japan forcefully dethroned Emperor Gojong, a symbolic figure of the anti-Japanese movement in Korea, by accusing him of sending the secret emissaries to The Hague. In addition, Japan officially announced its direct intervention in Korean politics and disbanded the Korean Army by coercing Korea into signing the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1907, also known as the Jeong-mi 7 Treaty. Koreans opposed strongly as many large-sized righteous armies sprang up, but Japan was able to force Korea into signing the Agreement on the Transfer of Korea's Jurisdiction and Prison Administration and Management in July 1909, which allowed Japan to carry out military operations to suppress the Korean righteous armies starting in September 1909.

Around this time, Korea had already lost its status as an independent nation and the day of the official annexation was approaching. The central figure in Japan's invasion of Korea was Ito Hirobumi, who was then the highest-ranking senior statesman in Japan at the time and is now called the father of modern Japan. He personally forced Emperor Gojong to sign the Eulsa Treaty, which deprived Korea of its diplomatic sovereignty, and he was later appointed the first Japanese Resident-General of Korea and spearheaded the Japanese annexation of Korea.

Japan's Intention of Invasion Hidden in the Term "Annexation"

During Ito Hirobumi's tenure as the Resident-General of Korea, he was responsible for all policies regarding Korea. However, when Ito resigned in March 1909, the Japanese government deemed it necessary to take absolute control over the establishment of the policies toward Korea by adjusting the existing policies. At the time, the Foreign Minister of Japan Komura Jutaro ordered Kurachi Tetsukichi, the chief administrative official at the Foreign Ministry, to map out policies on Korea.

What Kurachi Tetsukichi drafted then was Japan's Basic Korean Policy. The policy stipulates that making Korea part of Japan's territory is the surest way to instill Japan's rights in Korea and that Japan must annex Korea at the most opportune moment, and until the time comes, Japan needs to assume the reins of the Korean government more emphatically under the mission of annexation. It was the first time that the Japanese government officially documented its plan for annexing Korea.

"The opportune moment" expressed in the aforementioned document refers to the time when the world powers finally agrees on the Japanese annexation of Korea. By 1909, most of Korea's national power had been transferred over to Japan. However, as Japan had yet to straighten up its interest with the great powers on the annexation of Korea, Japan was worried that the annexation might be thwarted due to the intervention of the great powers. In addition, Japan did not know when "the opportune moment" would come and therefore, it needed to tighten its grip over Korea in order to execute the annexation without letting the chance slip by. In other words, by firmly stifling the righteous armies that

The Righteous Army (a militia of insurgents) was raised in the cause of justice and loyalty across the nation and resisted Japan.



Hirobumi Ito — the main culprit of Japanese colonization of Korea — arrives in Seoul in March 1906 as Japan's first resident-general in Korea.

sprang up all over Korea, Japan needed to consolidate its dominance over Korea. Such view was not only based on Kurachi's argument, but it was also a shared idea among top-level officials in the Japanese government, including Ito Hirobumi. A hasty annexation of Korea would cause the great powers to intervene, resulting in a trial of the Triple Intervention after the Sino-Japanese War.

What is noteworthy about Japan's plan for annexing Korea is that the word "annexation" appears in the aforementioned document. Kurachi who coined the word "annexation" explains in the following.

At that time, the Japanese government and the private sector much insisted on the Japanese annexation of Korea but they didn't have a clear definition on the idea of annexation. Some argued that annexation is uniting Japan and Korea on equal terms, while others translated it into creating a country similar to the Empire of Austria-Hungary. Accordingly, they also used unification (合邦) or incorporation (合併). However, I pondered much to choose a word which clarifies the meaning that Korea completely ceases to exist and belongs to the territory of the Japanese Empire and at the same time of which tone should not be too radical, only to fail to find an appropriate one. Thus, I thought it was a good idea to choose a word not commonly used at the time, so I used the 'annexation' (併合) in the above document. (Kurachi Tetsukichi, [The Note]- Kurachi Tetsukichi Sent to Komura Jutaro in March 1913)

When Ito resigned as the Resident-General, both Korea and Japan expected to see a change in Japan's policy toward Korea. Especially, in Japan, it was a fait accompli that Japan would have complete control over Korea. As previously mentioned by Kurachi, there was diverse discussions on which form of takeover should be implemented. In response to this, Kurachi coined the term "annexation" (併合) to define a tangible concept of Japan's annexation of Korea that the Japanese government had in mind.

According to Kurachi, Korea would collapse and completely become a part of Japanese territory, but he used the word "annexation" instead of "absorption" (併呑) to cover up



*Ahn Jung-geun
assassinated Hirobumi Ito
in Harbin in Manchuria
but was soon arrested
by the Japanese police
in October 1909.*

Japan's true intention of invading. As a result, up until now, most of the official and private documents in Japan have expressed Japan's forced occupation of Korea in 1910 as "Japan's annexation of Korea." Thus, the policy on choosing the expression "the Japanese annexation of Korea," which was coined and defined by Kurachi, was formally passed in a cabinet meeting on July 6, 1909. In other words, the Japanese government recognizes itself that Japan's annexation of Korea was not based on an agreement between Korea and Japan or a voluntary petition by the Korean people but was the outcome of Japan's invasion.

A Master Plan for the Japanese Annexation of Korea

With the decision of the cabinet meeting in July 1909, the Japanese government already settled on the policy of Japan's annexation of Korea, but it could not easily decide on the execution date of the annexation due to problems in clarifying its interests with the world powers. Against this backdrop, Ito made a personal visit to Manchuria. The Japanese government emphasized that his trip was entirely done in an individual capacity without any official mission. However, the real purpose of his visit was to prevent beforehand a coalition between the United States and Russia, which was an effort to expand their sphere of influence into Manchuria, and to seek Russia's consent, the biggest obstacle to Japan's successful annexation of Korea. However, Ito was assassinated by Ann Jung-Geun before putting his plan into action.

Even in Japan today, views remain that the patriotic deed of Ann Jung-Geun the martyr served as a turning point for Japan's annexation of Korea. However, unlike the recognition of his heroic deed in Japan, the assassination had a considerably threatening effect to Japan's mission of annexing Korea. The spotlight on the patriotic deed of Ahn could trigger an anti-Japanese movement in Korea, or incite and escalate a hard-line public sentiment within Japan, thereby bringing worldwide attention to the matters surrounding Korea. If that were the case, the Japanese annexation of

Korea that the Japanese government had prepared for a long time could be thwarted due to Korea's fierce resistance or interventions by the great powers. Moreover, the annexation could be pushed aside by Japan's hard-line public sentiment and non-governmental circles could pursue the annexation in a direction that was different from what the Japanese government had intended in the first place.

Out of such fear, in order to minimize the repercussions of Ahn Jung-Geun's patriotic deed, the Japanese government defined his deed not as an act of anti-Japanese movement organized by Koreans but as a simple homicide and manipulated the Court of the Great Commandery of Guangdong to open an illegal trial to execute him promptly.

However, contrary to the Japanese government's intention, Ito's death only intensified the Korea-Japan Annexation process led by Japan's rightist groups and Korea's pro-Japanese groups. In 1909, the Iljinhoe, Korea's pro-Japanese organization, submitted a petition for the annexation to the governments of both nations by suggesting a theory of political annexation, which meant uniting Korea and Japan as a federation. In Japan, a group led by rightist rōnin (samurai) submitted a petition for the annexation of Korea to the Japanese government, suggesting a theory that the Korean and the Japanese people belong to the same race. This time around, the theory of the Japanese annexation of Korea was largely based on emotion and it consisted mostly of simple declarations, as the meaning of "annexation" was not unified, as previously mentioned. Various expressions were also used such as "unification" (合邦), "merger" (合併) and "absorption" (併呑). Such annexation movement was not only rejected in Korea but also was not much of a concern for the Japanese government. The Iljinhoe's annexation movement that aimed at creating a federation by annexing Korea to Japan was essentially different from the Japanese government's plans that intended to completely obliterate Korea and make it a part of Japan. Instead, Iljinhoe's efforts aroused Korea's anti-Japanese movement, thereby giving rise to rallies denouncing the Iljinhoe and to anti-Japanese demonstrations across Korea. In response to such developments, on December 9, the Japanese Residency-General of Korea enforced a crackdown such as banning rallies and

speeches by the Iljinhoe.

Under such circumstances, the Japanese government deemed it necessary to regulate the various theories regarding the Japanese annexation of Korea that were incessantly raised from the private sector and to prepare for a tangible execution plan. As far as the international situation was concerned, Japan's fear of issues regarding its annexation of Korea and the revision of its unequal treaties started being resolved in the 1910s. At the end of 1909, U.S. Secretary of State Philander C. Knox announced the Policy of Joint Management of the Manchu Railroads. The plan stipulated that six nations, including Britain, United States, Japan, Russia, France and Germany, are to form an international federation to collectively buy the Manchu railroads captured by Russia and Japan, return its ownership to China and place it under cooperative management by the international community. The plan was a direct challenge to the interests of Russia and Japan that had divided up Manchuria to rule it.

In response, Russia suggested to Japan that they should respond jointly to the United States, spurring negotiations for the Second Russia-Japan Convention. On April 10, 1910, Russian Prime Minister Pyotr A. Stolypin officially approved the Japanese annexation of Korea by saying, "Russia doesn't have a reason or a right to raise an objection to the Japanese annexation of Korea. Only, we want Japan to notify us of the time beforehand." With that, the biggest obstacle to Japan's annexation of Korea had disappeared.

As for the revision of Japan's unequal treaties, the negotiation with Britain was the most important. The reason is the outcome of the negotiation with Britain, the biggest imperialistic nation, would influence the negotiations with other powers. In the negotiation process, Britain's Ambassador to Japan Claude McDonald simply told Japanese Foreign Minister Komura, "the British government has no objection to the annexation. But, we don't think it is a good idea to proceed with the annexation hastily in consideration of the alliance." In the end, Britain approved Japan's annexation of Korea in the way that bears a resemblance to Russia's consent.

By obtaining positive responses from the great powers, the Japanese government concluded that it was time to push ahead with its plan for annexing Korea. Nonetheless, Japan still deliberated on the time and the process of the annexation at great length. Although Russia officially approved the Japanese annexation of Korea, the Japanese government decided to place the annexation plan on hold until after the conclusion of the Second Russia-Japan Convention, as Russian might change its stance on the annexation according to international situations. Moreover, as the debate on the validity of the Eulsa Treaty was raised since the conclusion of the convention, Japan wanted to make the international community to view its annexation of Korea not as an imperialistic invasion but as the will of the Korean people so the annexation, which completely obliterates Korea, would not be subjected to international criticism.

As such, when the Japanese government decided on the

timing of its annexation of Korea, it also needed an organization that could take charge and prepare for the annexation. Moreover, the Japanese government appointed the Field Marshal Count Terauchi Masatake as the Resident-General to take charge of carrying out the annexation of Korea, while keeping him at his post of Field Marshal at the same time. Terauchi who had insisted on a hard-line policy toward Korea also felt the need of such organization. He believed that if too many views on the annexation process emerged within the Japanese government, it would hamper the consistency of the policy, thereby making it impossible to carry out this grand plan smoothly. Terauchi also decided to clarify and officially authorize the specific set of actions for the annexation beforehand through a formal vote in a cabinet meeting to prevent possible controversy down the road. Not only did he require solid backing from the Japanese government but he also needed a tangible master plan for implementing the annexation, as he was not very familiar with the situation in Korea, unlike Ito.

After being appointed the Resident-General of Korea, Terauchi formed a secret organization called the Japanese Government's Arrangement Committee for Annexation (JGACA) with the cabinet's approval and prepared an execution plan for the Japanese annexation of Korea. Including Kurachi, who officially announced the Japanese annexation of Korea in the form of a document, the key players in the committee were notable officials in the Japanese government and the Japanese Residency-General of Korea who were in charge of managing the colonies in areas such as

Japan appointed Army General Terauchi Masatake as the new resident-general in July 1910. After having made Korea Japan's colony, Terauchi became Japan's first governor-general and Korea was harshly governed at the end of a bayonet.



diplomacy, law and finance.

The mission of the committee was to examine 22 items that include the following: whether to implement the Japanese Constitution in Korea, invalidate the treaties signed between Korea and the great powers, treatment of the Korean royal family and Korean senior officials, governance policy for the Korean people, expenses for implementing the annexation, the name of the country after annexation, legal status of Korean people, rights of each nation in Korea under the treaty, abolition of jurisdiction of foreign consuls in Korea, taxation of imports and exports, succession of debts and liabilities of Korea, a proposal for installing the Governor-General of Korea as the ruling organization, a royal edict to be announced upon annexation and others. The results of items examined were recorded in the Details of the Plans for Annexation of Korea, which was the master plan the committee drafted for the Japanese annexation of Korea. Moreover, to proceed with the negotiation of Japan's annexation of Korea according to plan, the committee meticulously prepared almost all items related with the annexation, including the final draft of the annexation treaty, the original draft of carte blanche submitted by Japanese representatives, and even the original draft of carte blanche to be prepared by Korean representatives. Equipped with a well-prepared master plan, Terauchi was assigned to his new position in Korea at the end of July. Moreover, on August 22, less than a month after Terauchi took office, the Residency-General prohibited all political rallies in Korea, deployed armed Japanese soldiers at 30-meter intervals throughout Seoul, as the nation was put on full alert. On that day, backed by an armed demonstration of the Japanese army, the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty was signed. Japan did not dare ask Koreans what they thought about the annexation. Rather, it threatened the Korean royal family with armed force and deprived Korea of its sovereign rights. Then, fearing resistance by Koreans, the Japanese government tightly kept the annexation a secret and announced it on the 29th, a week after the signing of the treaty. With that, Korea had become Japan's official colony.

Japan's Double-Edged Discriminatory Ruling System

As Japan attempted to annex Korea, it paid the most attention to the following three. First, the implementation of the Japanese Constitution in Korea. It was the most controversial part during the discussion process of the JGACA. This problem was linked directly to the execution of the annexation and the nature of the control over Korea by the Japanese Governor-General of Korea at a later period.

However, the bone of contention did not involve the implementation of the Japanese Constitution on the Korean Peninsula. The consensus was not to implement the Japanese Constitution, which was not only the stance of the Japanese government but also the Japanese society as a

whole. The Japanese people viewed the Korean society as lagging about 1000 years behind the Japanese society. However, if that was the case, it contradicts the nature of Japan's annexation of Korea that Japan had in mind. In consideration of the interventions by the great powers, Japan attached great importance to the notion that the annexation was based on voluntarily petitioning by Korea. Considering the nature of the annexation was based on the agreement by the two nations, which Japan publicized at home and abroad, the annexation meant that Korea is incorporated as a new Japanese territory and Koreans incorporated as new

Right after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War of 1937, Japan mobilized the members of the government-patronized Joseon Alliance for All-Out Exertions of Power for the Nation to destroy the Korean identity and to reshape Koreans into "imperial subjects" of the Japanese emperor, and encouraged Korean people's participation including military and social service in support of the war.



Japanese citizens who are granted with the equal status as that of the Japanese. Thus, the theory of not implementing the Japanese Constitution in Korea without any particular strings attached is contradictory to the nature of annexation.

Moreover, in light of the relationship with the great powers, if the Japanese government does not implement its Constitution in Korea, Korea is placed outside of the jurisdiction of the Japanese Constitution, which means that Korea becomes a direct colony of Japan. If so, Korea and Japan would have a dual legal system, which provides a pretext for the great powers to maintain their vested interests in Korea after the annexation. Since this was a more serious concern for Japan, Japan could not help but to admit to implementing its Constitution in Korea, albeit perfunctorily.

Accordingly, now that Japan had incorporated Korea as its territory, it was natural that Japan should implement the Japanese Constitution in Korea. In reality, however, Japan decided to enact exceptional laws and regulations and implement them within the boundary of its Constitution. Moreover, citing a reason that the existing name of "Korea" may cause confusion, Japan renamed it to "Joseon," as the latter contains a regional connotation.

The second problem was about Korea's existing ruling class. Japan decided to give the Korean royal family the status of their Japanese counterparts and place their social standing next to the Japanese Crown Prince and above each son of the Japanese Emperor. By respecting the previous spending habits of the Korean royal family, Japan set an annual expenditure at 1.5 million won. This was a move designed to gain consent for the annexation more easily from the Korean royal family by guaranteeing that their life would not be very different after the annexation. As for other royal family members, senior statesmen and vassals of merit in annexation, Japan bestowed an peerage by applying the Japanese aristocracy and granted public bond certificates amounting to more than 30,000 won and less than 150,000 won for hereditary property. Given that in the Japanese nobility system, the hereditary fortune of a baron should not surpass 10,000 won, the move was unprecedented. In addition, as for the existing Korean officials, Japan set up a policy aimed at hiring as many Korean officials as possible.

Japan's treatment of the former Korean ruling class was a move based on its experience in which a great number of disbanded Korean soldiers joined righteous armies after Japan disbanded the Korean Army in 1907. In this light, Japan wanted to prevent an organized resistance from existing officials who were against the annexation by guaranteeing their livelihood and to win them over as collaborators for ruling over Korea.

The third problem was the vested interests that the great powers had previously acquired in Korea. International relations was a problem in which the Japanese government particularly paid attention regarding matters that include obtaining approval from the great powers for its annexation of Korea and revising its unequal treaties. At the time, the great

powers, including Britain and the United States, already grasped the possibility of Japan's annexation of Korea during their discussions with the Japanese Foreign Ministry. At the price of recognizing the Japanese annexation of Korea, the great powers demanded that they retain the economic privileges they were enjoying in Korea.

As Japan emphasized cooperation with the great powers, including Britain, the United States and Russia, during the process of colonizing Korea, Japan could not ignore their stance as it tried to resolve its interests with the great power. Therefore, Japan confirmed in principle that as Korea was incorporated as Japan's new territory, the previous treaties Korea had signed with the great powers should be abolished. However, fearing opposition from the great powers, Japan decided to recognize the practices of foreign ownership of real estate and leasehold for the time being and to maintain their current concession and customs.

As such, the Japanese annexation of Korea that Japan had planned and carried out was pushed ahead by its policy of invading Korea irrespective of the will of the Korean people. Japan's ruling structure of Korea was to establish a royal edict issued by the Japanese Emperor and laws and ordinances of the Japanese Governor-General of Korea and to put them into action. This was essentially different from Japan's ruling structure of Taiwan that had been incorporated as a Japanese territory. Taiwan was not incorporated as a Japanese territory from the onset but as a special region, which means that politically and legally, it was not Japan but a colony of Japan, which is an entity entirely separated from Japan. In contrast, Korea was incorporated as Japan's new territory where the Japanese Constitution was effective. Actually, however, Korea became a region where the Constitution was not enforced according to Japan's needs. In other words, Japan annexed Korea under a double-edged and discriminatory ruling system in which Korea could be either a Japanese territory or its colony according to Japan's needs. As such, Korean people were Japanese people in terms of obligations but in terms of rights, they were the people of Joseon, which was a colony of Japan.

Japan propagated that its annexation of Korea was intended to guarantee the happiness of the Korean people and the peace of Asia. However, the Japanese annexation of Korea, aside from the existing Korean ruling class that Japan took care of in order to rule Korea with ease, resulted in most of the Korean people degenerating into those who were Japanese nationals but who were actually like slaves with only obligations but devoid of any rights.

After annexing Korea, Japan never showed any consideration for the efforts by the Korea people to gain sovereignty and continued to rule in contradicting ways in which Japan coerced Koreans into the Japanese military and forced labor by calling it the duty of Japanese subjects prior to World War II, without even guaranteeing appropriate rights for the Korean People.

Translated by Choi Jee-won

Feature

Forgive but Never Forget

The Future of Korea-Japan Relations

In 2009, the number of human exchanges between Korea and Japan surpassed 4.5 million. This means that an average of 10,000 Korean and Japanese people is visiting each other's countries on a daily basis. The high degree of personal exchanges signifies an amiable and friendly relations between the two nations. Moreover, the economic exchange between Korea and Japan has reached to more than \$70 billion a year, which helps the two nations to maintain a solid partnership. The close and cooperative relationship began when the two nations co-hosted the 2002 FIFA World Cup. This joint effort is commonly recognized as kick-starting a new era of mutual exchanges. Korea and Japan designated 2003 as the "Year of Japan-Korea National Exchange" in which the two nations hosted diverse cultural events. In addition, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, the two nations designated 2005 as the "Korea-Japan Friendship Year." Under the slogan, "Together! Toward the Future, Into the World," the two nations carried out various exchange programs and introduced their diverse cultures.

Korea and Japan have successfully developed a bilateral relationship, but on the other side of the coin, there remains some deep-rooted sources of conflict yet to be resolved. In order to guarantee a meaningful Korea-Japan relationship in preparation for the future, resolving a variety of pending issues is a matter of the utmost concern. This article aims to pinpoint the core and pending issues in the relationship between Korea and Japan and suggest ways to prepare for a sound Korea-Japan relationship. The first part of this article will explore the foremost issues related to Korea and Japan through two major examples.

Written by Lee Sang-ho (Konkuk University)

1. The 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan

The 2002 FIFA World Cup co-hosted by Korea and Japan offered an opportunity for both nations to display their firm alliance on a global scale. The worldwide event also inspired dynamic socio-cultural exchanges between the two nations. Korea opened its door to Japanese pop culture, and the Korean Wave hit the shores of Japan, which accelerated bilateral cultural exchanges and greatly heightened the awareness and favorable views that the people from the two nations had for each other.

With regard to co-hosting the 2002 FIFA World Cup, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi said, "It is highly desirable that people from the two nations can come together to share the awareness of hosting such an event."

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi also expressed his wish to further strengthen mutual understanding and exchanges with Korea by "cooperating together to make the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan a success." After hosting the successful event, Korean President Kim Dae-jung and Prime Minister Koizumi said, "The co-hosting of the 2002 World Cup sent a message to the world that the two nations have a strong relationship and the experience will serve as a valuable asset in elevating the Korea-Japan relationship to the next level.

Officials from both nations also recognized that the success of the 2002 World Cup would serve as a model for a desirable future in the Korea-Japan relationship for the 21st century.

2. Japanese Government's Decision in December 2009

The Japanese government said that it would pay in December 2009 a welfare pension of 99 yen (about 1 U.S. dollar) to Korean women, or their bereaved families, who were taken to Japan and forced into labor during the Pacific War. Most of the women were teenagers when they were sent to Japan and forced to work at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The women filed a suit against the Japanese government in 1998 to claim the value of a welfare pension fund. Recently, Japan's Social Insurance Agency, which is responsible for administering and operating the social insurance system in Japan, paid 99 yen to the victims to compensate for 11 months of forced labor.

Historians and researchers of Korean issues say that during the Japanese colonial period of Korea (1910-1945) at least 1.5 million or as many as 8 million Koreans were forced to serve in the Japanese military or Japanese companies, especially during the Pacific War between 1941 and



South Korea and Japan co-hosted the 2002 World Cup.

1945. The problem is that the Japanese government is refusing to release the exact records of those who were recruited against their will.

3. A First Step toward Promoting Korea-Japan Relations

In order to resolve the conflicts in the Korea-Japan relationship effectively, Japan needs to show deep remorse for its past wrongdoings. Sixty-five years after the end of World War II, however, Japan is still showing no signs of regret over its war crimes and is suggesting that the two nations concentrate on the future of Korea-Japan relationship.

The persecution of the Jewish people during the Holocaust is widely known throughout the world thanks in part to memorials and museums established on their behalf. To this day, Germany continues to apologize for their war crimes during World War II, and the neighboring nations continue to demand self-reflection and apology from Germany for the crimes committed by the Nazi regime against humanity.

Japan, however, has shown no remorse for its past crimes, despite being responsible for killings and crimes committed against more than 40 million victims from neighboring nations, including Korea, China and Southeast Asian

nations, during the Pacific War. Instead, Japan has been trying to offset its crimes by emphasizing that it is the victim of the atomic bombs during World War II.

4. The United States' Apology on the Internment of Japanese Americans and Japan's Attitude on Its War Crimes

After the Pacific War broke out in the wake of the Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States forced approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese from Latin America into 10 internment camps in the desert and detained them for three years. The United States would later admit that it was "the worst mistake committed during the war," and offered public apologies and reparations in both 1988 and 1998, and even passed a bill to build a memorial park.

The United States enacted "the Civil Liberties Act of 1988," signed by U.S. president Ronald Reagan in August 1988, that granted reparations to Japanese-Americans interned by the United States. Later, the U.S. federal government made an official apology for the damages resulting from the forced removal and internment and paid \$20,000 in compensation to each surviving internee. In a presidential letter of apology sent to the victims, U.S. President George



Comfort women, who were the victims of the Japanese troops, are calling for the Japanese government's investigation and revelation of the truth and for settlement of the issue.

© The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

H. W. Bush wrote, "A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories... but we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II."

With the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, the U.S. Congress and President Reagan had officially apologized for the internment of the Japanese during the Pacific War on behalf of the U.S. government. The United States also offered \$5,000 in compensation to the Japanese and the Japanese descendents living in Latin America who had been forcibly taken to the United States during World War II and interned in detention centers. Through official apologies by U.S. presidents, the U.S. government was able to come to grips with its past wrongdoings committed on Japanese Americans and turned the page on this part of history.

In 1998, the United States again made an official apology regarding the forced internment of the Japanese, expressing regret over the misguided U.S. policies of the past. Janet Reno, Attorney General of the United States, said, "This was a tragic chapter in the history of our nation and it's time to right this wrong and close the book." At the time, U.S. president Bill Clinton released an official statement that said he welcomed the resolution offered to those who endured grave injustice.

As you can see, countries such as Germany and the United States have openly admitted and apologized for their unlawful policies during World War II. Japan, however, has yet to make an official admission of its war crimes.

Although Japan pays out compensation, albeit in small sums, to former prisoners and individuals from Australia, the Netherlands, Canada and France, Japan still has not accept-

ed responsibility for compensating individual victims in Asia who have difficulties gathering evidence to prove they were victimized.

With regard to the compensation of individuals in Korea and China, the biggest victims of Japanese atrocities, Japan is not taking any responsibility by saying that there is lack of proof to justify the compensation. However, what is more distressing is that Japan does not openly admit to its imperialist invasions of the past.

The Japanese government has traditionally used such vague expressions as "an unfortunate era," "really regrettable" and "deeply remorseful," rather than offering an official apology. By not specifying the speaker of the apology, Japan's focus is to obfuscate responsibility and to minimize the legal effects of its utterances. Most recently, the Japanese right-wing groups are moving to justify the Japanese colonization of Korea, denying all responsibility for the Nanjing (or Nanking) Massacre and unlawful actions that include massacres, exploitations and forced arrests.

Such stance taken by Japan is the reason why Korea, China and other Asian nations are still harboring doubt and disapproval about Japan.

5. What needs to be done to improve Korea-Japan relationship?

The biggest obstacle hampering Korea-Japan relationship can be boiled down into three parts: 1) the settlement of past atrocities, 2) the territorial dispute over Dokdo, and 3) Japanese conservative right wing groups' distorted view of Korea. As it is known, Japan officially began occupying

Korean territory in 1910 through an annexation treaty and ruled Korea as a colony for 35 years. The purpose of Japan's imperialistic rule of Korea was to disintegrate the Korean identity and to assimilate and reshape Koreans into Japanese people. Japan carried out its policy of ruling Korea as one of producing "imperial subjects" for Japanese Emperor, which aimed at obliterating the culture and history of the Korean people through economic exploitations and cultural assimilation.

Japanese imperialists attempted to instill loyalty to the Japanese emperor in the Korean people through the "Japan and Korea are One Entity" policy, obliterate all nationalistic colors from Koreans in a cultural context and finally transform the Korean people into imperial subjects of Japan in a political context. In order to fulfill these goals, Japan accelerated the exploitation of resources by conducting comprehensive cadastral survey and planning to increase rice production, as well as exploiting human resources by enacting the National Mobilization Law and the decree of mobilizing Korean people.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, Japan stepped up the exploitation of Korea. Under the slogan, the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Japan posed as the liberator of Asian peoples from Western colonialism. Coercion and deception were used as tools to recruit young Korean men who were sent to the frontlines in the name of

"voluntary soldiers" and women who were forced into sexual slavery for Japanese soldiers under the title of the "Women Volunteer Corps for the Nation's Defense" or "Comfort women," as Japan carried out full-scale human exploitation.

After losing the Pacific War, however, Japan used the defeat as an excuse to claim that it cannot be the subject of a repentance of an apology because it is also a victim of war. Japan stressed that it was a "weak" nation whose people are equipped with a sense of commitment to peace unlike such powerful nations as the United States. As Japan painted itself as a victim of atomic bombings, the nation was less concerned with the pain it inflicted upon neighboring Asian nations. Therefore, the normalization of the Korea-Japan relationship should begin with Japan's full-pledged apology over its past atrocities.

The second obstacle is the territorial dispute over Dokdo. At present, Japan is involved in territorial disputes with Russia over the South Kuril Islands in the Northern Territories and China over the Senkaku Islands (Diaoyutai Islands in Chinese). Still the issue between Korea and Japan is Dokdo in the East Sea. Territorial disputes between the two nations have arisen several times since the establishment of the Korean government. Korea and Japan maintain that the island is their own territory based on documents from the past. The research and investigation of historical

Dokdo is currently administered by South Korea.



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Michael Makoto Honda, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, proposed to the United States House of Representatives a resolution which stated that Japan should formally make an apology and accept historical responsibility in a clear manner.

documents clearly prove that Dokdo belongs to Korea. However, Japan's grounds for the sovereignty of the island lie in the fact that Japan occupied the island for military purposes right after it won the Russo-Japanese War in 1906. The problem is that Japan does not admit to returning full jurisdiction to Korea before the 20th century even though the truth is clearly proven in Japan's own documents. Japan's unreasonable argument has brought back the ghosts of the dark colonial past and reignited anti-Japanese sentiments, which is gradually leading the Korean people to refuse a peaceful alliance with the island nation.

The third obstacle is the effort by Japanese conservative right wing groups to distort facts about Korea. Japanese right wing groups have been romanticizing Japan's colonial history and justifying colonial rule by quoting politicians while showing reluctance to compensate for past atrocities. Since the launch of the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet in the 1980s, conservative politicians in the Liberal Democratic Party have been spearheading the cause toward justifying Japan's colonial rule. In particular, since the 1980s, neo-conservatism was born amid social circumstances that heralded the end of robust economic growth and caused worries over the possible decline of Japan's status in the international community. Neo-conservatives criticized the academic

achievements of some conscientious historians who explored history the way it was written, saying their views are the results of a masochistic view of history. Moreover, the neo-conservatives are even distorting and manipulating historical facts. Another unsettling trend is that Japanese prime ministers and high-ranking government officials have been officially paying their respects to Yasukuni Shrine, a memorial that symbolizes Japan's aggressive war efforts. Japan is currently standing at a crossroad of historical repentance and official pilgrimages to the Yasukuni Shrine. Such historical distortion is only damaging Japan's reputation among neighboring Asian nations.

The distortion of Korea by Japanese conservative right wing groups is revealed in their discrimination and contempt against ethnic Koreans in Japan. At present, as many as 600,000 ethnic Koreans reside in Japan, the majority of which did not willingly immigrate to Japan as they were brought to Japan by force during the Japanese colonial period. Ethnic Koreans in Japan belong to the lowest social class as they are subject to ethnic discrimination and class exploitation. The Japanese government has yet to grant them legal status and views them as a minority group, still reluctant to change policies on discrimination.

The aforementioned three issues must be resolved first to provide a solid foundation for promoting a desirable Korea-Japan relationship.

With regard to the deep-rooted source of conflict between Korea and Japan, a Japanese scholar suggests that the two nations "share consciousness," as a first step toward the resolution. Prof. Masao Okonogi at Keio University, a noted scholar of Korean issues in Japan, says that in order to resolve the problems in the ongoing Korea-Japan relationship, the two sides must overcome systematic frictions of the past and share the same consciousness. Prof. Okonogi says that even after the normalization of the diplomatic ties between Korea and Japan, conflicts still exist in different levels. The professor indicated the biggest problem was the belittlement of Korea by the Japanese, which had been implanted in the minds of the Japanese since Japan's colonial rule of Korea.

He called this "the conflicts of systems." First, he suggests that political conflicts had existed between Japan's democratic system and Korea's authoritarian system. Of course, it is true that the past military regimes of Korea – from the liberation of Korea in 1945 to the Roh Tae-woo government – used the Korea-Japan relationship as a means for maintaining its own regime. However, as Korea has been consolidating the democratic system since 1987, such systematic conflict no longer exists.

Second, he pointed out that as far as the economy is concerned the disparities of capital and technological levels between Korea and Japan are too wide to overcome. This paradigm, however, has been changing as the economic ties between the two nations are developing. Last, he said that, although Korea and Japan are allies of the United States, the two nations never made any alliances or security-related

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Despite oppositions from neighboring nations, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and other Japanese politicians paid their respects at the Yasukuni shrine.

exchanges. However, as Okonogi has pointed out, Korea's economic growth and political democratization after the Cold War have eradicated the root causes of the conflicts of systems.

Therefore, it can be said that the two nations are now prepared to enter into the stage of consciousness sharing. As mentioned above, however, Japan must change its views on history in order to promote a desirable Korea-Japan relationship. The following steps should serve as prerequisites. First, Japan must fully realize that it lacks consciousness as the wrongdoer. Japan must never forget the war crimes that it committed against Asian nations. Without Japan being conscious that it was the aggressor, we cannot expect Japan to show remorse or apologize to the neighboring nations. Second, Japan must accurately reassess its 35-year colonial rule of Korea. Japan attempted to obliterate the Korean culture by eradicating the Korean language, making Koreans to change their names to Japanese names, enforcing Korean women into sexual slavery in the Japanese military and coercing Koreans into forced labor. Despite such atrocities, Japan is now misleading the truth, saying that the measures were all the proper colonization policies that helped with the development of Korea. Historian E.H. Carr once said that history is the conversation between the past and the future. Likewise, a proper consciousness of the past is a prerequisite for the promotion of a bright future for both Korea and Japan.

6. Suggestions for the Desirable Korea-Japan Relations

Korea and Japan have long refined and cherished their own culture through bilateral exchanges for thousands of years. Based on a proper consciousness of the past, the promotion of mutual understanding for the future is a prerequisite for creating a bright future between Korea and Japan by acknowl-

edging and apologizing for the tragic history of the past.

To fulfill a desirable Korea-Japan relationship, not only inter-governmental exchanges but also active exchanges between civilian channels must be made at the same time. One of the top priorities will be the active exchanges between civil societies of the two nations and more opportunities to make contact.

First, both nations must acknowledge the diversity of its peer society, which could be achievable through active civic programs. Second, the bilateral exchanges -- previously restricted to the level of the central governments -- must be diversified to include ties between local communities from the two nations. This opens up many possibilities for creating new relationships. Third, it is necessary to build alliance between the two governments, local communities and civil societies with regard to global issues and to establish common cooperative relations.

U.S. lawmaker Michael M. Honda (Democratic Party, California) submitted a resolution to the U.S. House of Representatives that calls for the official apology of the Japanese prime minister over the issue of Korean sex slaves in the Japanese military. He said in a press conference that, "It is never too late to reconcile differences or past actions. There is no deadline for making an official apology and asking for reconciliation for the w s of the past." His comment exemplifies what must be done to create a desirable Korea-Japan relationship.

Korea and Japan must establish a firm relationship with each other to maintain peace and prosperity in East Asia and to contribute to world peace and welfare through bilateral exchanges and cooperation. The two nations must share their consciousness to promote peace and expand their amiable relationship not by "forgiving but never forgetting" but by developing a "genuine Korea-Japan relationship based on apology."

Translated by Sohn Tae-soo

LESSON

GRADE LEVEL 10–12 AUTHOR Greg Sill

SUBJECT Global History 10 & AP World History

TIME REQUIRED One to two class periods

Japanese Occupation of Korea, 1910–1945

OBJECTIVES		MATERIALS REQUIRED	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the causes and events that led to the Japanese occupation of Korea.Understand how the Japanese occupation of Korea reflects the major themes of Unit IV.Examine the effects of Japanese colonialism in Korea.Use evidence to make plausible arguments; use documents to analyze point of view, context, and bias; and understand and interpret information.Formulate and support an essay from documentary evidence.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">PowerPoint: “Japanese Occupation of Korea 1910–1945,” available at www.slideshare.net/gsill/japanese-occupation-of-korea1.Film Clip: “Japanese Occupation of Korea 1910-1945,” available at www.youtube.com/watch?v=tr2Jl593kDo.Worksheet: “Japanese Occupation of Korea, 1910–1945” (p.52).Handout 1: “The Japanese Occupation of Korea, 1910–1945” (p.56). Adapted from Korea: Lessons for High School Social Studies Courses (New York: The Korea Society, 1999), 58–59.Handout 2: “Documents on the Japanese Colonial Period in Korea” (p.57), compiled by Linda Miller.Scoring Rubric—AP College Board.	
BACKGROUND :			
<p>The purpose of this activity is to introduce students to the effects of Japanese colonialism in Korea through the analysis of primary source documents. Little is mentioned in textbooks to cover this topic other than the date of annexation and the date of liberation. This is also good material for the students to compare with Western imperialism. It is appropriate for high school and a good activity for an Advanced Placement World History course.</p>			
PROCEDURE			
Exploration		<ul style="list-style-type: none">① One day prior to the lesson, assign Handout 1 to read and complete for homework② As a “Do Now” (using PowerPoint, slide 2) students will observe images of the Joseon Dynasty and list five aspects of its society. This will review themes from Unit III (absolutism, centralization, trade, social structures, belief systems, etc.).③ Discussion of Korea in Unit IV and its relationship with China using PowerPoint (slides 3 & 4). Discussion can incorporate homework (Handout 1 reading).	
Lesson Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Using PowerPoint (slides 5–31), discuss major events and people involved in the Japanese occupation of Korea and its impact on the world.② Throughout the PowerPoint, students will complete the accompanying worksheet—filling in key words and answering various essential questions.③ Closure: Watch film clip and have students write down two facts that they have learned, two new facts they learned from the video, and one fact that they thought was the most interesting, most disturbing, or most shocking.	
Expansion		<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Distribute Handout 2, which contains primary source documents, and have students answer the questions in Part A.② Ask students to complete Part B by using the evidence in Part A to draw conclusions and then to write an essay.	
EVALUATION			
<p>Students will be assessed on the depth of understanding in their essay, using the criteria in the scoring rubric.</p>			

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS:

Standard 2 - World History

“Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, eras, themes, developments, and turning points in world history and examine the broad sweep of history from a variety of perspectives.”

Key Ideas:

1. “The study of world history requires an understanding of world cultures and civilizations, including an analysis of important ideas, social and cultural values, beliefs, and traditions. This study also examines the human condition and the connections and interactions of people across time and space and the ways different people view the same event or issue from a variety of perspectives.”
2. “Establishing timeframes, exploring different periods, examining themes across time and within cultures, and focusing on important turning points in world history help organize the study of world cultures and civilizations.”
3. “The skills of historical analysis include the ability to investigate differing and competing interpretations of the theories of history, hypothesize about why interpretations change over time, explain the importance of historical evidence, and understand the concepts of change and continuity over time.”

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WORKSHEET: JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF KOREA, 1910-1945

“UNDER THE BLACK UMBRELLA”

Do Now: Observe the images and list five aspects of the Joseon (Chosŏn) Dynasty.



1. Joseon kings were highly influenced by Ming China.

- Considered China's "younger brother"
- Looked to China for _____
- Adopted Chinese language, civil service exams, government, and _____ policy.

2. “Knock, Knock ... Open Up!”

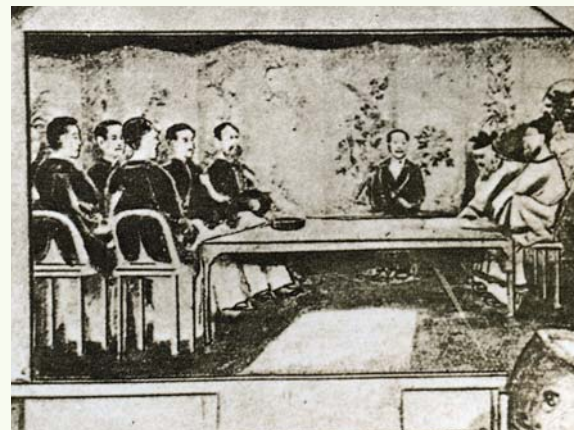
French and American Disturbances

- ① 1785: Joseon officials passed an edict against _____—persecutions beginning in 1865—witnessed Western influence in China with Opium War and Taiping Rebellion.
- ② 1866: 12 French priests went missing (9 killed) and over _____ Christians killed.
- ③ 1866: 800 French soldiers attacked the Island of Kanghwa but later retreated.

Gunboat Diplomacy

- ① 1866: The USS *General Sherman* sailed to Korea to begin negotiations for a _____ treaty.
- ② The _____ sent orders that the ship was to leave immediately or the crew would be killed.
- ③ When the ship refused to leave, Koreans attacked, set the ship on fire, and killed the crew. May 1871: _____ invaded Kanghwa, resulting in the deaths of about 300 Koreans. US later retreated.

The Treaty of Ganghwa was the first treaty signed between Joseon and Japan on the basis of modern international law. It was an unequal treaty forced on Joseon as a result of threats by Japan.



3. Opening of Korea, 1876

1. 1873: The Daewongun (Taewŏn'gun) hands power to his son, _____, and his wife Queen Min
2. 1876: Japanese gunboat diplomacy forced Korea to sign the unequal Treaty of Kanghwa
 - A. Korea was autonomous nation—not a possession of _____.
 - B. Korea must open up trading ports with Japan and allow Japanese settlements.



The Uprising of the Donghak Peasant Army in 1894 was the armed uprising of the peasants and the leaders of the Donghak (Eastern Learning) Movement. The Donghak army called for the punishment of corrupt officials and reform of municipal policies, but was defeated due to the drastic counterattacks of the Japanese troops. Jeon Bong-jun (center), the leader of the Donghak movement, were arrested and executed.

4. “ _____ Ways, _____ Machines”

- ① Enlightened rulers wanted “_____.”
- ② Korea must adopt Western institutions and technology, tolerate Protestantism, and balance alliances between China, Japan, and the US.
- ③ 1882: Korean-American Treaty began “_____” policy that led to treaties with Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.
- ④ Wanted gradual change—“Eastern ways, Western machines.”

Question: What will happen to Korea during the age of imperialism? (Make a prediction.)

5. Reactions to Change

- ① *Soldiers Riot of 1882:* A violent uprising of conservative soldiers who felt threatened by influx of foreign practices and _____. It was supported by the Daewongun who was later captured by the Chinese.
- ② *The Gapsin (Kapsin) Coup (1884):* Group of Enlightened Party members attempted a _____. It lasted three days, failed, but led to a Chinese-Japanese agreement toward Korea.
- ③ *The Assassination of _____ in 1895*
 - A. Due to increasing Japanese influence, Queen Min supported a pro-Russian government.
 - B. Japan wanted to restore superior power in Korea—saw the Queen as obstacle.
 - C. Sword-bearing _____ entered palace, killed the Queen, and burned her body.
- ④ *The _____ Rebellion of 1894:* Massive armed _____ uprising inspired by new religious movement, Cheondoism (Ch'ondoism) (Heavenly Way) wanted to
 - A. Clear name of founder Choe Je-u (Ch'oe Che-u), executed in 1864.
 - B. Destroy corrupt Min Oligarchy—restore Daewongun.
 - C. Drive out the Japanese barbarians—nationalism.
 - D. Restore _____ order—more Chinese influence.
 - E. Create egalitarian society—destroy _____ class.

Results:

- Korean officials panicked and called China for military support.
- Japan also sent troops to protect their interests
- Tonghak army was defeated by the Japanese army and their leaders were executed.

Question: How does the Donghak(Tonghak) Rebellion relate to other colonial uprisings?

6. The Sino-Japanese War, 1894–1895

- ① Japanese troops took over Korean royal palace and fought Chinese troops in a series of land and naval battles.
- ② Total Japanese victory in 1895—Treaty of Shimonoseki.
- ③ Japan takes control of _____, Liaotung Peninsula—forced to give back Liaotung by Europeans who wanted to check Japanese power (1898 controlled by Russia).
- ④ _____ in the East shifted from traditional China to modern Japan.

7. The Kabo Reforms, 1894–1896

- ① Abolished privileges of _____.
- ② Transformed government into Western-style _____ monarchy.
- ③ _____ industry and transportation—developed banks, monetary system.
- ④ Modern police and military.
- ⑤ Modernized _____ and taught Korean history in Hangeul (Han'gŭl).
- ⑥ Modern judiciary and penal code.
- ⑦ Social class structure was abolished, _____ prohibited.

8. Anti-Japanese Reaction

- ① The assassination of Queen Min, the military action against the Donghak “righteous armies,” and the order to cut off “_____” led to widespread anti-Japanese campaign.
- ② 1896: King Gojong (Kojong) and Korean officials were smuggled out of the palace to the Russian legation—ending Japanese dominance and the Kabo Reforms.

9. Korean Nationalism

The Independence Club

- ① Condemned foreign interference in the government.
- ② “_____” —promoted self-strengthening (schools, industry, defense)
- ③ Initiated democratic rights and creation of _____ (free speech and assembly, equality, popular sovereignty).
- ④ A threatened Emperor Gojong arrested all members.

10. The Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905

- ① Russian expansion into Manchuria threatened Japan and Great Britain
- ② Russia obtained a 25-year lease on Port Arthur and permission to link _____—putting them on the doorstep of Korea.

Results:

- A. Russian troops entered Korea despite Japanese objections.
- B. Japanese attacked Russians at Port Arthur.
- C. Japanese shocked the world and won many battles.

Question: What is the impact of Japanese victories over both China and Russia?

11. American Involvement

- ① US President _____ helped to broker the Treaty of Portsmouth.
- ② Russia had to acknowledge Japan's superior political, military, and economic interest in Korea and pledge not to hinder Japan's actions on the peninsula.
- ③ Taft-Katsura Agreement: _____ agreement between US Secretary of War Taft and Japanese Prime Minister Katsura.

In an effort to encourage the independence spirit, the Independence Club (Dongnip Hyeophoe) established the Independence Gate after dismantling the Yeongeun Gate that had greeted envoys from the Qing China.





Emperor Gojong, Emperor Sunjong and the executive members of the Resident-General's office pose for photographers in front of the Seokjo-jeon building at Deoksu Palace right after Japan's forcible annexation of Korea. Emperor Gojong is seated at the center. At his right is Emperor Sunjong. At his left are Crown Prince Yeongchin and then, in the next seat, Japanese Resident-General Terauchi Masatake.

The March First Movement: In March 1919, the Korean people resisted Japanese colonial rule, declared the independence of Korea and chanted pro-Korean slogans. Citizens are crying "Dae-han-dong-nip-man-se" on Jongno Street in Seoul.



12. Japanese Annexation of Korea, 1910

“_____” — *the Dark Period, 1910–1919*

- ① The Japanese took direct control of the Korean government.
- ② Banned all political organizations and even the right to assemble.
- ③ _____ Korean newspapers and magazines and burned over 200,000 books.
- ④ Police arrested intellectuals, religious leaders, and politicians—by 1912, over 50,000 arrests.

Movement

- ① US President Woodrow Wilson's "Doctrine of _____" inspired nationalists.
- ② Emperor Gojong's death sparked anti-Japanese sentiment.
- ③ Thirty-three nationalist leaders gathered in a secret meeting to read their "_____." They were later arrested.
- ④ Widespread demonstrations took place throughout Korea.

“_____” *Accommodation, 1920–1931*

- ① After March First Movement, Japan needed to change their brutal image and began a more “cooperative” policy toward Korea.
- ② Eased political, economic, and social restrictions.
- ③ Eased censorship of the press and the arts.
- ④ Led to formation of _____ consciousness—schools, literature, political organizations.
- ⑤ Fostered a Korean Cultural Renaissance—novels, art, drama, cinema.

Question: Should Koreans appreciate Japanese improvements despite how they were treated?

“_____,” *1931–1939*

- ① _____ and increasing Chinese power led to Japan's takeover of Manchuria in 1931. Japan mobilized Koreans to support its economic, political, and military campaigns.
- ② By 1934, “_____” focused on Japanese history, ethics, and language. The Korean _____ was eliminated from study and public use and students had to pray at Shintō shrines. By 1939, Japan “encouraged” all Koreans to change their names to a Japanese one.

During World War II

- ① During WWII, Japan drafted about 300,000 to 1 million Korean men for its war efforts. They were mostly put in hard labor, usually in mines or factories.
- ② Japanese forced over 200,000 “_____” into sexual slavery for their soldiers.
- ③ Over 7,000 Korean prisoners died due to torture, neglect, disease, and starvation.

13. Liberation and Division, 1945–1948

- ① In August 1945, the United States defeated the Japanese. However, the Korean peninsula was split at the 38th parallel—North Korea occupied by the Soviet Union and South Korea occupied by the United States.

Handout 1

THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF KOREA, 1910–1945

In the late nineteenth century, there was a general race for colonies among the major imperial powers as each nation tried to carve out spheres of influence for trade and pursued colonial ambitions. Korea was caught in the conflict among China, Russia, and Japan as each sought to make it a colony. Other powers, like Britain, France, and the United States also were involved. Korea, which was just emerging from its self-imposed isolation, faced the rival ambitions of these countries.

In the past, when Korea was faced with danger, it had chosen to be the “younger brother” of China. But by the late nineteenth century, China had been buffeted by Western powers, particularly by Britain and Russia, and it faced a major threat in the growing power of a rapidly industrializing Japan. Japan created a modern army and navy and viewed Korea and Manchuria as areas for industrial and agricultural expansion. The Korean government, under the Joseon Dynasty, moved more slowly toward reform and still looked to China for protection. This protection, however, looked less promising after China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War (1895). Japan further established its influence over Korea when it triumphed in the Russo-Japanese War (1905). Western powers, like the United States and Britain, did little to interfere with Japan's efforts to establish its sphere of influence in Korea. The Koreans, however, resisted attempts to limit their independence.

Through a series of maneuvers, which included the assassination of members of the Korean royal family, the Japanese gained influence in Korea. In 1910, Japan officially took control of Korea and renamed it ‘Chōsen’. Japanese occupation of Korea lasted until 1945 when the Japanese were defeated in World War II. Following the war, Korea was divided by Western powers. Russia occupied Korea north of the thirty-eighth parallel, and the United States occupied Korea south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

Under Japanese rule from 1910 to 1945, Koreans struggled to maintain their culture. The Japanese banned the teaching of the Korean language and history and burned many historical documents. Koreans were forced to take Japanese names and to speak and teach in the Japanese language. Many Korean farmers were forced off their lands while others had to fulfill grain quotas for Japan's needs. Buildings were taken over for Japanese military and government purposes, and Korean businesses were handed over to Japanese officials.

The Japanese occupation of Korea went through several phases, sometimes relatively benign but often very oppressive. Korean nationalists were divided and could not maintain a united policy of opposition. Some groups wanted close ties to the West and called for reforms based on Western ideas. Other groups sought a return to Confucian values and Korean traditions. Still others, influenced by the 1917 Russian Revolution, preferred a Korea founded on Marxist (communist) ideals. These divisions are still present in Korea today, but they were especially difficult to reconcile during the Japanese occupation.

Early in the occupation, it seemed possible that Korean nationalists might unite to oust Japan. On March 1, 1919, the independence movement erupted as students in Seoul protested against Japanese rule, and a declaration of independence was read. Support for the movement was widespread, but two factors were especially critical. One was the death of the last Korean king and rumors that he, too, had been assassinated by the Japanese. His funeral, and Japanese restrictions on mourning by Koreans, set the stage for the uprising.

Another significant factor for the March First Movement was the attempt by Koreans to appeal to the world community. The Treaty of Versailles had been recently negotiated to end World War I. During the negotiations, President Woodrow Wilson of the United States had asserted that self-determination should underpin the new world peace and had called for a League of Nations. These ideas appealed to Koreans who claimed the right to govern themselves as a sovereign nation. The Japanese government took a different view and harshly put down the uprising. Thousands of people who had demonstrated or were thought to be sympathetic to the independence movement were arrested and imprisoned. Many Koreans died from beatings, torture, and poor prison conditions. Others went into exile and continued to work for Korean independence in Manchuria, Shanghai, or the United States.

In the 1920s the Japanese government responded to criticism of its harsh rule in Korea by easing some of its restric-

tive policies. They allowed the publication of some books and magazines in Korean and began to invest in education, roads, and government buildings. The Japanese claimed that they were modernizing Korea and providing opportunities for trade. But by the 1930s, the Japanese government itself was increasingly under the control of the military. Assassination of moderate officials, both in Korea and Japan, removed those who advocated lenient measures in Korea. As Japan began its conquest of Manchuria and China, it increasingly perceived Korean independence as a threat. Koreans, the government proclaimed, were part of the Japanese empire, so their language, religion, and culture had to be the same as those of the Japanese.

During World War II, Japan employed Koreans in its military efforts. Koreans were drafted into the Japanese army or had to work under dangerous, slave-like conditions. The Japanese military kidnapped thousands of Korean girls and women and forced them to serve as comfort women who were raped by Japanese soldiers. Japan still refuses to accept responsibility for this policy, creating a bitter issue between Korea and Japan.

After the defeat of Japan in 1945, Korea regained its independence. But the long and painful history that Korea and Japan share remains a cause of contention to this day. Many issues left over from the colonial era have not been resolved nor have the feelings of Koreans been healed. The legacy of this era still affects how these two major countries view their roles in the Pacific Rim.

Questions:

1. Why was Japan becoming a major threat to Korea in the late nineteenth century?
2. When the Japanese annexed Korea in 1910, how did they treat the Korean people? Why?
3. What happened during the March First Movement? Was it successful? Why?
4. Compare the Japanese occupation of Korea with the British occupation of India. Are they more similar or different? Explain.

This task is based on the thirteen accompanying documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purpose of this task, which is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and the author's point of view.

Handout 2 DOCUMENTS ON THE JAPANESE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KOREA

Directions:

Read the documents in Part A and answer the questions after each document. Then read the directions for Part B and write your essay.

Historical Context:

The Japanese occupation of Korea from 1910 to 1945 went through several phases, some relatively benign, others often very oppressive. Many political, social, and economic changes occurred in Korea during this period.

Task:

Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you:

- Compare and contrast the effects of Japanese colonial rule in Korea, and
- Describe the political, economic, and social changes that occurred during this period.

Sources for Parts A and B:

Chosun Ilbo. [Seoul: Chosun Ilbo, 1988]. Booklet.

The Committee for the Compilation of the History of Korean Women. *Women of Korea: A History from Ancient Times to 1945*. Edited and translated by Yung-Chung Kim. Seoul: Ewha Womans University Press, 1976.

Eckert, Carter J., Ki-baik Lee, Young Ick Lew, Michael Robinson, and Edward W. Wagner. *Korea, Old and New: A History*. Seoul: Korea Institute, Harvard University / Ilchokak, 1990.

McKenzie, F. A. *Korea's Fight for Freedom*. Seoul: Yonsei University Press, 1969.

Nahm, Andrew C. *Korea: Tradition and Transformation-A History of the Korean People*. 2nd ed. Seoul: Hollym, 1996.

PART A: SHORT ANSWER

Directions:

Analyze the documents and answer the questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1: Protocol Signed Between Korea and Japan, February 23, 1904

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 533)

- Article 1. For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Korea and Japan and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.
- Article 2. The Imperial Government of Japan shall in spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.
- Article 3. The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

1. What is the point of view of the Japanese from this document?

Document 2: Treaty of Annexation, August 22, 1910: The Proclamation

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 536)

Not with standing the earnest and laborious work of reforms in the administration of Korea in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquility; and in addition, the spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominate the whole peninsula.

In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of the Korean people, and at the same time to ensure the safety and repose of foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government are absolutely essential. The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation and of furnishing sufficient guarantee for the future, have with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded, through their respective plenipotentiaries, a treaty providing for complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

2. How has the viewpoint of the Japanese changed from the previous document?

Document 3:

Declaration of Independence, March 1, 1919

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 538)

We hereby proclaim the independence of Korea and the liberty of the Korean people. We announce this to the nations of the world in order to manifest the principle of the equality of man, and we pass it onto our posterity in order to preserve forever our people's just rights to self-preservation...

For the first time in the history of several thousands of years, our people for the past ten years have suffered, under alien domination, tyranny and oppression, which are the legacies of antiquity. How much of our right to life has been plundered? How much of our spiritual progress has been barred? How much of our honor and dignity have been violated? And how much of our opportunity to contribute to the cultural progress of the world without new visions and creativity has been lost?

If we are to make known to the world our past grievances, to deliver ourselves from our past sufferings, to remove future threats, and advance our national dignity and nobility, to cultivate the character of individual citizens, to prevent our children from an inheritance of shame, to assure a full and happy life for our posterity, our first urgent task is to secure the independence of the people.

3. What has happened to the Koreans under Japanese rule? What do they want?

Document 4: The Women's Movement and Politics

(Source: The Committee for the Compilation of the History of Korean Women, *Women of Korea: A History from Ancient Times to 1945*, pp. 259-61)

The Christian gospels served in awakening nationalism which developed into a resistance movement against Japanese colonization. After the Ŭlsa Treaty (1905) Ewha students stopped studying at 3 p.m. every day to pray for national independence. Some of them organized an underground society called Yōsōng Aeguk Tongji-hoe (Patriotic Women's League). ... They made a plan to send a woman representative to the Peace Conference to be held in Paris in January 1919 to disclose the inhuman oppression of the Japanese colonial rule and to appeal to the whole world for Korea's independence. But because of the imprisonment of Pak In-dōk and Sin Chul-lyō their move ended in failure.

It was not a coincidence that the Ewha students took an active part in the March First Movement in 1919. They served as a forward guard standing at the very front of the

procession. Many were wounded or killed. On March 19, Hwang Ae-dök and many others were arrested and imprisoned for three years.

Among the student participants the most notable, perhaps, was Yu Kwan-sun (1904-1920) who was a secondary school student at Ewha Haktang at that time... When the governor-general issued orders to close all schools because of the student unrest, Yu returned to her hometown where she, her brother, and several friends decided to hold a rally similar to the one held in Pagoda Park. They secretly made contact with the people in the surrounding area and arranged to have the gathering on the first of March by the lunar calendar. On that day Yu addressed the crowd assembled in the marketplace. They waved the national flag and shouted for national independence. The incident at once brought in the Japanese military police who shot down many people. Yu Kwan-sun's parents were among the first to be killed. Yu was arrested and after a long period of torture and suffering she died in 1920 at the age of sixteen. (Her unflinching resolve, even in the face of death, has often earned her the title of Korean Joan of Arc.)

4. What strategies did the Koreans use to combat the Japanese oppression?

Document 5:

Statement by National Council of Korea, April 22, 1919

(Source: F. A. McKenzie, *Korea's Fight for Freedom*, pp. 305-7)

We, the people of Korea, represented by thirty-three men, including Son Pyeng Heui [Son Pyöng-hŭi], have already made the Declaration of Independence of Korea, founded on the principle of righteousness and humanity... We... have organized the Korean National Council, and hereby proclaim it to the world.

We, the people of Korea, have a history of over forty-two centuries as a self-governing and separate state, and of special, creative civilization, and are a peace-loving race. ...

The world knows that Japan has violated the sworn treaties of the past and is robbing us of the right of existence. ... This council demands with all earnestness that the government of Japan abandon as early as possible the inhuman policy of aggression and firmly safeguard the tripodic relationship of the Far East, and further duly warn the people of Japan.

Can it be that the conscience of mankind will calmly witness the cruel atrocities visited upon us by the barbarous military power of Japan for our actions in behalf of the rights of life founded upon civilization? ... If Japan does not repent and mend her ways for herself, our race will be obliged to take the final action, to the limit of the last man and the last minute, which will secure the complete inde-

pendence of Korea. ... With our utmost devotion and best labour we demand before the world our national independence and racial autonomy.

5. What further strategies have the Koreans organized?

Document 6: Education Policy

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 250)

The colonial government issued an education ordinance in August 1911 which stated that the purpose of education in Korea was to produce "loyal and obedient" and useful subjects of the Japanese emperor. It adopted a system of four-year primary education, a four-year secondary school program for boys, and a three-year secondary curriculum for girls. However, only a handful of schools were established during this time while a large number of private schools were closed. The ordinance made the study of the Japanese language compulsory at all approved schools and banned instruction in Korean history and geography. All textbooks which had been previously used in Korean schools were confiscated and only those approved by the government were allowed.

6. What changes did the Japanese make in the Korean education system?

Document 7: Korean Student Bulletin, December 1928

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 253)

... every position of possible income here is occupied by the Japanese. Even the running of a street car is done mostly by the Japanese. ... In turn, masses of able Koreans are out of work. Even many of the well-educated Koreans just returning from abroad are lingering around, simply because there is no place to work. ... All this economic and political pressure has led the people to a state of unrest and anarchy. ... Education means nothing here. The young people are going to school because they have nothing else to do in the village or the city. ... Their graduation from a school in itself brings them nothing ...

Chances for Koreans who graduated from unapproved private high schools to higher educational institutions were very poor throughout the colonial period. Most graduates of private colleges became teachers in private schools.

7. How did the Japanese colonial period increase discontent in social, economic, and educational issues?

Document 8: Education Ordinance, March 4, 1938

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 255)

In the name of assimilation, Korean language instruction was first simply discouraged while the movement for the use of Japanese was stepped up; in 1938 it was abolished in all public schools. By both covert and overt means the use of the Japanese language was forced upon the Koreans. Failure to speak Japanese denied the Koreans many rights and privileges, including that of securing ration cards and public certification.

After 1935, compulsory attendance at Shintō ceremonies created numerous problems for Korean Christians. An increasing number of ministers and members of Christian churches were imprisoned because of their refusal to participate in the Shintō rituals, and a growing number of Korean private schools and social and cultural organizations were closed. ... On March 4, 1938, another new educational ordinance was issued. ...

This ordinance brought about the following changes: the names of Korean primary and secondary schools were made identical to those in Japan; schools for Koreans and Japanese were put under unified regulations; and separate normal schools for Koreans and Japanese were replaced by integrated normal schools.

8. Summarize the cultural and social changes brought about by these ordinances.

Document 9:**Pledge of the Imperial Subjects, October 1937**

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, pp. 255-56)

The memorization of these pledges was required of all Koreans.

Type A.

1. We are the subjects of the great empire of Japan.
2. We shall serve the Emperor with united hearts.
3. We shall endure hardships and train ourselves to become good and strong subjects.

Type B.

1. We, the Imperial subjects, shall serve the nation loyally and faithfully.
2. We, the Imperial subjects, shall, through trust and love, cooperate to strengthen our unity.
3. We, the Imperial subjects, will endure hardships and train ourselves to promote the Imperial way.

9. Analyze the impact of reciting this pledge upon the Korean people.

Document 10: Seizures, Suspensions and Closures during the Japanese Occupation

(Source: *Chosun Ilbo*, pp. 18-19)

Soon after the start of World War II, the *Chosun Ilbo* refused to comply with “voluntary closures” as suggested by the Japanese, who had sought to wipe out Korean-language newspapers. Finally on August 10, 1940, the *Chosun Ilbo* met with the fate of forced closure and published its last edition, No. 6923. Four short lines from a regular *Chosun Ilbo* column called “Palmyunbong” [P'almyŏnbong] described the grave atmosphere of that fateful day. They allude to the despair of undergoing long hardship without fulfilling one's destiny and bid farewell to readers.

“Enduring stormy weather, the *Chosun Ilbo* has voiced my opinion each day for twenty springs and twenty autumns. My mission is over today. I am going, going. May all you former and future readers enjoy the best of health and luck.”

10. What aspect of life has been violated here?

Document 11: Petition to US Minister in Beijing

(Source: F. A. McKenzie, *Korea's Fight for Freedom*, pp. 199-200)

Some Koreans in China sent a petition to the American Minister in Peking that dealt with some moral aspects of the Japanese rule of Korea. They said:

“The Japanese have encouraged immorality by removing Korean marriage restrictions and allowing marriages without formality and without regard for age. There have been marriages at as early an age as twelve. Since the annexation there have been 80,000 divorce cases in Korea. The Japanese encourage, as a source of revenue, the sale of Korean prostitutes in Chinese cities. Many of these prostitutes are only fourteen and fifteen years old. It is part of the Japanese policy of race extermination by which they hope to destroy all Koreans. ...

“The Japanese Government has established a bureau for the sale of opium, and under the pretext that opium was to be used for medicinal purposes has caused Koreans and Formosans to engage in poppy cultivation. The opium is secretly shipped into China. Because of the Japanese encouragement of this traffic, many Koreans have become users of the drug.”

11. What social aspects are covered in this document?

Document 12: National Labor Mobilization Ordinance, September 30, 1939

(Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation*, p. 250)

The National Labor Mobilization Ordinance ... depleted the labor force from rural areas and light industries in order to meet the increasing demands for labor by newly established heavy (war) industries. Those who hid were hunted down and forcibly shipped from villages and towns to various industrial sites. ...

In addition, many Korean workers were mobilized to meet the labor shortage in Japan. From 1939 to 1945, close to one million Korean youths were shipped to mines and factories in Japan. As a result, the Korean population in Japan jumped from 690,502 in 1939 to 2,400,000 at the end of the colonial period. Moreover, tens of thousands of young Korean women were sent to war fronts to provide sexual services to Japanese troops. When Korea's twenty-five million people were liberated from Japan, Korea was an exhausted land. Its natural resources and manpower had been ruthlessly exploited, and its energies had been sapped for Japan's vain dream of dominating all of Asia.

12. What caused the decline of the Korean population?

PART B: ESSAY

Directions

1. Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion.
2. Use evidence from the documents to support your response.
3. Do not simply repeat the contents of the documents.
4. Include specific, related outside information.

Historical Context

Korea was occupied by Korea from 1910 to 1945. Many political, social, and economic changes occurred in Korea during this period.

Task

Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you:

1. Discuss political, economic, and social changes that occurred during this period.
2. Compare and contrast the impact of these changes on the Korean people.

AP World Generic DBQ Rubric

Basic Core

Historical skills and knowledge required to show competence.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Has an acceptable thesis. | 1 Point |
| 2. Understands the basic meaning of all documents. (<i>May misinterpret one document</i>) | 1 Point |
| 3. Supports thesis with appropriate evidence from all documents. (<i>Supports thesis with appropriate (1) evidence from all but one document</i>) | 2 Point |
| 4. Analyzes the point of view in at least three documents. | 1 Point |
| 5. Analyzes documents by grouping them in at least three ways, depending on the question. | 1 Point |
| 6. Identifies and explains the need for one type of appropriate additional document or source. | 1 Point |

Subtotal

7 Points

Expanded Core

Historical skills and knowledge required to show excellence.

Expands beyond basic core of 1-7 Points. The basic core of a score of 7 must be achieved before a student can earn expanded core points. 0-2 Points

Examples:

- o Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.
- o Shows careful and insightful analysis of the documents.
- o Uses documents persuasively as evidence.
- o Analyzes the point of view in most or all documents.
- o Analyzes the documents in additional ways-groupings, comparisons, syntheses.
- o Explains why additional types of document(s) or sources are needed.

Subtotal

2 Points

TOTAL 9 Points

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Welcome to INFOKOREA

In Celebration of Publishing the Inaugural Issue of INFOKOREA



During the past thirty years, the Academy of Korean Studies has made strenuous efforts to promote Korean studies through education and in-depth research into Korean culture. The Academy of Korean Studies has established itself as the hub of Korean studies by cultivating professional researchers of Korean studies, by collecting and managing Korean studies-related data and using the data as information for intellectuals, and, finally, by playing the role of transmitting Korean studies and Korean culture both at home abroad.

For the past several years since its establishment, the Center for International Affairs (CEFIA) at the Academy of Korean Studies has been undertaking the Understanding Korea Project aimed at rectifying errors about Korea in foreign textbooks and informing the world about Korea and Korean culture. As part of the project, the CEFIA has published INFOKOREA to provide valuable information on the latest facts about Korea.

The world is changing at a rapid pace in contemporary times, and Korea, in particular, is one of the many countries that have encountered some of the most dynamic changes and development during the period of several decades. Unfortunately, some of the facts about Korea have been misrepresented partly because they were so outdated. Thus, the role of INFOKOREA is to provide accurate and up-to-date statistical data by reilluminating important topics that are presented in various sources of information such as school textbooks.

INFOKOREA deals with major topics of Korea as its special feature stories. It selects some of the most attractive topics in the fields of history, literature, society, politics and economy in Korea, based on which noted scholars and researchers are writing academic papers or mapping out study guidance plan. The special feature story of this issue is aimed at forecasting and promoting future-oriented Korea-Japan relationships by dealing with the process of Japan's forced annexation of Korea from an objective perspective. The last part of the feature in this issue is devoted to a study guidance plan that has been made by gifted school teachers equipped with field experience at schools and which is expected to be utilized as easy-to-access teaching materials for classrooms around the world. INFOKOREA is planning to deal with, as special stories, such noticeable issues as Korea's economic growth and "green growth" being watched by all around the world with keen interest.

I hope that INFOKOREA will play a pivotal role in helping many educators around the world - as well as many others who are interested in Korea - to acquire and utilize proper information on Korea. Finally, I would like to offer my sincere gratitude to Prof. Lee Sang-hoon, Director, Center for International Affairs, and all the staff of CEFIA who have worked tirelessly to have this journal published.

Kim Jung-bae

President, Academy of Korean Studies