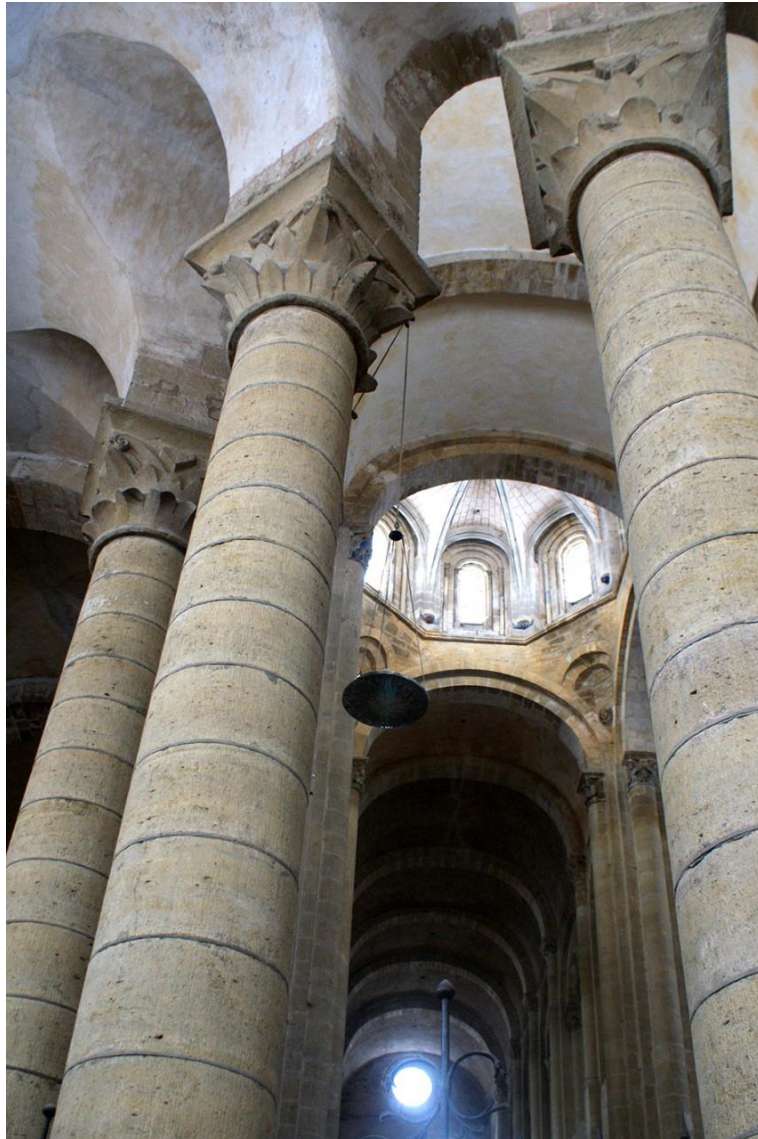




# KAUPA Letters

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



**Korean American University Professors Association**

**북미한인교수협회**

**June 2022**

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For your any questions, please send your e-mail to KAUPA Headquarter at [kaupahq@gmail.com](mailto:kaupahq@gmail.com).*

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**Cover:** Title: The Crossing, Abbey Church of Sainte-Foy, Conques, France  
Material: Photo (JPG File(.jpg))  
Year: 2022  
File Size: 288 KB

**Artist:** Nanyoung Kim, Esat Carolina University, North Carolina

**Artist URL=** <https://theinartgallery.com/solo-exhibition-kim>

## I. President's Message



*“Where love is, there God is also.  
(사랑이 있는 곳에 신(神)도 있다.)”*

*- Lev Nicolayevich Tolstoy (1828 – 1910) -*

We are getting into a hot summer soon. I wish all of you to stay cool and healthy with happiness.

Dedicated KAUPA columnist Prof. Yeomin Yoon contributed an essay, “China and Globalization,” and a book review of Teens Speak, an 11-year collection of speeches from the Kyung-Uhn (경운) Scholarship Speech Contest on Korean History, Culture, and People. Dr. Chung Gil Lee contributed an essay “COVID-19.” I contributed an essay “A Book Review: East of Eden .” The article “스릴러의 맛” was contributed by Prof. Seungsuk Baik of Yeungnam University, Korea.

Exciting research papers were presented in the Research in Progress section. Professor Eun-Suk Seo of University of Maryland, College Park contributed his research: **Mysteries of Cosmic Rays**. I contributed an article “*IT Service Management (ITSM) Frameworks and Security Trends.*”

**Yu Kil-Chun (유길준: 1856-1914)**, The First Korean Student in the United States was honored. Ther article “버지니아 울프를 찾아서” was contributed by Professor Emeritus Hong-kyu Park of Yeungnam University. and Dr. Don S. Lee contributed an article “사마천의 조선 열전.”

Starting from this year, KAUPA is selecting a renowned quality KAUPA Artist and giving an opportunity of introducing his/her master art piece photo as a cover page of KAUPA Letters. In this issue, Professor Nanyoung Kim of East Carolina University was honored as the third recipient of the **KAUPA Best Artist Award**. Congratulations!

Thank you so much for all your precious contributions! Stay safe and healthy, and have a wonderful summer.

Grace & Peace,



*Young B. Choi, Interdisc. Ph.D.*  
Regent University  
The 14<sup>th</sup> KAUPA President



## II. KAUPA Activities

KAUPA Webinar Series

### Teaching and Learning with Technology: Shared Experience from Educators and Professionals



**Jungwoo Ryoo, Ph.D., Professor, Chancellor, Penn State DuBois**

Dr. Ryoo's research interests include the use of Innovative Learning Environments (ERT). He led the National Science Foundation (NSF) PI Forum on Virtual Environments and Game-Based Learning (GBL) in the classroom.



**Heejung An, Ed.D, Professor, Instructional Technology and STEM/STEAM Education; Director, M.Ed in Curriculum and Learning William Paterson University of New Jersey**

Dr. An is a Professor of Educational Technology & STEM/ STEAM Education, and the Director of the M. Ed in Curriculum and Learning program, Department of Educational Leadership and Professional Studies, College of Education, William Paterson University of New Jersey.



**K. Seon Jeon, Ph.D., Professor of Linguistics/TESOL, Dept. of English Columbus State University.**

Dr. Jeon is a linguist and has taught linguistics and TESOL for 18 years since he received her Ph.D. in applied linguistics from Georgetown University. She supervises the TESOL certificate and the ESOL Endorsement programs at Columbus State University in Columbus, GA.



**Jane Lee, Ph.D, CLASSUM Global representative**

Dr. Lee is a global representative at CLASSUM, and the research and curriculum consultant at CREATE for STEM Institute in Michigan State University. Her research interest includes creating an interactive learning environment.

**WHEN:** Saturday, April 16, 2022, 8 – 9:30 p.m. (CST)

**WHERE:** <https://utsa.zoom.us/j/96134042377>

**RSVP:** Open to all KAUPA members who are interested in Technology Enabled Teaching and Learning. Please RSVP at <https://tinyurl.com/2p94u6hm>

Hosted by Korean-American University Professors Association (KAUPA)

For more information, please contact Seok Kang, VP/Academic Director for KAUPA,

[seok.kang@utsa.edu](mailto:seok.kang@utsa.edu)





**2022**

# 도산의 한민족경영

## *The 1<sup>st</sup> Dosan International Essay Contest*

**의의:** 도산 사상의 현대화 및 세계화

**응모기간:** 2022 년 6 월 1 일 - 9 월 30 일

**시상일:** 2022 년 도산 탄신일

**수필 주제:** 대학생: 한류(韓流)와 도산 안창호

대학원생: 도산 사상의 현대화 및 세계화

일반: 도산 사상의 실천적 방안

**응모전 안내:** <http://ykausa.org/> 또는 <http://kaupa.org> 홈페이지 참조

**수필 (논문 포함) 응모:** dosanessay@gmail.com

**주최:** 흥사단 미주위원회

**후원:** LA 총영사관, 북미한인교수협회 (KAUPA), YTV America,

대한민국민회 기념재단, 도산 안창호 기념사업회(서울)

For more information, please contact at hashimaptg@hotmail.com or kaupahq@gmail.com

**주관:** OC 흥사단 (Orange County, USA)



## 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:** Two endowed scholarships are provided by the following donors:

1. K. Wayne Lee: 12<sup>th</sup> President of KAUPA
2. Jae K. Park: 13<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 Letters

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

- a) highlight 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](mailto: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](mailto:ychoi@regent.edu)) or Vice President and Academic Director Dr. Seok Kang.

***You are cordially encouraged to submit!***

## Research Paper Format for KAUPA Letters

Author Name<sup>1</sup>, Co-Author Name<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Affiliation, <sup>2</sup>Affiliation

### I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

### II. HOW TO FORMAT THE PAGE

#### *A. Page Size and File Format*

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

#### *B. Fonts*

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

#### *C. Margins and Formats*

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

*One column format is also very fine if you like.*

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

### III. ILLUSTRATIONS

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

### IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Add appropriate acknowledgements as needed.

### V. REFERENCES

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

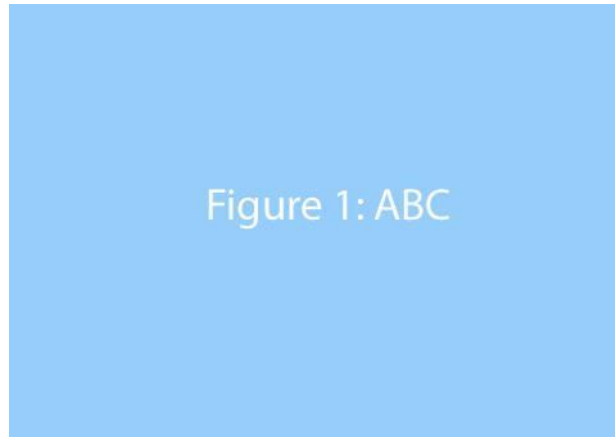


Figure 1: ABC

Table 1: Font Styles for Print-Ready Paper

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

### III. KAUPA Member News

#### KAUPA Best Artist Award Recipient of June 2022

Nanyoung Kim  
Professor, East Carolina University, North Carolina



#### Artist Statement:

My artistic medium was originally ceramic sculpture. When I began my clay work, it became obvious to me that architectural forms and spaces would be the means of my expression. I have had a deep interest in history, so I could explore many eternal human meanings and conditions in various architectural settings. I would build forms with clay slabs with oddly angled planes and sharply defined edges. I would place a lone figure or two there, seemingly lost in their thoughts. The salt-firing technique with various surface treatments seems to have enhanced the effect I desired. It made my works look

ancient, mysterious, and timeless.

However, due to the logistics of ceramic work and my frequent travels abroad, I had to switch my medium to photography. I found my subject in 2007 while travelling through Auvergne, central mountainous region of France. I was visiting pilgrim churches there after my husband's untimely death. Even though I did not especially seek solace, I experienced the power of beauty in healing emotional wounds, since those churches were so beautiful. They were built in the Romanesque style, which is characterized by ancient Roman architectural motifs, such as round arches, columns, and vaults, and flourished in church buildings all over Western Europe in the 11th century. As a student of art during my whole life, although I "knew" this architectural style from books, encountering them in person was a totally different experience. I swore then and there that I would come back. Thus began my Romanesque journey.

During summer or winter breaks from 2007 to 2016 I visited about one hundred fifty Romanesque churches in France, Italy, and Spain. Before embarking on a trip, I usually did research about the churches I would visit, take as many photos as possible on location, and upon returning, analyze the architectural forms and details in the photos. I visited not only famous and large pilgrim churches, but also many small and remote monastery churches. Each time, I had to rent a car and sometimes drive on a tortuous mountain road for several hours to get to a remote monastery church. I found that the usual descriptions found in art history books, such as stone vaults, thick walls, small windows, and dark interiors, did not do justice to the real experience of



them. They emphasized the physical and technical limitations of the period, not what the medieval builders achieved with these limitations.

What I have learned from this experience is that first, those medieval builders, whose names we will never know, were indeed superb designers. The simple intention of building a beautiful edifice that deserves the name of a “heavenly Jerusalem” would not automatically produce a beautiful building. The builders knew all the design principles that nowadays college art students learn and applied them to mitigate the negative visual effects imposed by the structural requirement of sustaining a stone vaulted building.

Another aspect of Romanesque architecture, especially in the churches in Latin Europe, is that they were amazingly various. Throughout this ten-year journey, I have never encountered any two churches that are exactly alike. Even though their basic floor plan is mostly a longitudinal Latin cross or a basilica design, they are infinitely different in all other aspects, such as size, location, and topography of the site, building materials, and decorative treatment. It had an addictive effect on me: even after, say, visiting a hundred Romanesque churches, I would eagerly await for the surprise the next church would bring me.

The beauty of Romanesque churches, the creativity of medieval masons, and the variety of their design are virtually unknown to the general public or even art students or art history professors. Not many people know about them. Thus, my photographs of Romanesque churches are invitations to linger in imagination and thoughts on these remote, hidden, quiet, beautiful, and sacred spaces. Indeed, they are the embodiments of the Christian faith in the Romanesque era a thousand years ago, which was fervent, but still innocent and sincere.

#### **Bio:**

Dr. Nanyoung Kim received her Master’s and Doctorate degree in Art Education from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Before coming to the US to study art education, she received a Bachelor’s degree in Music (piano) and a Master’s degree in Aesthetics, both from Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, and taught music in high school and art history in various Korean universities.

She has been working as a professor of art education at East Carolina University since 1999. She publishes theoretical articles on aesthetics, design education, art criticism, and craft education. The most recent such article is “Aesthetics of Romanesque architecture” published in the *Journal of Aesthetic Education* in Spring 2022. She also contributed pedagogical articles for art teachers in *Arts and Activities* based off her teaching on various subject matters, such as drawing, painting, composition, color harmonies, crafts, and architecture.

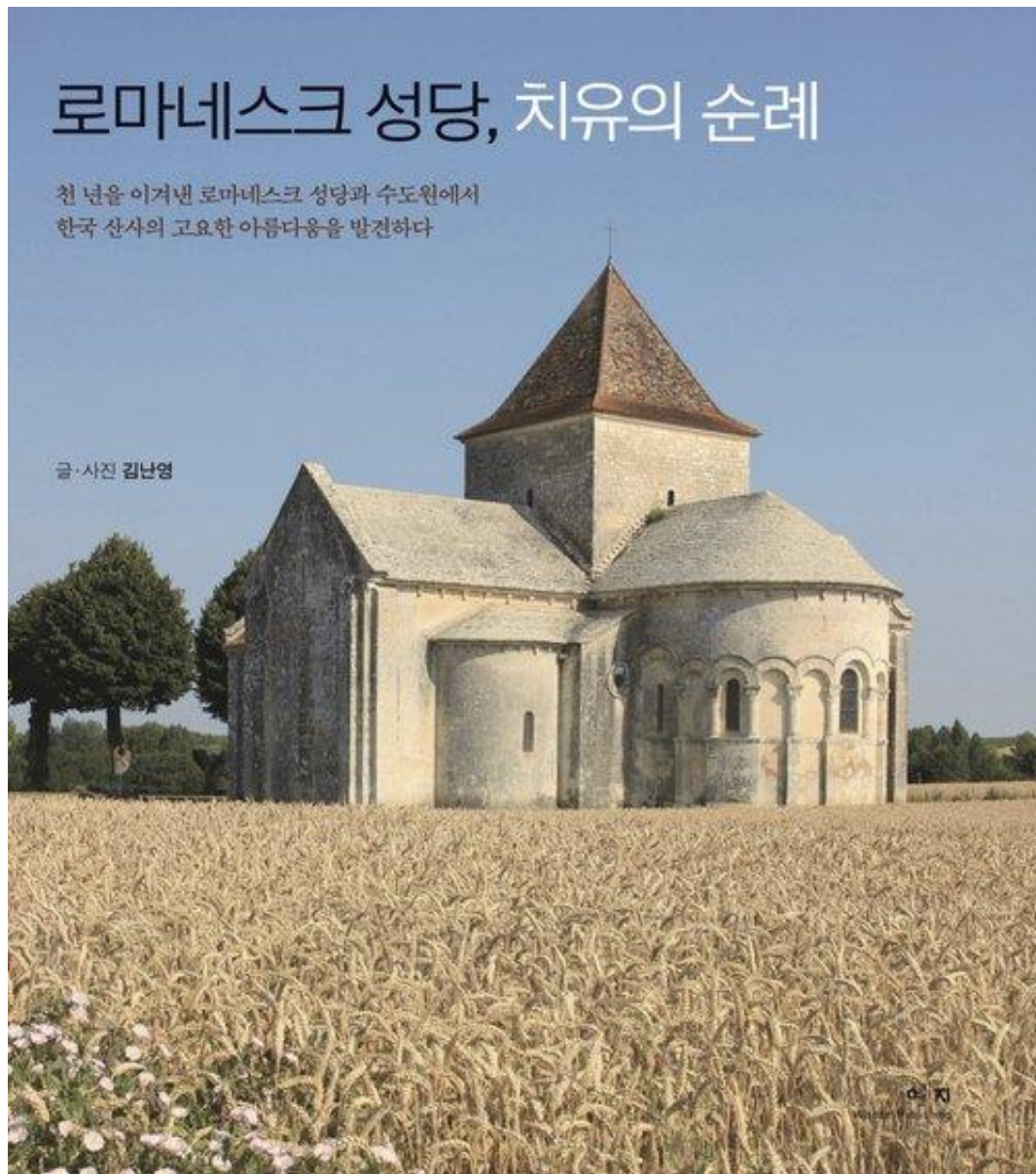
She published a book on Romanesque architecture in Korea in 2016. The cover is shown here. She is preparing for the publication of the book in English.

She can be reached by e-mailing her at kimn@ecu.edu.

Photo & Article Source: URL= <https://theinartgallery.com/solo-exhibition-kim>

Artist URL= <https://art.ecu.edu/faculty-staff/nanyoung-kim/>

**Recent Book Published:**



For the details of the book, please click [here](#).



**Prof. Jungwoo Ryoo Received the School of Computing and Engineering Alumni Achievement Award of the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC)**

Professor Jungwoo Ryoo, Chancellor, and Chief Academic Officer of Penn State DuBois received The UMKC School of Computing and Engineering Class of 2022 Alumni Achievement Award on April 20, 2022.

Huge congratulations to Prof. Ryoo!

More details can be found by clicking [here](#).



(Image source: Chancellor Jungwoo Ryoo)



## IV. Research in Progress

### Announcement

#### **KAUPA Best Paper Awardees of KAUPA Letters Volume 9, Number 4**

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 4 which was published on April 1, 2022.

Please submit your research progress to KAUPA Letters.

The following authors of the highest quality paper were awarded. Professor Beom-Jin Choi of California State University, Sacramento and Professor Sukhwa Hong of University of Hawai'i at Hilo were honored this time.

Congratulations to all the award winners!

#### ***Influences of Personal Innovativeness on Purchase Intention of Wearable Devices***

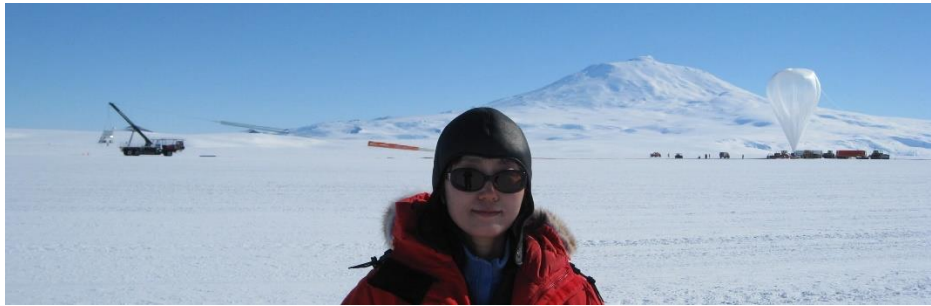
Beom-Jin Choi, California State University, Sacramento

#### ***Hierarchical Multi-instance Learning for Element Detection in Text***

Sukhwa Hong, University of Hawai'i at Hilo



## Mysteries of Cosmic Rays



Eun-Suk Seo

Department of Physics & Institute for Physical Science and Technology  
University of Maryland, College Park  
e-mail: seo@umd.edu

### Abstract

Significant advances have been made in cosmic-ray measurements in recent years, particularly with successful space missions and long-duration balloon flights over Antarctica. The high precision data from various experiments over a wide energy range led to surprising discoveries, such as an excess of positrons and hardening of the elemental spectra. These unexpected spectral features challenge the traditional view that a simple power law can represent cosmic rays, and they provide important constraints on cosmic ray acceleration and propagation models. My research focuses on direct measurements of high-energy cosmic rays from space-based and balloon-borne experiments. Some of our recent findings are presented in this paper.

### 1. Introduction

Cosmic rays consist mostly of protons, with some heavy nuclei as well as electrons and a small number of anti-particles. They reach the Earth from far outside the solar system with enormous energies well beyond what man-made accelerators can generate. Cosmic ray interactions with galactic matter and magnetic fields are the source of much of the observed diffuse gamma-ray, x-ray, and radio emissions. Cosmic ray research lies at the intersection of particle physics, cosmology, and astronomy. See my recent review [Seo 2021, and references therein].

When entering Earth's atmosphere, cosmic rays collide with atmospheric nuclei and most of the low-energy cosmic rays are absorbed. Collisions of ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays with atmospheric nuclei produce a cascade of secondary particles. These air showers are measured with ground-based experiments to study ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays. These experiments have shown that the cosmic ray energy can be as high as  $10^{20}$  eV. A cosmic ray particle can have more energy than a fast (100 km/h) baseball.

Instruments configured with particle detectors mounted on balloons or satellites, and recently the International Space Station (ISS), allow direct measurements of cosmic rays before they break up from interactions with Earth's atmosphere. They enable direct measurements of the chemical composition and the relative fraction of different elements in cosmic rays, and their elemental

spectra. The direct measurements of cosmic rays have been limited to low energies until recently due to the limited detector size and flight duration.

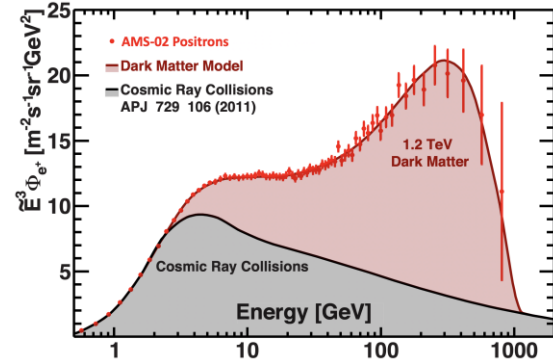
## 2. High-energy Positron Excess

One of the most exciting discoveries of the past two decades is the observation of significant excess positrons over theoretical predictions. In the 1990s, with rather large uncertainties, balloon-borne experiments indicated a possible enhancement of positron fraction over that expected from ordinary cosmic ray interactions. A significant excess of positrons was quantified with great precision by using the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS-02), which was launched by NASA to the ISS aboard the space shuttle Endeavor in May 2011. Since its installation on the ISS, AMS-02 has collected data on more than 200 billion cosmic ray particles, providing measurements of various particles and anti-particles with unprecedented precision. AMS-02 results greatly improved the precision and extended measurements to the uncharted high-energy region not only for positron fractions but also for individual spectra of electrons and positrons [Aguilar et al. 2020, and references therein]. The measured positron spectrum (red symbols) is compared with a cosmic ray propagation model prediction in Fig. 1. The grey shaded area indicates the positron flux predicted from the decay of pions produced in hadronic interactions between cosmic ray nuclei and the interstellar medium in the Galaxy. The observed positron flux is not consistent with the secondary production of positrons and requires an additional source of high-energy positrons [Aguilar et al. 2019]. The possibility that this result may constitute evidence for dark matter particle annihilations generated much excitement.

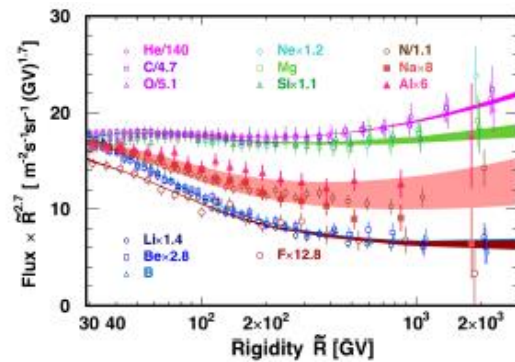
## 3. Spectra of Cosmic Ray Nuclei

It has been believed for a long time that the cosmic ray spectra follow a smooth single power law. As new measurements with better precision become available the data reveal surprising complexity of cosmic ray spectra. Helium, carbon, and oxygen are among the most abundant nuclei in cosmic rays. As illustrated in Fig. 2, He, C and O fluxes have identical rigidity dependence. These He-C-O spectra deviate from a single power law and their spectral indices progressively harden above 200 GV.

Neon, magnesium, and silicon have identical rigidity dependence, and similarly as for He, C and O, they deviate from a single power law above 200 GV. Unexpectedly, the rigidity dependence of Ne-



**Fig. 1.** Comparison of the AMS data (red circles) with a cosmic ray propagation model prediction for the secondary positron spectrum (grey shaded area) and a dark matter model [Weng et al. 2021]



**Fig. 2.** The fluxes of cosmic nuclei, from  $Z = 2$  to  $Z = 14$ , as a function of rigidity (momentum per charge). For display purposes only, fluxes were rescaled as indicated. The shaded band on N, Na, and Al is to guide the eye [Aguilar et al. 2021].

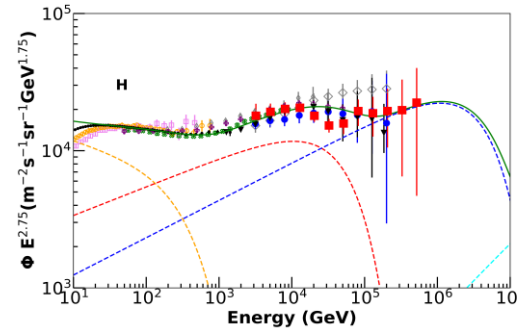
Mg-Si is different from the rigidity dependence of He-C-O, indicating that they are two distinct classes of primary cosmic rays.

Lithium, beryllium, and boron nuclei in cosmic rays are produced by the collisions of heavier nuclei (such as C and O) with the interstellar medium. Likewise, Fluorine is the secondary cosmic ray nuclei produced mostly by the collisions of Ne, Mg, and Si, with the interstellar medium. All four fluxes have identical rigidity dependence at high energies, and they deviate from a single power law above 200 GV in a similar way but their rigidity dependence is distinctly different from the primary He, C and O cosmic rays as shown in Fig. 2. The spectral hardening at the same rigidity for not only primaries (p, He, C, O, Ne, Mg & Si) but also secondaries (Li, Be, B & F) suggests a change in the diffusion process, which still need to be verified.

Nitrogen, sodium and aluminum cosmic rays are produced in astrophysical sources and by collisions of heavier nuclei with the interstellar medium. Therefore, their fluxes are expected to contain both, primary and secondary components. As seen in Fig 2, the N, Na and Al spectra present a different rigidity dependence than primary and secondary cosmic ray nuclei and belong to a distinct group.

#### 4. Cosmic Ray Protons

In order to extend direct measurements of cosmic rays to energies that overlap the energy region of ground-based air showers measurements, the Cosmic Ray Energetics and Mass (CREAM) experiment was developed. The balloon-borne CREAM was successfully flown seven times over Antarctica between 2004 and 2016 to accumulate a record setting  $\sim 191$  days of flight time. More recently, an ISS version of CREAM, so called ISS-CREAM, was launched aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket as part of the 12th Commercial Resupply Service (CRS-12) mission, aka SpX-12 to the ISS in 2017. The preliminary ISS-CREAM proton spectrum in the energy range  $2.5 \times 10^{12} - 6.5 \times 10^{14}$  eV is shown in Fig. 3 along with other recent measurements. The data deviate from a single power law and exhibit the spectral softening near 10 TeV. In principle, proposed explanations for spectral hardening at  $\sim 200$  GV could be applied to the softening at  $\sim 10$  TeV with breaks in the source spectra and/or diffusion coefficient, but we could also consider various populations dominant at different energies as suggested by [Gaisser, Stanev & Tilav 2012]. Curves in Fig. 3 illustrate the cosmic-ray spectrum from four different populations of sources, each indicating a power law in rigidity with its specific spectral index and a simple rigidity (momentum per charge) dependent acceleration limit. The dashed curves represent each population, and the green solid curve is the sum of all four populations [Scrandis, Bowman & Seo, 2021]. It illustrates both the spectral hardening at  $\sim 200$  GV and the spectral softening at  $\sim 10$  TV could be due to a transition from one source population to another.



**Fig. 3.** The ISS-CREAM proton spectrum (red squares) is compared with the compiled cosmic ray proton data and with a multi population model (curves). See [Seo et al. 2021] and references therein for a complete list of legends.



## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

Space-based and balloon-borne instruments configured with state-of-the-art particle detectors have made impressive progress in recent years. The energy reach of direct measurements of cosmic rays covers enormous energy and elemental ranges. A few key recent advances in direct measurements of cosmic rays have been discussed in this paper. In summary, (1) there is an excess in the positron spectrum above 25 GeV with a peak at a few hundred GeV, (2) not only primaries (p, He, C, O, Ne, Mg & Si) but also secondaries (Li, Be, B & F) exhibit spectral hardening above  $\sim 200$  GV, (3) He-C-O, Ne-Mg-Si, N-Na-Al, and Li-Be-B-F present different rigidity dependence indicating they are distinct groups of cosmic rays, and (4) the proton spectrum softens near 10 TeV. The same softening of the heavier nuclei is still to be confirmed.

These results contradict the traditional theory that a simple power law can represent cosmic rays without deviations, and they should be incorporated in a coherent model for cosmic ray origin/propagation. Many new open questions remain to be answered: (1) What is the origin of the excess positrons? (2) What is the origin of the hardening observed in the cosmic ray nuclei spectra above  $\sim 200$  GV? (3) What is the origin of the softening in the proton spectrum at  $\sim 10$  TeV? (4) What causes different classes of the primary spectra with different rigidity dependence?

These questions are stimulating challenges for the coming years. The current data indicate that the origin of cosmic rays is more complex than previously thought. The origin of excess electrons, whether it is an astrophysical source or an exotic source, cannot be understood based on the lepton data alone. The key is to look at the lepton spectrum in conjunction with data for other cosmic-ray species and cosmic-ray propagation models. Improved results from current and upcoming missions, as well as dedicated theoretical endeavors, will continue to shed light on the puzzles discovered due to the recent advances in direct measurements of cosmic rays.

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## IT Service Management (ITSM) Frameworks and Security Trends

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### Abstract

Diverse IT services are becoming available these days and effective management of those services are becoming important. Especially, security management of the IT services is essential for seamless deliver of the services over the Internet. In this paper, the trend of IT service in the aspects of security will be discussed with future development directions.

### I. Introduction

Since the birth of the Internet, diverse IT services has been being developed by the dynamic requirements of the Internet users continuously. Naturally, the management issue of IT services became especially important for the businesses and needless to say the individual Internet users. Among the Functional Areas of Network Management (NM), i.e., Fault Management, Accounting Management, Performance Management, Configuration Management, and Security Management, the role of Security Management became very crucial.

This paper focuses on the issues relevant to the Security Management regarding the IT service management (ITSM) based on the author's research experience on the telecommunications service management since around 1990 and migration to the data communications service, i.e., Internet service management [11, 12].

### II. Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) Requirements

IT service management (ITSM) is the implementation, management, and delivery of IT services, policies, and procedures to end customers [1]. It is simply how IT teams manage the end-to-end delivery of IT services to customers.

The reasons why the businesses want to implement ITSM are as the following [2]:

- Standardize processes with the help of a more structured documentation system
- Reduce IT costs by building a predictable IT organization and reducing mishaps.
- Mitigate several types of risks, such as financial cost control, and improve governance.
- Uncover actionable IT insights to the frontline to help in decision making.

### III. ITSM Frameworks and Security Standards

#### 3.1 ITSM Frameworks and Standards

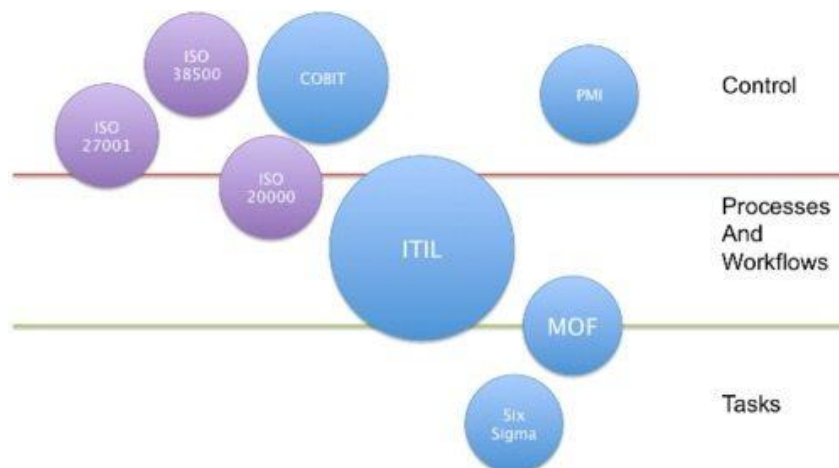
ITSM standards are sets of clearly defined and measurable rules and requirements that have to be met in order to consider something compliant with the standard in question. IT frameworks, or best practices, offer only guideline on the subject in hand: “what to do,” without “how to do it,” with the possibility to implement them partially, selectively, or not at all. ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) is the most popular IT Service Management frameworks and standards [3].

The other popular frameworks for service management are:

- COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies) by Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA)
- eTOM (enhanced Telecom Operations Map) by TM Forum
- MOF (The Microsoft Operations Framework) by Microsoft
- Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) by PMI (Project Management Institute)
- Six Sigma by American engineer Bill Smith
- TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework) by The Open Group.

The relevant standards for service management of International Standard Organization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are:

- ISO/IEC 20000
- ISO/IEC 27001
- ISO/IEC 38500.



**Figure 1.** ITSM Frameworks and Standards [3]

### 3.2 ITSM Security Standards

The most representative de facto global Information Security Management System (ISMS) is ISO 27001. ITIL security management best practice is based on the ISO 27001 standard. Another framework for ISMS gaining wider acceptance within the US is NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) cybersecurity framework [4].

## IV. ITSM Outstanding Issues and Future Development Directions

### 4.1 ITSM Outstanding Issues

Paul Wilkinson pinpointed the significance of people issues in ITSM based on numerous workshops and conversations with IT organizations. In his research he enlisted the top ten people-related barriers to ITSM success as the following [7]:

- No management commitment
- Saying “yes” but meaning “no”
- An attitude of “Never mind about following the new procedures, just do what we normally do”
- Plan, do, stop – i.e., there is no continual improvement focus
- Throwing (ITIL/ITSM) tools and solutions over the wall and hoping that people will use them
- ITIL is the objective, not what needs to be achieved through its adoption and use
- Process managers without authority
- The inability to specify the **value** required by the business
- No understanding of business impact and priority
- The IT department thinks that it does not need to understand the business to make a business case.

### 4.2 ITSM Future Development Directions

**It would be not easy to predict how will ITSM shape in the future. As one of them, Digital Adoption suggested the following five as the significant trends in the evolution of the ITSM in the 2020s [8]:**

- The Artificial Intelligence
- Enterprise Service Management (ESM)
- DevOps
- Low-Cod and No-Code Platforms
- Remote ITSM.

## V. Conclusion

To use diverse IT services seamlessly according to the given requirements, it is necessary to do effective management of those services. Especially, security management of the IT services is essential for proper delivery of the services by the engaged Service Providers (SPs) over the Internet according to the dynamic requirements of the service users to satisfy them.

The Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) requirements, ITSM frameworks and security standards, and ITSM outstanding issues and future development directions were discussed.

As we get into the world of 5G and even 6G, the issue of ITSM will become more crucial as new emerging services such as metaverse are coming up in the market [9] and innovative ideas such as end-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) assurance are being researched [10]. In that sense, the research about ITSM should be done well in advance to prepare for the concurrent advancement of diverse IT services over the global Internet.

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## V. Announcements

### KAUPA Paperweight Designed and Laser Engraved for Membership Drive

*Are you a distinguished KAUPA Lifetime Member?*



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

The paperweight can be also used conveniently for your easy book reading.

KAUPA is also planning to send a paperweight to all the members who paid a regular membership fee of 2022. If you paid your annual membership fee of this year, you are quite eligible to receive it. Please send your office or home address to the KAUPA headquarters for delivery.

Your active cooperation in membership drive is cordially encouraged!



### 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](mailto: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 particularly suitable 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 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](mailto: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 evidence of your service for KAUPA as a KAUPA Ambassador to your university/college.

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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
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- 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
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- 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](mailto: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.

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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 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: *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: *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: 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 \(routledge.com\)](https://www.routledge.com/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](https://www.springer.com/9781493998888)

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](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=](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

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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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Book Title: 호모사이언스 - 과학 하는 여자들 2

Author(s): Eun-Suk Seo, et. al.

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Maryland, College Park

Publisher: The Korean Federation of Women's Science and Technology Association

Publication Year: 2022

Relevant URL of the Book: More details can be found at [https://lnkd.in/daFuyf\\_m](https://lnkd.in/daFuyf_m) and KSEA linkedin post: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6891905808477863936/>

Book Title: 로마네스크 성당, 치유의 순례

Author(s): Nanyoung Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): East Carolina University

Publisher:

Publication Year: 2022

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### [ETRI Journal](#)

*ETRI Journal* is an international, peer-reviewed multidisciplinary journal edited by Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) in the Republic of Korea. The main focus of the journal is to provide an open forum to exchange innovative ideas and technology in the fields of information, telecommunications, and electronics. For the Aims & Scope of the journal, [click here](#).

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## Call for Papers

### *ETRI Journal Special Issue on 6G and Satellite Communications*

Recently, 5G services are being deployed on a large scale around the world. Although major countries and organizations are striving to provide 5G services, they are making great efforts through public and private sector investments to secure technologies for 6G mobile communication systems, which is expected to be commercially available around 2030. In future media, to provide an immersive experience which is difficult to distinguish virtual from real worlds, three-dimensional volumetric media, such as light field, point cloud, and holograms will advance, and six DoF will emerge as a playback approach. With the advent of new mobile device types, such as next-generation smart glasses, media will evolve towards providing future metaverse services that combine virtual and real worlds. In addition, communication networks are expected to be supported by more intelligent infrastructure technology for metaverse services, as ultra-broadband for high-capacity data-transmission, ultra-massive IoT for realizing hyperconnected virtual spaces, ultra-low latency wired and wireless networking to ensure realistic experiences, and ultra-precision positioning will be further established. These developments will accelerate a mobile traffic big bang and shortly will create a demand for 6G communications beyond 5G capabilities. Furthermore, 6G communication technology and international standardizations are expected to advance into 3D spatial mobile communications that supports both sea, remote areas, and air. Particularly, it is expected that the use of drones and low-earth-orbit satellites for 6G mobile communications will be expanded in the future. Considering such a



trend in 6G communications, the current special issue is seeking studies dealing with, but not limited to, the following issues:

- Radio transmission technology for THz
- THz RF technology
- Ultra-broadband for high-capacity data-transmission
- Energy-efficient wireless communication
- AI-based radio access
- Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) communications
- High precision positioning
- Intelligent mobile core network
- Nonterrestrial network including low-earth-orbit satellite communications
- End-to-end high precision networking technology
- Optical technology for 6G mobile front-haul, back-haul, and indoor access
- THz optical wireless technology

### Important Dates

Paper submission due: May 10, 2022

First decision: July 20, 2022

Final decision: September 17, 2022

Final paper due: September 30, 2022

Publication: December 12, 2022

### Paper Submission

Papers should be submitted at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/etrij> and should adhere to the journal's Author Guidelines.

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### *Journal of Global Awareness*

The *Journal of Global Awareness* (JGA) is a scholarly forum for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge, expertise, and research focused on global awareness issues.

The journal aspires to enhance our understanding of political, economic, social, demographic, technological, and environmental issues among global community members. It provides a forum for the exchange of research and knowledge on issues related to globalization. The journal's goal

is to promote awareness of the diversity of cultures within our global communities and to recognize that all human beings are included in the process of globalization and that we all must strive to increase sensitivity to issues related to this process.

Authors may submit scholarly manuscripts from a wide variety of relevant disciplines that stress the issues related to global awareness.

JGA is published biannually.

[Source: St. John's University journal homepage: <https://scholar.stjohns.edu/jga/>]



## Call for Papers

### The 9th International Conference on Advanced Engineering and ICT-Convergence (ICAEIC-2022), Jeju, Korea, July 13-15, 2022

ICT-Advanced Engineering Society ([ICT-AES](#)) invites you to submit the research papers for the 9th International Conference on Advanced Engineering and ICT-Convergence (ICAEIC-2022) going to be held on July 13-15, 2022. All submitted papers must be original, unpublished, and not submitted concurrently for publication elsewhere. The selected papers will also be published in the International Journal of Advanced Engineering (IJAE) and International Journal of Advanced Social Sciences (IJASS) on authors' approval.

In addition, some related only excellent papers will be recommended to the Special Issue of the journal, "Sensors" (Q1; IF:3.576), Special Issue "[Advances in Future Communication System](#)" published by MDPI. The other special issues are "CMC-Computers, Materials & Continua" (Q2; IF:3.772), Special Issue "[Analysis, Processing, and Applications of Fuzzy System and Deep Learning](#)" published by Tech Science Press. The other special issue is "[Data Analysis and Artificial Intelligence for IoT](#)" of the journal "Applied Science" (Q2; IF: 2.679), published by MDPI.

All presented papers in the 9th ICAEIC-2022 will be published as follows:

Title: "Advanced Engineering and ICT-Convergence Proceedings (AEICP)" ISSN: 2635-4586 |  
Date of Publishing: July 12, 2022. © ICT-Advanced Engineering Society.

## Keynote Speaker

**Title:** Context Map Analysis of Consumer Voice on Social Media: A Contextualized Visualization Approach



**Dr. Sukhwa Hong**, (Prof. at University of Hawai'i, USA)

Sukhwa Hong (sukhwa@hawaii.edu) is an Assistant Professor of Management Information Systems and Data Science, College of Business and Economics at University of Hawai'i at Hilo. He is also a part of the Hawaii Data Science Institute (HI-DSI) at University of Hawai'i System.

He teaches Quantitative Business Analysis and Data Sciences courses in addition to introductory-level courses in business. He obtained his bachelor's degree in Industrial and Systems Engineering from Korea University. Following that, he earned his Master's (Operations Research) and Ph.D. (Business Information Technology) from Virginia Tech.

### The 23rd Asia-Pacific Network Operations and Management Symposium Takamatsu, Japan, September 28-30, 2022

The Asia-Pacific Network Operations and Management Symposium ([APNOMS](#)) is the premier conference on network operations and management in the Asia-Pacific region.

Since 1997, APNOMS has provided a forum for the research, standards, development, systems integrator, vendor and user communities in network operations and management. Beginning with the first symposium, APNOMS' 97, being held in Seoul, Korea, it followed a series of successful meetings: APNOMS' 98 in Sendai, Japan, APNOMS' 99 in Kyongju, Korea, APNOMS 2000 in Nara, Japan, APNOMS 2001 in Sydney, Australia, APNOMS 2002 in Jeju, Korea, APNOMS 2003 in Fukuoka, Japan, APNOMS 2005 in Okinawa, Japan, APNOMS 2006 in Busan, Korea, APNOMS 2007 in Sapporo, Japan, APNOMS 2008 in Beijing, China, APNOMS 2009 in Jeju, Korea, APNOMS 2011 in Taipei, Taiwan, APNOMS 2012 in Seoul, Korea, APNOMS 2013 in Hiroshima, Japan, APNOMS 2014 in Hsinchu, Taiwan, APNOMS 2015 in Busan, Korea, APNOMS 2016 in Kanazawa, Japan, APNOMS 2017 in Seoul, Korea. APNOMS 2019 in Matsue, Japan APNOMS 2020 in Daegu, Korea and APNOMS 2021 in Tainan, Taiwan. The 23rd of its series, APNOMS 2022, will be held in Takamatsu, Japan.

#### Important date

- Paper Submission Deadline: May 16, 2022
- Notification of acceptance: July 18, 2022
- Camera-ready papers: August 8, 2022



**Job Opportunities**

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

- **Ajou University(아주대학교), Korea**

[https://faculty.ajou.ac.kr/faculty/announce/announce02.jsp?mode=view&article\\_no=228642](https://faculty.ajou.ac.kr/faculty/announce/announce02.jsp?mode=view&article_no=228642)

Please click the above link and send your application if you are interested in the position.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Sung A Kim at [sakim@ajou.ac.kr](mailto:sakim@ajou.ac.kr), 031-219-1528.

- **OSU**

A postdoctoral scholar position available at OSU. Interested parties can directly contact Erdem Coleri, [colerie@oregonstate.edu](mailto:colerie@oregonstate.edu). Here is the

link: <https://gradschool.oregonstate.edu/postdocs/open-positions/16391-asphalt-materials-and-pavements>

- **Louisiana Transportation Research Center**

Research Associate Position at Louisiana Transportation Research Center, College of Engineering, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Quick link to the position to candidates who are interested in applying:

[https://lsu.wd1.myworkdayjobs.com/LSU/job/Louisiana-Transportation-Research-Center/Research-Associate-4-or-5\\_R00066683](https://lsu.wd1.myworkdayjobs.com/LSU/job/Louisiana-Transportation-Research-Center/Research-Associate-4-or-5_R00066683)

## VI. Essays & Poems & Novels

### China and Globalization

**Yeomin Yoon**

*Stillman School of Business, Seton Hall University*



China has come a long way. From the late 1970s until recently, its economic growth deserves to be called nothing short of miraculous. Moreover, some savvy observers point out that China is the country that has benefited the most economically from its pursuit of globalization among all nations in the world.

Undoubtedly, China has been rising by leaps and bounds economically and militarily, so its power has been growing globally. Many Chinese elites seem to believe that it is not remote a prospect for China to achieve parity of power and wealth with the US, the current "one and only superpower." Then, China can impose a discourse questioning the basic Western premises about human nature and human values. If so, it is about time that China should pay close attention to global governance issues, which are not confined to economic, political, and military matters but also include moral ones.

A nation, such as China, whose mode of existence and influence one can call "global," must be aware of the world and mind its image. A nation's awareness of the world must mean understanding the structure and operation of the network of the world's countries and its place and roles in the network. A nation that is properly aware of the world must be aware of itself. A nation's self-awareness must include comprehending its history and culture and understanding its present situation illumined by its historical self-comprehension.

Such self-awareness is not merely factual but also evaluative and conative. The essential condition of a nation's globalization is its self-respect. But the self-respect of a nation does not mean narcissistic nationalism or patriotism.

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). One can literally translate it as a "self-conceited, self-glorifying" tendency, such as claiming that China was the center of the world and that almost everything was invented or created by China. A century ago, this Chinese reformist deplored the Chinese chauvinism and narcissism deemed detrimental to world peace in today's globalized environment.<sup>1</sup>

Chauvinism and narcissism reflect self-indulgence that refuses to recognize others, significantly smaller neighbors. The proper self-respect of a nation is a reflective and critical understanding of its history and culture and of the values they exemplify. Such reflectivity requires as much identification with and immersion in its culture as objectification. A nation that indulges in mystical self-glorification may achieve rapid economic growth accompanied by stronger military might but is ill-prepared to become a congenial member of a global community of nations.



A genuinely globalized nation respects other countries and minds and appropriates its images in the world. A nation may be powerful and hence feared or depended upon; a nation may be wealthy and thus favored as a trade partner or a place for foreign direct investment. But without ethical respectability, neither power nor utility will elicit respect from the global community.

Criteria of respect for nations, no doubt, are historically and culturally variant. But there is one that has become universal: How a nation treats its people and its neighbors, however small and weak they may be, has become a measure of the nation's respectability.

In global citizens' eyes, mainland China has become a nation-state committing ethnic cleansing and premeditated cultural and demographic "genocide" in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Inner Mongolia. Moreover, such gross human rights violations seem likely to be implemented over a long haul for one or two generations. In this context, a question I keep asking Chinese students (if they are willing to listen) is the following: "Is it surprising that many global citizens regard China as a hyper-authoritarian police state and an ethnic-nationalist state, destroying its credibility and ethical respectability?"

Moreover, in the eyes of the peace-loving global citizens, it is a shame that the Chinese political leaders and media are increasingly repeating Putin's narrative about Russia's brutal assault on an independent neighbor, Ukraine. When Ukraine asked China for help in bringing about a cease-fire after Russia invaded, it called on a country whose modern military Ukraine had helped build. It is well known that Ukraine supplied Beijing for years with critical military technology that it couldn't get elsewhere, including China's first aircraft carrier, technology for its naval antimissile radar, and advanced jet engines. It's also a key supplier of agricultural products such as corn and sunflower oil to China. According to *The Washington Post*, "Ukraine helped build China's modern military, but when war came, Beijing chose Russia."<sup>iii</sup>

As of this writing (May 1), China's stance on Russia's invasion of Ukraine clearly warns other countries that they should question the veracity of the two four-character expressions the Chinese often like to use when dealing with foreigners. They are *Yi Di Si Zhi* (易地思之) and *Wu Xin Bu Li* (無信不立). The former is roughly translated as "put yourself in the other person's position and look at the situation from his perspective." The latter, "without trust, nothing stands," respectively.

In my eyes, China is still far behind the US in many areas, including scientific knowledge, technologies, and military power. Therefore, China will have to continue importing and utilizing Western expertise and technology to achieve parity with the US. Concomitantly, China will have to adopt, with necessary modifications, Western political and economic institutions, with preparedness to cope with social and cultural changes that must result. It is a pragmatic necessity, if not an ideal situation, for today's ruling elites of China.

There is a paradox for China. To gain world-shaping clout in global governance, China should subject itself to a modernization regime more or less after the Western model. The ruling Chinese



Communist Party elites seem to be concerned that China may lose its perceived soul and identity in so doing. Reflective suffering, however, is a source of creative forces.

From May/June 1989 to January 2020, I have visited mainland China practically every year to teach at universities, attend conferences or seminars, and have dialogues with Chinese businesspeople, academics, and students. A question my Chinese colleagues and students frequently posed pertained to China's rapid globalization (*Quan Qiu Hua*, 全球化): "Do you think that Chinese university students are gaining a real global perspective in their education?"

One thing I have noted while teaching in China as a visiting professor is that many Chinese students long for uninhibited access to all sources of knowledge and wisdom the world provides -- in language, philosophy, religion, arts, economics, mathematics, philosophy, natural science, comparative politics, international law, rules of diplomacy, and so on. They want to become genuinely globalized world citizens. Likewise, many university educators and their students wish to engage in the global dialogue on human ideas and values. They want to educate the world about China's cultural heritage and its present appropriation. They also want to help overcome nations' narcissism and promote mutual respect in the hope of forging a "fusion of horizons."

However, they face many hindrances against the genuine globalization of human ideas and values. In addition to artificial intelligence and facial recognition technologies utilized for political surveillance, significant obstacles include the **Golden Shield Project** (金盾工程; *jīndùn gōngchéng*, *GSP for short*) and the **Great Firewall** (防火长城, *fánghuǒ chángchéng*, *GFW for short*). [See the Appendix for GSP and GFW.]

Among most mainland Chinese people -- except a tiny number of intellectuals -- "[t]here is overwhelming support for the China-Russia partnership, and overwhelming support for Putin's war against Ukraine," according to Yawei Liu, the editor of the U.S.-China Perception Monitor.<sup>iii</sup> Such support appears to be the consequence of the ignorance or misunderstanding of what is happening in the world (especially outside China), primarily induced by prolonged political control and propaganda.

China produced remarkable thought systems such as Confucianism, Taoism, and Ch'an (Zen) Buddhism throughout its long history. Is it too naïve to hope that China may become able to redefine its identity and offer a new vision of the world in the crucible of transformation? Or will China abandon its rich cultural legacy in endorsing mammonism rampant in today's mainland Chinese society, notwithstanding China's bleak economic outlook this year with COVID-19 lockdowns and geopolitical tensions exacerbating deeper structural problems?

Specifically, will China's ruling elites continue, or move even deeper into, command-and-control statism, disguising such a legacy and suppressing, with advanced technology, discontents that may arise among people? More specifically, will the current ruler perpetuate, or attempt to perfect, a Qin Shi Huang (秦始皇)-style totalitarianism that Mao Zedong (毛澤東) admired? If China's robust economic growth faded, would its leaders become more inclined to take risks, such as a military invasion of Taiwan to distract the Chinese people's attention? These are the crucial

questions in the minds of peace-loving global citizens living in the 21st century, especially those living in smaller countries geographically condemned to live as China's neighbors.

## Appendix: Golden Shield Project (GSP) vs. Great Firewall (GFW)

▪ The **Golden Shield Project** (GSP), also named the National Public Security Work Informational Project, is the fundamental constructional project implemented by the e-government of the People's Republic of China for nationwide network security. The GSP also manages the Bureau of Public Information and Network Security Supervision, a bureau widely believed, though not officially claimed, to operate a subproject called the **Great Firewall of China** (GFW). The latter (GFW) is a censorship and surveillance project that blocks politically inconvenient incoming data from foreign countries. It is operated by the Ministry of Public Security of China's government. This subsystem of the GSP has been nicknamed "the Great Firewall." This term first appeared in a Wired magazine article in 1997 because of its role as a network firewall, or a 21st-century counterpart to the ancient Great Wall of China. The GFW project includes blocking content by preventing IP addresses from being routed through and consists of standard firewalls and proxy servers at the six Internet gateways.

▪ Some China observers point out that the Golden Shield Project (GSP) is distinct from the Great Firewall (GFW), which has a different mission. The differences are listed below:

Politically,

1. The GFW is a tool for the propaganda system, whereas the GSP is for the public security system.
2. The GFW is a national gateway for filtering foreign websites, whereas GSP monitors the domestic internet.

Technically,

1. The GFW is attached to the three national internet exchange centers and then spread to some of the ISPs to implement the blocking effect, whereas the GSP takes up its station in most exchange centers and data centers.
2. The GFW is mighty in scientific research that involves many information security scientists, such as those from the Harbin Institute of Technology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications. In contrast, the GSP is less instrumental in scientific research.

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<sup>1</sup> In this respect, consider the following words of an eminent American historian, Gabriel Kolko, in *Main Currents in Modern American History*, and evaluate if America has been doing better than China in controlling chauvinism: "The United States from its inception has been a nation blind to itself, its past, its present, and its future. Intellectually and culturally underdeveloped, it has left it to a handful of European commentators... to produce some of the more penetrating assessments of American life and society. No industrialized people confront the reality so ill-prepared in terms of ideas and insights to cope with the problems before it.... [T]his myopia is the consequence of the pervasive self-satisfied chauvinism which characterized the United States

during its first modern century after the Civil War." In one's eyes, America has changed much since Kolko wrote the book in 1976. But has it changed as much as one hoped? Or are many grown-up Americans still adolescents in terms of civilizational, cultural, and moral age?

<sup>1</sup>Regarding the strategic relationship China has established with Ukraine, see *The Washington Post*, "Ukraine helped build China's modern military, but when war came, Beijing chose Russia" by Eva Dou and Pei Lin Wu, March 9, 2022.

<sup>1</sup> See "Defying China's Censors to Urge Beijing to Denounce Russia's War" by Chris Buckley, *The New York Times*, March 18, 2022.



## Kyung-Uhn(경운) Scholarship Speech Contest on Korean History, Culture, and People Keeps the Korean Heritage Alive in the Next Generation

### Book Review

#### *Teens Speak*

**Editor's Note:** On April 16, KAUPA Letters columnist Yeomin Yoon was invited to speak at a gathering to celebrate the publication of *Teens Speak*, an 11-year collection of speeches from the Kyung-Uhn (경운) Scholarship Speech Contest on Korean History, Culture, and People. The event, held at the Korean Community Center in Tenafly, New Jersey, was organized by the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Association and supported by its mother organization, the Kyunggi Girls' High School Alumnae Association of the Greater New York. The Letters shares Prof. Yoon's review of the 318-page book with the readers.



Susan C. Park (장순옥), president of the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Association (2020-2021)

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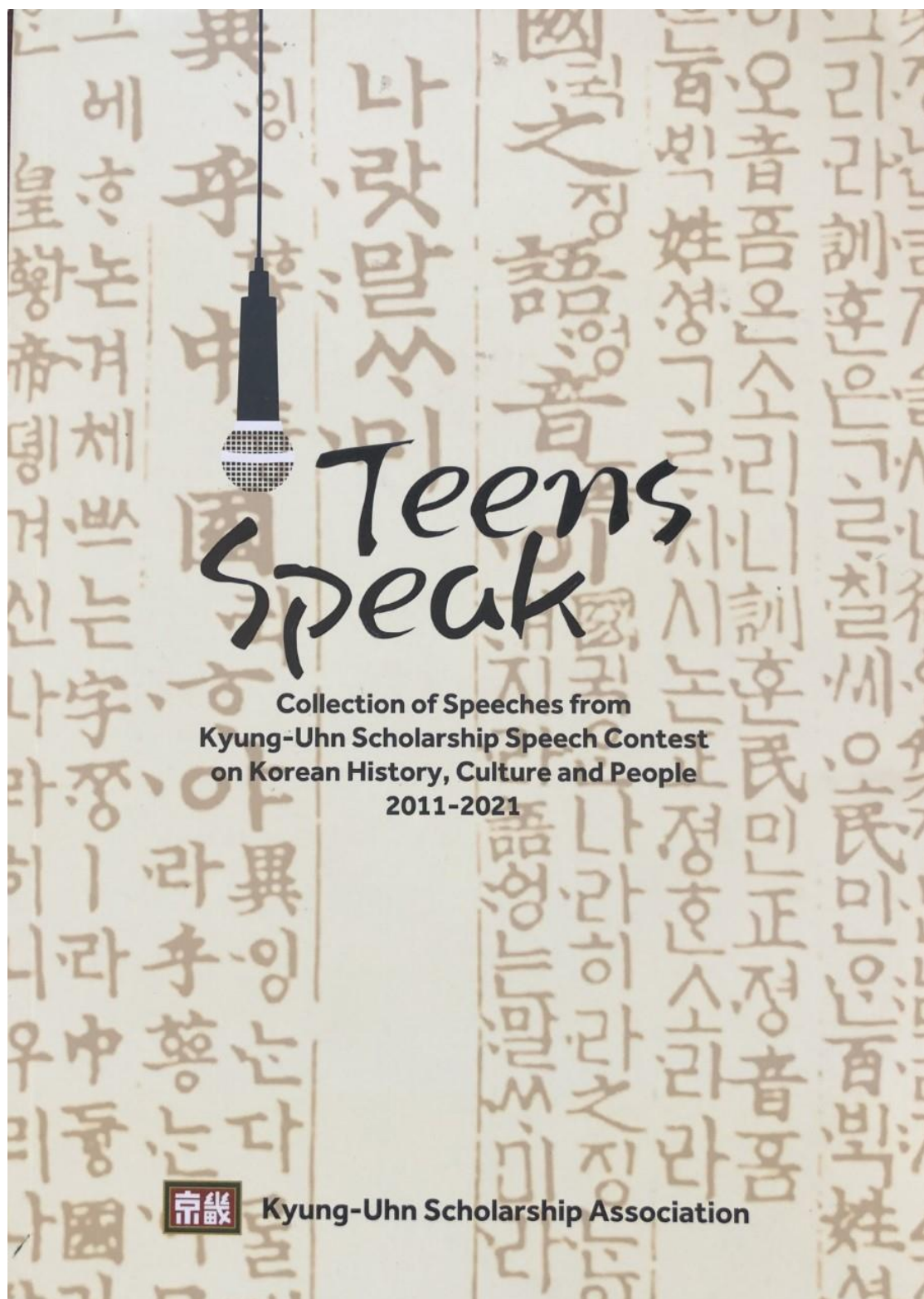
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I want to start my review with a happy finding. I have found at least eight non-Korean family names on the list of seventy-two **Award Recipients**. As a former judge and the keynote speaker for the year 2015 speech contest, I sincerely hope this number steadily increases over time.

For the past thirty-three years, I have taught at three universities: Seton Hall University in New Jersey, the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing, China, and Seoul National University in South Korea. I have kept repeating to my American, Chinese, and Korean students the following seemingly unsurprising statement: The English language, more specifically, the **American language**, has become the Lingua Mundie (global language) whether one likes it or not. But being born in America does not guarantee your competence in English, which many languages experts regard as the second-most tricky language after the Chinese language. Anglo-American society is a verbal culture. Therefore, if you don't speak (and write) well in English, you will find it highly challenging to promote your career. A few weeks ago, I read a newspaper article that said that Asian students in America's law schools and business schools tend to find it challenging to excel, primarily because of their lack of competent command of the English language.

To survive and prosper professionally in this country and the globalized world, even if you were born with the language, you must keep teaching yourself to acquire and improve your English language skills throughout your career. One pre-caution! If you want to climb the societal ladder, teach yourself the educated person's English, not the cowboy English that many uneducated or miseducated Americans tend to speak and write. No matter which profession you choose after your college, you will find that any organization's leaders or senior executives in both private and public sectors will evaluate you from the words you choose and how you pronounce them.

While reviewing the book, I appreciated and enjoyed the high caliber of research and writing skills of the Award Recipients. I am an economist, not a historian. But I feel compelled to point out that the young award winners of the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Speech Contest demonstrated a far more accurate observation and sober understanding of the Korean history, culture, and people than an internationally renowned author. In his best-selling 2019 book, *21 Lessons for the 21st Century* (p. 282), the famed author stated 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." Such a perception reflects 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 Korea 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 of history, Koreans were simply busy figuring out how to survive as the sandwich meat between China and Japan.

If I paraphrase the lament of America's intellectual Henry David Thoreau, "the mass of Korean people historically led lives of desperation." I was impressed when I found that many Award Winners wrote their speech texts reflecting such historical lament of the Korean people and drawing from the powerful symbolism of Thoreau's values -- justice, peace, human rights, and safeguarding the environment.

In this context, the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Association's annual speech contest has provided a unique service for the education of the rising young generations in the US, including Korean Americans and other American high school students. **The leaders of the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Association deserve a round of applause for delivering outstanding *servant leadership* in education.**

**The history of the world resists a monolithic interpretation of the white pre-Greco-Roman pagan, Greco-Roman, Jewish, and Christian model**

Brian Jon, an Award Recipient in 2015, proclaimed in his speech: "There is no future for the people who have forgotten history." I fully concur! But I want to go one step further by stating that "there is no peace for the people who are ignorant of history." In this context, allow me to quote an eminent American historian, Gabriel Kolko, regarding Americans' deplorable level of understanding of history:

"The United States from its inception has been a nation blind to itself, its past, its present, and its future. Intellectually and culturally underdeveloped, it has left it to a handful of European commentators and rare, alienated mavericks to produce some of the more penetrating assessments of American life and society. No industrialized people confront reality so ill-prepared in terms of ideas and insights to cope with the problems before it. In a critical sense, this myopia is the consequence of the pervasive self-satisfied chauvinism which characterized the United States during its first modern century after the Civil War."

If one read this Patterson New Jersey-born, late Professor Kolko's book, *Main Currents in Modern American History* (Harper & Row, 1976), one would better understand the underlying reasons and causes of America's follies -- Vietnam War, Afghanistan, and Iraqi War. Likewise, one would better understand why the then US governor-general of South Korea ordered the shameful massacre of 30,000 young and old, male, and female, inhabitants on the Jeju Island on April 3rd, 1948, under the

false pretext of their being "Communist guerillas and sympathizers." It is gratifying to note that the Harvard Faculty Club hosted on April 1<sup>st</sup> an international gathering titled "A Retrospective on the April 3rd Jeju Uprising and Massacre."

History is not a bum. If we are ignorant of history, we repeat the same mistakes. Therefore, I sincerely hope that the young generations educate themselves to become Whole Persons (rather than the so-called *Homoeconomicus*, which are nothing but clever economic animals) who learn and study history earnestly and conscientiously. Such educated Whole-Person citizens who know history are NOT fooled by propaganda or spin emanating from Beijing, Moscow, Washington DC, and other capitals in the world. The people who are ignorant of history and insensitive to history cannot maintain a viable democratic republic.

In my eyes, America's intellectual and cultural development level has changed since Kolko's book was published in 1976, but not substantively. At best, many Americans, including university graduates, seem to be still adolescents in terms of civilizational and cultural age. They do not understand that "sociology and history of the great states or civilizations of Eurasia [need] to be understood as variations of one another," according to another American historian Jack Goody. (See his *The Theft of History*, Cambridge University Press, 2006.) In other words, the history of the world resists a monolithic interpretation of the white pre-Greco-Roman pagan, Greco-Roman, Jewish, and Christian model.

Many Americans tend to view the vast Asian aspect of world history as "incidental" to "the main logic of world history," which they regard as "Western," meaning white Europe and white America – the latter is an offshoot of the former. I believe that **to rectify such an absurd ignorance and misunderstanding of history, the role of the Kyung-Uhn Scholarship Association will become more critical in the US.**



## A Book Review: East of Eden

**Young B. Choi**

*Professor of Information Systems Technology & Cybersecurity, Regent University*



East of Eden is a novel by the famous American novelist John Steinbeck, first published in 1952 by The Viking Press. John Steinbeck's representative novel, this novel, which was also made into a movie, was widely known.

This story is thought to be a story created by mobilizing the author's own creativity and imagination to the story of Cain and Abel in Genesis in the Old Testament and weaving it together with Steinbeck's own family story.

In Steinbeck's family, Steinbeck's mother Olive's father, i.e., his maternal grandfather Samuel Hamilton, appears in the first half of the novel as the main character. He is a typical Irish immigrant, who runs a farm in California's Salinas Valley, and is creative, dexterous, literary, and has a strong personality.

Meanwhile, the Trask family, who lived in the eastern countryside near Boston, had two brothers, Charles, and Adam. After their father's death, Charles enlisted in the military, and Adam dreamed of making his own farm in California's Salinas Valley across the continent. Their personalities are very contrasting: Charles is harsh and masculine, and Adam is delicate and feminine. Charles and Adam grew up thinking that their military father treated them differently. The two later go their separate ways. Adam, who was trying to make his dream farm in California beautiful, later learns that Charles has died and has already inherited the enormous fortune his father had left, and even Charles' share.

Adam later married a woman named Katie, who had twin sons, Aron, and Cal. And not long after, Katie ends up having a violent argument with Adam, injuring Adam, leaving her house alone, and hiding. She later becomes engaged in prostitution, where her husband, Adam, later inquiries about her whereabouts and meets her, and later her two sons are also secretly visiting her mother's place of work. Katie suffers a lot, both mentally and physically, and when the owner of the business where she works suddenly dies, Katie takes over her estate alone. As a result, Katie faces lifelong charges of poisoning her and she eventually ends her life tragically alone, leaving her fortune to her beloved son, Aron, whom she loves most.

The twins Aron and Cal are very, very contrasting physically and mentally. Cal is wild and aggressive, and Aron is quiet, academic, and deeply religious, having dreams of becoming a pastor. Later, Adam goes to college and returns home from a semester. Shocked by the meeting with his mother, Katie, and her unexpected death, Aron lies about his age and enlists in the military. After he had the courage to meet the mother who gave birth to him, he thought about it a lot, and then he decided on his own. Father Adam's wish was for Aron to complete his studies successfully, but that did not go his way.

Meanwhile, Cal wants to help his father on his own, so he took advantage of the situation where food was scarce when World War I broke out in order to win his favor and make money. However, his father does not take his money, and Cal burns all his money later.

After a sudden breakup with Katie against his will, Adam has been struggling both mentally and physically for a long time. During this time, he interacted with Steinbeck's maternal grandfather Samuel Hamilton, receiving much comfort from him, and attended Samuel's funeral after his death. After that, Adam gradually gains the will to deal with the many problems that he has to solve in his own life. In addition, he gets the help of his faithful Chinese butler, Lee, to run his farm, and he raises two sons Aron and Cal without a mother.

Prior to her enlistment, Aron had promised to marry and dated her maiden name, Abra, but his sudden military enlistment left her alone. Her parents were friends with Aron's father, Adam, so Aron and Abra became friends naturally as the family visited Adam's farm from time to time. However, when Adam receives the news of his son Aron's sudden death, he is traumatized, resulting in a rapid loss of vision and a rapidly weakening of his brain's function, requiring the help of a nurse at home.

Adam had always questioned the legitimacy and morals of the legacy his father, who was a soldier, had automatically inherited after his death, working for a veterans-related government agency in the capital, Washington. Personality conflict, his wife Katie's incomprehensible behavior and bitterness towards him, his considerable expectations and disappointment for his two sons, Aron and Cal, and jealousy between them, the invisible relationship conflict between the two sons envying each other, etc. combined and piled up, heightening the mental pressure on him, which always tormented Adam.

In the home bed where he lies, the Chinese butler Lee, along with his son Cal and Aron's girlfriend Abra, asks Adam to forgive his son Aron, set his soul free, and plead with Adam to call his name.

And the final scene of the novel ends with the following sentence:

*Adam looked up with sick weariness. His lips parted and failed and tried again. Then his lungs filled. He expelled the air and his lips combed the rushing sigh. His whispered word seemed to hang in the air :*

*“Timshel!”*

*His eyes closed and he slept.*

The keyword in this novel is ‘Timshel (טימשל),’ which appears all three times in the novel. Timshel is Hebrew, which translates as “Thou Mayest (You May).” This, I understand, means that we will live with the consequences of our actions according to our own free will.

Actually, before reading this novel, I had certain expectations of my own that were completely different from the atmosphere of the stories described in the novel. Through this novel, I was given an opportunity to look inside American culture (the structure of consciousness of Americans), and in particular, I had fun comparing the differences between Eastern and Western cultures and ideas through conversations with Chinese butler Lee and Adam.

Through this novel, I learned about the American view of life, family dynamics and love, education, occupational and career choices, violence and military heritage, mental health, worldview, professionalism and practicality, pioneering spirit, rural life, historical curiosity, and pride about immigrant ancestors or concerns about one's identity, and the rapid development of material civilization and attitudes toward money, especially parents' heritage, and the financial inheritance in an interesting way.

Steinbeck is also a gifted storyteller. The personal reasons I was interested were my memories of living in northern California for a few years and visiting his hometowns of Salinas and Monterey frequently.

In his novels, John Steinbeck offers each of his readers the freedom to judge the fundamental question of the existence of God and offers a wonderful opportunity for in-depth reflection.



His novels do not offer any stereotyped and banal conclusions, so the echoes of his novels come closer and more, and the plot and afterglow of the novel are engraved more deeply in my mind.

One question: Why named John Steinbeck the title of his novel '*East of Eden*'? Why did he choose the 'East' out of the four directions?

He is said to have initially suggested the following five as the titles of his novel.

The Salinas Valley

My Valley

Valley to the Sea

Cain Sign

East of Eden. \*\*\*

Essay in Korean: <https://www.ktown1st.com/blog/VALover/61067>

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*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.*





## COVID-19

이정길

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세계 보건 기구가 신종 코로나바이러스 감염증 COVID-19 을 세계적 유행병으로 선언한 것은 2020 년 3 월 11 일이었다. 이미 114 개 나라에서 118,000 명이 감염되고 4,291 명이 사망한 뒤였다. SARS-CoV-2 라고 불리는 그 바이러스는 호흡기를 통하여 사람의 몸 속으로 들어가면 고열, 기침, 호흡 곤란 등의 증상을 보이는 급성 폐렴을 일으켜 사람을 죽게 만든다.

지금까지 보거나 들은 적이 없는 신종 코로나바이러스가 지닌 여러 가지 특성이 사람들을 몹시 두려워하게 했다. 공기 중에 퍼져 있다가 호흡기를 통하여 사람의 체내에 침입하며, 잠복기 중에도 다른 사람에게 전파된다. 게다가 증상이 가볍거나 아무 증상도 나타내지 않는 감염자들도 있어서, 그 사람들이 걸어 다니고 일하러 다니면서 타인의 감염원이 된다. 감염된 사람과 접촉하면 그 사람도 거의 틀림없이 감염된다. 그래서 병원체가 퍼지는 것을 막기가 아주 어렵다. 무서운 전파력과 아울러 치명상을 입히는 능력을 갖춘 아주 유별난 바이러스여서, 수십 년 동안 의료 기관에서 일한 의사들이 '최악의 악몽' 이라고 부른다.

침입자를 공격하는 정상 세포를 망가뜨리면서 몸에 해로운 염증을 유발하는 바이러스다. 폐세포를 마치 '흐린 유리'처럼 만들어 쓸모가 없게 한다. 혈관을 파괴하고 신장, 심장, 간장 등에 끈끈한 분비물을 축적시켜 제대로 기능하지 못하게 만든다. 기침, 호흡 곤란, 고열, 피로, 욕지기, 위장 장애로 시작하여 가슴의 심한 통증과 정신 착란까지 유발한다.

COVID-19 이 유행병으로 선언된 지 2 주 만에 전 세계에서 15 억 명이상이 격리되는 끔찍한 일이 벌어졌다. 상상도 못했던 재앙에 직면하여 온 세상이 불안에 떨며 허둥댔다. 달라져 버린 세상을 보고, 이 질병이 쓸고 나면 세상은 분명 이전과 전혀 다를 터인데 도대체 어떻게 달라질 것인가 걱정하는 이들이 많았다. 어쩌다가 이 지경이 되었는가 한탄하는 목소리도 높았다.

말할 수 없이 불안한 가운데 모두의 안전을 도모하는 방법들이 모색되었다. 외출할 때는 반드시 마스크를 쓰고, 개인의 위생을 철저히 지키면서, 사람들과의 접촉을 피하라는 행동 지침이었다. 그렇게 함으로써 자신은 물론 다른 사람도 건강을 유지하고, 일상의 모든 업무가 정상적으로 이루어지게 하자는 것이었다.

사람이 모이는 곳은 모두 문을 닫았으며, 해외 여행은 말할 것도 없고 국내 여행도 취소하는 소동이 벌어졌다. 한집안 식구 이외에는 신체 접촉을 해서는 안 되며, 누구를 만나도 반드시 약 2 미터의 간격을 두고 대화를 나누는 '사회적 거리 두기' 를 지켜야 한다. 친척이나 친구를 만나도 포옹하거나 악수할 수 없고, 소독제를 써서 항상 손을 깨끗하게 유지해야 했다.

집에 꼭 박혀 있는 것이 '사랑'이라고 하는 세상이 되어 버렸다. 학생들이 학교가 아닌 집에서 온라인 강의를 듣고, 직장인들은 자기 집에서 직장의 일을 한다. 정든 학교를 떠나는 졸업식도 온라인으로 치른다. 즐겁고 뜻깊은 전례나 모임 또는 종교 행사에도 참여하지 못한다. 사교나 친목을 목적으로 하는 파티도 열 수 없다. 결혼도, 아이를 갖는 것도 미루는 사람들이 많다. 사람들을 불법으로 감금해 버렸다고 볼 수 있다.

우리 인간들은 역사 이전부터 장례를 치렀다. 사랑하는 사람을 기억하고, 사랑하는 사람을 잃은 슬픔을 이기며, 스스로를 치유하는 인간의 근본과 관계되는 의례였다. 그런데 COVID-19은 입원한 혈육을 돌보기는커녕 찾아가 보지도 못하게 만들었다. 사체를 여러 겹의 비닐로 싸서 동여매고, 냉각 장치를 갖춘 트럭에 보관하는 소동이 벌어졌다. 장례식에 참석하는 가족의 수까지 제한하여 수많은 사람의 가슴에 못을 박았다.

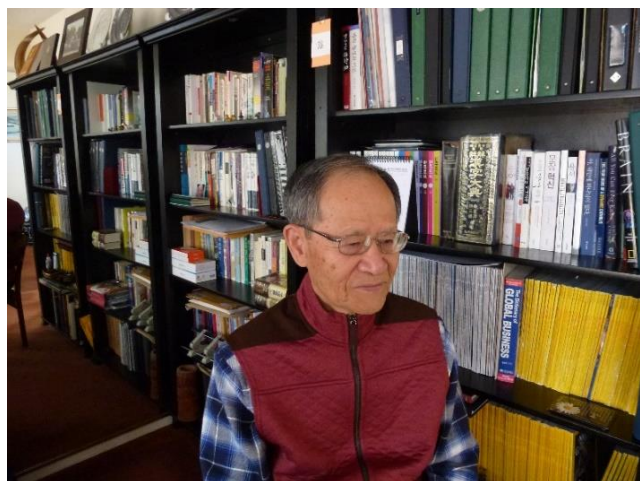
때맞춰 개발된 줌이 영상 회의에 유용하게 쓰이고, 과학자들이 국경을 초월하여 서로 정보를 교환하면서 온 힘을 다해 예방약을 만드는 등 전에 없던 일이 벌어지기도 했다. 살인적인 병원균이 그렇게 쉽게 전 세계로 퍼진 것은 해외 여행이 쉬워졌고, 기아나 전쟁 때문에 피난민들의 이동이 늘어났기 때문으로 분석한다.

병은 다음 해의 2월 하순까지도 위세가 꺾이지 않아 미국에서만 500,000 명이 사망했다. 20세기 전반기에 있었던 두 세계 대전 중에 사망한 사람의 수보다 많았고, 11개월 동안 1분당 한 사람이 죽은 것이다. 희생된 사람 중에 많은 수가 양로원이나 복지 시설에 수용된 사람들이며, 흑인들의 사망률이 높았고, 가난한 사람들이 부자보다 더 많이 희생되었다.

이 재앙을 당하여 우리는 많은 것을 배웠다. 인간은 너나없이 모두 상처 받기 쉬운 존재임을 알았다. 우리가 서로를, 특히 사랑하는 사람을 얼마나 쉽게 감염시킬 수 있는가도 알았다. 접촉의 두려움이 사람을 억지로 떼어놓는 바람에, 격리되어 황폐하는 것을 경험했다. 환자가 홀로 비참하게 죽는 것도 목격했다. 우리 모두는 서로 연결되어 있다는 것도 깨달았다. 불가에서는 홀로 독립해 있는 존재가 없음을 공조이라고 한다. 목숨을 걸고 질병과 싸운 용감한 사람들에게 우리가 얼마나 기대어 도움을 받았는가도

새삼 알아차렸다. 위급한 상황이 끝난 뒤에 곧 잊어버리면 안 된다는 사실도 마음에 새겼다.

정년 퇴직 후 미국으로 옮겨와 사는 나는 평소의 행동 반경이 좁아서 크게 불편하지는 않았다. 보건 당국의 지침을 철저히 지키면서, 남아도는 시간을 걷기와 글쓰기에 이용했다. 2020 년은 영원히 잊지 못할 해가 되었다.



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## 스릴러의 맛

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어렸을 땐 스릴러(Thriller)의 맛을 몰랐다. 무섭고 기괴한 이야기에 재미를 느끼는, 그 사람들이 더 무서웠다. 나이 들어 스릴러의 장르적 특성을 이해해가는 사람이 나만은 아닐 것이다. 40 대 후반의 한국인 작가 정보라의 스릴러 소설, <저주토끼>(Cursed Bunny)가 세계 3 대 문학상에 속하는 영국의 부커상 후보에 올랐다. 이 단편소설집의 대표작인 <저주토끼>의 줄거리는 이러하다.

할아버지 친구의 부모님이 하던 양조장이 악덕 사업가의 계략에 말려 도산했다. 전통적 맛과 인품을 중시하던 할아버지의 친구는 인맥과 접대에 능하고 흑색선전을 잘하는 경쟁 사업가를 당해낼 재간이 없었던 것이다. 할아버지의 친구는 낙담해서 목을 매었다. 할아버지의 친구의 부인도 곧이어 죽었다. 자식들도 뿔뿔이 흩어졌다.

저주 용품을 만드는 집의 자식인 할아버지는 친구를 위해 ‘저주토끼’를 제작했다. 개인적인 용도로 저주 용품을 만들면 안 된다는 불문율이 있었지만, 이번만은 저주해야 할 대상이 명확해서, 할아버지는 등 부분에 스위치가 들어간 예쁜 토끼 전등을 만들었다. 이 토끼는 저주해야 할 집안의 회사에 배달되어 밤마다 그 곳에 있는 종이들을 갹아먹었다. 현금과 수표, 어음, 온갖 서류들을 씹어서 뱉어 놓는 바람에 회사는 결국 망했다. 사장의 아들은 죽고, 사장은 그 아들의 장례식 다음 날, 옥상에서 떨어져 죽었다. 사장의 손자도 죽었다. 저주토끼의 저주가 완성된 것이다.

이 소설에는 ‘남을 저주하면 무덤이 두 개’라는 일본 속담이 나온다. 남을 저주하면, 저주하는 그 사람도 온전치 못할 것이라는 뜻이다. 그러나 현실에서 그 저주토끼는 작동되지 않는 경우가 대부분이다. 그래서 소설가는 있지도 않은 ‘저주토끼’를 지어내어, 현실에는 없는 무덤 한 개를 더 만들었다. 스토리를 통해 속담의 의미를 완성한 것이다.

스릴러는 현실이 도달하지 못하는 정의의 숨은 얼굴을 드러내려는 것일까. 일종의 ‘시적 정의(Poetic Justice)’를 완성하기 위해 어둡고, 거칠고, 무시무시한 상상력의 뒷골목을 헤집고 다니는 것일까. 할아버지의 친구를 망하게 한 그 집안에서 누군가 우연히 이 소설을 집어 들었다면, 아마도 그의 등줄기에서 식은 땀 한 줄기가 흘러내렸으리라. 한 개의 무덤이 더 남아 있다는 문장에서 오싹한 두려움을 느꼈으리라. 물론 현실에서 그런 일은 잘 일어나지 않는다. 현실에서는 자본주의적 악덕이 ‘경영능력’으로, 간접살인이 ‘멘탈 약한 이들의 흔한 불행’으로 이미 번역을 끝내놓았기 때문이다. 그러니 고대 사회에나 있을 법한 저주의 의식을 치를 방법이 스릴러 말고 무엇이 있겠는가. 정보라 작가는 글쓰기를 통해 정의롭지 못한 현실에 저주의 주문을 걸어놓으려는 현대의 주술사라 할 만하다.

올해 초에는 코로나 시국에 개봉하여 텅 비다시피 한 극장에서 스릴러 영화, ‘램’ (Lamb, 2020)을 보았다. 이 작품은 2021년에 칸 영화제에서 오리지널리티상(special prize for originality)을 받았고, 그 외에도 수상 경력이 화려하다. 이 영화 또한 사람의 마음을 끄는 기묘한 스토리를 가지고 있다. 배경은 아이슬란드 산속의 양 목장이다. 눈 폭풍이 치는 크리스마스 이브에 양 한 마리가 새끼를 낳았는데, 그 모습이 얼굴은 양이고 하체는 사람인 신비한 형상을 지니고 있었다. 자식이 없던 양치기 부부는 이 이상한 아기를 집으로 데려와서 기른다. 그런데 얼마 후부터 어미양이 찾아와서 집 주변을 배회하며 우는 것이다. 양치기 아내는 비가 몹시 내리던 밤에 어미양을 총으로 쏘 죽이고 만다. 어렵게 찾아온 행복을 그렇게라도 붙잡고 싶었던 것일까. 그런데 아직 무덤 한 개가 더 남아 있었던 것이다. 결국 이들에게 아비양이 찾아오고, 그는 아내의 남편을 죽이고, 부활한 자기 아들과 함께 산속으로 돌아간다.

얼핏 성경 이야기가 떠오르기도 하고, 양과 인간이 한 식구처럼 살았던 북구의 고적한 산속에 전해 내려올 법한 민담의 느낌도 났다. 그런데 그 이야기 구조를 따져보자면 안 풀리는 구석이 많았다. 감독의 장편데뷔작이라 하기에, 아마도 이 작품이 감독 자신도 다 이해하지 못한, 자아로 충만한 영화여서 난해한가 보다 하고 생각했었다. 발디마르 요한손(Valdimar Johannsson) 감독은 실제로 아이슬란드의 양 목장에서 자라났다고 한다. 그러나 반수반인의 이 신화적인 생명체의 이미지는 오랜 동안 내 머릿속을 떠돌았다.



어느 날 우연히 TV에서 ‘돼지심장 이식수술 첫 성공’이라는 자막을 보는데 불현듯이 영화가 생각났다. 생명공학이 무한히 발달하여 미래에 우리 몸이 동물의 신체기관들로 채워지게 된다면 인간의 의식과 동물의 의식이 한 생명체 속에서 교류하게 될지도 모른다. 그렇다면 인간과 동물의 기존 경계가 모호해지면서 완전히 새로운 윤리가 필요해진다. 그 때 인간이 느끼게 될 존재론적, 인식론적 공포를 영화 <램>이 그려낸 것은 아닐까 하고 정말 내 맘대로 해석을 해보았다. 동물의 모성을 무시하면 인간의 존재도 위험해진다는 경고가 분명 이 영화 속에는 들어 있기 때문이다. 이 작품에 대한 명석한 이해를 포기했음에도 불구하고, 끝까지 나의 무의식을 파고들며 어떤 식으로든 해석을 요청하고 있었다는 점에서 이 영화는 특별하다. 예술가의 모든 첫 작품이 비논리적이면서도 어떠한 진실한 영혼을 품고 있듯이, 영화 ‘램’도 그렇다.

얼마 전에 읽은 메리 셸리(Mary Shelly)의 <프랑켄슈타인>(Frankenstein, 1818)은 세계 최초의 사이언스 픽션이자 스릴러물로도 꼽히는 소설이다. 빅토르 프랑켄슈타인 박사는 죽은 시체에 생명을 부여하는 과학실험에 도전한다. 건물의 꼭대기층 독방에서 그는 마침내 인간창조에 성공하지만 자기가 만들어낸 생명체의 흉측한 외모에 놀라 그 방에서 도망치고 만다. 버림받은 괴물은 박사를 원망하며 산하를 떠돌다가 어느 오두막집 측사에 숨어들게 되고, 그곳에서 사람들을 훑쳐보며 말과 글을 익힌다. 인간의 언어가 외모를 초월하여 타인과 소통할 수 있는 도구가 되어줄 거라고 그는 순진하게 믿었다. 그러나 사람들은 그를 보자마자 놀라 자빠지거나 혼절하거나 폭력을 휘두르기에 바빴다. 상처받은 괴물은 결국 연쇄살인범이 되어 창조자에게 반항한다. 메리 셸리는 과학과 언어 지식을 맹신하는 계몽주의자들의 오만을 경계하기 위해 이 괴물을 창조해낸 것 것이 아닌가 한다.

위의 세 작품에 공통적으로 등장하는 모티프는 ‘복수’(revenge)다. 그러니까 대체로 스릴러물들은 차별받고 배제된 존재들을 대신해 신나는 복수를 해주는 ‘저주토키’들이라고 할 수 있다. 인생의 쓰디쓴 맛을 알 때쯤, 스릴러가 재밌어진다. 마침내 복수 이야기가 달콤해지는, 무서운 사람이 되어 간다. 정보라 작가는 사각사각 종이 갉아먹는 소리를 이 세계에 풀어놓음으로써 그 누구도 함부로 타인을 대할 수 없도록 단단히 단속을 해놓았다. 이것이 바로 어른만이 아는, 스릴러의 맛이다.



백승숙: 영남대 교양학부 교수. 고려대 영문학과 학사, 동대학원 국문학과에서 현대희곡 석사, 영남대 국문학과에서 해방기한국희곡연구로 박사학위를 받았다. 한국문화의 세계화에 관심이 있으며, 최근에는 '이단아의 책읽기'라는 유튜브를 통해 인문학 전반으로 그 관심사를 넓혀가고 있다.



## VII. News

### 북미 지역 대학들, 한인 교수 얼마나 있을까

<https://news.koreadaily.com/2022/05/04/society/generalsociety/20220504210601730.html>

출처: 중앙일보 (The Korea Daily), May 4, 2022, 장 열 기자



### [북미지역 4000 명 효과] 막강 ‘한인교수 네트워크’ 영향력 커진다

<https://news.koreadaily.com/2022/05/05/society/generalsociety/20220505220324469.html>

출처: 중앙일보 (The Korea Daily), May 5, 2022, 장 열 기자

## 2022 KSEA General Election Results

<https://ksea.org/us/2022/04/09/2022-ksea-election-results-announcement/>

## **VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips**

### **List of Korean Americans**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Korean\\_Americans#Criminals\\_and\\_murderers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Korean_Americans#Criminals_and_murderers)

### **Koreans in the U.S. Fact Sheet**

#### **Pew Research Center**

<https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/fact-sheet/asian-americans-koreans-in-the-u-s/>

### **Find Your Good Reads - Meet your next favorite book**

<https://www.goodreads.com/>

### **MERLOT**

<https://www.slideshare.net/OCWConsortium/the-evolution-of-merlot>

### **Relationship Science**

<https://www.relsoci.com/>

### **PowerShow**

<https://www.powershow.com/>

### **Lifewire – Tech for Humans**

<https://www.lifewire.com/>

### **How to open, edit, & convert HWP files?**

<https://www.lifewire.com/hwp-file-2621713>

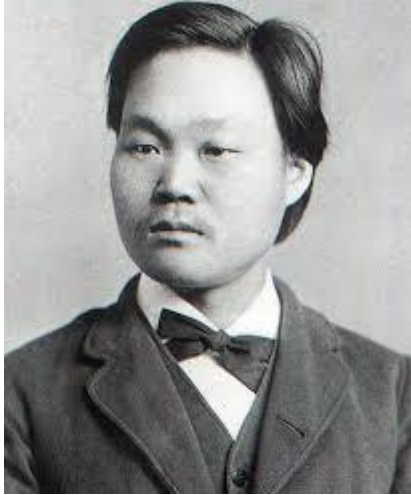
### **Tech Source for Professional IT Insight and Inspiration**

<https://www.techopedia.com/>

## IX. Pioneers

**Yu Kil-Chun (유길준: 1856-1914)**

**The First Korean Student in the United States**



Source Article: Yu Kil-Chun (1856-1914): A Bridge-Person of Korea to the West and the First Korean Student in the United States, Boston University School of Theology: Boston Korean Diaspora Project

Article URL=

<https://sites.bu.edu/koreandiaspora/individuals/boston-in-the-1880s/yu-kil-chun-1856-1914-a-bridge-person-of-korea-to-the-west-and-the-first-korean-student-in-the-united-states/>



(Image source: 한국학중앙연구원 – 한국민족문화대백과사전)

## X. Special Section

### 에밀리 브론테를 찾아서

영남대학교 명예교수 박홍규

#### 1. 한국영화 <폭풍의 언덕>

<폭풍의 언덕>이라는 제목의 한국영화가 있었음을 아는 사람은 거의 없다. 62년 전인 1960년에 만들어진 영화니 그럴 만하다. 그것은 1958-59년 사이에 라디오에서 방송된 드라마 <눈보라 고개>를 영화로 만든 것인데, 그 드라마는 한국에서 1956년에 상영된 윌리엄 와일러의 <애정>(哀情, 1939년 영화)을 방송용으로 만든 것이었다. 그 <애정>은 지금 우리가 비디오나 디비디로 보는 최초의 <폭풍의 언덕> 흑백영화이다. <폭풍의 언덕> 소설은 1958년에 최초로 번역되었으니 당시 한국인들은 소설을 읽기 전에 영화부터 본 셈이다. 그 소설은 1847년에 나온 것이니 한국인들은 111년이 지나서야 그 소설을 한글로 읽은 셈이다. 6.25전쟁이 1953년에 끝나고 다시 5년이 지난 뒤에야 번역이 가능해진 것이다. 물론 일제 강점기에 일본어 번역이나 영어판으로 읽은 사람들도 있었지만 극소수에 그쳤다. 소설이나 영화는 몰라도 방송극은 많은 사람들에게 들려졌을 것이다. 이는 6.25전쟁에 대한 아픈 기억과 연관되었을지도 모른다. 1964년의 방송극과 이듬해 영화로 만들어져 인기를 끈 <남과 북>처럼 남북의 두 남자 사이에서 갈등하는 여주인공의 이야기가 <폭풍의 언덕> 방송극 및 영화와 묘하게 연관되는 점도 있었을지 모른다.



1958년에 번역된 소설 제목도 1956년 영화의 영향으로 <애정>으로 번역되었다가, 1960년 영화가 나온 뒤부터는 영화 제목처럼 <폭풍의 언덕>으로 번역되었다. 물론 한국인의 번역은 아니고 일본인이 번역한 것을 다시 번역한 것인데, 그 번역에 문제가 있다. 원제목인 Wuthering Heights는 집의 이름인데 언덕으로 오역한 탓이다. 그래서 최근에는 워더링 하이츠라고 표기하기도 한다. 하이츠라는 말이 여기저기 아파트 이름으로 사용되어 한국인들도 대부분 그것이 집의 이름으로 사용된다는 것을 알게 된 탓일까? 그러나 폭풍의 언덕이라는 제목은 소설 전체의 분위기에는 맞다.

당시 서양 영화계에서 최고의 미남자로 여겨진 로렌스 올리비에가 주연으로 나온 1958년 영화는 1936년 미국에서 제작되어 1949년까지 2천2백만 명이 보았다고 할(사이먼 골드힐, <프로이트의 카우치, 스콧의 엉덩이, 브론테의 무덤>, 126쪽) 정도로 인기가 높았지만 소설의 전반부를 묘사한 것에 그쳤고, 한국식 제목처럼 남녀의 영원한 슬픈 사랑이 야기로 그쳤다. 불멸의 슬픈 사랑이 없는 것은 아니지만 그것은 소설 내용의 일부에 불과하고 그 사랑으로 얽힌 인종간의 계급투쟁이 소설 전체의 내용임에도 그 점은 완전히 생략되었다. 계급투쟁이라고 하니 공산주의나 북한을 떠올릴 사람들이 있을지 모르지만 계급 간의 투쟁은 인류 역사에서 끊이지 않았다. 그러나 1939년 영화는 제목처럼 '불멸의 슬픈 사랑'에만 초점을 맞추었고, 그 영화를 거의 그대로 리메이크한 한국영화나 그 뒤로 몇 번이나 더 만들어진 <폭풍의 언덕>도 마찬가지이다.

한국영화에서 다른 점은 남녀 주인공들의 이름이 창호와 혜진으로, 황야의 집이 목장으로, 황야에서 말 타는 장면이 공놀이 장면으로 바뀌는 정도이다. 원작과 달리 1939년 미

국 영화에서는 히스클리프가 황야를 떠나 3년간 신사가 되는 곳을 아메리칸드림의 미국으로 묘사한 반면, 한국 영화에서는 1960년에는 아직도 미국은 먼 곳이었던 탓인지 홍콩으로 바뀌는 점도 다르기는 하다. 당시 한국인에게 홍콩은 일확천금의 상징이었다. 내가 어릴 적에는 홍콩을 소재로 한 유행가도 많았다. 그러나 실제로 홍콩에 가서 벼락부자가 되어 돌아온 사람이 얼마나 있었는지는 모른다. 미국도 마찬가지로 아닐까? 홍콩이든 미국이든 하나의 환상에 불과했을지 모른다.

위에서 '인종간의 계급투쟁'이라고 한 것은 2011년에 주인공 히스클리프를 흑인 배우로 만든 영화를 본 사람들은 바로 이해할 것이다. 1936년 이래 만들어진 백인 미남 히스클리프 이미지에 젖은 사람들에게는 놀라운 일일지 모르지만, 원작소설에도 히스클리프는 피부와 눈과 머리가 모두 검고 영어를 전혀 모르는 것으로 나온다. 게다가 그는 당시에 거대한 흑인 노예시장이 열렸던 리버풀에서 데려온 고아였다. 그러니 그를 흑인이었다고 해도 반드시 틀린 말이 아니었는데, 실제로 흑인 배우를 기용한 것은 원작이 쓰이고 164년이 지난 뒤였다. 그러나 그 영화도 1936년 영화처럼 슬픈 사랑 이야기에 그쳐서 소설 원작이 '인종간의 계급투쟁'임을 알 수 없게 한다.

## 2. 하워스라는 황야

셰익스피어나 울프의 고향을 가보지 않아도 그들의 작품을 이해하는 데 무리는 없다. 그러나 <폭풍의 언덕>의 경우는 다르다. 그녀가 거의 평생을 보낸 요크셔의 황야(황무지)

를 보아야 그 작품을 이해할 수 있다. 아니 꼭 요크셔에 갈 필요는 없다. 어디든 황야이면 된다. 그러나 한국에는 그런 황야가 없다. 일본에도 없다. 미국에도 있고 유럽에도 있다. 최소한 중국이나 몽고에라도 가야 한다. 그래서 1904년 하워스를 찾은 버지니아 울프는 말했다. "하워스는 브론테 자매를 나타내주고, 브론테 자매는 하워스를 나타내준다. 그들은 껍데기 안의 달팽이처럼 서로 꼭 들어맞는다."(<브론테 자매 평전>, 128쪽 재인용)

하워스에는 브론테 자매가 살았던 목사관이 박물관으로 남아있다. 한국어 안내문도 있을 정도로 한국인 방문객이 많다. 그러나 그곳에는 굳이 갈 필요가 없다. 굳이 가 본다면 그 부근의 황야이다. 아니 히스클리프를 데려온 리버풀이나 그 부근에 있는 맨체스터를 기억할 필요가 있다. 맨체스터는 산업혁명의 발상지로 상공업 중심이 되자 바다를 사이에 둔 리버풀이 그 외항으로 함께 성장하여 19세기에는 세계 물동량의 절반이 리버풀을 거쳐 대영제국은 리버풀 때문에 가능했다. 그래서 19세기 영국은 런던이 아니라 리버풀이 중심이었고, 리버풀은 런던보다 훨씬 부유한 도시였다.

지금 하워스는 친구가 6천 명 정도밖에 안 되는 시골 마을이지만, 19세기의 하워스는 대도시 리버풀의 영향이 컸던 근교도시였다. 브론테 자매의 아버지 패트릭 브론테는 캠브리지대학교 출신이면서도 아일랜드 출신이어서 백지인 하워스의 목사로 부임해 평생을 그곳에서 살아야 했다. 당시 영국인의 아일랜드인에 대한 차별은 극심했다. 특히 1840년 아일랜드의 감자 기근 이후 아일랜드 사람들이 영국으로 들이닥쳐서 전형적인 외국인 혐오증을 불러일으켰다. 당시 아일랜드는 같은 영국 땅이었으면서도 그곳 사람들은 영국인과 같은 백인이 아니라 흑인과 같은 미개인, 심지어 침팬지와 유사한 동물 취급을 당했다.

패트릭 브론테는 물론이고 브론테 자매들도 그러한 차별을 잘 알고 있었다.

브론테 자매에 대한 기행이나 해설 심지어 전문적인 연구논문이나 연구서까지도 이러한 차별을 무시하고 하워스의 자연 경관만을 브론테 자매의 소설, 특히 <폭풍의 언덕>의 배경으로 강조하는 경향이 있지만, 그 자연 풍경은 심상 풍경과 연관하여 생각할 필요가 있다. 즉 심상을 강조하기 위한 자연의 묘사라고 보아야 한다.

영국은 우리처럼 높은 산커녕 산이라는 것이 거의 없는 지형이고 대부분 언덕이고 구릉이다. 그러니 영국인에게는 <폭풍의 언덕>에 나오는 지형이나 기후가 특이하지 않다. 그런 지형에서 골프가 나왔다. 저쪽 언덕에서 이쪽 언덕으로 막대기로 동물의 똥 뭉치를 친 것이 골프의 기원이다. 그런데 우리에게서 그런 지형이 없으니 산을 깎아서 무리하게 골프장을 만든다고 야단이다.

무리한 골프처럼 영국문학에도 무리한 점이 있다. 그래서 영문학의 최고봉이라고 하는 셰익스피어에 대한 의문을 <셰익스피어는 제국주의자다>라는 책도 썼다. 17년 전에 그 책을 내고 욕도 많이 먹었다. 그러나 17년이 지난 지금도 셰익스피어는 제국주의라는 생각에 변함은 없다. 셰익스피어 이래 500년 동안 영국은 소위 '해가 지지 나라'라는 말로 상징되듯이 세계를 지배했다. 그러니 영국인들은 대부분 제국주의자였다. <자유론>을 쓴 존 스튜어트 밀도 자신의 자유론은 인도를 비롯한 식민지에는 적용되지 않는다고 한 제국주의자였다. 나는 그 점을 밝히기 위해 그의 <자유론>을 다시 번역하고 그에 대한 책도 썼다.

나는 골프는 치지 않지만 영문학 작품은 읽는다. 그러나 셰익스피어의 일부 작품처럼 제

국주의적이고 인종차별주의적인 작품들에 대해서는 비판적인 안목의 독서도 필요하다. <폭풍의 언덕>도 마찬가지이다. 그러나 <폭풍의 언덕>은 앞에서 내가 말한 '인종간의 계급투쟁'이라고 한 것을 주제로 삼는데, 셰익스피어는 물론이고 다른 어떤 영문학 작가보다도 인종차별에 대해 비판적이라는 점에서 영문학사에서 특이한 소설이다. 그 인종차별의 대상이 주인공인 흑인 히스클리프인데, 동시에 그는 인종차별의 주체로도 등장한다. 즉 소설의 전반부에서는 흑인 고아로서 갖은 차별의 박해를 당하다가, 자신이 사랑한 백인 여성인 캐서린의 배신을 알고서는 어딘가(1938년 미국영화에서는 미국으로 나온다고 앞에서 말했다)로 도망가 3년 동안 부유한 신사가 되어 돌아온 뒤에 과거 자신을 억압한 백인들에게 복수한다는 이야기이다. 그러나 결국 히스클리프는 복수의 무의미함을 깨달은 뒤 죽고 캐서린의 조카와 딸이 결혼하는 것으로 '인종간의 계급투쟁'은 끝난다. 사촌간의 결혼을 흔히 근친상간으로 보는 우리로서는 이해하기 어려운 결말이지만, 서양에서는 그것이 문제되지 않는다. 유독 한국이나 중국 정도에서만 사촌간 결혼이 문제된다. <폭풍의 언덕>만이 아니라 <프랑켄슈타인>이나 <오만과 편견> 등에서도 사촌간의 결혼이 흔하게 등장한다.

'폭풍의 언덕'은 그런 이야기를 상징하는 배경을 말하는 것이지 단순히 '슬픈 사랑'의 배경을 상징하는 것이 아니다. 그러나 그 소설처럼 '인종간의 계급투쟁'은 끝나기커녕 그 소설이 나온 1847년 이후 제국주의 영국의 식민지 침략은 더욱 거세어졌고 '폭풍의 언덕'은 더욱 격심한 폭풍의 황야로 변했다. 하워스의 황야가 아니라 전 세계의 황야로 변했다. 게다가 하워스의 황야는 원래부터 황야였지만 대영제국이 침략하여 식민지로 만들면 그 땅

은 황무지로 변했다.

### 3. 제국과 여성

제국이었다고 해서 여성의 지위가 더 좋은 것이 아니었다. 대영제국이 16세기에 엘리자베스 1세로 시작되어 19세기의 빅토리아여왕으로 전성기를 누렸다고 해서 영국 여성의 지위가 높았던 것은 아니었다. 도리어 제국을 뒷받침한 남성주의나 가부장주의는 그 어떤 나라보다도 강력했고, 따라서 여성의 지위는 더욱더 약했다. 당대 영국의 여성은 교육이나 상속을 거부당하고 오로지 '가정의 천사'인 요조숙녀나 현모양처로, 특히 아버지와 남편의 종으로서만 살아야 했다. <폭풍의 언덕>에 나오는 여성들의 대사 중에 노예가 되겠다는 표현이 자주 등장하는 것이 당시로서는 전혀 이상하지 않았다.

<폭풍의 언덕>에 나오는 두 집안, 즉 언쇼나 린턴 집안 모두 지배계급으로서 주인공인 히스클리프는 두 집안 모두에게 차별당하는 피지배 타자이다. 그가 사랑하는 캐슬린 언쇼는 언쇼 집안의 외동딸이면서도 집안 내부에서는 역시 차별의 대상이다. 그래서 캐슬린 언쇼는 히스클리프와 같은 피차별 대상으로서의 공감으로부터 사랑을 한다. 두 사람의 사랑이 위대하고 영원 불멸의 슬픈 사랑이라는 것은 그들의 사랑이 일반적으로는 도저히 이루어질 수 없는 사랑이기 때문이다. 지금은 흑인과 백인의 사랑이 그리 이상하지 않지만(한국에서는 아직도 이상하게 여겨지는 경향이 있지만) 노예 취급을 당하던 19세기 초 고아 노예와 지주 주인의 외동딸 사이의 주종관계 사이의 사랑이란 쉬운 것이 아니었다.



이는 가령 일제강점기에 한국인과 일본인의 사랑이란 극히 예외적이었다는 사실을 보면 더욱 그렇게 느껴진다. 유일한 예외라고 할 만한 경우가 박열과 가네코 후미코의 사랑인데 그 두 사람의 경우는 주종관계에서 생긴 것이 아니라 일본 사회에서 가장 밑바닥이었던 여성과 동경 유학생과의 사랑이었다. 그렇다고 해서 그 두 사람의 사랑이 진실하지 않다고 하는 것은 물론 아니다. 내가 말하고자 하는 것은 주종관계나 인종관계의 사랑이라는 것이 적어도 19세기 초 영국에서는 결코 쉽지 않은 일이었다고 하는 점이다. 따라서 그런 사랑을 그린 에밀리 브론테는 당대의 인종차별이나 계급관계에 대해 그것들의 철폐까지는 아니라고 해도 상당히 비판적인 시각을 가졌다고 봄이 옳다. 지금도 밖에서 데려온 고아와 집주인 딸의 사랑이란 쉬운 일이 아니다. 특히 한국에서는 상상하기 어렵다. 그래서 한국에서 인기가 있는 것일까?

두 사람의 사랑이 어려운 일이었던 것만큼 캐슬린의 고뇌도 당연히 깊을 수밖에 없다. 그녀는 히스클리프를 깊이 사랑하면서도 야만적이라고 할 수 있는 자기 집안과는 달리 교양 있는 언쇼 집안의 세련된 문명을 맛보고서 깊은 관심을 기울인다. 두 집안은 자연과 인공, 미개와 문명의 대비라고 봐도 좋다. 그 두 백인 집안은 히스클리프에 대해서는 지배집단으로 공통되지만, 상호 간에서는 다시금 가치관의 차원에서 주종관계를 형성한다. 캐슬린은 오빠 힌들러로 상징되는 가부장주의에서 벗어나 자연=황야의 야성으로 살면서 같은 야생의 히스클리프를 사랑하다가 문명=저택의 무도회 파티로 상징되는 이성의 언쇼를 만나 사랑이 없는 결혼을 선택한다. 물론 캐슬린은 두 개의 가치관 사이에서 방황하고 고뇌하지만 결국은 문명을 택한다.

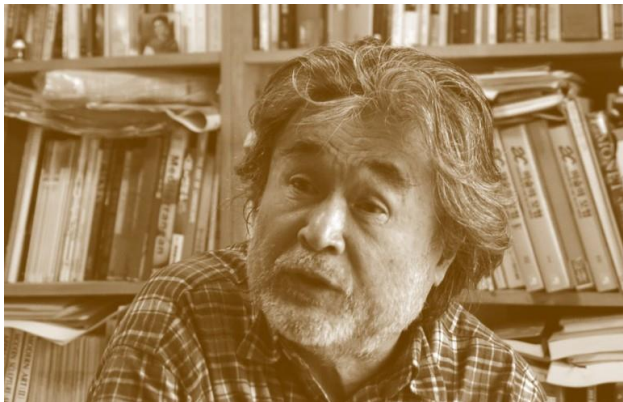
그것은 캐슬린의 잘못이 아니다. 19세기의 엄청난 여성에 대한 압박 속에서 캐슬린이 선택할 수 있는 유일한 길이 그것이었기 때문이다. 당시 유색인종에 대한 백인의 지배는 지극히 당연한 것으로 여겨졌고, 그 당연성은 종교나 학문은 물론 과학으로도 정당화되었다. 심지어 유색인종은 악으로 여겨지면서 그것에 대한 두려움도 엄청났다.

캐슬린은 결혼 전에도 배우자 선택에 고민하지만, 결혼 후 히스클리프가 등장하여 새로운 지배자이자 식민주의자이자 남성이데올로기의 체현자로서 복수의 행각에 나서자 다시금 피지배자로서 저항하지 않을 수 없게 되어 결국 가부장제의 희생으로 죽음에 이른다. 캐슬린만이 아니라 히스클리프가 복수의 일환으로 결혼하는 캐슬린의 시누이인 이사벨라에 대한 학대, 특히 그녀의 피부나 얼굴이 보여주는 백인성에 대한 학대는 노예가 주인이 되었을 때 다시금 사람들을 노예로 다루는 야비한 주인처럼 행세하는 악순환의 고리를 보여준다.

<폭풍의 언덕>을 제국주의라는 측면에서 바라보기보다 여성주의라는 시선으로 판단하는 것은 19세기부터 시작되었다. 그러나 지금 페미니즘이 폄하되는 21세기 한국에서는 19세기 영국보다 못한 일들이 벌어지고 있다. 흔히 최근의 결혼 기피나 출산 기피 현상을 경제적 문제로 보는 경향이 있지만, 그 본질은 반여성주의 내지 반인간주의적인 점에 있다는 것을 무시해서는 안 된다. 가부장주의가 지속되는 한 여성들의 결혼 기피 현상은 쉽게 없어지지 않을지 모른다. 특히 여성의 학력이나 사회적 진출이 높아지면 높아질수록 그러한 경향은 더욱 강해질 수도 있다.

최근에 흑인 남자(공작)와 백인 여성(귀족의 딸), 그리고 백인 왕과 흑인 왕비의 사랑을 다

룬 <브리저튼>이라는 티비 드라마를 보았다. 그 드라마는 <폭풍의 언덕>과 시대가 거의 같은 19세기 초인데, 당시에 그런 사랑이 실제로 가능했는지는 의문이다. 여하튼 그것은 귀족들 간의 이야기이다. 반면 <폭풍의 언덕>은 서민들 사이의 인종계급 투쟁이다. 그래서 21세기에 만들어진 <브리저튼>보다 19세기 초에 쓰인 <폭풍의 언덕>이 훨씬 더 리얼하다. 게다가 <브리저튼>은 질탕한 사랑이야기이지만 <폭풍의 언덕>은 가슴을 에는 사랑의 이야기이다. 그래서 나는 어린 시절부터 그것을 좋아했다.



#### 박홍규

영남대 명예교수(법학). 노동법 전공자지만, 철학에서부터 정치학, 문학, 예술에 이르기까지 관심의 폭이 넓다. 민주주의, 생태주의, 평화주의의 관점에서 150 여권의 책을 쓰거나 번역했다.

## 사마천의 조선 열전

Don S. Lee, MD

### Abstract:

Sama Qian (司馬遷 c. 145 – c. 86 BC) was the first Chinese historian who left a written record about the Korean ancestors in Manchuria. He had all the records available from the birth of YRVC, the birth of Dangun Joseon, and the first political power struggle. Yet, he concealed the fact about the Gojoseon and attempted to implant to the Wiman Joseon was the birthplace of Dangun Joseon by manipulating the ideo-logograms. Chen Shou (陳壽; 233–297) moved the Gojoseon capital during the Warring States period to the east of Liao River. Korean scholars got lost in the maze that Chinese had made to extend their territory. As the result, Korean still believe that the ancient capital Pyeongyang, boundary creek, and all other critical names such as Nang-rang and Dae-bang, had been in the Korean peninsula.

History is a branch of science. Historian ought to search and search to resolve the questions remained in the old records. Not to be a messenger, but an editor of those errors for the next generation.

사마천은 황하문명 발생지가 본향이다. 그는 주나라 때 부터 전해오던 모든 역사 자료를 취급하던 아버지 太史令의 뒤를 이어 한무제 당시 까지 전해 오던 모든 자료를 정리 하여 동양 최초의 역사서 사기를 만들었다. 현지 사료를 모으려고 산서성에 올라가 그곳 노인들로 부터기자 (箕子)가 했다는 예기를 들었다. 그가 들었다는 내용이 춘추에도 실렸다. 그가 도망 갔었다는 조선은 산서성에 있었다. 춘추와 사기에는 고조선의 역사가 실리지 않았다. 단군 왕검 (王儉)을 왕험(王險)으로 기록 하여 숨겼다. 그러나 하본기에는 [백익은 우의 아들 개에게 양위하고 기산에 피했다 夏本紀:益讓帝禹之子啟 而辟居箕山之陽] 고 실었다. 맹자는 기산지 음(箕山之陰)이라고 했다. 백익이 하나라 이전에 임금 제(帝)위에 있었기에 양위 했다.<sup>1</sup> 중원 기록에 왕검(王儉)이란 글자는 동진 시대에 처음으로 혼미 하게 나타난다. 우본기(禹本紀)는

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<sup>1</sup> 讓: 《小爾雅》詰責以辭謂之讓。《玉篇》謙也。《類篇》退也。《字彙》先人後己謂之讓。《書·堯典》允恭克讓。《鄉飲酒禮註》事同日讓, 事異曰辭。又木名。《左思·蜀都賦》交讓所植。《註》交讓, 木名。兩樹對生, 一樹枯則一樹生。出岷山, 在安都縣。又諸羌州名。《詩·小雅》受爵不讓, 至于已斯亡。《說文》本作讓。옛부터 襄音讓 두 글자는 글자 풀이가 다양..

회구지(懷舊志) 비기(秘記), 비씨경(費氏經), 절부사(竊父史) 등등 여러 이름으로 전해 왔다.

중원 세력이 미지의 세계였던 (SMa)만주지역 역사를 처음으로 남긴 사료가 사마천의 조선 열전이다. 그는 한무제의 궁정에 앉아 전장에서 들어 오는 소식을 근거로 조선 열전을 썼다. 한무제는 변방의 야만인을 이용하여 야만인을 다스리는 “以夷治夷” 정책을 썼다. 조선 열전에 뚜렷하게 실렸다. 조선 열전 내용을 한서와 태평어람(太平御覽)에서 인용 했다. 삼국유사에는 도왕험(都王險)을 도왕검(都王儉)이라 했다. 험(險)자는 검(儉)이 사는 마을 이란 뜻으로 삼위 산에 만들어 놓은 위험(危險)한 곳이란 뜻이다. 삼국사기에는 고구려의 제 11 대 동천왕(東川王, 재위: 227 년 ~ 248 년)이 공손연 토벌에 참여 하고 요동의 서안평을 공략 했다. 관구검<sup>2</sup>의 침략을 받아 압록강 서쪽에 있던 환도성이 불타 수도를 평양으로 옮겼다. 이때에 평양은 오늘의 태자하 연안에 있는 요양(遼陽)이다. 진수는 요양을 그당시 조선(今朝鮮)이라 했다. 이를 잘못 인식하여 김부식은 삼국사기에 선인 왕검이 살던 곳이다 “平壤者本仙人王儉之宅”고 했다.<sup>3</sup> 하여 낭랑 평양이란 잘못된 풀이가 나왔다. 중원 문헌에 없는 “王儉”란 글자는 옛적에 한국 사람들의 선조가 남긴 문헌에 있었다고 본다.

한무제가 계획적으로 조선과의 싸움을 만들었다. 침략 이유를 위만과 그의 손자 우거왕이 부당 하다고 기록 했다. 한무제 죽마고우 노관을 북경 일대 임명 했다. 그가 흉노 땅으로 도망을 가니 그의 수하에 있던 위만 또한 상투를 틀고 야만인의 복장을 하고 옛 진나라가 다스리던 공지에 들어가 남쪽 지역 사람들을 유혹 하여 진번 임둔이 모두 복속 되어 그가 수천리 땅을 다스렸다. 이는 모두 이치에 합다치 않은 조목들이다. 진번과 임둔(眞番、臨屯)은 삼국지에 변진전으로 기록한 창해군이 있던 곳이다. 이곳을 기조선(暨朝鮮), 예맥조선, 맥국, 숙진씨 향이라고도 한다.

<sup>2</sup>. 유목민의 지도자를 사음한 글자 “毋丘儉; 馬/牟; móu mù mào” 라, 의문이 많다. 논어 학이편(論語學而)에는 “毋, 無”자가 여러 곳에 나온다. “無友不如己者”란 문구를 「毋友不如己者」라고 글자를 바꾸어 기록 했다. 논어주소에서도 「無友不如己者」라 했다. 무검으로 읽음이 옳다.

<sup>3</sup>. 三國史記 高句麗國本紀第五: 東川王或云東襄。諱憂位居: 襲破遼東西安平。魏遣幽州刺史毋丘儉, 將萬人, 出玄●來侵。王將步騎二萬人, 逆戰於沸流水上, 敗之儉攻陷丸都城, 屠之。王以丸都城經亂, 不可復都, 築平壤城, 移民及廟社。平壤者本仙人王儉之宅也。或云王之都王儉。王薨。葬於柴原, 號曰東川王。國人懷其恩德, 莫不哀傷。近臣欲自殺以殉者衆, 嗣王以為非禮, 禁之。至葬日, 至墓自死者甚多。

위만의 손자 우거는 남쪽 사람들을 유혹하여 흡수하고 진번 지역 사람들이 천자를 알현 하려 해도 이를 방해하고, 소읍의 남녀 무당지도자 들과도 소통하지 않아 처벌해야 한다. 한무제가 독제를 하니 예적 부터 교류하던 통로를 따라 중원 사람들이 만주로 올라갔던 자연현상을 우거에게 뒤집어 씨웠다. 한무제의 만주 침략이 현대판 푸틴의 우크라이나 전쟁이다.

섭하(涉何)를 사신으로 보냈다. 우거왕은 비장을 시켜 섭하를 국경선 까지 배웅 했다. 일행이 국경선 패수(溍水)에 이르자 섭하는 갑자기 비장을 사살하고 급히 물을 건너 한나라 요새로 들어 갔다. 섭하는 표를 올려 조선의 장군을 죽였습니다"殺朝鮮將" 하니, 무제는 그를 칭찬하고 요동 동부 도위"遼東東部都尉"로 임명 했다. 조선은 발병 하여 섭하를 죽였다.

요동에는 한고조 유방의 사당이 있었다. 패수는 우거왕의 수도에서 멀지 않은 발해만 서쪽 요동 땅에 있는 자그만 여울이 분명 하다. 패수가 바다로 흘러가는 하구 넘칠 연자 연수 (衍水) 에 있던 바위돌 섬에서 자살했다. 용양을 흐르는 강가에는 고구려 지도층이 살았다. 패자(沛者) 들이살았다 하여 "沛水"라 했다. 이패수에 연나라 태자을 뜻한 "태자하太子河"라 한다.

한무제는 조선을 침략할 만반의 준비를 다 했다. 고조선 하북성 지역에 살던 사람 순치(荀彘) 를 총사령관으로 요동(遼東)에서 출병 했다. 순치란 순나라 (중산국이 있던 곳) 돼지 같은 지도자란 뜻이다. 전국시대 발해만 산동반도 연안에 살던 고조선 사람들을 죄수로 몰아 수군 5 만명(兵五萬人)을 만들었다. 중원사람 양복이 지휘 하여 산동반도 연안을 따라"從齊浮渤海" 열구(洌口, 난하 입구 갈석산 해안)에 도착 했다. 순치의 휘하 (卒) 정다(正多)가 먼저 요동에서 육군병사를 이끌고 침략 했다 실패 하여 사형 당했다. 우거왕은 왕험성(王險城)으로 들어가 방어 태세를 취했다. 우거왕이 침략해 온 수군 꼴을 보니 별거 아니었다. 성문을 열고 나가 한나라 수군을 작살 (smashed)냈다. 양복은 많은 군사를 잃고 산속에 숨었다 십여일 만에 흐트러 졌던 병사를 다시 모았다 "遁山中十餘日, 稍求收散卒, 復聚". 적군의 영역에서 패잔병을 모을 수는 없다. 우거왕 수도와 수군이 출발 했던 열구(洌口, 洌口)는 군장을 하고 10 여일 거리가 된다는 뜻이다. 열구는 난하 입구다.



순치가 지휘하던 육군은 [한나라 요새 앞에 있는 적을 격파하지 못했다] 고 기록 했다. 이러한 기록을 보면; 패수, 한 나라 요새, 왕험성, 요동, 열구 라는 지명의 위치와 거리가 들어 난다. 오늘의 산해관 마을을 지나는 대석하를 패수라고 논증 했다. 후한 시대 허진이 편술한 설문해자에는 낭랑, 패수 설명이 실려 있다.<sup>4</sup> 패수는 “낭랑 방현에서 나타나 동남쪽 패현 가까이를 지나 동쪽으로 흘러 바다로 들어 간다. 패수현에서 해가 뜬다” 고 했다.

설문해자(說文解字)에 [xx 는 다어야(多語也)란 문구]가 여러 곳에 있다. 낭랑(樂浪)을 설명하면서, Ran(𠂔; 나아갈 𠂔 冉과 同字)이 똑 같은 발음을 두번 계속 하는 말소리 란란(𠂔, 𠂔) 이라고 했다. 다다어(多多語), 즉 탈탈어를 간략히 다어라 했다. 수경주에서도 낭랑 지역을 그와 같이 설명 했다.<sup>5</sup> 안시가훈 서증에는 서진시절에 하동옹주(河東曰亮州) 노인들이 “𪛗𪛗語”tartar 어, 즉 항하문명 발생지 노인들은 그때에도 통구스어를 썼다.<sup>6</sup> 서금은 고려 도경, 큰배를 타고 양자강 남쪽에서 한반도를 오면서 흰 바닷물이 탈탈에서 흘러 왔다고 했다.

삼국사기 신라 본기에는 [왜와 교빙 했다. 낭랑과 대방이 다시 복속 되었다]은 기록이 있고 백제 온조의 형 비류가 미추홀에 수도를 정했다. 수나라 역사서에 이르기를 인용하여 미추홀 (彌鄒忽)의 위치를 옛 대방땅(帶方故地)이라고 했다. 삼국유사에는 요동에 있던 대방을 북대방이라 하고 한반도에 있던 남대방이 남원부라고 했다. 고려 신라왕 김부의 부인이 된 왕건의 딸 낭랑공주를 북대방(北帶方)과 관련 시켰다.

<sup>4</sup>. 說文解字: 𠂔: 𠂔𠂔, 多語也。从言𠂔聲。樂浪有𠂔邯縣。浪水。出樂浪鑊方, 東入海。从水貝聲。一曰出浪水縣。魚名。出樂浪潘國

<sup>5</sup>. 水經注 浪水: 浪水出樂浪鑊方縣, 東南過臨浪縣, 東入于海。許慎云: 浪水出鑊方, 東入海。一曰出浪水縣。字林云直言曰言荅難曰語。說文解字: 多語也。从言𠂔聲。樂浪有. : 多語也。从言𠂔聲。樂浪有邯縣。樂浪有東曉縣。讀若醺。詹: 多言也。从言从八从𠂔。

<sup>6</sup>. 顏氏家訓 書證: 晉中興書: 「太山羊曼, 常頽縱任俠, 飲酒誕節, 亮州號為𪛗伯。」此字皆無音訓., 當是耆老相傳; 俗間又有𪛗𪛗語, 蓋無所不施, 無所不容之意也。一曰出浪水縣。字林云直言曰言荅難曰語。說文解字: 多語也。从言𠂔聲。樂浪有. : 多語也。从言𠂔聲。樂浪有邯縣。樂浪有東曉縣。讀若醺。詹: 多言也。

한국에서는 미추홀이 있던 곳을 남대방 오늘날의 인천이라고 풀이 했다.<sup>7</sup> 한사군의 하나로 치는 대방이란 행정구역은 현도 태수의 대릴사위 였던 공손도 세력이 발해만을 서남쪽, 낭랑 땅 남쪽에 새로 만들어 모두 7 현을 두었다. 그 이름에 한나라 수군이 도착했다는 열구가 있다. 아울러 함자해명현이 있다.<sup>8</sup>

고구려 시조가 졸본에 정착 했다. 그 곳에는 이미 말갈(靺鞨)족이 마을을 이루고 살았다. 신라와 백제 초기에는 말갈과 낭랑 왜가 모두 요동-발해만 연안에 있었다.<sup>9</sup> 온조왕이 말하기를 동쪽에는 낭랑, 북쪽에는 말갈이 있다고 했다. 신라인은 스스로 낭랑인이라 했다. 발해만 연안에 군림 했던 요동군 양평현(襄平縣) 사람 공손연(公孫淵, ? ~ 238 년)이 낭랑공 이란 벼슬을 받았다.<sup>10</sup> 고려 왕건이 그 지역에서 나타났다. 왕건의 큰딸 낭랑공주를 신라 마지막 왕에게 보냈다. 낭랑(樂浪)의 어원은 낭랑정이 있는 갈석산 일대가 분명하다. 그 일대에 군림 했던 나라가 신라다. 신라 왕에게는 낭랑공, 그 지역 군주의 딸은 낭랑 공주라 했다.

사마천은 자기 고향에서 나타난 단군조선을 숨겨 위만조선이 고조선으로 인식 하도록 문장을 작성 했다. 진수는 요동 양평을 요하 동쪽으로 인식 하도록 동이전을 썼다. 한국 사가들은 중원 사람들의 글자 작란에 말려 들어 단군왕검이 한반도 평양에 살았다고 잘못 인식 했다. 다시 말 한다. 역사는 학문이다. 역사학자는 옛기록에 나타난 의문점을 합당하게 새로 풀이 해야 한다. \*\*\*

7. 三國史記 : 「太山羊曼, 常類縱任俠, 飲酒誕節, 兗州號為貉伯。」此字皆無音訓, 當是耆老相傳; 俗間又有貉貉語, 蓋無所不施, 無所不容之意也. 一日出涇水縣. 字林云直言曰言荅難曰語. 說文解字: 多語也. 从言丹聲. 樂浪有. : 多語也. 从言丹聲. 樂浪有邯縣. 樂浪有東曉縣. 讀若醕. 詹: 多言也.

8. 晉書: 後漢末, 公孫度自號平州牧. 帶方郡公孫度置. 統縣七. 帶方列口南新長岑提奚含資海冥.

9. 三國史記 新羅本紀: 靺鞨大入北境, 殺掠吏民. 百濟本紀第一: 於是, 沸流謂弟溫祚曰: 「始, 大王避扶餘之難, 逃歸至此, 我母氏傾家財, 助成邦業, 其勤勞多矣. 至●鄒忽彌鄒忽以居之. 『北史』及『隋書』皆云: 「東明之後有仇台, 篤於仁信. 初立國於帶方故地, 漢遼東太守公孫度以女妻之, 遂為東夷強國.」未知孰是. 三國遺事: 太祖降女於金傳. 亦曰樂浪公主北帶方北帶方. 南帶方曹魏時始置南帶方郡今南原府故云. 帶方之南海水千里曰瀚海後漢建安中以馬韓南荒地為帶方郡. 倭韓遂屬.

10. 三國遺事: 溫祚之言曰. 東有樂浪. 新羅人亦以稱樂浪. 三國志 明帝紀: 公孫淵斬送孫權所遣使張彌、許晏首, 以淵為大司馬樂浪公. 三國志 辰韓傳: 名樂浪人為阿殘; 謂樂浪人本其殘餘人.



*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 8<sup>th</sup>: 古朝鮮 찾기. In Search of Old Joseon. 책 미래. Seoul Korea.*

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

*2020 October 29<sup>th</sup>: Ancient History of Korea: Mystery Unveiled. Second Edition. By Xlibris, USA.*



## XI. Books

*Pachinko* (파친코) by Min Jin Lee

- New York Times Bestseller
- Writer's homepages: <https://www.minjinlee.com/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Min\\_Jin\\_Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Min_Jin_Lee)
- Book information: <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/34051011-pachinko>



### Directory of the 14<sup>th</sup> KAUPA Administration Leaders (1 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
<b>President</b>	Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	ychoi@regent.edu
<b>Vice President 1</b>	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
<b>Vice President 2</b>	Seok Kang	University of Texas at San Antonio, TX	<a href="mailto:seok.kang@utsa.edu">seok.kang@utsa.edu</a>
<b>Secretary-General</b>	Tae (Tom) Oh	Rochester Institute of Technology, NY	<a href="mailto:tom.oh@rit.edu">tom.oh@rit.edu</a>
<b>Regional Leaders Northwest</b>	Sam Chung	City University of Seattle, WA	chungsam@cityu.edu
Southwest	Jaeyoon Kim	Point Loma Nazarene University, CA	jkim@pointloma.edu
North Central	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu
South Central			
Northeast	Angie Y. Chung	University at Albany, SUNY, NY	aychung@albany.edu
Central East	Jung-lim Lee	Delaware State University, DE	jlee@desu.edu
South East	Bomi Kang	Carolina State University, SC	bkang@coastal.edu
Canada West			
Canada East	Sohee Kang	University of Toronto Scarborough	sohee.kang@utoronto.ca
<b>Financial Director</b>	Sylvia Kim	Fresno Pacific University, CA	<a href="mailto:sylvia.kim@fresno.edu">sylvia.kim@fresno.edu</a>
<b>Planning Director</b>	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu



<b>Membership Director</b>	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu
<b>Assistant Membership Director</b>	Jinho Kim	Lewis University, IL	jkim5@lewisu.edu
<b>Scholarship Director</b>	Jung C. Lee	Milwaukee School of Engineering, WI	lee@msoe.edu
<b>Technology Director</b>	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
<b>Academic Director</b>	Seok Kang	University of Texas at San Antonio, TX	<u>seok.kang@utsa.edu</u>





### Directory of the 14<sup>th</sup> KAUPA Administration Leaders (2 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
<b>Specialty Leaders</b>			
Agriculture			
Anthropology			
Arts	Taehee Kim	Sam Houston State University, TX	thkim@shsu.edu
Business	Hyuna Park	Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, NY	hyuna.park38@86ansfiel.cuny.edu
Dentistry	Mary Kang	New York University College of Dentistry, NY	marykang@nyu.edu
Education			
Engineering	Woo Hyung Lee	University of Central Florida, FL	woohyoung.lee@ucf.edu
Hospitality & Tourism	Bomi Kang	Carolina State University, SC	bkang@coastal.edu
Human Ecology	Jung-lim Lee	Delaware State University, DE	jlee@desu.edu
Law & Politics			
Letters & Science	Kyongseon Jeon	Columbus State University, GA	jeon_kyongseon@columbusstate.edu
Life Science			
Literature	Sharon Kim	Judson University, IL	skim@judsonu.edu
Medicine			
Music	Ryu-Kyung Kim	University of Dayton, OH	rkim03@udayton.edu

Nursing	Chin S. Park	New York University Rory Meyers College of Nursing	cp116@nyu.edu
Pharmacy			
Public Affairs			
Public Health			
Sociology	Angie Y. Chung	University at Albany, SUNY, NY	aychung@albany.edu
Statistics			
Veterinary Medicine			



### Directory of the 14<sup>th</sup> KAUPA Administration Leaders (3 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
<b>KAUPA Founding Fathers</b>	<i>The first meeting was held on October 12, 1985, at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia.</i>		
Chairman	Seong Hyong Lee	Appalachian State University	
Vice Chair	In Dal Choi	James Madison University	choibaritone@gmail.com
Vice Chair	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
<b>Former Presidents</b>			
The 1 <sup>st</sup> President	Seong Hyong Lee	Appalachian State University	
The 2 <sup>nd</sup> President	Tae-Hwan Kwak	Eastern Kentucky University	thkwak@hotmail.com
The 3 <sup>rd</sup> President	Yun Kim	Utah State University	
The 4 <sup>th</sup> President	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
The 5 <sup>th</sup> President	Ki-Hyon Kim	North Carolina Central University	khk@nccu.edu
The 6 <sup>th</sup> President	Youn-Suk Kim	New Jersey Kean University	
The 7 <sup>th</sup> President	Hang Yul Rhee	West Virginia Shepherd University	hangyulrhee@yahoo.com
The 8 <sup>th</sup> President	H. Thomas Han	UCLA	hahn@seas.ucla.edu
The 9 <sup>th</sup> President	Yoon-Shik Park	The George Washington University	prof_yspark@yahoo.com
The 10 <sup>th</sup> President	Nakho Sung	Tufts University	nsung@tufts.edu

The 11 <sup>th</sup> President	Sunwoong Kim	University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	kim@uwm.edu
The 12 <sup>th</sup> President	Kang-Won Wayne Lee	University of Rhode Island, RI	leekw@uri.edu
The 13 <sup>th</sup> President	Jae Kwang (Jim) Park	University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI	jkpark@wisc.edu
<b>KAUPA Columnists</b>	Heejung An	William Paterson University of New Jersey, NJ	anh2@wpunj.edu
	Semoon Chang	University of South Alabama, AL (ret.)	changsemoon@yahoo.com
	Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	ychoi@regent.edu
	Paul Chonkun Hong	The University of Toledo, OH	<a href="mailto:Paul.Hong@utoledo.edu">Paul.Hong@utoledo.edu</a>
	Helen Kim	The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL (ret.)	helenkim@uab.edu
	John Jae-Dong Kim (Invited.)	Rancho Palos Verdes, CA	drjohnkim33@gmail.com
	Youngsuck Kim	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA	ykim@mansfield.edu
	Don. S. Lee (Invited.)	George Washington University (ret.)	mosollee@gmail.com
	Hong-Kyu Park (Invited.)	영남대학교 (ret.)	hkpark@ynu.ac.kr
	Gyonggu Shin (Invited.)	Gwangju International Center, Korea	ggshin@chonnam.ac.kr
	Lisa Son	Barnard College of Columbia University, NY	lson@barnard.edu

	Jongwook Woo	California State University, Los Angeles, CA	jwoo5@calstatela.edu
	Yeomin Yoon	Seton Hall University, NJ	<a href="mailto:yeomin.yoon@shu.edu">yeomin.yoon@shu.edu</a>



### The KAUPA Lifetime Members

*Alphabetical order according to last name*

*As of June 1, 2022*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Major(s)</b>
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, TX	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
Yumi Hogan	Maryland Institute of College of Art, MD	Art
Gene Kim	University of Texas – Austin, TX	Ophthalmology
Helen Kim	The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL (ret.)	Pharmacology & Toxicology
Jinho Kim	Lewis University, IL	Business Analytics
Sylvia Kim	Fresno Pacific University, CA	Accounting
Yanghee Kim	Northern Illinois University, IL	Education
Youngsuck Kim	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA (ret.)	Music (Voice)
Jaeju Ko	Indiana University of Pennsylvania, PA	Chemistry
Insup Lee	University of Pennsylvania, PA	Computer Science

Jay Kyoong 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, CA	Public Administration
S. Moon		
Won Gyun No	Rutgers University, NJ	Accounting
Inhwan Oh	University of Phoenix	Organizational Leadership
Tae (Tom) Oh	Rochester Institute of Technology, NY	Electrical Engineering
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, AR	Music (Voice)
<b>Jae Hyeon Ryu</b>	<b>University of Idaho, ID</b>	<b>Soil and Water Systems</b>
Eun-Suk Seo	University of Maryland, MD	Physics
Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (ret.)	Statistics
Lisa K. Son	Barnard College of Columbia University, NY	Psychology
Seong-Moo (Sam) Yoo	The University of Alabama in Huntsville, AL	Electrical and Computer Engineering
Ina Yoon	University of Windsor, ON, Canada	Piano
Yeomin Yoon	Seton Hall University, NJ	Finance and International Business
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38 Members</b>

- **Boldface shows members recently qualified.**

*Please let us know if your name is missing although you paid your lifetime membership fee e-mail: kaupahq@gmail.com.*



## The KAUPA Ambassadors

The following members were appointed as KAUPA Ambassadors.

- 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
- Sukhwa Hong, University of Hawaii at Hilo, HI
- 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
- Nanyoung Kim, Esat Carolina University, NC
- Ryu-Kyung Kim, Lecturer, University of Dayton, OH
- Texu Kim, Assistant Professor, San Diego State University, CA
- Young Kim, Assistant Professor, Marquette University, WI
- Doyuen Ko, Associate Professor, Belmont University, TN
- Eun-Joo Kwak, Associate University, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA
- Chong Kyoon Lee, Assistant Professor, James Madison University, VA
- Eun-Joo Lee, Associate Professor, East Stroudsburg University, PA
- Jaesub Lee, Professor, University of Houston, TX

- Jeonghwa Lee, Professor, Shippensburg University, PA
  - Jung C. Lee, Associate Professor, Milwaukee School of Engineering, WI
  - Jung-lim Lee, Associate Professor, Delaware State University, DE
  - Sangwon Lee, Associate Professor, Ball State University, IN
  - Soo-Kyung Lee, Professor, University at Buffalo, NY
  - Woo Hyoung Lee, Associate Professor, University of Central Florida, FL
  - Yong Gyo Lee, Associate Professor, University of Houston-Victoria, TX
  - Jee Hyun Lim, Lehigh University & William Patterson University, NJ
  - Jaewook Myung, Assistant Professor, Southern Methodist University, TX
  - Hyuntae Na, Assistant Professor, Penn State Harrisburg, PA
  - Gon Namkoong, Professor, Old Dominion University, VA
  - Won Gyun No, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University, NJ
  - Tae-Sik Oh, Assistant Professor, Auburn University, AL
  - David C. Oh, Associate Professor, Ramapo College of New Jersey, NJ
  - Tae (Tom) Oh, Associate Professor, Rochester Institute of Technology, NY
  - Indy Nohjin Park, Associate Professor, Oklahoma City University, OK
  - Insun Park, Assistant Professor, The University of Akron, OH
  - Moon-Sook Park, Associate Professor, University of Arkansas, AR
  - Joan Pi, Assistant Professor, Regent University, VA
  - Jinsook Roh, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, TX
  - Jungwoo Ryoo, Professor, Penn State Altoona, PA
  - Felix Jaetae Seo, Professor, Hampton University, VA
  - Seong Sub Seo, Professor, Albany State University, GA
  - Sangwon Suh, Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
  - Sung Un Yang, Professor, Indiana University Bloomington, IN
  - Soon Suk Yoon, Professor, Western Illinois University, IL
  - Yeomin Yoon, Professor, Seton Hall University, NJ
  - Misook Yun, Professor, Youngstown State University, OH
- (In alphabetical order of each ambassador's last name)

TOTAL: 67 Ambassadors

## New KAUPA Members

*Alphabetical order according to last name*

*During the period April 1, 2022, to June 1, 2022, the following professors joined KAUPA and paid an annual regular membership fee.*

Name	Affiliation	Major(s)



**북미한인교수협회 (KAUPA): 세계를 선도하는 한인학자들의 요람**

북미한인교수협회 ((Korean American University Professors Association: KAUPA, 회장 최영배 (Regent University 교수))는 1986 년에 북미에서 학술활동 중이던 교수들이 공동연구, 후학지원, 그리고 네트워킹 구축을 위해 만든 단체로, 미국 버지니아의 Harrisonburg 에 있는 James Madison University 에서 1985 년 10 월 12 일 맨처음 세명의 한인교수가 의기투합하여 첫 모임을 갖고 출범하게 되었다. (Appalachian State university 이성형 교수, James Madison university 최인달 교수, University of South Carolina 신의항 교수)

이 후 회원들의 많은 관심과 협력으로 협회는 빠르게 성장하여 이제는 미국과 캐나다를 비롯하여 한국에서도 활동하는 학자들까지 모두 5,300 명 이상의 회원으로 구성된 국제적 학술단체가 되었다.

KAUPA 는 회원들이 모든 학문 분야에서 활동하고 있기 때문에 공동연구를 위한 기반이 잘 갖추어져 있다. 21 세기의 연구 형태는 여러 분야가 통합돼 학제간 또는 다제간 공동연구가 대세가 되고 있어서, 이러한 추세에 KAUPA 가 의미 있는 역할을 하고 있고 앞으로도 활동이 더 활발해 질 것으로 기대되고 있다. 공대 뿐만 아니라 인문대, 사회과학대, 이과대, 의치대, 경제경영대, 법대, 사범대, 음대, 미대, 신학대등 거의 모든 분야를 아우르는 교수들이 함께 활동함으로써 자신이 가지고 있는 학술적 역량을 마음껏 발휘할 수 있는 튼튼한 기반을 가지고 있는 종합적인 전문학술단체이다.

공동연구와 학술활동의 좋은 예로 지난 2 년 동안 모든 분야의 교수회원들을 대상으로 종신교수직 임용심사를 성공적으로 마치는 방법에 대해 세미나를 개최했으며, 각종 연구재단의 연구비를 지원 받을 수 있는 방법에 대해 성공 경험을 나누는 발표회도 개최하였다. 이를 통해 협회는 각자 자기 분야의 장점을 적용시켜 종신교수직 임용심사나 연구비 신청에서도 좋은 결과를 얻을 수 있는 기회를 회원들에게 제공하고 있다.

KAUPA 는 각종 사회적인 문제에도 학술단체로서의 목소리를 내고 있는데, 코로나 이후 빈번하게 발생하고 있는 아시안에 대한 혐오범죄를 규탄하는 차원에서 지난해 패널발표회를 개최하기도 하였다. 패널 발표 내용을 요약하여 성명을 발표하였으며, 또 그

내용을 학회에서 발행하는 전문학술지인 KAUPA Letters와 협회 홈페이지를 통하여 홍보하였다.

KAUPA는 후학양성에도 적극 매진하고 있는데, 장학금 (이강원교수장학금, 박재광교수장학금 등)을 출연하여 정기적으로 교수들의 추천을 받아 엄격히 심사하여 학부생들과 대학원생들에게 매년 장학금을 수여하고 있다. 이러한 활동은 북미를 비롯하여 전 세계에서 활동하고 있는 한인학자들에게 자부심을 키워주고 있다. KAUPA는 회원들의 소속감, 학문의 질도 높일 수 있는 여러가지 기회를 제공함으로써 이들이 자신의 각 학문분야 발전에 기여함은 물론 사회에서도 중요한 역할을 할 수 있도록 적극적으로 돕고있다. 아울러 KAUPA는 고국의 한인학자들 내지 북미한인학자들이 노벨상을 비롯한 각종 저명한 상들을 받을 수 있도록 긍정적인 환경을 조성하는 데에도 힘을 쓰고 있다.

KAUPA 회원들의 사회적 기여는 이미 여러 분야에서 서서히 나타나고 있다. 대학 총장으로서, 학장으로서, 거대 연구 프로젝트의 책임연구교수로서 학교에서, 그리고 각자의 전문분야에서 국내적 또는 국제적으로 점차 중요한 역할을 수행해 나가고 있다. KAUPA는 앞으로 그 활동영역과 기여범위를 점차적으로 확장하여 궁극적으로는 세계한인교수협회 (Global Korean Professors Association)가 되기 위해 부단히 노력하고 있으며, 우선적으로 미국이나 또는 한국에서 전세계의 한인교수들이 한자리에 모여 학술회의를 다시 개최하게 되는 날을 고대하고 있다.

북미한인교수협회 (Korean American University Professors Association: KAUPA)의 웹사이트 주소는 <https://kaupa.org/>이며, 협회의 활동에 관심있는 대학생, 대학원생, 그리고 대학 교수 및 연구원, 사무직원들 뿐만 아니라 협회의 설립취지에 동감하여 협회에 가입하시거나 또는 협회를 재정적으로 후원하고자 하시는 여러분들은 다음의 웹주소를 이용하시면 됩니다. (<https://kaupa.org/become-a-member/>)

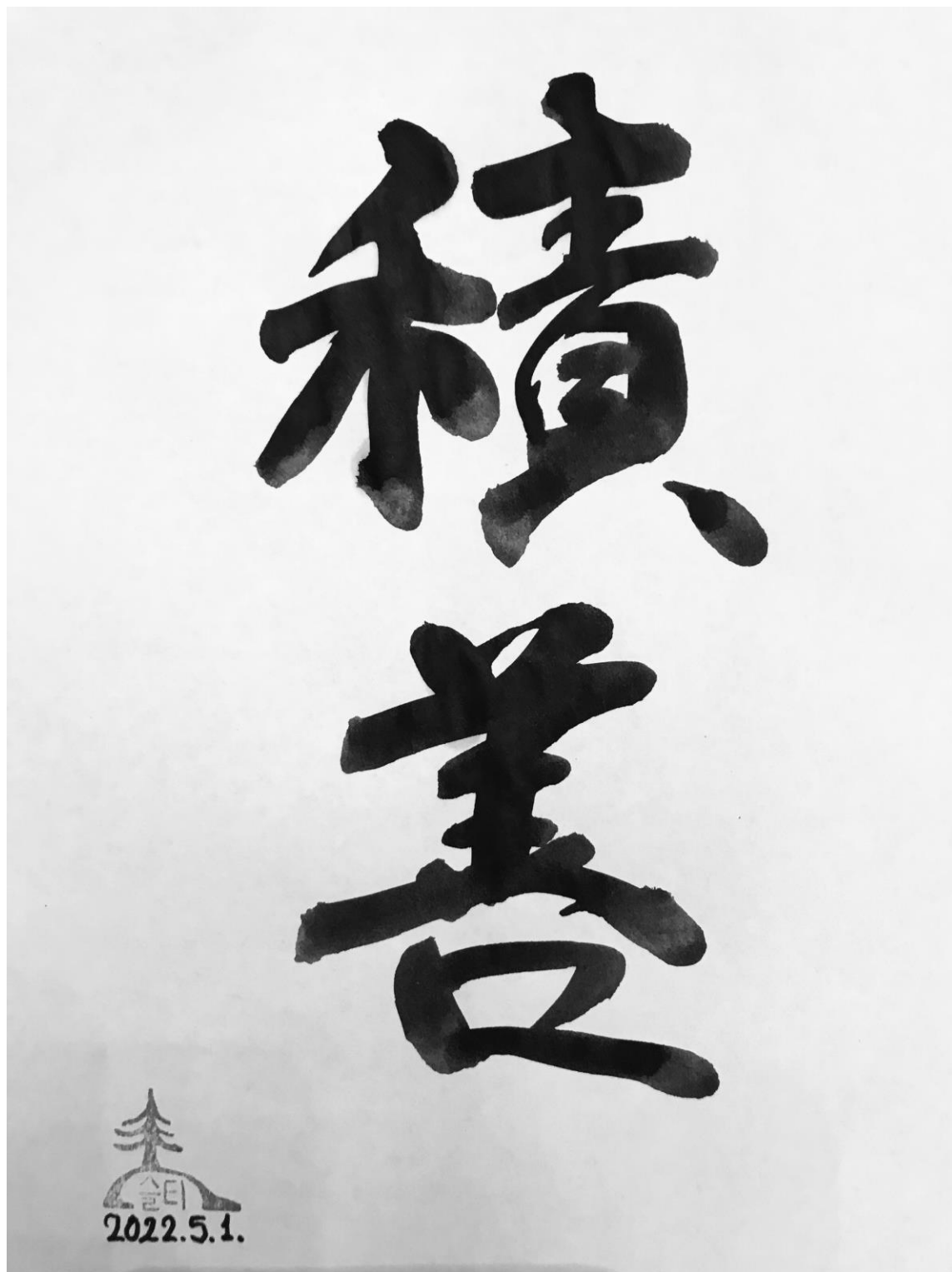
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