KAUPA Letters
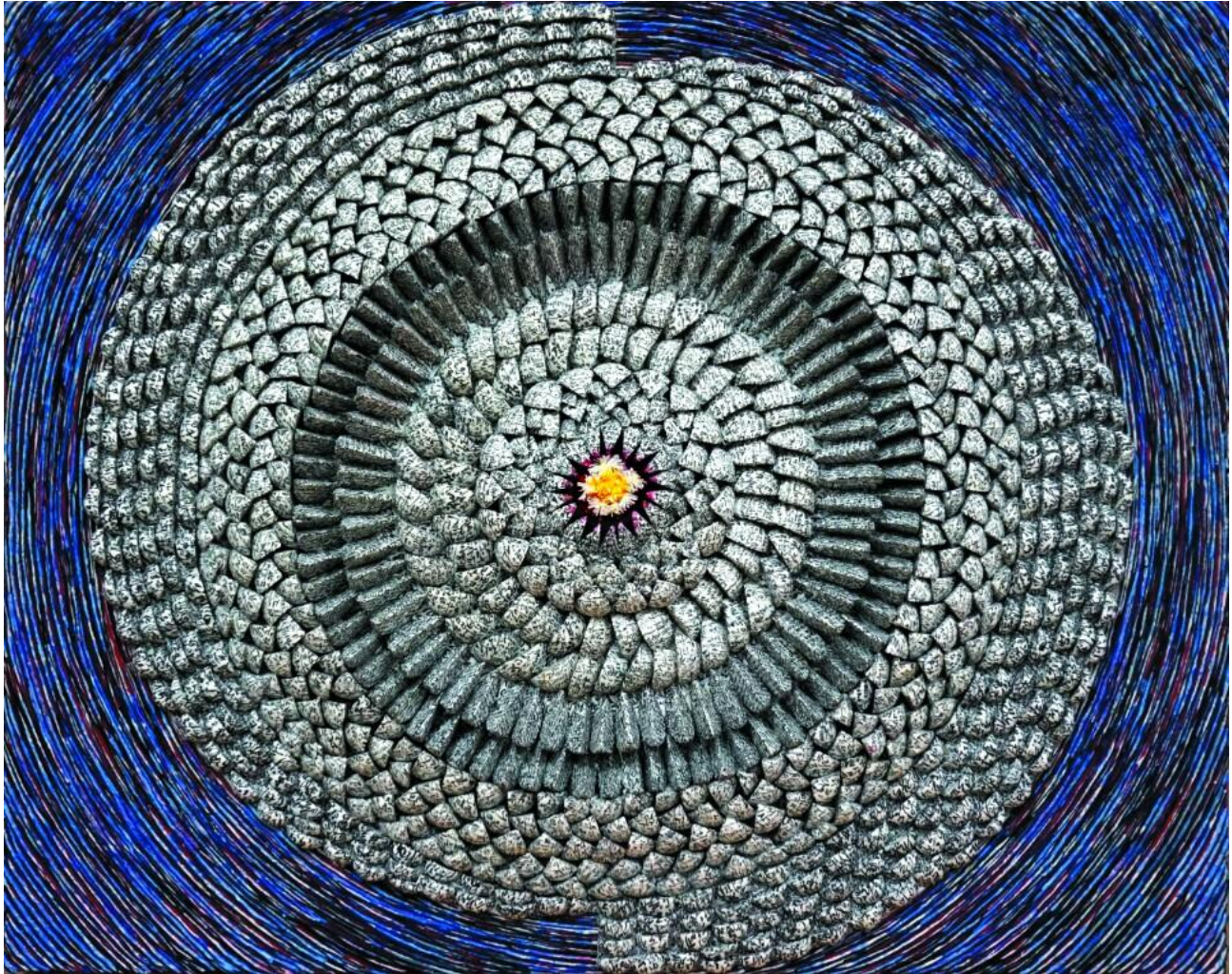
Journal of the Korean American University Professors Association
KAUPA.ORG

Korean American University Professors Association
북미한인교수협회
August 2021

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Cover Photo: Flowers of Life (생명의 꽃), Huh Hwe-Tae(허회태), © 2017
   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!

"Strive not to be a success, but rather to be of value."
– Albert Einstein

Now, we are in the middle of very hot and challenging summer. I hope you stay cool and healthy with your family.

We held an Administration meeting in April 2021 and addressed various outstanding KAUPA issues and had the webinar "Facing Anti-Asian Racism: Present and Future Directions" on May 27, 2021, a forum exchanging ideas about the recently emerging anti-Asian racism in America.

We will have the 2021 KAUPA Day on August 3, 2021, 1-5 PM (EST) virtually and invited prestigious Dr. Sungkwon Kang as a keynote speaker. The title of keynote speech is "Joy of Learning & Sharing." The topics of tenure, promotion, and research funding and book publications will be discussed with social networking music event. The 2001 KAUPA Best Teaching, Research, and Service Awards will be presented with a sponsor's gift to the award recipients. The Best Presenter and Best Participant Awards are also planned to be presented.

A dedicated KAUPA columnist, Prof. Yeomin Yoon, contributed an essay, "***Globalization and the Tango"*** and renowned invited KAUPA columnist, Dr. John Jae-Dong Kim contributed an essay "**삶은 '선택'이다."** Dr. Helen Kim contributed an article ***"Bitter Sweet."*** I contributed an essay "***Openness and Diversity."***

Four exciting research papers were presented in the Research in Progress section. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the following contributors: Jaeyoon Kim (Point Loma Nazarene University), Jungwoo Ryoo (Penn State Altoona), and Seong Nam Hwang (Southeast Missouri State University). Please do not hesitate to submit your innovative research results with your best.

Renowned great figures will continue to be introduced. Younghill Kang (강용흘), 'The Father of Korean American Literature' was honored in this issue.

Dr. Shin Gyonggu of Gwangju International Center contributed an article "University Professors in the Democratization of South Korea."

Thank you so much for all of your precious contributions!

Grace & Peace,

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

II. KAUPA Activities

2021 KAUPA DAY

Virtual, Tuesday, August 3, 2021

The 2021 KAUPA Day is intended as an effort for research advancement in a variety of academic fields foreseeing a bright future.

The three main sections of the 2021 KAUPA Day are as the following.

1. Tenure & Promotion, and Research Funding
2. Book Writing Workshop
3. Social Networking.

If you have any questions regarding your submission, please contact one of the conference organizers (Tom Oh, Seok Kang, and Young Choi).

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

1. Visit KAUPA website.

2. Sign up.

3. Pay your registration fee $20.00.

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

Program Organizing Committee Members

Young Choi, Regent University

Tae (Tom) Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology

Seok Kang, University of Texas at San Antonio

Ryu-Kyung Kim, University of Dayton

Sylvia Kim, Fresno Pacific University

Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania

Munsup Seoh, Wright State University

Section Chairs

Tenure & Promotion, and Research Funding

- Tom Oh / Rochester Institute of Technology

Book Writing Workshop

- Young Choi / Regent University

Social Networking

- Youngsuck Kim / Mansfield University of Pennsylvania
- Ryu-Kyung Kim / University of Dayton

Technical Program Committee Members

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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

2021 KAUPA DAY

AUGUST 3, 2021
1-5 PM EDT

1:00	**Opening Ceremony**
	Keynote Speech: Joy of Learning & Sharing
	(Dr. Sungkwon Kang, IBM)
2:00-3:00	**Tenure, Promotion, & Research Funding**
3:00-4:00	**Book Writing Workshop**
4:00-5:00	**Social Networking**
5:00	**Closing Ceremony**

Event Link https://utsa.zoom.us/j/93691360269
Please RSVP at the link: https://bit.ly/2RbpjU4
Registration fee (Scholarship Donation): https://kaupa.org/scholarship/
For more information, please contact Young Choi, KAUPA President,
ychoi@regent.edu

KOREAN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS ASSOCIATION
KAUPA

Special Thanks

Program Organizing Committee

Young Choi, Regent University
Seok Kang, University of Texas at San Antonio
Ryu-Kyung Kim, University of Dayton
Sylvia Kim, Fresno Pacific University
Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania
Tom Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology
Munsup Seoh, Wright State University

• • •

Presenters

Dr. Sungkwon Kang (Keynote Speaker, IBM)
Young Choi, Regent University
H. Thomas Hahn, UCLA
Paul Hong, University of Toledo
Dr. Seok Kang
Suchan Kim, Baritone
Wonjung Kim, Soprano
Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania
Tom Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology
Moon-Sook Park, University of Arkansas
Jungwoo Ryoo, Penn State Altoona
Lisa Son, Barnard College

• • •

Sponsor: Mommy's Pot https://mommypot.com/

2021 KUAPA DAY

AUGUST 3, 2021, 1-5 P.M. (EDT)
https://utsa.zoom.us/j/93691360269

Welcome to the 2021 KAUPA Day!

The inaugural KAUPA Day is finally here! Over 4,000 KAUPA members across the globe meet virtually to share scholarships, celebrate the excellence of academic contributions, and network with the members in diverse disciplines. Come and join this memorable moment in the KAUPA family!

The KAUPA Day will also recognize the accolades of members in research, teaching, service, best presentation, and best participation. Please nominate best researchers, teachers, and service contributors at https://utsa.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8uBQML1OxL1ESJo by July 20, 5:00 p.m., EDT.

The event registration fee is $20.00. If you pay a membership due ($35.00) instead, your registration fee will be waived. If you have already paid a membership due for this year, you are also waived for the registration fee. Please visit https://kaupa.org/scholarship/ to pay the fee.

Please RSVP at https://tinyurl.com/2rv68tva for the event. We look forward to seeing you all!

With best regards,

Young B. Choi
The 14th President of KAUPA

Program Schedule

Opening Ceremony & Keynote Speech

1:00 Opening Ceremony
1:10 Keynote Speech: Joy of Learning & Sharing /
Dr. Sungkwon Kang
1:45 Questions & Answers

Tenure & Promotion, and Research Funding

2:00-2:20 Tenure and Promotion Tips / Dr. Tom Oh
2:20-2:35 Research Funding Opportunities & Resources /
Dr. Jungwoo Ryoo
2:35-2:50 Faculty Mentoring: How to Retire / Dr. Thomas Hahn
2:50-3:00 Music Session1: Atlanta Spa Shooting Victims
Remembrance and Tribute: HanSori Project by Faculty of
University of Arkansas / Dr. Moon-Sook Park

Book Writing Workshop

3:00-3:40 Book Writing Planning Tactics & Publication /
Dr. Paul Hong
3:40-4:00 Book Promotion Strategies / Dr. Young Choi
4:00-4:20 Book Writing Techniques / Dr. Lisa Son

Social Networking & Closing Ceremony

4:20-4:35 Music Session 2 / Highlights from Korean Musical
"Simchung" / Wonjung Kim, Soprano
4:35-4:40 Workshop Survey / Dr. Seok Kang
4:40-4:55 Music Session 3: "Dichterliebe" by R. Schumann /
Suchan Kim, Baritone
4:55 Award Ceremony
5:00 Closing Ceremony

2021 KAUPA Best Teaching, Research, and Service Award Finalists

July 20, 2021

Best Teaching Award Candidates (4)
1. Jungwoo Ryoo, Penn State Altoona
2. Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey
3. Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania (ret.)
4. Mira Yang, George Mason University

Best Research Award Candidates (14)
1. Paul Hong, University of Toledo
2. Chan-Jin Chung, Lawrence Technological University
3. Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey
4. Jungwoo Ryoo, Penn State Altoona
5. Tom Oh, Rochester Institute of Technology
6. Lisa K. Son, Barnard College
7. Moon-Sook Park, University of Arkansas
8. Edward T. Chang, University of California, Riverside
9. Kyeyoung Park, University of California, Los Angeles
10. Kyoung Cho, University of South Florida
11. Immanuel Kim, The George Washington University
12. Misoon Ghim, Mezzo-Soprano
13. Chong Kyoon Lee, James Madison University
14. Jongwook Woo, Cal State LA

Best Service Award Candidates (12)
1. Seok Kang, University of Texas at San Antonio
2. Jinyoung Kang, Mary Baldwin University
3. Yeomin Yoon, Seton Hall University
4. Semoon Chang, University of South Alabama (ret.)
5. Sylvia Kim, Fresno Pacific University
6. Seong Nam Hwang, Southeast Missouri State University
7. Angie Y. Chung, The University of Albany
8. Helen Kim, University of Alabama at Birmingham (ret.)
9. Ryu-Kyung Kim, University of Dayton
10. Lisa K. Son, Barnard College
11. Munsup Seoh, Wright State University (ret.)
12. Sharon Kim, Judson University

Total: 30 candidates

Facing Anti-Asian Racism: Present and Future Directions

Helen Kim, PhD, is a retired (2015) Associate Professor from the University of Alabama School of Medicine Dept of Pharmacology & Toxicology, where she spent a lifetime as a protein biochemist. She currently stays extremely busy as President of the 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, the Alabama Asian Cultures Foundation, whose mission is to raise Asian cultural appreciation and education in Alabama by hosting events and programs that showcase Asian arts and cultures.

Mezzo-soprano **Ryu-Kyung Kim**, D.M.A., joined the faculty at the University of Dayton in 2013. She has performed major roles in operas and concert works throughout the world in many prestigious venues including Carnegie Hall and Lincoln Center.

Lisa K. Son, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, joined the faculty of Barnard in 2002. Her research and teaching interests include cognitive psychology, learning, and memory. Her most recent publication was a book written in Korean, on Metacognition.

Tae (Tom) Oh's, Ph.D. Professor, Computing and Information Science, Rochester Institute of Technology, research focus has been on Vehicular Area Networks, Data Acquisition and Analytics, Mobile Device Security, Internet of Things (IoT), Sensor Networks, and Assistive Technology (Smart Cane).

Eung-Jun Min, Ph.D. is a professor in the Communication Department at Rhode Island College. His research areas are in Media Studies and Global and International Communication. He teaches Communication courses including Mass Media and Society, Introduction to Film and Video, and Media Law.

WHEN: Thursday, May 27, 2021, 7 – 8:30 p.m. Central
WHERE: https://utsa.zoom.us/j/99546444344
Open to all KAUPA members.
Please RSVP at: https://bit.ly/2RbpjU4
Hosted by Korean-American University Professors Association (KAUPA)
For more information, please contact Seok Kang, Academic Director for KAUPA,
seok.kang@utsa.edu

Korean American University
Professors Association

Founded in
1986

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.

Application Deadline: September 1, 2021 (Late application will **NOT** be accepted!)

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 various sources.

Sources of Endowed Scholarships: Three endowed scholarships are provided by the following donors:
1. Yung Bog Chae: 4th Minister of Science and Technology in Korea
2. K. Wayne Lee: 12th President of KAUPA
3. Jae K. Park: 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 a career in an academic field in North America. A Canadian or US citizenship is **NOT** required.

Application Information

The applicants should submit a single **compressed .zip file** containing all of the following materials directly to the Scholarship Director Dr. Jung Lee (lee@msoe.edu):
- Scholarship application form (Please downlaod and use this fillable PDF file);
- Transcripts;
- CV or resume;
- An essay for this year's prompt (submit a 1-page .docx file; use the Calibri font of 11 pts and a single line spacing): "**How to better promote the awareness of rising anti-Asian hate violence in your community**"); and
- Three letters of recommendation; the recommenders may email-submit their letter directly to the Scholarship Director Dr. Jung Lee (lee@msoe.edu).

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 <u>KAUPA Facebook</u> and the <u>KAUPA website</u>. In addition, the list of the scholarship recipients will be sent to the KAUPA members, who may notify their institution's recipient to 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 Name[1], Co-Author Name[2]
[1]Affiliation, [2]Affiliation

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.
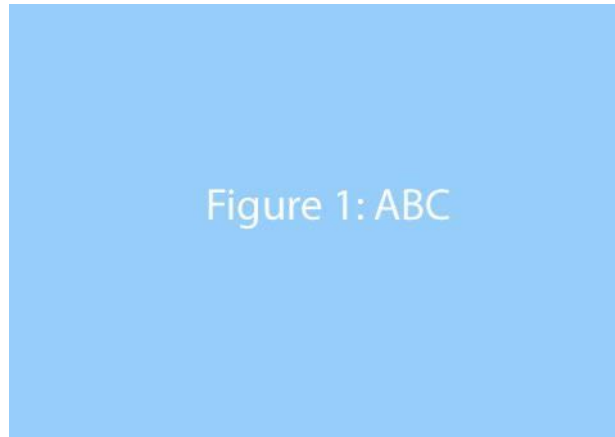
Figure 1: ABC

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		*Yes*	Subheadings (*B. Fonts*)
10			Main Text

III. KAUPA Member News

The Team of Professor Chan-Jin Chung of Lawrence Tech Wins a Collegiate Champ Title

Professor Chna-Jin Chung (정찬진) of Lawrence Technological University in Michigan won fourth straight title as collegiate champ of autonomous vehicle.

Source article:
Lawrence Tech wins fourth straight title as collegiate champ of autonomous vehicles
Article source: Lawrence Technical University, June 8, 2021.

Dr. Donghoon Kim of Arkansas State University was Promoted and Tenured

Dr. Donghoon Kim of Computer Science Department of Arkansas State University was promoted to Associate Professor and tenured.

IV. Research in Progress

Announcement

KAUPA Best Paper Awardees of KAUPA Letters Volume 8, Number 5

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 5 which was published on June 1, 2021. KAUPA is awarding three KAUPA Best Papers per each issue. Please submit your research progress to KAUPA Letters.

The author(s) of the 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 Woo Hyoung Lee of the University of Central Floria was honored this time.

Congratulations!

Microelectrodes for Biofilm and Corrosion Research in Drinking Water Distribution Systems
Woo Hyoung Lee, University of Central Florida

Understanding and Improving the 3D Printability of Metallic Alloys for Laser Powder Bed Fusion Additive Manufacturing
Yongho Sohn, University of Central Florida

Mechanically rollable photodetectors enabled by centimeter-scale 2D MoS$_2$ layer/TOCN composites
Changhyeon Yoo,[1] Tae-Jun Ko,[1] Sang Sub Han,[1,3]
Mashiyat Sumaiya Shawkat,[1,4] Kyu Hwan Oh,[3] Yeonwoong Jung,[1,2,4]
[1]NanoScience Technology Center, Univ. of Central Florida, USA
[2]Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Univ. of Central Florida, USA
[3]Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National Univ., Korea
[4]Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Univ. of Central Florida, USA

NFT: Emerging Application Trends and Some Outstanding Issues

Young B. Choi
Department of Engineering & Computer Science
College of Arts & Sciences
Regent University
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23464
e-mail: ychoi@regent.edu

Abstract
Recently, NFT (Non-Fungible Token) is emerging. It is applied in many areas especially in the digital art. In this article, the concept of NFT, its players in the market, minting and operations, applications, notable NFT artwork, and some controversial outstanding issues will be discussed.

I.   Introduction

Since the birth of cryptocurrency such as Bitcoin, the digital creators has been using the blockchain to create a new digital art object called NFT (Non-Fungible Token) [1, 2, 3, 16, 17] as a collectible digital asset holding value as a form of cryptocurrency and as a form of art or culture [7]. To understand NFT better, the NFT players and minting and operations are introduced first. Also, how it is used in diverse areas especially in digital art industry [4, 5, 8] and some outstanding issues will be briefly identified.

II.   NFT (Non-Fungible Token)

NFT (Non-Fungible Token) [3, 6, 7] is a data unit stored on a digital ledger blockchain certifying a digital asset to be unique and therefore not interchangeable [8]. Each has a digital signature making it impossible for NFTs to be exchanged for or equal to one another [10]. The following show a logo representing NFT [6].

Figure 1. NFT Logo

The use history of NFT can be categorized roughly as the following [6]:
1. Early history: 2012-2017
2. Mainstream awareness: 2017-2021
3. NFT Buying Frenzy: 2021-present.

III.   NFT Game Players

The players in NFT can be classified as the following.

1. Digital Creators
2. Buyers
3. Sellers
4. Marketplaces (NFT Providers) [7]
   - OpenSea
   - SuperRare
   - Nifty Gateway
   - Foundation
   - VIV3
   - BakerySwap
   - Axie Marketplace
   - Rarible
   - NFT ShowRoom
5. Platforms (Exchanges)
   - Coinbase
   - Krake
   - eToro
6. Credit Card Companies
7. Banks
8. Financial Clearinghouses (FCH)

Figure 2 show NFT players and data flow. It was composed based on the currently available articles and documents. There are basically three groups of human users: buyers, sellers, and [digital] creators. They have their wallets to keep cryptocurrencies and NFTs. The other players are platforms for NFT minting and market places for NFT exchanges through buying and selling NFTs. There are also credit card companies and banks, and Financial Clearing House (FCH) which can resolve all the relevant financial transaction related issues among the NFT game players.

It is assumed naturally that each human user, i.e., buyer, seller, and creator is possessing one's wallet as buy's wallet, seller's wallet, and creator's wallet.
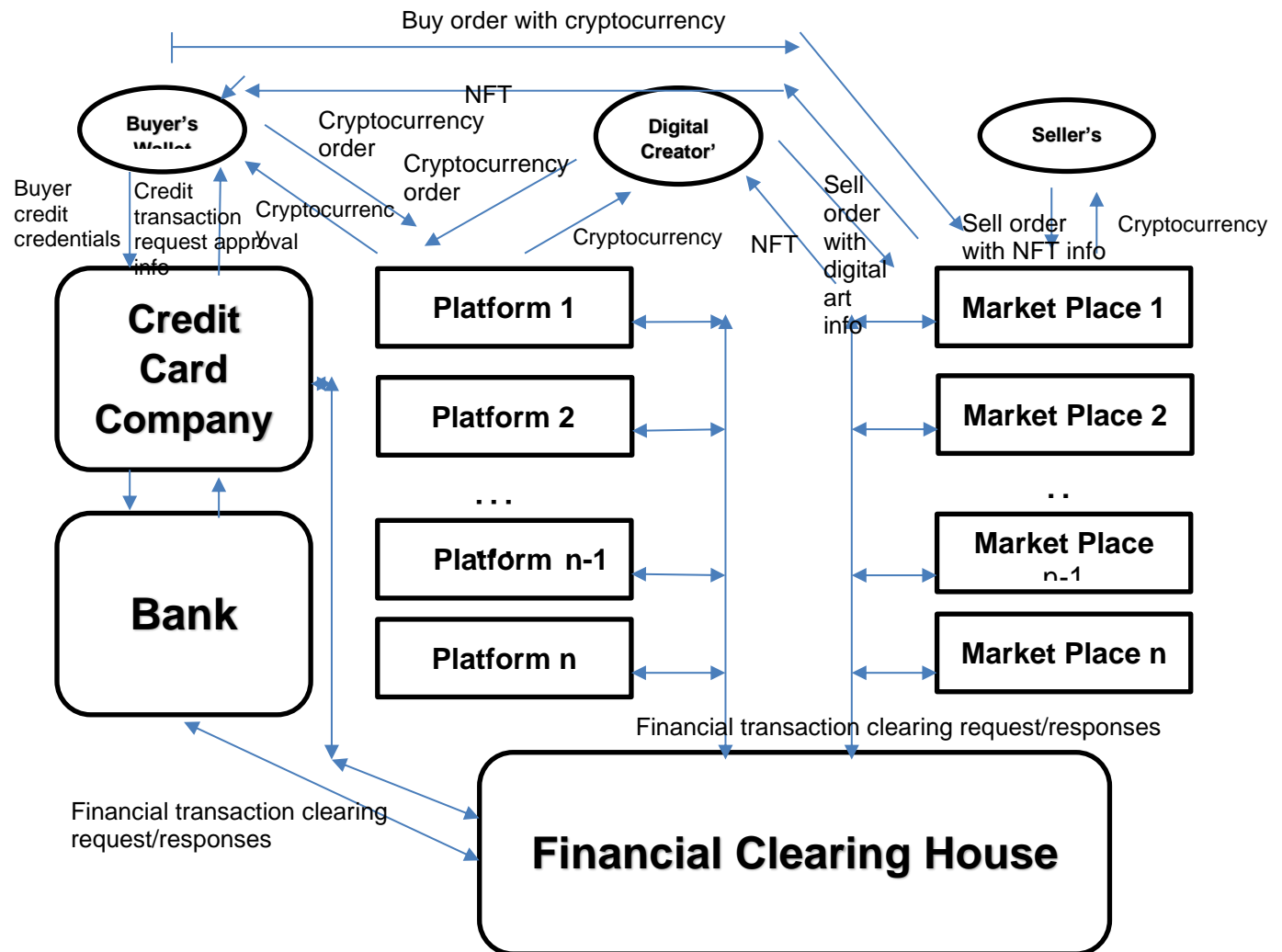
Figure 2. NFT Players and Data Flow

IV.   NFT Minting, Token Standards, and Operations

4. 1 Minting and Token Standards in Blockchains

An NFT is created (or "minted") from digital objects representing both tangible and intangible items such as Art, GIFs, videos and sport highlights, collectibles, virtual avatars and video game skins, designer sneakers, and music [10].

Specific token standards are used to support various blockchain use cases. They are the Ethereum ERC-721 standard of *CryptoKitties* and ERC-1155 standard. The FLOW and Bitcoin Cash blockchains support NFTs [6].

ERC-721 was the first standard for representing non-fungible digital assets on the Ethereum blockchain. ERC721 is a free, open standard describing how to build non-fungible or unique tokens on the Ethereum blockchain. While most tokens are fungible (every token is the same as every other token), ERC-721 tokens are all unique [11].

The ERC-1155 standard outlines a smart contract interface that can represent any number of fungible and non-fungible token types. Existing standards such as ERC-20 require deployment of separate contracts per token type. The ERC-721 standard's token ID is a single non-fungible index, and the group of these non-fungibles is deployed as a single contract with settings for the entire collection. In contrast, the ERC-1155 standard allows for each token ID to represent a new configurable token type, which may have its own metadata, supply, and other attributes [12].

4.2 Operations
NFTs are typically held on the Ethereum blockchain even if other blockchains can support them well. [10]. NFTs are like physical collectible items, only digital so the buyer purchases a digital file to get it through various NFT marketplaces. First of all, an NFT buyer should have a digital wallet which is compatible with the marketplace which the transaction is trying to be made. It can be used to store NFTs and cryptocurrencies. A buyer can buy crypto such as Ether using a credit card on platforms like Coinbase, Krake, eToro, PayPal, and Robinhood, etc. [10] After purchasing crypto, a buyer can move it from the platform (exchange) to his/her wallet.

V.   Emerging Applications

NFT is used in many areas including digital art, collectibles, games, music, film, sports, fashion, etc. [6] There are already many notable NFT artwork creators [9] in the NFT digital art market.

Beyond the artists, Taco Bell is using NFT in marketing and NBA Top Shot started to sell digital clothing, jewelry, and more based on NFT. Even, the first-ever tweet is being sold for a massive $2,915, 835.47. We can imagine almost all kind of digital objects can be sold using potential marketing power of NFT [7].

VI.   Outstanding Issues

There are some issues as the following in NFT.

6. 1 Storage Off-chain Issue
NFTs involving digital art generally do not store the file on the blockchain because of its size. The token functions like a certificate of ownership, with a web URL is pointing to the piece of art in question. To remedy this situation, such as using a decentralized storage system like IPFS (InterPlanetary File System) to store the file so that the buyer can host the file themselves [6]. IPFS is a protocol and 2PP (peer-to-peer) network for storing and sharing data in a distributed file system. It is using content-addressing to uniquely identify each file in a global namespace connecting all computing devices [13, 14].

6.2 Environmental Issue
NFT purchases and sales requires the high energy use and subsequent greenhouse gas emissions associated with blockchain transactions [6, 15] Recently, many NFT technologies use alternative blockchain transactions validation protocols, such as proof of stake, that have much less energy

use for a given validation cycle [6]. It is expected to have more time see the significant energy consumption in validating blockchain transactions.

6.3 Legal Issue

exe.legal addressed legal issues relevant to NFT. NFT's should be categorized, that way it would be clearer under which regulatory environment they fall [16]. Most likely NFT's are going to be categorized as security tokens. Some of the question raised are as the following [18]:
- How can a creator protect himself from his work being copied and tokenized without their permission?
- When selling art as an NFT how can you insure and "attach" terms and conditions of a sale?
- Does the creator still have rights to his creation after selling NFT and if so against whom he has rights and remedies if anything goes wrong?
- How do NFT's comply with existing laws and regulations regarding AML, tax laws, auction laws, security laws and others.
- A lot of tokenization with NFT's can be done anonymously, so what implications of criminal activities(such as using someone else's work) can be applied?

6. 4 Hacking Possibility Issue

NFTs are online and so they are hackable [19].

6. 5 Other Issues

It is expected that there are other issues currently not exposed. As the use of NFT is growing, it is very natural to know them and try to solve those issuers.

VII.   Conclusion

This year, NFT is booming. It is applied in many areas gradually especially in the digital art. The concept of NFT, its players in the market, standards, minting, and operations, applications, notable NFT artwork, and some controversial issues were be discussed. Also, some outstanding issues of NFT were raised.

The exact forecasting of future development directions of NFT is unpredictable and exciting. Only the market will be decided by the NFT game players of the world.

References

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Writing the World History Textbook: A Global Perspective

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My current project focuses specifically on the publication of history textbook for World Civilizations classes. Today, there are hundreds of textbooks of World History available to American students. Then, why do we need to write another one? I have been teaching World and East Asian Civilizations classes since 1998. Yet, I have been struck by the fact that most of American students in my classes have never taken any non-Western history classes prior to my classes. Indeed, even until today, it is difficult to take such courses—no courses in "world history" is offered in much of high schools in America—the basic, introductory history course for high school students is Western history or American history. For these students, Eurocentric notion, the sense of the moral as well as cultural superiority of Western society to the rest of world, is deeply rooted in their minds.

One of the great examples is the validity of the images of the students about the world, especially the Mercator projection that focuses on Western Europe systematically distorts our image of the southern hemisphere, whose real surface is substantially larger than the map indicates. Although Europe has approximately square mile area of the other two peninsulas of Asia, India and Southeast Asia, Europe is called a continent while India is just a subcontinent, and Southeast Asia has not even that status. Each has about the same number of river systems, language groups, etc. The point is not simply that we make Europe big or put it in the upper

center. The issue is the peculiar way our perceptions are distorted by the map projection. This

confirms our biases. It flatters our egos. Let us look at this map of the world.

[1]

In this map, Europe appears off at the right-hand edge, whereas Asia, especially China, is

located in the center of the map. The temptation not only put one's own land in the center of the

map, but one's own people in the center of history, is universal. The most famous case of this is

indeed that of the "Middle Kingdom." Yet, what we really want is to face the world as it actually

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is, not as our self-esteem would like to picture it. Therefore, my focus on this project is to resituate the history of the West or East in a global context, and in the process unhook it from ethnocentric stereotypes. When we look at mankind as a whole- we want our own parts of it to fall into place so that we can see ourselves in true proportion.

Many considerable world events such as the rise of certain Asian economies, most notably in Japan, South Korea, India, and the People's Republic of China and the political and economic challenge represented by events in the Middle East have served to make us more aware of our need to learn more of other cultures. Developing this awareness is a matter not only of survival in a rapidly changing world, but also of simple integrity of fairness. It is time for us to do justice to other cultures, to recognize that American or Western way is certainly not the only way to do things, and beyond that rather obvious fact, is not even necessarily the best way. Thus, writing a balanced world history textbook is highly relevant in addressing two core values relevant to current American society, "A Global Perspective and Experience" and "Ethnic and Cultural Diversity." As a history professor, I cannot think of a better way to transform our students' perspectives by showing them how history itself is being transformed from a Eurocentric history to a global one based on multiculturalism and inclusiveness.

Cybersecurity Readiness in Local Governments

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Abstract

Cybersecurity attacks against local governments are on the rise. Ransomware attacks are commonplace, and municipalities are one of their prime targets. Resources are often scarce, especially in smaller offices that cannot afford to hire dedicated Information Technology (IT) professionals, not to mention cybersecurity experts. Our ongoing research project is examining cybersecurity readiness in local governments. We have conducted two funded studies (one in 2008 and the other in 2019) commissioned by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, through which we developed and refined our model for quantifying cybersecurity preparedness for organizations. We also computed readiness scores for each municipality and provided our analysis. Overall, our findings indicate that local governments in Pennsylvania are underprepared and have substantial room for improvement.

I.   Introduction

Ransomware attacks are one of the most prevalent forms of cybersecurity attacks these days. In recent studies (2019 and 2020) conducted by Barracuda Networks, municipalities ranked first as their target [1]. This unsolicited popularity is not a coincidence according to our cybersecurity readiness studies we conducted for local governments in 2008 [2] and 2019 [3] respectively. Our findings indicate that there are inherent challenges associated with cybersecurity readiness in municipalities. More specifically, we observe that there are deficiencies in infrastructure, literacy, and daily practices.

1.1 Significance
Municipalities handle sensitive data including tax information, driving history, birth and death records, etc. This Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is subject to theft and can lead to identity theft for individuals. If a ransomware attack occurs, a municipality can suffer from service outages affecting its constituents directly. Tax money is also at risk due to potential ransom payments.

1.2 Contributions
To make our measurements, we developed a model representing cybersecurity preparedness in terms of infrastructure, literacy, and daily practice. We calculated a score for each municipality that responded to our survey. 252 rural and 136 urban municipalities participated in our study in 2019. Using the data collected, we provided our analysis of the overall cybersecurity readiness in Pennsylvania municipalities and compared the results with our previous study in 2008 [2].

II.   Methodology

The assessment tool we developed consists of inquiries into infrastructure, literacy, and daily practice. Table 1 shows the further breakdown of each category of our cybersecurity readiness model.

Infrastructure	Literacy	Daily Practice
IT service and resources	Computer literacy	Application use
Website security	Cybersecurity literacy	Security requirements
Budget		Software updates
Inventory		Shared environments
Current risk environment		Policy and procedures
Business Continuity Plan (BCP)		Training
Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)		Backups
Physical security		Disposals
Logical security		

III.   Findings

3.1 Infrastructure
- Most of the municipalities (91%) received scores less than 50, which implies poor readiness.
- When compared to the 2008 study, the median score of rural municipalities went up by approximately 20%. The urban scores stayed mostly the same.

3.2 Literacy
- Most of the municipalities (92% for computer literacy and 93% for cybersecurity literacy) received scores less than 50, which implies poor readiness.
- When compared to the 2008 study, the median scores of both rural and urban municipalities went up.

3.3 Daily Practice
- Most of the municipalities received scores less than 50, which implies poor readiness.
- When compared to the 2008 study, the median scores of both rural and urban municipalities did not show any substantial changes.

IV.   Conclusion

Despite slight improvements compared to our 2008 study [2], cybersecurity readiness in rural municipalities in Pennsylvania remains lower than desired. We advocate assessment studies like ours for the rest of the states in the U.S. to provide a more complete assessment of cybersecurity readiness in local governments in America. To be effective, the studies should also be periodic. We hope that our next study will show a substantially improved cybersecurity readiness landscape in municipalities. There need to be concerted efforts for local governments to work together to share their resources in monitoring, training, educating, and providing other essential services to make a positive impact, and our previous and future studies may inspire government officials at all levels to pay more attention and make the necessary investments to help the local governments.

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A Statistical Analysis of KAUPA Membership Profile

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Abstract

Our research shows the first snapshot of the members of KAUPA (Korean American University Professors Association). The one-dimensional preliminary statistical analysis based on the criteria of regions, states, specialties (disciplines), colleges/universities, and rank was performed for the members of 4,052 as of July 20, 2021.

I.   Introduction

Using the membership database of KAUPA, the first basic statistical analysis of member profiles was performed based on the five important factors such as state, specialty (discipline), university, rank (position), and region was performed for the members of 4,052. This is the first preliminary statistical analysis of KAUPA member profiles. More detailed and focused analysis for each factor will be performed one by one as a follow-up study.

II.   Member Distribution by Regions

The following table and diagram show a distribution of members based on the seven regions of America with Canada. The number of members of Northeast is the biggest with 874 while the number of members of Canada is the smallest with 111.

Region	Subtotal (Percentage)
Northeast	874 (21.57%)
North Central	814 (20.09%)
Central East	597 (14.73%)
Southwest	571 (14.09%)
South Central	527 (13.01%)
Southeast	369 (9.11%)
Northwest	189 (4.66%)
Canada	111 (2.74%)
Total	**4,052**

The number of faculty by region in the contiguous U.S.
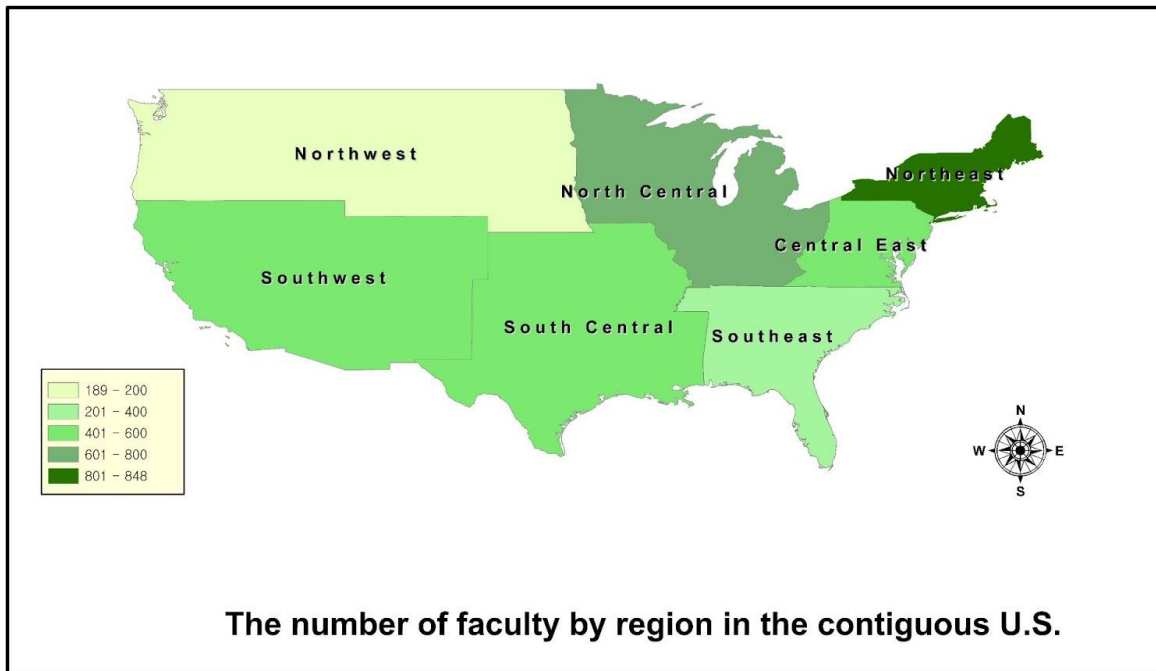
III.   Member Distribution by States

The following table and diagram display a distribution of members based on the fifty states of America with Washington, D.C. The number of members of California is the biggest with 471 while the number of members of states of Alaska, Montana, and Main is the smallest with one, respectively. The twelve states of California, New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, Michigan, and Georgia had the members of over at least 100.

State	Count	State	Count	State	Count
California	471	Wisconsin	69	Hawaii	20
New York	432	Connecticut	67	South Dakota	19
Texas	309	Iowa	62	New Hampshire	17
Massachusetts	277	District of Columbia	60	Delaware	16
Illinois	177	Missouri	51	Arkansas	14
Pennsylvania	175	Rhode Island	49	Utah	14
Ohio	138	Kentucky	46	Idaho	13
New Jersey	125	Louisiana	45	Nevada	12
Indiana	122	Oregon	41	New Mexico	9

Virginia	113	Oklahoma	40	West Virginia	7
Michigan	107	Alabama	35	Arizona	6
Georgia	103	Tennessee	34	North Dakota	6
Maryland	89	Mississippi	32	Vermont	5
Washington	81	Colorado	29	Wyoming	4
Florida	79	Kansas	28	Alaska	1
Minnesota	79	Nebraska	23	Montana	1
North Carolina	70	South Carolina	23	Maine	1

The number of faculty by state in the contiguous U.S.
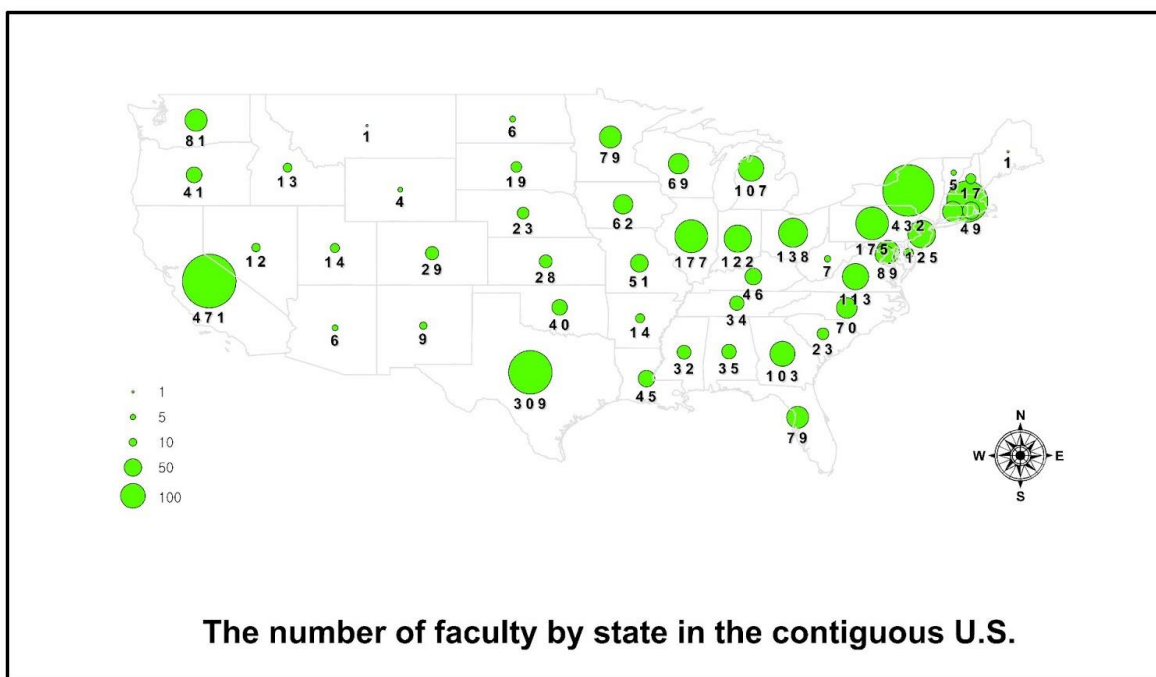
IV.   Member Distribution by Specialties

The following table shows a distribution of members based on the fourteen specialty categories. The number of members of math and Science is the biggest with 791 while the number of members of Geography, Tourism, Architecture and Planning is the smallest with 85, respectively. The specialty categories of Math and Science, Agriculture, Business, Economics and Finance, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing, Education and Religion are big specialty categories. The specialty of Computer Science is also distinctive with the number with 202.

More reasonable and updated classification of specialties considering the state of the art of specialties will be reconsidered later to get more refined statistical categorization results.

| Specialty	Count	Percentage
Mathe and Science	791	19.52%
Agriculture, Business, Economics and Finance	629	15.52%
Engineering	595	14.68%
Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing	525	12.96
Education and Religion	359	8.86%
Computer Science	202	4.99%
Art	152	3.75%
Language and Literature	143	3.53%
Law and Politics	127	3.13%
Music	126	3.11%
Anthropology, Sociology and Social Work	120	2.96%
Psychology and Health	109	2.69%
Media	92	2.27%
Geography, Tourism, Architecture and Planning	85	2.10%
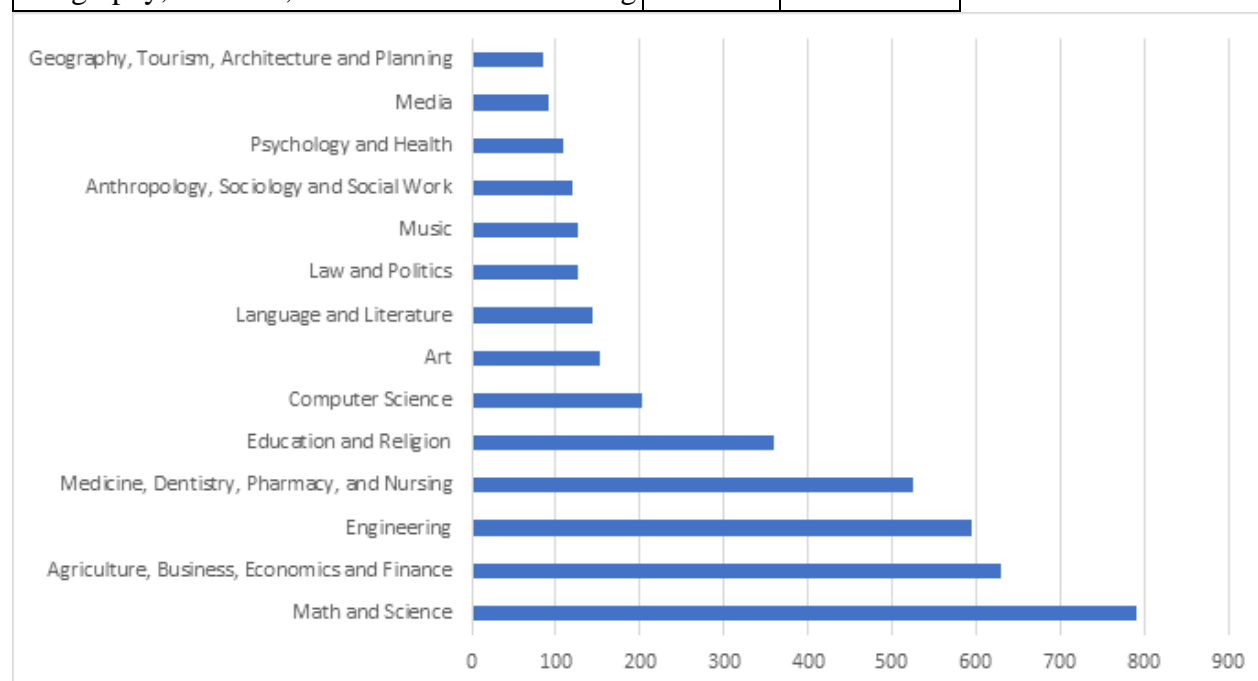
V.   **Member Distribution by Colleges/Universities**

The following table shows a distribution of members based on the colleges or universities that the KAUPA members are working for while the chart only shows the top 10 colleges or universities. Those clearly show 39 universities/colleges have at least 20 Korean American professors who are the members of KAUPA. The faculty number of members of Harvard University is very distinctive with 159 and the number of members of San Fran Cisco State University is the smallest with 85, respectively.

What is noticeable is that these universities/colleges are not all. Other 619 universities/colleges have faculty less than 20. So, the total number of universities colleges having at least one KAUPA member in America and Canada are 658 (39 + 619 = 658).

College/University	Count	College/University	Count
Harvard University	159	University of Cincinnati	29
Weill Cornell Medical College	52	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	29
Purdue University	50	University of Wisconsin-Madison	29
Texas A&M University	50	Indiana University Bloomington	28
Rutgers University	46	St. Univ. of New York, Binghamton	27
University of Washington	43	Texas St. University	27
New York University	42	Pennsylvania State University	24
Temple University	42	University of Kentucky	24
University of California, San Francisco	42	University of Southern California	23
Stanford University	38	Michigan State University	22
University of Maryland	35	North Carolina State Univ.	22
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	34	Ohio University	22
Johns Hopkins University	34	University at Buffalo, SUNY	22
San Jose State Univ.	33	Brown University	21
Texas Tech University	31	Mount Sinai	21
University of California, Los Angeles	31	San Diego State University	21
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign	31	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	21
Louisiana State University	30	McGovern Medical School	21
State University of New York, Stony Brook	30	San Francisco State University	20
Iowa State University	29		
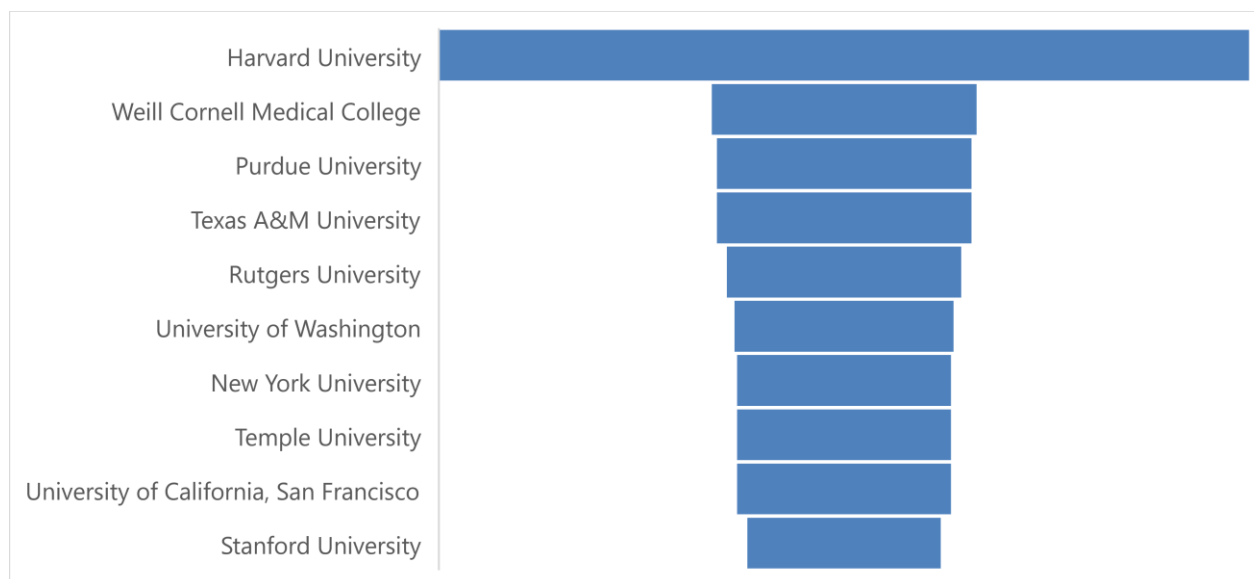
VI.   Member Distribution by Rank

In the six categories of a faculty rank the highest number belongs to the rank, Assistant Professor with the number 1,395. There are 1,188 and 968 Assistant Professors and Full Professors. The overall shape of distribution of three major faculty ranks is a bulky pyramid-like bell.

The rate of Professor Emeritus (retired professor) is 1.50%. (61 /4,052 = 0.0150) The rate of regular rank KAUPA members is 87.63% (3,551/4,052 = 0.8763)) The rate of non-regular rank KAUPA members is 8.95% (363/4,052 = 0.0895).

About 3.52% of KAUPA members (143) are visiting professors or their ranks remain unknown.

Rank	Count (Percentage)
Assistant Professor	1,395 (34.43%)
Associate Professor	1,188 (29.32%)
Full Professor	968 (23.89%)
Instructor	198 (4.89%)
Others	143 (3.53%)
Adjunct Professor	99 (2.44%)
Professor Emeritus	61 (1.51%)
TOTAL	4,052
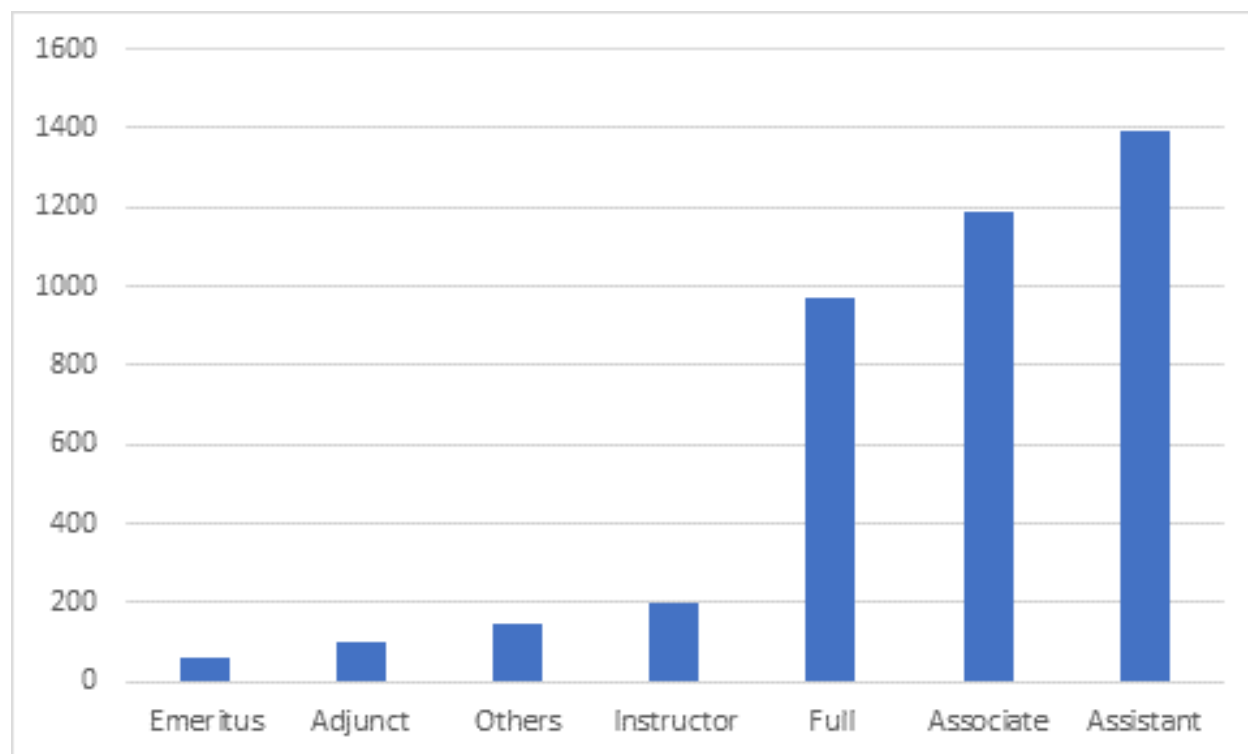
VII.   Conclusion and Further Research

The first preliminary statistical analysis of KAUPA member profiles was discussed. More detailed and focused analysis for each factor will be performed as a follow-up study.

There are several issues to be resolved including the issues of integrity of database records, missing values, null values, incorrect values to name a few. Verification of each record information by each member should be also requited to keep the content of membership data base clean.

This research is meaningful in getting the 'first' snapshot of the Korean American colleges/universities working in the USA and Canada although a sample space of statistical analysis is limited to only the current members of KAUPA (Korean American University Professors Association). Further research regarding all the above issues will be investigated with best effort to figure out a more reliable and exact statistical analysis of Korean American and Canadian faculty of colleges and universities.

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 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
- Eunyoung Jung, Assistant Professor, SUNY Cortland, NY
- Bomi Kang, Professor, Coastal Carolina College, SC
- Jinyoung Kang, Assistant Professor, Mary Baldwin University, VA
- Seok Kang, Professor, The University of Texas at San Antonio, TX
- Albert Kim, Assistant Professor, Temple University, PA
- Bryan S. Kim, Assistant Professor, Syracuse University, NY
- Eunjin (Anna) Kim, Assistant Professor, University of Southern California, CA
- Jaeyoon Kim, Professor, Point Loma Nazarene University, CA
- Jeong-Hee Kim, Professor, Texas Tech University, TX
- Jinho Kim, Assistant Professor, Lewis University, IL
- Kristine Kim, Associate Professor, Kennesaw State University, GA
- Ryu-Kyung Kim, Lecturer, University of Dayton, OH
- Texu Kim, Assistant Professor, San Diego State University, CA
- Young Kim, Assistant Professor, Marquette University, WI
- Doyuen Ko, Associate Professor, Belmont University, TN
- Eun-Joo Kwak, Associate University, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA
- Chong Kyoon Lee, Assistant Professor, James Madison University, VA
- Eun-Joo Lee, Associate Professor, East Stroudsburg University, PA
- Jaesub Lee, Professor, University of Houston, TX
- Jeonghwa Lee, Professor, Shippensburg University, PA
- Jung C. Lee, Associate Professor, Milwaukee School of Engineering, WI
- Jung-lim Lee, Associate Professor, Delaware State University, DE
- Sangwon Lee, Associate Professor, Ball State University, IN
- Soo-Kyung Lee, Professor, University at Buffalo, NY
- Woo Hyoung Lee, Associate Professor, University of Central Florida, FL
- Yong Gyo Lee, Associate Professor, University of Houston-Victoria, TX
- Jee Hyun Lim, Lehigh University & William Patterson University, NJ
- Jaewook Myung, Assistant Professor, Southern Methodist University, TX
- Hyuntae Na, Assistant Professor, Penn State Harrisburg, PA
- Gon Namkoong, Professor, Old Dominion University, VA
- Won Gyun No, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University, NJ
- Tae-Sik Oh, Assistant Professor, Auburn University, AL
- David C. Oh, Associate Professor, Ramapo College of New Jersey, NJ

- Tae (Tom) Oh, Associate Professor, Rochester Institute of Technology, NY
- Indy Nohjin Park, Associate Professor, Oklahoma City University, OK
- Insun Park, Assistant Professor, The University of Akron, OH
- Moon-Sook Park, Associate Professor, University of Arkansas, AR
- Joan Pi, Assistant Professor, Regent University, VA
- Jinsook Roh, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, TX
- Jungwoo Ryoo, Professor, Penn State Altoona, PA
- Felix Jaetae Seo, Professor, Hampton University, VA
- Seong Sub Seo, Professor, Albany State University, GA
- Sangwon Suh, Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
- Sung Un Yang, Professor, Indiana University Bloomington, IN
- Soon Suk Yoon, Professor, Western Illinois University, IL
- Yeomin Yoon, Professor, Seton Hall University, NJ
- Misook Yun, Professor, Youngstown State University, OH
  (In alphabetical order of each ambassador's last name)

KAUPA Columnist Wanted

Are you interested in writing your opinions or thoughts? If you want to contribute essays regarding your teaching and research or any interested areas to our flagship publication outlet *KAUPA Letters*, you are qualified to be a 'KAUPA Columnist.' Currently, the following nine members are serving as KAUPA Columnists:

- Professor Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey, NJ, Education

- Professor Semoon Chang (ret.), University of South Alabama, AL, Economics

- Professor Young B. Choi, Regent University, VA, Computer Networking & Telecommunications

- Professor Paul C. Hong, The University of Toledo, OH, Operations Management and Asian Studies

- Professor Helen Kim (ret.), The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL, Pharmacology & Toxicology

- John Jae-Dong Kim, M.D. (invited), Los Angeles, CA

- Professor Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA, Music

- Dr. Gyonggu Shin (invited), Gwangju International Center, Korea, English Literature

- Professor Lisa Son, Barnard College of Columbia University, NY, Psychology

- Professor Jongwook Woo, California State University, Los Angeles, CA, Information Systems
- Professor Yeomin Yoon, Seton Hall University, NJ, Finance, and International Business

(In alphabetical order of each columnist's last name)

We are recruiting KAUPA Columnists in more diverse academic areas. If you are interested, please send the following information:

- ‐ Your name

- ‐ Your e-mail address

- ‐ Your university/college name

- ‐ Your teaching/research or interested area(s)

- ‐ Your essay writing related experience

to the President or e-mail address kaupahq@gmail.com.

The initial term of appointment is two years. We are planning to publish at least four issues of KAUPA Letters per year, so the maximum number of your essay contributions would be eight. You are cordially invited to apply.

Book Publications

The following shows the books published by KUAPA members. If you publish your books, please let us know by sending an e-mail to kaupahq@gmail.com for your book promotion. For your information, WorldCat® is a very useful tool for your book publication and promotion.

WorldCat ® Source URL= **https://www.worldcat.org/**

WorldCat® can be used to find items in libraries near you. [Reference: WorldCat® homepage] For example, if you want to find an e-book "Selected Readings in Cybersecurity," you type in the book title and will get a list of the libraries keeping the book near you. There are other very useful diverse features to retrieve for your book promotion.

The following show one example information generated by WorldCat® about the book "Selected Readings in Cybersecurity."

Most widely held works by Young Choi
Selected readings in cybersecurity (file)
3 editions published in 2018 in English and held by 163 libraries worldwide
This collection of papers highlights the current state of the art of cybersecurity. It is divided into five major sections: humans and information security; security systems design and development; security systems management and testing; applications of information security technologies; and outstanding cybersecurity technology development trends. This book will mainly appeal to practitioners in the cybersecurity industry and college faculty and students in the disciplines of cybersecurity, information systems, information technology, and computer science.

Book Title: *Tablets in K-12 education: Integrated experiences and implications*
Author(s): Heejung An, Sandra Alon, and David Fuentes
Affiliation of the Author(s): William Paterson University of New Jersey
Publisher: IGI Global
Publication Year: 2015
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.igi-global.com/book/tablets-education-integrated-experiences-implications/104645

Book Title: *Handbook of research on efficacy and implementation of study abroad programs for P-12 teachers*
Author: Heejung An
Affiliation of the Author(s): William Paterson University of New Jersey
Publisher: IGI Global
Publication Year: 2017
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.igi-global.com/book/handbook-research-efficacy-implementation-study/157701

Book Title: *Selected Readings in Cybersecurity*
Author(s): Young B. Choi
Affiliation of the Author(s): Regent University
Publisher: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK
Publication Year: 2018
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.cambridgescholars.com/product/978-1-5275-1641-0

Book Title: The Demand for Life Insurance: Dynamic Ecological Systemic Theory Using Machine Learning Techniques
Author(s): Wookjae Heo
Affiliation of the Author(s): (Affiliation when the book published) South Dakota State University, (Current new affiliation) Purdue University
Publisher: Springer
Publication Year: 2020
Relevant URL of the Book: https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-36903-3

Book Title: Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments: Business Success Stories from the BRICs
Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo
Publisher: CRC Press (Taylor & Francis Company)
Publication Year: 2014
Relevant URL of the Book: Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments: B (routledge.com)

Book Title: Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments: Practices of Global Firms from Korea and Japan

Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo
Publisher: CRC Press (Taylor & Francis Company)
Publication Year: 2012
Relevant URL of the Book: <u>Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments: P (routledge.com)</u>

Book Title: Creative Innovative Firms from Japan
Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo
Publisher: Springer
Publication Year: 2019
Relevant URL of the Book: <u>Creative Innovative Firms from Japan - A Benchmark Inquiry into Firms from Three Rival Nations | Young Won Park | Springer</u>

Book Title: Rising Asia and American Hegemony
Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo
Publisher: Springer
Publication Year: 2020
Relevant URL of the Book: <u>Rising Asia and American Hegemony - Case of Competitive Firms from Japan, Korea, China and India | Paul Hong | Springer</u>

Book Title: Friend: A Novel from North Korea
Author(s): Immanuel Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): The George Washington University
Publisher: Columbia University Press
Publication Year: 2020
Relevant URL of the Book: <u>https://www.amazon.com/Friend-Novel-North-Korea-Weatherhead/dp/0231195613/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=immanuel+kim&qid=1625839738&sr=8-1</u>
<u>http://cup.columbia.edu/book/friend/9780231195614</u>

Book Title: Diffusion of Korean Popular Culture in Western Countries
Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Publisher: Seoul National University Press
Publication Year: 2021
Relevant URL of the Book: <u>https://www.snupress.com/book/category?md=view&goodsidx=3213</u>

Book Title: Hallyu: Influence of Korean Popular Culture in Asia and Beyond
Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim & Min Sun Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): U of Louisiana at Lafayette & U of Hawaii at Manoa
Publisher: Seoul National University
Publication Year: 2011

Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Hallyu-Influence-Korean-Popular-Culture/dp/8952112016

Book Title: Health Communication Research Measures
Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim & James W. Dearing
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette & Michigan State University
Publisher: Peter Lang
Publication Year: 2016
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Health-Communication-Research-Measures-Kyun/dp/1433129027

Book Title: Health Communication: Strategies for Developing Global Health Programs
Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim, Arvind Singhal, & Gary L. Kreps
Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette, U of Texas at El Paso, & George Mason University
Publisher: Peter Lang
Publication Year: 2013
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Health-Communication-Strategies-Developing-Programs-dp-1433118645/dp/1433118645/ref=mt_other?_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=

Book Title: *Understanding Narrative Inquiry: The Crafting and Analysis of Stories as Research*
Author(s): Jeong-Hee Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): Texas Teach University
Publisher: Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE
Publication Year: 2016
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Understanding-Narrative-Inquiry-Jeong-Hee-Kim/dp/1452282781

Book Title: *Understanding Narrative Inquiry: The Crafting and Analysis of Stories as Research (Chinese Edition)*
Author(s): Jeong-Hee Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): Texas Teach University
Publisher: Psychological Publishing Co.
Publication Year: 2018
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Understanding-Narrative-Inquiry-Jeong-Hee-Kim/dp/1452282781

Book Title: *Literary Epiphany in the Novel, 1850-1950: Constellations of the Soul*
Author(s): Sharon Kim
Affiliation of the Author(s): Judson University
Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan
Publication Year: 2012
Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137021847#aboutBook

Book Title: Innovative Learning Environments in STEM Higher Education Opportunities, Challenges, and Looking Forward
Author(s): Jungwoo Ryoo & Kurt Winkelmann (Eds.)
Affiliation of the Author(s): Penn State University Altoona & Valdosta State University
Publisher: Springer
Publication Year: 2021
Relevant URL of the Book: https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-030-58948-6

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Journals

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Springer Book Project

Encyclopedia of New Populism and Responses in the 21 Century

Themes for writing Essays

Long Essay – (3000 – 4000 words)

1. Religion and Economic decision making.
2. Post – modern Feminism.
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
2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, Ohio, USA 43606
E-mail: Paul.Hong@Utoledo.edu

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 Ferange, 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 Ferange, 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 Relaxions (Samples)

Populist Leaders

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

sovereigntism
new isolationism
new nationalism

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

Springer

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	• tertiary literature (digested knowledge/established information in the field) • stand-alone-article
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	  • 200-300 words: Brief entries
	  • 1000-1500 words: Short essays
	  • 3000 words - Long Essays

Structure	• **Chapter title** • **Authors:** Please include the name of all chapter authors in the correct order with their affiliations in the manuscript. *Authorship changes are not permitted after a chapter has been submitted.* • **Abstract** • **Keywords** (please provide 4-8 keywords) • **Introduction** (length depends on the topic) • *Main Text* (please re-name the heading) • **Cross References** (to other articles or chapters) • **References** (should be restricted to the minimum number of essential references compatible with good scientific practice) **Each of these headings should be a level 1 heading. Please do not modify this structure. You are free, though, to add subheadings within the headings provided.**
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	• clearly identify and each level (using numbering or formatting) • Never skip a heading level
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- **Book chapter:** Brown B, Aaron M (2001) The politics of nature. In: Smith J (ed) The rise of modern genomics, 3rd edn. Wiley, New York, p 234–295
- **E-book:** Marius, A, Jonas, B (2012) Ionotropic glutamate receptors. Retrieved from http://... . Sarah, A, Julia, B (2010). Neuromuscular junctions. doi: xx-xxxxxxx
- **Online document:** Doe J (1999) Title of subordinate document. In: The dictionary of substances and their effects. Royal Society of Chemistry. Available via DIALOG. http://www.rsc.org/dose/title of subordinate document. Accessed 15 Jan 1999

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8. Deadlines

In order to publish this book as soon as possible and to keep all contributions up to date, please submit your manuscript within the **deadline** mentioned in your **invitation**.

Upload manuscript files to the Web-based editorial and manuscript management system, Springer Meteor. For instructions on navigating the platform, refer to the Meteor quick guide for authors. All submitted chapters will be reviewed for content and structure.

Academic Meetings

CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Bangalore, India and The University of Toledo, Ohio, USA, together with other collaborating institutions, are organizing an International virtual conference on the theme: New Populism and Responses of 21st century. The current conference seeks to define, debate and update the recurring forms of populism in the 21st century.

For more information visit:
https://npc.christuniversity.in/about

About the Conference

CHRIST (Deemed to be University) and The University of Toledo together with other collaborating institutions are organizing an International virtual conference on the theme: **New Populism and Responses of 21st century**. The current conference seeks to define, debate, and update the recurring forms of populism in the 21st century.

The aim of the conference is to bring the experts from the different disciplines to discuss around the theme, which will enhance the understanding of the changing facets of Populism. The outcome of these discussions will be converted into publications. The organizers are planning to publish a reference work and conference proceedings of the selected works. This will give an opportunity for the participating institutions to network and collaborate on research and publication.

Organising Institutions

Christ (Deemed to be University), India   **The University of Toledo, USA**

Conference Chairs

Dr. Joseph Chacko Chennattuserry
Pro Vice-Chancellor
Professor of International Studies, Political Science and History
Christ University, India

Dr. Paul C Hong
Distinguished University Professor
John B. and Lillian E. Neff College of Business and Innovation
The University of Toledo, USA

For further quires contact through **npc@conference.christuniversity.in**

Conference: 2021 New Populism and Responses of 21st Century
2020 GSCM Conference

Special Journal Issues: Journal of Operations Management

Books**:** Creative Innovative Firms (Springer, 2019) ;
         Rising Asia and American Hegemony, (Springer, 2020)

The Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America Seminars

The 2021 KOCSEA Monthly Seminar Series (KSS): June & July 2021

The Korean Computer Scientists and Engineers Association in America (KOCSEA) hosts a virtual seminar as follows as part of the 2021 KSS (KOCSEA computer scientists and engineers Seminar Series).

Date:
    Wednesday, June 2, at 8:00 PM EST
    (Thursday, June 3, at 9:00 AM KST)

Dr. Yong-Guk Kim will present:
    ˝강화학습기반 자율주행 드론"

Dr. Yong-Guk Kim is Professor in Computer Science at Sejong University

Date:
    Wednesday, July 7, at 8:00 PM EST
    (Thursday, July 8, at 9:00 AM KST)
Dr. Jusub Kim will present:
    "Computational Media"

Dr. Jusub Kim is Professor in Art and Tech at Sogang University

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.

Please join us at https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://www.kocseaa.org/v2/join-us__;!!CHfpmW4!xEzp1wO6Hksak9r8YyD9tP4LBl7eeRsb27OsxFvJ8sIX22thbdIq5bDhLtpW89Q$ to receive the latest news and job postings.

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

VI. Essays & Poems

Globalization and the Tango

Yeomin Yoon
Professor of Finance and International Business at Seton Hall University

As Marx and Engels noted, capitalism has an inherent tendency to expand. Since the early 1970s, and notably since the demise of the overwhelmingly autarkic Soviet Union in 1991, capitalism has grown globally. As a result, the world's economies have become increasingly and rapidly intertwined or "globalized." For good or ill, "globalization," or globalized capitalism, is now an economic reality.

National economies have become steadily more interdependent as cross-border flows of trade, investment, and financial capital increase. The USA has led this process of globalization. It seems almost synonymous with the "Americanization" of the world, although the term may displease the people with a strong anti-American sentiment.

If anyone believes in the inevitability of the current **Second Great Globalization** in modern times or "Americanization" of the world, he/she may be making a mistake. History shows that the **First Great Globalization**, or the first incarnation of globalized capitalism, in the nineteenth century provoked a political backlash that stemmed the cross-border flow of goods, people, and money. And it could all too easily happen again. Indeed, globalization is not a new phenomenon, nor is it irreversible.

Capitalism facilitates the cross-border movement of goods, capital, and labor. In the period between the Napoleonic Wars and the First World War, when capitalism essentially held sway, the First Great Globalization developed steadily. European countries took the lead in the 19th-century globalization *Avant la Lettre*, meaning before the concept and word "globalization" existed.

It was commonly assumed in the 1800s that the world would continue to get smaller and grow more integrated. The first globalization in the modern era was spurred by technological advances such as the steam engine and telegraph, just as the internet and wireless communication have driven the current Second Great Globalization.

As the telegraph spread throughout the world, one newspaper in New York proclaimed that the telegraph would eliminate misunderstandings by facilitating communications and therefore eradicate wars between nations. (So far, no one has made such optimistic claims about the internet and smartphones! Perhaps that is wise.)

But conventional wisdom was wrong. Many felt disenfranchised with the advent of globalization, and these individuals collectively triggered a political backlash against it, and the First World War

sealed its fate. The First World War itself did not come out of the blue; conditions prevailing before the war sowed its seeds. Globalized capitalism generated high domestic income and wealth inequality, which put the bulk of savings in the hands of the super-rich and laid the foundation for European imperialism[i]. The super-rich people turned to foreign investments as the best use of their accumulated savings (capital). They attempted to make such foreign investments safe by lobbying their respective states to resort to colonial conquest or de facto political control. Several major European states all sought to expand their reach in this way simultaneously, and imperialist rivalry ensued and eventually produced the war.

The political backlash began with the reaction against free trade. As cheap American and Ukrainian grain imports threatened European farmers' jobs in the late 1870s, continental Europe closed its agricultural markets.

The United States closed its markets, too. In the 1860s, it raised tariffs to help finance the Civil War, and soon after, it erected further barriers to protect its infant manufacturing industries from European competition. Then came the reaction against migration. Well before the 1921 Emergency Quota Act, America had already restricted immigration – which threatened to lower American workers' living standards – as had Canada and Argentina.

Finally, globalization went into reverse as the First World War and the Great Depression pushed governments further towards autarky. History shows us that globalization can sow the seeds of its own destruction.

Aside from obsolete technology such as the steamship and telegraph, what have we inherited from the time of the First Great Globalization? One development from that period is close to my heart: The Tango, my favorite music and dance.

The writer is dancing with his dance teacher at his university dance party.

The Tango is more than an intricate style of music and dance. It is a feeling, an emotion, and a culture created by the thousands of men who were forced by the desperate poverty of Europe to leave their homes, their families, their wives, and their lovers during the First Great Globalization. "To America," they said, as they climbed aboard crowded steamships in Napoli, Genoa, Marseilles, Hamburg, Liverpool, Belfast, and Istanbul to seek their fortune in America. With them, they took their cardboard suitcases, the browning pictures of their loved ones, and their illusions of finding riches in America.

Instead of their "American dreams," they found the horror of the meatpacking houses along the Riachuelo in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and near the port of Montevideo, Uruguay. They worked from dawn to sundown in the heat and stench of spoiling meat in places like the Mataderos district of Buenos Aires and El Cerro in Montevideo or along the docks on the shores of the mud-colored Rio de Plata.

Nights were the worst times. They returned to the "conventillos," where five and six people were packed to a room. Many others lived in sewer pipes stored on an empty lot. At night, the Italians, French, Irish, and German immigrants crowded into the bars and street corners where they dulled their pain with cheap wine and sang the mournful Neapolitan and Andalusian love songs to the women they left behind. Sadness covered the gray stone and muddy streets of their barrios. Only the rising sun dulled the pain of memories.

Violence was common as alcohol and cocaine took effect. Knife-wielding toughs ruled. There, the Tango was created. (Boca, a port south of Buenos Aires, is known to be the place where the Tango was originated.) Many of the early Tangos tell the violent story of these confrontations. Eventually, women – many of them prostitutes – made their way to the ports to satisfy the desires of these men. They, too, found their way into the Tango. Their brothels, where they plied their trade around the turn of the twentieth century, became the showplace for the Tango.

Once upon a time, I thought, "The Tango is the music and dance of passionate love." I was wrong. It is not. It is the music and dance of loneliness and sexual lust.

Look closely at the Tango dancers, and you will see the relationship between the prostitute and her client. The dance is intricate, legs intertwine, but all of the movements are from the waist down. If properly danced, the upper body is stiff, the look between the dancers intense but distant. It is the intensity of lust and power. It is the passion of sexual desire. The male seems to control with his eyes. Yet, it is she who is really in control, with a mere brush of her hand across his neck or chest. It is she who dances.

The moralistic – but not necessarily moral – Argentine high society rejected the Tango. But slowly, the spoiled sons and nephews of the landowners and cattle barons began to sneak out at night, making their way to the brothels and learned the Tango from prostitutes.

During one of their annual visits to Paris, a group of these spoiled Argentine brats decided to have fun by teaching the "indecent" Tango to their friends. To their surprise, the Tango quickly became

the craze of the Parisian ballrooms. From there, the Tango spread like a prairie fire throughout the entire European continent and beyond.

The Argentine high society people were surprised. A popular saying in Argentina describes Argentine society as "a Spanish culture which speaks Italian, admires the French and wishes it was English."   The Argentine high society re-imported the Tango back to Buenos Aires. Eventually, the Tango was brought to the finest dance halls of Buenos Aires.

Since then, the Tango has evolved into three different versions: the **American Tango**, the **Argentine Tango**, and the **International Tango**. According to professional dancers Chris and Terri Cantrell, the American Tango is like the beginning of a love affair, when you are both very romantic and on your best behavior. The Argentine Tango is the next stage when you are in the heat of passion, and all kinds of emotions consume you. The International Tango is like the end of the marriage when you are staying together for the children's sake. I like the American Tango the best.

As an economist, I expect the current globalization to continue if policymakers of major states (e.g., the USA) were willing and competent enough to substantially mitigate its dark side, i.e., the ingrained and widening gap between rich and poor within each national economy. If they were not, ending up with a government of the 1%, by the 1%, for the 1%, and grossly unequal and unjust society, the angry citizens would revolt and create socio-economic and political turmoil, which will lead to the demise of globalization we know.

I often wonder what cultural phenomenon the Second Great Globalization would spawn were it to go in reverse. According to some of my Seton Hall University students, Hip-Hop music and dance would be the one.

I wonder if Hip-Hop music and dance would become as widely embraced by all echelons of society as the Tango had become in its day. However, I expect Big Mac and Coca-Cola -- the two symbols of America's popular food and drink culture – to be alive and kicking even after the demise of the Second Great Globalization. According to Yuval Noah Harari, the author of *Homo Deus: A Brief History of Tomorrow* (2017), Big Mac and Coca-Cola pose "a far greater danger to [American] life than the combined force of Al Qaeda and the Islamic State."

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[1] See Branko Milanovic, *Capitalism, Alone: The Future of the System That Rules the World*, The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. (2019), p. 206.

Openness and Diversity

Young B. Choi
Professor of Information Systems Technology & Cybersecurity, Regent University

There are two interrelated topics that I have been thinking about a lot lately. It is a matter of 'openness' and 'diversity.' I think these two themes are getting more and more important these days when the world is living day by day amidst confusion and anxiety.

First, let us look at the issue of openness. The opposite concept of openness is 'closing.' Even if we look at the history of mankind, we are all too familiar with the many history lessons from the opening and closing of doors in each country.

These days, toward internationalization, there is a lot of discussion about policies and practices that open or close doors to immigrants in countries around the world. Many countries are closing their doors to protect their own industries and jobs, but on the other hand, they tend to ignore the many contributions immigrants have made to their countries.

For example, if we look at the United States, which is made up of diverse immigrants, we can clearly see the consequences of the openness and closedness of such immigration policies. If you look at American science, technology, and culture, the spectrum is very diverse. In particular, these fields can be seen as the fields in which the blood and sweat of immigrants who migrated from countries around the world according to the open immigration policy of the United States have been remarkable. As an example, there is a saying that if all American technologists from immigrants returned to their respective countries, science and technology in the United States would come to a standstill overnight.

Next, consider the issue of diversity. One of the opposites of diversity is 'uniformity.' Even if we only look at the arbors and trees planted in the garden, what would the garden be like if we planted only the same types of flowers and trees in the garden? If we could say that white and black were the only colors we could use to paint, and the piano was the only musical instrument on which we could play beautiful music, how emotionally bleak would the world be?

In terms of academics, these days, rather than developing each major independently, the trend of multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary academic research is emerging significantly according to complex social phenomena or the trend of internationalization. Regardless, it is very dominant.

For example, if you look only at areas such as the resolution of global environmental problems and COVID-19, these academic research trends are very clear.

It has become a world in which researchers from various fields of study first think deeply about solutions to a problem from their various perspectives, and collaborate with researchers in other fields to propose an integrated and comprehensive international solution. It has now become an academic research environment in which all countries, like it or not, must recognize these solutions globally and systematically implement them.

One final issue to consider from the point of view of openness and diversity is the issue of proper 'control.' "Closedness" and "uniformity" are also problems, but the opposite, too much "openness" and "diversity" will also be a big problem. In any case, in order to solve any problem or phenomenon, we will have to balance these two conditions and harmonize them, that is, openness and diversity, like reasonably tasty *Bibimbap*, so that they work properly for the purpose.

Isn't there a saying *Gwa-Yu-Bul-Geup* (과유불급: 過猶不及) which is 'Excessiveness is worse than insufficiency?'

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.

삶은 '선택'이다

김 재동 (LA, 의사/수필가)

-행복하려면, '바른길'을 걸어라-

생전에 학술원장을 지낸 '조 병화' 시인의 회고 이야기다. 그가 학창시절, 도시로 공부하러 떠나는 어린 아들에게 노모는 고샅길 끝자락까지 따라나와 늘상 당부했다. '아가! 세상은 무서운곳이니 항상 바른길로 골라서 다녀라. 그리고 어두운 밤길은 등불을 켜서 가지고 다녀라!'

한 평생을 지식인으로 살아오면서,책속에서 수많은 지식을 접하고 기라성같은 저명인사들의 인생 철학을 배웠지만 무학의 어머니가 들려준 "바른길로 다녀라"는 말보다 더 힘이 되어준 말은 없었다고 그가 말년에 회고했다. 그결과 그는 수많은 삶의 갈림길에서 무엇이 자신과 세상에 '올바른 길'인가 생각하고 고뇌하면서 살았기에 세상의 어둠속에서도 넘어지지않고 올곧게 살아온것이다. 이 말은 전국 곳곳에 60 여개가 넘는 '조병화' 기념시비가 새워질만큼 존경과 사랑을 받았던 작가가 평생 살아온 인생삶의 힘이 결국 어머니의 <바른길로 다녀라>라는 한마디였다는 것을 말해주고 있다.

인간이면 누구나 녹록치않는 인생삶안에서 맞부딪치는 수많은 유혹들로 갈등을 겪게된 사연들이 많다. 골치아픈 공부대신 친구와 어울려 신나게 놀고 싶었 던 학창시절로 부터 시작하여 쉽고 편하게 인생삶을 살고 싶은 유혹들 말이다. 장애물이 없는 걷기 편한 넓은 출세길을 쫓아 다니면서 폼나게(?) 살고 싶은 크고 작은 온갖 유혹들이 곳곳에 도사리고 있는게 실제 인생삶의 현장 아닌가! 오죽했으면 세상을 내신 하느님께서조차 인간들에게 구원의 길을 쉽게 다닐수 있는 넓은길대신 '좁은 길'로 말씀하셨을 정도이니 말이다.

-좁은 길의 의미-

예로부터 '군자는 대로행'이라 하여 큰길을 폼을 잡고 팔자걸음으로 보란듯이 나다니는것을 삶의 이상으로 삼아온 우리에게는 '좁은길'의 의미가 자연낯설수 밖에 없다. 길은 공간적으로 넓을수록 편하고 안전한것 또한 사실이다. 허나, 성서에서 말하는

인생길의 의미는 다르다. 좁은길의 의미가 공간의 의미를 떠난 '마음 자세'의 의미란걸
깨달으면 이야기는 사뭇 달라질 수 밖에 없다. 좁다는 의미가 정신 바짝 차려야만
갈수있는 인생길이며,이것저것 욕심사납게 들쳐메고 다닐수 없는 절제된 삶을
요구하기에 말이다. 삶을 살아가는 마음의 자세를 인생'길'로 묘사한 때문이다.

　　마찬가지로 성서속에서 말하는 '넓은길' 의 의미 또한 공간이나 눈에 보이는 형상적
의미가 아닌, '마음의 길'이며 '영성의 길'이다. 넓은길은 땀흘려 노력하지 않고도 쉽게
살아 보겠다는 허황한 마음의 상태를 의미한다. 천방지축 사람들이 조심성없게 제멋대로
본능에 따라 함부로 살아가는 마음가짐을 의미한다. 때문에 '좁은길로 다녀라'는 말은
스스로 낮아지는 겸손된 마음과 함부로 살지말고, 생각하고 기도하며 조심스럽게 사는
마음가짐을 가지고 살라는 뜻 아니겠는가!

　　그렇기에, 인간은 매일매일 마주치는인생삶을 함부로 '쉽게'살것인지,아니면 어려움이
있다 하더라도 보람있는 삶의길을 '최선'을 다해 살아 갈것인지는 각자가 선택해야할
자신만의 '몫'이다. 그의 선택이 잘못된 길로 들어서면 고통을 만나고, 올바른 길을
선택하면 축복을 만나게 되는것은 그래서 온전히 그의 몫이다.

- 자유의지는 행복의 '선택권'이다-

　　인간을 내신 하느님은 모든 사람이 행복하게 살기를 원하신다. 자식을 낳아 길러본
부모들은 이런 하느님의 마음을 쉽게 알수있다. 어느 한 자식만 잘되기를 원하고 어느
자식은 못되기를 바라는 부모는 없기 때문이다. 그런데도 같은 부모에게서 나온 자녀들의
삶은 왜 천차만별일까?

　　이때문에 많은 사람들이 인간은 태어날때부터 '운명'이 정해진걸로 믿고 싶어 한다.
정말로 인간의 운명이 태어날때부터 정해져 있다면, 창조주 하느님께서 인간에게 가장 큰
선물로 '자유의지'를 주셨을 이유가 없는것 아닌가! 이 주어진 자유의지를 가지고 똑같은
학생인데도 어떤 학생은 놀고싶은 유혹과 잠을 참아가며 공부하는쪽을 택한 반면,
어떤학생은 재미있는 노는쪽을 택한다. 과연 이런것을 운명론자들은 어떻게
해석할것인가? 앞날의 행복을 위하여 열심히 일하고 근검절약하는 '개미'형의
삶을 택하는 사람과 일하기 싫어 게으름을 피우고 사치하고 노는 '매미'형의 삶을

선택했기에 삶의 결과가 달라진다면 이건 운명이 아니고 스스로가 '선택'한 삶의 결과 아닐까?

  물론 사람마다 타고난 재능이 다르고 처한 환경이 다름은 인정된다. 그렇다할지라도 덜좋게 태어난 환경가운데서도 얼마든지 삶의 선택만 잘하면 좋은환경에 처한 사람 못지않게 행복한 삶을 살수 있기에, 이것 또한 운명보다 '좋은 선택'의 결과로 보는것이 더 타당한것 아니겠는가! 더우기 우리가 이 지상에 사는동안은 삶이 아직 끝난게 아니기에, 우리가 선택한 삶의 결과를 논하기엔 아직은 시기상조일 수 밖에 없겠다는 생각이다.

   그렇더라도 한가지 분명한 사실은 누구든지 행복하기를 원한다면 '바른길'을 골라 빛속에서 살아야 한다는 점이다. 어둠이 '빛'을 이길수 없는 창조법칙 때문이다.

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DrJohnKim33@gmail.com
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Bittersweet

By Helen Kim, PhD
This article was an invited "op-ed" by the Birmingham Mayor's office, Division of Social Justice and Racial Equity (Director, Uche Bean), for the May 2021 issue of the Magic City Advocate, the newsletter of the Division. The entire issue was devoted to commemorating Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Month.

How it started:
I was born in Seoul, South Korea, to Korean parents. My family including me immigrated to the United States when I was 7, going into 2nd grade. But because I didn't know a word of English, the kindly folks at registration persuaded my parents to let me start over in American elementary school, first grade. Indeed, just as well. If it is possible, I nearly flunked first grade… ah, but that's another novel.

I can't understand what you're saying:
At some point, toward the end of high school, I realized without a lot of concern, that I was no longer able to eavesdrop on my parents' conversations in Korean. The fact is because Mom stayed at home and supported all of us as we made our way into the American world, HER English lagged way behind the rest of us, so she and Dad talked with us at the dinner table in English, but then would really talk with each other, in their native language. It was understood that even though my three brothers and I understood what they were saying, we were not to interrupt. So, slowly over time, without any of us noticing, my brothers' and my Korean slipped away. One day in college, I realized with a start that I was thinking in English, not Korean, and probably had been for a while. I reasoned, however, that eh, it was all in the back of my brain, that if I EVER wanted to speak, read, or write in Korean, it would come back in about 30 seconds. Ha.. ha.. ha. Suffice it to say, I woke up to the realization that if I wanted to pass on any Korean heritage to my children and their children, I would have to become Korean. I'm proud to say I am currently at a 2nd grade level in my Korean language class.

Stereotypes, and then the rest of us:
Flash forward 30 years, and I define myself as 150% American, and 100% Korean., along with many many other Asians. This is because those of us whose parents brought us here early in our lives, eventually understood what HUGE sacrifices our parents made in bringing us to America. They left behind sometimes comfortable jobs, where they were well-respected and earned good salaries, to come to a country with high hopes, but also a lot of unpredictability. Because of language barriers, and the necessity of immediately having to provide for their families, many did not make lateral transfers professionally. Instead, they

started at the bottom, at manual labor jobs, with long hours, sometimes 2 sets of long hours. And typically, many Asian children did "good" at school, but not without some trauma at some point or other (remember I almost flunked first grade?). But in many Asian families, the children DIDN'T do their parents "proud." There was a rebellion against the "Asian work ethic; "WHY do we have to excel, if I CAN'T excel, why do I have to feel BAD." Hence, a lot of heartache within many Asian families, as they dealt with the realities of living up to the classic Asian stereotype. Given all that, I nonetheless am grateful for the chances that my parents perceived were within our grasp in coming to America. I'm totally appreciative of the myriad of opportunities a kid has in this country. To this day, every time I hear the Star-Spangled Banner, I CRY. That's what I mean about being 150% American.

Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) Heritage Month:
This particular year, the one word that comes to mind when I contemplate Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) Heritage Month is BITTERSWEET. The rationale for AAPI Heritage Month is to celebrate and commemorate the contributions that AAPI have made to American culture and history. And of course, there are stellar examples, even if we only look back in the last half-century: Vera Wang (Chinese)'s wedding gowns are coveted by most brides, if affordable by few; Maya Lin (Chinese) won the right to design the Vietnam War Memorial right out of Yale Architecture School; David Chang's Korean American fusion cuisine at his infamous NY restaurants earned him one of Food and Wine's Best New Chef awards; Tyrus Wang (Chinese) changed forever how animation was done at Disney when he de-emphasized the background of the characters in Bambi, making the forest abstract and dreamlike, subtly allowing the viewer to pay more attention to the animal characters in the story; who can forget the Bollywood dance routine that won for Nina Davaluri (India) the first Miss American crown for an Indian American. And finally, among the women engineers that have come front and center at NASA recently, Mimi Aung (Burmese) led the team that created Ingenuity, the first extraterrestrial aircraft.

So, why BITTERSWEET?
   With so many examples of outstanding Asian contributions to American culture and history, what is BITTERSWEET about AAPI Heritage Month? Part of AAPI Heritage Month is also to commemorate the ROLES that AAPI have played in American culture and history. After WWII, the fact of innocent Japanese-American families being plucked out of their jobs and homes and interred in "camps" around the country, simply because they were Japanese, is a blight on American history that historians want to ignore or downplay, but shouldn't do either. It happened, it shouldn't have happened, and we need to commemorate it, to make sure the realities are not forgotten. Similarly, we mustn't forget or downplay the Chinese Exclusion Act that sent Chinese back home and denied those already living in the US citizenship, after 20,000 Chinese had spent backbreaking hours and months helping to build the American transcontinental railroad. Against this backdrop of oppression and mistreatment, it speaks to the resilience and integrity of Asians that they and their later generations have contributed in such positive ways to this country. Of note: a WWII battalion consisting entirely of Japanese American citizens was the most highly decorated for a battalion of its size.

The recent anti-Asian racist events of the last year have in particular made any "celebration" of AAPI Heritage bittersweet. I'm sure any Asian American would gladly have traded a celebratory event for one Asian life lost or seriously impaired, due to a hate crime. The passing of legislation to punish anti-Asian hate crimes is a start, but the real work is going to be in preventing these acts, in changing the mindset of people so that innocent hardworking Asian Americans are not targeted for violent acts, simply because of their race. Preventing racist hate crimes means changing mindsets that are at the basis of such crimes, but it's more than "wanting to," or getting them to "want to." As Malcolm Gladwell said in his book Blink, it's not enough to WANT to be nice or to have a different outlook. You have to change your life experience(s) that are the basis of your instincts, so that those whom you fear or think you dislike, become a familiar part of your life, so that your gut reaction to them in any situation is a good one. How do we do that in reality? It's HARD. Speaking as an American, not an Asian, maybe we need to "force" ourselves to interact on a regular basis with neighbors or parents of your children's friends who are of racial backgrounds other than ours. Have meals with them, watch movies with them, be part of mixed book clubs or knitting clubs or cooking clubs, take children to the park with them, go shopping with them. Yes, it will be artificial at first. But how else do you get people to be part of your life unless you make them part of your life?

The sooner we start, the sooner AAPI Heritage Month won't be bittersweet. ***

Dr. Helen Kim is a retired University of Alabama at Birmingham professor of 30 years, whose main contributions were in biomedical research. She now serves as President of the 501(c)(3) nonprofit foundation, Alabama Asian Cultures Foundation, whose mission is to host programs that enhance appreciation of Asian Arts and Cultures in Alabama. Learn more: https://www.alabamaasiancultures.org/

VII. News

Illinois Now First to Require Asian Am History in Its Public Schools

https://asamnews.com/2021/07/09/after-a-year-of-reckoning-illinois-becomes-the-first-state-to-require-asian-american-history-in-its-public-schools/

(Source: AsAmNews)

VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips

Digital Galleries around the World

https://www.creativebloq.com/inspiration/best-online-art-galleries

(Source: The best online art galleries for stay-at-home inspiration, Sorcha O'Higgins, CreativeBloq, April 01, 2021.)

ThoughtCo

https://www.thoughtco.com/
A premier reference site with a 20+ year focus on expert-created education content. Signing up is possible to subscribe the service in free.'

IX. Pioneers

Younghill Kang (강용흘: 1898-1972)
The Father of Korean American Literature

Younghill Kang is an Asian American writer. He is best known for his 1931 novel *The Grass Roof* (the first Korean American novel) and its sequel, the 1937 fictionalized memoir *East Goes West: The Making of an Oriental Yankee.* He also wrote an unpublished play, *Murder in the Royal Palace* performed both in America and Korea. He is called as "the father of Korean American literature." [Wikipedia]

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Kang, Younghill 1903-1972, ENCYCLOpedia.com.
https://www.encyclopedia.com/arts/educational-magazines/kang-younghill-1903-1972

The Grass Roof
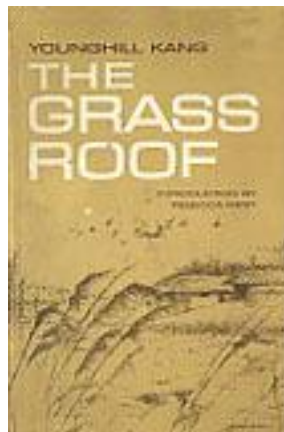
Publisher: Charles Scribner's Sons (1931)

East Goes West
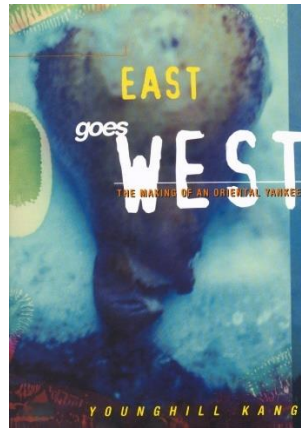
Publisher: Kaya Press (1997)

The Happy Grove
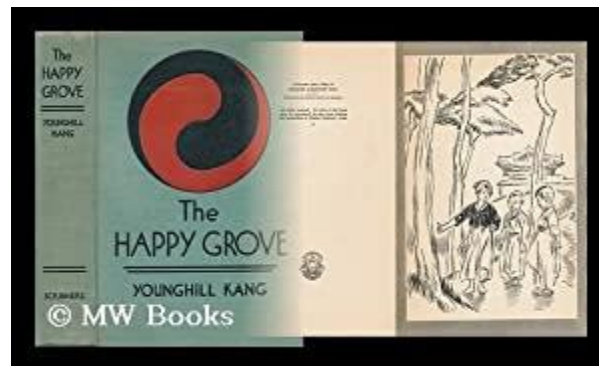
Publisher: New York, London, C. Scribner's Sons (1933)

X. Special Section

University Professors in the Democratization of South Korea

SHIN Gyonggu (Director, Gwangju International Center)

I was positioned in an interesting job at an interesting moment of the modern history of Korea though I did not realize it at that time: a professor at Chonnam National University from 1981.

The declaration of "The Goals of Our Education" (우리의 교육지표) against "The National Charter of Education" was one of the most significant incidents against the authoritarian rule of Park Chung-hee in 1978. Eleven professors who got involved were arrested and fired from Chonnam National University along with some other professors in Seoul and more than 30 students in Gwangju. I happened to work closely with four of them when they returned to the campus in 1984. Prof. Myeong Rogeun, a well-known activist, and two others taught with me in the English Department. Prof. Song Gisuk, who was already a widely known author, was very happy when I taught him how to use a word-processor on a computer. I was surprised to know that Prof. Myeong and Prof. Song were household names among students. This is an example that shows the influence of college professors at that time. The influence of professors contributed greatly to the development of Korean democracy in the 1980s with several factors in play.

1. Confucianism Taught People to Respect Teachers and Scholars.

First and foremost, teachers in general used to enjoy a high level of respect from a society that was indoctrinated with Confucianism and thereby placed the scholarly class on top of others. College professors enjoyed a high level of exposure in every corner of the society, especially in the mass media. They were invited to give professional comments on a variety of social issues including the economy, culture, and international relations. It is, therefore, no wonder that teachers enjoy the respect of society in China and Korea as shown in the Global Teacher Index.[2] The words of professors were seriously considered by the government and the public. Without this environment,

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[2] https://www.globalteacherprize.org/global-teacher-prize/teacher-status-why-it-matters

"The Goals of Our Education" incident in 1978 would not have had as much impact to the Park Chung-hee regime.

2. Professors Had More Time to Get Involved with Social Issues.

Nowadays, *scholar* commonly means "a learned person or a researcher." However, the word *scholastes* originally meant "one who lives at ease" in Greek.[3] It implies that the free time to think is an indispensable element for university professors. And this is exactly the situation that many activist professors took advantage of to be highly active in writing and civic participation without a heavy obligation to research other than teaching nine hours a week. Prof. Lee Yeonghui produced his most influential book, *Logic for an Era of Transition*, only after he began to teach at Hanyang University in 1972.[4] The history of modern Korea would have been different without the presence of such university professors.

3. Professors Had Higher Level of Job Security.

University professors used to enjoy a high level of job security. All eleven professors of Chonnam National University who had been evicted were reinstated to their original positions. Professor Lee Yeonghui was imprisoned several times, but he came back to the campus again and again. Almost all the professors evicted from campus by authoritarian governments ultimately came back after the political situation changed or by the continuous demand of students and society. No other jobs were given such a high level of job security.

4. Activist Professors Enjoyed More Protection Than Other Activists.

The university campus and the respect for teachers used to function as a protective screen for the anti-government activist professors. They were better protected than other activists. There is only one known tragic incident of a professor: the death of Prof. Choi Jonggil who was killed while being tortured by the KCIA. Many activist professors did not undergo so much traumatic torture as

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[3] https://www.macmillandictionaryblog.com/scholar

[4] https://blog.daum.net/philook/15721126 "리영희는 한양대학교 신문방송학과 ... 교수로 재직하면서 오히려 언론사의 갇힌 영역을 벗어남으로써 보다 넓고 자유로운 공간에서 활동할 수 있게 되었다. 《전환시대의 논리》에 실린 대부분의 평론이 교수시절 쓴 글이기도 하다." In addition to the respect, professors may not have worried much about peer competition in research achievement since there was no faculty assessment nor course assessment at the time. The tenure system was not commonly known to public university professors. A research fund was divided evenly within a department or was awarded to faculty members in turn.

Mr. Baek Gi-wan, who was one of the most prominent activists. His torture was so severe that his weight dropped from 81 kg to 38 kg in only a couple of weeks. Mr. Kim Geuntae, one of the most prominent activist students in the 1980s, was severely tortured for 23 days in police custody. He suffered from Parkinson' disease as an after-effect of the torture up until his early death.[5] One of the most high-profile cases of human rights abuse is the People's Revolution Party Rebuilding Committee (인민혁명당재건위원회) incident: Eight activists were sentenced to death based on fabricated evidence obtained through torture. These activists were immediately executed one day after their conviction was confirmed by the Supreme Court in 1975. The bodies were seized from their bereaved families by security forces to conceal the evidence of torture.[6]

5. Many Professors Were Invited to Serve in the Government.

It is interesting to find more professors (28.6%) than generals (19%) in the two cabinets headed by former army generals, as shown in Table 1. They needed more professors than generals to obtain the trust from the public. All governments since 1980 have had cabinets comprised of more than 20% academics. The presence of a higher number of academics obliged the government to be less authoritarian and more liberal. Dr. Kim Jong-in, former professor at Sogang University, played a crucial role in inserting the Economic Democratization Clause into the revised Korean Constitution in 1987. A large number of professors in the cabinet should have facilitated the transition to democracy at the most critical moment in the modern history of Korea. The table also shows a high proportion of academics in the cabinet of all Korean governments. It was outnumbered by career bureaucrats only in the cabinets of Chun Duhwan, Lee Myeongbak, and Park Geunhye. However, career bureaucrats were outnumbered by professors in the cabinets of Kim Daejung, and Moon Jae-in. We may expect a higher number of professional politicians than professors in future Korean cabinets, as in the Trump and Biden cabinets.

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[5] https://www.kdemo.or.kr/blog/people/post/595. "(1985년) 9월 한달 동안 9월 4일부터 9월 20일까지 (매일) 전기고문과 물고문을 각 5시간 정도 당했습니다. 전기고문을 주로 하고 물고문은 전기고문으로 발생하는 쇼크를 완화하기 위해 가했습니다. ... 비명 때문에 목이 부어서 말을 못하게 되면 즉각 약을 투여하여 목을 트이게 하였습니다."

[6] http://busan.grandculture.net/Contents?local=busan&dataType=01&contents_id=GC04206395

Table 1: Composition of the First Cabinets of Eight Korean and Two US administrations[7]

Cabinet	Sum	P	G	A	M	B	J	N	L	P	G	A	M	W
Chun DH	21	2	7	6	4	0	0	1	1	9.5%	33.3%	28.6%	19.0%	0
Roh TU	25	0	7	9	4	1	3	0	1	0.0%	28.0%	36.0%	16.0%	1
Kim YS	24	4	6	6	2	0	4	1	1	16.7%	25.0%	25.0%	8.3%	3
Kim DJ	20	5	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	25.0%	10.0%	30.0%	5.0%	3
Roh MH	20	1	4	9	1	0	0	4	1	5.0%	20.0%	45.0%	5.0%	4
Lee MB	17	1	6	5	1	0	0	3	1	5.9%	35.3%	29.4%	5.9%	0
Park GH	19	2	8	5	2	0	0	0	2	10.5%	42.1%	26.3%	10.5%	2
Moon JI	19	6	3	7	1	1	0	1	0	31.6%	15.8%	36.8%	5.3%	4
D Trump	16	7	0	1.5	2.5	4	0	0	1	43.8%	0.0%	9.4%	15.6%	2
J Biden	16	7.5	2	2	1	0.5	0	0.5	2.5	46.9%	12.5%	12.5%	6.3%	7

Abbreviations: P: Politicians, G: Government Officials, A: Academics, M: Military, B: Business, J: Journalists,
N: NGO activists, L: Lawyers and Attorneys, W: Women

It is also interesting to find more professors in the prime minister position: Of the seven prime ministers Chun appointed, three of them were professors. Roh Tae-u appointed four out of five. Kim Yeongsam three out of six. Kim Daejung one out of six, and Lee Myeongbak two out of three. On the other hand, Park Geunhye, the only female president, invited two attorneys out of her three prime ministers: one former attorney general and one former prosecutor, while Moon Jae-in invited no former prosecutor to his cabinet. It is also notable that the conservative governments of Lee Myeongbak and Park Geunhye had more career bureaucrats and less women than the liberal governments of Kim Daejung, Roh Muhyeon, and Moon Jae-in.

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[7] Adjunct and chair positions are excluded since many high-ranking career bureaucrats were given token university positions after they left government. Only professors/instructors or researchers with doctoral degree are considered in the academic category. In the cabinet analysis for the US, 50% was given to two major careers when their career path is versatile. Note that the categorization of career was based on my own judgment.

The role of professors has been tremendous in the development of Korean economy and democracy. However, the world is rapidly changing with the influence of academics decreasing due to several factors. Professors are now more preoccupied with research and teaching requirements while worrying about faculty evaluations for appointments, reappointments, and promotions. They do not have the advantage of sufficient time to get involved in civil society organizations and national politics as they once did. Some of them were like prophets in the wilderness of military dictatorship and state violence. Now society is more influenced by social media than writings and lectures of professors. The influence of politicians is also growing with a more mature democracy and with more experts readily available outside of universities. We may well expect to see more politicians than professors in the cabinet of future Korean governments as we see in the Biden administration, which has only one former professor: Janet Yellen. However, Korean society will continue to expect a higher level of contribution from university professors, and professors may need to reciprocate for the high level of respect they enjoy from society.

Dr. SHIN Gyonggu is Professor Emeritus of Chonnam National University (CNU). He taught at the CNU English Department for 31 years. While teaching, he enjoyed the privilege of being a Fulbright senior scholar in 1995 and was selected as one of the eight best teachers in 2006. He served the university as the Language Center director for four years and as the dean of International Affairs for four and half years until two months before he retired in 2013. He has been the executive director for Gwangju International Center (GIC) as a volunteer since 1999, which serves the local international community with 18 staff and the help of 1,000 dues-paying members. The GIC has organized the World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) since 2014. Now it has become one of the most important human rights conferences of the world.

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/mommyspot_official/
Point of Contact: mommyspotinternational@gmail.com
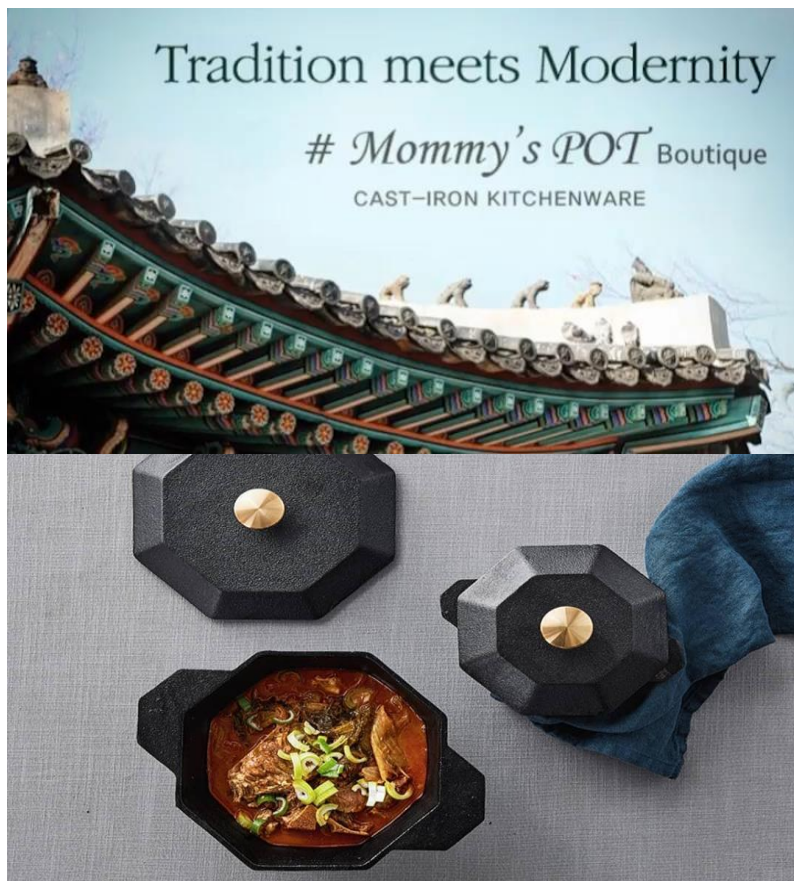
Directory of the 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders (1 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
President	Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	ychoi@regent.edu
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Canada East	Sohee Kang	University of Toronto Scarborough	sohee.kang@ utoronto.ca
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Directory of the 14ᵗʰ KAUPA Administration Leaders (2 of 3)

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Dentistry	Mary Kang	New York University College of Dentistry, NY	marykang@nyu.edu
Education			
Engineering	Woo Hyoung Lee	University of Central Florida, FL	woohyoung.lee@ ucf.edu
Hospitality & Tourism	Bomi Kang	Carolina State University, SC	bkang@coastal.edu
Human Ecology	Jung-lim Lee	Delaware State University, DE	jlee@desu.edu
Law & Politics			
Letters & Science	Kyongseon Jeon	Columbus State University, GA	jeon_kyongseon@ columbusstate.edu
Life Science			
Literature	Sharon Kim	Judson University, IL	skim@judsonu.edu
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Public Affairs			
Public Health			
Sociology	Angie Y. Chung	University at Albany, SUNY, NY	aychung@albany.edu
Statistics			
Veterinary Medicine			

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

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
KAUPA Founding Fathers	*The first meeting was held on October 12, 1985, at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia.*		
Chairman	Seong Hyong Lee	Appalachian State University	
Vice Chair	In Dal Choi	James Madison University	choibaritone@gmail.com
Vice Chair	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
Former Presidents			
The 1ˢᵗ President	Seong Hyong Lee	Appalachian State University	
The 2ⁿᵈ President	Tae-Hwan Kwak	Eastern Kentucky University	thkwak@hotmail.com
The 3ʳᵈ President	Yun Kim	Utah State University	
The 4ᵗʰ President	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
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The 6ᵗʰ President	Youn-Suk Kim	New Jersey Kean University	
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	Jongwook Woo	California State University, Los Angeles, CA	jwoo5@calstatela.edu

	Yeomin Yoon	Seton Hall University, NJ	yeomin.yoon@shu.edu

The KAUPA Lifetime Members

Alphabetical order according to last name

As of July 20, 2021

Name	Affiliation	Major(s)
Ann Chang	University of Nebraska-Lincoln (ret.)	Performing Arts
Semoon Chang	University of South Alabama, AL (ret.)	Economics
Ho Soon Cho	Texas Woman's University	Nursing
In Dal Choi	James Madison University, VA (ret.)	Music (Voice)
Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	Computer Networking & Telecommunications
Angie Y. Chung	University at Albany, SUNY, NY	Sociology & East Asian Studies
Chan-Jin (CJ) Chung	Lawrence Technological University, MI	Computer Science
Sam (Weon Sam) Chung	City University of Seattle, WA	Computer Science
Wookjae Heo	South Dakota State University, SD	Consumer Sciences
Gene Kim	University of Texas - Austin	Ophthalmology
Helen Kim	The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL (ret.)	Pharmacology & Toxicology
Jinho Kim	Lewis University	Business Analytics
Sylvia Kim	Fresno Pacific University, CA	Accounting
Yanghee Kim	Northern Illinois University	Education
Youngsuck Kim	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA (ret.)	Music (Voice)
Jaeju Ko	Indiana University of Pennsylvania, PA	Chemistry
Insup Lee	University of Pennsylvania	Computer Science
Jay Kyoon Lee	Syracuse University, NY	Computer Science
JungChull Lee		
Jung C. Lee	Milwaukee School of Engineering, WI	BioMolecular Engineering
Kang-Won Wayne Lee	University of Rhode Island, RI	Civil Engineering
Soomi Lee	University of La Verne	Public Administration

S. Moon		
Chul B. Park	University of Toronto, ON, Canada	Mechanical Engineering
Hong Y. Park	Saginaw Valley State University, MI	Economics
Jae-Kwang Park	University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI	Civil Engineering
Moon-Sook Park	University of Arkansas	Music (Voice)
Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (ret.)	Statistics
Seong-Moo (Sam) Yoo	The University of Alabama in Huntsville, AL	Electrical and Computer Engineering
Ina Yoon	University of Windsor, Canada	Piano
Yeomin Yoon	Seton Hall University, NJ	Finance and International Business

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