

WORD COUNT – 2,017

Making Korea Policy - US-DPRK Quest for Normalization

Appendix A. Korean American Organizations – General

Centers for Korean Studies in the USA (http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_exchange_org.html):

- Center for Korean-American and Korean Studies, Los Angeles,
- Columbia University,
- Harvard University,
- North Park University, Chicago,
- University of California, Berkeley,
- University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA),
- University of Hawaii at Manoa,
- Yale University,
- University of Southern California (USC),
-

Hanin hoe. This Korean word means: Korean people's association. Every city in the USA with Korean American residents has such an organization. Their names in English vary, such as Korean American Association of Greater New York. The strength of organizational and political links between organizations in different cities varies, but members share a common pride in their Korean ethnicity and cultural heritage. Political views within the Korean American community are as diverse as those in the general population of the USA.

Korean American Association of Greater New York (KAAGNY).

www.nykorean.org/englishsite. Established in 1960, KAAGNY acts as an umbrella organization for the area's 500,000 Korean-Americans and their 1,000 professional, educational, religious and trade organizations.

Korean American Association of Virginia. www.vakorea.org/eng. Established in 1986, it represents the interests of 100,000 Korean Americans in northern Virginia's Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudon and Prince Williams Counties.

Korean American Chamber of Commerce Usa. www.manta.com. This private firm represents the commercial interests of Korean American businesses in the greater Los Angeles area.

Korean American Coalition – Washington, D.C. Chapter (chapters in several large U.S. cities) www.kahs.org. Purpose: promote civic participation by Korean Americans by informing them of issues and policies essential to facilitating suffrage and active citizenry. It also promotes and advocates Korean American civic and legislative awareness.

Korean American Grocers Association (KAGRO) is considered the largest Korean American trade organization with 22,000 members who make up 11% of the retail grocery outlets in the USA. KAGRO has chapters in 22 US and Canadian cities. (See: www.kamuseum.org/community/organizations.)

Korean American Historical Society (KAHS). www.kahs.org. This is a nonprofit charitable and educational organization, established in 1985 that strives to ensure the completeness and accuracy of information about the history of Korea and the Korean American experience in North America.

Korean American Professional Society (KAPS). www.kaps.org. Based in San Francisco and established in 1992, the organization provides a network for Korean American professionals and engages in political involvement. It has chapters in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Korean Churches for Community Development. www.kccd.org. This national organizations promotes the improvement of the quality of life in the Korean American community through political advocacy.

U.S. Policy Toward North Korea: Policy Advocacy Organizations

Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification of Korea (*Pyongdong*): This Republic of Korea sponsored and funded organization appoints 1,000 Korean Americans as leaders of the Korean American community. Its purpose is to promote understanding and support for Republic of Korea policies toward North Korea and the United States. (See: www.kamuseum.org/community/organizations.)

American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AmCham), was established in Seoul in 1953 to promote trade and commerce between the Republic of Korea and the United States. It has a membership of 2,300 who represent over 1,000 companies. Annually it dispatches delegations to Washington, DC to promote legislation of interest to its membership.

The Asia Foundation. Is a non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous and open Asia-Pacific region. The organization does receive some funding from the US government and is closely linked to the Republic of Korea government through personal ties between influential retired ROK and US government officials. Its programs promote improvement of the rule of law, economic reform, women's participation in politics and international relations.

Good Friends USA. (Goodfriends_usa@yahoo.com and goodfriends.nkt@gmail.com) . This Republic of Korea based, Buddhism organization advocates for public support in the USA and South Korea for government policies that improve the quality of life for North Korea's population. It is a non-profit, non-governmental organization which distributes via the internet an informative newsletter about conditions in North Korea.

Heritage Foundation. 214 Massachusetts Ave NE, Washington, DC 20002. www.heritage.org.

Korea America Friendship groups (http://seoulusembassy.gov/p_exchange_org) include:

- Korea America Friendship Society (KAFS)
- Korean-American Association
- The Korean American Cultural Foundation
- Korea-American Educational Commission (Fulbright)

- Korea Corporate Members of AUSA
- Korea-U.S. Economic Council, Inc.
- U.S.-Korea Business Council
- Korea International Trade Association
- The KORUS House

Korea Foundation. www.kf.or.kr/eng. According to the cover page of the foundation's 2010 annual report, "The Korea Foundation was established in 1991 to promote awareness and understanding of Korea, and to enhance goodwill and friendship throughout the international community. As a representative organization for Korea's public diplomacy, the Korea Foundation implements a variety of activities and programs, including support for Korean studies, as well as intellectual and cultural exchanges.

Korea Society. www.koreasoicety.org. According to its web site, "The Korea Society is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan, 501 © (3) organization that is dedicated solely to the promotion of greater awareness, understanding and cooperation between the United States and (the Republic of) Korea. Funding for the Society's activities is provided by several large South Korean and US corporations, endowments, grants (Korea Foundation) and membership dues.

Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI) www.keia.org. KEI is a not-for-profit, educational organization affiliated with the Korean Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) (www.kiep.go.kr/eng/.) which is a public policy research institute located in Seoul and funded by the South Korean government. KEI focuses its efforts on all aspects of the U.S.-Korea relations. KEI does not lobby; it welcomes a diversity of views. (Source: www.kei.org). Nevertheless, KEI is registered by the US government as an agency for a foreign government.

Korean Church Coalition for North Korean Refugees (KCC for NK). www.kccnk.org. This organizations brings together 2,500 Korean American pastors and members of their congregations urge the U.S. government to press for recognition of human rights in North Korea.

Korean War Veterans Organizations: The Korean War Veterans Association (www.kwva.org) is representative of this relatively large population. A listing of regional organizations can be found at: www.vetfriends.com/organizations.

National Association of Korean Americans (NAKA). www.naka.org. NAKA was founded in 1994 as a non-profit, civil and human rights organization of concerned Korean Americans. Its activities encompass the promotion of understanding between the Korean American community and other ethnic groups in the U.S. as well as *contributing to the peaceful, independent reunification of Korea*. NAKA delegations regularly visit Washington, D.C. to advocate for legislation regarding immigration, humanitarian aid for North Korea, and various foreign policy strategies for dealing with North Korea.

National Committee on North Korea. www.NCNK.org. This apolitical organization was established by the American humanitarian group Mercy Corps to promote cultural, educational

and humanitarian engagement between the USA and North Korea. Its activities are largely educational but it does engage in policy advocacy.

North Korea Freedom Coalition. www.nkfreedom.org. This organization was founded in 2003 to work for freedom, human rights, and dignity of the North Korean people. The Coalition currently has over 70 public member organizations (list provided on the web site) representing millions of American, South and North Korea, and Japanese citizens as well as other nations, ... Its goals include:

- Make human rights the key policy of all governments dealing with North Korea,
- Pressure China to end “brutal” North Korean refugee repatriation policy,
- Pressure the DPRK to release all abductees including Korean War POWs.

U.S.-DPRK (North Korea) Science Engagement Consortium consists of:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS),
- Civilian Research & Development Foundation Global (CRDF Global),
- Pacific Century Institute, and
- Syracuse University.

The group’s aim is to promote US-DPRK educational exchange and English language study in the DPRK. In 2011, the organization sent a delegation of scientists from Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, the University of Georgia, Stanford University, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Missouri.

Yollin bukhan tongsin (Open North Korea News) opennk@naver.com. (Human rights in North Korea.)

List of References

Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training of the Foreign Service Institute at the U.S. Department of State, George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center:

A Brief History of U.S. Diplomacy,
The China Hands,
Examples of Excellence – George F. Kennan (1094-2005),
Leadership in Conflict,
Years of Confrontation, www.usdiplomacy.org/history.

H.W. Brands, Jr., “The Ghost of Yalta,” *Foreign Service Journal* (April 1986) 17-21.

John F. Campbell, “An Interview with George F. Kennan,” *Foreign Service Journal* (August 1970) 18-23.

Mark Fitzpatrick, editor, *North Korean Security Challenges – A Net Assessment*. London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2011.

John Harter, “Loy Henderson and the Cold War – An Interview with the biographer of ‘Mr. Foreign Service,’” *Foreign Service Journal* (April 1992) 41-45.

Yoonhee Kang, “Korean Civil Society and Trust-building between South Korea and the United States,” *Asia Policy*, No. 13 (January 2012) 61-80.

Mark Fitzpatrick, editor, *North Korean Security Challenges – A Net Assessment*. London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2011.

Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland, *Engaging North Korea: The Role of Economic Statecraft*. Honolulu: East West Center, 2011.

Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), “Classified messages from the JCS to Commander in Chief, United Nations Command Douglas MacArthur date October 29 to November 9, 1950.” www.trumanlibrary/whistlestop/study_koreanwar.

George Kennan, *American Diplomacy, 1990-1950*. New York: New American Library, 1951.

George Kennan, “The Long Telegram,” (February 22, 1946). www.gwu.edu/nsarchiv/coldwar/documents/episode-1/kennan.htm.

George Kennan, “The Original Planning Staff,” *Foreign Service Journal* (September 1992) 24-25.

George Kennan, “The Sources of Soviet Conduct,” *Foreign Affairs* (July 1947) Volume 25, Number 4, pp. 566-582.

Henry Kissinger, “Memorandum to the President (Nixon) dated February 1, 1969.” www.nixonlibrary.org.

Henry Kissinger, Memorandum to the President: Chinese at Warsaw Talks Suggest US Send High-Level Representative to Peking,” (No date, possibly February 1, 1969). www.nixonlibrary.org.

Korean Church Coalition for North Korean Refugees (KCC for NK), “Chronology of Political Activism, 2004 – 2012. www.kccnk.org.

Taeku Lee, “Koreans in America: A Demographic and Political Portrait of Pattern and Paradox,” *Asia Policy*, No. 13 (January 2012) 39-60.

Winston Lord, NSC Staff and note taker, “Memorandum of Conversation – Participants: President Nixon, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, NSC Adviser, Winston Lord, NSC Staff, and Prime Minister Chou En-lai, Ch’iao Kuan-hua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chi Chao-chu, Interpreter, T’ang Wen-sheng, Interpreter. (February 28, 1972). www.nixonlibrary.gov.

Katherine Moon, “Ethnicity and U.S. Foreign Policy: Korean Americans,” *Asia Policy*, No. 13 (January 2012) 19-37.

National Association of Korean Americans (NAKA), “In Observance of Centennial of Korean Immigration to the U.S.,” www.naka.org/resources/history.asp.

National Association of Korean Americans, “Korean American Population Data,” www.nka.org/resources/index.asp.

National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, “A Report to the President,” three versions dated: April 2, 1948, March 16, 1949, and March 22, 1949. www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study/collections/koreanwar/documents.

National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, “A Report to the National Security Council – NSC 68.” (Dated April 12, 1950). www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study/collections/coldwar/documents.

National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, “A Report to the National Security Council by the Executive Secretary on U.S. Action to Counter Chinese Communist Aggression,” January 15, 1951. www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study/collections/koreanwar/documents.

Nixon Library. www.nixonlibrary.gov.

William Rogers, Secretary of State, “Memorandum for the President – Subject: The Scope for Agreement in Peking.” (Dated February 9, 1972). www.nixonlibrary.gov.

C. Kenneth Quinones, "North Korea: From Containment to Engagement," in: Dae-sook Suh and Chae-jin Lee, *North Korea After Kim Il Sung*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 1998. Pp. 101-119.

C. Kenneth Quinones, "South Korea's Approaches to North Korea: A Glacial Process," in: Kyung-ae Park and Dalchoong Kim, *Korean Security Dynamics in Transition*. New York: Palgrave, 2001. Pp. 19-48.

Harry S. Truman Library, *Ideological Foundations of the Cold War*.
www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_coldwar.

William Perry, et. al., *America's Strategic Posture: The Final Report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Institute of Peace, 2009.

Peter A. Poole, "John Foster Dulles: Hard-liner or Tightrope-walker?" *Foreign Service Journal* (October 1979) 30-34.

Charles L. Pritchard and John Tilelli, et.al., *U.S. Policy toward the Korean Peninsula*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2010.

David Shambaugh, *China's Military Modernization: Making Steady and Surprising Progress*, in: Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, editors, *Strategic Asia 2005-06*. Seattle, Washington: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2006.

Mi Ae Taylor and Mark E. Manyin, *Non-governmental Organizations' Activities in North Korea*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, 2011.

U.S. Embassy, Seoul, "Organizations Promoting U.S.-Korea Exchanges,"
http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_exchange_org.

Major U.S. Congressional Legislation Regarding US-North Korea (DPRK) Relations – 1993-2010.

North Korea's Nuclear and Ballistic Missile Programs

103rd Congress (1993-94):

November 15, 1993, Joint Resolution, "Nuclear Nonproliferation in Korea Resolution." (H.J.RES. 292).

104th Congress (1995-96):

September 19, 1995, Joint Resolution, "Relating to the US-North Korea Agreed Framework ..." (H.J. RES. 83).

September 29, 1995, Act, "Authorization for Implementation of the Agreed Framework Between the US and North Korea Act," (S. 1293).

November 10, 1995, Joint Resolution, "Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North-South dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and the US-North Korea Agreed Framework," (S.J. RES. 29).

106th Congress (1999-2000):

- July 13, 1999, A Bill, “North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999,” (S. 1352).
- July 22, 1999, A Bill, “Realistic Tests for Tealistic Threats National Security Act of 1999,” (H.R. 2596).
- October 7, 1999, A Bill, “Emerging Missile Threats Assessment and Contingency Planning Act,” (H.R. 3053).
- May 15, 2000, An Act, “Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000,” H.R. 4251.
- July 13, 2000, A Bill, “North Korea Nonproliferation Act of 2000,” (H.R. 4860).

109th Congress (2005-06):

- July 25, 2006, An Act, “North Korea Nonproliferation Act of 2006,” (S 3728).

110th Congress (2007-08):

- February 8, 2007, An Act, “Iran, North Korea, Syria Nonproliferation Enforcement Act of 2007,” (S. 527).
- September 25, 2007, An Act, “North Korean Counterterrorism and Nonproliferation Act,” (H.R. 3650).

111th Congress (2009-10):

- April 20, 2009, A Bill, “North Korea Sanctions Act of 2009,” (S. 837).
- May 20, 2010, A Bill, “North Korea Sanctions and Diplomatic Non-recognition Act of 2010,” (H.R. 5350).
- June 15, 2009, House Resolution, “Whereas North Korea’s nuclear tests and missile activities, and their suspected proliferation, are threatening peace and stability in Northeast Asia ...” (H.RES. 309).
- July 8, 2009, A Bill, “North Korea Accountability Act of 2009,” (S. 1416).
- May 13, 2010, Resolution, “Expressing sympathy to the families of those killed in the sinking of the ... Cheonan,” (S. RES. 525).
- May 25, 2010, Resolution, “Whereas, on March 26, 2010, the ROK ship Cheonan...” (H.RES. 1382).
- December 1, 2010, Resolution, “Whereas Yeonpyeong Island ...” (H.RES. 1735).
- December 2, 2010, Resolution, “Condemning the attack by the DPRK ...” (S. RES. 693).

112th Congress (2011-12):

- 2011, An Act, “Iran, North Korea and Syria Sanctions Consolidation Act of 2011, (S. 1048.15).

Refugee and Human Rights Issues

107th Congress (2001-02):

- June 12, 2002, Concurrent Resolution, “Expressing the sense of Congress regarding North Korean refugees who are detained in China ...” (H.CON. RES. 213).

108th Congress (2003-04):

- January 20, 2004, An Act, “North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004,” (H.R 4011).

February 27, 2003, Resolution, “Urging passage of a resolution addressing human rights abuses in North Korea at the 59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights ...” (H.RES. 109).

109th Congress (2005-06):

July 12, 2005, Concurrent Resolution, “Condemning the DPRK for the abductions ... of citizens of the Republic of Korea and Japan ...” (H.CON. RES. 168).

2006, An Act, “North Korea Refugee Relief and Reconstruction Act of 2006, (S. 4052.15).

110th Congress (2007-08):

April 17, 2008, “North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2008 ...” (H.R. 5834).

112th Congress (2011-12):

2012, An Act, “Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2012,” (H.R. 4240).

Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA)

106th Congress (1999-2000):

January 24, 2000, An Act, “Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000,” (S. 484).

April 13, 2000, Concurrent Resolution, “Expressing the sense of Congress that the US should continue to actively pursue efforts to achieve a full accounting of all members of the Armed Forces ...” (H.CON RES. 311).