

OFFICE ofINTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ϕ DIPLOMACY



Dongman Han

Consul General of the Republic of Korea in San Francisco

Dongman Han has been serving as Consul General of the Republic of Korea since May 2013. Consul General Han received his Bachelor's at Yonsei University in Korea and his Master's in International Organization Law at the

Pantheon-Sorbonne University in Paris, France.

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1985 and has held Secretary posts in Algeria, the United Kingdom, and Australia as well as in the Office of the President in Korea. In 2002, he served as the Director of the Security Policy Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and as Consul at the Korean Consulate General of in New York. He also served as the Minister-Counsellor at the Korean Embassy in Washington, D.C.

"During the subsequent four decades, the Republic of Korea experienced tremendous economic, political and military growth, and significantly reduced U.S. dependency. Today, South Korea is an industrial nation standing tall on the world stage. We look forward to learning more about South Korea from Consul General Dongman Han."

Associate Vice President for UVU International Affairs & Diplomacy, Rusty Butler

Consul General Han received the Order of the Service Medal in 2012 and he has written four books, including The Next 10 Years (ISBN 9788959753666), an insightful look at the future of Korea on the international stage for the next decade to come. He is

decade to come. He is married and has two sons.

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WHO WE ARE

The Office of International Affairs & Diplomacy actively supports UVU's global engagement efforts by advancing UVU's presence and prestige in the International community; helping UVU students become globally competent graduates; promoting cultural literacy and diversity both on campus and in the community.

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Prior to his post in San Francisco, he served as the Director-General of the International Economic Affairs Bureau of the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011 – 2013).

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Korea

THE FLAG OF Korea



MEANING

The South Korea flag was officially adopted on October 15, 1949.

The three black unbroken bars (upper left) symbolize heaven, the trigram (lower left) symbolizes fire, the trigram (upper right) symbolizes water, while the three broken bars (lower right) symbolize earth. The white field represents the traditional color of the Korean people. The centered Yin-yang symbol signifies unity

Information gathered from: worldatlas.com, infoplease.com, geography.about.com, travelingeast.com, wikipedia.org

- South Korea came into being after World War II, the result of a 1945 agreement reached by the Allies at the Potsdam Conference.
- The Korean War (1950-1953) was the first armed conflict in the global struggle between democracy and communism, called the "cold war."



 Taekwondo was developed by a variety of Korean masters during the 1940s as combination of Okinawan karate, Chinese martial arts, and the ancient Korean traditions taekkyeon and gwonbeop.



- Lotte World, in Seoul, South Korea, consists of the world's largest indoor theme park (a Guinness World Record), an outdoor amusement park, an artificial island inside a lake, shopping malls, a luxury hotel, a Korean folk museum, sports facilities, and movie theaters.
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has declared South Korea as the country with the highest estimated national IQ.



- South Korea's main industries include electronics, telecommunications, auto production, steel, shipbuilding and chemical production. Its largest companies include Hyundai, LG and Samsung.
- South Korea's emigration rate is one of the highest all over the world, with a huge portion of the ethnic Koreans finding their way to nearby nations China, Japan, and countries of the former Soviet Union
- Kimchi refers to often fermented vegetable dishes usually made with cabbage and Korean radish fermented in a brine of ginger, garlic, scallions, and chili pepper.
- Traditional women's hanbok consists of jeogori, a blouse shirt or a jacket and chima, a wrap-around skirt, which is usually worn full.

