



KAUPA Letters

Journal of the Korean American University Professors Association

KAUPA.ORG



Korean American University Professors Association

북미한인교수협회

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For your any questions, please send your e-mail to KAUPA Headquarter at kaupahq@gmail.com.

Cover Photo: Bed of Roses in Enumeration (헤아림의 꽃길), Huh Hwe-Tae(허회태), © 2021

Korean Paper (“Hanji”) and Mixed Media, 80cm x 90cm

Emography URL= <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYLrIFuUENI&feature=youtu.be>

Artist URL=<http://moosan.net>

I. President's Message



Greetings from KAUPA!

*“All human wisdom is summed up in two words; wait and hope.”
Alexandre Dumas (French writer, 1802-1870)*

Finally, spring has come. I hope you are having a good spring semester.

Our Academic Director Dr. Seok Kang moderated the first 2021 KAUPA webinar - Success on the Path to Tenure and Promotion: Advice from Multiple Disciplines. Prominent KAUPA members were invited and the various outstanding issues regarding tenure and promotion were discussed. Thank you so much for the attendees!

A dedicated KAUPA columnist, Prof. Yeomin Yoon, contributed an essay, *“A Reflection on the Ramseyer Controversy on ‘Comfort Women’”* and another renowned KAUPA columnist, Dr. Semoon Chang, contributed *“Involuntary Sex Slaves or Voluntary Prostitutes.”* Dr. John Jae-Dong Kim contributed an essay *“인생은 아는만큼 보인다”* and University Professor Emeritus Ken Daley contributed *“My View about Fostering Creativity.”* I contributed an essay *“Bird Nest Story.”*

Six exciting research papers were presented in the Research in Progress section. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the following dedicated KAUPA members: Misoon Ghim, Ho Soon Michelle (Texas Women's University), Mary Kang (New York University College of Dentistry), Seok Kang (University of Texas at San Antonio), and Kyoung Cho (University of South Florida). Please do not hesitate to submit your precious research results with your best.

Renowned great figures whom we respect and want to follow will continue to be introduced. Dr. Mo Im Kim, ‘The Pioneer of Nursing and Community Health in Korea’ was honored in this issue.

In the Special Section, Dr. Yoonsoo Kim, President Emeritus of Chonnam National University, Korea was invited, and he contributed a precious article *‘앞서가는 사람(선생)의 두려움.’* He is an internationally well-known scholar in Wood Science and has very innovative views about college education renovation through his lifelong time global academic experience.

Stay safe and healthy in this warm spring season of hope!

Grace & Peace,



Young B. Choi, Interdisc. Ph.D.
Regent University
The 14th KAUPA President

II. KAUPA Activities**CALL FOR PAPERS****The 2021 KAUPA International Conference (KIC 2021)****- “Interdisciplinary Scholarship Beyond the Borders” -****Virtual, August 2-3, 2021**

Since the beginning of 2020, the eco-system of all academic disciplines has experienced a totally new environment due to the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). With actions and moves in an array of scientific discoveries, communication, and technologies, however, people have adapted to private and public cultures and society for survival. People have sought healings through music, cures from medicines, and support from varying resources. The world is looking ahead and ready for a new chapter of history after the pandemic.

The role of academia in these challenging times can be to diagnose, analyze, and offer solutions for a better world to come post-COVID-19. Effects on all aspects of cross-interdisciplinary research efforts to contribute to society are profound. KAUPA (Korean American University Professors Association) is a forerunner in shaping, maintaining, and inheriting the tradition of cross-interdisciplinary research contributions. The 2021 KAUPA International Conference is intended as an effort for research advancement in a variety of academic fields foreseeing a bright future.

The Conference Committee calls for theoretically, methodologically, and practically sound academic works exploring changing conditions especially in the disciplines of COVID-19, Arts and Humanities, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and Music. Topics may involve research activities in many contexts, but not limited to music performances, COVID-19 statuses and discoveries, research development and analysis in the Arts and Human Sciences, and STEM projects. Research methodologies may include qualitative, quantitative, comparative,

ethnographic, scientific, critical, and performance approaches. The Conference Committee encourages submissions that draw on academic innovations and advancements in each discipline. All KAUPA scholars in the United States, Canada, and Republic of Korea are welcome to submit their research works to the conference.

The four main sections to submit are as follows.

1. COVID-19
2. Arts and Humanities
3. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)
4. Music.

Please submit an abstract (one page, double-spaced) by **April 30, 2021** in Word format to Dr. Tom Oh (tom.oh@rit.edu) and Dr. Seok Kang (seok.kang@utsa.edu). If you have any questions about your abstract submission, please send your e-mail to the KAUPA Headquarters at kaupahq@gmail.com.

If you have any questions regarding your submission, please contact one of the conference organizers (Tom Oh, Seok Kang, and Young Choi). Submissions will be reviewed by the conference Technical Program Committee (TPC) Members. The Conference Committee will notify submitters of acceptance by **June 30, 2021**.

The instructions for a conference registration to submit your abstract are as the following:

1. Visit KAUPA website.
2. Sign up and upload your information.
3. Submit your abstract.
4. Confirm your registration.

Conference Chair

Young Choi, Regent University

Conference Vice Chairs

Tae (Tom) Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology

Seok Kang, University of Texas at San Antonio

Advisory Committee Members

Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania
Munsup Seoh, Wright State University
Kang-Won Wayne Lee, University of Rhode Island
Jae K. Park, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Semoon Chang, University of South Alabama
Yeomin Yoon, Seton Hall University
Helen Kim, The University of Alabama at Birmingham

Organizing Committee Members

Tae (Tom) Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology
Seok Kang, University of Texas at San Antonio
Jungwoo Ryoo, PennState Altoona
Seong Nam Hwang, Southeast Missouri State University
Sam Chung, City University of Seattle
Jongwook Woo, California State University, Los Angeles

Section Chairs

COVID-19: Josephine Kim, Harvard University
Arts and Humanities: TBD
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM): Seong Nam Hwang,
Southeast Missouri State University
Music: Ryu-Kyung Kim, University of Dayton

Technical Program Committee Members

Taehee Kim, Sam Houston State University
Hyuna Park, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York
Mary Kang, New York University College of Dentistry
Woo Hyoung Lee, University of Central Florida
Bomi Kang, Carolina State University
Jung-lim Lee, Delaware State University

Kyongseon Jeon, Columbus State University

Ryu-Kyung Kim, University of Dayton

Chin S. Park, New York University Rory Meyers College of Nursing

Angie Y. Chung, University at Albany, SUNY

Jaeyoon Kim, Point Loma Nazarene University

Bomi Kang, Carolina State University

Sohee Kang, University of Toronto Scarborough

Sylvia Kim, Fresno Pacific University

Jinho Kim, Lewis University

Jung C. Lee, Milwaukee School of Engineering

Paul Chonkun Hong, The University of Toledo

Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey

Lisa Son, Barnard College of Columbia University



Success on the Path to Tenure and Promotion: Advice from Multiple Disciplines



Angie Y. Chung, Ph.D., Professor, Sociology, The University of Albany

Dr. Chung is Professor of Sociology at the University at Albany and author of *Saving Face: The Emotional Costs of the Asian Immigrant Family Myth* and *Legacies of Struggle: Conflict and Cooperation in Korean American Politics*. Her areas of specialization include ethnic politics, coalition-building, gender and immigrant families, ethnic enclaves, second generation, international education, and qualitative methods.

In the webinar, she will discuss her experiences with the tenure and promotion process in the Social Sciences with specific attention to mid-career faculty and promotion to Full Professor.



Seong Nam Hwang, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Biology, Southeast Missouri State University

Dr. Seong Nam Hwang's research interests broadly lie in the area of the application of geospatial technologies to emergency/disaster management including risk analysis, risk perception, hazard mitigation and adjustment, and risk policy.

He will present, "How to get tenured and promoted at a teaching-focused university" in the webinar.



Tae (Tom) Oh, Ph.D., Professor, Computing and Information Science, Rochester Institute of Technology

Dr. Oh's research focus has been Vehicular Area Networks, Data Acquisition and Analytics, Mobile Device Security, Internet of Things (IoT), Sensor Networks, and Assistive Technology (Smart Cane). He has over 18 years of experience in networking and telecommunication as an engineer and researcher for telecom and defense companies. He will talk about "how to prepare a tenure and promotion dossier" in the webinar.

WHEN: Thursday, March 25, 2021, 8:00 – 9:30 p.m. (CST)

WHERE: <https://utsa.zoom.us/j/99534279417>

Open to all KAUPA members who are interested in tenure and promotion.

Please RSVP at <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1iDTPXYIsgp3IRYuTte-GArxa-4BAjdZNhQNtrnPJu1o/edit?usp=sharing>

Hosted by Korean-American University Professors Association (KAUPA)

For more information, please contact Seok Kang, Academic Director for KAUPA,
seok.kang@utsa.edu



Topic: KAUPA Webinar on Tenure and Promotion

Date: Mar 25, 2021 07:53 PM Central Time (US and Canada)

To view the recording of the webinar, please click the following:

https://utsa.zoom.us/rec/share/Di8zNK14oO0y2HCqPY0g2_I-s1FsK8QL4IBmQxT6mh9uFAJKWHRaWA-stCeOz3IU.mY4b-ORJjReFiWmg Passcode: RA?1\$0NK



2021 KAUPA Scholarship Announcement

Founded in 1986, the Korean American University Professors Association (KAUPA) is a non-profit organization consisting of Korean-descendant professors in North America, with the common interest of promoting the betterment of society through their talents and expertise.

KAUPA is committed to helping students with their educational expenses while attending school in North America. The awarded amount of each scholarship will be dependent on the budget available for each academic year.

Sources of Scholarship Funds: The KAUPA scholarships are entirely funded by the annual membership fees and endowed funds. KAUPA may receive additional scholarship funds from industries, governments, organizations, and other sources.

Sources of Endowed Scholarships: Three endowed scholarships are provided by the following donors:

1. [Yung Bog Chae](#): The 4th Minister of Science and Technology of Korea
2. [K. Wayne Lee](#): The 12th President of KAUPA
3. [Jae K. Park](#): The 13th President of KAUPA

Qualifications of Applicants: KAUPA scholarships will be awarded to Korean descendants who are pursuing an undergraduate or graduate degree at a college or university and aspiring toward a career in an academic field in North America. A Canadian or U.S. citizenship is **NOT** required.

Application Information

The applicants should submit the following materials directly to the KAUPA Scholarship Director Dr. Jung Lee at scholarship@kaupa.org:

- Scholarship application form (fillable PDF available by sending an e-mail to the KAUPA Scholarship Director Dr. Jung Lee of the Milwaukee School of Engineering, or accessing [KAUPA website](#));
- Transcripts;
- CV or resume;
- An essay for the prompt: “TBD later.”); and
- Three letters of recommendation.

The General Scholarships are open to undergraduate and graduate students in all majors. While the area and qualification of the Endowed Scholarships are chosen by the donors, the endowed scholarship candidates are selected from the same pool of the general scholarship applicants by the Scholarship Selection Committee and the donor(s).

Awardee Selection: The Scholarship Selection Committee members will consist of at least five KAUPA members. The Scholarship Director will form the committee. President and Vice Presidents may be asked to join the committee.

Selection Criteria: The criteria for KAUPA scholarships may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Prior academic performance;
- A personal essay submitted with the application;
- Three letters of recommendation from the professors of the applicant (and/or others who have first-hand knowledge of the applicant's capabilities);
- Additional biographical information regarding the applicant's career, academic and other relevant experiences, supporting materials for competition participation, financial need; and
- The Scholarship Selection Committee's conclusions as to the applicant's motivation, character, ability, or potential.

Awardee Announcement: The recipients of KAUPA scholarships will be announced in September 2021 through the [KAUPA Facebook](#) page and the [KAUPA website](#). In addition, the list of the scholarship recipients will be sent to KAUPA members, who may notify their institution's recipient at their respective college or university.

Qualified Expenses: Educational, living, and travel expenses incurred while attending an educational institution, including:

- Tuition and fees for enrollment and attendance;
- Course-related expenses – fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for taking the courses; and
- Room and board, travel, research, clerical assistance.



CALL FOR PAPERS**KAUPA (Korean American University Professors Association) Letters**

KAUPA seeks “Research in a Nutshell” papers that will be published in the upcoming issue (a template attached) of the KAUPA Newsletter. The purpose of this CFP is to provide KAUPA members with an opportunity to

- a) showcase their topnotch research and
- b) expect collaborations for future projects among interested members.

KAUPA welcomes members’ research studies summarized in one or two-page that can deliver key findings and implications.

The summary needs to be easily understandable by readers from different disciplines.

Topics encompass from Engineering to Natural Sciences, Human Sciences, and Liberal and Fine Arts, etc. The overall structure of a summary consists of a) Introduction, b) Related Studies, c) Methods, d) Findings, e) Discussion, and f) References.

The submission due date is always open. Please send your submission to Dr. Seok Kang at academic@kaupa.org. Please use a template on the following two pages - **Research Paper Format for KAUPA Letters**.

For additional information regarding the CFP, please contact KAUPA President Dr. Young Choi (ychoi@regent.edu) or Academic Director Dr. Seok Kang.

You are cordially encouraged to submit!



Research Paper Format for KAUPA Letters

Author Name¹, Co-Author Name²

¹Affiliation, ²Affiliation

I. INTRODUCTION

These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing a publication-ready 1 or 2-page paper for the KAUPA Newsletter.

Please follow these instructions as closely as possible to assist in publishing a uniform digest. These instructions have been prepared in the preferred format.

II. HOW TO FORMAT THE PAGE

A. Page Size and File Format

Prepare your paper on a Letter size paper 8 1/2" x 11" (21.5cm x 27.9cm). Do not use A4 size paper, as this will cause formatting problems. **Submit the Microsoft Word file of your paper.**

B. Fonts

Best results will be obtained if you use Microsoft Word or a word-processing program with several font sizes. Try to follow the font sizes specified in Table 1. As an aid to gauging font size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. Use the Times New Roman font.

C. Margins and Formats

In formatting your paper, set the top margin to 0.85 inch (22 mm), bottom margin to 1.25 inch (32 mm) and left and right margins to 0.9 inches (22.8 mm). The column width is 3.22 inches (82 mm) with 0.3 inches (7 mm) space between the two columns. It is best to simply use this template.

One column format is also very fine if you like.

You should left- and right- justify your columns. Use automatic hyphenation. Please adhere to American English spelling conventions. Please do not number this page.

III. ILLUSTRATIONS

You can include a maximum of 1 figure and 1 table as needed. Figure caption should be below the figure; table caption should be above the table.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Add appropriate acknowledgements as needed.

V. REFERENCES

1. Authors, “Title of the Article,” *Reference Information such as Journal or Conference Proceedings*, Vol. X, No. Y, pp. 0000-1111, 2013.



Figure 1: ABC

Table 1: Font Styles for Print-Ready Paper

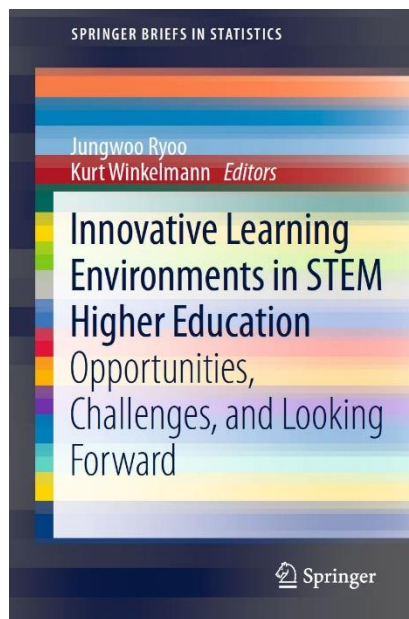
Size	Bold	Italic	Text Type (example)
14	Yes		Paper Title
12	Yes		Presenter's Name
10	Yes		Co-Author's Name
10			Affiliations
10	Yes		Headings (SUMMARY)
10		<i>Yes</i>	Subheadings (<i>B. Fonts</i>)
10			Main Text

III. KAUPA Member News

Professor Jungwoo Ryoo Published a Book about STEM Higher Education

Innovative Learning Environments in STEM Higher Education Opportunities, Challenges, and Looking Forward

Editors: **Ryoo**, Jungwoo, Winkelmann, Kurt (Eds.)



About This Book

As explored in this open access book, higher education in STEM fields is influenced by many factors, including education research, government and school policies, financial considerations, technology limitations, and acceptance of innovations by faculty and students. In 2018, Drs. Ryoo and Winkelmann explored the opportunities, challenges, and future research initiatives of innovative learning environments (ILEs) in higher education STEM disciplines in their pioneering project: eXploring the Future of Innovative Learning Environments (X-FILES). Workshop participants evaluated four main ILE categories: personalized and adaptive learning, multimodal learning formats, cross/extended reality (XR), and artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML). This open access book gathers the perspectives expressed during the X-FILES workshop and its follow-up activities. It is designed to help inform education policy makers, researchers, developers,

and practitioners about the adoption and implementation of ILEs in higher education.



Jungwoo Ryoo is a professor of Information Sciences and Technology (IST) and Head of the Division of Business, Engineering, and Information Sciences and Technology (BEIST) at the Pennsylvania State University-Altoona. His research interests include the use of virtual worlds in cybersecurity education through innovative learning environments, information security and assurance, software engineering, and computer networking. Dr. Ryoo led the National Science Foundation (NSF) Principal Investigator (PI) forum on Virtual Environments and Game-

Based Learning (GBL) in the Classroom and is co-PI of the X-FILES project (with Kurt Winkelmann) funded by NSF. He is the author of numerous academic articles and conducts extensive research in software security, cybersecurity, security management and auditing, software architectures, object-oriented software development, and requirements engineering.



Kurt Winkelmann is a professor of Chemistry and Head of the Chemistry Department at Valdosta State University. His current research interests include chemical and nanotechnology education, with an emphasis on laboratory education in both face-to-face and virtual environments. Dr. Winkelmann is co-editor of *Global Perspectives of Nanoscience and Engineering Education* (with Bharat Bhushan, Springer 2016). He has authored numerous book chapters and journal articles describing novel chemistry and nanotechnology laboratory experiments and their impact on students' learning and attitudes. His previous research projects have contributed to the development of materials for radiation shielding during manned space flight, methods for remediation of toxic chemicals, and more environmentally friendly aviation fuel.

Download the book at <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-030-58948-6>

Professor Young Choi Published an Article about Fostering Creativity



Professor Young Choi of Regent University contributed an article “Ten Ways to Foster Creativity” to Gwangju News published by Gwangju International Center in Korea. It was published on March 1, 2021.

URL=<https://gwangjunewsgic.com/opinion/ten-ways-to-foster-creativity/>

IV. Research in Progress

Announcement

KAUPA Best Paper Awardees of KAUPA Letters Volume 8, Number 3

KAUPA selected the following three KAUPA Best Papers by evaluating the papers published in the Research in Progress section of KAUPA Letters Volume 8, Issue Number 3 which was published on February 1, 2021. KAUPA will award three KAUPA Best Papers per each issue from now on. Please submit your research progress to KAUPA Letters.

The author(s) of highest quality paper will be awarded also a gift donated by our corporate sponsor Mommy's Pot with a KAUPA Best Paper Award certificate. Professors Jin Ho Kim of Lewis University and Kayoung Park of Old Dominion University were honored this time.

Congratulations!

Efficient Clustering Method for Globally Distributed Big Data

Jin Ho Kim, Lewis University & Kayoung Park, Old Dominion University

The Long-Lasting Companies and Their Ecosystem

Paul C. Hong, University of Toledo

An Integration as a Pedagogical Approach in K-16 Classrooms

Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey

Facebook Live Concert Series
Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church
February 16, 2021
12:00 PM

Concert Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AuiGMr4VcOY&t=148s>

Misoon Ghim, mezzo soprano, and Jeffrey Brillhart, piano

Rückert Lieder, 1910 Gustav Mahler

Blicke mir nicht in die Lieder!
 Ich atmet' einen linden Duft
 Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen
 Um Mitternacht
 Liebste du um Schönheit

Vier Lieder, Opus 27 Richard Strauss

Morgen!
 Cäcilie

번역

<p>Blicke mir nicht in die Lieder!</p> <p>Blicke mir nicht in die Lieder! Meine Augen schlag' ich nieder, Wie ertappt auf böser Tat. Selber darf ich nicht getrauen, Ihrem Wachsen zuzuschauen. Deine Neugier ist Verrat!</p> <p>Bienen, wenn sie Zellen bauen, Lassen auch nicht zu sich schauen, Schauen selbst auch nicht zu. Wenn die reichen Honigwaben Sie zu Tag gefördert haben, Dann vor allen nasche du!</p>	<p>내 노래를 훔쳐 보지 마오</p> <p>내 노래를 훔쳐 보지 마오! 나는 내 눈을 밑으로 깔고있소, 마치 뭔가를 잘못해서 걸린 사람처럼 나는 내 자신도 못 믿어요, 점점 커지는 호기심때문에, 내 노래를 훔쳐 보지 마오! 당신의 호기심은 반칙이에요! 반칙이에요!</p> <p>벌들이 벌집을 질때, 자신들 조차 (집짓는것을) 보지 않는 다오, 벌집이 다 준비 되면, 세상에 알려 지고,</p>
--	---

	그러면, 모두가 (꿀)맛을 볼수 있다오. 그러면, 모두가 (꿀)맛을 볼수 있다오.
<p>Ich atmet' einen linden Duft</p> <p>Ich atmet' einen linden Duft! Im Zimmer stand Ein Zweig der Linde, Ein Angebinde Von lieber Hand. Wie lieblich war der Lindenduft! Wie lieblich ist der Lindenduft! Das Lindenreis Brachst du gelinde; Ich atme leis Im Duft der Linde Der Liebe linden Duft.</p>	<p>나는 보리자 나무(피나무) 향내를 (드리) 맡았다 나는 보리자 나무 향내를 맡았다 방 안에 있는, 보리자 나뭇 가지 사랑하는 님으로 부터 선물 받은 그 향이 어찌나 사랑스러웠었던지! 그 향은 어찌나 사랑스러운지! 보리자 나무 가지는 당신이 부드럽게 꺼어다 준 것. 나는 보리자 나무 향내를 가볍게 맡아본다.</p>
<p>Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen</p> <p>Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen, der ich sonst viele Zeit verdorben, Sie hat so lange nichts von mir vernommen, Sie mag wohl glauben, ich sei gestorben!</p> <p>Es ist mir auch gar nichts daran gelegen, Ob sie mich für gestorben hält, Ich kann auch gar nichts sagen dagegen, Denn wirklich bin ich gestorben der Welt.</p> <p>Ich bin gestorben dem Weltgetümmel, Und ruh' in einem stillen Gebiet! Ich leb' allein in meinem Himmel,</p>	<p>나는 세속/세상 을 잃었다.</p> <p>나는 세상을 잃었다. 수많은 나의 세월을 허비한 그 세상 ; 오랜동안 나를 전혀 이해 못한 그 세상, 이런 세상이 내가 죽었다 해도 (나는) 상관 없다.</p> <p>나는 전혀 걱정을 안한다. 세상이 내가 죽었다 생각 한다 해도...</p>

<p>In meinem Lieben, in meinem Lied!</p>	<p>거기에 나는 전혀 부정할 생각도 없다. 그렇다면, 솔직히, 나는 세상을 떠난거나 마찬가지 이다.</p> <p>나는 세상 풍파 를 잃은것이다, 그리고 조용하고 아늑한 한 공간에서 쉬고 있다.</p> <p>나는 홀로 나만의 하늘 에서, 내 사랑안에서, 내 노래 안에서 살고 있다.</p>
<p>Um Mitternacht Um Mitternacht Hab' ich gewacht Und aufgeblickt zum Himmel; Kein Stern vom Sterngewimmel Hat mir gelacht Um Mitternacht.</p> <p>Um Mitternacht Hab' ich gedacht Hinaus in dunkle Schranken. Es hat kein Lichtgedanken Mir Trost gebracht Um Mitternacht.</p> <p>Um Mitternacht Nahm ich in acht Die Schläge meines Herzens; Ein einz'ger Puls des Schmerzes War angefacht Um Mitternacht.</p> <p>Um Mitternacht Kämpft' ich die Schlacht, O Menschheit, deiner Leiden; Nicht konnt' ich sie entscheiden Mit meiner Macht Um Mitternacht.</p> <p>Um Mitternacht</p>	<p>자정에/ 한 밤중에 한 밤중에 나는 깨어있었고, 하늘을 향해 보고 있었다; 은하계의 그 어떤 별도 나에게 한가닥 미소조차 짓지 않았다 한밤중에</p> <p>한밤중에 나는 어두운 생각에 빠져 있었다 어떤 생각도 나에게 빛을 보여 주지 않았다 한밤중에</p> <p>한밤중에 나는 내 심장 박동에 귀를 기울였다. 고통의 한 맥박이</p>

<p>Hab' ich die Macht In deine Hand gegeben! Herr! über Tod und Leben Du hältst die Wacht Um Mitternacht!</p>	<p>타고있었다 한 밤중에</p> <p>한밤중에 나는 전쟁터에서 싸웠다. 아 인간이여, 당신의 고통! 나는 내 힘으로 승리를 얻을수 없었다. 한밤중에</p> <p>한밤중에 나는 당신의 손으로 주신 힘을 얻었다! 주여, 죽음과 삶을 주관하신 주여! 끝까지 지켜 주소서! 한밤중에!</p>
<p>Liebst du um Schönheit</p> <p>Liebst du um Schönheit, O nicht mich liebe! Liebe die Sonne, Sie trägt ein goldnes Haar.</p> <p>Liebst du um Jugend, O nicht mich liebe! Liebe den Frühling, Der jung ist jedes Jahr.</p> <p>Liebst du um Schätze, O nicht mich liebe! Liebe die Meerfrau, Sie hat viel Perlen klar.</p> <p>Liebst du um Liebe,</p>	<p>만일 당신이 아름다움만을 사랑하신다면...</p> <p>만일 당신이 아름다움만을 사랑한다면, 나를 사랑하지 마오, 햇님을 사랑하시오, 햇님은 금발을 지녔소.</p> <p>만일 당신이 젊음을 사랑한다면, 나를 사랑하지마오, 봄을 사랑하시오,</p>

<p>O ja, mich liebe! Liebe mich immer, Dich lieb' ich immerdar.</p>	<p>젊음은 매 해 오니까</p> <p>만일 당신이 보물을 사랑한다면, 나를 사랑하지마오, 인어 공주를 사랑 하시오, 그녀는 빛나는 진주를 많이 가졌소</p> <p>만일 당신이 사랑을 사랑한다면, 나를 사랑하오, 나를 꼭 사랑하오, 영원히 사랑해 주오, 나도 당신을 영원히 사랑 하리라.</p>
<p>Morgen!</p> <p>Und morgen wird die Sonne wieder scheinen Und auf dem Wege, den ich gehen werde, Wird uns, die Glücklichen, sie wieder einen Inmitten dieser sonnenatmenden Erde ... Und zu dem Strand, dem weiten, wogenblauen, Werden wir still und langsam niedersteigen,</p> <p>Stumm werden wir uns in die Augen schauen, Und auf uns sinkt des Glückes stummes Schweigen ...</p>	<p>아침</p> <p>그리고 다시 아침은 밝은 해를 맞이할것이다.</p> <p>그리고 그 길 위로 나는 여정을 갈것이며</p> <p>우리가 하나가 되는 행운이, 해가 숨쉬는 이 땅위에 펼쳐질것이다.</p> <p>푸른 파도가 치는 넓은 해변가위에 우리는 조용하게 그리고 천천히 내려갈것이다.</p> <p>적막! 우리는 서로 보는 눈안에서 우리를 보게 될것이고, 그리고 행복이 우리 위로 잠긴다....무언의 고요!</p>

<p>Cäcilie</p> <p>Wenn Du es wüßtest, Was träumen heißt Von brennenden Küssen, Vom Wandern und Ruhen Mit der Geliebten, Aug' in Auge, Und kosend und plaudernd – Wenn Du es wüßtest, Du neigtest Dein Herz!</p> <p>Wenn Du es wüßtest, Was bangen heißt In einsamen Nächten, Umschauert vom Sturm, Da Niemand tröstet Milden Mundes Die kampfmüde Seele – Wenn Du es wüßtest, Du kämest zu mir.</p> <p>Wenn Du es wüßtest, Was leben heißt, Umhaucht von der Gottheit Weltschaffendem Atem, Zu schweben empor, Lichtgetragen, Zu seligen Höh'en, Wenn Du es wüßtest, Du lebstest mit mir.</p>	<p>체칠리에 (시실리)</p> <p>만일 당신이 이런 꿈을 꾸는것이 무엇인지 안다면, 열정의 입맞춤의 꿈, 사랑하는 이와 함께 다니고, 또 쉬면서 눈 맞추고, 부드럽게 사랑을 속삭이고, 만일 당신이 이것을 다 안다면, 당신의 마음을 따라 가소서.</p> <p>만일 당신이 불안 걱정이 무엇인지 안다면, 외로운 밤, 폭풍에 비맞고, 이 어려움에 지친 영혼을 위로해줄 부드러운 입마춤 사람이 없다면, 만일 당신이 이런것을 안다면, 나에게 오소서.</p> <p>만일 당신이 이렇게 사는 법을 안다면, 하나님이 창조하신 호흡으로 숨쉬고, 높은 영성의 세계로 달려 올라가는 당신이</p>

	이것을 안다면, 당신은 나와 함께 살아 주소서!
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Author Biography



Misoon Ghim, a South Korean born American, has performed with Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Maestro Wolfgang Sawallisch, and with Pacific Music Festival Orchestra under the baton of Christopher Eschenbach. Her opera background includes New York City Opera and Philadelphia Opera Company. As a recitalist, she made a Carnegie Weill Recital Hall debut sponsored by Korea Music Foundation. Misoon was educated at The Juilliard School, the Curtis Institute of Music, Temple University and Seoul National University.

Global Nursing Program Dallas

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Professor

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Collaborations between International and American universities are encouraged to enhance the health care of people around the world. Texas Woman's University (TWU) in Dallas, Texas joined with Daejeon Health Sciences College in Daejeon, Korea to initiate a learning partnership in 2011. The global connection began with eleven nursing students from Daejeon Health Sciences college in Korea who came to Dallas and participated in a month-long immersion curriculum entitled the Different Ways of Knowing Program, called Global Nursing Program (GNP) Dallas. The purpose of the GNP is to allow overseas nursing students to have an opportunity to learn critical cardiovascular disorders and women's health care and demonstrate nursing skills and knowledge based on evidence-based articles. The purpose is also to obtain leadership skills and learn other cultures through multicultural exchanges.

Dr. Ho Soon Michelle Cho from the TWU Dallas campus spearheaded the collaboration. After an established MOU with TWU, six other university nursing students', Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea, Busan National University, Kyungsung University, Busan, Korea, Keimyung University, Daegu, Korea, Ewha Woman's University, and Dancook University, Seoul, Korea, joined and participated in the program and will continue to have 16-18 students from these universities for the January 2022 GNP, which will be in its ninth year. There is no January 2021 GNP Dallas due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

The visiting students are required to have a TOEFL over 550, a GPA over 3.8/4.0, an excellent community service record, and be in their final year of study. For the first three years of the GNP, the curriculum began with an intensive two-week session of studying English. The last two weeks focused on the study of cardiovascular disorders, pharmacology, and evidenced-informed interventions. The GNP curriculum has been modified to a two-week GNP, which is without two weeks of English classes after three years of the program.

The new two-week GNP allows overseas nursing students to have an opportunity to learn. TWU nursing faculty educate students in English using various teaching modalities and provide the students with cardiovascular disorders and new born/labor case studies, an informatics case, simulations, virtual IV, and a chance for hospital rounding. It is a very beneficial opportunity for them to experience 4 years of TWU nursing curriculum briefly. Additionally, there are multicultural exchange days in which students are able to learn about other cultures.

GNP can be divided into four programs: lecture, clinicals, simulation, and field trips. Two main advantages of the program are clinicals and simulations. The students visit local hospitals. They are divided into pairs, shadowing nurse's one-on-one, and also being able to experience new

medical devices and instruments. The students also intervene with the real-world emergency situations using a high-tech mannequin during the simulation program.

In addition, Field trips to museums and American Red Cross have been added to the program as well. Korean Home Health Care Dallas usually invites the students and provides an opportunity to experience the home care system. Also, North Texas Korean Nurses Association and Korean Woman's International Network (KOWIN) have a meet and greet dinner time to offer practical advice as a mentor during a weekend evening. Dallas area alumni have a chance to meet and interact with the Korean students.

After the two-week GNP, the students reported that they experienced a growth of nursing knowledge and skills due to the technology-enriched program. They felt a connection with TWU students and faculty who demonstrated innovative ways of knowing. They also reported that their immersion experience would benefit their patients in Korea because they would be able to deliver more competent nursing care. Lastly, they described a phrase for this program to other nursing students in Korea, " Come, see, experience. It would be different from Korea. "



Digital Versus Conventional Dentistry: Effectiveness in Evaluating a Crown Preparation

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Abstract

A effective method of learning proper crown preparations amongst dental students utilizing conventional methods versus using advances in technology with digital dentistry is evaluated.

I. Introduction

As dental technology is advancing rapidly, dental schools start to incorporate digital dentistry as part of the dental education. Yet, the conventional method of teaching dentistry and the digital method vary immensely. Which type of learning is more effective in aiding with the student's dental education?

This study evaluated the way students learn through conventional versus digital dentistry. With the advances in technology, students are able to measure and quantify reductions made for a crown preparation. With objective views on evaluating tooth preparations, students are able to comprehend and learn dentistry more effectively.

II. Objectives

The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of dental students evaluating crown preparations utilizing the CEREC software compared to the conventional method.

III. Methods

This study (IRB-FY2019-3556) was completed utilizing an anonymous survey questionnaire. 135 NYUCD D2 students completed a ten-question survey evaluating a tooth preparation that is distributed electronically via NYU Qualtrics.

A crown preparation was made on a typodont for tooth #3 and the tooth preparation on the typodont was scanned utilizing 3-dimensional computer software, CEREC. The scanned tooth #3 is also evaluated for a crown preparation.

The students evaluated and compared 5 different tooth preparation parameters – margin, undercuts, inter-occlusal clearance, facial reduction, and embrasure clearance.

The results of the conventional and scanned tooth preparations were analyzed utilizing a paired t-test. The survey compares different teaching methodologies for effective learning to D2 dental students – conventional dentistry with a dental cast versus digital scan with 3-D dental software, CEREC.

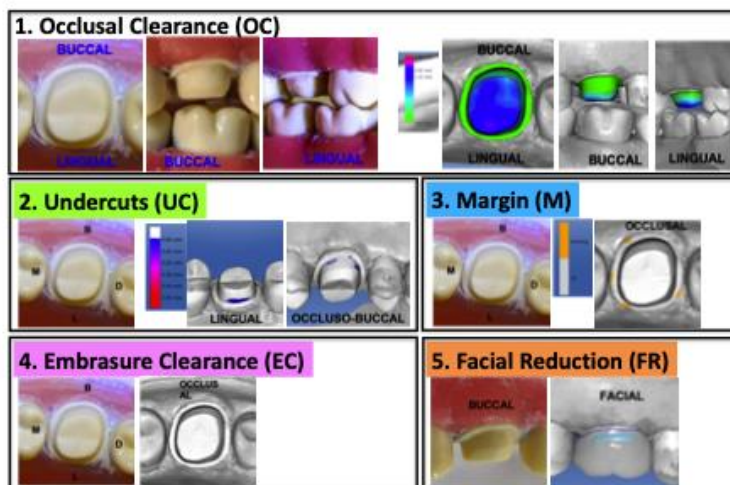


Figure 1. Parameters evaluated for with a crown preparation.

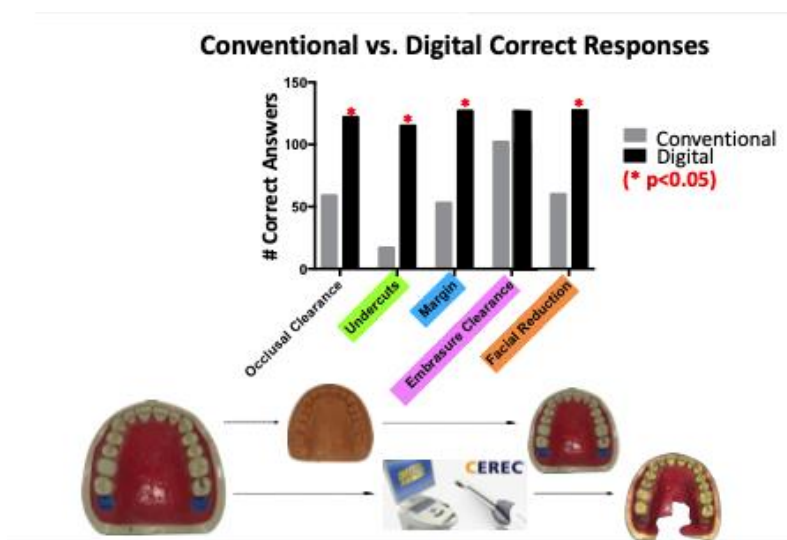


Figure 2 Methodology of evaluating crown preparations – conventional versus digital – and the results of the responses from D2 dental students.

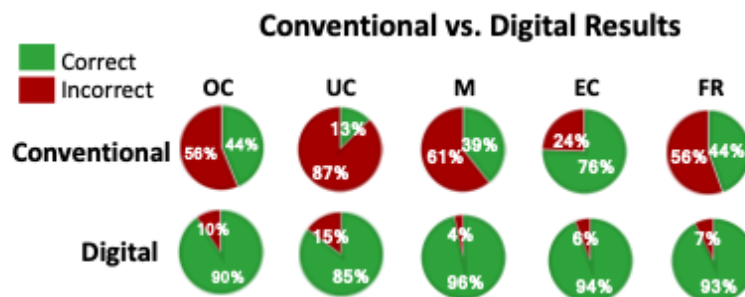


Figure 3 Anonymous survey responses from D2 dental students showing overwhelming learning effectiveness with digital method.

Conclusion/Summary

The results of this study showed that the CEREC software is a more effective way of learning for both the D2 dental students at NYU College of Dentistry. For all the parameters evaluated (margin, undercuts, inter-occlusal distance, embrasure and facial reduction) the digital method showed consistent results compared to the traditional method.

The digital scans utilizing CEREC software is a more effective method of learning for dental students with simulation only and clinical experiences. The 3D program allows for a more objective evaluation of the tooth preparation producing consistent results. The only parameter that show consistent results in both the conventional and digital was embrasure clearance; however, this can be explained that embrasure clearance can be thoroughly analyzed traditionally as well.

In conclusion, the digital scans with CEREC is a more effective method of learning for D2 dental students. It allows for objective evaluations of tooth preparations for consistency of results. Dental schools should consider implementing digital scanning to the students early on during their education for objective and effective learning.

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**Information-Seeking on Coronavirus Disease 2019:
Communication Factors Influencing Behavioral Intention**

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Abstract

This study examined how internal (uncertainty, susceptibility, severity, anxiety, and fear) and external motivators (descriptive norms, parasocial interaction, and identification) account for information seeking, message reception, and behavioral intentions to cope with COVID-19. A total of 500 U.S. adults' responses were collected and analyzed. Results found that external motivators were significantly related to message reception whereas internal motivators were not. The finding that information seeking did not predict message reception implicates that both implicit and explicit confirmation processes are necessary to turn into behavioral intentions to cope with COVID-19.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has altered individuals' daily lives worldwide in many ways. The long-lasting pandemic normalized social distancing and face-coverings to avoid infection (Bosman, 2020; Stieg, 2021). The pandemic also led underserved populations to financial and job losses (Long, 2020). Such changes ignited the public's protective behaviors and community engagement. Individual's access COVID-19 updates on digital and, traditional media, and interpersonal communication. Consequently, individuals adjust their perceptions about

COVID-19 health threats and adopt the recommended actions initiated by a risk message received from a variety of communication channels.

The current study aimed to discover the information processing of internal and external motivators leading to information seeking, message reception, and behavioral intention during COVID-19. Specifically, as individuals with motivators are exposed to COVID-19-related information, they may select messages relevant to them and proceed to behave to overcome COVID-19. This study takes an integrative approach by combining related communication theories to best represent a proposed model. Integrating the theory of motivated information management (Afifi & Weiner, 2004), the risk information-seeking and processing model (Griffin, Dunwoody, & Neuwirth, 1999), the extended parallel process model (So, 2013), and the theory of normative social behavior (Rimal & Real, 2005), the current study deals with internal and external psychological components that contribute to information-seeking, reception, and intention. At the personal level of behavior, following the new norm of wearing a mask and practicing social distancing can protect individuals from the pandemic. At the social level of behavior, the intention to help the community may protect residents from financial and emotional suffering. The results may help find effective communication factors that prompt actions for protective behaviors from a pandemic, including COVID-19.

Modeling Perspective and Hypotheses

The review of communication factors contributing to information-seeking, reception, and intention is incorporated into the integrative model (So, Kuang, & Cho, 2019). The integrative model interlinked pertinent concepts with each other derived from the multiple theories discussed above. The present study expands the model by adding external factors and behavioral intentions to strengthen the explanatory power in the model structure. External factors have conceptual connections with the extended parallel process model E-EPPM (So, 2013), which is the basis of the integrative model of risk communication (So et al., 2019). E-EPPM also proposes a mediation effect of information-seeking and reception between motivators and intention. The theory of motivated information management, the risk information-seeking and processing model, the extended parallel process model, and the theory of normative social behavior intersect with one another in the concepts used in the present study.

H1: Internal motivators (uncertainty discrepancy, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, anxiety, and fear) will positively predict information-seeking about COVID-19 in the media.

H2: External motivators (descriptive norms, parasocial interaction, and identification) will positively predict information-seeking about COVID-19 in the media.

H3: Internal motivators will positively predict message reception.

H4: External motivators will positively predict message reception.

H5: Internal motivators will positively predict COVID-19 behavioral intention (practicing social distancing, wearing a mask, and helping the community).

H6: External motivators will positively predict COVID-19 behavioral intention.

H7: The effects of internal motivators on information-seeking about COVID-19 in the media will be stronger when self-efficacy is lower.

H8: Information-seeking about COVID-19 in the media will positively predict message reception.

H9: COVID-19 message reception will positively predict behavioral intention.

H10: Information-seeking and message reception will mediate the relationships between internal/external motivators and behavioral intention.

Methods

Data were obtained from a national respondent pool provided by Amazon MTurk. MTurk uses crowdsourced online panels to aggregate nationally representative responses (Sheehan, 2018). From the panel, MTurk randomly selects respondents for the survey using invite methods, including websites, mobile apps, emails, and official announcements. The participants recruited from MTurk received 25 cents as a reward for completing the survey. Upon the Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval, the survey link was open to the participants from January 26 to February 3, 2021. The survey was closed when the response reached the goal number. A total of 537 U.S. adults over the age of 18 participated in the survey. After removing incomplete surveys, the final number of responses was 500, with a completion rate of 93.1%.

A priori power analysis was conducted using G*Power to verify if the sample size was sufficient to provide valid test outcomes. In inspecting the effects of the sample size for the current study's test using a Bonferroni-corrected α error probability of .05, $f = 1.55$, effect size = 0.15, power $(1-\beta) = .95$, normal parameter $\lambda = 36.3$, and predictors = 25 at maximum (Cohen, 1988), the sample size should be at least 242. Therefore, the current sample of 500 exceeded the acceptable range of sample for further analysis. Measurements entail uncertainty discrepancy, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, anxiety, fear, descriptive norms, parasocial interaction, identification, self-efficacy, information seeking, message reception, and behavioral intention.

Results

To test the hypotheses, a path model among internal motivators, external motivators, the moderator (internal motivators \times self-efficacy), information-seeking, reception, and behavioral intention. Therefore, the path analysis denotes that internal and external motivators are the exogenous variables and information-seeking, message reception (acceptance and rejection), and behavioral intention are the endogenous variables. Message rejection was reverse coded to set the direction of the variable (high scores indicate reception). The path model was analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM). SEM used model fit indices of goodness of fit index (GFI), normed fit index (NFI), comparative fit index (CFI), and root mean square root of approximation (RMSEA). The proposed model test suggested a directional relationship between the moderator and message reception for improvement. The next model yielded an acceptable fit ($X^2 = 2.61$, $df = 1$, $p = .106$, $X^2/df = 2.61$, $GFI = .998$, $NFI = .999$, $CFI = .999$, $RMSEA = .057$) (Figure 1). A total of 5000 bootstrap samples with 95% bias-corrected confidence intervals were conducted for direct, indirect, and total effects.

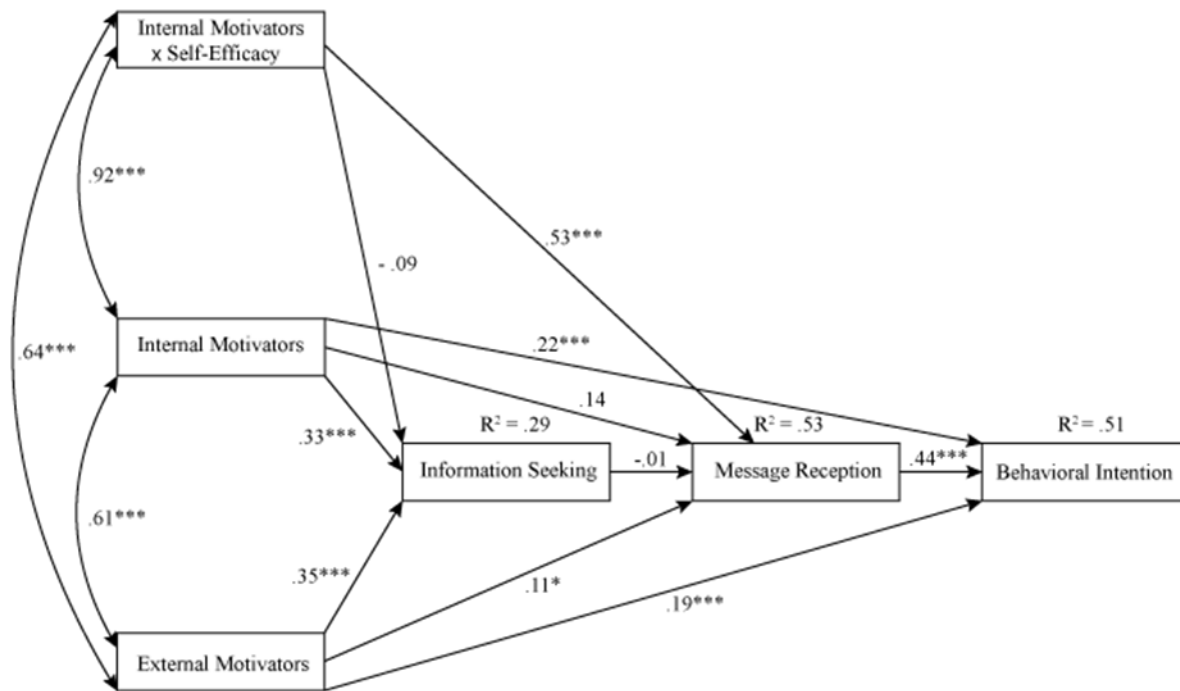


Figure 1 Tested Model of Variables

H1 predicted a positive relationship between internal motivators and information-seeking. This hypothesis was supported ($\beta = .33$, $p < .001$). H2 predicted that external motivators were positively related to information-seeking. The hypothesis received full support ($\beta = .35$, $p < .001$). H3 predicted a positive relationship between internal motivators and message reception. The analysis found no support for the hypothesis ($\beta = .14$, $p > .05$). H4 predicted a positive relationship between external motivators and message reception. The analysis found H4 to be supported ($\beta = .11$, $p < .05$). H5 predicted that internal motivators would be associated with behavioral intentions. This hypothesis was supported ($\beta = .22$, $p < .001$). H6 external motivators were positively associated with behavioral intention. The hypothesis was accepted ($\beta = .20$, $p < .001$). H7 predicted that when internal motivators were high and self-efficacy was low, the respondents would seek information in the media. Although the relationship was negative, it was not significant ($\beta = -.09$, $p > .05$). Therefore, H7 was not supported. Instead, the moderator was positively related to message reception ($\beta = .53$, $p < .001$). Those with high internal motivation and self-efficacy tended to accept COVID-19-related messages. H8, which predicted a positive relationship between information-seeking and message reception, was not supported ($\beta = -.01$, $p > .05$). H9 predicted a positive association between message reception and behavioral intention was accepted ($\beta = .44$, $p < .001$).

H10 predicted that information-seeking and message reception would mediate the relationship between internal/external motivators and intention (Table 4). Indirect relationships discovered that the moderator (internal motivators \times self-efficacy) predicted behavioral intention through information-seeking and message reception ($\beta = .231$, $p < .001$, CI: .160, .317). A significant indirect effect was found in the paths from external motivators to information-seeking to message reception to behavioral intention ($\beta = .045$, $p < .05$, CI: .006, .085). Therefore, H10, which predicted the mediating role of information-seeking activities between internal/external

motivators and intention, was partially supported. For specific mediation effects, user-defined estimands a) from the moderator to message reception to intention ($\beta = .027$, $p < .001$, CI: .019, .038), b) from internal motivators to message reception to intention ($\beta = .059$, $p > .05$, CI: -.012, .133), and c) from external motivators to message reception to intention ($\beta = .047$, $p < .05$, CI: .007, .093) were analyzed (Arbuckle, 2013). The results found significant relationships.

Table 2 Indirect Effects of Motivators on Message Reception and Behavioral Intention

Path	β	SE	p	BC 95% CI
Internal Motivators \times Self-Efficacy \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception	.000	.005	.740	[-.008, .014]
Internal Motivators \times Self-Efficacy \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.286 ***	.033	.000	[.226, .355]
Internal Motivators \times Self-Efficacy \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.027 ***	.005	.000	[.019, .038]
Internal Motivators \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception	-.004	.014	.705	[-.033, .022]
Internal Motivators \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.061	.039	.105	[-.015, .139]
Internal Motivators \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.059	.036	.098	[-.012, .133]
External Motivators \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception	-.005	.015	.934	[-.033, .026]
External Motivators \rightarrow Information Seeking \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.045 *	.022	.016	[.006, .085]
External Motivators \rightarrow Message Reception \rightarrow Behavioral Intention	.047 *	.022	.020	[.007, .093]

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

BC 95% CI: Bias-Corrected 95% Confidence Interval.

SE: Bootstrap Standard Errors.

Conclusion

The current study examined a communicative sequence from internal and external motivators to information-seeking, message reception, and intention of COVID-19 coping behaviors. Going steps further than past research, this study measured external motivators and behavioral intention as key components of the proposed model. The results demonstrate that internal motivators become influential when self-efficacy moderates the prediction of message reception and intention. External motivators are likely more impactful predictors than internal motivators of the respondents' willingness to accept COVID-19 information and behavioral intention.

In conclusion, the tested model shows that not only do external motivators directly explain behavioral intention but also predict through information-seeking and message reception. In specific, internal motivators with self-efficacy through message reception are significant communication factors contributing to behavioral intentions. Based on the results, health professionals and researchers may be able to develop strategies for high message reception by individuals, which can play a key role in behavioral intentions to cope with COVID-19.

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Author Biography



Seok Kang (Ph.D., The University of Georgia) is a Professor of Digital Communication and Associate Dean for Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio. His research interests include the influences of mobile media, digital journalism, social media, virtual reality, augmented reality, and artificial intelligence on audience behaviors. Dr. Kang has published over 45 refereed journal articles and six book chapters. He also published 15 books in the digital communication field. His articles have appeared in *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, *The Asian Journal of Communication*, *The International Journal of Mobile Communications*, *International Journal of Communication*, *Journalism and Mass Communication Educator*, *CyberPsychology and Behavior*, *Public Relations Review*, *Health Communication*, *Mass Communication and Society*, and among others.

한국 여성들의 목소리 (Korean Women's Voices)

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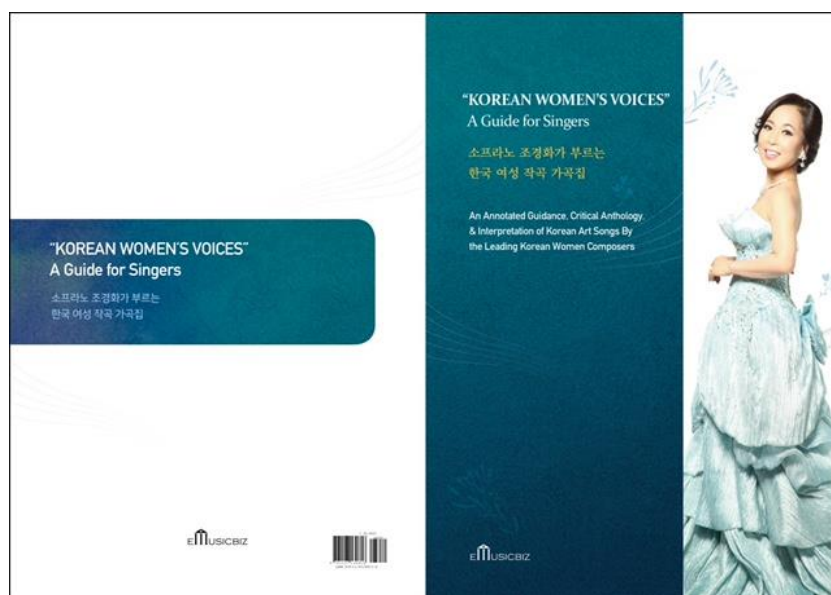
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미국 내에서는 독창회에서 작곡/작사가에 대한 정보와 함께 비영어곡은 모두 영어 번역이 제공되는 것이 일반적이다. 필자는 10 여 년 전부터 미국뿐만 아니라 유럽 및 아시아의 다른 나라에서 한국 가곡과 채보/편곡된 민요를 적극적으로 연주하기 시작하였고 더 나아가 한국 전통음악을 시작으로 서양음악의 수입/발전과 함께 한국 가곡이 어떻게 발전해왔는지를 소개하는 강연연주 초청이 늘어나게 되었다. 이러한 연주들을 실행하면서 내가 부를 곡들에 대한 지식과 정보를 찾는 일이 당연해졌는데 이런 과정들은 내가 얼마나 한국 가곡과 민요에 대한 지식이 부족했는지를 깨닫게 되고, 내가 한국음악가로서 꼭 해야 할일이 무엇인지를 생각하게 되는 참으로 값진 시간이었다. 이 과정 속에서 얻게된 더욱 값진 행운은 작곡가 이영자가 다른 5 명의 한국 여성작곡가들과 함께 1981 년에 설립한 (사)한국여성작곡가회와의 교류였는데, 그전에 알지 못했던 한국 여성작곡가들의 눈부신 작품 활동과 그들의 음악세계를 알게 되었고 그후 또한 이들의 음악을 미국 음악계에 알리는 연주와 강연을 하는 기회의 길이 계속 열리게 되었다.

필자가 근무하는 연구중심 대학교인 University of South Florida (USF) 는 교수들의 연구 성과에 대한 지원을 아끼지 않고 독특함과 다양성을 가진 비주류 학문연구에 지원을 하는 학교의 이념에 맞게 지난 10 여년동안 본인의 한국 성악곡 연구를 21 개의 연구기금과 10 여 차례의 한국방문들, 그리고 교내에서의 연주회 개최를 통해 적극 후원해 주어서 한국과 한국의 음악을 미국 사회에 더욱 적극적으로 전파하는 일을 할 수 있었다. 그 중의 백미는 The Women in Leadership & Philanthropy (WLP) at USF 라는 여성 리더십/박애 후원회가 매년 1 명에게 수상하는 연례 교수 연구기금을 예술대학과 음악과의 역사상 최초로 2016 년에 본인에게 수상한 것이었는데 전통적으로 그리고 아직도 남성위주사회인 한국에서 자신들의 음악을 발전시키고 한국음악계에서의

위치와 중요도를 점점 늘려가고 있는 한인 여성작곡가의 노력과 음악을 음반과 연주회를 통해 한국과 해외에 알리는 프로젝트를 진행하겠다는 나의 연구 제안이 모든 사람들의 예상을 깨고 선택된 것은 참으로 감개무량한 사건이었다. (이 상은 국제 여성 인신매매 문제, 가정폭력문제 개선 같은 심각한 소재의 프로젝트들이 매년 수상하니 추천서를 써준 학장 분들조차도 수상을 기대말라는 충고를 내게 했었기 때문에 사실 나 자신도 수상소식에 놀랐다.)

이 연구기금을 통해 (사)한국여성작곡가회는 쟁쟁한 회원들의 창작가곡들을 공모해서 저자와의 협의를 통해 10 분 작곡가분들의 독창곡 12 곡을 선택한후 미국 학술 음악음반 전문음반사인 Centaur Records 와 한국 여성 작곡가 창작가곡 음반을 2017/2018 미국에서 출판하였고, 또 한국에서의 음반 수록곡 발표 연주회와 미국 USF 에서 '한국여성작곡가의 밤' 연주회를 개최하였다. 그 후 9 개국에서 10 여 차례의 강연연주회와 연주회를 통해 이 가곡들을 많은 청중과 음악인들에게 소개하는 기쁨이 있게 되었다.



좋은 향기가 항상 사람의 주의를 끌듯이 이 가곡들은 연주 때마다 좋은 반응을 받았는데 특히 미국 성악도들 중 자신들도 이 노래들을 배워서 연주하고 싶다는 제안을 여러 차례 받으면서 이 곡들을 한국의 성악도들 뿐 아니라 비한국권 성악가도 부를 수 있도록 소개하고 설명하는 책을 출판해야겠다는 새로운 도전을 결심하게 되었다. 그리고 이왕 책을 낼 것이면 한국어판과 영어판을 따로 내어서

여러 문화권의 음악인들과 또한 대중들에게 도움이 되면서 동시에 우리 가곡의 아름다움과 우수성을 정확하고 세세하게 전해야겠다는 마음으로 이번에 먼저 한국어판 '소프라노 조경화가 부르는 한국여성 작곡 가곡집'을 먼저 내게 되었다.

(영어판 'Korean Women's Voices – A Guide for Singers' 2121 년 출판 예정)

이 책은 지난 3 년간의 연주와 강연연주를 통해 얻은 반응과 또 음반 출판이후 더 깊이 알게 된 한국 여성작곡가들의 가곡세계에 대한 이해를 바탕으로 12 명의 작곡가들의 독창곡 16 곡과 이중창 1 곡을 수록하고 있다. 한국 가곡 연주회 때마다 항상 받는 질문은 왜 이중창곡은 없냐는 것이어서 특별히 작곡자에게 이중창 작곡을 청하였고 또한 폭넓은 음악을 소개하고자 곡의 선택의 폭을 넓히면서 가사나 작곡가의 작곡의도에 맞게 선곡하는 동시에 저음 남성 성악가인 베이스 조원용이 3 년 전 음반제작에 이어 이번 책의 출판에 협력하였다.

항상 작품으로, 왕성한 활동으로, 격려의 말씀으로 그리고 삶의 모습으로 한국 여성 작곡가뿐 아니라 모든 여성 음악인들의 어머니상이셔왔던 이영자님께 깊은 존경을 표하고 싶다. 그리고 한국 여성작곡가회 모든 분들과 이 일에 동참해 주신 작곡가 한 분 한 분께 귀한 시간 내주시어 자료를 정리해 보내주시느라 애써주시고 가곡의 전체 악보를 책에 수록함을 기꺼이 허락하여 주신 것에 깊이 감사드린다. 마지막으로 출판사 e 뮤직비즈 (eMusicbiz) 임경신 대표님의 열정어린 조언과 분석과 악보편집에 도움을 주신 이의진, 이소현님께 진심으로 감사를 표한다.

결코 쉽지 않은 환경에도 불구하고 한국 현대음악의 선두에 서서 한국인의 창의력과 우리 문화의 독특한 아름다움을 자신들의 뛰어난 작품을 통해 세계에 전하는데 앞장 서 오신 한국 여성 작곡가분들의 노고와 공헌에 경의를 표하면서 이 책이 작으나마 한국 여성 음악인들의 미래 발전에 도움이 되기를 기원하고 한국가곡의 훌륭한 열과 맺을 전하는데 일조하기를 기원한다. ***



Dr. Kyoung Cho is currently an Associate Professor of Voice at USF after having taught at SUNY Fredonia and at Luther College. She received her B.M. in voice from Yonsei University, one of the three most prestigious universities in Korea, M.M. at the Manhattan School of Music, followed by post-graduate studies in opera performance at Yale University. Dr. Cho completed her DMA degree at the University of Memphis, where she was the recipient of the Hohenberg-Scheidt Opera Fellowship.

관련기사: 소프라노 조경화가 부르는 한국여성작곡가곡집 출간 의미

내외통신뉴스 2020년 12월 24일

Security Control Using IMEI and Its Service Management Issues

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Abstract

Privacy and security control in using mobile phones is getting more important. In our daily lives In this article, the importance of IMEI in security control, its standardization, telecommunications services based on IMEI, and future IMEI applications in emerging dynamically changing telecommunications environment.

I. Introduction

In the use of our mobile phones, proper privacy and security controls is becoming more necessary. In that sense, the role of IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) is becoming important.

II. IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity)

IMEI is a unique number to identify 3GPP(3rd Generation Partnership Project) and iDEN(Integrated Digital Enhanced Network) mobile phones, and some satellite phones [1].

iDEN is a wireless technology from Motorola combining the capabilities of a digital cellular telephone, two-way radio, alphanumeric pager and data/fax modem in a single network [2]. 3GPP is a number of standards organizations developing protocols for mobile telecommunications [3].

The IMEI is usually found printed inside the battery compartment of the mobile phone. It can be displayed on-screen on most phones by entering ***#06#** on the dial pad of the phone such as ‘Device Info IMEI 242812082013122’ which is composed of 15 decimal digits.

The following shows an example code of an IMEI.

Device Info

IMEI 380265304347248

Figure 1. An Example of an IMEI

III. Architecture of IMEI

The IMEI (15 decimal digits: 14 digits plus a check digit) includes information on the origin, model, and serial number of the device. The structure of the IMEI is specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [3].

The format of IMEI is composed of the following three components:

1. Type Allocation Code (TAC: T): The model and origin (the initial 8-digit).
2. Final Assembly Code (FAC: F): A manufacturer-specific code indicating the location of the device's construction. (the following 6-digit).
3. Luhn Check Digit (LCD: L): The last digit at the end for checking based on Luhn formula defined in the standard ISO/IEC 7812 [6, 7] to avoid the possibility of incorrect entries to the CEIR (Central Equipment Identity Register) and EIR (Equipment Identity Register) equipment.

So, the final IMEI format is TT-TTTTTT-FFFFFF-L, where T is Type Allocation Code, F is Final Assembly Code, and L is Luhn Check Digit. For example, the IMEI code 38-026530-434724-8 has an 8-digit TAC of 38-026530, 6-digit FAC of 434724, and 1-digit LCD of 8.

IV. Security Control Using IMEI Blocklisting

4.1 Mobile Equipment Theft Control by Telecom Service Provider (TSP)

Many major Telecom Service Providers of the world have acknowledged the IMEI can be used in reducing mobile phone thefts service. It is one of important telecom service management functions [1, 4, 5]. When a telecom service subscriber's mobile phone is stolen or lost, first the subscriber can ask a Telecom Service Provider (TSP) to block the phone from the telecommunications network, and the TSP does so if required by law. If the local operator maintains an Equipment Identity Register (EIR), it adds the device IMEI to it.

The countries like Australia [10], UK [11], and New Zealand [12] are using IMEI based services well for subscriber security control. But IMEI blocklisting service is not well delivered in the US now [9].

In case of Korea, SK Telecom offers a mobile equipment registration service after subscriber authentication process when a telecommunications subscriber request a mobile phone service as a new customer and a lost mobile equipment service is delivered. The IMEI related service fee is free [8].

4.2 Law Enforcement and Intelligence Agencies Use

Law enforcement and intelligence agencies are using an IMEI for mobile equipment tracking service to locate a lost or stolen cell phone with an accuracy of a few meters.

4.3 Mobile Equipment User Security and Privacy Violation

There is an issue of security and privacy violation in using a IMEI service. It is necessary for a subscriber writing down the IMEI number in a safe place and give it to the telecommunications carrier when a subscriber lose a phone, or it is stolen [5].

4.4 Big Data Analysis of Global Telecommunications Market

A global analysis on the big data regarding the IMEI statistics will be possible. More optimized global telecommunication service deliveries and management will be possible based on the decisions made using the telecommunications traffic flow big data analysis.

4.5 Feasibility of New Telecom Services Development

The IMEI can be used to develop innovative telecom services considering the dynamically changing telecommunications service requirements.

V. Conclusion

Privacy and security control in using mobile phones is getting more important. The issues of IMEI in security control, its standardization, services based on IMEI, and several future IMEI applications in emerging dynamically changing telecommunications environment were discussed.

To protect privacy and security of a telecom services subscriber, it is necessary to recognize the importance of IMEI first and follow the service guidelines of Telecom Service Provider accordingly based on a service provider's own privacy and service requirements.

References

- [1] [IMEI.info](#).
- [2] [iDEN](#).
- [3] [3GPP TS 23.003](#).
- [4] [TMForum.org](#).
- [5] [What is IMEI and why should you care?](#), Mitja Rutnik, Android Authority, March 13, 2019.
- [6] [ISO/IEC 7812-1:2017 Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 1: Numbering system](#).
- [7] [ISO/IEC 7812-2:2017 Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures](#).
- [8] [SKT Insight](#).
- [9] [Find your phone](#), Verizon Wireless.
- [10] [What do I do if my device or SIM card is lost, stolen or faulty?](#), Telstra.
- [11] [I've lost my mobile or had it stolen. What do I do?](#), BT.
- [12] [Lost or stolen mobile?](#), Spark NZ.

V. Announcements

A Pilot Academic Exchange with Korean Universities: KAUPA-Korea Program

- KAUPA is recruiting members who want to join a pilot 'KAUPA-Korea Program' which can be implemented during the summer vacation of 2021 (tentatively) or through sabbatical opportunities as an invited or a visiting scholar to Korean universities.
- KAUPA will do the best to establish mutual relationships with Korean universities' international offices interested in joining the KAUPA-Korea Program.
- If you are interested in the program, please send an e-mail to the President (ychoi@regent.edu) with your information, including a target Korean university, the period of stay, your website URL, etc. More details about the program will be announced later.

KAUPA Ambassador Program (KAP)

If you want to volunteer as a representative of your university or college, you are a very good candidate as a KAUPA Ambassador of your institution. The initial term of appointment is two years, and it can be extended every two years.

The responsibility of an Ambassador is mainly key liaison work between KAUPA and your university or college.

KAUPA is planning to appoint one KAUPA Ambassador for each member institution. Your volunteering is highly encouraged. Please send your e-mail of intent to the address kaupahq@gmail.com or the President if you are ready to serve all the KAUPA members of your university or college.

If your volunteering request is accepted, a Certificate of Appointment will be sent to you from the KAUPA headquarter as an evidence of your service for KAUPA as a KAUPA Ambassador to your university/college.

The following members were recently appointed as KAUPA Ambassadors. Congratulations!

- Heung Joo Cha, Associate Professor, University of Redlands, CA
- Helen Cho, Professor, Davidson College, NC
- Ho Soon Michelle Cho, Texas Woman's University, TX
- Kyung Cho, Professor, University of South Florida, FL
- Won Cho, Professor, University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL
- Dong H. Donna Choi, Professor, Park University, MO
- Hyeri Choi, Assistant Professor, Idaho State University, ID
- Angie Y. Chung, Professor, University at Albany, NY

- Chan-Jin (CJ) Chung, Lawrence Technological University, MI
- Sam Chung, Professor, City University of Seattle, WA
- Misoon Ghim, Professor, St. Joseph's University, PA
(Prof. Ghim was also appointed as a KAUPA Ambassador to the Asian American Music Society.)
- Hyo-Joo Han, Associate Professor, Georgia Gwinnett College, GA
- Seong Nam Hwang, Assistant Professor, Southeast Missouri State University, MO
- Yumi Hogan, Adjunct Faculty, Maryland Institute of College of Art, MD
- Paul C Hong, Professor, The University of Toledo, OH
- Kyong Seon Jeon, Professor, Columbus State University, GA
- K. Casey Jeong, Associate Professor, University of Florida, FL
- Sun-Ah Jun, Professor, University of California, Los Angeles, CA
- Eunyong Jung, Assistant Professor, SUNY Cortland, NY
- Bomi Kang, Professor, Coastal Carolina College, SC
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- Kristine Kim, Associate Professor, Kennesaw State University, GA
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- Professor Paul C. Hong, The University of Toledo, OH, Operations Management and Asian Studies
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	1 월	2 월	3 월	4 월	5 월	6 월	7 월	8 월	9 월	10 월	11 월	12 월
원고 마감		2/10			5/10			8/10			11/10	
심사 종료		2/20			5/20			8/20			11/20	
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3. Innovation economics
4. Migration and uneven development
5. Triple bottom Line in Sustainability
6. Neo-mercantilism,
7. Secularisation hypothesis
8. Capabilities and functionings
9. Populism in Management and Business Studies
10. Well-being
11. Constitutional economics
12. Economics of law
13. New institutional economics
14. Neuro economics
15. Economic analytics
16. Rationality and Bounded Rationality
17. Information asymmetry
18. Rent-seeking behaviour
19. Self-interest with guile
20. Ecocentrism
21. Nudge
22. Populist National Movement
23. Populism in the post COVID-19 world

Populism in Management and Business Studies**Paul Hong***

Global Supply Chain Management and Asian Studies

The University of Toledo

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Paul Hong is Distinguished University Professor of Global Supply Chain Management and Asian Studies at the University of Toledo, USA. His articles have been published extensively in journals including *Journal of Operations Management*, *Journal of Supply Chain Management*, *International Journal of Production Economics*, *Journal of Business Logistics*, *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, *Journal of Business Research*, *Journal of Service Management*, *Management Decision*, *Business Horizons* and *European Journal of Management*. Since 2012, he coauthored with Dr. Young won Park for several books including *Rising Asia and American Hegemony* (2020; Springer), *Creative Innovative Firms* (2019; Springer), *Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments* (2012 and 2014, CRC-Taylor Francis). His research interests are in global supply chain management, entrepreneurial innovation and interfaces of ToP and BoP. He is Corresponding Author. He can be reached <Paul.Hong@utoledo.edu>

Populism in Management and Business Studies

Increasingly, populism is receiving attention in management and business studies (M&BS). M&BS populism is described both in positive and negative light depending on perceptions, impacts and contexts. M&BS populism for the needs of those who are not included in the perceived elite class establishment. M&BS populism usually combines elements of strong political stances opposing established norms of large government, business, and mainstream interests.

Specific terms related to populism in management and business studies are chosen based three criteria: (1) evidence of populism movement;(2) recognition in reputable publications (books and journals); (3) wide usage in management and business studies and organizational contexts.

Key topics include the following but not limited to:

- **Global Economies (e.g., Globalization, Nationalism, Top of Pyramid, Base of Pyramid, Micro-Financing, Global Supply Chain Management)**
- Market System Reform (e.g., Collective Actions, Market Populism, Occupy Wall Street,, Middle Class Populism, Business Nationalism, Stakeholder Governance, managing diversity, inclusive workforce, Sensitivity Training, Identify Politics)
- Organizational Reform Movement (e.g., Corporate Activism, Stakeholder Capitalism, , Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Public-Private Partnership)
- **Investor Activism (e.g., Investor Populism/Valuation, Pop Finance, Crowd Funding, Investor Nationalism)**
- Technology-driven Innovation (e.g., Sharing economy, Co-value creation, Co-evolution, Open Innovation, Open Access, Digital Capitalism, Digital Transformation, Platform Innovation, Smart Cities, Disruptive Innovation),

Populism in Economics

Economics and New Populism: Concept Note

In the twenty first century national systems, both economic and political, in various parts of the world have and are going through dramatic changes. There is a shift in the issues that attract the attention and responses of common people and policy makers. In the twentieth century attention of policy makers and debates as well as discourses in the public space had revolved around

economic redistributive conflict. However, emergence of populism, that has been brought about due to diffusion of social media, the internet and repeated financial crisis, shifted the focus of discourse from distributive issues to debates located in themes such as nationalism, social conservatism, and social progression. Putting it another way public debate and discussion has veered around two strands namely nationalism and social conservatism on the one hand and cosmopolitanism and social progressive viewpoints. In fact, these two have and are emerging as two opposing blocks in the way economic policy making, academic and intellectual discourse are shaping up.

These changes have been witnessed in no isolated manner across geographies but has pervaded into a global phenomenon covering South Asia, Far East Asia, Europe, North America and South America. The finer nuances of these changes are the shifting of attention from traditional class struggle to simultaneous attention to conservative, progressive and cosmopolitan values systems. This creates a certain puzzle. Recent economic crisis that many economies witnessed undoubtedly shifted the focus back to the economic welfare state but through conservative channels which also condescend to shrinking the role of the economic welfare state. So new ideas about public versus private provisioning and about essential versus non-essential goods or services have beginning to get foregrounded. These changes imply shift in attention from class-based stratification to stratification located in cultural identities.

Ironically these churnings are not restricted to the economic policy making elite but is spreading even among the common folk as it were, with mobilizations from the lower rung of the population. In other words, the demographic spread of such economic processes is public and people centric too. The introspection and questions that these changes bring about are very critical such that ideas, models and conceptualizations in the science of economics need a very subtly nuanced reorientation. So, what are the turns, economics must take to accommodate these populist views? What are the opposing positions in the knowledge base of economics? Has economics taken cognizance of such populist and anti-populist thought patterns? How will it change or how has it changed the study of economics? These debates will be focus of attention in this section of the encyclopedia.

Long Essay – (3000 – 4000 words)

24. Religion and Economic decision making.
25. Post – modern Feminism.
26. Innovation economics
27. Migration and uneven development
28. Triple bottom Line in Sustainability
29. Neo-mercantilism,
30. Secularization hypothesis
31. Capabilities and functionings
32. Well-being
33. Constitutional economics
34. Economics of law
35. New institutional economics
36. Neuro economics

37. Economic analytics
38. Rationality and Bounded Rationality
39. Information asymmetry
40. Rent seeking behavior
41. Self-interest with guile
42. Ecocentrism
43. Nudge

Populism and Culture

Concept Note: Then and Now.

Dr. Jose C C and Dr Vagishwari,
CHRIST (deemed to be University).

Populism as an idea is as well as an intellectual discourse has consistently been confined with in the domain of Political Science, Cultural Studies or Sociology. Rarely have historians engaged with it actively. The absence of such an engagement is ironical, when the study of Populism stems from a certain historical rootedness and spans out into many arenas, ranging from politics to personal and individual family histories. The emphasis on community representations, culture as an important source for historical construction, the voices of the subalterns by various schools of History, ranging from the Annales to the Post-Colonial and Post-Modernist historians is an evidence of the possibilities of inclusion of Populism in History. The ideational approach by Cas Mudde who argued that ideas that underlie populism must be the sole determining factor in its understanding, rather than the economic systems or political events of the day, strengthens the urgency of the need for History's and Historians engagement with Populism.

Writings on populism have covered a wide spectrum of contesting and rejecting it to that of upholding the approach as the most egalitarian and inclusive one. Richard Hofstadter in his Age of Reform termed the populists as regressive losers in the process of Modernization. At the other extreme was Lawrence Goodwin who articulated the idea that the populist movement was one of the largest democratic mass movement in his Democratic Promise: The Populist Movement. In between these two swings are the ideas that populism needs to be reclaimed from the right wing, because structurally, it has more left orientation. History of 20th century world was dominated by these two ideological polarities, where Populism was represented by individuals such as Roosevelt, Peron, Mahatma Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, to mass movements such as the anti-colonial struggles.

A major feature of populism has been the domination of Revisionist history, in all parts of the world. This revisionism has an ever-widening arch, that envelopes, individual political leaders such as Donald Trump, Nigel Farage, Political Movements and Protests, Local Histories, Oral Narratives, Urbanism, Visual and performing arts and many other spaces. This Revisionist trend combined with exclusionist policies are driving the policies and priorities of States and Societies all over the World in 21st century. The far right AfD party in Germany represents the populist stand of opposing immigration. Similar is the stance of Swiss People's Party, that has catapulted it into a mainstream political voice in Switzerland. The cry of Post-Colonial Studies is to reconstruct historical experience from non-Euro American centric perspective, has gained it

populist support. Hence this project intends to navigate amongst these extreme stands, exploring why and how Populism should be read in Historiography.

Then and Now (History):

Long Essay: (3000 words)

1. Elites (aka: Social Class; Work Specialization; Social Structure – how elitism leads to populism in historical perspective) – Dr John Dean confirmed
2. Populist Leader (aka: Marie LePen, Nigel Farage, Donald Trump – How did they become populist leaders, populist policies) –**Dr. Paul Hong** (The University of Toledo, USA) confirmed
3. Digital populism (aka: online campaigns, twitter, Facebook, e.g., Jasmine revolution) –

Short essay: (1000-1500 words)

1. Government (types, democracy – electoral participation) - Sanjay Lal Senior Lecturer in Philosophy at the Department of Humanities at Clayton State University, USA – Confirmed. Suggested to write a long essay.
2. Language (aka: Native Language; Language Acquisition; Literacy) – Mithilesh Kumar (Dept. of English, Christ University).
3. Religion (aka: Organized Religion [excluding cults]) – Sindani KIANGU Professor of History, University of Kinshasa, DRC, 00243 81 513 2326, kiangusindani@yahoo.fr
4. Social Media. Social Mobility. Strongmen (aka: The New Political Demagogues; Government –how populist measures create political demagogues) - Prof. Dr. Michael Allen, Professor at the Department of Philosophy at East Tennessee State University.
Logic of Populism and how this results in a Politics of Strongmen, adding relevant examples, both first and third world.
5. Social Sciences in Education (aka: relevance of social sciences in education, shrinking of space) – Dr Anitha Kurup, NIAS, Bangalore

Populism in International Relations (Samples)

Populist Leaders

Populist leaders: Vladimir Putin
 Populist leaders: Donald Trump,
 Populist leaders: Viktor Orban
 Populist leaders: Recep Tayyip Erdogan
 Populist leaders: Jair Bolsonaro
 Populist leaders: Moon Jae in (Korea)
 Xenophobia

Short Essays:

sovereignty
new isolationism
new nationalism

electoral behaviour,
Political rhetoric
Illiberalism
authoritarian populists
demagogues
jingoism
politics of exclusion
Pluralism
neo-sovereignty



Encyclopedia of New Populism and Responses in the 21 Century

Guidelines for Authors

Dear Author,

Thank you for agreeing to contribute to the *Encyclopedia of New Populism and Responses in the 21 Century*. These short guidelines have been organized to simplify the process of preparing and submitting your manuscript(s). Please take the time to read them carefully. You will find everything you need to know at a glance in the table below. Further details are given on the following pages.

New Populism and Responses mainly seeks to explain, define and update the recurring forms of populism in the 21st century. Examples used in this Introduction are limited to English speaking countries. But populism's existent expressions are ecumenically global. Like any long-lasting perennial organism, it is sturdy and comes in a variety of forms adaptable to environmental changes. In political or cultural terms its expression has been neither exclusively left, center, nor right. Populism contains multitudes, dates back centuries before it was identified with its modern name.

Populism has become a hot button issue in the recent times. The UK's Sunday heavy *The Guardian* published about 300 articles in 1998 that used the term "populism" or "populist" and by 2016 its use had skyrocketed to over 2,000. And growing. Probably the single greatest catalyst to date that injected populism into the world's Internet common discourse, that infused it into journalism right, left and center and awakened populist political activism was the Great Recession of 2007-08 and the subsequent global deprivations it engendered. In today's world populism

promises to remain and renew its intensity due to the covid-19 pandemic's deleterious effects on most nations middle and low-income groups, specially minorities.

In sum, some reasons among many why it is time for populism to be relocated, identified and given refreshed 21st understandings. It has a shifting nature among people, events, causes that constantly demands fresh studies. It is a social and cultural phenomenon both universal and. In our 21st century world it is a product of our shared cultures and each our own exceptional deep culture.

This Encyclopedia is unique in its composition as it includes all the major disciplines of Social Sciences and thus will be a one stop source of nine different disciplines looking at new Populism.

Everything at a glance

Aims & Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tertiary literature (digested knowledge/established information in the field) • stand-alone-article
Authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small number of authors (we advise no more than two per chapter) • Please include the name of all article authors in the correct order with their affiliations in the manuscript. <p><i>Authorship changes are not permitted after a chapter has been submitted.</i></p>
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Academic Meetings

The 2021 Korean Cultural Center of Chicago Composition Competition

The 2021 Korean Cultural Center of Chicago Composition Competition invites composers to submit Korean-themed choral compositions for SATB chorus. The competition is open to composers of all ages and nationalities. The monetary award for the winner is \$1,000 and the awarded works will be performed by the KCCoC Choir in 2022. For more details, please visit <http://www.kccoc.org/wps/project/2021-kccoc-composition-competition/>

The Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America Seminar

The virtual seminar was hosted by Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America (KOCSEA) on Wednesday, March 3, at 8:00 PM EST (Thursday, March 4, at 10:00 AM KST), as part of the 2021 KSS (KOCSEA computer scientists and engineers Seminar Series).

Two invited speakers presented the following topics:

1. "Beyond Deep Learning"



Dr. Yoonsuck Choe
Professor
Computer Science & Engineering
Texas A&M University

2. "Tech Trends After COVID-19"



Dr. Seon Ho Kim
Associate Director
The Integrated Media Systems Center at Viterbi School of
Engineering
The University of Southern California

Dear Colleagues,

We cordially invite you to attend a virtual seminar hosted by the Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America (KOCSEA),

Wednesday, April 14, at 8:00 PM EST (Thursday, April 15, at 9:00 AM KST),

as part of the 2021 KSS (KOCSEA computer scientists and engineers Seminar Series).

The invited speaker will present:

- **"Compassionate and Mindful Emergency Remote Teaching"** by Dr. Jungwoo Ryoo who is Professor of Information Sciences and Technology The Pennsylvania State University-Altoona

To RSVP, please go to <https://www.kocseaa.org/v2/forums/topic/april-2021-dr-jungwoo-ryoo/>

A Zoom link will be sent to all who register.

The KSS features presentations, discussions, and resources while shining the spotlight on engaged projects, ideas, discussions, and Korean computer scientists and engineers in the US and Korea.

Let me know if you have any questions. We look forward to seeing you the **April 14, at 8:00 PM EST (April 15, at 9:00 AM KST)!**

Warm regards,

Jaerock Kwon, Ph.D.

KOCSEA President (2021) kocsea@kocsea.org

Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America <http://kocsea.org>

Assistant Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Bio-Inspired Machine Intelligence (BIMI) Lab

University of Michigan-Dearborn

<https://umdearborn.edu/users/jrkwon>

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KOCSEA Members

Our mailing address is:

Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America

4901 Evergreen Road

Dearborn, MI 48128

**KSCEE-KOTAA-KOCSEA Joint Conference
on Artificial Intelligence in Smart Cities**

Conference website:

<https://www.kocseaa.org/v2/conference-on-artificial-intelligence-in-smart-cities/>

Objectives:

This technical event is

- 1 To share cutting-edge research knowledge in artificial intelligence (AI) and civil engineering
- 2 To promote a network opportunity among professionals and students
- 3 To share ideas and research trends between three APS (KSCEE, KOTAA, KOCSEA) by having discussions and speeches from scholars invited/participating

Participating APS:

- The Korea-American Society of Civil and Environmental Engineers (KSCEE)
- Korean Transportation Association in America (KOTAA)
- The Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association of America (KOCSEA)

Organizing committee:

- Chair:
 - o Dr. Jun-Seok Oh (KSCEE President)
- Co-Chairs:
 - o Dr. Boohyun Nam (KOTAA President)
 - o Dr. Jaerock Kwon (KOCSEA President)
- Committee Members:
 - o Dr. Sung-Hee Sonny Kim (KOTAA VP1)
 - o Dr. Kate Hyun (KOTAA VP2)
 - o Dr. Byungkyu Brian Park (KSCEE VP)
 - o Dr. Changmo Kim (KSCEE Secretary)
 - o Dr. Mingon Kang (KOCSEA VP)

Theme:

The main conference theme is “Artificial Intelligence in Smart Cities” and the specific subtheme includes:

- Sensing Technology
- Robotics & Autonomous Vehicles
- Data Analytics
- Communication & Security

Conference Program:

The virtual conference will have a 3-hour program with parallel 3 technical and panel sessions in the areas of autonomous, sensing, robotics, data analytics, security & apps.

Item no.	Description	Time
1	Plenary talks	30 min
2	Technical session (3 ~ 4 parallel sessions; 4 invited speakers for each session)	60 min.
3	Panel discussion	30 min.
4	Poster session (selected students) & Networking	30 min.
5	Closing (include award announcement)	30 min.

Schedule

- Call for Abstracts: March 1 – March 21
- Review Abstracts: March 21 – March 27
- Announcement of Final Program: March 28
- Conference Registration: March 1 – March 31
- Conference: 8 PM EST - 11 PM EST April 7, Wednesday, 2021

Job Opportunities

- Courtesy of KSEA Job Opportunities Link: <https://ksea.org/us/information/job-opportunities/>

1. **CSUSB** is searching for an Assistant/Associate professor (tenure-line) in Mathematics Education as the following.

<https://careers.pageuppeople.com/873/sb/en-us/job/497910/department-of-teacher-education-and-foundations-tef-assistantassociate-professor-of-mathematics-education>

Jemma Kim, Ph.D. [Appointment Link](#)

Associate Professor

Department of Special Education, Rehabilitation & Counseling

California State University, San Bernardino

Phone: (909) 537-7237

Office: CE-343

2. **Data Analytics Fellow**

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)

Office of Data Development and Standards (ODDS) at BTS is looking for a fellow trained in data analytics disciplines. This is a great opportunity to strengthen your programming and analysis skills with national data and to gain invaluable experience collaborating with subject-matter experts.

The appointed Data Analytics Fellow must be currently enrolled in, or have received, a bachelor's degree, Master's Degree or Ph.D. program in a relevant field, preferably in Mathematics, Statistics, Data Science, Computer Science, Engineering, Geography, Earth/Geo Science, Public Health/Policy, Physical/Environmental Science, Business, Social/Behavioral Science.

Applications should be submitted by April 25, 2021 to receive full consideration. Applications will be accepted and considered on a rolling basis until the position is filled. Citizenship Requirement: U.S. Citizen Only.

Apply at <https://www.zintellect.com/Opportunity/Details/USDOT-2021-2002>.

Young-Jun Kweon, Mathematical Statistician

Office of Data Development and Standards

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

U.S. Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590

202-366-7459 | young-jun.kweon@dot.gov | www.bts.gov

VI. Member Essay

A Reflection on the Ramseyer Controversy on “Comfort Women”

Yeomin Yoon

Professor of Finance and International Business at Seton Hall University



A recent publication in the *International Review of Law and Economics (IRLE)*-- titled "Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War" -- has generated international public anger, academic criticism, and student petitions at Harvard. The author of this controversial paper is J. Mark Ramseyer, the Mitsubishi Professor of Japanese Legal Studies at Harvard Law School. In 2018, Professor Ramseyer was awarded Japan's Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon in recognition of "his extensive contributions to the development of Japanese studies in the U.S. and the promotion of understanding toward Japanese society and culture."¹

In his paper, Professor Ramseyer attempts to argue that many thousands of women and young girls enslaved to be sex workers by the Japanese Imperial army during World War II chose to do so. The paper states it is using legal contract and game theory. It is accused of making such an "outrageous," "unfounded," "damaging" claim without presenting convincing historical evidence other than self-serving ones used by nationalist-bent, right-wing political groups in Japan.



Filipina "comfort woman" Estelita Dy, 89, demands in Manila (on August 15, 2015) an apology from Japan for the treatment of women who were forced to work in brothels during World War II. ROMEO RANOCO/REUTERS [China Daily, August 17, 2015]

Upon reading the Ramseyer paper, a law school colleague reacted to me as "A very cleverly worded document. An impressive play on words. That's about everything I could say about this paper." Another law school colleague, a devout Christian whose intellectual acuity and moral

sensitivity I admire, likened the author to "a modern-day Pharisee." He also wondered aloud, "if Jesus came back to this world, the modern-day Pharisees would most likely put Jesus back on the cross by playing legal games – by manipulating, distorting, and even manufacturing truths."

When Ramseyer's paper was set to be published in the March 2021 issue of the *IRLE*, *Sankei Shimbun*, the well-known ultra-right-wing Japanese newspaper, shared the paper's abstract with Ramseyer's permission. The newspaper also added that memorials to "comfort women" across Asia had spread Japan's "false image."

One may be outraged but should not be surprised by the Ramseyer paper. The paper should be regarded as a variation or an extension of the games played by Japan's powerful right-wing political forces as epitomized by Shinzo Abe, the longest serving (2006-2007, 2012-2020) prime minister in Japanese history and mentor of the current prime minister.

Abe has also served as a special advisor to the group Nippon Kaigi (Japan Conference), which claims that (1) Imperial Japan should be lauded for liberating Asia from Western colonial powers; that (2) the Tokyo war crimes tribunals were illegitimate; and that (3) war crimes such as the Rape of Nanking in 1937 were exaggerated or fabricated. (A super-majority of cabinet members in the Abe administration were Nippon Kaigi members.)ⁱⁱ

Abe is known to hold negationist views on Japanese history, including denying the role of government coercion in the recruitment of comfort women during World War II.ⁱⁱⁱ This position has created tension with South Korea. He is also known to advocate revising Article 9 of the pacifist constitution to permit Japan to maintain military forces.

Historical negationism, also called denialism, is falsification or distortion of the historical record. It should not be conflated with historical revisionism, a broader term that extends to newly evidenced, reasoned academic reinterpretations of history^{iv}. Notable examples of negationism include:

- Holocaust denial
- Armenian Genocide denial
- Lost Cause of the Confederacy
- The myth of the clean Wehrmacht
- Japanese war crime denial
- The denial of Soviet crimes.

To understand the Ramseyer paper's nature in a historical context, one should realize what Abe and his supporters and followers have been doing. Abe has expressed admiration for his maternal grandfather, Nobusuke Kishi, who was imprisoned after World War II for being a Class A war criminal. In 2007, during his brief first stint as prime minister, Abe personally disavowed the 1993 Kono Statement that apologized to the World War II-era victims of systematic sexual abuse by the Japanese army, dishonestly claiming a lack of evidence.^v

During his long tenure as Japan's prime minister, Abe kept using veiled language in describing Japan's initial military expansion as a reaction to incursions of Western colonial powers to East Asia and the American attempt to isolate and contain Japan in the process of ambitious

modernization. Abe kept implying that Japan alone among the Asian nations had the power and courage to counter Western domination and liberate Asians from Western aggression and exploitation. The Japanese forces marched with the slogan "We Will Build a Pan-Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere," through which Imperial Japan attempted to appeal to alleged Asian xenophobia.

Abe often cited the expressions of sadness and remorse offered by post-war Japanese leaders over the suffering that Japan caused to countless people in the regions under Japanese occupation. But the readers were forced to wonder if he was making such citations with an honest admission to Japan's commission of such crimes against humanity. Such crimes included the Nanjing Massacre, medical experimentation on live Chinese, sexual enslavement, and exploitation of Korean, Chinese, Filipino and Dutch women by the Japanese military, exploitation of tens of thousands of Chinese and Korean men in Japanese mines and factories, and torture and murder of prisoners of war -- acts inconsistent with the self-conferred status of a liberator.

Even though past Japanese leaders used the word "apology," Abe's reference to all expressions of contrition by his predecessors could not be taken to mean that he apologized. The semantics and pragmatics of his predecessors' "apology" differ from Abe's "sadness" and "remorse." Sadness and remorse are subjective states that do not necessarily imply a determination of the will. A sentimental wrongdoer may be sad and remorseful about the suffering his act causes, yet he may be determined to repeat it for reasons he deems overriding. He may even poetize the inner conflicts.

Sincerity is necessary for an apology. To apologize to a victim of one's wrongdoing is to confess his guilt for the deed, to ask for forgiveness, and to accept a corrective measure willingly, and to do his part in the remedial process. An apology is a moral ritual and action.

Post-war Germany accepted collective German guilt for Nazi atrocities, condemned and outlawed the Nazi party, compensated the surviving victims and relatives of deceased victims of the Holocaust, let a Holocaust memorial be built in Berlin, and has sought and prosecuted participants in Nazi atrocities. The Japanese admiration for German culture does not include an emulation of German virtue.

The Japanese government has never apologized to the Chinese, Dutch, Filipino, and Korean women made into sex slaves by the Japanese military, or the Chinese and Korean men used as slave laborers. As a matter of historical record, no due apology in a total sense has ever been made by Japan, which speaks volumes about Japan's character as a nation.

Abe's statements often obsequiously thanked the mercy and generosity of Japan's victorious foe for its rapid recovery from ruins to peace and prosperity. But Abe and his followers significantly omitted Japan's benefit from the American-imposed pacifist constitution in growing into a peaceful democracy. Nor was there any mention made of his political engineering to change the constitution to allow Japan to participate in military action beyond self-defense despite strong opposition from numerous Japanese citizens.

Abe and his supporters have often expressed their hope that the future Japanese generations will not be "predestined" to repeat apologies. To ground such hope, the Japanese government should close the long game of rationalization, evasion, and obfuscation, including the suspected use of foreign intellectual mercenaries. It should also renounce and discourage, rather than condone or instigate, public acts belying gestures of reconciliation such as having historical facts distorted in Japanese school textbooks.

Can Abe's successor and followers be persuaded to redirect their will from the current historical negationism/denialism toward a vision of Pan-Asian alliance of nations for peace and prosperity true to the name? Can their Weltanschauung embrace a framework for cooperative interaction for economic development and prosperity, deepening cultural ties enabled by their shared cultural resources, and establishing peace and justice among nations drawing from the reservoir of ancient wisdom they share? Although I am not optimistic about such a prospect, I am trying to be saved by hope.

What lessons does the Ramseyer controversy provide for Koreans and other citizens of the world?

In my class, I often quote Vaclav Havel, who served as the last president of Czechoslovakia (1989-1992) and the first president of the Czech Republic (1993-2003). In his address to the US Congress (on February 21, 1990), Havel stated: Regardless of nationality, we, humans, are still "incapable of understanding that the only genuine backbone of all our actions, if they are to be moral, is responsibility – responsibility to something higher than my family, my country, my company, my [professional] success."

One can call it a commitment to the order of being, or what Confucian and Taoist philosophers called *Tao* -- I cannot find a better word than this at the moment. The interpreter or mediator between me and this higher authority is traditionally referred to as my conscience. I believe that regardless of whether I am a business executive, economist, historian, or lawyer, if I subordinate my behavior to this imperative, mediated to me by my conscience, I cannot go far wrong as a human.

I believe that Professor J. Mark Ramseyer went too far wrong as a human. ***

¹ https://wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Mark_Ramseyer

¹ Qiao Xinsheng, "Abe's sleight of tongue cannot hide truth," *China Daily*, August 17, 2015

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinzo_Abe

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_revisionism

¹ S. Nathan Park, "Abe Ruined the Most Important Democratic Relationship in Asia: The outgoing Japanese prime minister's ultranationalism destroyed ties with South Korea," *Foreign Policy*, September 4, 2020.

Involuntary Sex Slaves or Voluntary Prostitutes

Semoon Chang

Professor of Economics (ret.), University of South Alabama



During World War II, more than 170,000 women were brought to the battle field to satisfy the sexual wants of Japanese soldiers. Are these women involuntary sex slaves or voluntary prostitutes?

Most enlightened people thought this question not even worthy of an answer. The question reared its ugly head again when an article titled “Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War” was pre-released before publication in the March 2021 issue of the *International Review of Law and Economics*.

Professor John Mark Ramseyer is the author. He is Mitsubishi Professor of Japanese Legal Studies at Harvard Law School and also known as a leading scholar on the subject of Japanese Law. The Japanese government awarded Professor Ramseyer the Order of the Rising Sun for his contribution to “the development of Japanese studies in the U.S. and the promotion of understanding toward Japanese society and culture.” The award was accorded November 3, 2018. Ramseyer lived in Japan when he was young, is fluent in the Japanese language, and taught at several Japanese universities before he settled at Harvard Law School.

Ramseyer states in the abstract of his article that the “brothel owners and potential prostitutes faced a problem” in that the brothel needed to offer a contract showing monetary reward “generous enough to offset the dangers and reputational damage to the prostitute”. The brothels successfully offered a contract that included “a large advance with one- or two-year maximum terms” as well as a clause allowing the women to leave early “if they generated sufficient revenue”.

In brief, Ramseyer claims that the women voluntarily selected prostitution with Japanese soldiers because the women believed that “prostitution offered them a better outcome.”

I have no doubt that evidence can point toward sexual slave hypothesis or voluntary prostitution hypothesis, all depending on how evidence is collected and interpreted. I cannot avoid expressing my imaginary hypothesis that all oysters have pearls inside, after collecting ONLY those oysters that harbored pearls.

It is futile to argue for or against Ramseyer’s hypothesis of voluntary prostitutes since no one is likely to change mind after debate. In such an argument, however, we are missing something much more important. Consider my metaphor.

Once there was a very peaceful community with incompetent and corrupt leaders. There was a neighboring community, with aggressive leaders, that was militarily much stronger. One day, the

strong neighboring community occupied the peaceful community. The peaceful community was so inept that the strong neighbor never fired a shot.

Gradually, total control of the peaceful community by the strong one was complete. Most men, if they had a job, did what they were told to do to survive. There were no jobs that the women, young or old, could do to feed their struggling families. The only “choice” for these women was acceptance of any “opportunity” to sustain even a meager and miserable life for themselves and their families.

A cunningly vicious guy arrived, pretending to help these desperate women. He gave the women this “choice”: they can go to the battle field to have sex with his soldiers, or they could stay home and watch the gradual perish of their family. Some chose death, while others agreed to go to the battlefield to have sex with dirty soldiers. Are these women voluntary prostitutes when they were given only two choices: do what I ask you to do or face the life of both yourself and your family not worthy of living?

Consider, also, a sexual predator who forces a young girl to the corner where no one can see or hear her. The predator says to the girl: if you agree to have sex with me, I will save your life and even pay you money. If not, the predator threatens to kill her. Believing that the only way of surviving is to accept his demand, the young girl agrees. Is she a voluntary sexual partner?

Ramseyer states that derivation of his hypothesis reflects application of the “elementary game theory”. A game requires players, options available to players, and payoffs to players for each outcome. Clearly, there were players and payoffs. Unlike the real game theory, however, options given to the young women were brutally limited by the then Japanese government.

Professor John Nash, who developed game theory and whose life was portrayed in the movie “A Beautiful Mind”, may return from his grave to yell at us on such mis-guided application of his theory.

There are lines that no decent human being should ever cross. One such line is to force someone to commit a truly vile act under the disguise of a voluntary contract, when, in fact, the victim was not given any choice but agreement to the contract.

No universities should keep their employees in this day and age who develop and espouse theories, under the pretense of free speech, that ignore the basic human rights especially of the powerless. ***

I have been to many kinds of restaurants: classic American, Tex-Mex, Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Ethiopian, and, of course, Korean. It took a while, but I finally realized that Korean restaurants were the premier dining experience. Here are the reasons:

https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/opinion/2021/02/652_303500.html

Dr. Chang's more articles contributed to The Korea Times also can be accessed by clicking [The Korea Times URL](#).

Bird Nest Story

Young B. Choi

Professor of Information Systems Technology & Cybersecurity, Regent University



“Pitter-patter!”

I was suddenly startled. I was grooming a garden tree in the backyard, and suddenly a bird jumped out of the garden tree. The mother bird was roaring around the tree, howling fiercely, but something was unpleasant for her.

When I looked closely inside the garden tree, I saw two small white eggs in the nest. Perhaps the mother had the eggs, but was surprised by my movement and quickly escaped, crying out in a hurry.

I stepped back and allowed the mother to return safely to her nest. For almost two weeks, when I occasionally looked into the birdhouse, I saw that the mother kept bearing eggs. I was able to feel the strong motherhood of the mother, which always protects her babies by warmly incubating her eggs with her whole body.

Then one day I saw an empty bird nest, but it remained hollow in this tree. There were no traces of the hatched eggs, and the nest was very clean and empty. I also thought about whether the birds would be great again next year, and on the other hand, the hatched young birds could not fly properly. So, I did not know where the whole family was moving in a hurry because I hindered the hatching.

I regretted my carelessness. I felt like I was going to be a little more careful. Although I say that I care for them as much as possible so that they can nest in the garden in spring and allow the birds to hatch naturally, sometimes I unintentionally trim the garden trees and destroy the birds' living environment or make them uncomfortable.

Human beings nowadays feel more and more that they must always face Nature with awe and appreciation. Moreover, it is even more so when it comes to living with the “taste” of a new world (“The New Normal”) that we have never experienced.

I illustrate in my mind that the mother and baby birds who have left the house fly freely through the blue spring sky in new hope to go somewhere they want. ***

Prof. Choi's more interesting essays, Korean/Chinese poems and photos can be accessed at <https://www.ktown1st.com/blog/VALover> freely.

His recent book “Selected Readings in Cybersecurity” was published by Cambridge Scholars Publishing Ltd. in United Kingdom in 2018. Currently, he is serving as a member of Advisory Board of Computer Science and Computer Security areas of Cambridge Scholars Publishing Ltd.

인생은 아는만큼 보인다

-먹구름뒤에도 태양은 빛난다-

김 재동 (LA, 의사/수필가)



‘혼자 걸으면 발자국이 남고, 여럿이 걸으면 길이 생긴다’는 말이 있다. 맞는 말이다. 우리가 보낸 지난 한해는 인류역사상 한번도 경험해보지 못했던 험한길이었다. 눈에 보이지도 않는 미세한 바이러스 세균앞에 만물의 영장인 인간이 속수무책으로 두손든 무기력한 한해였다. 그런 험준한 가시밭길속에서도 새로운 ‘길’을 내는 사람들이 있다. 수많은 실패와 좌절을 딛고 몇몇

제약회사들이 코로나 바이러스에 대한 ‘백신’을 만들어낸 것이다.

옛말에 ‘길이 없으면, 길을 만들어 가라’는 말대로, 희망과 도전은 그래서 각자의 인생길을 열어가는 삶의 지혜요 해답이다. 그래서 코로나백신은 새로운 한해를 맞이한 우리 모두에게는 가시밭길에 뚫린 새로운 길이다. 기껏해야 마스크와 사회적 거리두기로 의기소침, 바이러스를 피해다녔던 인간이 백신으로 바이러스와 맞설수 있는 항체가 각자의 몸안에 생기면, 이제 더이상 삶의 빗장을 걸어 닫을 필요가 없게 될것이기에 말이다.

더 이상, 사람이 사람을 무서워 할 필요가 없게 될거라는 말이다. 이 얼마나 희망찬 인간승리 인가!

알고보면, 코로나 바이러스보다 더 무서운 재앙은 실은 겁부터 집어먹는 우리 각자의 ‘생각’자체 아닐까? 일단 불안하다는 부정적인 생각이 들면, 그 생각자체가 삶을 좌절시키고 소극적인 인간으로 추락시켜 버리니 말이다.

그래서일까? 오랜 삶을 통해 지혜를 터득한 우리 조상들은 ‘호랑이에 물려가도 정신만 잃지않으면 살아날수있다’는 말을 나누며 살았다. 그말인즉, 미리 겁먹지 말라는 소리 아닌가!

겁주는 대상보다 미리 겁을 먹는 자신이 더 문제라는 점 말이다. 상황보다 받아들이는 자신의 부정적인 생각이 스스로를 자멸시키는 실제 원인이라는 사실을 말해주고 있다. 그런데도 그것이 말처럼 어데 그리 쉬운 일인가 말이다!

이번 코로나사태뿐만 아니라, 삶을 사노라면 수시로 마음과 심령이 불안하고 걱정스러울때가 많다. 근심과 번뇌는 인간이면 누구나 피해갈수없는, 그래서 누구나 살아가면서 마주치는 골치 덩어리다. 허나, 문제가 생길때마다 놀랍게도 해결의 키는 바로 ‘생각과 마음’먹기 하나에 달려있다는 사실이다.

아직도 코로나 판데믹이 기승을 부리고 있다. 개인삶은 물론이고 먹고사는 사업과 기업등 경제상황이 말씀이 아니다. 사회와 국가도 예외가 아니다.

인생을 살다보면 이처럼 한없이 막막할때가 있다. 앞뒤가 보이지 않을때 사람들은 그래서 절망에 빠져들기 쉽다. 그 때문인지 옛사람들은 ‘하늘이 무너져도 솟아날 구멍이 있다’며 서로를 위로했던 모양이다.

생각해보면, 비오는날 조차 먹구름너머 창공위에는 언제나 밝은 햇살이 비추고 있다. 지상에서는 모르지만 비행기를 타고 먹구름위로 솟구쳐 오르면 놀라운 광경이 펼쳐져있다. 거기에는 언제나 태양이 찬란히 빛나고 있다. 이것이 바로 우리와 함께 하는 우주만물의 운행현상이다.

그렇기에 세상을 내신 창조주 하느님 께서는 친구약 성서 곳곳에서 인간들에게 ‘너희는 두려워 하지말라’고 거듭 거듭 말씀하신것 아닐까!

하여, 이 말씀을 가슴에 품고 사는 사람은 절망가운데서도 절대 굴하지않고 용감한 삶을 살수있다.

온 대지가 추위로 꽁꽁 얼어붙은 겨울이 지나면, 분명코 얼어붙었던 동토가 녹아내리며 생명의 새싹이 움터오르는 봄이 찾아옴을 알기 때문이다. 밤의 끝에는 분명코 새벽이 찾아온다. 이는 변하지않는 창조주의 자연법칙이다.

마찬가지로 인간 삶속에도 고난과 역경의 터널이 끝나면 언젠가는 분명코 기쁨과 행복이 찾아오게 되어 있다. 이 창조법칙을 바라보는것이 ‘희망’이며, 이 법칙을 내신 분의 신실하심에 의탁하는것이 바로 ‘믿음’이다. 이 희망과 믿음으로 죽은 나방이가 아름다운 나비로 다시 태어나고, 땅에 떨어져 죽은 꽃씨에서 아름다운 꽃이 피어 나게 되어 있다.

이 창조법칙안에서 우리가 겪고 있는 고난과 역경마저도 인간이 희망과 믿음을 잃지 않는한 언젠가는 영원한 생명의 꽃을 피우게 될것임을 의심치 않는다.

인류구원사업에 창조주 하느님마저도 십자가의 고난을 통해 부활의 영광을 이루셨기 때문이다.

그런 의미에서, 우리는 우리앞에 놓인 사건이나 상황보다는 그 상황을 어떻게 ‘바라다’보고,어떤 의미로 받아 ‘들여야’ 할가를 고민하는 삶의 훈련을 쌓아야한다. 그런 훈련과정을 통해 어려움이 닥칠때마다 실망하거나 좌절치 말고, 희망과 믿음으로 역경을 아름답고 가치있는 삶으로 꽃피워 내는 지혜를 터득했으면 하는 마음 간절하다. ***



My View about Fostering Creativity

[Editor-in-Chief's Note]

Regarding the article "Ten Ways to Foster Creativity" published by Gwangju International Center in Korea published on March 1, 2021, Ken Daley, University Emeritus Professor of Art (Print Media) of Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia contributed his view about fostering creativity to KAUPA Letters on March 23, 2021 as the following.

The Article URL=<https://gwangjunewsgic.com/opinion/ten-ways-to-foster-creativity/>



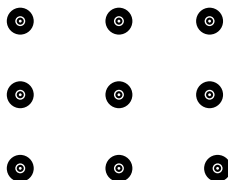
Young Choi,

Thank you for sending me your article for the *Gwangju News* on methods of fostering creativity. You have done an excellent job of breaking down key components for cultivating the creative mind.

The Apple slogan "think different" that you mention in your third method paraphrases a worn cultural meme that directed us to "think outside of the box." I believe this phrase entered the popular language in the west sometime in the late 1950s. In high school I remember being introduced to the "nine dots puzzle" (*see below*) that might actually have prompted the phrase. Indeed, it was a small

revelation to me at the time about how our minds are conditioned by cultural gestalts that unconsciously frame the way we think.

The Nine Dot Puzzle: Using a marker without lifting it, connect the nine dots with four straight lines.



In teaching visual art, I always tried to get my students to understand that in the west we have incorporated the Cartesian model of thinking which tends to frame our minds into a grid. In the visual arts this structural model gave us the mathematics of geometry, perspective, and the picture plane. In the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of the camera amplified the module of picture-plane perception. Undoubtedly Cartesian structure and visualization have produced a vibrant history of great masterworks and technological marvels on a global scale. However, at the end of the 19th century artists began challenging this default mode of seeing and depicting reality; but still, the art of painting continued to remain framed "inside the box" of the picture plane.

In 1966 I had the good fortune to be able to bring an exhibition of Inuit prints and drawings from Canada to our Fine Arts Gallery at Old Dominion University. Along with it came another revelation for me as I did research on the artists. In 1957, the Inuit people of Cape Dorsett, on the Baffin Bay, were introduced to western drawing and printmaking materials by a Canadian administrator, James Houston, whose purpose was to create a craft economy in their community. On his first visit to the Cape Dorsett he asked to meet with the artists, whereupon he was introduced to the shamans, a group that included both men and women. They were the primary image makers in the community. Upon giving them paper and ink, Houston was very surprised to see the artists begin drawing on one side of the paper, and — when they got to an edge — they would simply turn the paper over and continue the image on the other side!

The Inuits had a long tradition of making images, but their surfaces were stones and bones and ivory tusks on which they carved images; and malleable animal skins on which images were sewn. They did not know paper. In their culture there was no concept of a picture plane or perspective. The Inuits' reality was basically an organic space/time; its world only had natural divisions and boundaries; its surfaces were continuous spaces bound only to the shape of their form. There was no front or back on a piece of paper any more than there was a front or back on an ivory tusk. Further, the Inuits had no language for what the Westerners call "art." There was no word for it since it did not exist in their native culture as a classification for an objective, material commodity.

Like most all indigenous cultures, the Inuits' images were depictions of natural spirits and of ancestral totems that were rich in animal content. Their images expressed the life-sustaining powers of the spirits and totems and the Inuit people's relationship to them. We can see, in general, that any indigenous world reality is essentially an organic continuum of space and time, and humans are an inseparable (and inescapable) spiritual part of it. The western model has compartmentalized time and space; it has mechanized and industrialized them. It has also conceptually separated humans from a mystical bond to nature and the world, and to the idea of a living, nourishing Earth. Indeed, the Inuits had no box in their brains from which their minds needed to escape.

Studying Eastern Asian art in grad school was a big awakening for me. I discovered a new way of thinking that had existed for ages but had not yet been revealed to me in my western world. It emphasized induction and not deduction; it looked upon the ground of being and not the figure of the hero. It offered an aesthetic that balanced male and female energies, unlike the long narrative of western art, beginning in Greece, that focused on the masculine. I learned to see a new relationship between the object and the subject in art. And then as I matured, I learned I could apply the dynamic of this binary to understanding just about all aspects of reality.

I believe that almost every human is born with curiosity about the world around them (it is an instinct for survival) and with an ability to draw (to make marks). These primal qualities can either be diminished or enhanced during childhood; they can be numbed or nourished by education. As you say in your first method, curiosity and passion are essential to the creative mind. Much too often humans become comfortable in their habits concerning just about everything in their lives. They become complacent and lacking in passion to discover new things.

In the arts, there is always the challenge to move outside of your comfort zone; to take creative risks; to change your perspective; to even be okay with allowing failure to be a teacher.

I have always been an advocate of teaching the arts in all educational curricula as a means to stimulate creative thinking. I believe that what is learned in the practice of an art form will help a person expand their imaginative abilities in any concentrated discipline. I believe in the power of interdisciplinary learning environments as a way to engage the mind in curiosity and discovery. I am very happy that I was able to have a career in both art and education at a university. As you mention in your seventh method, the study and exchange of ideas with people from various fields outside of your own is extremely important. I only wish I could have become acquainted with more of my colleagues in other disciplines than I did. I learned a lot from my peers.

Before I retired from ODU, I was concerned about the growing emphasis on "STEM" education (Science/Tecgnology/Engineering/Mathematics) at all levels of our national curricula. It was a catchword acronym that to me just emphasized more siloed thinking. Recently, I believe, it has been modified into "STEAM" by educators who, like you, saw the need for the creative stimulus that comes from the Arts. So, by all means let's insert that "A" into "STEM" and stimulate creativity in all disciplines.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Daley

University Emeritus Professor of Art (Print Media)

Old Dominion University

Norfolk, Virginia

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Bio

Ken Daley completed his BFA degree at the Philadelphia College of Art (now the University of the Arts). He received his MFA from the Yale University School of Art. In 1965 Daley joined the faculty of Old Dominion University to teach printmaking and drawing. During his tenure Daley served fifteen years as chair of the Art Department. He served twenty-five years on the board of the Screen Printing Association International as an educational adviser and a juror for its annual printing awards fine arts category. He also served for twelve years as a reviewer and examination leader for the Advanced Placement Program (AP studio art portfolios) of the Educational Testing Service (ETS). Before retiring in 2017 from ODU, Daley taught and worked for over fifty years in various print media including lithography, etching, screenprinting, relief, and letterpress.

VII. News

과학기술유공자: 김모임

간호의 대모이신 김모임 유공자님의 업적 YouTube Video
한국과학기술한림원에서 학생들을 위해 제작 되었습니다.

방영 링크 주소: <https://www.koreascientists.kr/scientists/video/news/>

Point of Contact for More Information:

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Professor

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Dallas, Texas 75235

214-689-6532

Publication of an Article “Seeking the True Story of the Comfort Women”

Jeannie Suk Gersen, Professor of Law, Harvard University published the article “Seeking the True Story of the Comfort Women” to The New Yorker on March 13, 2021.

Professor Michael Chwe's Initiative on the Publication "Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War"

Professor Michael Chwe, Professor of Political Science of UCLA, initiated signing the Letter by Concerned Economists Regarding "Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War" in the International Review of Law and Economics. The following is an e-mail from Professor Chwe sent to the signatories to the letter on March 10, 2021.

Letter by Concerned Economists, coverage in CNN, AP, Guardian

Dear signatories,

Thank you for signing the Letter by Concerned Economists Regarding "Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War" in the International Review of Law and Economics.

<http://chwe.net/irle/letter/>

On Monday, the publication of "Contracting for Sex in the Pacific War" was covered by the [Associated Press](#) (and therefore many outlets, including [NBC News](#) and the [Los Angeles Times](#)) and the [Guardian](#). Today [CNN](#) covered the story also. The City Council of Philadelphia, and members of the US House of Representatives Michelle E. Steel and Young O. Kim, made [statements](#) condemning the article's publication. On March 2, a reporter [asked](#) White House press secretary Jen Psaki about the article, and Ms. Psaki said that she would get back to the reporter directly. Back in February, the US State Department released a [statement](#) saying, "As the United States has stated many times, the trafficking of women for sexual purposes is an egregious violation of human rights, including by the Japanese military during World War II."

On March 9, the International Review of Law and Economics issued an [updated](#) Expression of Concern about the article but their position has not changed.

Our letter now has 3303 signatories, including 1189 professors of economics, 378 professors who work in game theory, 128 professors who are legal scholars, 139 professors who are Law and Economics scholars, 140 professors of history, 377 professors who are scholars of Asia, and 255 professors who are former or current editors or co-editors of scholarly journals, including all [twelve editors](#) of the American Political Science Review.

Please share widely, in all your networks, the link for our letter

<http://chwe.net/irle/letter/>

and ask friends and colleagues to sign. We are currently translating the letter into Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, to increase its international reach. There are more resources, including responses by many scholars and community members, available at

<http://chwe.net/irle/>

Thank you so much for your support.

Best,
Michael Chwe

Korean American Perspectives Podcast

S3 EP2: Featuring Celebrated Novelist Chang-Rae Lee (Stanford University)

Today, CKA is proud to share our second episode of this season, [Deep Diving into My Year Abroad and the Asian American Experience](#), with Chang-Rae Lee, New York Times Bestselling Author and Pulitzer Prize Finalist. To speak with him, we invited guest host Dr. Stephanie Han, Award-winning Author, Educator, and Speaker, as well as CKA Member.

In this conversation, Chang-Rae Lee and Dr. Han explore *My Year Abroad*'s colorful characters, personal journeys, and overarching themes relating to the Asian American experience. Outside the novel, they discuss the different factors of identity formation, such as one's upbringing, family, food, and the social, ethnic groups to which we gravitate.

We invite you to watch on [our official YouTube channel](#) as well as subscribe to *Korean American Perspectives* on Apple Podcasts, Spotify, or your podcast platform of choice.

Thank you for tuning in. Please stay safe and healthy!



Deep Diving into *My Year Abroad* and the Asian American Experience

Chang-Rae Lee, *New York Times Bestselling Author & Pulitzer Prize Finalist*

Chang-Rae Lee is the author of six novels, including his most recent novel *My Year Abroad*. This deep dive into his latest novel reveals themes and characters that many young Asian Americans can relate to, especially those who are at the cusp of discovering their identity. Chang-Rae's novel and personal story invite us to take risks, journey throughout the world, and never stop asking questions when discovering oneself.

Source: Council of Korean Americans (CKA)

Podcast URL: <https://councilka.org/chang-rae-lee-deep-dive/>

Virtual Book Talk

한국 ‘위안부’: 군위안소, 잔혹성, 그리고 배상운동

‘위안부’ 문제를 체계적이고 종합적으로
분석한 유일한 영문 저서

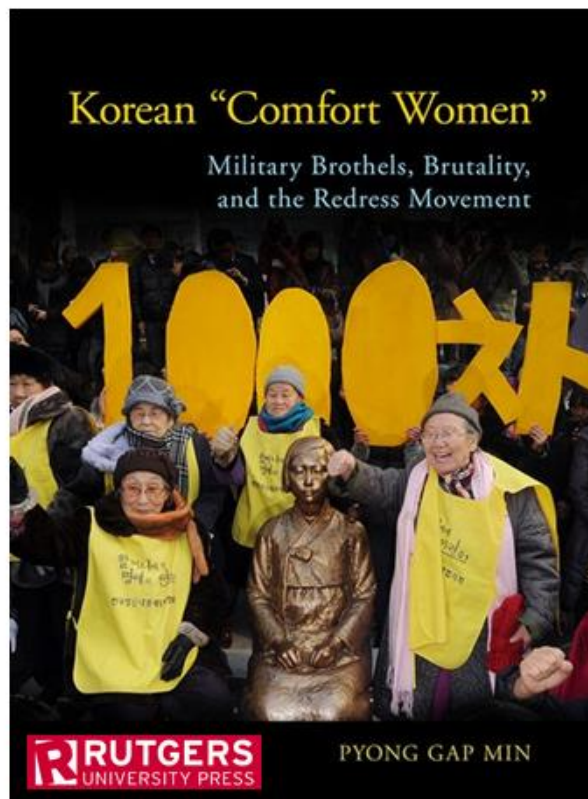
저자 민병갑은 일본군 성노예 희생자에 관해 밝혀진 주요 사실들을 체계적으로 종합해 정리하고, ‘위안부’ 문제에 관해 그동안 드러나지 않은 몇 가지 새로운 사실들을 보여준다. 또한 초국가적으로 이뤄지고 있는 배상운동에 대해서도 깊이 살펴봄으로써 일본 정부가 어떻게 ‘위안부’ 문제의 진상을 감추고 여성의 인권문제를 외교적, 경제적 압력을 통해 해결하려 했는지 밝혀내고 있다.



저자: 민병갑 석좌교수

Queens College and The Graduate Center, CUNY

재외한인사회연구소장



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ICAS (Institute for Corean-American Studies, Inc.) Named Professor Hyun Binn Cho an ICAS Associate

Institute for Corean-American Studies, Inc.

www.icasinc.org

March 18, 2021



Hyun Binn Cho

Assistant Professor

The College of New Jersey

named

ICAS Associate

VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips

A Non-governmental Organization Monitoring Cybersecurity & the Governance of the Internet

URL= <https://netblocks.org/>

Online Free Stock Exchange Platform

URL= <https://robinhood.com/us/en/>

How to Use Alexa on Your iPhone

<https://www.tomsguide.com/us/alexa-iphone-how-to,news-24688.html>

CNN Latest News Headlines Live

<https://www.livenewsworld.com/watchcnnlivestream/>

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[Convert PDF to Word](#)

IX. Pioneers

Mo Im Kim (金慕妊: 1935-)

The Pioneer of Nursing and Community Health in Korea



Nurses in the United States and throughout the world are increasingly cognizant of the need to use political analysis and strategies to foster health care change. According to Leavitt, Cohen, & Mason (2014), strategies for success include: (a) Looking at the big picture, (b) Becoming prepared, (c) Framing the issue, (d) Developing and using networks, (e) Assessing the time, (f) Preparing to take risks, and (g) Understanding the opposition. On the other side of the world, nurses in Korea serve as an exemplar of political astute change agents. Korean nurses were able to take advantage of a political change (a military Coup d'etat) in 1979 to advance a sweeping community health agenda based on the role of the Community Health Nurse Practitioner (CHNP). Politically savvy nursing leaders were able to

build on the success of a pilot project to promote the public health of people living in agricultural and fishing villages. They achieved success, leading to a community health-nursing role that could advance the health of many countries throughout the world. The strategies used by Korean nurses to achieve their health agenda are powerful examples of how health care providers can influence public policy.

Korea's nurses were poised on the brink of great change. Within the next eleven years after a military Coup d'etat in 1979, their definition and role in health care would move from a model with ancient roots to one reflecting the modern age. Along with the expanding and new roles of nurses came great changes in the Korean health care system. Korean nurses, led by Dr. Mo Im Kim, influenced this change. The modernization of both health care and nursing was due in large part to the efforts of a public health nurse, educated in the United States--Mo Im Kim. Dr. Kim's experience as a public health nurse and her doctoral work at Johns Hopkins University enabled her to engage nurses to teach the public about family planning, among other issues.

Dr. Kim later became internationally known for her work in Korea and in the larger arena of world health. She worked as a Korean congresswoman from 1981 to 1985, and as Korean Minister of Health and Social Affairs from 1998 to 1999, and the First Asian president of the International Council of Nurses (ICN) from 1989 to 1993 and received the world's highest nursing award, Reimann's Nursing Award from ICN in 1997 and the Korea Scientist's Award in 2020 from the Korean Academy of Science and Technology, <https://www.koreascientists.kr/scientists/video/news/>.

Dr. Kim's focus was broader, however. Dr. Kim worked for changes in public policy about health care with an emphasis on community health nursing and, in turn, the need to enhance nursing's image and status. The latter was achieved with an actual change in the word symbol for

nursing (Cho & Kashka, 1998). Before 1987, the word symbol for nurse was 'Kan Ho Won', which is categorized as a Manual Labor class, in the same class as sanitation workers. After 1987, the word symbol changed to 'Kan Ho Sa'. 'Sa' has two meanings: Teacher & Scholar. A formal effort to change the word symbol began in 1977 with an article by Mo Im Kim in *KNA* (Korean Nurses Association) *News*. Through Korean nurses' intense lobbying efforts and Public hearings, personal lobbying, etc, nurses were able to gain support of powerful allies such as the Korean Minister of Health and Social Affairs and passed the legislation to the name, 'Kan Ho Sa'.

During Dr. Kim's tenure of Korean Minister of Health and Social Affairs in 1998, Dr. Kim's other efforts were based on providing for basic welfare needs for those in need, similar to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI). She assisted on passing legislation to help the poor and disabled Koreans. Another sweeping change was that she changed the law, so that only physicians and Nurse Practitioners could prescribe medicine, whereas before, pharmacists were able to prescribe medicine. She also informed that every Korean has a right to health, therefore everyone should have national health insurance whether poor or rich. Her tireless effort helped pass national health insurance, which was only previously available to Korean governmental officers.

The establishment of community health posts (centers) in Korean villages exemplified the emphasis on community health nursing. The first nursing community centers were known as Primary Health Care Posts and operated under the provincial governments. A Primary Healthcare Post (PHC) is located in a community where over two-thirds of the clients can reach the clinic within 30 minutes by whatever type of transportation is available to them. Their Original Community Health Post Count was 2064 in 1981, 1999 posts in 2004 and 1800 posts in 2020, reducing the posts with improvement of Korean economic, transportation, and infrastructure.

The concept of the community health posts started in farming and fishing villages (the population of 1,000-5,000 people) in 1981 and has operated continuously since that time. The provincial government provided Fifty percent of the funding for the building (house) and the balance was provided by each of the communities they served. Two thousand and thirty (2,030) houses were initially built, and the nurses moved into them and operated the clinics. In 1981, there were two thousand and sixty-four (2,064) health posts throughout Korean villages and islands.

Dr. Kim pursued her goal of an equalitarian health care system with long range planning and a sustained effort to achieve her dream for the needs of the Korean people as well as one of the roles of nurses. Dr. Kim clearly understood the cultural background of the people and introduced a new paradigm for nursing that has successfully met the health care needs of the people who are served by community health nurse practitioners these past forty years.

Dr. Kim has demonstrated how a nurse may successfully work to communicate, motivate, and mobilize an entire nation to resolve some of the community health care problems that were affecting her people. She utilized information systems to make community assessments and diagnoses of problems and then provided interventions as well as evaluations for the nursing care that helped resolve the problems. She worked as an advocate for the community, a builder of networks of support with civic groups and political leaders; she participated in community

development. Dr. Kim also developed health promotion programs to assess limitations in health policies and to implement strategies for change in policies.

As is true in many other nations of the world, the majority of the nursing population in Korea works among patients who are in hospital settings today. Within this environment, the nurse's role is interdependent with physicians and other health disciplines. This type of working arrangement tends to subordinate a nurses' ability to address patient problems that are appropriate to nursing interventions.

Community Health Nurse Practitioners however are able to practice their primary community health nursing roles as an independent group of health care practitioners. They manage 1,800 community health posts in Korea today. This program has been recognized as one of the best governmental health policies since 1949. As community health nurse practitioners, they have opportunities to not only serve the people but also advance the science of nursing through their work. As nurse researchers they are able to obtain empirical nursing data that can be used to describe nursing problems across clinical settings, client populations, geographic areas, and time. With this type data, nurses are able to identify nursing pattern problems, to control the problems within the population, get finances from government and/or other institutions, research the nursing problem, resolve the problem with interventions, and/or legislate the resolution of the problem into public policy. The community health nursing is also to improve the science of nursing as well as providing the needs of others.

Today, the Korea CHNP achieves success, leading to a community health-nursing role that could advance the health of many countries throughout the world. The powerful examples that are in the United States has adapted these Korean community health posts concept e.g., CVS Minute Clinic and Walmart clinics which were similar or modifies Korean Community Posts from 1981. The strategies, used by Korean CHNPs to achieve their health agenda to different countries in Africa, could influence public policy. The Korean CHNPs have been teaching and implementing the grassroots models of Korean CHN posts today for countries in Africa's health through Korean UNICEF.

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This article was contributed by:

Ho Soon Michelle Cho, Ph.D., RN

Professor of Nursing of Texas Woman's University

X. Special Section

앞서가는 사람(先生)의 두려움

김 윤 수 (전남대학교 명예교수)



KAUPA 최 영배회장님의 원고 요청을 승낙 해놓고 심란 해졌습니다. 고등교육의 개혁과 같은 담대한 주제는 이젠 어울리지 않는다는 생각과 “언어를 통해 자기 변호를 해야할 필요를 느끼는 노인은 불행하다”는 키케로의 말이 제 마음을 불편하게 했기 때문입니다. 미국이야 70이 넘어서도 세계 정치에 책임을 지는 자리를 꿰차고, 80이 넘어서도 노익장을 과시하는 교수들을 쉽게 볼 수 있는 나라이지만, 한걸음 물러서서 세월의 흐름과 함께하기를 요청하는 문화권에서 살아가는 저희들에게 세상사에 대해 말한다는 자체가 머뭇거리졌습니다. 미국과는 다른 문화 때문

이기도 합니다.

독일어로 미국은 무한한 가능성의 나라 (unbegrenztes Land)라고 일컫습니다. 그 무한한 가능성을 실현시키기 위해서는 창조적 아이디어와 경쟁은 필수일 것입니다. 경쟁이라는 울타리 밖에 머무를 수 있는 자유가 주어지지 않는 곳이기도 하겠지요. 협력적 경쟁 관계(competitive collaboration)라는 묘한 단어를 사용하면서 까지 경쟁이 체질화(?)된 나라가 미국 일지도 모릅니다. 그래서인지 독일인들에게는 미국인들이 달리 보여지는 것이 한 두가지가 아닌 것 같습니다. 예컨대 “이민이라는 개인주의적 행동을 통해서 미국인이 된 그들을 만날 때 교양의 부족함이 탄로 날까 봐 걱정할 필요가 없다. 그들은 유럽의 끝없이 복잡한 문제에 등을 돌리고 새로 시작했다. 그들의 무지는 일종의 무죄의 형식이다. 그들은 원칙적으로 낙천적이다. 그들은 독일인들의 멜랑콜리 성향, 불만, 짜증, 우울 그리고 울고 싶어지는 마음을 이해하지 못한다. 그들은 심리적 문제들을 치유 가능한 것으로 여기기 때문에 미국은 정신과 의사와 심리분석학자들의 천국이다. 미국사회는 경직되지 않았고 복잡하지 않으며 새로운 이웃을 대할 때 처음부터 가장 좋은 측면만을 지닌 사람으로 전제하고 행동한다. 미국인들은 쉽고 빠르게 사귀기 때문에 교제의 제2단계에 들어서면 성 대신에 이름을 부르기 시작한다.” (디트리히 슈바니치).

무한한 가능성의 나라인 미국에서 오늘을 살아가시는 교수님들에게 제 이야기가 부담이 되지 않을까 마음 조아리면서도 한편으로 제가 “먹물”로 살아왔고 여전히 그 먹물의 흔적에서 벗어나지 못하는 업보를 토하는 심정에서 교양의 부족함이 탄로날까 두려워하지 말라는 슈바니치의 말에 용기를 얻어 “앞서가는 사람의 두려움”이란 제목을 붙여 봤습니다.

세상이 예전과 같지 않습니다. 너무 빨리 변해갑니다. 문명사적 전환기에 있다는 말이 전혀 허투루 들리는 소리는 아닌 것 같습니다. 삶의 조건도 많이 바뀌어가고 있습니다. 소수의 승자와 big losers만 있을 뿐 성실하게 일하며 근면하게 살아가는 보통사람들의 삶은 갈수록 팍팍해지고 있습니다. 소수 엘리트의 지배가 더욱 강화되는 소위 hyper-meritocracy 사회가 되어가고, 노동시장에선 low & mid-skilled jobs을 찾기 어려워지고 있습니다.

행복지수는 시간이 갈수록 떨어진다는 느낌이 반드시 나이 탓만은 아닌 것 같습니다. 특히 정보 통신(IT) 기술은 기존의 삶의 형식과 형태를 너무도 빨리 바꿔 가고 있는 것 같습니다. IT에 접근할 수 있는 자와 접근하지 못한 사람간의 격차는 갈수록 커지고 있는 것도 사실이고요(입니다). 교육 현장에서의 IT는 must가 된지 오래됐지만 그럼에도 IT는 시간이 흐를수록 고등교육의 콘텐츠를 바꿔놓고 있습니다. 지식이 더 이상 강의실에서만 주어지는 것도 아니고, 책은 지식 접근의 한가지 형태뿐 임을 COVID-19를 통해 IT는 확실히 보여주고 있습니다. 지식의 획득이 강의실과는 별개로 증가함에 따라 대학이 더 이상 지적 탐구 영역에서 유일한 공급원이 아님도 확인되고 있습니다. 전통적인 학습 기법(칠판, 백묵)에 익숙했던 교수님들이 코로나로 인해 면대면 강의에서 온라인 강의 라는 새로운 환경에 익숙해지고자 애쓰고 있는 모습을 보면서 정년퇴임 한 것이 정말 다행이라 말하는 교수들을 봅니다.

힘들어지는 것은 지식을 따라잡는 것에도 마찬가지인 것 같습니다. 지식의 양과 질 모두 그 증가 속도가 엄청나게 바뀌지고 있습니다. 지식의 반감기(half-life of knowledge)가 평균 5.4년으로 단축되었다고 말합니다. 우리가 알고 있는 지식의 반은 10년 전에는 없었다는 것이지요. 의학교과서의 경우 최소 5년마다 완전 개정판을 내지않으면 안될 정도로 그 발걸음이 빨라지고 있어서, 3,40대 의사들에게 치료를 받은 암환자의 생존율이 60대 의사의 그것보다 높다고 미국 통계자료는 말해주고 있습니다. 예순이 넘는 의사에게 생명을 의지해서는 안된다는 이야기가 농담만은 아님을 보여주고 있습니다.

대학 환경 역시 학교 밖 세상과 크게 다르지 않게 힘들어져 가고 있습니다. 엘리트 대학과 중소 대학의 간극은 갈수록 벌어지고 있고, 더 많은 연구비, 더 나은 교수진, 우수한 학생의 유치, 새로운 시설, 대학 운동부의 우승 등등... 학교의 명예를 높이기 위한 것이면 무엇이든 가리지 않고 순위를 올리기 위해 안간 힘을 쓰는 모습은 마치 “군비 확장 경쟁”을 하는 것처럼 보여진다고 제니퍼 워시번은 말합니다. 공익은 이미 사라져 버렸고 대학은 더 탐욕스러워졌다는 것이겠지요.

그럼에도 대학의 조직과 그 문화는 쉬 바뀌지지 않고 있는 것 같습니다. 여전히 질적으로 동반 하향하고 싶은 유혹이 커서, 대학은 권태와 탈진, 그리고 노화가 일찍 찾아오는 곳이라고 말해줍니다. 그래서 대학행정가들은 대학의 질적 수준을 높이려 생산성 저하를 필연적으로 동반하는 노년층의 지배가 강화되는 것을 묵인하지 않으려고 합니다 (하버드 헨리 로소보스키 학장). 대학 역시 야만의 문화가 도사리고 있어서 신임 교수가 적응하기 힘든 조직이기도 합니다. 로버트 스턴버그는 처음으로 대학에 발을 들여놓았을 때를 이렇게 말합니다. “기대와는 달리 어떤 교수들은 거만 했고, 어떤 분들은 이기적이었으며, 어떤 교수들은 기만적이었고 심지어는 별다른 이유 없이 타인에게 파괴적이기까지 했다. 대학에서 겪을 수 있는 가장 힘든 경험 중의 하나가 바로 배신이었다”. 그래서 그는 신임 교수들에게 세상 일들이 반드시 공정 하지는 않다는 사실을 더 빨리 받아들이면 받아들일수록 실제 세상에 대처하는 방법을 더 빨리 배울 수 있을 것이라 충고합니다.

상아탑(ivy tower)은 까치 뱃바닥처럼 하얀 곳이 아님을, 아이보리 색은 어차피 백색도 노란 색도 아님을 빨리 깨달아야 한다는 충고이겠지요. 배움의 정도가 높으면 높을수록 시기와 질투의 정도도 높아져 감을 경험하곤 했습니다. 뛰어난 학자가 나타나면 학자들 사이에서 시기심의 수위가 높아져서 학문적으로 경쟁관계에 있는 학자 간의 대화와 소통이 가장 힘든 곳이 대학이기도 합니다. “라이벌 관계에 있는 상대 학자의 언술은 마치 악마의 대변자(devil's advocate)처럼 간주되는 곳”이 학문의 현(Collins and Evans)입니다. 경쟁으로 인해 여러 형태의 학문적 부당 행위와 부정 행위 발생은 단순히 미국 대학만의 일탈만이 아님을 한국 대학에서도 쉽게 읽을 수 있습니다.

그러나 무엇보다도 교수님들을 힘들게 하는 것은 강의가 아닐까 싶습니다. 사실 일반 사람들은 대학 강의를 얼마나 어려운 일인지 잘 모릅니다. 신임 교수가 강의를 준비하는데 얼마나 많은 시간을 소요하고 얼마나 많은 시간을 연구에 집중하는지 모릅니다. 피 천득 선생님이 “영문학사를 강의하다가 내가 읽지 못한 책들을 읽은 듯이 이야기할 때는 무슨

죄를 짓는 것 같다. 읽어야 될 책을 못 읽어 늘 빛에 쏘들리는 사람과 같다”고 어려움을 토로하였습니다. 2013년 말레이시아 Kuching에서 개최된 국제과학기술공학수학(STEM) 교육학회 총회에서의 하버드 Eric Mazur(물리학)교수의 기조강연을 저는 지금도 잊지 못합니다. “Confession of a converted lecturer”이라는 주제강연을 통해서 그는 “(선생의) 오래된 와인을 (학생의) 새 병에 넣을 때 어찌 그 맛이 나겠습니까? (선생의) 지식은 학생에게 전수가 될 수 있습니다. 당신의 앞선 지식 때문에 학생은 희생당할 수 있습니다. 나는 학생들의 눈빛을 무시 했었습니다. 내 강의는 학생과의 상호작용이 아니었습니다.”라는 그의 말은 30년 이상 강단에 섰던 제 자신을 후려 파는 비판이었기 때문입니다.

제가 후배 교수를 볼 때마다 Parker Palmer 의 “선생의 세 가지 두려움”이 자꾸 생각나곤 합니다. 첫번째 두려움은 자신이 연구하고, 가르치는 전공의 바다가 얼마나 넓고 깊은지를 너무도 잘 알고 있기 때문에 생기는 두려움. 게다가 긴 시간 축적해왔던 체계적 지식이 주식시장의 단기 투매와 같이 몰가치화되면 공허감은 심해지고 그로 인한 두려움은 더 커진답니다. 두 번째 두려움은 도대체 존경심 이라고는 보이지 않은 학생을 내가 가르쳐 한다는 것입니다. 충고를 받아들이기에는 너무 나이 들었고(too old) 충고가 필요하지 않다고 말하기엔 너무 어린 (too young) 2 중적 존재를 (Stettersten & Ray) 어떻게 다룰 것인가 입니다. 마지막 두려움은 자기 자신에 대한 두려움입니다. 남에게는 조언과 충고를 아끼지 않으면서 정신적인 고결함을 갖는 존재처럼 살아가지만 학교 밖을 나서면 한 인간으로서 한없이 약한 존재일 뿐이라는 것 때문입니다. 남편과 아내로서, 아빠와 엄마로서 도덕률과 품격을 실천적으로 담보하고 있는지 자신에 대한 두려움입니다.

두려움에서 벗어나는 것이 쉽지 않음은 저 자신 역시 예외는 아니었습니다. 완벽해야 한다는 강박감 속에 살아왔지 않나 싶습니다. ‘바쁘다’의 한자 망(忙)은 마음(心)과 죽음(亡), 즉 ‘마음을 죽인다’는 뜻입니다. 바쁘게 사는 것만이 능사가 아니라는 것을 알면서도 자신도 모르게 일 중독에 빠져 허둥대면서 과로와 스트레스로 자신의 마음을 죽이면서 살아왔지 않나 싶습니다. “인생의 배는 항해 조건에 따라 항해의 패턴을 바꿔야 한다. 오늘도 어제처럼 항해하는 습성을 가지고 있는 것은 자기 과신에서 오는 것”이라는 Julian Barnes의 이야기가 이제야 귀에 들어옴을 느낍니다. 전공이라는 바다에 매몰되다 보니 “과거는 감이 없고(前際無去), 현재는 머무름이 없고(今際無住), 미래는 옴이 없다(後際無來).”는 선승(禪僧) 황 벽의 말(강신주)이 갈수록 가슴을 찌릅니다.

교수는 완벽한 사람은 아닐 것입니다. “학문하는 방법은 다른 데에 있는 것이 아니라 자신의 잃어버린 마음을 찾는 것뿐”(學問之道無也 求其放心而已矣)이라는 맹자의 말을 이제서야 곰 씹곤 합니다. 그래서 “스승이라 불리지 않도록 하여라”(마태 23:6)고 주의를 주었는지 모를 일입니다. 그럼에도 교육자의 삶은 여전히 우리의 구원이며 희망을 추구하는 순례자의 여정이라 생각합니다. 시장의 가치에 영혼을 팔았던 파우스트의 영혼을 구원하기 위해서라도, 행운에 결코 속지 않고, 아픔을 통해 배우면서 (pathemata mathemata) 앞서가는 선생님들을 우리는 필요로 합니다. 그래서 선생님들께 “Thanks indeed for your pains, troubles and Angst”란 마지막 인사를 올립니다.

글쓴이는 비엔나에서 학위를 마친 후 모교인 전남대에서 정년을 맞았다. 전남대에서 기획연구처장, 대학원장, 총장을 맡았다. 학교 밖으로 한국연구재단(현 NRF 전신), KISTEP, 국가과학위원회 민간위원, IBS 국제자문위원, 한국과총 부회장으로 일하면서 기초과학 발전에 함께했다. 한국목재공학회장, 전국 국공립대학총장협의회 의장으로도 일했다. 서독 Munchen 대, 미국 Maine 대를 비롯, 뉴질랜드, 프랑스, 스웨덴, 일본의 대학에서 visiting scholar 로, 중국 Foreign Experts Recruit Program 학자로 머물렀다. 독일정부 일등 공로십자훈장과 한국 청조근정훈장(1 급)을 받았다. 현재 International Academy of Wood Science 회장으로 있으며, 중국서남임업대학 객좌교수로 있다. “Secondary Xylem Biology” (Elsevier 2016)의 저서를 비롯해서 다수의 논문이 있다.

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XI. KAUPA Sponsors

Mommy's POT

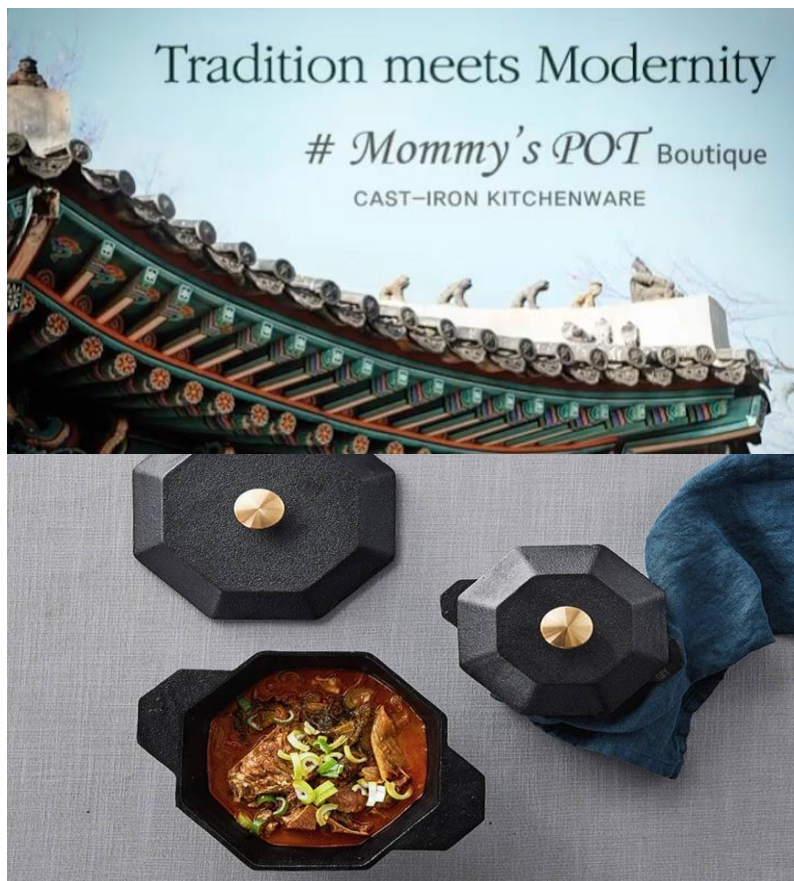
Inspired by traditional Korean Culinary of Cookware, Mommy's POT is Eco-Friendly Cast-Iron Skillet made by **Woman start up entrepreneur** in 2017. The entire process is hand-made by skilled Korean artisans at a small foundry in Korea. Mommy's POT is promoting the Zero-waste and Zero chemical from sourcing the pure iron ore to using recycle packaging without harmful chemicals.

Mommy's POT is sustainable design-oriented manufacture of cast iron cookware that believes Korean beauty can still be part of utility. Our designs are inspired by Korean historic sources but enabled by new technologies. Mommy's POT Cookware is both a Korean cooking lifestyle inspiration and tool, an investment you will never regret as it will last for generations.

USA Office: <https://mommypot.com/>

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/mommypot_official/

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Directory of the 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders (3 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
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Call for Articles

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To help us share your news on your recent academic, professional activities, achievements and other news of interest, email Young Choi, the KAUPA President and Professor of Regent University at ychoi@regent.edu or kaupahq@gmail.com.

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