



KAUPA Letters

Journal of the Korean American University Professors Association

KAUPA.ORG



Korean American University Professors Association

북미한인교수협회

December 2021

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For your any questions, please send your e-mail to KAUPA Headquarter at

kaupahq@gmail.com.

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

Korean Paper ("Hanji") and Mixed Media, Size Unknown

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

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

I. President's Message



A room without books is like a body without a soul.

- Marcus Tullius Cicero -

Now, we are getting into winter although global warming is lingering around. I wish all of you to stay warm and healthy with your family with love in this precious and memorable end-of-the-year family season.

A dedicated KAUPA columnist, Prof. Yeomin Yoon, contributed an essay, *“What is the future of the Korean Peninsula?”* and renowned invited KAUPA columnist, Dr. Semoon Chang contributed an essay *“Medical Aid in Dying.”* I contributed an essay *“Book Review – East Goes West: The Making of Oriental Yankee.”*

Exciting research papers were presented in the Research in Progress section. Professor Sam Chung of the City University of Seattle contributed his research: *Reducing the Chasm between the Early DevOps Adopters and the Early DevOps Majority in Web Development*. I contributed an article *“The State of the Art of Telecommunications Service Management.”*

Renowned great figures will continue to be introduced. **Chong-Sik Lee (이정식: 1931-2021)**, a **pioneer of Korean Political Studies in America** of University of Pennsylvania who passed away recently was honored in this issue. Dr. Don S. Lee contributed an article *“History of the Silla Capital “慶州” in Korean Peninsula: Another Mystery of Silla Unveiled.”*

Potomac Forum (포토맥 포럼) is a non-profit organization hosted in Washington metro area whose members are mainly professionals in various disciplines to share useful information and knowledge through regular seminars and social network services. Potomac Forum is honoring by selecting an Outstanding Washingtonian Award recipient annually and this year Maryland First Lady Yumi Hogan was honored. She is also a professor at the University of Maryland University College Art Program.

Thank you so much for all your precious contributions! Stay safe and healthy in cold wintertime with your lovely family members and friends. *Enjoy [Christmas Choral Streaming Concert](#) organized by Professor Joan Pi of Regent University for the KAUPA members and families!*

Happy New Year 2022!

Grace & Peace,



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

II. KAUPA Activities

2022 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, 2022 (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. K. Wayne Lee: 12th President of KAUPA
2. 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 download 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 [KAUPA Facebook](#) and the [KAUPA website](#). 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 Name¹, Co-Author Name²

¹Affiliation, ²Affiliation

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

II. HOW TO FORMAT THE PAGE

A. Page Size and File Format

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

B. Fonts

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

C. Margins and Formats

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

One column format is also very fine if you like.

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

III. ILLUSTRATIONS

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

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Add appropriate acknowledgements as needed.

V. REFERENCES

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

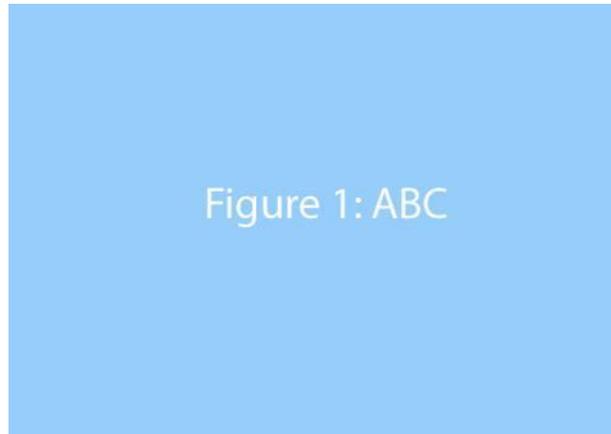


Figure 1: ABC

Table 1: Font Styles for Print-Ready Paper

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

III. KAUPA Member News

Professor Joan Pi of Regent University Organized Christmas Choral Streaming Concert



Dr. Joan Pi, an Assistant Professor of Music, College of Arts & Sciences, Regent University will conduct at Christmas Choral Streaming Concert for all the KAUPA members and families!

She presented major choral works such as Handel's *Messiah*, Mendelssohn's *Elijah* to name a few in the past. She also directed two of Puccini's operas, *Gianni Schicchi* and *Suor Angelica*, with a chamber orchestra when she was an Interim Director of Choral Activities/Visiting Assistant Professor at Texas A & M University-Kingsville. Dr. Pi also has been a frequent guest singer of several professional/semi-professional choral ensembles for over twenty years.

Mark Your Calendar!

Regent University Choral Streaming Concert

Friday, December 17th, 2021

7 p.m.

[Regent.edu/christmas](https://regent.edu/christmas)



LEARN MORE

regent.edu/music

Call 757.352.4960.

Professor Sam Chung was Appointed as Dean of School of Technology & Computing (STC) of City University of Seattle



Professor Sam Chung was appointed as Dean of School of Technology & Computing (STC) of City University of Seattle in Seattle, Washington in 2020.

Huge belated congratulations!



IV. Research in Progress

Announcement

KAUPA Best Paper Awardees of KAUPA Letters Volume 9, Number 1

KAUPA selected the following four KAUPA Best Papers by evaluating the papers published in the Research in Progress section of KAUPA Letters Volume 9, Issue Number 1 which was published in October 1, 2021. KAUPA is usually 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. Professor Sharon Kim of Judson University was honored this time.

Congratulations to all the award recipients!

Special Feature: Literature and Literary Studies

Sharon Kim, Judson University

Introducing Korean American Literature

Josephine Park, University of Pennsylvania

The Implication of Nonprofit Board Composition for CEO Compensation Interlocking Directorates, Gender Diversity, and Governance Characteristics

Nara Yoon, James Madison University

When in Sorrow ... Sings the Song

Joan Pi, Regent University

Reducing the Chasm between the Early DevOps Adopters and the Early DevOps Majority in Web Development

Sam Chung

School of Technology & Computing
City University of Seattle
e-mail: chungsam@cityu.edu

Motivation

As soon as a software application is developed and deployed, the system will go through its lifecycle until the application is no longer used. During its lifecycle, each application continuously repeats its integration and deployment to respond to new requirements such as security, intelligence, emerging technologies. However, many legacy software applications have not been developed and deployed under the name of DevOps, allowing Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Deployment (CD). Bass, Weber, and Zhu (2015, 1.1 Introduction) defined "*DevOps is a set of practices intended to reduce the time between committing a change to a system and the change being placed into normal production while ensuring high quality.*" The key is to reduce the chasm between development and operations.

Moore mentioned the chasm between the early adopters and the early majority through the revised technology adoption lifecycle in his high-tech marketing model (Moore, 2014, p. 13), shown in Figure 1. We add three upward arrows to Moore's technology adoption lifecycle in Figure 1 to show the chasm between legacy applications without using DevOps and target applications using DevOps. The early DevOps adopters do not need a support base within a market since the early adopters are interested in state-of-the-art technology such as Cloud Computing, Cybersecurity, AI, and FOSS. However, the early majority need a solid support base because they are interested in well-established references for buying decisions such as software architectures and evidence-based practices.

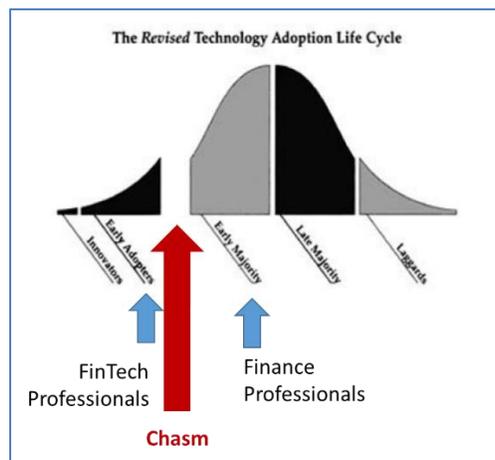


Figure 1. The revised technology adoption lifecycle of Moore (Moore, 2014, p. 13).

The spread of cloud computing allowed the adoption of DevOps for software application development. At the same time, current legacy applications have encountered challenges on improvements in security, intelligence, and community because of the importance of cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and free, open-source software (FOSS) movement.

Problem Statement

In this research, we focus on reducing the chasm between the early DevOps adopters and the early DevOps majority by answering the following challenges:

1. Cloud Computing & DevOps: What well-established references for DevOps are available when we modernize a legacy software application without using cloud computing to a cloud-based target one?
2. Cybersecurity & DevOps: What well-established references for DevOps are available when we modernize an insecure legacy software application to a secure target one?
3. AI & DevOps: What well-established references for DevOps are available when we modernize a legacy software application not supporting any AI features to an intelligent target one supporting AI features?
4. FOSS and DevOps: What well-established references for DevOps are available when more people want to contribute to a FOSS project?
5. Computing Education & DevOps: How can we integrate the well-established references for DevOps into future education in full-stack web development?

Related Work

Alves and Rocha (2021) mentioned that DevOps education is more challenging than any other kind of technical training because it requires a set of technical and non-technical concepts. Although they cover best practices and FOSS, no discussions are found about architectures and specific cloud computing technologies for DevOps.

Kim, Chung, and Endicott-Popovsky (2014) applied software architecture modeling to open source software development. Their results show that a visual architectural model can significantly increase comprehension of an online OSS project over having only textual information. However, other considerations such as full-stack development, cloud computing, cybersecurity, and AI were not discussed.

Approach

This research consists of five phases:

- Phase 1: Select a legacy full-stack web application.
- Phase 2: Conduct reverse software engineering.
- Phase 3: Conduct forward software engineering.
- Phase 4: Identify Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) through the Grounded Theory.
- Phase 5: Infuse the EBPs into a full-stack web development course.

First, we select a legacy web application called an issue tracker that does not use cloud computing, is neither secure nor intelligent, and does not support either AI features or open source, from Subramanian's book (2019). The issue tracker web application helps a user create

issues or bugs, assign them to people, and track their statuses. We use a MERN full-stack technology – Mongo DB, Express, React, and Node.

Second, we discover software architectures from the legacy software application through reverse software engineering using 5W1H Re-Doc (Chung et al., 2013). 5W1H Re-Doc is a software re-documentation methodology that helps a software architect re-document a software application at a high level of abstraction to help project participants comprehend how the application is designed. It allows a developer or operator to see the use case scenario of the application in terms of four different views (Kruchten, 1995). This approach was first proposed in modernizing a legacy system to a secure and service-oriented target system in parallel with Scrum project management.

Third, according to state-of-the-art technology such as Cloud Computing, Cybersecurity, AI, and FOSS, we modernize the legacy application to a target application through 5W1H-driven forward software engineering. Since the adoption of cloud computing, the new requirements in security and intelligence, and the movement of FOSS affect the target application and developers and operators need to under its new architecture.

Fourth, we identify best practices based on evidence of the legacy and the target software application. EBPs have been widely used in the medical area, and software community has adopted this EBP (Kitchenham, Dyba, & Jorgensen, 2004). We identify EBPs during this modernization process by using the grounded theory (Flicker, 2014).

Last, we propose how we will infuse the well-established references into a full-stack web development course. We develop the course with Educational Trifecta, an academic program and course development methodology (Zantua, Khamesipour, & Chung, 2021). It emphasizes the Knowledge, Skills, Abilities, and Tasks (KSAT), active learning methods with classroom assessment techniques, and 5Cs - Critical thinking, Comprehension, Communication, Collaboration, and work-based cultural Competency.

Current Progress

Recently, we attempted to reduce the chasm in migrating a legacy application to a target one using serverless and cloud-based architectures. We focused on reducing maintenance and cost and increasing security and manageability (Kim & Chung, 2021). No architecture comparisons through visual models were not employed.

Expected Conclusions

We answer how to reduce the chasm between the early DevOps adopters and the early DevOps majority in full-stack web development by proposing well-established references for DevOps:

1. The visual modeling of software architectures of legacy and target full-stack web applications can help both the early DevOps adopters and the early DevOps majority understand how the applications are developed and deployed. The architecture is essential for comprehending the complexity of both DevOps and full-stack web applications.
2. The identified evidence-based practices can guide developers and operators to make a legacy full-stack web application secure and intelligent in a cloud computing environment.

Evidence-based practices are essential for communication and collaboration between developers and operators in developing full-stack web applications.

3. We can use source code and documents of both legacy and target applications in teaching a full-stack web development course requiring concepts and skills in DevOps, Cloud Computing, Cybersecurity, AI, and FOSS.

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The State of the Art of Telecommunications Service Management

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I. INTRODUCTION

The state of the art of telecommunications service management is introduced.

Especially, the developments of SOH (Service Order Handling) of telecommunications service management and its future development directions are discussed and proposed.

II. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE MANAGEMENT

A. Concepts

Over the telecommunications networks, solving the issue of managing telecommunications services seamlessly over heterogeneous operation environments over various global networks is very challenging and important.

B. TM Forum Approach

TeleManagement Forum has been working on this issue since mid-1990s and still enhancing telecommunications service management technologies by working with global leading companies in the telecommunications industry. They are producing global de facto standards which can be adopted and implemented by converging all the outstanding requirements of the Telecommunication Service Providers (TSPs) around the world easily and efficiently to satisfy dynamically changing requirements telecommunication service subscribers on time.

C. Telecommunications Service Management Framework [11]

The current telecommunications service management framework developed and used by TeleManagement Forum is

TMF C007 Service Order Management v1.0.0.

The Service Order Management (SOM) is the entry point of the Product Domain. It is in charge of Customer-Facing-Service (CFS) delivery on resources (network and service platforms equipment). The SOM exposes in particular the API “ServiceOrder”. It is triggered when the Product Order Orchestration Management component calls this API to request CFS delivery [11].

D. Telecommunications Service Management Standardization and Implementation Issues [11]

There are three components we need to consider in proper seamless standardization and implementation of Telecommunications service management paradigm of TeleManagement Forum.

They are

1. Open API

60+ REST-based Open APIs tried, tested and de-risked.

2. Open Digital Framework (ODF)

Interoperable software components, user guides, toolkits and standards.

Currently, 581 documents in the database on October 19, 2021.

The following three documents introduced in the subsections of 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 are relevant to “Service Management.”

2.1 GB923 Wireless Service Measurements Handbook

Document version: 3.0

Release Status: Production

Details: The Wireless Service Measurements Handbook identifies the necessary service measurements needed to monitor the types of services running over 2G and 3G networks. It also shows how these measurements are derived from network measurements. The purpose of this document is to present a methodology for deriving network metrics that relate to Key Quality Indicators (KQIs).

There are two companion documents to the handbook:

- GB923A is a schedule of KQIs that are used to measure the quality of service. GB923A is a living document and the intention is to maintain it as an up to date source of reference for Key Quality Indicators.
- GB923B contains those measurements that have been identified in support of the KQIs and have been submitted to the Performance Management Team for inclusion in 3GPP standards.

2.2 GB923A Wireless Service Measurement Key Quality Indicators

Document version: 1.5

Release Status: Production

Details: GB923A is a schedule of KQIs that are used to measure the quality of service. GB923A is a living document and the intention is to maintain it as an up to date source of reference for Key Quality Indicators.

Standard(s): Best Practices

2.3 GB923 Wireless Service Measurements Solution Suite

Resources include: GB923 Wireless Service Measurements Handbook
GB923A Wireless Service Measurement Key Quality Indicators
GB923-B Wireless Service Measurement 3GPP Submissions

Details: The Wireless Service Measurements Handbook identifies the necessary service measurements needed to monitor the types of services running over 2G and 3G networks. It also shows how these measurements are derived from network measurements. The purpose of this document is to present a methodology for deriving network metrics that relate to Key Quality Indicators (KQIs).

There are two companion documents to the handbook: GB923a is a schedule of KQIs that are used to measure the quality of service.

GB923a is a living document and the intention is to maintain it as an up to date source of reference for Key Quality Indicators.

GB923b contains those measurements that have been identified in support of the KQIs and have been submitted to the Performance Management Team for inclusion in 3GPP standards.

Standard(s): Best Practices

3. Open Digital Architecture (ODA)

A blueprint for modular, cloud-based, open digital platforms that can be orchestrated using AI.

ODA is composed of the following three components.

3.1 ODA Guide

This resource is explaining about the ODA and its use.

3.2 ODA + Open APIs manifesto

The development and implementation tools of the ODA and Open APIs can be facilitated by accessing this resource.

3.3 ODA resources

The ODA vision, the functional architecture, concepts & principles, and the business value are available [11].

III. SERVICE ORDER HANDLING MODEL

Current service order handling systems in telecommunications industry have problems such as user-friendliness, long service waiting time, uneasy customization of services, limited capacity of in-house services, and inefficient human resources allocation. Consequently, the current solutions for the ordering process cannot be used to meet the business needs of service providers. To solve this problem, a generic service order handling model is suggested. Based on the TINA-C information

modeling and computation modeling concepts, service order handling information object types and interfaces were defined.

The three ordering interfaces studied in this model are: service negotiation, service ordering and tracking for the main service provider and subcontracted service provider.

To support the transfer of ordering information, the Store-and-Forward Paradigm is proposed. This Store-and-Forward paradigm is based on the use of e-mail (e.g., X.400) to transport non-real-time information.

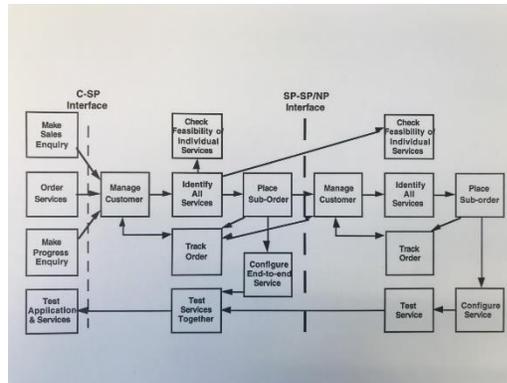


Figure 1. NMF Generic Ordering Process Model [3]

IV. DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICE ORDER HANDLING

Network Management Forum (NMF) started to discuss the interoperability issue of heterogeneous Telecommunications Service Providers around the world in London, United Kingdom.

The following milestones lists a proposed SOH model developed and implemented in the world telecommunications industry.

A “Service Order Handling” model was proposed by Young B. Choi in *The Ph.D. Dissertation*, The University of Missouri-Kansas City.

A Store-and-Forward Management Protocol, Document No. SNMSIG-95/280, OIW (Open Systems Environment Implementors Workshop) Fall Meeting, US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA, September 1995. (Coworkers: Adrian Tang, Deokjai Choi, and Taesang Choi)

1996

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Best Paper Award of the NOMS (Network Operations and Management Symposium) 96, Kyoto, Japan, April 15-19, 1996. (Recommendation by the Technical Committee of the IEEE Communications Society as one of the three best papers (2 students and 1 general participant) among the papers submitted to the conference.)

The Lean Communications Provider: Surviving the Shakeout through Service Management Excellence,

Elizabeth K. Adams and Keith Willets, The McGraw-Hill Companies, USA, 1996.

1997

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SMART Ordering SP to SP Interface Business Agreement - NMF 504, Issue 1.00, September 1997. (Officially published by NMF, Coworkers: Network Management Forum (NMF) SMART Ordering Team)

1998

Outstanding Contribution Award of the TeleManagement Forum (TMF), Dallas, TX, U.S.A., October 13-15, 1998. (Awarded by the President and Chief Executive Officer of the TMF in recognition of outstanding contribution as the first recipient, for dedication of time and energy, and for helping the team succeed within the year of 1998.)

1999

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2005

NGOSS distilled, John P. Reilly and Martin J. Creaner, The Lean Corporation, 2005.

2014

Mobile Order Management: Digital Services Demand and A New Approach, 2014. (Published by TeleManagement Forum)

2018

Selected Readings in Cybersecurity, Young B. Choi (Ed.), Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK, 2018.

IV. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS

Future SOH technologies will focus on mobile and wireless operational environments. Also, security enhancement technologies will be applied to protect the vulnerabilities of the service subscribers' hardware and software.

V. CONCLUSIONS

We explored the state of the art of telecommunications service management technologies and its development history based on the activities of an international telecommunications industry consortium TeleManagement Forum.

In satisfying the dynamic and ever-changing requirements of the telecommunication service subscribers, more research should be performed continuously to deliver the demanding requested services in effective and secure ways in the 5G environment and beyond seamlessly.

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VI. Announcements

KAUPA Paperweight Designed and Laser Engraved for Membership Drive



Are you a KAUPA Lifetime Member?

A new KAUPA paperweight was designed by President Choi as you can see on the left. The paperweight newly designed and engraved on wood will be sent to the KAUPA Lifetime Members first. If you are a KAUPA Lifetime Member, please send your home address to the KAUPA Headquarters for delivery. The e-mail address is kaupahq@gmail.com.

The paperweight can be also used as a bottle opener with magnet function conveniently.

KAUPA is also planning to send a paperweight to all the members who paid a regular membership fee of 2021. If you paid your annual membership fee of this year, you are quite eligible to receive it. Please send your home address to the KAUPA headquarters for delivery. Stay tuned!

Your active cooperation in membership drive is cordially encouraged!

A New KAUPA Logo Redesigned

KAUPA designed a new logo by incorporating the year of foundation 1986 as the following.



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
- Eunyong 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
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 - 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 \(routledge.com\)](https://www.routledge.com/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: [Building Network Capabilities in Turbulent Competitive Environments: P \(routledge.com\)](#)

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: [Creative Innovative Firms from Japan - A Benchmark Inquiry into Firms from Three Rival Nations | Young Won Park | Springer](#)

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: [Rising Asia and American Hegemony - Case of Competitive Firms from Japan, Korea, China and India | Paul Hong | Springer](#)

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: 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
<http://cup.columbia.edu/book/friend/9780231195614>

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: <https://www.snupress.com/book/category?md=view&goodsidx=3213>

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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[Source: ETRI Journal homepage at Wiley Online Library:
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	1 월	2 월	3 월	4 월	5 월	6 월	7 월	8 월	9 월	10 월	11 월	12 월
원고 마감		2/10			5/10			8/10			11/10	
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Populism in Management and Business Studies**Paul Hong***

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

Populism in Management and Business Studies

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

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

Key topics include the following but not limited to:

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

Populism in Economics

Economics and New Populism: Concept Note

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

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

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

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

Long Essay – (3000 – 4000 words)

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

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

Populism and Culture

Concept Note: Then and Now.

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

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

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

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

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

Then and Now (History):

Long Essay: (3000 words)

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

Short essay: (1000-1500 words)

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

Populism in International Relations (Samples)

Populist Leaders

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

Short Essays:

sovereigntism
new isolationism
new nationalism

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



Encyclopedia of New Populism and Responses in the 21 Century

Guidelines for Authors

Dear Author,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Everything at a glance

Aims & Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tertiary literature (digested knowledge/established information in the field) • stand-alone-article
Authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small number of authors (we advise no more than two per chapter) • Please include the name of all article authors in the correct order with their affiliations in the manuscript. <p><i>Authorship changes are not permitted after a chapter has been submitted.</i></p>
Length of text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word count in the range of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200-300 words: Brief entries • 1000-1500 words: Short essays • 3000 words - Long Essays
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter title • Authors: Please include the name of all chapter authors in the correct order with their affiliations in the manuscript. <i>Authorship changes are not permitted after a chapter has been submitted.</i> • 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) <p>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.</p>
Heading levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not use more than 3 heading levels.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearly identify and each level (using numbering or formatting) Never skip a heading level
Reference citation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author Year (for the direct quotes)
Reference list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a reference list at the end of each chapter (up to 5) Include all works that are cited in the chapter and that have been published (including on the Internet) or accepted for publication.
Personal communications and unpublished works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to be mentioned in the text Do not use footnotes as a substitute for a reference list.
Reference style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Springer Style
Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add 1-2 index terms per manuscript page. Highlight them in green within the text or provide a separate list of index terms
Figures/tables/permissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add figures and tables with caption. Obtain permission for all copyrighted content and mention © in caption (with permission of /courtesy of...)

During the project, you may consult the Editors in Chief and Section Editors, for queries regarding the content of the contributions. For aspects relating to format and structure and general queries, please contact your Development Editor for the project at Springer (Contact details will be shared shortly):

Up-to-date information including contacts, organization, and the aims and scope of the project is available at Meteor.

Please keep the following in mind while preparing your contributions.

Scientific Level of Your Contribution

Reference content is easily accessible, synthesized, and established knowledge. Therefore, your contribution should be clear and concise and be a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of your topic. Also, define and explain all specialized terminology and avoid technical jargon whenever possible, as this work is aimed at undergraduate and postgraduates in the academics and professionals from the various disciplines and industries who are interested in applying knowledge of this work in their respective fields.

PLEASE AVOID:

- Footnotes or endnotes (including acknowledgments)
- Using the contribution's title as a header for any part of the text

- First-person usage
- Any form of brand promotion or advertising
- Adding your name and other parts of your affiliation into the running text. This metadata should appear at the beginning of the chapter and will be captured separately.

4. Citations and References

In-text citations should follow the **Author Year** system, e.g., (Smith 2000).

References: Please follow **Basic Springer style** while preparing your list of references. See following for example:

- **Journal article:** Smith J, Jones M Jr, Houghton L (1999) Future of health insurance. *N Engl J Med* 965:325–329
- **Journal article with DOI:** Slifka MK, Whitton JL (2000) Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *J Mol Med* 78:74–80. doi:10.1007/s001090000086
- **Book:** Smith J, Brown B (eds) (2001) *The demise of modern genomics*. Blackwell, London
- **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

5. Cross-References

Please login to the project website on SpringerMeteor to view the current table of contents. Include a list of related chapters that may be of further interest to your readers.

6. Figures and Tables

- Color figures can be submitted. All figures and illustrations will appear in color online.
- There may be restrictions for color use in the print version; therefore, we advise that you create art that can be readily understood in both settings, e.g., using different line types (broken dashes and solid lines) as well as different color shades to plot lines. Please do not refer to color elements in the text.
- Figures should always be submitted as separate image files in any one of these five standard formats: **JPG/JPEG, GIF, PNG, EPS, or TIFF**. The minimum resolution should be 300 dpi for photographs, 1,200 dpi for drawings. Please do not use figures downloaded from the Internet as the resolution would not be high enough.
- Please indicate/include in your chapter text the following: 1) the placement of image files, and 2) an explanatory legend.

7. Permissions

Authors are responsible for sourcing figures, obtaining the necessary permission to use them, and any associated fees. All figures and graphics should be original. While using figures/tables or any other material from other sources, please request permission from the copyright holder (usually the publishing house or author) to use them.

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

UT THE UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO

NEW POPULISM AND RESPONSE OF 21ST CENTURY

INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE
24th- 25th September 2021

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 34th Rhode Island Transportation Forum

The 2021 Rhode Island Transportation Forum Committee invites you to submit abstracts for presentation at the 34th RI Transportation Forum on October 29, 2021. All abstracts must be submitted electronically to leekw@uri.edu by September 29, 2021. The Committee plans to accept at least 6 presentations and 12 posters, with the possibility of more if time allows.

General Information:

Primary authors with selected Abstracts for **protium presentation** will be notified to prepare a full paper and 19-minute PowerPoint presentation (or pre-recorded presentation). An invitation to present at the Forum is contingent upon the acceptance of the abstract by October 4 and the submission of a 19-minute pp (or pre-recorded) presentation by October 15, 2021. Presenters will be required to present, prior to their (pre-recorded) presentation, with a 1-minute introduction (of themselves and team members?) and to lead 5 minutes Q/A session immediately following. Presenters will be given a 25-minute presentation block during the conference, 1-minute introduction, 19 minutes to present and 5 minutes for Q&A. Papers should highlight any participation or collaboration within universities, across universities, as well as with our State DOT and Industry partners. Papers should also describe impacts or potential impacts to our transportation infrastructure and systems.

Primary authors with selected Abstracts for **poster presentation** will be notified to prepare their posters for presentation. An invitation to present at the Forum is contingent upon the acceptance of the abstract and the submission of the poster electronically by October 15, 2021. Presenters will display their posters before 8 am on Friday, 10/29/21. The three best posters will be recognized by American Consulting Engineers Council (ACEC) RI Chapter. Posters will be reviewed by ACEC representatives by noon, and winners will be announced around 2 pm. Thus, it will be nice presenters will be next to posters except the Forum will be in the oral sessions. Posters should highlight any participation or collaboration within universities, across universities, as well as with our State DOT and Industry partners. Posters should also describe impacts or potential impacts to our transportation infrastructure and systems.

Deadlines: Task	Due Date
Abstract Submission	9/29/2021
Selection Notification	10/4/2021
Submission of pp (or Pre-Recorded Video Presentation)	10/15/2021
Submission of electronic posters	
RITRC Feedback for Submitted	10/22/2021
Presentations at The 34 th Transportation Forum	10/29/2021

Thank you and have a great fall.

Sincerely,

K. Wayne Lee, Ph.D., P.E., F. ASCE
Professor III of Civil and Environmental Engineering
Director of RI Transportation Research Center (TRC)
Co-PI of USDOT Region 1 University Transportation Center (UTC) TIDC Grant
Co-Founder of New England Transportation Consortium (NETC)
The University of Rhode Island
Fascitelli Center for Advanced Engineering, Room 206
2 East Alumni Avenue
Kingston, RI 02881

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leekw@uri.edu

<https://web.uri.edu/ritrc>

The 2021 KOCSEA Technical Symposium

Dear KOCSEA members,

The organizing committee of 2021 KOCSEA Technical Symposium is delighted to announce that the annual KOCSEA Technical Symposium will take place in Las Vegas on November 6-7, 2021. KOCSEA (<http://www.kocseaa.org/>) is an organization of Korean-American scientists and engineers in Computer Science and Engineering. The annual KOCSEA Technical Symposium is its flagship event that provides a one-and-a-half-day forum for top Korean-American scientists in Computer Science and Engineering at various career stages, in Academia and Industry, from the U.S. and Korea, to exchange innovative ideas, form new collaborations, and identify research and funding opportunities. Due to the pandemic, the symposium will be hybrid (both offline and online) but mainly based on the offline meeting. We will accept applications for regular talks and posters. The submission site will be available in a couple of weeks at the symposium website. We would like to encourage you to plan for participating and sharing your work and accomplishments with other KOCSEA members. The brief information of the symposium is:

- Event: The 21st KOCSEA Technical Symposium
- Date: Saturday, November 6th and Sunday, November 7th.
- Venue: University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV)
- URL: <http://kocseaa.org/symposia/2021/>
- Contact: Mingon Kang (General Chair) and Kyu Hyung Lee (Program Chair)
(kocsea.pc@gmail.com)

Additionally, we are awarding scholarships to a number of graduate students who participate in our poster session. Please encourage your students to apply for the scholarship (kocsea.pc@gmail.com). We will send you detailed information soon for participation as a speaker and scholarship.

We would greatly appreciate your participation and look forward to meeting you at the 2021 KOCSEA symposium.

Best regards,

Mingon Kang, Ph.D.

General Chair, 2021 KOCSEA Technical Symposium

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Email: kocsea.pc@gmail.com

UKC 2021

Call for Papers

The 34th annual US-Korea Conference on Science, Technology, and Entrepreneurship (UKC 2021) is jointly organized by the Korean American Scientists and Engineers Association (KSEA), the Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies (KOFST), and the Korea-U.S. Science Cooperation Center (KUSCO). It draws over 1,000 scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, government officials, corporate executives, and policymakers. This year's conference, **UKC 2021**, will be held **Dec 15 – 18, 2021 at the Hyatt Regency Orange County in the Los Angeles area, CA.**

The UKC 2021 theme “**Pursuing Global Health and Sustainability**” reflects UKC's special multidisciplinary nature. UKC 2021 will provide a venue where convergence and innovation can be shared through interdisciplinary integrations. The program covers broad areas of science and technology, including but not limited to basic science, applied science, engineering, technology, entrepreneurship, and science policy.

Symposiums

On behalf of the UKC 2021 Program Committee, we invite you to submit either **a one-page paper or a full paper** describing significant research findings, R&D trends, and future prospects of sciences and technologies in the technical groups listed below:

- A. Physics (PHY)
- B. Chemistry (CHM)
- C. Mathematics, Statistics, Geology, Meteorology, Astronomy, Oceanography & Others (MAS)
- D. Biology, Botany, Zoology, Biomedical Engineering, Genetic Engineering (BME)
- E. Agriculture, Ecology, Food, Nutrition (FAN)
- F. Medical Science, Pharmaceutical Science, Veterinary Medicine, Physical Education (MPS)
- G. Chemical Engineering, Textile Engineering, Nuclear, Petroleum, & Applied Chemistry (CHE)
- H. Mechanical Engineering, Aerospace Engineering, Naval Architecture (MAN)
- I. Materials Science, Metallurgy, Mining Engineering (MSE)
- J. Civil Engineering, Architecture, Environmental Engineering (CEA)
- K. Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Communication Engineering (EEC)
- L. Computer Science, Systems Engineering (CIT)
- M. Industrial Engineering and Management Science (IMS)

Papers should be submitted via respective links for a **one-page paper** or **full paper**. During the

submission process, a technical group (A through M) must be specified where the paper will be considered for a podium presentation or a poster. All papers must be written in English.

One-page papers will be reviewed and selected by each Technical Program Committee. Accepted one-page papers will be published in the electronic version of the UKC 2021 Proceedings.

Full papers will be reviewed by reviewers appointed by symposium chairs. Selected papers will be recommended to appropriate journals (i.e., UKC 2021 sponsoring journals) for consideration for publication. Abstracts of submitted full papers will be published in the electronic version of the UKC 2021 Proceedings. The authors will keep the copyright and only abstract (modified if needed) will be published in the UKC proceedings.

A current list of supporting journals:

- Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/gits20/current>
- Micro and Nano Systems Letters: <https://mnsj-journal.springeropen.com/>
- Industrial Engineering & Management Systems: <http://www.iemsjl.org/>
- Journal of Society for e-Business Studies: <http://www.jsebs.org/jsebs/index.php/jsebs>
- 한국전자거래학회지: <http://www.calsec.or.kr/journal/journal.php>
- KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering: <https://www.springer.com/journal/12205>

EARLY PAPER SUBMISSION WEEKLY RAFFLE EVENT

In order to encourage the earlier submission of UKC papers, we will have weekly raffles at 12 pm on Mondays, starting August 16, 2021. We will draw two winners every week until the end of early paper submission (September 15). Winners will receive \$100 voucher toward UKC registration including meals.

One-page Paper Submission

Full Paper Submission (EasyChair)

Fostering Innovation with Rising Experts (FIRE)

The FIRE Symposium at UKC is the industry-specialized avenue of participation for attendees of the US-Korea Conference 2021 (UKC). It's the most popular networking event for technical and non-technical career professionals at the conference.

The FIRE Symposium focuses on serving undergraduate students, graduate students, professional students (medical, dental, pharmacy, etc.), recent graduates, and early-career professionals. The

Professional Symposium at UKC aims to provide attendees valuable and meaningful experiences for career and leadership development through specialized panels, workshops, and events.

The FIRE Symposium is a separate application process from other symposiums and forums of UKC.

How to Apply

Online submission is available [HERE](#). Should you have any questions, please send an email to [\[YG@KSEA.ORG\]](mailto:YG@KSEA.ORG).

Important Dates

Call for Papers	Apr. 15, 2021
Early Paper Submission Deadline	Sep 15, 2021 (for registration discount)
Early UKC Fellows Application Deadline (Students and Early Career Professionals Only)	Sep 15, 2021 (for registration discount)
Paper Submission Deadline	Sep. 30, 2021
Acceptance Notification for Early Submission	Sep. 30, 2021
Acceptance Notification	Oct. 15, 2021
UKC Fellows Application Deadline (Students and Early Career Professionals Only)	Sep. 15, 2021
Registration Open	Oct. 15, 2021
Early Registration Deadline	Nov. 15, 2021
Online Registration Deadline	Dec. 1, 2021
Onsite Registration Open	Dec. 15, 2021

Should you have any questions, please contact us at ukc2021@ksea.org.

[Call for Papers in PDF](#)

Sincerely,

Conference Chair, B. Brian Park

Program Chair, Jong Park

ukc.ksea.org/ukc2021

Job Opportunities

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

AAA Foundation

The AAA Foundation is opening job positions: Senior Researcher and Researcher. See the link below.

<https://aaafoundation.org/jobs/>

Please contact Dr. Woon Kim (elly9911@gmail.com) if you are interested.

Sincerely,

Younghun Bahk
Secretary of General Affairs
Korean Transportation Association in America

**University of Texas at El Paso
College of Engineering
Department of Metallurgy, Materials and Biomedical Engineering
Assistant or Associate Professor – Biomedical Engineering**

POSITION DESCRIPTION: The Biomedical Engineering Program at The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) seeks an accomplished, dynamic and innovative tenure-track faculty member at the rank of assistant or associate professor. The successful candidate will be expected to establish an internationally recognized research program in biomedical engineering in collaboration with the El Paso Texas Tech Foster School of Medicine. An interest in contributing to interdisciplinary research teams in neurosciences, bioprinting, data sciences, drug therapy, microfluidic disease models, computational bioengineering and/or the health-focused interprofessional community of practice is a plus. The candidate should demonstrate the potential to: (1) help strengthen the graduate programs in biomedical engineering as well as the undergraduate BS program that is in the last stages of approval; (2) successfully mentor BS, MS and Ph.D. students, (3) excel in teaching; (3) maintain an active and independent research program; (4) secure extramural funding; (5) serve on university committees; and (6) establish collaborative efforts with local and regional institutions of higher education. The anticipated appointment date is fall of 2022.

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diabetes and obesity, cancer, neurosciences, 3D printing and contemporary biotechnologies with cores on genomics, proteomics, flow cytometry, histopathology, clinical chemistry, mass spectroscopy and imaging. For more information about the College of Engineering, please visit our website: www.utep.edu/engineering/.

ABOUT UTEP & EL PASO: The University of Texas at El Paso is America's leading Hispanic-serving university. Located at the westernmost tip of Texas, where three states and two countries converge along the Rio Grande, UTEP is a public research university that transforms lives. Ninety-four percent of UTEP's nearly 25,000 students are minorities, and many are the first in their families to go to college. At UTEP, students have access to 168 bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs at the only open-access, top tier research university in America. Located in the second-most educated city in Texas, UTEP is recognized as one of the best research universities in the country for connecting students with the community around them. For more information, please visit our website: www.utep.edu/.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have a commitment to diversity and collaboration, superior communication skills, ability for student mentoring, potential to secure NIH or other Government funding and an overall record of achievement in research documented by a strong publication record that is commensurate with the rank applied for. Applicants must have a doctoral degree in biomedical engineering or related field and must possess credentials that meet the qualifications for appointment at the assistant or associate professor level. Applicants should have a compelling vision of the future direction of biomedical engineering research. This is a tenure-track position in the College of Engineering.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: Review of applications will begin immediately, and applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Applicants must submit (1) a letter of interest, (2) a detailed curriculum vitae, (3) names of at least three references including complete contact information, (4) a teaching statement, (5) a research statement, and (6) three recent publications (if available).

SALARY: Competitive and commensurate with rank.

To apply, please visit <https://www.utep.edu/employment>.

Hiring decisions are based upon budget approval.

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**University of Texas at El Paso
POSTDOCTORAL POSITION AVAILABLE**

Area: Behavioral Neuroscience

A postdoctoral position is available in the Moschak lab at the University of Texas at El Paso for a federally funded project. Our lab is interested in determining the neural underpinnings of behavioral endophenotypes for substance use disorders. Our funded project will investigate the role of the brain's 'salience network' in a preclinical rodent model of distress tolerance, impulsivity, and drug-seeking behavior. More details about our research and recent publications can be found at <https://moschaklab.org>. Trainees will benefit from a fully equipped lab with the latest technologies in in vivo electrophysiology, calcium imaging, and optogenetics.

Qualifications and Experience: A PhD degree in Behavioral Neuroscience or a related degree is required. Candidates interested in understanding the neural underpinnings of behavioral endophenotypes for substance use disorders will be considered. Familiarity with rodent behavior, neural recording/manipulation techniques, and MATLAB/Python are preferred but not essential. Women and underrepresented minorities are especially encouraged to apply. **Additional information:** Please attach the following electronic documents to the application: Cover letter, curriculum vitae, and the names, email addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references.

Please send application materials to Dr. Travis Moschak at tmmoschak@utep.edu.

현대중공업

모집 분야 : 한국조선해양 (기반, 에너지, 디지털 및 생산기술)

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VII. Essays & Poems

What is the future of the Korean Peninsula?

Yeomin Yoon

Professor of Finance and International Business at Seton Hall University



The internationally-renown historian Yuval Noah Harari seems wrong in stating that "Korean nationalists believe that a small peninsula on the east coast of Asia is the only part of the cosmos that really matters in the grand scheme of things" (See his best-selling 2019 book, *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*, p. 280). Such a perception may reflect a gross misperception of the "Korean nationalists" or Koreans in general. It arises from the foreign observer's ignorance, or negligence, of Koreans' fear and frustration that the Koreans had been "geographically condemned" to deal with their aggressive big neighbors, China and Japan, since ancient times.

Liang Qi Chao (梁启超, 1873-1929), a Chinese political philosopher and prominent reformist, deplored the Chinese tendency of *zizun wangda* (自尊妄大), literally translated as "self-conceited megalomaniac" bias, such as claiming that China was the center of the world and that almost everything was invented or created by China. To my knowledge, no Koreans were audacious enough to make such grandiose claims. For most history, Koreans were simply busy figuring out how to survive as the sandwich meat between China and Japan.

At around 108 CE, China conquered the Gojoseon (Old Joseon, 고조선) and occupied the bulk of the latter's vast territories. It is well-known to Koreans how and how long Go Jumong (고주몽) struggled against Han (漢) China to establish the Goguryeo (고구려) Kingdom and restore the domain conquered by China.

Li Shimin (李世民, 598-649 CE), the second emperor of the Tang (唐) Dynasty whom the Chinese call 唐太宗, invaded three times the Goguryeo ruled by Yeon Gaesomoon (연개소문). Although the latter defeated the former three times in a row, Tang China succeeded in subjugating Goguryeo three years after the latter's death.

It is also well-known that how Dae Joyoung (대조영) combated against the Tang Dynasty of China to build the successor kingdom of Balhae (발해) in the old territory of Goguryeo. The Chinese history textbooks describe Goguryeo and Balhae as part of China since ancient times. Koreans believe that it is a salient instance of China's rewriting or distorting history.

In 1910, Korea was annexed by the Empire of Japan after years of war, intimidation and political machinations. Right before Japan's colonialization of the Korean Peninsula, the historians of imperial Japan rewrote the history as, since ancient times, Korea had been an integral part of Japan. Anyone interested in finding how China has been busy rewriting the past (as Imperial Japan was) should read documents of China's *Northeast Project* (東北工程). It describes

"Gojoseon, Buyeo (부여), Goguryeo and Balhae as regional *governments* of the ancient *Chinese* empire." The project was a five-year (2002-2007) research project on history. It received financial support from the Chinese Academy of Social Science and the Chinese government.

George Orwell was right on the mark when he stated in his book *1984*: "Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past." Many Koreans believe that today's Chinese rulers attempt to control the past by controlling the present and control China's (and its neighbors') future by rewriting the past. Relying on the rewritten history, the Chinese government has been indulging massive promotion of blind, misguided "patriotism" of its people, especially young generations, which reminds the good Doctor Samuel Johnson's wise words: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Fast forward to the recent and present relationships between China and the two Koreas.

Hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers, including the eldest son of Mao Zedong (毛澤東), gave their lives to prevent North Korea's demise during the Korean War, which began on June 25, 1950, when the North invaded the South and unofficially ended on July 27, 1953, in a truce. Since then, the relationship between China and North Korea has been governed by what the Chinese call *chun wang chi han* (唇亡齒寒, "If the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold"). In other words, North Korea is the lips to China's teeth.

Hwang Jang-yop (황장엽), a top North Korean official who defected to the South, said that then-North Korean leader Kim Jong-il (김정일) repeatedly told his subordinates that they "should be more on guard against China than against the US imperialists and South Korea." The late dictator felt that China did not sufficiently assist North Korea diplomatically, nor with food, cash, and energy aid. Hwang, who died in 2010, also predicted that North Korea would continue underground nuclear tests, deployed at an opportune moment to convey, in part, that:

1. North Korea was unhappy with China's lukewarm and sometimes negative diplomatic support.
2. If China indeed regarded the North as its lips, it should increase material and financial aid.
3. The teeth do not have suzerainty over the lips.

Several Chinese think tank experts and mid-level policymakers have been known to favor "halting North Korea's [nuclear and missile] folly" and disciplining China's "spoiled child." However, there seems to be no change in the strategic thinking of top Chinese leaders that Beijing would prefer a nuclear and intercontinental ballistic missile-equipped North to a US military presence on its border. So, Beijing has no better option than to assist Pyongyang in surviving the sanctions imposed by the international community led by the US. China accounts for more than 60 percent of North Korea's exports and more than 90 percent of its imports. It supports Pyongyang despite international sanctions and has advocated reducing economic sanctions amid denuclearization talks.

How will South Korea cope with a China determined to keep unruly North Korean lips alive to protect its teeth?

Many South Koreans assume that the US will stay in East Asia for many decades to constrain China and North Korea. Some even think — naively — that if South Korea remains affluent under US protection, the North will collapse, and the Chinese would let South Koreans absorb the North. However, South Koreans, keenly interested in reading "China's mind," would reach a sharply different conclusion if they listened to an alternative prophecy that Chinese elites often provide in honest conversations with their Asian friends.

In a nutshell, the prophecy of confident Chinese elites is about the historical circumstance of "a risen China" or even "a triumphant China," which can be summarized as follows:

The US presence and influence in East Asia have substantially diminished after a devastating financial crisis and economic mess that the US created from 2007 to 2009. With its economy still tepid, if not in shambles, the US has neither the resources nor the will to sustain its East Asian presence and vigil. Moreover, the middle class, which is the backbone of any stable and prosperous country, has been shrinking in the US year in, year out, and would further shrink amid and after the COVID-19 pandemic. In America's over-financialized economy, monies concentrated in a few hands do not go into productive investments. As a result, US infrastructure capital — roads, dams, bridges, power grids, railroads — and social capital — trust among citizens — are falling apart. However, the Biden administration tries hard to reduce this deficiency.

A large population inhabits the US in poverty or near poverty. The quality of its education is already embarrassingly low and getting even lower. It may lose leadership in technological development and, without a strong economy, will even cease to be the best armed. The country is fractured along racial, socioeconomic, and ideological lines. Neither shared national purpose nor leadership can instill a sense of unity into a sufficiently large population segment. It is even losing its awareness of being the sole global superpower. Since the September 11, 2001, terror attacks, its bravado has been disabused because of its lack of success in defeating international terrorism.

Will America quit East Asia out of exhaustion one of these days and be satisfied in controlling the east half of the Pacific -- Hawaii to its mainland? If so, China will take the western half of the Pacific, from Hawaii to China.

China's neighbors should know this: "China is a big country and other countries are small countries, and that's just a fact," as then-Chinese minister of foreign affairs Yang Jiechi (杨洁篪) said at an Association of Southeastern Asian Nations (ASEAN) forum.

South Koreans should be anxious about the future of their nation and the Korean Peninsula. It does not require profound geopolitical wisdom to figure out how a triumphant, Han Chinese-

centric authoritarian China would treat its smaller neighbors if a substantial portion of the prophecy became a reality.

China seems to enjoy playing South Korea against Japan. Deep-rooted Korean antipathy toward Japan would be welcome to the Chinese, who anticipate a steadily escalating Sino-Japanese rivalry. China is interested in instigating South Korea to grow a pro-Chinese faction advocating a closer relationship with China. The seeming spineless posture of the current president of the South *vis a vis* China (and North Korea) would only encourage nurturing a pro-China group. The eventual aim of "Beijing bully boys" seems to impose suzerainty over Korea as they did historically whenever Korea was close to China.

Beijing would continue letting Pyongyang play its childish game with rhetoric and rockets against the US, South Korea, and Japan, inviting retaliation with conventional bombs on selected targets. An apocalypse might unfold, depending on the extent of Chinese maturity.

Now is the time for a wise and competent *new* South Korean leadership that could engineer an internationally worked out peace treaty guaranteeing denuclearization and peace on the peninsula in partnership with the US and its allies. Such a treaty would require a team of international peacekeepers stationed in the South and the North, allowing steadily increasing interaction. For the past decade, the world has seen no progress toward peace and stability on the peninsula. However, there exists a possibility for a dramatic innovation in international diplomacy. Moreover, many nations exist that would join the collective effort to realize a durable structure of peace and stability.

However, it is sad to note that, in addition to the seemingly clueless presidential leadership, today's South Korea seems to be suffering from a myopic lack of concern to discern real threats and opportunities for the divided peninsula. Instead, it looks busy indulging the vainglorious, hedonistic, and mindless accumulation of wealth and pre-modern religiosity. South Korean elites seem to display little if any, ability to understand history rationally through non-distorted evidence. It behooves South Koreans to graduate from the assumption that the US will stay in South Korea and East Asia for many years and restrain China's imperialistic impulses and North Korea's nuclear weapons and missile games. They should stop dreaming that if Pyongyang collapses, China will let Seoul absorb it.

South Koreans should be prepared for existential exigencies. Therefore, they should start devising strategies to avoid an apocalypse on the peninsula and prevent — by any means — either South Korea (or a unified Korea) from becoming another Tibet, Xinjiang, or Inner Mongolia.

The first step is to elect as president of the republic a man or woman with a stalwart spine (self-respect and courage), strategic vision, and wisdom regarding geopolitics. The first such leader who comes to my mind is Taiwan's current president Tsai Ing-wen (蔡英文), who can lead the people in the face of exigent existential situations that demand timely and brave actions.

Paraphrasing a poem by Taiwan's prominent poet Lee Min-Jung (李敏勇), I would tell such a man or woman:

"If you ask

What is the future of the Korean Peninsula?

I will tell you

Step out on your feet

The road is open to you."

당신이 나에게 한반도의 장래를 묻는다면, 나는 이렇게 말하겠오.

두 발에 힘주고 일어서시요, 길은 당신에게 열리어 있오.

Medical Aid in Dying

Semoon Chang

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About three years ago, my elderly sister, who lived in a retirement home in Seoul, had a stroke in the middle of the night. They found her the next morning and rushed her to the hospital. Any possibility of a full or even modest recovery was beyond the realm of reality. When her siblings took her to the Seoul National University hospital, I immediately sent a text message. I asked that they let her die peacefully if there was a question about her ability to recover and continue with even a severely modified life. The University doctors operated - saving her life. To this date, she has been confined to a nursing home facility. She has no capacity to even move herself over to a wheelchair. I don't think this would have been her choice as the path for completion of her life span.

I am aware that many professors who are reading this article are young and active and that death does not present itself as an immediate concern. However, you may know someone or have friends with a family member who is seriously ill with no probability of a meaningful recovery. That person may even be close to their final breath. If that is the case, you may want to continue to read this article. If it is not, you may want to set it aside to have if needed as a future reference.

Vacco v. Quill

The State of New York had enacted a prohibition against physician-assisted suicide, making it a crime for a physician to administer lethal medication. Several physicians filed suit against New York's Attorney General, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, challenging the law. The District Court ruled in favor of the New York statute, and stated that if the ban were to be repealed, it would take an act of New York's legislature.

When appealed, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the District Court's ruling and agreed with the plaintiffs that removing life support devices was identical to requesting physician-assisted euthanasia and reversed the lower court's finding.

On June 26, 1997, the U.S. Supreme Court issued six different opinions in a unanimous (9-0) ruling that a New York ban on physician-assisted suicide was constitutional. This Supreme Court case is known as *Vacco v. Quill*, cited as 521U.S.793(1997). It was a landmark decision of the US Supreme Court regarding the right to die. It prevented doctors from assisting their patients, even those terminally ill and/or in great pain.

Vacco v. Quill prompted Compassion & Choices (the leading non-profit organization promoting medical aid in dying in the U.S.) to work through changes in state laws to allow medical aid-in-dying. So far eleven jurisdictions have authorized medical aid in dying. This held up against numerous efforts to nullify these legislations. The 11 jurisdictions are:

- Oregon (1994, ballot initiative)
- Washington (2008, ballot initiative)
- Montana (2009, state Supreme Court decision)
- Vermont (2013, legislation)
- California (2015, legislation)
- Colorado (2016, ballot initiative)

Washington, D.C. (2017, legislation)
Hawai'i (2018, legislation)
New Jersey (2019, legislation)
Maine (2019, legislation)
New Mexico (2021, legislation)

Lessons from the Oregon Experience

Oregon is the first state that allowed medical aid in dying by enacting the Death with Dignity Act (DWDA). Lessons from the Oregon experience were articulated by Tara Haelle in her September 18, 2017 write-up in medscape.com.

Between 1998 and 2017, 1857 Oregon residents received DWDA prescriptions. Of those residents, 64% died from taking the prescribed drugs. Since there were 614,972 all-cause deaths during the period, the number of DWDA-assisted deaths represented 19 per 10,000 deaths, i.e., 0.19 percent of all deaths.

The article by Haelle points out that the “patients' primary reasons for seeking DWDA prescriptions were a loss of autonomy, cited by 91%, and a decreasing ability to participate in enjoyable activities, cited by 89%. Just over a quarter (26%) cited pain, and 4% cited finances.”

The real question that I want all of us to think about is this: Although the number of DWDA assisted deaths is rather small at less than 1,200 out of more than 600,000 total deaths, do we really have the right to restrict or take away a choice that the small number of dying patients made voluntarily?

Let me put the question this way. Can any of us say with total confidence that we know exactly how much agony and pain, mental and physical, the DWDA patients had before they passed away? If we cannot, what right do we have to take the choice they make away from them?

My Involvement

As for my involvement, in August of 2018 I was asked to present a paper at a conference in Boston Massachusetts on the care of dying patients. The conference was the 4th International Conference on Palliative, Medicine and Hospice Nursing. Palliative care refers to medical as well as non-medical care provided to a patient (usually with life-threatening or terminal illness). Palliative care is not intended to provide curative treatment, but to manage, maintain, and improve the patient's quality of life. Hospice care is terminology describing palliative care to patients who are terminally ill and whose life expectancy is a matter of days or weeks.

On February 16, 2019, I testified at the joint hearing of the Health and Government Operations Committee and Judiciary Committee of the Maryland General Assembly to lobby for the passage of the End-of-Life Option Act of Maryland. Because I was the last presenter, I was able to hear arguments from both sides. Although both sides were sincere in their presentations, there was one striking difference between the two groups of presentations.

Those who supported the end-of-life option mostly had a personal and intimate experience of caring for a loved one. They could only watch as the loved one struggled for breath or exhausted pain control measures. Those who opposed the end-of-life option stressed general principles of the value of human life.

Those patients who want DWDA type assistance are proud human beings who are facing a circumstance that is totally beyond their control. By having an option that is within their power, these patients can face their death with courage because dying with assistance is their voluntary option. Their fate is within their control.

What Can Terminal Patients Do?

Suppose that a terminally ill patient is seriously interested in the medical aid in dying option. What should the patient do?

All terminally-ill patients are strongly urged to prepare (1) a living will that specifies treatment and care you want to sustain or not sustain the patient's life, and (2) select and name the medical power of attorney who will speak for the patient when the patient can no longer make decisions.

Details of these two important documents are spelled out in the Advance Directive. Forms of the Advance Directive vary with states and are available in the Advance Directives page of the CompassionandChoices.org website. For instance, an Advance Directive allows the patient to decide who the patient wants to make health care decisions for the patient if the patient is unable to do it.

The patient can also use it to state what kinds of treatments he or she does or does not want, especially the treatments often used in a medical emergency or near the end of a person's life. Examples may include (a) life support, such as breathing with a ventilator; (b) efforts to revive a stopped heart or breathing (CPR); (c) feeding through tubes inserted into the body; and (d) medicine for pain relief.

Advance Directives are designed to provide detailed guides that may be outlined in the will as well as the medical power of attorney documents. The exact format of the Advance Directive varies from one state to the next. Information on how to prepare an Advance Directive by state is available via "End-of-Life Choice in Your State" in CompassionandChoices.org website.

The whole idea of medical aid in dying is to give an option under the control of the patient who may find comfort in simply knowing that the medication is available.

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Book Review – Esat Goes West: The Making of Oriental Yankee

Young B. Choi

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During the last boring and unusually hot summer, I got a precious chance to read the book “*East Goes West*.” The title of the book attracted me. By surfing the Internet, I found that that the book’s title was translated as “동양선비 서양에 가시다.” (Originally published in 1937.)

As a Korean American living in America for several decades, my curiosity was growing. By reading the novels and essays of America’s popular novelist John Steinbeck, I have been striving to find some good books to satisfy my desire to know about ‘America and Americans more. By chance, I recognized that there was a not very well known pioneering Korean American novelist named Younghill Kang (강용홀 (姜鏞訖): 1898-1972).

He was born in Hongwon, Hamgyongnam-Do in 1898. He escaped Korea and then went to Canada and studied at Dalhousie University. Later he studied at Boston University and Harvard University and received his B.S. and Ed.M. in 1925 and 1927 respectively. His Confucian studies and missionary school education in Korea under Japanese colonial ruling made him think about a freer educational environment. For a brighter future in his life, he finally left Korea in 1921.

Writing in Korean and Japanese first, he switched to English only in 1928 and married his American wife, Frances Keeley. She helped him with his writings in many ways. He worked as an editor for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for the first time as a Korean and taught at New York University, where his colleague Thomas Wolfe read the opening chapters of his famous novel *The Grass Roof* and enthusiastically recommended it to publish and it was well-received.

East Goes West, however, criticized the United States and therefore was less popular until very recently compared with his signature novel *The Grass Roof*. His novel “*East Goes West*” is his autobiographic style novel describing his strenuous life journey outside Korea in exile without no homeland.

In his novel, *East Goes West*, a young man called Chungpa Han starts his immigrant life by landing at New York City with few dollars in his hands and a suitcase filled with several Shakespeare literature books. As a poor foreign student, he needed to support himself. First of all, he was always hungry. During vacations or holidays, he went around numerous different jobs such as a Chinese restaurant waiter, hotel cooking staff, housekeeper, traveling salesman selling cheap fountain pens and books, box manufacturing worker, and farmer, etc. to earn living expenses and prepare for the tuition and fees to register the upcoming semesters.

He is also interacted with Americans mainly in working, studying, and social gathering environments. He saw Koreans, Japanese, and Indians in socializing events, and Chinese when he was mainly working. He experienced multiculturalism with subtle culture shocks in communicating and mingling with them through various episodes as a young Asian who crossed the wild Pacific Ocean from his fatherland Korea.

By also serving as an invited speaker or lecturer to various organizations including the universities and colleges, community social clubs, and churches, he barely sustained his life. As a far Eastern scholar and poet reciting both Shakespeare's and famous Chinese poems seamlessly, his dream was not always aligned with his harsh reality hand in hand. His dream was always high, but his real life was always filled with hunger and thirstiness. He was a literature-loving young Asian student that was wandering around the complex, dirty, and maze-like streets and avenues connected by gigantic and gloomy skyscrapers of New York City.

In the real world, the author Kang had a really hard time getting his American citizenship even if he married a native American. Many famous dignitaries including renowned novelist Pearl Buck petitioned the US Congress to accept him as an American citizen. At that time Asians were not allowed to be accepted as friendly as formal immigrants to America. The history of unfair immigration policy toward Asians was unreasonably too deep in America at that time.

Chungpa visited several Korean churches and tried to feel the warmheartedness of the Korean community in exile. He was always recognizing agony as a very vulnerable immigrant in various aspects. By socializing with them, Chungpa is placed in the midst of coexisting traditional Korean Confucian and western-style Christian ways of thought. One day, he got a very rare chance of serving for one church as an invited preacher. Through this unusual experience at that church, he was shocked by finding religious fraud and cult in America.

He visited various homes of Americans and Canadians during breaks and vacations by their invitations or his requests and also at the same time he was working with them. Through these kinds of unique experiences, he tasted the diverse hardships of farmers, factory workers, restaurant waiters, and office workers through various unimaginable and unexpected episodes by himself. Through these work experiences, he was intimidated and also overwhelmed by the power and characteristics of the emerging industrialized society of the Western world.

As a “forced” young immigrant in America, Chungpa was gradually getting acquainted with several good friends including Americans, Chinese, and needless to say fellow Koreans. He experienced diverse generation gaps, cultural gaps, and ideology gaps in love and marriage issues while interacting with them in diverse environments.

It was fortunate for me to read Kang’s beautifully and finely described novel through an “Oriental” scholar’s view. He is a brilliant Korean (Eastern) writer with a pure poetic heart. It is clearly contrasted with American’s view such as a popular American (Western) novelist John Steinbeck who wrote ‘*Travels with Charlie in Search of America.*’

East Goes West describes a personal life story of Han and his hard immigrant life in America. He recognizes his fellow immigrants’ independence movements to liberate his homeland Korea from the iron shackles of Japan in America and their hopes to return to their fatherland. His substantial emotional distance from his fellow immigrants naturally increases his sense of loneliness and his hopes for a new and successful life in the West are never realized.

His two best Korean friends Jum and Kim are also interested in becoming truly American, but it was not possible for them to get into American society. Han hopes his diligent schooling will solve his never-ending struggling situation and make him be assimilated into American society successful, but unfortunately in vain.

The novel *East Goes West* is composed of three parts (Parts One (four books), Two (nine books), and Three (four books)). In the last Book Four of Part Three, Kang is summarizing his turbulent life in America as an exile symbolically using a dream with the following few sentences.

My exile seems as if ended. But I have never gone back. . . .

One here in America, I had a dream . . . a dream that I had climbed to the top of a lofty tree. . . .

. . .

And now, as is the inconsequential way of dreams, I was running down the steps into a dark and cryptlike cellar, still looking for my money and my keys. The cellar seemed to be under the pavements of a vast city. . . .

. . .

I awoke like the phoenix out of a burst of flames.

I have remembered this dream, because, according to Oriental interpretation, it is a dream of good omen. To be killed in a dream means success, and in particular death by fire augurs good fortune. This is supposed to be so, because death symbolizes in Buddhist philosophy growth and rebirth and a happier reincarnation.

I recommend Kang's *Esat Goes West* without hesitation to you. Through the fine detailed sensitive and thoughtful eyes of a pioneering Korean American writer who lived a long time ago, you can get a chance of recognizing, thinking, reflecting, and learning recently emerging heavy and critical topics in American society these days. I think it is worthwhile to read which can expand your own view about the West especially if you are an Easterner although you don't understand the East fully either ironically. Because of globalization, nowadays we feel that we are at the boundary between the East and the West as time goes by. Nowadays, everything around the world is interacting with each other more closely with the advancement of the Internet and telecommunication technologies.

I hope his unique literary works traversing East and West worlds should be researched by Korean Studies scholars further and translated into beautiful Korean to accommodate more enthusiastic readers interested in the close interactions and development directions of two cultures in Korea and abroad. ***

URL=<https://www.ktown1st.com/blog/VALover/18030>

East Goes West (Book):

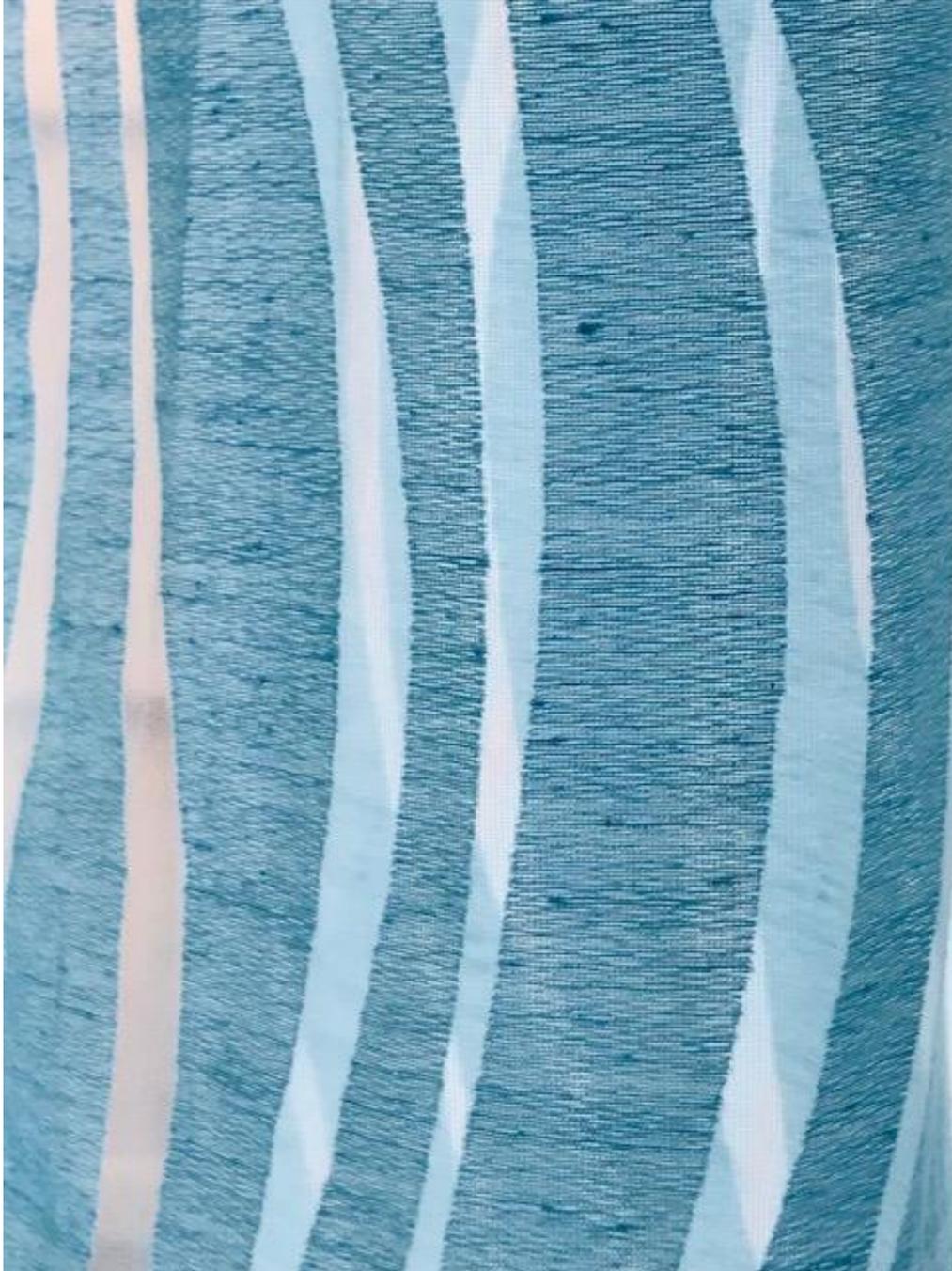
URL=https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1049322.East_Goes_West

Korean Book Review:

<https://www.ktown1st.com/blog/VALover/18037>

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.



VIII. News

Hangeul in the age of AI: survival of the fittest

Relevant URL:

https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/culture/2021/10/142_316422.html?fa&fbclid=IwAR0r9NINrucpo9Rv50VLcbIGLGYTHb558Qy3jHAUFPs_fTGZgPf4U8GiRLc (The Korea Times, October 4, 2021)

Potomac Forum and Outstanding Washingtonian Award

포토맥 포럼은 비영리 단체로 미국 워싱턴 근교(버지니아, 메릴랜드 포함)에 살고 있는 대부분 은퇴하신 전문직 분들이 모여 각자 전문 분야에 대한 지식과 경험을 나누고자 시작된 모임입니다. 매달 두 번째 목요일에 열리는 교양강좌는 2017년 4월 장수영 박사(전 포항공대 총장)가 '우주와 지구의 운명'이라는 제목으로 첫강의를 하였으며 현재까지 40여명의 강사가 53번에 걸쳐 대면과 비대면 강의를 하였습니다.

2018년 부터는 워싱턴 주변에 훌륭한 분들을 찾아 세상에 알리고 표상하고자 자랑스러운 워싱턴니안을 선정하고 시상하고 있습니다. 그동안 수상자로는 조영진 감독(1회), 노영찬 교수(2회 공동), 최규용 교수(2회 공동), 수잔 솔티 여사(3회), 유미 호건 여사(4회)가 영예의 대상을 받았습니다. 포토맥 포럼의 교양강좌는 11시에 모여 1시간 강의를 듣고 이후 두 시간 정도 식사와 교제를 하며 서로의 철학, 지식, 생활, 체험을 나누며 공유합니다.

포토맥 포럼의 회장은 이영목 작가이며 회원은 워싱턴지역은 물론 한국에 계신 과학, 미술, 음악 등의 예술과 언론, 정치, 출판, 식품 등 많은 분야에 걸쳐 150여명의 원로가 가입하고 있습니다. 포토맥 포럼은 세상에 빛과 소금이 되고자 노력하는 사람들의 모임입니다.

관련 기사: 자랑스러운 워싱턴니안! 유미 호건 여사, 워싱턴 정대위, 팔봉 문학상 리디아 강 등 수상. 포토맥포럼 제 4회 시상식 열어! (하이유에스코리아, 2021년 11월 19일, 이태봉 기자)

URL=<http://www.hiuskorea.com/news/featured/2021111902/>

유미 호건 여사의 예술세계: <https://www.umgc.edu/documents/upload/fall-2019-art-at-umuc.pdf>



Potomac Forum 강좌



제 3 회 Outstanding Washingtonian Award 시상식 (2020): 수상자 Susan Solti 여사



제 4 회 Outstanding Washingtonian Award (2021) Maryland First Lady Yumi Hogan



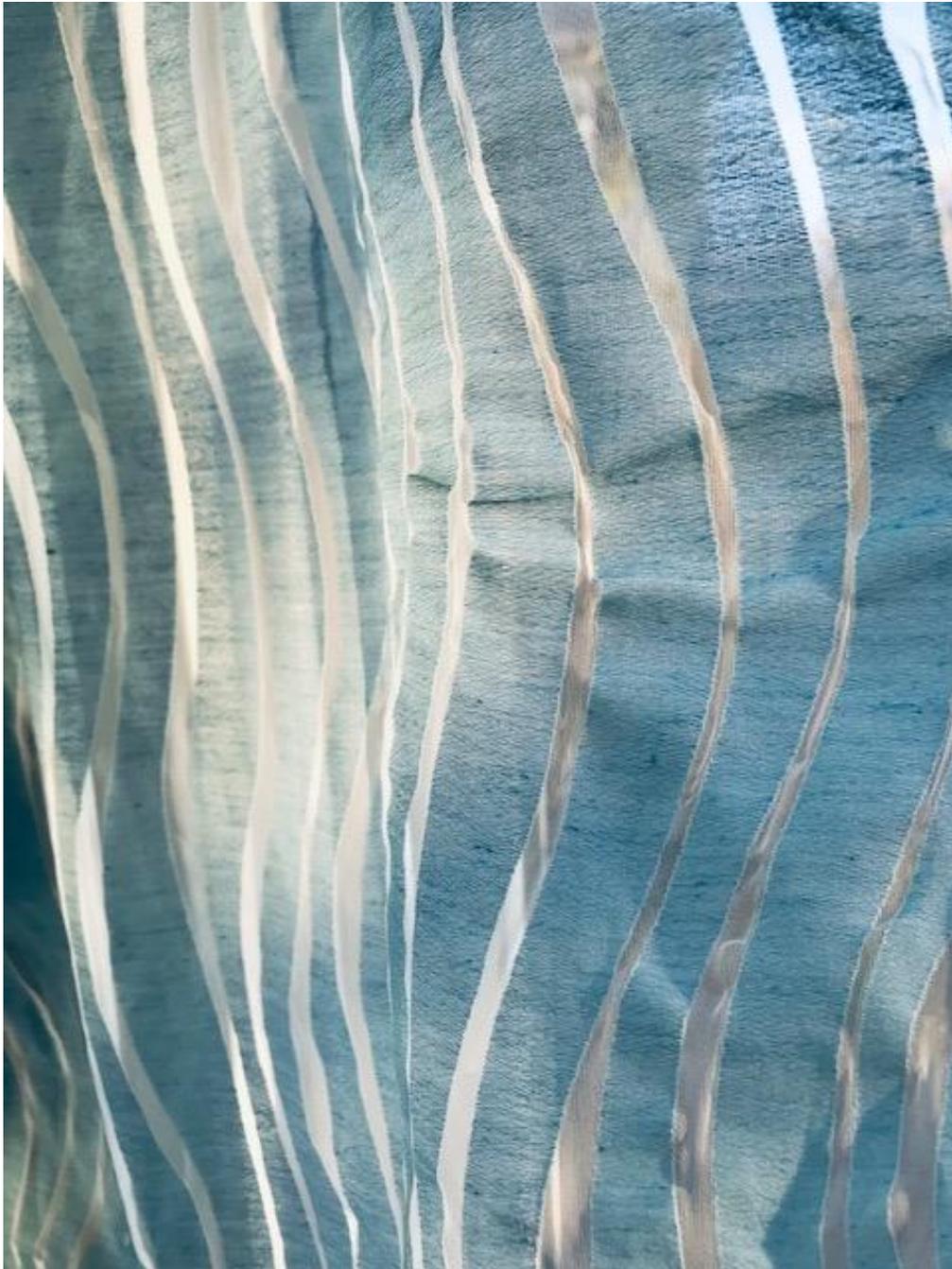
제 4 회 "자랑스런 워싱턴인" 시상식: Tysons Corner Westin Hotel Ballroom, November 19, 2021

IX. Useful Websites and IT Tips

한국고전종합 DB

Official Site:

<https://db.itkc.or.kr/>



X. Pioneers

Chong-Sik Lee (이정식: 1931-2021)

**A Pioneer of Korean Political Studies in America
Professor Emeritus of University of Pennsylvania**



(Source: Almanac, The University of Pennsylvania
<https://almanac.upenn.edu/articles/chong-sik-lee-political-science>)



XI. Special Section

History of the Silla Capital “慶州” in Korean Peninsula: Another Mystery of Silla Unveiled

Don S. Lee, MD

Etymology of China. Part I

Abstract: Silla had emerged in the Tianjin(天津) area with Gaelim (雞林) as the capital. They ran down to the south along the waterway and settled in the SE part of Korean peninsula. Another band went down to the SE Asia along the continental coastal region.

Tang used Gaelim (雞林) as the capital of Silla. Ideograms Gaelim (雞林) has a meaning of forest where defeated Hae tribe living. The first king of Goryeo arranged his first daughter Princess Nang-rang to the last King of Silla and named old Silla capital region as Gyeongju (慶州). Semantics of Gyeongju(慶州) is the province of the subjugated territory providing pleasure. After Emperor Wen of Sui (隋文帝) unified fragmented continent, Gyeongju(慶州)was applied to the western nomad territory where the Xiongnu prince Jin Midi (金日磾; 134-86 BC) had been captured.

Glorified name Gaelim (桂林) is in the Guangxi autonomous region where many minorities have been living for longtime. The Zhuang nationality has their own language, culture, and consider the Legendary Chīyóu (蚩尤)as the ancestor. One band of the Yaemaek people who left Tianjin port settled in the coastal region of Indo-China peninsula built the Silla kingdom where the mystical Persian prince got married to the princess Farang of Silla. Phonetic of Silla appears to the etymology of China. Princess Farang is the origin of Silla Hwarang (花郎), equivalent to the Boy Scout. Kim Yu-shin (金庾信; 595 - 673) served as the head of Hwarang, Pung wol Ju.

서론: 상형자를 쓰는 동양문화권에는 이름자에 깊은 뜻을 실었다. 앞서 신라 (新羅, 斯盧)의 발생, 이름, 수도의 변천 경로를 설명 했다. 신라의 첫

수도를 계림(雞林)이라 했다. 그 곳, 발해만 연안에는 이미 조선 유민이 여섯 부락을 이루고 살았다. 광개토대왕 전후에 신라, 임나 가라, 왜, 백제(任那加羅)가 실렸다. 신라는 고구려와 백제의 세력다툼에 밀려 한반도로 천도 했다. 삼국통일의 주역이었던 화랑(花娘)과 처용가, 경주(慶州)라는 이름의 어원은 밝혀 지지 않았다. 이들 이름의 발생 연유를 살펴 보았다. 패르샤 왕자는 동남아 해안에, 공주 Fa rang 이 살던 신라국에 피란을 갔다. 해상로를 통해 서역에 알려 지나란 이름이 오늘의 China 의 어원이 되었다.

서라벌(徐那伐)의 첫 수도 계림(雞林)의 유래:

삼국유사에 나오는 계림(雞林)이란 글자가 중국문헌에는 당 태종때 서역을 다녀온 현장의 대당서역기에 처음으로 계림이 “蓋非道映雞林” 일반 명사로 실렸다.¹ 오대 십국 시대(五代十國時代, 907 년~979 년) 을 통일한 송나라 는 만주에서 진출한 북쪽 세력을 견제 하려는 목적으로 한반도에 있던 고려와 자주 교류 했다. 두 나라는 북송(北宋, 960 년 ~ 1127 년) 시대 말기에 한해의 남쪽 항로를 따라 교류 했다. 고려땅 풍물이 손목(孫穆宋)의 계림유사(鷄林類事)와 서긍(徐兢, 1091-1153)의 고려도경에 실려 있다. 손목은 1103 년에 고려에 다녀 가서 계림유사(鷄林類事)를 남겼다. 한 세대 후 서긍이 1123 년에 고려를 방문하고 작성한 보고한 고려도경(宣和奉使高麗圖經)에는 글자가 다른 계림(雞林)이라 했다. 분명 고려의 지도를 그렸건만 유실 되었다고 한다. 그 밖에도 송사(宋史)에는 오역의 계림기(吳越 雞林記) 왕운의 계림지(王云 雞林志)가 있었다.²

통일 신라 시대에 당나라에 유학 했던 김대문(金大問)이 계림잡전(鷄林雜傳), 화랑세기(花郎世記), 고승전(高僧傳), 한산기(漢山記)·악본(樂本) 등을 편찬했으나 유실 되었다. 이를 삼국사기를 편찬할 당시 김부식(金富軾)이 읽었다. 김대문은 손목이 사용했던 같은계자로 계림잡전(鷄林雜傳)을 남겼다. 그러나 삼국사기 본문에는 신라를 서라벌(徐那伐)

¹大唐西域記: 聿歸振旦。太宗文皇帝。金輪纂禦。寶位居尊。載佇風徽。召見青蒲之上。乃眷通識。前膝黃屋之間。手詔網繆。中使繼路。俯摛睿思。乃制三藏聖教序。凡七百八十言。今上昔在春闈。裁述聖記。凡五百七十九言。啟玄妙之津。書揄揚之旨。蓋非道映雞林。譽光鷲岳。豈能緬降神藻以旌時秀。奉詔翻譯梵本。凡六百五十七部。具覽遐方異俗。

²宋高僧傳:釋義湘。俗姓朴。雞林府人也..

이라 하고, 첫 수도를 속국이란 뜻이 있는 계림(雞林)이라 했다. 나(那)자는 헛님을 숭상 하던 사람들이 해지 연안에서 여러 마을을 이루고 살았다.³ 임나는 그들의 수도(那: 何也, 都也)을 만졌다는 뜻이다.

폐백(幣帛)의 한 가지란 뜻이 있는 계(雞: 奚+佳)자는 동이해(奚, 解, 亥)족의 지도자를 뜻했다. 무왕(武王)이 상나라를 멸하고 만들어 준 이괘 명문(利簋銘文)에 무왕을 무(武)자로, 처형당한 상나라 제신(帝辛)을 꼬리 짧은 새(征商佳)로 그렸다.⁴ 계림(雞林)이란 미개한 동이 수령이 사는 숲이란 뜻이다. 동이 수령이 살았던 곳에 박혁거세가 자리잡를 잡았다. 발해인 고씨가 남긴 송고승전(宋高僧傳)에도 실렸다.⁵ 처음으로 한반도 땅을 침략했던 당나라 시대 기록; 통전과 신구당서 모두 서공이 쓰던 글자 계림(雞林)이라 했다. 당에 유학 했던 의상(義湘, 625년 ~ 702년) 대사를 계림부인(雞林府人)이라 했다. 꼬리 짧은 새를 어근으로 하는 계(雞)자는 폐백(幣帛)을 뜻한 글자다. 조공을 바치는 지역, 또는 미개한 지역을 뜻했다. 당태종의 명을 받아 서역에 다녀온 현장(629년~645년)의 대당서역기에 계림(映雞林)이란 글자는 고조선의 후손들이 살던 변방을 뜻한 글자다.

서라벌(徐那伐)의 첫 수도, 돌산고허촌(突山高墟村)이란 글자와 사마천의 사기에 실린 양평(襄平)이란 글자는 [옛적에 있던 토성이 패허가 된 곳]을 뜻했다. 삼국지 변진전에 실린 시로국(斯 si/ sie 盧國)이 있던 곳이다. 위징은 [한나라때 낭랑 땅에 있던 시라(斯羅)가 신라다. 같은 라자가라국왕 하지(迦羅國王荷知)가 479년에 남제 첫 황제 소도성(蕭道成)의 대관식에 사신을 보냈다.⁶ 그 가라국을 신라가 흡수 했다. 수서에 [백제 맥국(貊國)이 있었다]고 했던 곳이 발해만 서남쪽 해하 수계에 있었다.⁷

³. 詩經 商頌 那: 詩說 商頌: 祀成湯之樂歌. 冉, 卩: 《玉篇》 同那)

⁴. 利簋銘文:: 武征商佳 (唯) 甲子朝歲. 金用乍 (作) 廬公寶尊彝

⁵. 宋高僧傳: 釋義湘。俗姓朴。雞林府人也..

⁶. 南齊書: 加羅國, 三韓種也. 建元元年, 國王荷知使來獻. 詔曰: 「量廣始登, 遠夷洽化. 加羅王荷知款關海外, 奉贄東遐. 可授輔國將軍、本國王。」南齊太祖建元元年五月河南王吐谷渾拾寅迦羅國王荷知並遣使貢獻

⁷. 隋書: 新羅國, 在高麗東南, 居漢時樂浪之地, 或稱斯羅. 魏將毋丘儉討高麗, 破之, 奔沃沮. 其後復歸故國, 留者遂為新羅焉. 其南海行三月, 有舩牟羅國, 南北千餘里, 東西數百里, 土多麋鹿, 附庸於百濟. 百濟自西行三日, 至貊國云.

같은 글자 가라(迦羅)가 대당서역기와 송고승전에 나타난다. 인도 동북쪽에 원시 불교가 번성 했던 지역이다. 장수왕이 백제개루왕이 있던 한성을 점령한 이후 가락국이 처음으로 한해의 남쪽 항로를 개통 했다. 문헌을 고찰해 보면 [임나(任那)란 글자는 변함이 없다. 허나 가라(加羅)와 신라는 여러 글자]로 표기 했다. 임나는 훈역이요, 가라와 신라는 뜻과 음을 이리저리 휘둘러 기록한 결과라 본다. 진서와 십육국 춘추에 백제 설라와 같이 나오는 휴인(薛羅, 休忍)이 임나 가라(任那加羅)의 다른 이름이다.⁸ 전진 부견(秦苻堅: 357년 ~ 385년) 이후 광개토대왕(廣開土大王; 391년- 413년)이 대륙백제를 정벌 하던 시대에 남방 불교가 발해만 연안에 전래 되었다. 공손연이 양평에 웅거 할 때, 동오의 손권이 해안을 따라 고구려와 교류를 했다. 그 해상로를 따라 남방불교가 발해만에 전래 되었다. 천진-당산일대에 나타난 신라는 주위에 있던 낙랑 왜(樂浪 倭) 고구려, 말갈, 등 여러 부족 국가의 시달림을 받았다. 전국시대 후기에 연의 동쪽에 있던 조선의 수도를 양평(襄平)이라 했다.

진수가 지도자란 옛 어음의 가차 한(汗, 汗國)자를 왜(倭)자로 바꾸었다. 삼국지 왜인전에 나오는 왜(倭)자는 그 후에 편찬된 수경주에 요수를 설명한 지역에 나온다.⁹ 요수는 서쪽 창려현을 지나 양평에 이르러 발해만(翰海)으로 들어 간다. 해하의 한 주류를 대요수(大遼水)라 했다. 옛적 부터 양평현에 있던 고성(襄平縣故城)에서 공손연(公孫淵)이 잡혔다.¹⁰ 진수는 요동 양평하는 이름을 모두 요하 동쪽으로 기술 했다. 창려현은 연산 산맥 일대 해하 수계에 있던 옛적 조선 땅이다. 선비 모용황(慕容皝: 297-348)이 조선공(朝鮮公)으로 봉해 졌다는 기록이 십육국 춘추에 있다.

⁸. 晉書：分遣使者徵兵於鮮卑、烏丸、高句麗、百濟及薛羅、休忍等諸國，並不從。十六國春秋：鮮卑烏丸高句麗百濟新羅休忍等諸國遣兵三萬助北海公重成薊諸國。三國志 弁辰安那國、弁辰瀆盧國、斯盧國。弁、辰韓合二十四國。辰王常用馬韓人作之。辰王不得自立為王。

⁹. 水經注 大遼水：東南入塞，過遼東襄平縣西 應劭曰：今昌黎也。高平川水注之，水出西北平川，東流逕倭城北，蓋倭地人徙之。三國志 弁辰安那國、弁辰瀆盧國、斯盧國。

弁、辰韓合二十四國。辰王常用馬韓人作之，世世相繼。辰王不得自立為王。진수가 한자를 (倭)자로 바꾼다.

¹⁰. 水經注 大遼水：

漢高帝八年，封紀通為侯國，王莽之昌平也，故平州治。又南逕遼隊縣故城西，王莽更名之曰順陸也。公孫淵遣將軍畢衍拒司馬懿于遼隊，即是處也。

장수왕도 실렸다. 그러나 광개토대왕에 관한 기록은 없다.¹¹ 용성왕 풍발이 장수왕에게로 도망 갔다. 고구려에서 풍발의 아들 태자왕인(太子王仁)을 인질로 잡았다. 나라를 잃은 왕자가 대동강 하구 백제 한성을 지나 일본에 천자문을 전한 백제사람 박사 왕인이다.

성덕왕(聖德王, 재위: 702년 ~ 737년) 3년에 한산주 도독(漢山州都督)을 지냈다는 김대문은 언어 학자였다. 신라 발생지에 살던 사람들이 쓰던 거서간(居西干)이란 [서쪽에 살던 지도자]란 뜻의 기록을 진언(辰言 秦言 秦語)이라 했다. 삼국유사에는 이를 진나라 사람들의 말과 비슷하다(有似秦語)라고 했다.¹² 그 출처의 문맥을 찾아 올라가 보면 삼국지 변진전에 “其言語不與馬韓同”란 문구다. 발해만 연안 천진 일대 사람들의 언어는 부여와 마한과 같다. 설문해자에는 낭랑(樂浪)이란 곳에 살던 사람들이 쓰던 말을 다어(多語)이라 했다.¹³ 다다어(多多語)의 약자로 안씨가훈 서증에 “齶齶語” tartar 어, 즉 통구스어를 썼다는 뜻이다. 낭랑(樂浪)에 패수가 있고, 변진전에 나오는 염해국(冉奚國)에 살던 나약 하다는 뜻의 염(冉)씨가 강남으로 내려가 안씨(顏氏)가 되었다.¹⁴ 송나라 때 편찬된 광(廣韻)에는 상나라 고종을 도와 중흥을 이루었던 부열(傅說)의 후손이 강남 오나라 땅에 남아 부여(夫餘)를 성씨로 했다고 한다.¹⁵ 삼한, 즉 부여의 후예들이 양자강 하류 일대에 정착했던 사실을 이렇게 기록 했다.

11.

十六國春秋:高麗國王王禎遣使來朝, 詔撫慰之。高麗王奪其侍人, 取其太子王仁為質, 弘忿怒之, 遣使上表求迎於建康。<https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/왜오왕>.

12. 三國史記 新羅本紀: 國號徐那伐。朝鮮遺民分居山谷之間, 為六村 居西干, 辰言王。或云呼貴人之稱。 三國遺事: 有似秦語。故或名之為秦韓。有十二小國。各萬戶。稱國。又崔致遠云。辰韓本燕人避之者。故取涿水之名。稱所居之邑里。雲沙涿。漸涿等羅人方言。

13. 說文解字: 訃訃, 多語也。从言丹聲。樂浪有訃邯縣。《前漢·地理志》訃邯, 樂浪郡所屬縣。

14. 揚子法言: 命者, 天之命也。命不可避也。」或曰: 「顏氏之子, 冉氏之孫。」曰: 「以其無避也

15. 廣韻 餘: 殘也, 賸也, 皆也, 饒也, 姓晉有餘顏又漢複姓三氏晉卿韓宣子之後有名餘子者奔於齊號韓餘氏又傳餘氏本自傳說說既為相其後有留於傳巖者因號傳餘氏秦亂自清河

홍산문화를 이루었던 유목민들이 남쪽으로도 내려가 관중분지, 하북평원, 남만주에 이르는 방대한 지역에 호터졌다. 한 부류는 동남아로 내려 갔다.

진수의 삼국지에 처음으로 요동만에서 한반도 서해안을 지나 일본 구주에 이르는 해상로를 자세하게 설명 했다. 그러나 중원의 동쪽 해안을 따라 진출했던 사실은 흥미하게 오주부전에 실렸다. 왜 여왕 비미호(卑彌呼)가 발해만 연안에 있던 신라에 사신을 보냈다. 남조(宋, 南齊, 梁)역사서에 나타난 왜오왕(倭五王)을 후한 말 백제 여왕 비미호(卑彌呼)의 후손이라고 했다. 부여씨가 세운 대륙백제의 후손 왕이 비미호다. 왜왕(대륙백제왕)이 다스리던 부족국가; “倭百濟新羅任那加羅秦韓慕韓 七國” 7 나라, 또는 백제를 제외한 6 나라 “倭·新羅·任那·加羅·秦韓·慕韓六國”라고 했다. 광개토대왕 비문에 “新羅任那加羅”가 색인 되었다. 발해만 서남쪽에 대륙백제 왜와 인접해 있던 부여의 후손들이 강남으로 옮겨 왔다.

다음사전에 [어찌 나, 무엇 나, 어조사 내 란 뜻]이 있다는 나(那)자는 시경 소아와 상송에 실렸다. 해(sun)의 음역으로 햇빛을 숭상하던 사람들이 여러 부족국가를 이루고 살았다는 뜻이다.¹⁶

왜왕이 다스리던 여섯 나라들이 오호십육국 말기에는 중국동남 해안으로 확산 되어 인도 동쪽 해안에 까지 나갔다. 더 많은 사람들은 중국 동남쪽 산속으로 들어가 숨었다. 중원 세력의 포로들은 몸쓸 땅으로 이주 시켰다. 공자가어에는 (費氏經與魯古文同), 비씨궁(費氏之宮) 하는 문구가 있다. 객가(客家 alien)가 그 한 본보기다. 오늘의 복건성 광둥, 광서 귀주 운남성 등지에 삼한의 후손들이 자리잡고 살았던 흔적이 풍속에 나타나 있다.

풍월주를 지도자로 했던 화랑(花郎)의 어원과 출처:
페르샤 왕자와 신라 공주 화랑(Farang, princess Frarang)의 사랑을 읊은 서사시 “쿠쉬나메 The Kushnameh”가 전해 온다.¹⁷ 페르샤 왕자가 피란을 갔다는 신라(新羅)는 풍요롭고 코끼리가 있었다. 귀국 할때는 뱃길로 갔다. 인도 동남 해안에서 남중국 해안에 이르는 지역에 신라가 있었다고 본다.

入吳漢興還本郡餘不還者曰傳氏今吳郡有之風俗通云吳公子夫概奔楚其子在國以夫餘爲氏今百濟王夫餘氏也。

¹⁶. 廣韻 歌 那：何也，都也，於也，盡也，詩云受福不那那多也，亦朝那縣名在安定又姓西魏揚州刺史那椿。《說文》本作那。俗作邾。《玉篇》俗言那事。

¹⁷. Wikipedia: Love Story Between a Persian Prince and a Korean Princess.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farang>. <https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/왜오왕>.

이 지역이 폴투갈 사람들에게 처음으로 알려 졌다. 인도에 관해 깊이 연구했던 독일사람 맥스 물러(Friedrich Max Müller: 1823 - 1900)가 처음으로 중국고전을 번역 했던 스코틀 란드 선교사 제임스 래게(James Legge; 1815 - 1897)와 같이 준비 했던 동방에 관한 방대한 기록서 “Sacred Books of the East series”가 출판 되었다. 그 속에 화랑(Farang) 과 Zhina (支那)의 어원이 실렸다.¹⁸

꽃같이 아름다운 처녀란 뜻글자 화랑(花娘)이 위진시대 문헌에는 찾을수 없다. 그후 금병매,홍루몽 태평광기등 작품에 실렸다, 화랑이란 어음이 수나라 이후에 페르샤와 동남아 지역에서 왔다고 한다. 이란 북쪽 카스피해 동남 연안에는 화랑(Farang)이란 도시가 있다. 가락국 허황후가 배를 타고 왔다는 아유타 왕국과 어음이 같은 곳이 태국 방콕 근교 와포 (Wat Pho)에 있다. 불당 앞에 서있는 화랑 동상은 한국의 갓을 쓰고 있다.

이슬람의 예언자 무함마드 (570 년 ~ 632 년) 가 나탄 시절에, 페르샤 왕자가 피란을 갔던 신라국은 동남아 해안에 있었다. 통일 신라 시절에는 남방 해상로를 통하여 활발한 교류가 있었다. 중동문물이 신라에도 알려 졌다. 이 시절에 처용이 지었다는 처용가 (處容歌)가 나타났다.



Depiction of *farang* as a stone guard at Wat Pho in Bangkok; circa 1824–1851

¹⁸. Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Legge. Max Müller. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_Books_of_the_East.

한해 남쪽 수로를 따라 남방불교가 한반도 남쪽에 정착한 신라에 번성했다. 제 24 대진흥왕(眞興王, 534년 ~ 576년)은 불교 승려로서 법운(法雲)이란 법명을 썼다.¹⁹ 신라가 한반도를 통일한 후에는 동남아와 더더욱 교류가 왕성 해졌다. 여러 글자로 기록되었던 신라(Silla)와 가야의 어음이 와전 되어 서양 문화권에 지나(支那)로 알려 졌다. 그곳에 지상 낙원의 대명사 Shangri-La 가 있다. 서역에서 동쪽 나라 중국을 진단(震旦, 振旦)이라 하던 땅이라 했다. 인도 동북 나(那)에 이르렀다(至)는 뜻의 지나(至那)를 비해 해서 가지지자 지나(那)라 했다.

화랑(花郎)이란 이름은 신라가 한반도에 정착한 이후, 한해 남쪽 해상로가 개척된 이후에 남방불교가 전래되던 시기에 나온다.²⁰ 페르시아 왕자가 피란을 갔던 동남아지역의 신라국 공주 화랑(Farang)이 한반도에 이르러 신라에서 글자를 바꾸어(娘, 郎) 화랑(花郎)의 어원이 되었다.

삼국사기와 연호덕이 작성 했다는 화랑의 발생 과정을 종합해 보면 삼국유사의 문구는 [미모의 남자가 도착한 바닷가에 망해사를 지었다] 는 뜻이다. 처용이 화랑(花郎)이 되었다. 공주와 결혼 하여 왕정을 도왔다.

김대문이 남긴 화랑세기에는 위화랑(魏花郎: 540년-?)이 첫 풍월주, 여자 미실(美室), 그리고 꽃의 기원이란 뜻의 원화(源花)가 화랑의 시초라 했다. 진흥왕 38년에 시봉원하(始奉源花), 즉 원화를 받들기 시작 했다는 문구가 있다.²¹ 통일 신라 측천무후 시절의 당나라 시인 소미도(蘇味道; 648?-

¹⁹. 三國史記 檢索 "花郎": 始奉源花 遂簡美女二人。二女爭媚相妬。其後更取美貌男子妝飾之, 名花郎, 以奉之。《新羅國記》曰: 「擇貴人子弟之美者, 傅粉妝飾之, 名曰花郎, 國人皆尊事之也。」安弘法師入隋求法, 與胡僧毗摩羅等二僧廻。安弘法師入隋求法, 與胡僧毗摩羅等二僧廻。諡曰眞興, 葬于哀公寺北峯。王幼年卽位, 一心奉佛, 至末年祝髮被僧衣, 自號法雲, 以終其身

²⁰. Wikipedia: Love Story Between a Persian Prince and a Korean Princess.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farang>. <https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/왜오왕>.

²¹. 三國史記 新羅本紀: 眞興王 三十七年春, 始奉源花。初, 君臣病無以知人, 欲使類聚羣遊, 以觀其行義, 然後舉而用之。遂簡美女二人, 一曰南毛, 一曰俊貞, 聚徒三百餘人。二女爭媚相妬, 俊貞引南毛於私第, 強勸酒至醉, 曳而投河水以殺之。其後更取美貌男子妝飾之, 名花郎, 以奉之。 三國遺事: 有似秦語。故或名之為秦韓。有十二小國。各萬戶。稱國。又崔致遠云。辰韓本燕人避之者。故取涿水之名。稱所居之邑里。雲沙涿。漸涿等羅人方言。

705?) 가 읍은 시문에 은애원화미기로(隱曖源花迷近路)란 시구가 있다. 원화의 원조는 발생지에서 뱃길로 먼곳에서 왔다는 뜻이 있다.

허황후가그 해상로를 통해 가락국에 도착 했다. 남방 불교가 왕성하던 동남아에서 온 여자를 스님이 미화 하여 시대를 가락국 초기로 기술 했다. 한반도 동남지역에 남방불교가 정착했다. 삼국유사에는 의문이 있다고 남긴 기록 여주공덕대사(餘州功德大寺),가림군(佳林郡), 하남임주(河南林州) 등은 모두 중국 땅에 있던 이름이라고 본다. 시절에 남방불교의 영향을 받아 산간 여러 부족 국가에서 범어 梵語 가라란 이름을 사용 했다.

아유타국(阿踰陁國) 공주로 묘사된 남방 신라국 공주 화랑(Farang) 이 한반도 신라 화랑의 시초다. 남방에서온 미모의 처용이 화랑(花郎)이 신라왕의 사위가 되어 국사를 보좌했다. 이러한 복잡한 사연을 종합하여 불교에 심취 했던 진흥왕 말기에 원화(源花)란 글자로 실렸다. 풍월주를 지도자로 하는 화랑 제도가 시작 되었다. 삼국유사에는 원화(源花)란 글자가 없고 삼국사기에는 처용(處容)이란 글자가 없다.

한국민족문화대백과사전에 “법명은 태현(太賢). 대현(大賢) 또는, 청구사문(靑丘沙門)이라” 했다. 출처 불명의 인물이 신라 유식종(唯識宗)의 종조(宗祖)이다. 삼국유사에는 대현(大賢) 호는 청구사문이라 했다.

불교 신문에는 처용(處容)이 처음 나타나는 경덕왕 무렵(742~764) 에 나타난 태현(太賢)스님이 왕실과 밀접한 관계를 맺어 불교가 번성 했다. 태현스님은 원광.안한.자장.보덕.낭지.혜숙.혜공.대안.원효.의상 스님으로 이어지는 신라불교의 중심이었다. 하지만 신라 사회가 혼란에 빠지면서 서라벌에서 태현스님 위주의 교학은 침체에 빠져들고 말았다. 신라의 화랑과, 한국 특유의 미륵신앙(彌勒信仰)이 이때 나타났다.

신라 사회가 혼란해서 해상왕 장보고(張保皋 ? ~ 846 년)가 나타났다. 그 이후부터 신라는 사양길에 들어 간다. 그 혼란기에 사람들이 불교의 성역으로 알려졌던 아유타 왕국 으로 피란을 갔다고 본다. 고려 초기에도 해상 교류가 왕성하여 동남아지역과 중동 문물이 들어 왔다.²² 인도 동쪽 해안에서 쓰는 중기 타밀어에는 한국어 어휘가 쓰이고 있다고 한다.

항해의 필수 요소 나침반:

위진시대부터 천진당산 일대에 살던 삼한의 후예들이 중국 동해안을 따라 멀리 동남아로 진출 했다. 삼국지에는 풍력과 방향계가 쓰였다는 흔적이

²². 高麗史.. 高麗史節要. 高麗圖經.

보인다.²³ 동진시대 부터는 동남아 해로를 통하여 남방불교가 남조에 들어왔다. 송서에는 범선으로 二三萬里를 항해 했다는 기록이 있다.²⁴ 불가의 성산 수미산 (須彌山. Mount Meru, 머리산)이 실렸다. 양서 수서에도 실렸다. 설명을 종합해 보면 수미산은 히말라야 동남쪽이 된다. 운남성 대리(大理)시를 지나는 차마고도를 따라 불교가 들어 왔다. 산간 지역에 있던 매콩강 상류에 관한 설명은 “Part II”에서 설명 한다. 당승 현장은 여러 운남성으로 가는 길이 막혀서 먼길을 돌아 처음으로 중원 땅에 불교를 알려준 가열마승(迦葉摩騰)아 찾아 왔던 길을 따라.²⁵

고구려 장수왕이 백제 수도 한성을 점령한 시기 478 년에 한해의 남쪽 해상로가 개척 되었다. 그 를 따라 남방불교가 한반도 남부에 들어 왔다.²⁶

한국 재야 사학가 오재성(吳在成)은 서신라 (西新羅)의 특산물 편에, 당나라에 선물 했다는 자석 (磁石)을 근거로 나침판을 신라 사람이 개발 했다고 한다.

통전 지남차 (指南車) 편에 나침판의 유래를 설명했다. 황제 현원이 동이수령 치우 천왕과 싸웠다는 예기부터 후한 시절에도 쓰이었다고 한다. 위진 시대 청룡(靑龍; 233 년 ~ 237 년)간에 지남차가 사용 되었다고 한다.²⁷ 더 자세한 설명은 북위의 사관 최홍 (崔鴻, 478- 525)이 쓴 십육국춘추 (十六國春秋)는에 실렸다.

²³. 三國志倭人傳: 循海岸水行, 歷韓國, 乍南乍東, 計其道里, 當在會稽、東冶之東。女王國東渡海千餘里。絕在海中洲島之上, 或絕或連, 周旋可五千餘里。

²⁴. 宋書 卷九十七列傳第五十七 夷蠻: 南夷、西南夷, 大抵在交州之南及西南, 居大海中洲上, 相去或三五千里, 遠者二三萬里, 乘舶舉帆, 道里不可詳知。外國諸夷雖言里數, 非定實也。

²⁵. 大唐西域記: 昆明: 山經莫之紀。王會所不書。博望鑿空。徒置懷於印竹。昆明道閉。謬肆力於神池。遂使瑞表恆星。鬱玄妙於千載。秘神光於萬里。暨於蔡愔訪道。摩騰入洛。經藏石室。

²⁶. <https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/.Zen> Buddhism in NEA. Seafaring in the NEA.

²⁷. 通典 指南車: 魏明帝青龍中, 令博士馬鈞紹而作焉。車上有木仙人, 舉手恆指南。車箱迴轉, 所指微差。晉亂復亡 東晉義熙十三年, 劉裕平長安, 始得此車, 復修之。一名司南車。駕駟其下, 制如樓, 三級, 四角金龍銜羽葆。刻木為仙人, 衣羽衣, 立車上, 車雖迴運, 而手恆指南

중국 오호 십육국 시대 후조의 제 3 대 황제 석호(石虎, 재위 : 334 년 - 349 년)가 출처를 알수 없는 불교에 심취한 해비 (解飛: Xiè Fēi; fl. 334-349) 를 임용 했다.²⁸ 해비 (解飛)는 고구려와 부여의 성씨다. 그는 다재 다능한 장인이었다. 나침반이 보급 되어 중국 동남아 해안으로 진출 했다.



Map of the Tea-Horse route

계림(雞林)이 한반도에 나타난 사연:

진서와 수서에는 계림(雞林)이란 이름이 없다. 당나라 때에 붙였다. 태평어람에는 당서 내용을 인용 하여 신라의 도움으로 백제를 정벌한 이후 663 년에 신라국을 강등하여 계림주(雞林州)로 했다.²⁹ 신라 본기에 실린 계림이란 글자는 중국사람들이 비하 하여 붙인 이름이다. 이를 서공을 안내 했던 김부식이 인용 했다. 뒤에는 고려 태조 왕건이 신라 땅에 붙였다. 계림(雞林)이란 글자와 음이 같은 계수나무 계 계림(桂林)이라는 지명이 중국광서 장족 자치주(廣西壯族自治區) 산간지역에 있다.³⁰ 여러 소수

²⁸. 十六國春秋 卷二十二後趙錄十二: 解飛, 不知何許人。機巧若神, 妙思竒發。虎至性好佛, 眾巧奢麗, 不可勝紀。飛嘗為虎作檀車, 廣丈餘, 四輪作金佛像, 坐於車上, 九龍吐水灌之。又作一木道人恒, 以手摩佛心腹之間。又十餘木道人, 長二尺餘, 皆被袈裟繞佛, 行當佛前, 輒揖禮佛。又以手撮香投爐中, 與人無異。車行, 則木人行龍吐水, 車止則止。又有指南車及司理車 [https://bf.wiki2.wiki/wiki/Xie_Fei_\(inventor\)](https://bf.wiki2.wiki/wiki/Xie_Fei_(inventor))

²⁹. 太平御覽 新羅: 龍朔三年, 詔以新羅國為雞林州都督, 授其王金法敏為雞林都督。法敏卒, 其子政明嗣位

³⁰. Wikipedia: The 1,500-Year-Old Love Story Between a Persian Prince and a Korean Princess that Could Rewrite History. 乙巳, 百濟遣其臣梁浩來朝, 賜以錦繡有差。乙卯, 高麗國王王禎遣使來朝, 詔撫慰之。 <https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/왜오왕>.

민족이 그곳으로 밀렸다. 옛적에는 울림(鬱林)이라 했다.³¹ 그들은 치우천왕을 선조로 모신다. 삼위산에 숨었다는 (竄三苗于三危) 고조선의 한 부족이 묘족(苗族)이다. 중원에 있었던 흑치(黑齒)국이 남쪽으로 밀려 갔다.³² 치(齒)는 한국어 방언으로 [이치 왜 이래]에 나타난다. 이를 훈역하여 옛적에 남방에는 이를 검게 물들이는 풍속이 있었다. 백제 서부인으로 알려진 흑치 상치의 본향이 중국이 있었다고 본다. 당나라 때에 끌려간 고구려와 백제의 유민들도 중국 서남부 산간 지역으로 이주 시켰다. 달 속에 있다는 계수나무 계(桂)자는 규를 든 예맥(濊貊)족의 지도자 천독(天毒)이 살던 궁정 앞에 억(億; 名萬歲木)이란 나무에서 유래 되었다. 축시(丑) 방향에 나타난 셋별을 새해를 알리는 별이란 뜻에서 세성(歲星)이라 했다. 이를 목성(木星, Jupiter)이라고 했다. 이 나무로 활을 만들고, 마차 바퀴며, 배(Boat) 바닥에 사용 했다. 계수사무 숲 계림(桂林)이란 예맥(濊貊)족이 북쪽에서 내려와 사는 나무숲 속이란 뜻이다.³³ 강희자전에 계“雞：鷄”자 풀이에 그 내용이 실렸다. 남월을 정벌하고 설치했던 울림군(鬱林郡) 즉 계림군에 옹치현(雍雞縣)이 속했다. 울자와 치자를 바꾸었다고 한다. 치자는 산서성 사람들이 태사 주의 지도 밑에서 금석문으로 “籀文作鷄” 남긴 글자에는 계(鷄)를 계(雞)로 적든 글자로 백익의

³¹. Wikipedia: 鬱林郡，為中國古代行政區劃之一，秦朝時置「桂林郡」，漢武帝以後改稱「鬱林郡」。秦、漢時郡治設於布山縣，即今廣西桂平市西，轄境集中在今天的廣西壯族自治區境內

大越史記全書/外紀卷之二:九真、日南三郡戶籍迎降。路博德因拜三使者為三郡太守，治民如故。遂以其地為南海〈秦故郡。今，明廣東是也〉、蒼梧〈唐曰益州，古甌貉，我越之地〉、鬱林〈桂林郡，漢武更名〉、合浦〈秦象郡，廉州之屬郡〉、交趾、九真、日南〈秦象郡〉、珠崖、儋耳〈並在大海中〉九郡。自是漢始置刺史

³². 逸周書 王會解: 青丘狐九尾，周頭輝羝，輝羝者。黑齒白鹿白馬。 太平御覽 南蠻五 黑齒諸蠻: 《南夷志》曰：黑齒、金齒、銀齒、繡腳四蠻，并在永昌關南，雜種類也。黑齒，以漆漆其齒

³³. 水經注 淇水: 《山海經》曰：淇水出沮洳山。右則淇水，自元甫城東南逕朝歌縣北。濊水出焉。清漳逕章武縣故城西，故濊邑也，枝瀆出焉，謂之濊水。《魏土地記》曰：章武郡治。故世以為章武故城，非也。又東北分為二水，一右出為淀，一水北注滹沱，謂之濊口。清漳亂流，而東注于海。《地理志》：勃海之屬縣也。《魏土地記》曰：章武郡治。故世以為章武故城，非也。一右出為淀，一水北注滹沱，謂之濊口。清漳亂流，而東注于海。

후손(夏后氏以雞彝)을 뜻한 상형글자 였다.³⁴ 그들이 사방에 흐터져 살았다. 명나라 때 이시진(李時珍;1518-1593 년) 설명 하기를 계는 여러종(鷄類甚多)이다. 조선, 여양, 워남, 월해, 촉국은 큰놈, 형에는 작은 놈(大者曰蜀, 小者曰荆) 그 병아리를 “其雛曰鷲”라 했다. 방언에는 어음도 뜻도 설명이 없는 글자(鷲)를 천진-당산일대에서는 알을 품은 닭을 포라 했고 부화 안된 알을계흙 열(涅)이라 했다.³⁵ 예기에는 한이라 鷄曰翰音 시외전에 이르기를 계에는 다섯가지 덕(鷄有五德)이 있다고.³⁶ 광동성 계림일대를 월남 역사서에는, 조선과 지나(支那, 朝鮮)는 통킹만 지역 사람들과 가까운 사이(舊好)라 했다.³⁷

예맥(濊貊)족은 계속하여 태행-연산 산령에 살았다. 우적 일어날 발(勃), 즉 우뚝히 떠오른 햇(海)빛이 보이는 높은 산이 있는 지역이다. 수경주에 실린 발해지 속현(勃海之屬縣)은 조선, 아사달, 또는 진(晉)과 같은 뜻이 숨은 글자로 태행산맥 일대를 묘사 했다. 그 곳에 높은 산 셋을(蓬萊, 方丈、瀛洲) 삼신산(三神山)이라 하여 선인(僊人, 蓬萊仙人, 蓬萊神仙)이 산다고 했다. 이렇게 전해 오던 전설을 잘못 인식 하여 바다에 젊은이들을 보내 不死藥 不死草를 구해 오라고 했다. 삼국지 오주부전을 보면, 그들이

³⁴. 大越史記全書序: 安南與暹羅, 地相近也, 風土相似也, 疆域、人口相若也. 我日本嘗同文軌者, 為支那、為朝鮮、為安南. 支那、朝鮮於我有舊好; 而安南古或有我船舶至其國者, 蓋西邊商估以財貨往來耳

³⁵. 方言 第八: 雞, 陳楚宋魏之間謂之鷄鶩, 桂林之中謂之割雞, 或曰鷄. 北燕朝鮮冽水之間謂伏雞曰抱. 爵子及雞雛皆謂之鷲. 其卵伏而未孚始化謂之涅

³⁶. 康熙字典 隹部: 鷄: 鷄者, 稽也. 能稽時也. 《易·說卦》巽為鷄. 《詩·鄭風》女曰鷄鳴. 《禮·曲禮》鷄曰翰音. 《韓詩外傳》鷄有五德: 首帶冠文也, 足搏距武也, 敵在前敢鬪勇也, 見食相呼仁也, 守夜不失信也. 魯鷄又其大者. 李時珍曰: 鷄類甚多. 朝鮮一種長尾鷄. 遼陽一種食鷄. 南越一種長鳴鷄, 晝夜啼叫. 南海一種石鷄. 蜀中一種鷄鷄, 楚中一種儉鷄. 江南一種矮鷄. 廣志云: 大者曰蜀, 小者曰荆, 其雛曰鷲. 《爾雅·釋畜》鷄大者蜀, 蜀子雛. 《郭註》今蜀鷄也

³⁷. 大越史記全書序: 安南與暹羅, 地相近也, 風土相似也, 疆域、人口相若也. 我日本嘗同文軌者, 為支那、為朝鮮、為安南. 支那、朝鮮於我有舊好; 而安南古或有我船舶至其國者, 蓋西邊商估以財貨往來耳

도착한 섬이 복건성 해안에 가까운 바다에 있는 섬 단주(亶洲) 즉 동이들이 사는 이주(夷洲, 島夷) 오늘의 대만 (Formosa)에 도착 했다.³⁸

. 수나라가 남쪽에 있던 진나라와 싸우다 배가 그섬에 표류했다.³⁹ 그 섬(舩牟羅國)은 남북이 천이 동서가 수백리(南北千餘里, 東西數百里)라 했다. 이를 백제 섬이라고 풀이 하여 [진시황이 보냈던 사람들이] 제주도 한반도, 또는 일본에 갔다고 한다. 제주도란 이름은 신라가 백제 땅의 행정구역을 바꾸면서 백제 주군현(百濟州郡縣)이란 문구에서 백제의 섬이었던 대만이 제주도가 되었다.⁴⁰

태행-연산 산맥을 주 무대로 했던 고조선 땅을 지나 발해(渤海, 海)로 들어가는 해하(海河) 수계에 상나라 재상 기자(箕子)가 경계를 이루었던 기수(淇水)를 지나 조선으로 갔다. 기(淇)자와 꼴이 비슷한 글자를 택해서 한무제 때에 국경을 폐수(溟水)라 했다. 상해관을 지나는 대석하다.

예맥족의 궁정 앞을 지나는 여울을 호타하(滹沱)라 했다. 호타란 글자를 보면 호(滹, 胡. 沱, 他:우리 와는) 다른 사람이 사는 마을을 지나는 여울이란 뜻이다. 그 곳에 조나현(朝那縣)이 있었다. 흔히 사 또는 시 라고 읽는 고조선 사람들이 사는 곳을 지나는 여울(斯水)의 한 지류를 묘사 했다. 호타란 이름은 불교가 들어온 이후에 불인 이름이라 선진문헌에는 실리지 않았다. 위진시대 부터 나타난다.

신라 수도 경주(慶州)의 유래:

오늘의 한반도 경주시(慶州市)는 왕건(王建)이 불인 이름이다.

후백제(後百濟) 견훤(甄萱, 867년 ~ 936년)에게 수모를 당한 신라 마지막 임금 경순왕이 고려에 스스로 나라를 바쳤다. 고려 태조 왕건이 장녀 낭랑공주를 신라 왕의 부인으로 하고 신라 수도를 경순왕의 식읍으로

³⁸. 三國志 吳主傳：亶洲在海中，長老傳言秦始皇帝遣方士徐福將童男童女數千人入海，求蓬萊神山及仙藥，止此洲不還。世相承有數萬家，其上人民，時有至會稽貨布，會稽東縣人海行，亦有遭風流移至亶洲者。所在絕遠，卒不可得至，但得夷洲數千人還。

³⁹. 隋書：漢遼東太守公孫度以女妻之，為東夷強國。初以百家濟海，因號百濟。歷十餘代，代臣中國，前史載之詳矣。平陳之歲，有一戰船漂至海東舩牟羅國，其船得還，經于百濟。其南海行三月，有舩牟羅國，南北千餘里，東西數百里，附庸於百濟。百濟自西行三日，至貊國云

⁴⁰. 三國史記 百濟本紀第四 涉羅為百濟所。耽羅，即耽牟羅。隋平陳。有一戰船，漂至耽牟羅國，其船得還。雜誌第六：右百濟州郡縣，共一百四十七，其新羅改名及今名，見『新羅志』

주고, 경기 지역을 경주(慶州)라 했다.⁴¹ 같은 내용이 고려사에도 실렸다.⁴² 이때 처음으로 한반도에 경주란 이름이 나타났다.

큰 딸을 낭랑공주라 한 사연이 알려 지지 않았다. 삼국사기 보다 고려도경이 먼저 편술 되었다. 이에 따르면, 당나라에 반항했던 고구려 부흥운동이 망하자 만주에 있던 신라(新羅잔여) 세력은 돌궐과 말갈 지역으로 도망가고, 옛 위만조선 경기 지역에 살던 고려 왕씨(王氏) 유래를 간략히 남겼다. 왕건이 후당(後唐; 923-937)으로 부터 현토 도독으로 임명 받았다. 왕건이 죽고 아들 무, 손자 소(武卒子昭)가 뒤를 이었다. 왕씨의 기록을 잃었다. 낭랑공주, 낭랑공 하는 이름은 모두 남만주 낭랑 땅과 관계가 있는 사람에 붙였다. 왕건은 만주에서 내려 왔다.

고려도경에 나타난 바와 같이 중국 여러 사서에는 한국사서에는 보이지 않는 예기가 흥미하게 많이 실렸다.⁴³ 신라 또는 그를 전주한 글자는 동북아시아 전역에, 신라가 삼국을 통일한 뒤에도 만주 땅에 나타난다. 금나라의 선조가 신라 사람이고, 청나라 황실은 애신각라 라는 글자를 썼다. 신라를 사랑하니 잊지 말라는 뜻이다.

경(慶)자는 “축하할 만한 일”이란 뜻으로 고전에 많이 쓰인 글자다. 맹자에 춘추오패(五霸)를 설명한 내용에 경사스러운 땅(慶以地)이란 문구가 있다. 경주(慶州)란 전승에서 얻은 지역이란 뜻이다.⁴⁴

오랜 혼란 끝에 중원을 통일한 수문제(隋文帝, 541-604)는 새로운 계획을 뜻했다. 상서에 나오는 유신(維新)이란 단어가 일본과 한국 정치가들이 인용 했다. 실천은 못하고 생각만 했다 하여 위징은 유신(惟新)이란 글자를

41. 三國遺事 卷第二: 太祖出郊迎勞。賜宮東一區今正承院以長女樂浪公主妻之。以王謝自國居他國。侍從員將皆錄用之。改新羅為慶州。以為公之食邑。初王納土來降。

42. 高麗史: 於是拜金傅為政丞位太子上歲給祿千碩創神鸞宮賜之其從者 收錄優賜田祿除新羅國為慶州仍賜為食邑。

43. 高麗圖經 新羅遺民散奔突厥靺鞨高氏既絕久而稍復至唐末遂王其國後唐同光元年遣使來朝國王姓氏史失不載長興二年王建權知國事遣使入貢遂受爵以有國云宣和奉使高麗圖經卷第一

44. 水經注 淇水: 《山海經》曰: 淇水出沮洳山。右則淇水, 自元甫城東南逕朝歌縣北。濊水出焉。清漳逕章武縣故城西, 故濊邑也, 枝瀆出焉, 謂之濊水。《魏土地記》曰: 章武郡治。故世以為章武故城, 非也。又東北分為二水, 一右出為淀, 一水北注滹沱, 謂之濊口。清漳亂流, 而東注于海。《地理志》: 勃海之屬縣也。《魏土地記》曰: 章武郡治。故世以為章武故城, 非也。一右出為淀, 一水北注滹沱, 謂之濊口。清漳亂流, 而東注于海。

썼다. 통전에 따르면, 옛 옹주편(古雍州)에 서쪽 감숙성 지역에 변두리에 새로 얻은 땅에서 조공을 바치는 지역에 경주(慶州)란 이름을 붙였다.⁴⁵

한반도에 처음으로 진입 했던 당나라 역사 기록에는 모두 신라 영역을 계림으로 기록 했다. 경주란 이름을 한반도에 남기지 않았다. 경주(慶州)란 이름이 서남쪽 지역에 사는 남소 만(南詔蠻)과의 전쟁에서 나타난다.⁴⁶ 현종은 양귀비의 오빠인 양국충(楊國忠: ? ~ 756 년)을 보내서 서남이를 토벌 했다. 서남이와 751 년 751 년 두차례 전쟁에서 크게 패하여 나라가 사양길에 들었다.⁴⁷

결론: 경주(慶州)란 이름은 신라 김씨의 시조 김일제가 잡혔던 감숙성에 붙였던 이름이다. 남조 마지막 진서(陳書)에는 신라국(新羅國) 과 임읍(林邑國)이란 남국이 사신을 보냈다. 천진항 일대에서 중원의 동남쪽 해안으로 옮겨 갔던 신라의 한 부류가 한 때는 왜오왕으로 알려진 부여씨의 통치영역에 있었다. 중국 서남 산악 지역으로, 또는 해안을 따라 인도 동남지역에 까지 이르렀었다. 그들이 계림이란 이름을 남겼다. 그 한 부류가 인도차이나 반도에 신라왕국을 세웠다. 그 해안선을 따라 남방불교가 한반도에 전래 되어 불가에서 쓰는 글자가 신라와 가야에 남아 있다.

경주(慶州)란 글자는 전승에서 얻은 지역이란 뜻이다. 계림(雞林)이란 글자 또한 패백을 바치는 예속된 지역을 뜻했다. 왕건이 후삼국을 통일하고 신라가 고려에 항복하자 신라의 경기지역을 경주(慶州)라고 이름 했다. 끝.

October 9, 2021. Revised October 20, and November 23, 2021

45. 孟子 告子下: 五霸者入其疆, 土地辟, 田野治, 養老尊賢, 俊傑在位, 則有慶, 慶以地。顯示全文. 通典州郡三 古雍州: 慶州今理安化縣。周之先不佻所居。春秋時義渠戎之地。秦滅之, 始皇以屬北地郡。二漢因之。西魏置朔州。後周廢。隋文帝置慶州, 煬帝初置弘化郡。大唐復為慶州, 或為安化郡。領縣十。

46. 舊唐書 卷一百九十六下 吐蕃下: 語在《南詔傳》黃少卿攻陷欽、橫、潯、貴四州, 吐蕃渠帥論乞髯蕩沒藏悉諾律以其家屬來降。十二年九月, 吐蕃寇慶州及華池縣, 殺傷頗甚。

47. 舊唐書: 天寶末, 楊國忠用事, 蜀帥撫慰不謹, 蠻王閣羅鳳不恭, 國忠命鮮於仲通興師十萬, 渡瀘討之, 大為羅鳳所敗。鎮蜀, 蠻帥異牟尋歸國, 遂以韋皋為雲南安撫大使, 命使冊拜, 謂之南詔。咸通中, 結構南海蠻, 深寇蜀部。西南夷之中, 南詔蠻最大也。領縣二。



Don S. Lee, pen name “Mosol” was born in 1940, educated, received MD degree in Korea, came to US in 1970. He was trained in the Indiana University Medical Center, hold a faculty position in the George Washington University, and retired in 2010 from the Georgetown University Medical center.

He had learned to understand the Ancient Chinese classics in Korea, joined a group of Korean scholars interested in Neo Confucian Study; “Study of Toegye philosophy “退溪學,” and served the position of vice president representing the Washington DC area for two years. He had been active in writing critical essays, and was formally recognized as a writer by the Korean literary circles in 2010.

Retired from GWU and Georgetown University in 2010.

2011: First Book in Korean "뿌리를 찾아서, Searching for the Root"

2013: Ancient History of the Manchuria. Redefining the Past. By Xlibris, USA.

2015: Ancient History of Korea. Mystery Unveiled. By Xlibris, USA.

2015 November: Co-author; Korean Heritage Room. Cathedral of Learning University of Pittsburgh.

2016 August 8th: 古朝鮮 찾기. In Search of Old Joseon. 책 미래. Seoul Korea.

2018 August 29th: Ancient History of Northeast Asia Redefined 東北亞 古代史 新論. By Xlibris, USA.

2020 October 29th: Ancient History of Korea: Mystery Unveiled. Second Edition. By Xlibris, USA.

XII. KAUPA Sponsors

Mommy's POT

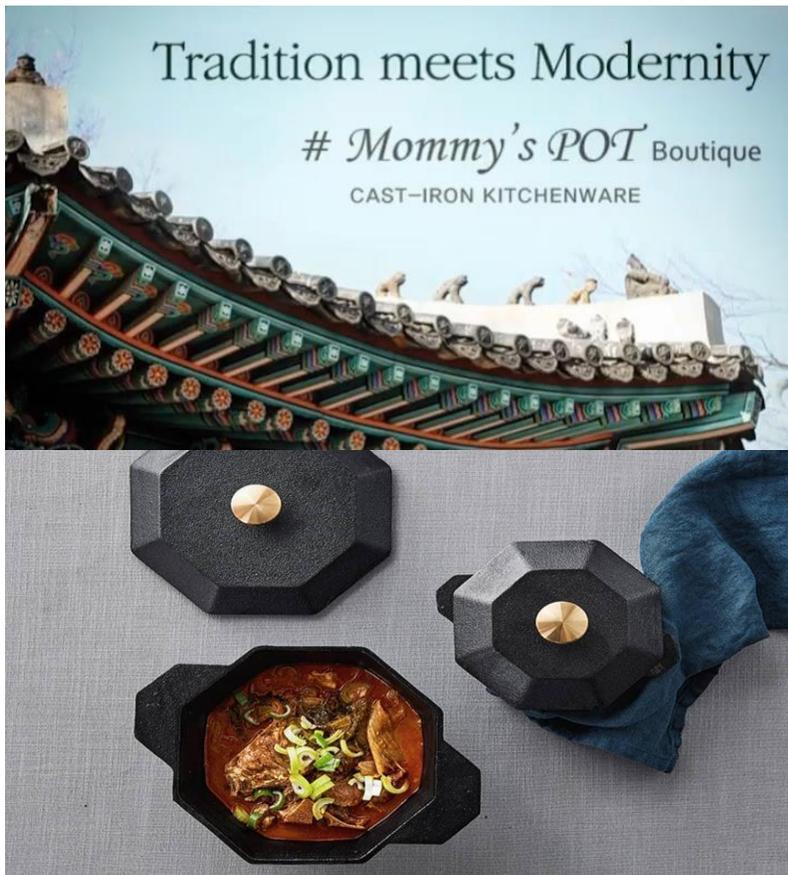
Inspired by traditional Korean Culinary of Cookware, Mommy's POT is Eco-Friendly Cast-Iron Skillet made by **Woman start up entrepreneur** in 2017. The entire process is hand-made by skilled Korean artisans at a small foundry in Korea. Mommy's POT is promoting the Zero-waste and Zero chemical from sourcing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

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

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

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

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Directory of the 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders (2 of 3)

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

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
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Vice Chair	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
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The KAUPA Lifetime Members

Alphabetical order according to last name

As of December 1, 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 Networking
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		
Won Gyun No	Rutgers University, NJ	Accounting
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

- **Boldface shows new members.**

*Please let us know if your name is missing although you paid your lifetime membership fee
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To help us share your news on your recent academic, professional activities, achievements and other news of interest, email Young Choi, the KAUPA President and Professor of Regent University at ychoi@regent.edu or kaupahq@gmail.com.

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