

# Developing New and Additional Funding Sources for Korean Programs

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AATK 2007

June 14, 2007

(8:00 p.m. – 8:45 p.m.)

# What does “Fund” mean here?

- A sum of money on which the expenses of a project are supported
- Types of funds
  - 1) Departmental funds / endowments
  - 2) grants / scholarships

# Why should we seek out funding?

- Reduced departmental budgets necessitate “outside funding”
- What do we do with funds?
  - : Our primary concern is to develop Korean programs
- Examples

# Examples

- develop a new Korean major or minor
- redesign or develop new courses
- purchase books and teaching materials
- develop noncredit Korean language courses
- for faculty retraining, travel
- faculty members can receive funding for a sabbatical to do research

# Who pursues Funds?

- Both individuals and departments
- Relatively small size of the Korean program requires teachers to be multi-taskers. Teachers have to be fund-raisers.

# 1. New Funding Sources

## 1.1. Through Alumni Association

- Send Korean Program Newsletters
- Introduce Korean corporations to students
- Help students get internships
- Help graduates get full-time jobs
- Ask for endowments for Korean programs
- Host luncheons or dinners
- KOCHAM (<http://www.kocham.org>)

## 2.3. Examples of grants

### 1) Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language Program

- Eligibility
- Application deadline
- Funding status / FY 2007
- Link to full announcement

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/iegpsugisf/index.html>

## 2.3. Examples of grants

### 2) Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access

- Eligibility
- Application deadline
- Funding status / FY 2007
- Link to full announcement

[www.ed.gov/programs/iegpsticfia](http://www.ed.gov/programs/iegpsticfia)

## 2.3. Examples of grants

### 3) International Research and Studies Program

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/iegpsirs/index.html>

### 4) Grants for Teaching and Learning Resources and Curriculum Development

<http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/teachinglearning.html>

### 5) Postsecondary Education Improvement Fund Comprehensive Program

<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?oppld=13906&mode=VIEW>

## 2.3. Examples of grants

### 6) Challenge Grants

<http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/challenge.html>

### 7) Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

<http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/fpiri.html>

### 8) Collaborative Research Grants

<http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/collaborative.html>

## 2.4. Tips for successful grant requests

- Give yourself 3–4 months to prepare
- Develop a strong, good working relationship with a program officer
- Get some advice from past program directors or reviewers
- The integration of technology in existing language courses is preferable
- Collaborative efforts are required

# Web-based resources

- Grants.gov : <http://www.grants.gov/>
- Department of Education :  
<http://www.ed.gov/index.jhtml>
- National Endowment for the Humanities: <http://www.neh.gov/>
- Edsitement : <http://edsitement.neh.gov/>
- Digital Humanities Initiative :  
<https://securegrants.neh.gov/dhi.asp/>

# Internal Fund (UC Berkeley)

- East Asian Languages & Cultures
- Berkeley Language Center
- Instructional Technology Support
- UC Language Consortium
- Center for Korean Studies

# External Fund (USA)

- National Resource Center
- The Freeman Foundation
- The Korean Consulate General
- Private donations from local businesses  
(ex) University Copy Service, Ogane Restaurant

# External Fund (Korea)

- The Korea Foundation
- The Academy of Korean Studies
- The Koret Foundation
- The Daesan Foundation