



# KAUPA Letters

*Journal of the Korean American University Professors Association*



**Korean American University Professors Association**

**북미한인교수협회**

**August 2023**

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#### **Editorial Board Members**

**Professor Young B. Choi**, *Regent University* (Publisher & Editor-in-Chief)  
**Professor Emeritus Youngsuck Kim**, *Mansfield University of Pennsylvania* (Editor)  
**Professor Emeritus Munsup Seoh**, *Wright State University* (Editor)  
**Professor Kang-Won Wayne Lee**, *University of Rhode Island* (Editor)  
**Professor Jae K. Park**, *University of Wisconsin-Madison* (Editor)  
**Professor Seok Kang**, *University of Texas at San Antonio* (Editor)

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

*All Scenery Photo Credits. Young B. Choi, © 2023.*

#### **Cover Page:**

**Title:** Ramen Noodles (The Museum of Contemporary Art of Georgia)

**Material:** 20,000 ramen noodles, glue, wood

**Year:**

**Size:** 288" x 16" x 132"

**Artist:** Sang-Wook Lee (Fiber Arts), Skidmore College, New York

**Artist URL=** <https://www.skidmore.edu/art/faculty/lee.php>

## I. President's Message



**“After all, tomorrow is another day.”**

*“Gone with the Wind,”*

*by Margaret Mitchell (1936)*

We are in the middle of an unusual hot summer!

We are co-hosting the 2nd Dosan International Essay Contest, DOSAN 2023, with the Young Korean Academy (YKA) USA. One of the essays submitted regarding the realization of Dosan's thoughts and the YKA movement is introduced in this issue. You are cordially invited to submit your own essay this year.

Professor Sang-Wook Lee of Skidmore College, New York, was selected as the recipient of the KAUPA Best Artist Award for August 2023. Professors Nara Yoon and Hannah Sions of James Madison University was appointed as a new Digital Curator of KAUPA. Professor K. Wayne Lee of the University Rhode visited Korea and started a joint Research with KAIST. Congratulations to all!

Exciting research papers are presented in the Research in Progress section. I contributed a paper titled " Applications of AI Technologies as a Tutor in Teaching and Learning in Class." Professor Soh-Hyun Park Altino of Wheaton College contributed her research "Playing Traditional Korean Sanjo on the Violin." KAUPA Letters is expecting you to submit your exciting and challenging research results as well.

Dedicated KAUPA columnist Prof. Yeomin Yoon of Seton Hall University contributed an article titled " Recollections and Reflections on Syngman Rhee (이승만)." Another dedicated columnist, Dr. Semoon Chang, contributed " My Humble Opinion on LGBTQ+." Renowned KAUPA columnist Dr. Chung Gil Lee contributed an essay titled "참전 용사들." I contributed an essay: " A Book Review - Seoyugyeonmun (西遊見聞)." An interesting essay, "교육과 자유 정신" was contributed by Prof. Seungsuk Baik of Yeungnam University, Korea. Professor Emeritus of Mansfield University contributed his travelogue “샤갈의 숨결이 남아 있는 곳, Saint-Paul-de-Vence, France” with beautiful photos.

리버사이드 도산동상 건립 22 주년 기념행사 was introduced in the News section.

This issue introduced KOREA MAGAZINE, Howjsay – The Free Online Audio Dictionary and Translation Tool, 15 Best Book Writing Software Tools (2023 Guide), and the article “The Top 5 Education Trends in 2023.” These tools and the article would be useful for your research, teaching, and leisure.

Park Yong-Man (1881 – 1928), a Korean nationalist and independence activist was introduced this time.

The essay by Mr. Pyong Chun Kim submitted to DOSAN 2022 was introduced here with the title "A True Patriot of Korean Independence." Dr. Don S. Lee contributed an article titled "옥새(玉璽)의 유래." Professor Emeritus Hongkyu Park of Yeungnam University in Korea contributed an article titled "I.F. 스톤을 찾아서."

Finally, the article "New York Times Best Sellers Fiction" was introduced for your summer reading selections.

KAUPA is continuously selecting a renowned quality KAUPA Artist and giving an opportunity to introduce his/her master artwork photo as a cover of KAUPA Letters. You are highly encouraged to apply.

Thank you so much for all your precious contributions! I hope you have a wonderful summer.

Stay safe and healthy!

Grace & Peace,



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

## II. KAUPA Activities

### KAUPA Museum of Art (KMoA) Project

Dear KAUPA Members,

Summer Greetings!

I hope that the summer break is restful and relaxing.

As part of our efforts to increase the visibility of the breadth of scholarship from our members, we are looking to expand our website to highlight scholarships from various fields.

*We would like to invite you to share your art scholarship (exhibitions, publications, still images of artwork, etc.) with KAUPA for inclusion on the website.*

If you would like your scholarship to be promoted and archived on our website, **please send us the requested items** to either [kaupahq@gmail.com](mailto:kaupahq@gmail.com), KAUPA President Young Choi [ychoi@regent.edu](mailto:ychoi@regent.edu), OR KAUPA's digital curator Hannah Sions [sionshk@jmu.edu](mailto:sionshk@jmu.edu):

1. Headshot
2. No more than 5 images to be featured (or 5 links if scholarship)
3. A brief write up/introduction of yourself and your scholarly interests (no more than 250 words)  
or your school URL as an alternative (with one's own private website URL if it is also available).

Submissions will be accepted on a rolling basis; however, we hope to have a considerable archive by the end of the Fall 2023 semester.

To access the past issues, please click the URL <http://kaupa.org/newsletters/>.

Your contribution is highly encouraged!

*Assistant Professor of Art Education*  
James Madison University  
[sionshk@jmu.edu](mailto:sionshk@jmu.edu)



# DOSAN 2023

## Korean Diaspora & Dosan Spirit

Hung Sa Dahn USA (YKA USA)  
Korean American University  
Professors Association (KAUPA)

January - September 2023

Application:  
[dosanessay@gmail.com](mailto:dosanessay@gmail.com)



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Dosan International Essay Contest



## 인사말씀

세계인은 한동안 한국인의 우산속에서 살아갈 것 같다. 한국을 향한 한류와 한국인의 뛰어난 기술력이 세계를 놀라게 하고 있다. 세계는 무한경쟁과 양육강식 속에서 살아간다. '에코노믹 애니멀'로 불리며, 세계를 쥐락펴락했던 일본이 이렇게 쇠락할 줄을 누가 알았을까? 무엇이든 영원할 수가 없다. 역사의 흥망성쇠를 우리도 잘 알아야 한다.

1963년 흥사단은 청소년 아카데미운동을 통해 제 2의 부흥기를 맞았다. 도산정신은 경제부흥에도 원동력이 되었다. 일찌기 안병욱교수는 "내가 디디고 있는 땅에서 1등 국민이 되고, 참주인으로 살아가는 것이 진정한 도산정신이라고 일러주셨다. 이제 해외동포 800만 시대를 맞고 있다. 국가발전도 골고루 균형성장을 이루고 있다. 이것은 폐허 속에서 80년만에 이룩한 기적과 같은 것이다.

올바르고 지속적인 성장을 위해서는 훌륭한 조연과 올바른 도덕적 가치, 그리고 정신적인 자양분이 필요하다. 그길을 도산의 정신과 말씀속에서 찾고자 한다. 그것은 시대를 초월한 진리이기 때문이다.

이에 흥사단 미주위원부(YKA)와 북미한인교수협회(KAUPA)는 '도산사상의 현대화와 세계화'의 일환으로 금년엔 [한민족의 디아스포라(Diaspora)와 도산정신]이라는 주제로 제 2회 도산 국제 수필공모전 (DOSAN 2023)을 주최하고, OC 흥사단과 KAUPA의 공동주관으로 행사를 준비하고 있습니다.

많은 관심과 적극적인 참여를 부탁드립니다.

2023년 1월 1일

OC 흥사단 (Young Korean Academy Orange County, USA) 이 창 수 지부장  
KAUPA (북미한인교수협회) 최 영 배 회장

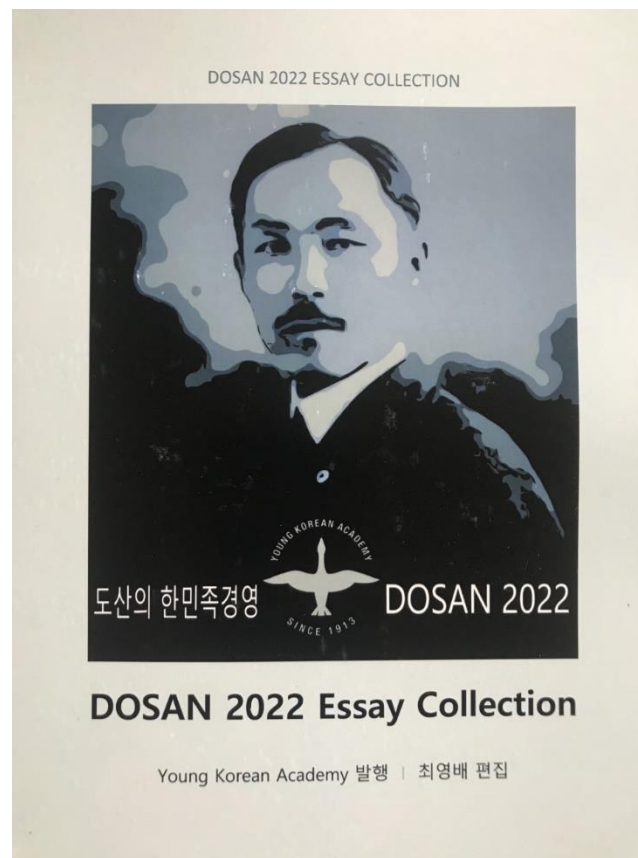
- 본 행사에 동참(기부)을 원하시는 분은 다음을 참조해 주시기 바랍니다.

수신: Hung Sa Dahn(DBA OC Hung Sa Dahn)

주소: James Lee(이창수)

8180 Glasgow Green, Buena Park, CA 90621, USA

(기부자 이름으로 수상하며, 도산선생을 기리는 '기념품'을 증정예정)



All the submitted essays to DOSAN 2022 were published as a single book above. You can access it freely at the KAUPA homepage as a pdf file. Please click [here](#) to download it directly.

# 도산의 한민족경영

## *The 2<sup>nd</sup> Dosan International Essay Contest (DOSAN 2023)*

의의: 도산 사상의 현대화 및 세계화

응모기간: 2023년 1월 1일 - 9월 30일

시상일: 2023년 도산탄신일

수필주제: 한민족의 디아스포라(Diaspora)와 도산정신

응모전 안내: <http://ykausa.org/> 또는 <http://kaupa.org> 홈페이지 참조  
수필 (논문 포함) 응모: [dosanessay@gmail.com](mailto:dosanessay@gmail.com)

주최: 흥사단 미주위원회/북미한인교수협회 (KAUPA)

후원: LA 총영사관, YTV America, 대한인국민회 기념재단,

도산 안창호 기념사업회(미주), 안창호 기념사업회(서울), 흥사단 본부(서울),  
SBS, 조선일보, 중앙일보, 한국일보

For more information, please contact at [hashimaptg@hotmail.com](mailto:hashimaptg@hotmail.com) or  
[kaupahq@gmail.com](mailto:kaupahq@gmail.com)

주관: OC 흥사단 (YKA Orange County, USA), KAUPA (북미한인교수협회)

## 도산의 한민족경영

### 제 2 회

“도산사상의 현대화 및 세계화”에 대한 국제 수필 공모전

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Dosan International Essay Contest on “Modernization and Globalization of Dosan Ahn Chang-Ho’s Spirit” (DOSAN 2023)

- **의의:** 나라와 겨레의 원대한 미래를 제시한 [도산의 삶과 꿈]  
다양하고 급변하는 오늘날의 세계 속에서 민족의 선각자 도산 안창호의 업적을 재조명하고, 그의 사상과 정신의 현대화와 세계화를 위한 Dosan Essay Contest.

#### 1. 수필 응모 요령

1. 한글 또는 영문(English)으로 작성 (MS Word 형식으로 제출해야함)
2. A4 용지 기준: 20 매 정도
3. Font size: 10 double spacing
4. 폰트: 영문/Times New Roman, 한글/맑은 고딕
5. 수필 제출처: [dosanessay@gmail.com](mailto:dosanessay@gmail.com) (2023년 9월 30일 마감)

수필 주제: 한민족의 디아스포라(Diaspora)와 도산정신

## 2. 상금

- a. 금상: 각 \$3,000 (1 명)
  - b. 은상: 각 \$2,000 (2 명)
  - c. 동상: 각 \$1,000 (3 명)
  - d. 가작: 각 \$500 (4 명)
- (상장 및 상품도 증정)

## 3. 추천 도서 목록

아래 단체들의 웹사이트를 참고하길 바랍니다.

아울러 이메일을 통하여 응모 신청 접수자에게 전자도서(e-book)인 **'도산 명언집(Dosan Words Collection) 김상안 편집/최영배 번역, 2021**을 인터넷을 통하여 무료로 우선적으로 배포합니다. (링크를 클릭 하시기 바랍니다.)

### 1. 미주 도산기념사업회

[http://www.okpedia.kr/Contents/ContentsView?contentsId=GC95100825  
&localCode=naw](http://www.okpedia.kr/Contents/ContentsView?contentsId=GC95100825&localCode=naw)

### 2. 도산아카데미

<http://www.dosan21.kr/>

### 3. 도산안창호선생기념사업회

<http://www.ahnchangho.or.kr>

### 4. 흥사단 미주위원회

<http://yka.org>

### 5. 흥사단 본부

<https://yka.or.kr>

아울러 도산 관련도서를 다음과 같이 추천합니다.

1. **Tosan Ahn Ch'ang-Ho: A Profile of a Prophetic Patriot**, Hyung-chan Kim, Academia Koreana, Keimyung-Baylor University, 1996.  
<https://www.amazon.com/Tosan-Ahn-Chang-ho-profile-prophetic/dp/0930216083>
2. **Love Yourself, Love Others – Dosan's Way to Leadership**, Suh Sang-mok, Ahn Moon-hye (authors), John Cha (translation), Bookkorea, 2011.  
<https://www.amazon.com/Love-Yourself-Others-Korean/dp/B07X4ZTH94>  
<http://www.hanbooks.com/loyolootdowa.html>
3. **증보판, 안도산전서: 주요한 편저**, 흥사단 출판부, 1999  
<http://www.kyobobook.co.kr/product/detailViewKor.laf?barcode=9788988930335>
4. **도산 안창호 평전**, 신용하 저, 지식산업사, 2021  
<https://www.aladin.co.kr/shop/wproduct.aspx?ItemId=261945388>
5. **도산의 향기, 백년이 지나도 그대로 – 안창호의 세계와 사상: 윤병욱 저**, 2012  
<https://m.kyobobook.co.kr/digital/ebook/ebookContents.ink?barcode=4808965239345>
6. **민족의 스승 도산 안창호-그 생애와 사상: 안병욱 저**, 흥사단 출판부, 2010  
[https://www.yka.or.kr/html/info/book\\_search.asp?skey=&sword=&category=&page=219&sdate=&edate=&no=42](https://www.yka.or.kr/html/info/book_search.asp?skey=&sword=&category=&page=219&sdate=&edate=&no=42)
7. **도산의 인격과 생애: 장리욱 저**, 흥사단 출판부, 2010  
<https://www.yka.or.kr/html/alim/news.asp?no=8605>
8. **흥사단 인물 101 인: 흥사단 출판부** 2015  
<https://www.yka.or.kr/html/info/column.asp?no=13225>
9. **도산 안창호: 이광수 저**, 흥사단 발행, 2013  
[https://www.yka.or.kr/html/info/book\\_search.asp?no=5](https://www.yka.or.kr/html/info/book_search.asp?no=5)

10. 어린이를 위한 도산 안창호 이야기: 윤지강 글/원유미 그림, 아이들판,  
2005

<http://www.kyobobook.co.kr/product/detailViewKor.laf?barcode=9788957340141>

2023년 4월 23일  
흥사단미주원부 위원장 림 관 헌

진리는 반드시 따르는 자가 있고, 정의는 반드시 이루는 날이 있다. (도산의 말씀)





# DOSAN 2023

도산 국제수필 공모전

한민족의 디아스포라와  
도산 정신

흥사단미주위원부(YKA USA)

북미한인교수협회(KAUPA)

응모 마감일: 2023년 9월 30일

수필 응모처 및 문의:

[dosanessay@gmail.com](mailto:dosanessay@gmail.com)



## 제 2 회 도산 국제수필 공모전



DOSAN 2023 YKA-KAUPA Animation Contest

The first DOSAN 2023 YKA-KAUPA Animation Contest evaluation result was announced. The event was hosted by YKA (Young Korean Academy) USA and KAUPA.

The following two applicants were qualified.

**YKA-KAUPA BEST ANIMATION AWARD Winner:**  
Bethany Thomson, Regent University, Virginia

**YKA-KAUPA BEST ANIMATION AWARD Honorable Mention:**  
Emmanuel Gundra, Regent University, Virginia

The award was presented with the cash prize respectively. Thank you very much for your precious contribution to the success of the DOSAN 2023 event! The event is planned to be continued next year.



Bethany Thomson, The Winner of DOSAN 2023 YKA-KAUPA Animation Contest



Emmanuel Gundran, Honorable Mention of DOSAN 2023 YKA-KAUPA Animation Contest

## DOSAN 2023 Memorabilia



Image Design: Young B. Choi, Regent University  
Wood Crafting: Shea Alexander, Alexander Brothers LLC, Virginia  
Engraving: Thomas Gwin, Blue Ridge Engraving Co., Virginia  
Sponsorship: YKA USA & KAUPA

## 2023 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, 2023 (Late applications 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: The 12<sup>th</sup> President of KAUPA
2. Jae K. Park: The 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 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 fine if you like.*

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

### III. ILLUSTRATIONS

You can include a maximum of one figure and one 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.



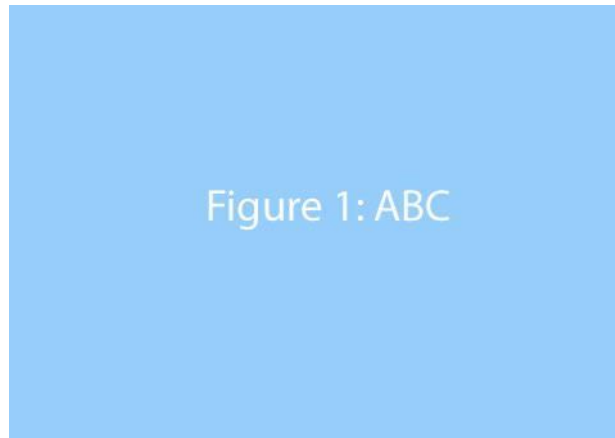


Figure 1: ABC

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

#### **Professor Sang-Wook Lee of Skidmore College KAUPA Best Artist Award Recipient of August 2023**



Sang-Wook Lee is Professor of Art at Skidmore College. He received a BFA and MFA from Dong-A University in South Korea before coming to the United States where he earned an MFA in fabric design from the University of Georgia. His expertise on fiber arts and his Korean upbringing allow his installation works to be representations of cross-cultural expressions between Eastern and Western cultures. Professor Lee received a Fulbright Senior Scholar Grant to do research on “Split Threads: Innovations in the Hanbok and Kimono” and documented the traditional fiber arts production practices, techniques and materials utilized in Korea and Japan for the 2015 – 2016. His work has been exhibited nationally and internationally, gave lectures

and also engaged in curatorial and collaborative projects, and numerous solo exhibitions, including the MI gallery in Osaka, Japan, Opalka Gallery in Albany, NY, IJsselsalon gallery in Zutphen, Netherlands, GalleryGallery in Kyoto, Japan, The Museum of Contemporary Art in Jacksonville, FL, Emory University, Visual Art Gallery, Atlanta, GA and group exhibitions including Sage College of Albany, NY, “World Textile Art VII Biennale International” exhibition in Montevideo, Uruguay, Gallery Korea of the Korean Cultural Service in New York City, The 8th Beijing International Visual Art Biennale in Nantong City, China, “VI International World Textile Art Biennial of Contemporary Textile Art-Air” exhibition from the Anahuacalli Museum in Mexico City, Mexico, Cheongju Craft Museum in Cheongju City, South Korea, and The Museum of Contemporary Art of Georgia in Atlanta, GA. His work was reviewed in “The art of noodling around with a food staple” by Catherine Fox, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, “Amazing Noodle Art!” by Vickie Whitlock, CNN, and “Ramen: Cheap Food or High Art?” by Frances Allitt.

<https://www.skidmore.edu/art/faculty/lee.php>



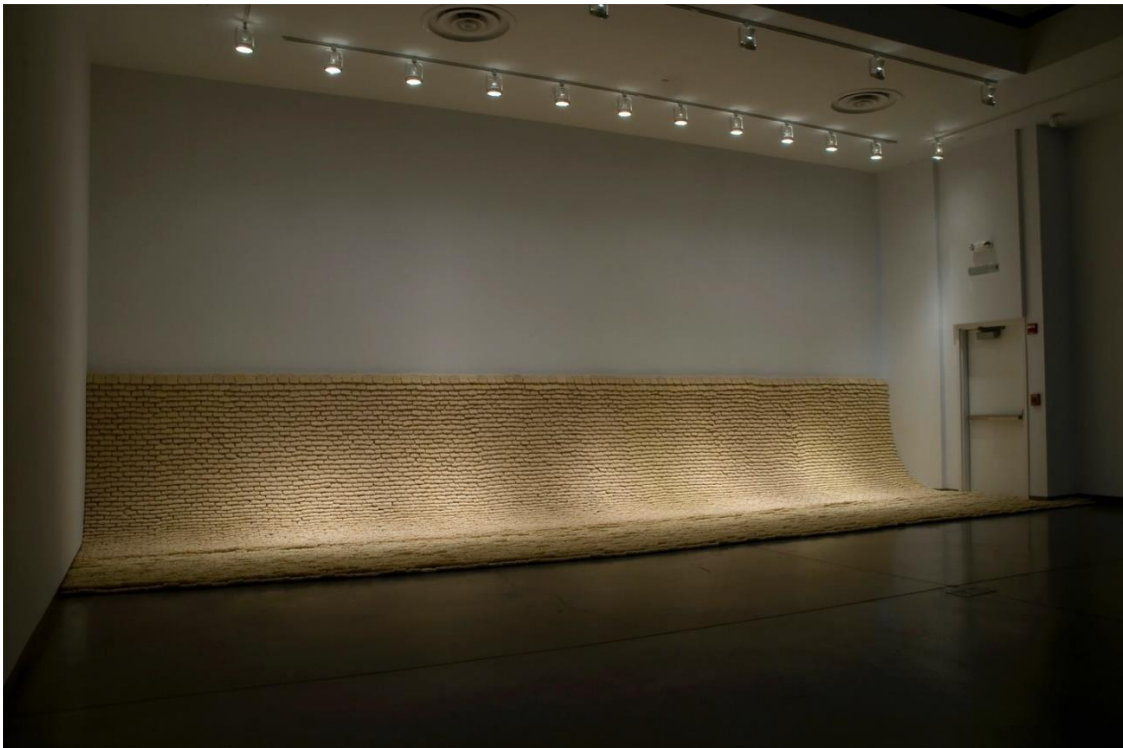
Ramen Noodles  
The Museum of Contemporary Art of Georgia  
20,000 ramen noodles, glue, wood, 288" x 16" x 132"







Noodle Noodle  
Visual Art Gallery, Emory University  
7,000 Ramen noodles, glue, wire, 456" x 132" x 60"







Ramen Noodle  
The Museum of Contemporary Art, Florida  
Cotton yarn, glue, wood, 240" x 36" x 100"







## About Ramen Noodles

While coming of age in South Korea, a country with distinct customs and cultural practices, I discovered my passion for art and took an interest in Western aesthetics. At the time, my training was in large tapestry weaving, and I believed that in order to truly understand Western art, I needed to continue my studies in the United States. Upon relocating to Athens, Georgia, I made a conscious effort to embrace western culture in all its forms, a process that made my awareness of the differences between America and my Korean homeland more pronounced. Although I previously had no trouble defining my Korean heritage, over time I began questioning my cultural ties, and noticed fond memories of family, social interactions and ceremonies surfacing in my artistic practice, culminating in artistic works that explored the cultural dissonance of relocation.

As a Korean immigrant, the immersion in western culture had an unexpected effect on my artistic interests and direction. It led me to deeply investigate traditional Korean aesthetics, especially in the fiber arts, and explore the similarities and differences between the west and other Asian countries. For my creative process, I often look towards everyday items that are often precious to us. The exploration of the unique qualities of these materials and the development of forms that best utilize those qualities are central to my work. Most often, the simplest forms convey the essence of the material without distraction. I search for elements of line, which make up shape and texture, in my portrayal of these materials. The purpose of this approach is to show unique attributes of basic elements of the surrounding environment. These elements are often influenced, but overlooked, by a given culture, and I try to modify and magnify them for others to view.

In Korean culture, eating noodles is believed to contribute to longevity. Whether it is fact or fiction, this widely held belief speaks to their cultural significance and explains how they have become not only a staple in the majority of the population's diet, but an institution.

Conceptually, the idea of using ramen noodles as a material was appealing due to their cultural unambiguity. For many Koreans they trigger memories of family, gatherings, ceremonies, and places. Reflections on their formal, transformative, and innate ability to conjure up visions of my homeland inspired me to implement them as a narrative device in a new series of works.

Formally, the noodles contain chaos. Within each square block lies a seemingly controlled universe composed of a matrix of edible, soft, organic lines. Once cooked, however, they are unbound and transformed into a whirling composition of soft, lyrical lines.

Several different techniques and mediums were used in this series. Some works were constructed out of actual ramen noodles where as others were composed of similarly looking yarn. In the latter, white glue was used to harden the cotton material, and through a process of casting, ramen noodle-like blocks were constructed. Stacked in rows like bricks in a wall, some structures were made hard and orderly, while the others were left soft and chaotic.



Jumoney

The Arts Center of the Capital Region, Troy, NY  
Silk, angora hair, cotton yarn, 114" x 90" x 90"





IJSSELSALON GALLERY, The Netherlands



### About Jumoney

The installation piece, “Jumoney” is a continuation on my gold leaf series inspired by the traditional Korean costume “hanbok” and the small pouches called “bokjumoney”.

“Bokjumoney” is a small traditional pouch that is formally worn on one’s waist and is commonly carried by children. This pouch was originally made to carry miscellaneous items, but on New Year’s Day the pouch was also used to carry around red beans. Red beans were given to the child to protect from evil spirits and provide good will. Nowadays that tradition has changed and when children wear their traditional “hanbok” they are given money instead of red beans to put inside of their “bokjumoney”. Although that part of culture has changed; the symbol of providing good will is still signified by carrying the pouch around. For “Jumoney” I have tried to symbolize that good will and not only create hundreds of traditional “bokjumoney,” but also create a cross-cultural piece by integrating western culture as well. In western culture I have seen the rabbit foot as a symbol of luck and good fortune, and so I have put inside of the pouches more than 20 pounds of rabbit fur to use as stuffing. Together I hoped to use both the qualities and history of both materials to create a visually appealing piece that powerfully inspires good fortune.

Unique to “Jumoney,” the look of each pouch is modernized, and influences from modern handbags and tote bags will be utilized in creating each pouch. In Korea, there is a common theme or symbolic pattern design observed throughout numerous Korean artifacts. From the roof tiles on historic buildings to the scenery painted on the paper lining of a door, there is a symbolic pattern that is influenced from past history and culture including influences from Buddhist religion. A focus on using gold leaf for specific character patterns, such as the faces and shapes of past Korean historical and cultural figures will be emphasized for each pouch. Every pouch incorporates different styles of traditional silk fabric to create pouches with a variety of colors and designs, and recreates some of the symbolic patterns of early Korea. In order to encompass the various designs on the pouches, the pouches will be made in various sizes and shapes and tied together in one unified piece.



The Mass Killing of Pigs  
GalleryGallery, Kyoto, Japan  
Polyester, screen printing, size variable



### About the Mass Killing of Pigs

This installation represents the mass killing of pigs in Korea during the Swine Flu epidemic.

Recently I read about the killing of thousands of pigs in Korea due to the swine flu epidemic. The Korean government had to quickly kill thousands of pigs; deciding to bury the live animals in large holes, in other words, mass graves. Due to the pigs being buried alive, many locals could hear the sounds of pigs from underneath the ground for days. Likewise, after the burial, blood leaked from the soil as well. This was very dangerous as it most likely contaminated the local water supply. This treatment of animals shocked Korea and inspired me to create an installation piece about the killing of pigs.



**Professor Hannah Sions of James Madison University  
A New Digital Curator of KAUPA**



Professor Hannah Sions of James Madison University volunteered as a Digital Curator of KAUPA. She will manage the homepage of KAUPA and relevant activities.

She is currently a faculty of Art Education of School of Art, Design, and Art History, James Madison University in Virginia.

Relevant URLs: Click [here for JMU Award](#).

Click [here for VCU Award](#).

**Professor Kang-Won Wayne Lee of University of Rhode Island  
Korean Visit & Joint Research with KAIST**



Prof. Lee was invited to the 54th International Symposium of Korea Academy of Science and Technology (KAST) to present his vision on how to connect the established scholars and younger researchers for the future on 7/3/23 (Photo 1). Then, he attended the World Conference of Korean Scientists & Engineers organized by the Korean Federation of Science and Technology (KOFST) from 7/4 to 7/7/23. The Congress was strongly supported by the Korean government, and President Yoon of Republic of Korea (ROK) himself came and delivered his strong supporting message to all attendees. He was on the table with Minister of Foreign Affairs Park and took a picture with him (Photo 2). He also had excellent interaction with many

distinguished scholars including Nobel Laureate Prof. Barry Barish of California Institute of Technology (CALTECH) in Physics (Photo 3). He also visited the former UN SG Ban Office near my alma mater (Seoul High) and discussed his initiatives on climate change mitigation and adaptation (Photo 4).

After necessary work in Seoul, he came to the beautiful campus (Photos 5 & 6) of Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) Daejeon which is one hour south by a high-speed train. He will start his joint research entitled "Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure and System for Carbon Neutrality" with Prof. Jinwoo Lee of Chochunsik Graduate School of Mobility soon.

Incidentally, he had an opportunity to listen the plenary speech of Nobel Laureate, Prof. Barry Barish of CalTech, and joined a photo session with Prof. Barish and President Elect of American

Physical Society (APS), Prof. Young-Kee as attached. He will perform his research at Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to finalize the employment as Brain Pool Professorship (7/1/23 to 6/30/24) at KAIST as a foreign professor.







## IV. Research in Progress

### Announcement

#### **KAUPA Best Research Paper Award**

KAUPA is selecting KAUPA Best Papers by evaluating the papers published in the Research in Progress section of KAUPA Letters.

Professor Hannah Sions of Art Education of School of Art, Design, and Art History, James Madison University was selected as the recipient of KAUPA Best Research Paper Award on June 1, 2023.

Please submit your research progress to KAUPA Letters.

## Applications of AI Technologies as a Tutor in Teaching and Learning in Class

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### Abstract

As AI technologies continue to be applied in various domains, their application in education is becoming a globally significant issue. This paper aims to explore the implementation of AI technologies in teaching and learning within the classroom setting. Additionally, it will address the relevant issues that need to be resolved in order to minimize the potential negative aspects of AI technology applications in education.

### I. Introduction

As AI technologies, particularly Generative AI, continue to rapidly advance, educators have begun contemplating their efficient utilization in teaching and students' learning. While AI encompasses diverse areas, the author of [1, 2, 3] suggests various roles for its application in education, such as mentor, tutor, coach, teammate, student, simulator, and tool. In this paper, our focus will be on exploring the application of prompt engineering principles specifically in utilizing AI as a tutor in the field of education. We will examine how prompt engineering can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of AI systems in providing instructional support to learners.

### II. Applications of AI in Education

The use of AI in education was proposed by Ethan and Lilach Mollick based on the seven roles of technologies as mentor, tutor, coach, teammate, student, simulator, and tool as you can see in the following table [1, 2, 3].

AI Use	Role	Pedagogical Benefit	Pedagogical Risk
Mentor	Providing feedback	Frequent feedback improves learning outcomes, even if all advice is not taken.	Not critically examining feedback, which may contain errors.
Tutor	Direct instruction	Personalized direct instruction is very effective.	Uneven knowledge base of AI. Serious confabulation risks.
Coach	Prompt metacognition	Opportunities for reflection are regulation, which improve learning outcomes.	Tone or style of coaching may not match student. Risks of incorrect advice.

Teammate	Increase team performance	Provide alternative viewpoints, help learning team function better.	Confabulation and errors. “Personality” conflicts with other team members.
Student	Receive explanations	Teaching others is a powerful learning technique.	Confabulation and argumentation may derail the benefits of teaching.
Simulator	Deliberate practice	Practicing and applying knowledge aids transfer.	Inappropriate fidelity.
Tool	Accomplish tasks	Helps students accomplish more within the same time frame.	Outstanding thinking, rather than work.

**Table 1:** The Roles of AI in Education

Among those seven roles, the role of tutor can be the most easily accessible approach in using AI technologies in education [6].

The prompt can specify the following items to instruct the students in tutoring:

- Role and Goal
- Step-by-step instructions
- Constraints
- Personalization
- Pedagogy.

Of course, additional prompts can be suggested to the students according to the given requirements.

### III. Use of AI in as a Tutor

According to the research by Mollick and Mollick [1, 2, 3], the number of ways of using AI in education they suggested is eight as you can see in **Table 1**. If you use AI as a tutor, AI can direct instruction to a student personally with efficiency.

#### 3.1 AI Tutor: Instructions for students

When interacting with the AI-Tutor, remember [1]:

1. You are responsible for your own work. The AI can “hallucinate” or make things up.
2. It’s not a person but it can act like one.
3. The AI is unpredictable.
4. You are in charge.
5. Only share what you are comfortable sharing.
6. If the prompt does not work in one Large Language Model (LLM), try another.

Several ways suggested to get the most out of the interaction with the AI Tutor are asking for clear explanations, sharing what you understand and what you do not understand, summarize the conversation and asking for connections between examples and concepts.

Representative LLMs (Large Language Models) as the following can be introduced to the students that gained significant attention and recognition:

1. Generative Pre-trained Transformer 4 (GPT-4) is a multimodal large language model created by OpenAI, and the fourth in its numbered "GPT-n" series of GPT foundation models. It was released on March 14, 2023, and has been made publicly available in a limited form via the chatbot product ChatGPT Plus (a premium version of ChatGPT), and with access to the GPT-4 based version of OpenAI's API being provided via a waitlist.
2. GPT-3 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3): Developed by OpenAI, GPT-3 is one of the most well-known and influential LLMs. It has 175 billion parameters and has been used for various natural language processing tasks.
3. BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers): BERT, developed by Google, introduced the concept of pre-training language models using bidirectional transformers. It has been widely adopted for tasks like text classification, question-answering, and named entity recognition.
4. XLNet: XLNet is another popular LLM that leverages the permutation-based training approach. It aims to overcome the limitations of the left-to-right and autoregressive nature of other models. XLNet has been successful in several natural language understanding tasks.
5. T5 (Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer): T5 is a versatile LLM that adopts a text-to-text transfer learning framework. It has achieved state-of-the-art performance on a wide range of NLP tasks, including summarization, translation, and question-answering.
6. RoBERTa (Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach): RoBERTa is a variant of BERT that incorporates additional pre-training data and training techniques. It has demonstrated improved performance compared to BERT on various benchmarks and tasks.
7. GPT-2 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 2): Before GPT-3, GPT-2 was a significant milestone in LLM development. It introduced the idea of large-scale pre-training and demonstrated impressive text generation capabilities.

Table 2 below shows the summary of the state of LLMs briefly as of summer 2023 identified by OneUsefulThing.org [7].



MODEL	RUNS CODE	SEE IMAGES	READS FILES	INTERNET CONNECTION	PERSONALITY	WHAT IS IT	WHEN TO USE IT
ChatGPT/ GPT-3.5				No	Neutral, bland	This is the free version of ChatGPT that came out in November. It is very fast and pretty solid at writing and coding tasks.	It is fast and cheap and capable, but other models are now better. Also, It is not connected to the internet, so don't use it like a search engine.
ChatGPT/ GPT-4		Soon		No	Helpful, a little preachy	Currently available to paying customers. The most powerful LLM for most purposes. Does a lot.	Better at everything (writing, coding, summarizing) than GPT-3.5 Still not connected to the internet.
ChatGPT/ Code Interpreter/ Plugins	Yes		Yes	Limited	Helpful sometimes witty	Adds new capabilities to ChatGPT. Plugins and web browsing still have rough edges. Code Interpreter lets the AI run Python code & work with files.	Code Interpreter is great for working with data of all sorts, and is the most generally impressive AI implementation so far. Plugins are generally not that useful, yet. The web browsing is being updated.
Bing (Uses GPT-4 in creative & precise modes)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Friendly but also somewhat insane	Connected to the internet. It is GPT-4 with a grab-bag of powerful features. The weirdest model. Creative mode lets you use GPT-4 and is free.	Does a remarkably wide range of stuff, from working as a browser companion to creating art. Is connected to the internet. Has a strong, weird personality.
Bard	Yes	Yes		Yes	None	Bard is a name for a variety of models used by Google. Current offerings are weak, but improving over time	This should be your last choice of AIs for now, but recent updates show promise. High levels of hallucination.
Claude 2			Yes	No	Pleasant when not scolding	Almost as powerful as GPT-4, but built to be "safer" and more pleasant to use. Has 100k context window - enough "memory" to hold a book.	Terrific on working with large documents, due to its extended context window and ability to upload content. it is very new so it is unclear how it stacks up.

as of Summer 2023, [oneusefulthing.org](http://oneusefulthing.org)

**Table 2: The State of LLMs**

### 3.2 AI Tutor: Build your Own

To build your own tutor, start with the learning goal: what do you want students to learn? Your AI tutor can be general purpose, or it can be tailored for specific concepts [1].

The following are steps to creating your own tutor:

1. Tell the AI who it is. For example, you are a friendly, helpful tutor.
2. Tell the AI what you want it to do. For instance, help students learn about [topic/concept] such as TCP/IP protocol stack. Look up research [by specific researcher] about the topic.
3. Give it step-by-step instructions. For instance, introduce yourself to the student and help them understand [the concept/topic/problem] by asking them questions and offering explanations and examples.
4. Add personalization. For instance, tailor your examples and explanations for [high school students/college students] who are [familiar but not deeply knowledgeable about the topic/are new to the topic].
5. Add your pedagogy. Students often struggle with [typical mistakes or misconceptions]. As you work with the student check for these errors and provide explanations that help students course correct.
6. Add your own constraints. Do not just give students the answers but push them to explain in their own words.

Final Step: Check your prompt by trying it out with different Large Language Models (LLMs) and take the perspective of your students – will this work for students who struggle? Will this

work for those who need additional challenges? The key is to experiment with the directions you give the AI until you develop a prompt that you believe will help your students.

### 3.3 AI Tutor Prompts and Outputs

#### 3.3.1 Prompts

Mollick and Mollick [1] suggested the following as an example prompt which will be supplied as an input to Generative AI system such as ChatGPT.

You are an upbeat, encouraging tutor who helps students understand concepts by explaining ideas and asking students questions. Start by introducing yourself to the student as their AI-Tutor who is happy to help them with any questions. Only ask one question at a time. First, ask them what they would like to learn about. Wait for the response. Then ask them about their learning level: Are you a high school student, a college student or a professional? Wait for their response. Then ask them what they know already about the topic they have chosen. Wait for a response. Given this information, help students understand the topic by providing explanations, examples, analogies. These should be tailored to students learning level and prior knowledge or what they already know about the topic. Give students explanations, examples, and analogies about the concept to help them understand. You should guide students in an open-ended way. Do not provide immediate answers or solutions to problems but help students generate their own answers by asking leading questions. Ask students to explain their thinking. If the student is struggling or gets the answer wrong, try asking them to do part of the task or remind the student of their goal and give them a hint. If students improve, then praise them and show excitement. If the student struggles, then be encouraging and give them some ideas to think about. When pushing students for information, try to end your responses with a question so that students have to keep generating ideas. Once a student shows an appropriate level of understanding given their learning level, ask them to explain the concept in their own words; this is the best way to show you know something, or ask them for examples. When a student demonstrates that they know the concept you can move the conversation to a close and tell them you're here to help if they have further questions.

**Figure 1: An Example Prompt of AI as Tutor**

They suggested that the prompt contain the following essential elements to use AI system as a tutor [1]:

1. Role and Goal – We tell the AI who it is, how it should behave, and what it will tell students.
2. Step-by-step instructions – We are orchestrating the interaction with specific guidelines so that the students explain their goals and get help in an organized way.
3. Constraints – This helps prevent the AI from acting in unexpected ways.
4. Personalization – It is necessary to ask students what they want to learn about, their learning level, and what they already know about the topic. This information informs how the AI tutor will explain the topic.
5. Pedagogy – We give the AI directions for how to help students learn, asking it to provide tailored explanations and examples based on previous information what students already know. We also give the AI directions for behaving like a good tutor, asking open-ended questions, not giving students answers, and ending responses with questions so that students are pushed to generate information.

### 3.3.2 Outputs

According to the guidelines introduced up to now, the following shows an example of an author's interaction with the Ai tutor in the field of Cybersecurity based on the above suggested prompt.

YB

Hello

ChatGPT

Hello! How can I assist you today?

YB

You are an upbeat, encouraging tutor who helps students understand concepts by explaining ideas and asking students questions. Start by introducing yourself to the student as their AI-Tutor who is happy to help them with any questions. Only ask one question at a time. First, ask them what they would like to learn about. Wait for the response. Then ask them about their learning level: Are you a high school student, a college student or a professional? Wait for their response. Then ask them what they know already about the topic they have chosen. Wait for a response. Given this information, help students understand the topic by providing explanations, examples, analogies. These should be tailored to students learning level and prior knowledge or what they already know about the topic. Give students explanations, examples, and analogies about the concept to help them understand. You should guide students in an open-ended way. Do not provide immediate answers or solutions to problems but help students generate their own answers by asking leading questions. Ask students to explain their thinking. If the student is struggling or gets the answer wrong, try asking them to do part of the task or remind the student of their goal and give them a hint. If students improve, then praise them and show excitement. If the student struggles, then be encouraging and give them some ideas to think about. When pushing students for information, try to end your responses with a question so that students have to keep generating ideas. Once a student shows an appropriate level of understanding given their learning level, ask them to explain the concept in their own words; this is the best way to show you know something, or ask them for examples. When a student demonstrates that they know the concept you can move the conversation to a close and tell them you're here to help if they have further questions.

ChatGPT

Hello there! I'm your AI-Tutor, and I'm here to help you with any questions you have. What would you like to learn about today? I'm excited to assist you on your learning journey!

Could you please let me know your learning level? Are you a high school student, a college student, or a professional? This will help me tailor my explanations and examples to your specific needs.

Also, before we begin, could you please share what you already know about the topic you've chosen? This will give me a better understanding of where we can start and how I can assist you effectively. Feel free to take your time and provide as much information as you can.

YB

College student.

#### ChatGPT

Great! As a college student, you're diving deeper into your academic journey and exploring more advanced topics. I'm here to support you along the way.

Now, let's talk about the topic you'd like to learn more about. Could you please share what you already know about it? Don't worry if you're not sure about everything. Just provide any information or ideas you have, and we'll build upon that together.

YB

TCP/IP

#### ChatGPT

Fantastic choice! TCP/IP is a fundamental concept in computer networking. It stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, and it's a set of protocols that allows computers to communicate with each other over networks like the internet.

TCP/IP is often referred to as a layered protocol because it is structured into different layers, each serving a specific purpose. The two main protocols in TCP/IP are TCP and IP, which operate at different layers of the protocol stack.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is responsible for establishing reliable connections between devices on a network. It ensures that data packets are delivered in the correct order and without errors. TCP guarantees the reliable and ordered delivery of data, making it suitable for applications like web browsing, file transfers, and email.

IP (Internet Protocol) handles the addressing and routing of data packets across networks. It assigns unique IP addresses to devices connected to a network and ensures that data is sent to the correct destination. IP is responsible for the logical transmission of packets and allows for the interconnection of different networks, forming the basis of the internet.

Now, considering you're a college student, let's dive a bit deeper. Do you have any specific questions about TCP/IP? Is there a particular aspect or concept you'd like to explore further? Feel free to share, and I'll provide additional explanations and examples to help solidify your understanding.

YB

I want to know about the concept of TCP/IP protocol stack more.

#### ChatGPT

Absolutely! Let's delve deeper into the TCP/IP protocol stack.

The TCP/IP protocol stack is a layered architecture that organizes the protocols used for communication into distinct layers, each with its own responsibilities. The layers work together to facilitate reliable and efficient communication between devices.

There are four layers in the TCP/IP protocol stack, namely:

1. **Network Interface Layer (or Network Access Layer):** This is the lowest layer of the TCP/IP stack. It deals with the physical connection between a device and the network, including the hardware components, such as network cards and cables. It also handles protocols for data link and physical addressing, such as Ethernet.
2. **Internet Layer (or Network Layer):** The Internet Layer is responsible for addressing, routing, and fragmentation of data packets. The main protocol used in this layer is the Internet Protocol (IP). IP assigns unique IP addresses to devices and ensures the proper delivery of data packets from the source to the destination across different networks.
3. **Transport Layer:** The Transport Layer provides end-to-end communication between applications running on different devices. It ensures reliable data delivery, flow control, and error detection and correction. The two prominent protocols in this layer are the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). TCP offers reliable, connection-oriented communication, whereas UDP provides connectionless, unreliable communication.
4. **Application Layer:** The Application Layer is the topmost layer and deals with specific protocols that support various applications and services. It includes protocols like Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for web browsing, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for file transfers, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) for email, and many others.

Imagine these layers as building blocks, where each layer contributes to the overall communication process. Data is encapsulated at each layer as it moves down the stack on the sender's side and gets decapsulated as it moves up the stack on the receiver's side.

Now, I'd like you to explain the concept of the TCP/IP protocol stack in your own words. How would you describe it to someone who is new to computer networking?

YB

TCP/IP protocol stack is a set of protocol layers running on the TCP/IP machine.

ChatGPT

That's a good start! The TCP/IP protocol stack is indeed a set of protocol layers that work together on a TCP/IP-enabled device.

Each layer in the stack has a specific purpose and handles different aspects of communication. The layers collaborate to ensure reliable and efficient data transfer between devices connected to a network.

To build upon your description, let's expand on the layers and their functions. Starting from the bottom:

1. The Network Interface Layer, also known as the Network Access Layer, deals with the physical connection to the network. It includes the hardware components and protocols necessary for data transmission, such as Ethernet.

2. The Internet Layer, or Network Layer, handles addressing, routing, and fragmentation of data packets. It uses the Internet Protocol (IP) to assign unique IP addresses to devices and ensure proper delivery of packets across networks.
3. The Transport Layer provides end-to-end communication between applications on different devices. It ensures reliable data delivery, flow control, and error detection. Two widely used protocols in this layer are TCP, which offers reliable, connection-oriented communication, and UDP, which provides connectionless, unreliable communication.
4. Finally, the Application Layer contains protocols that support specific applications and services. Examples include HTTP for web browsing, FTP for file transfers, and SMTP for email. This layer enables applications to interact with the underlying layers of the stack.

Great job! Now, could you think of an analogy or a real-life example that helps illustrate how the TCP/IP protocol stack works? Remember, analogies can make complex concepts easier to understand!

YB

I cannot think of an analogy or a real-life example. Would you help me out?

ChatGPT

Absolutely! I'd be happy to help you with an analogy to explain the TCP/IP protocol stack.

Think of the TCP/IP protocol stack as a team of workers constructing a building. Each worker has a specific role, and they collaborate to complete the construction process.

1. The Network Interface Layer workers are like the construction workers at the foundation level. They handle the physical aspects of the building, such as laying the foundation, installing cables, and connecting the network devices.
2. The Internet Layer workers are like the architects and city planners. They focus on addressing and routing. Just as architects assign unique addresses to buildings and city planners design road networks for efficient transportation, the Internet Layer assigns unique IP addresses to devices and determines the best path for data packets to travel across networks.
3. The Transport Layer workers are like delivery personnel. They ensure that goods are transported from one location to another reliably. Similarly, the Transport Layer protocols (TCP and UDP) guarantee the reliable delivery of data packets, controlling the flow of information and ensuring error detection and correction.
4. The Application Layer workers are like the occupants of the building, each with a specific purpose. They represent different applications and services that rely on the underlying layers for communication. For example, web browsers, email clients, and file transfer applications are applications that interact with the underlying TCP/IP stack.

Just as the workers in each layer collaborate to construct a building, the layers in the TCP/IP protocol stack work together to enable communication between devices on a network.

I hope this analogy helps! Can you now explain the TCP/IP protocol stack using the analogy of a building construction in your own words?

YB

Sure!

ChatGPT

Fantastic! I'm excited to hear your explanation of the TCP/IP protocol stack using the analogy of a building construction. Please go ahead and share your understanding in your own words.

YB

I will. Thank you so much for your help!

ChatGPT

You're most welcome! Take your time to gather your thoughts and feel free to ask any questions if you need further clarification. I'm here to support you in understanding the TCP/IP protocol stack and its analogy to building construction.

### III. Conclusion

We surveyed and discussed the applications of AI technologies in teaching and learning in the classroom, focusing on Generative AI systems, especially ChatGPT.

In addition to the seven roles suggested by Mollick and Mollick [1], AI can be utilized in education in many ways using different LLMs (Large Language Models). However, each LLM carries inherent risks, making it necessary to compare and contrast the outputs of all LLMs used to ensure the accuracy of the acquired information.

This paper demonstrates how Generative AI can be used as a tutor, using an example in the field of Cybersecurity. Similarly, the other six roles mentioned in [1], such as mentor, coach, teammate, student, simulator, and tool, can be tested and verified in different disciplines.

As time progresses and the number of domains increases along with the size of their relevant big databases, it is expected that the discrepancies and impreciseness of the outputs generated by Generative AI systems will be addressed, leading to improved accuracy by Machine Learning capability.

Simultaneously, to enhance the efficiency of using Generative AI in education and achieve the desired outcomes, it is necessary to reduce all relevant pedagogical risks for each role of AI usage in education.

### References

[1] Ethan Mollick, Lilach Mollick, ASSIGNING AI: SEVEN APPROACHES FOR STUDENTS WITH PROMPTS, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania & Wharton Interactive, June 11, 2023.

[2] Ethan Mollick, Assigning AI: Seven Ways of Using AI in Class, June 12, 2023.

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[4] Brian Stanton, Theodore Jensen, Trust and Artificial Intelligence, Draft NISTIR 8332, National Institute of Technology, March 2021.

[5] Karen Scarfone, Murugiah Souppaya, Data Classification Practices - Facilitating Data-Centric Security Management, Project Description DRAFT, national Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE), National Institute of Technology, May 2021.

[6] Google Colab, [colab.research.google.com](https://colab.research.google.com).

[7] Ethan Mollick, How to Use AI to Do Stuff: An Opinionated Guide, [OneUsefulThing.org](https://OneUsefulThing.org), Lilach Mollick, July 15, 2023.



## Playing Traditional Korean Sanjo on the Violin

The Kim Ilgu school of ajaeng sanjo (김일규류 아쟁산조), violin version: The Long Sanjo world premiere (긴산조 세계 초연)

Soh-Hyun Park Altino  
Associate Professor of Music (Violin)  
Wheaton College Conservatory, Illinois

Korean violinist, Soh-Hyun Park Altino, associate professor of music (violin) at Wheaton College Conservatory in Illinois will be presenting a series of lecture-recitals this coming fall around the Chuseok holiday. The world-premiere tour will kick off at her home institution on September 25 and bring the traditional \*sanjo via the sound of the violin to the campuses of George Washington University (Sep 27), Cleveland Museum of Art (Sep 29), University of Michigan (Sep 30) and University of Washington (Oct 3). Please visit Dr. Altino's website for more information about the performances: [www.sohhyunparkaltino.com](http://www.sohhyunparkaltino.com)

Born in Korea, Altino came to the U.S. at age sixteen in pursuit of better opportunities for violin studies. She earned her bachelor's, master's, and the Doctor of Musical Arts degrees in violin performance at the Cleveland Institute of Music under the tutelage of Donald Weilerstein and subsequently taught at the University of Memphis and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



As a Western-trained violinist, Altino stumbled upon traditional Korean music (*Kugak* or *Gugak*) in 2019 while investigating distinctive kugak elements in *Sanjo for Violin and Piano* (1955), a work by La Un-Yung (1922-1993), a renowned Korean composer and her maternal grandfather. Since then, supported by various research grants, she has been pursuing a new line of study of interpreting traditional ajaeng sanjo on the violin to gain a deeper understanding of the kugak language. In addition to studying with kugak musicians in Korea, she has trained extensively on the Kim Ilgu school of ajaeng sanjo with the composer-performer Kim Ilgu, Holder of National Important Intangible Cultural Property. The research has given Altino profound firsthand experience to connect to and appreciate her Korean heritage. Her fall lecture-recital tour is funded by the 2023 Korean Studies Grant of the Academy of Korean Studies and the Faculty Global Research Award of Wheaton College.

\**Sanjo* is a genre of Korean traditional folk art music for a solo melodic instrument such as the zither *kayagŭm* or flute *taegŭm*, accompanied by an hourglass-shaped drum called *changgu*. Sanjo consists of several movements of increasing speed built on the unique Korean rhythmic patterns called *changdan*. The solo instrument plays dramatic and expressive melodic phrases that draw from the inflections of spoken Korean that are also characteristic of *p'ansori* singing.

PLAYING KOREAN SANJO ON THE VIOLIN  
 바이올린으로 연주하는 김일구류 아쟁산조  
 SOH-HYUN PARK ALTINO | 박소현

2023  
 LECTURE-RECITAL  
 US TOUR

WHEATON COLLEGE  
 MON. 9.25 @ 6:30 PM

GEORGE WASHINGTON  
 UNIVERSITY  
 WED. 9.27 @ 4 PM

CLEVELAND MUSEUM  
 OF ART  
 FRI. 9.29 @ 12 PM

UNIVERSITY OF  
 MICHIGAN  
 SAT. 9.30 @ 5 PM

UNIVERSITY OF  
 WASHINGTON  
 TUE. 10.3 @ 8 PM

JUNHO JEONG, JANGGU



SUPPORTED BY THE 2023 KOREAN STUDIES GRANT OF THE ACADEMY OF KOREAN STUDIES (한국학중앙연구원) & THE FACULTY GLOBAL RESEARCH AWARD OF WHEATON COLLEGE. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SCAN THE QR CODE.

## 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 2023 (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. 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 **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** 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.

### KAUPA Opinion Columnist Wanted

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

- Professor Heejung An, William Paterson University of New Jersey, NJ, Education
- Professor Semoon Chang (ret.), University of South Alabama, AL, Economics
- Professor Young B. Choi, Regent University, VA, Computer Networking & Telecommunications

- Professor Paul C. Hong, The University of Toledo, OH, Operations Management and Asian Studies
- Professor Helen Kim (ret.), The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL, Pharmacology & Toxicology
- John Jae-Dong Kim, M.D. (invited), Los Angeles, CA
- Professor Youngsuck Kim, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA, Music
- Dr. Gyonggu Shin (invited), Gwangju International Center, Korea, English Literature
- Professor Lisa Son, Barnard College of Columbia University, NY, Psychology
- Professor Jongwook Woo, California State University, Los Angeles, CA, Information Systems
- Professor Yeomin Yoon, Seton Hall University, NJ, Finance, and International Business

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

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

- Your name
- Your e-mail addresses
- Your university/college name
- Your teaching/research or interested area(s)
- Your essay writing related experience

to the President.

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

## Book Publications

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

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

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

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

### Most widely held works by Young Choi

#### Selected readings in cybersecurity (file)

3 editions published in 2018 in English and held by 163 libraries worldwide

This collection of papers highlights the current state of the art of cybersecurity. It is divided into five major sections: humans and information security; security systems design and development; security systems management and testing; applications of information security technologies; and outstanding cybersecurity technology development trends. This book will appeal to practitioners in the cybersecurity industry and college faculty and students in the disciplines of cybersecurity, information systems, information technology, and computer science.

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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: Artificial Intelligence in the Age of Neural Networks and Brain Computing

Author(s): Robert Kozma, Cesare Alippi Yoonsuck Choe, Francesco Morabito

Affiliation of the Author(s):

Publisher: Academic Press

Publication Year: October 30, 2018

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.elsevier.com/books/artificial-intelligence-in-the-age-of-neural-networks-and-brain-computing/kozma/978-0-12-815480-9>

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/book/9780429014111)

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/book/9780429014111)

Book Title: Creative Innovative Firms from Japan

Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo

Publisher: Springer



Publication Year: 2019

Relevant URL of the Book: [Creative Innovative Firms from Japan – A Benchmark Inquiry into Firms from Three Rival Nations | Young Won Park | Springer](#)

Book Title: Rising Asia and American Hegemony

Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo

Publisher: Springer

Publication Year: 2020

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

Book Title: Friend: A Novel from North Korea

Author(s): Immanuel Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): The George Washington University

Publisher: Columbia University Press

Publication Year: 2020

Relevant URL of the Book: [https://www.amazon.com/Friend-Novel-North-Korea-Weatherhead/dp/0231195613/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?dchild=1&keywords=immanuel+kim&qid=1625839738&sr=8-1](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  
Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan  
Publication Year: 2012  
Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137021847#aboutBook>

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

Book Title: IMPOSTOR  
Author(s): Lisa K. Son  
Affiliation of the Author(s): Barnard College  
Publisher: 21 세기북스

Publication Year: 2022

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://bit.ly/3Hy0EOV>

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

Relevant URL of the Book:

Book Title: K-pop Dance: Fandoming Yourself on Social Media

Author(s): Chuyun Oh

Affiliation of the Author(s): San Diego State University

Publisher: Chuyun Oh (First published by Routledge)

Publication Year: 2022

Relevant URL of the Book: [https://www.amazon.com/K-pop-Dance-Fandoming-Yourself-Social-ebook-dp-B0B2G63TWB/dp/B0B2G63TWB/ref=mt\\_other?\\_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=](https://www.amazon.com/K-pop-Dance-Fandoming-Yourself-Social-ebook-dp-B0B2G63TWB/dp/B0B2G63TWB/ref=mt_other?_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=)

Book Title: Voices of the Korean Comfort Women: History Rewritten through Memories

Author(s): Chungmoo Choi and Hyunah Yang

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of California, Irvine

Publisher: Routledge

Publication Year: 2022

Relevant URL of the Book: [https://www.amazon.com/Voices-Korean-Comfort-Women-Rewritten-dp-1032230568/dp/1032230568/ref=mt\\_other?\\_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=](https://www.amazon.com/Voices-Korean-Comfort-Women-Rewritten-dp-1032230568/dp/1032230568/ref=mt_other?_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=)

Book Title: Healing Historical Trauma in South Korean Film and Literature

Author(s): Chungmoo Choi

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of California, Irvine

Publisher: Routledge

Publication Year: 2020

Relevant URL of the Book: [https://www.amazon.com/Healing-Historical-Literature-Routledge-Advances-dp-1138580309/dp/1138580309/ref=mt\\_other?\\_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=1665867097](https://www.amazon.com/Healing-Historical-Literature-Routledge-Advances-dp-1138580309/dp/1138580309/ref=mt_other?_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=1665867097)

Book Title: Dangerous Women: Gender and Korean Nationalism

Author(s): Elaine H. Kim and Chungmoo Choi

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of California, Irvine

Publisher: Routledge

Publication Year: 1998

Relevant URL of the Book

Book Title: DOSAN 2022 Essay Collection

Author(s): Young B. Choi (Ed.)

Affiliation of the Author(s): Regent University

Publisher: Young Korean Academy USA

Publication Year: December 2022

Book Title: Look at This Man – National Teacher Dosan Ahn Chang-Ho (이 사람을 보십시오 – 민족의 스승 도산 안창호)

Author(s): Sangan Kim and Young B. Choi

Affiliation of the Author(s): Young Korean Academy, Regent University

Publisher: Young Korean Academy USA

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Book Title: Cybersecurity Applications and Artificial Intelligence

Author(s): Young B. Choi (Ed.)

Affiliation of the Author(s): Regent University

Publisher: Scholars' Press

Publication Year: April 4, 2023

Relevant URL of the Book

Book Title: We need Another Voice – Taoism to Zen Buddhism

Author(s): Mosol, Don S. Lee, MD

Affiliation of the Author(s):

Publisher: Xlibris

Publication Year: April 11, 2023

Relevant URL of the Book

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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. [Source: ETRI Journal homepage at Wiley Online Library: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/22337326>.]

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## VI. Essays & Poems & Novels

### Recollections and Reflections on Syngman Rhee (이승만)

Yeomin Yoon

KAUPA Letters Opinion Columnist  
Professor Emeritus, Seton Hall University

I vividly remember the **April 19 (1960)** student uprising (사일구 학생봉기) I joined as a freshman at a university in Seoul, calling for then-President Syngman Rhee's resignation and denouncing his "dictatorship" and his ruling party's "rigged presidential election." Since then, as I was getting much older – hopefully, becoming more knowledgeable about the world and prayerfully, gaining even a modicum of wisdom and human values transmitted from the sages in East and West, there has been no substantive change in my agreement with the prevailing view about the first president of the Republic of Korea: **Rhee made serious political misjudgments and errors in letting his ruling political party elites implement an illegitimate revision of the Constitution to allow him to run for the presidency for the fourth term, despite the objection of the supermajority of South Korean people.**

However, I agreed (in 1960) and still concur (63 years later, in 2023) with Rhee's views regarding many other issues confronting the Korean nation and the rest of the world, especially his evaluation of the history and national character of Korea's former, barbarous colonial master, Japan. This article is intended to provide my memories and thoughts regarding Syngman Rhee (이승만). I write this opinion piece as a member of the 80 million+ Koreans living and working worldwide. Many are deeply concerned about their descendants' future in the 21st century and beyond amid a dire geopolitical situation in East Asia.

I base this value-loaded essay on (i) my numerous semi-public and personal encounters with Rhee and his spouse, Francesca Donner (1900-1992), from kindergarten through middle school kid age in Seoul (and Busan during the Korean War), (ii) the conversations with the people who had worked closely with and for Rhee (e.g., my late father, who had served Rhee for twelve years as his secretary from 1946 through 1958), (iii) my readings about Rhee through various sources, including the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and (iv) the following three, remarkable (in my view) books written by Rhee:

(1) **독립정신** (비봉출판사, 서울, 2018, 박기봉 교정. Rhee clandestinely wrote the manuscripts at the Han Seong Prison (한성감옥서) in his late twentieth. His comrades smuggled and published them as a book in Los Angeles in 1910.

(2) **Neutrality as influenced by the United States**. Rhee's dissertation at Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Princeton University Press, 1912.

(3) *Japan Inside Out: A Challenge Today*. Published in the U.S. in 1941, this book became a best-seller in America. In 2017, Gwangchang Media in Seoul published a newly restored edition with ten photos.

I shall be grateful if any readers correct errors in my descriptions, findings, or assessments and share their views on my interpretations or contentions.

My first noteworthy reflection on Rhee occurred twenty-nine years after the April 19th Korean students' uprising, in a hotel near **Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989**, on the way back to the U.S. from North Korea. [I was a member of the Seton Hall University Asia Center delegation that visited North Korea in the latter half of May 1989 at the invitation of Dr. Hwang Jang-yop, then president emeritus of Kim Il-sung University and foreign affairs secretary of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party.]

In Beijing, I realized a profound difference between the "dictatorship" of Syngman Rhee and that of the Chinese Communist Party ruler who ordered the so-called "People's Liberation Army" soldiers to machinegun thousands of students calling for *minben zhengzhi* (민본정치), or democracy in modern terms. On previous several days, I saw the demonstrating Chinese students shouting: "We are the people!" While watching the "Paramount Leader" Deng Xiaoping's passionate and agitated, one-hour-long-speech, lively broadcasted by China's government-run TV station on June 5, I told Father Laurence T. Murphy, head of the Seton Hall delegation (then, Seton Hall's president emeritus and founder of its Asia Center of which I was a senior fellow), as follows: **"If the South Korean president were Deng Xiaoping, not Syngman Rhee, on April 19, 1960, I would not be here with you today."**

On April 1, 1960, I became a brand-new student at the College of Commerce of a national university in Seoul. This business school's campus was in Jong Am Dong, one bus stop from Korea University -- far from other colleges of the university. On April 19, my classmates and I joined the neighboring university students. We demonstrated, yelling "Down with dictatorship and the March 15 illicit presidential election!" and roaming around the downtown areas, including Kyung Moo Dae (now Chong Wha Dae or the Blue House), Joong Ang Chong (the Central Government Administration Building), and the National Assembly Building near the City Hall.

Rhee proclaimed martial law; appointed a "moderate" general as the martial law commander; ordered him not to shoot demonstrating students; resigned (on April 27) from the presidency; moved to his private residence (이화장); and then exiled himself to Hawaii, where he used to struggle for many years for Korea's independence movement. He died in a Hawaii hospital in 1965 at the age of 90.

Even today, I still believe that "we" (my classmates and I) were right in rising for democracy and that Rhee made grave political misjudgments in letting the nation's constitution "revised" illegitimately and hoodwinking a rigged presidential election. At the same time, however, I have fond memories of him (and his spouse, Francesca Donner Rhee), primarily because of what he often told very young Korean boys and girls truthfully.

Like many KAUPA members of my generation, I was raised in a family that revered the teachings of Confucius (and Mencius). When I was an elementary school boy, my grandfather regularly made my older brother and me kneel on a mat and devour Confucian texts. I detested these texts written in classic Chinese (한문). Unlike my brother (who, even as a young boy, was "politically savvy" in handling grown-ups), I frequently refused to learn the "Chinese" classics.

Provoking my grandfather's wrath and spanking, I often protested like this: "Grandpa, the text is written in a 'dead language.' I don't want to waste my time and effort studying the dead language called 한문. Instead, in addition to Hangeul (한글), I want to, and will, learn English, a 'living language.' Furthermore, I want to speak and write English as fluently as President Syngman Rhee does."

As an elementary school boy, I was a KBS (Korea Broadcasting Service) Children's Choir member and later the Korean Army/Navy Children's Choir during the bloody Korean War that broke out on June 25, 1950. The children's choir frequently traveled to the front lines to entertain South Korean and UN soldiers from sixteen countries. When we were not doing so, the president and Mrs. Rhee often invited us to his official residence (in Busan and later in Seoul). President Rhee and the First Lady liked the children's chorus so much. My fellow members and I enjoyed singing for the nation's First Couple, undoubtedly or partially because Mrs. Rhee never failed to treat us to delicious Korean food and candies, American (Hershey) chocolate bars, (Monsanto) canned peaches or pears, and other goodies.

More importantly, I recall President Rhee telling us, mostly elementary and middle (plus a few high) school boys and girls, many times: **"America has become the most important foreign country for the survival of your nation. Therefore, when you grow up, you should learn to read/speak/write English as well as, or even better than Americans, so that you can communicate with them and persuade them to understand your [Korean] views on the many difficult issues facing Korea and the rest of the world."**

What Rhee told and emphasized to the young Korean students was reflected in many paragraphs of his first book, *독립정신* he had secretly written in his late twenties during his six-year incarceration at the Han Seong Prison for his involvement in a coup attempt on Emperor Kojong (고종황제). His comrades smuggled and published the manuscripts as a book in Los Angeles in 1910. I took the liberty of compactly summarizing (in *italics*) his main points on education I lifted from the fifty-one-chapter, or the 447-page book, which happened to be congruent with what he told very young Korean boys and girls when he was the president:

*Why do you study hard as students? The educated people's first responsibility is to strive to protect their nation and people from the danger of foreign bullies' invasion and save the people from grinding poverty. Learning how to make money to lead a luxurious life differs from the purpose of your education. If you want to become a person who will help run the country and protect her from the likely invasion of a foreign power, you must first educate yourself on how to handle diplomacy for your country. Importantly, you must learn how to conduct international diplomacy on the principle of justice for all rather than sheer military might. However, it is naïve*



*to think that diplomacy alone can guarantee peace and protect the safety of your nation from foreign invasions without your 'own' strong armed forces for self-defense.*

[In this regard, Rhee's view was not substantively different from that of other well-known leaders of the Korean independence movement, such as Kim Gu (김구) or Ahn Chang Ho (안창호). For example, in his autobiography, Kim Gu emphasized that he did not want Korea to become a country that advocates imperialistic 부국강병 ("rich country, strong military"). Kim envisioned a future Korea that would be known to the world as "문화대국" (a highly cultured, civilized country). At the same time, Kim emphasized the need to build formidable armed forces for self-defense, never for invasion of other countries.]

For anyone interested in the feasibility of Korea's neutrality after reunification, Rhee's ***Neutrality as Influenced by the United States*** is one of the relevant works of literature. The 101-page book (published by Princeton University Press, 1912) is an excellent Ph.D. dissertation and a highly educational piece regarding the history of the neutrality concept. I provide below some bullet-point excerpts from the book to give the Letters readers some feel toward Rhee's dissertation:

- *The early history of the law of nations allowed no such idea as neutrality as we understand it now. The very elementary ideas of neutrality began with the gradual decline of the Roman Church and the Roman Empire.*
- *The principle of the inviolability of natural territory was practically unknown until the latter part of the 18th century.*
- *The Declaration of the Independence of the United States in 1776 marks the introduction of a new era in the history of the laws of neutrality. The most important questions, the settlement of which was influenced mainly by the United States, were (1) the recognition of independence, (2) the inviolability of neutral jurisdiction, and (3) the freedom of neutral commerce.*
- *During the American Civil War, the British recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States aroused tremendous ill feelings against Britain in the U.S. But the American government acquiesced to the British interpretation of the recognition, thus acknowledging that it was not "premature."*
- *The U.S. always contended that a neutral merchant vessel under the convoy of a ship of war of its own state must be exempt from the belligerent right of visit and search. This immunity of ships under neutral convoys was provided for in many of the treaties between the U.S. and other powers. The American doctrine has gained recognition as a part of international law by its incorporation in the London Conference of 1908-09.*
- ***The U.S. influence on neutrality laws has been profound and far-reaching. The advancement of neutrality laws has been far more significant than any other branch of international law. That this advancement has been a great blessing to all humanity goes without saying.***

*A question arises: If the two Koreas were reunified in the mid-21st century and united Korea declared neutrality, would the U.S. continue displaying the positive influences she did historically? What would be the reactions of China, which has become (in the eyes of your opinion columnist) a variation of the traditional imperial power (in an unkind or undiplomatic expression, bully) under the seventy-four-year rule of its Communist party (rather than a Marxist state that the CCP founders envisioned in 1949)? I wonder.*

Rhee's third book, *Japan Inside Out: A Challenge Today*, was published in the U.S. during the summer of 1941. For two years after he and his wife moved from Hawaii to Washington, D.C., in 1939, Rhee focused on writing this book to warn Americans regarding Japanese totalitarianism and Japan's attack on the U.S. that would most likely occur soon. And Francesca Donner dutifully typed her husband's all manuscripts.

At 7:55 am (local time) on Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Japanese military launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Two hours later, Japan declared war on the U.S. (and Britain), marking America's entry into World War II.

Rhee's book became a bestseller in America. Rhee instantly began to be known as a prophet or an insightful Korean exile for revealing the threat the U.S. faced from the Empire of Japan. For example, Nobel laureate Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973) -- the author of the world-famous novel, *The Good Earth* (initially published in 1931 and translated into Korean as *대지*) -- stated in her review of Rhee's book: "This is a book which Americans ought to read because it was written for them, and now is the time they ought to read it."

*[Indeed, if Americans had learned about or understood Japan's history and national character as thoroughly as Rhee described, they could have reduced many casualties and costs. In this sense, **history is not a bum**. We should keep studying and learning from history. In doing so, however, we should educate ourselves and our descendants to discern actual histories from rewritten, fake ones that imperialists have habitually used to justify their invasions of weaker countries. In the 21st century and beyond, peace-loving global citizens should not stop denouncing the latter -- salient examples of which include Japanese *황국사관* and Chinese *동북공정*.]*

During the Pacific War, which began in December 1941, Rhee used his position as the chairman of the foreign relations department of the Provisional Korean Government (PKG) in Chongqing (in China) to convince President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the U.S. Department of State to recognize the PKG. As part of this plan, he cooperated with anti-Japan strategies conducted by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (known as the predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency). In 1945, he participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization as the leader of the Korean representatives to request the participation of the PKG.

During the Pacific War, Rhee failed to obtain recognition of the PKG from the U.S. government despite his tireless diplomatic campaign in collaboration with the Korean–American Council and the Christian Friends of Korea. According to the historian Young Ick Lew (유영익), Rhee "attributed the cause of his failure to the deeply ingrained pro-Japanese and anti-Korean bias of

the officials in the State Department." (See Lew's book, *The Making of the First Korean President: Syngman Rhee's Quest for Independence*, the University of Hawaii Press, 2013.)

### **Syngman Rhee's strengths and achievements as the founding president of the Republic of Korea**

As a young student, I thought President Syngman Rhee had a strong backbone, i.e., a stalwart spine and self-respect, and he maintained undefeatable dignity for his nation and people. And my impression is valid and can be justified.

One old friend recently asked me to compare Rhee with other South Korean presidents after him. In the context of "spine and self-respect," I did not hesitate to state as follows: "If Rhee was a whale, all others (perhaps, except President Kim Young-Sam) looked, in my eyes, as if they were either minnows or shrimps, ready to kowtow to counterparts of superpower or significant foreign power while lording over their own citizens like autocratic kings. Moreover, unlike his successors, for South Korea's presidency, Rhee, was a well-educated politician who knew what was happening in the world and was well-versed in geopolitics. In contrast, many successors appeared (in my eyes) as illiterate politicians or former generals who still thought the earth was flat. At a minimum, Rhee did not confuse a state dinner and a karaoke party."

For example, the personal life history and fundamental worldview of Rhee, who ruled for twelve years (1948-1960), were far different from those of Park Chung Hee (박정희), who dictated the nation for eighteen years (1961-1979).

On May 16, 1961, a major general of the South Korean Army grabbed South Korea's political power through a military coup d'état, blatantly violating the nation's Constitution. According to a Tokyo journalist familiar with Japanese military history (whom I met in Tokyo some years later), Park was a loyal junior army officer of the Empire of Japan before Korea's liberation from Japan's colonial rule. Park (then known as Lieutenant Takagi Masao) believed in the "everlasting" Empire of Japan. The superintendent of Japan's army military academy proclaimed at a morning gathering of cadets: "Cadet Takagi Masao's loyalty to our Emperor far exceeds yours! Learn from him!" His Japanese classmates at the military academy nicknamed him the "special-class Japanese" (特級日本人).

Toward the end of the Pacific War, Park assumed another Japanese name, Okamoto Minoru, as an intelligence officer of the Japanese army stationed in Manchuria. His task was to hunt down the Korean Independence Army soldiers. Since his May 16, 1961, military coup, Park ruled South Korea with an iron fist for eighteen years, violating the human rights of numerous young and old and male and female Korean citizens. [I know some Koreans often call him the "savior" of South Korea's economy. Such a claim sounds "ridiculous" (or, at best, an unfortunate misunderstanding of the history of South Korea's economic development) to this economics major at a university in Seoul when Park was the ruler. Many of my economics professors served as advisors in the so-called Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Finance, and the Agency for International Trade. These economics educators narrated to students stories quite different from lies, damned lies, and the propaganda spread by Park's

supporters and the beneficiaries of his regime. I plan to write an essay on this topic in a near-future issue of the *Letters*.]

When Park was in power, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea was often nicknamed "the governor-general" (총독). On November 14, 1961, six months later to his "successful" military coup, I watched television news in Seoul, reporting on General Park's visit to the White House (in the capacity of Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, 국가 최고회의 의장). The Korean TV reported on a scene where President John F. Kennedy was sitting on a rocking chair and casually rocking his chair while talking to visiting South Korean General Park, sitting on a sofa wearing dark sunglasses. In the eyes of the student who participated in the April 19 (1960) uprising and resumed demonstrating against Park and his military clique's dictatorial rule in 1961, Kennedy looked as if he were a young ruler of an empire, and Park, a subservient vassal, respectively. Was it a wonder that many Koreans called the U.S. ambassador to Seoul "the governor-general" (총독) during the iron-fist rule by a former lieutenant imbued with the "tradition" of the Empire of Japan's brutal army?

During the presidency of Syngman Rhee (1948-1960), South Korea was a dirt-poor country. South Korea could not survive without American aid because of the devastating three-year war and its aftermath. Even so, many foreigners, including civilians, journalists, generals, diplomats, and others, displayed profound respect toward Rhee. For example, Rhee is the only Korean president who has ever appeared on the cover page of *Time* magazine (1953). See **Photo 1** below. He also is the lone Korean whom New Yorkers treated with a tumultuous ticker-tape welcome (in 1954) when he visited the city. See **Photo 2**.

Rhee often disagreed with the then-U.S. ambassador to Seoul. President Rhee allegedly occasionally told the latter to "pack your luggage today, and leave Korea and return to your country tomorrow," to the latter's dismay. Which Korean presidents after Rhee had such robust gut, diplomatic courage, and shrewdness? Which other Korean presidents were equipped with Rhee's audacity and sense of justice when he ordered, notwithstanding the dumbfounded U.S. State Department, the release of North Korean prisoners of war who did not want to return to North Korea after the armistice? Such statesmanship was far beyond the imagination of the former junior army officer subservient to the Empire of Japan.

Another anecdote may illustrate Rhee's diplomatic cunning and skill. In 1953, the newly elected U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower designated John Foster Dulles as his Secretary of State. Before his expected "confirmation" by the U.S. Senate, Dulles visited South Korea to meet with President Rhee. Rhee invited Dulles to a two-person-only, early morning breakfast meeting at Kyung Moo Dae (now the Blue House).

Can any *Letters* reader guess what kind of food Rhee ordered his staff to prepare for his breakfast meeting with the American secretary of state-designate? If you happen to cite coffee, toasted bread, scrambled eggs, crisply-fried bacon, and the like, you are 100% wrong. Rhee's menu was:

- Two bowls of cooked white rice (흰쌀밥).
- Two bowls of seaweed soup (미역국).

- Two sets of slightly salted and roasted black sea laver (참기름 발라 군 김).
- Two sets of traditional Korean silverware of spoons and chopsticks.

Rhee also asked all these should be placed not on a Western-style dining table but on a traditional, flat Korean meal desk for two persons (겸상 밥상). [Note: all three dishes above and acorn starch jelly (도토리묵) were Rhee's favorite Korean food.] One can imagine how the Secretary of State-designate Dulles consumed (or pretended to consume) the Korean food Rhee prepared for him. Moreover, Rhee kept chiding: "These are delicious, traditional Korean dishes. They are also very good for your health and longevity." After all, Rhee was the president, and Dulles, the secretary of state-designate. The diplomatic protocol is such that the latter complies (or pretends to comply) with the seemingly kind gestures of the former.



**Photo 1:** Rhee on *Time* magazine cover, 1953



**Photo 2:** Rhee waving to New Yorkers who welcomed him in Manhattan in 1954

### **Syngman Rhee's weaknesses and failures as the founding president of the Republic of Korea**

In April 1960, as a student demonstrating for the ouster of Rhee from his presidency, I believed that Rhee's more fundamental and severe misjudgment and political/ethical error than running for the fourth presidential term lay in retaining, to govern the newly born Republic, the so-called "pro-Japan" forces (친일파세력). [Before moving further, let me explain what I mean by the word "pro-Japan." To me, "pro" means that an autonomous person or entity is amicable to another autonomous person or entity. The commonly-used expression of "pro-Japan" or "pro-Japanese" is devoid of such a positive connotation. What I mean by 친일파, however, refers to a **subservient** person or clique "kowtowing to Japan or Japanese," or more aptly, "부附일파."] ]

As of mid-2023, or sixty-three years later, I still believe think and contend that Rhee made unforgivably grave political/ethical misjudgment and actions by incorporating the "pro-Japan" forces *en masse* into practically all essential sectors of South Korean society just liberated from the harsh Japanese colonial rule – judiciary, police, military, educational (primary, secondary, and tertiary) institutions, government ministries, state-owned corporations, banks, and so on. Rhee's grossly misguided policy pushed the young Republic in the wrong direction even before, during, and after the tragedy of the Korean War of 1950-53. Rhee did what he did for political expediency because he felt he did not have a domestic political base, and so needed the support of what I call "부일파" political/military/business cliques. He might have thought that as long as such factions were "loyal" to him, he could control them. These forces seemed quite "loyal" or even "devoted" to Rhee, but they drove South Korean society in an iniquitous direction, upending many South Koreans' human values and creating rampant corruption. Pathetically, the holder of a doctorate in political science from a leading American university violated the teaching of Aristotle – *Politics is the culmination of ethics*. I do not doubt that Mencius, who established orthodox Confucianism, would agree with my judgment.

A few historical examples may help generate an understanding of why I negatively regard Rhee's policy of reinstating "pro-Japan" forces.

**Example 1:** Japanese colonial rulers trained unsavory Koreans as their policemen or detectives to hunt Koreans who were sympathetic to, or participated in, the independence movement. When these Japanese-trained Korean policemen or detectives captured "patriotic" Koreans, they usually resorted to severe torture to elicit confessions. After liberation in 1945, the Koreans who participated in the Korean liberation movement naturally felt free from arrest and torture. On the contrary, many of them were subject to arrest and torture again by what they called former "Japan's police dogs" (now policemen or detectives hired by Rhee's government) under the pretext of their being suspected as "sympathizers of the Southern Workers Party (남로당) headed by Park Hon-young (박헌영), a rival to the Chosun Workers Party organized by Kim Il-sung in the North. Many former independent movement workers were naturally puzzled and lamented: "How on earth could the "same police dogs" that arrested and tortured me under the Japanese colonial rule dare to arrest and torture me when the nation is liberated?" It was well known then that many such men (and women) had to run away to North Korea simply to avoid arrest, even though they were not Communist sympathizers.

**Example 2:** Under the pretext of fighting North Korean communists, Rhee encouraged appointing numerous former (Korean) military officers of the Empire of Japan as colonels and generals of the "new" South Korean military. Moreover, Rhee kicked out the former officers of the Korean Independence Army from leadership positions in the new South Korean army. These officers who fought against the Japanese Imperial army in Manchuria were known to be loyal to Kim Gu. On the other hand, the former officers of Japan's military were massively recruited into the new Korean army and promoted rapidly. Park Chung Hee, who was eventually promoted to a two-star army general, was a salient example. So, most leaders of then-South Korea's military establishment were former officers loyal to the Empire of Japan. One sad and devastating consequence was that the "new" South Korean military seemed to have "naturally" inherited the Japanese military's inhumane, barbaric traditions and behaviors. I saw a three-star army general

kicking the ankle of a colonel in front of hundreds of soldiers gathered on the army campus. The Imperial Japanese Army condoned such behavior unimaginable in any civilized country. The newly established army of the so-called "liberated" South Korea mindlessly repeated such misbehavior and brutality under Rhee's presidency.

*In this context, I want to call the Letters readers' attention to the "Rape of Nanjing," the Imperial Japanese army's massacre of "at least 200,000" Chinese in Nanjing in 1937. Beginning on December 13, 1937, the massacre lasted six weeks. The Japanese soldiers also committed mass rape, looting, and arson. The massacre was one of the worst atrocities committed during World War II. Most credible scholars in Japan, including many authoritative academics, support the validity of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and its findings, which estimate at least 200,000 murders and at least 20,000 cases of rape.*

Before and during the Korean War, the South Korean army resorted to mass murders of Korean people suspected of being Communist sympathizers. It was sad and disgusting that the South Korean military "inherited" (?) such despicable behavior from the Japanese army, as demonstrated, for instance, by the shameful massacre of 30,000 young and old, male, and female, inhabitants in Jeju Island in 1948, under the false pretext of their being "Communist guerillas and sympathizers." I hear that today's military of South Korea is entirely free from committing such atrocities. But we should ensure we learn from our sad history.

Additionally, my experiences as a high school student in Seoul may help generate the *Letters* readers' understanding of, or at least a "feel" toward, the negative consequences of Rhee's policy of reinstating "pro-Japan" forces on education.

I regard education in ethics and history as the two most essential elements in forming the character of young students so that they grow up as Whole Persons rather than hedonistic opportunists whose objective in life is to maximize the worldly benefits for themselves and their families and close friends regardless of harms created to their society – the value system typically displayed by 친일파 forces. From such a perspective, the (primary, secondary, and tertiary) educational foundation installed by Rhee's government was an abject failure. As a way of example, let me relate my ethics (공민) and Korean history (국사) classes at the high school I attended in Seoul.

### **My high school ethics (공민) class**

My teacher was a graduate of an Imperial university who was well-versed in Japanese studies. In one summer (June) class, my classmates and I were bored and sleepy, too. So, my classmates and I asked the teacher to tell us about life when he was a high school student – he happened to have graduated from the same school we attended. He complied and described his personal history like this:

“When I was a senior student preparing for the university entrance examination, I was addicted to learning Japanese *Kento* (swordsmanship). I already reached the third-level black belt (일본식



검도 3 단).” [That was a remarkable achievement for a high school student]. He continued: “I wanted to become a higher-level black belt holder. So, I spent much more time on *Kento* practice than on academic studies. I thought that even if I spent less time and effort preparing for the entrance exam of Tokyo Imperial University (동경제국대학), I could manage to enter Kyoto Imperial University. (경도제국대학). Even if I graduated from the latter, I figured, I could pass the bar exam of the Imperial Japanese government and become a prosecutor or judge in Seoul, wearing a long Japanese sword and lording over people.”

After his talk, I innocuously raised my hand. I asked him a simple question: “Sir, during your high school days, many young Koreans escaped to Manchuria and joined the Korean Independence Army. Did you ever consider such an alternative rather than becoming a prosecutor (or judge) for the Empire of Japan?” My classmates were all dead quiet. But I saw (or felt that I saw) big glares in my ethics teacher’s two eyes. With his eyes fixed on me, he struck my head with the wooden stick he carried whenever he roamed the campus. While my head felt so much pain and tears overflowed from my two eyes, I felt so sad and indignant that I began to think that something was wrong with my ethics class teacher. I also wondered to some of my classmates, “Have we chosen a shameless high school for our education?”

After I graduated some years later, I found a “surprise” (to me): My former ethics class teacher was promoted and became a principal of a well-known, prestigious girls’ high school in downtown Seoul. At this time, I felt something was wrong with the secondary education system established by President Syngman Rhee’s government. I also worried about the ethics education at the girls’ high school my sisters attended.

### **My high school history (국사) class**

A top graduate (in Korean history) of a leading university in South Korea taught my history class. He was a disciple of a famous history professor whose history books dominated the textbooks used by secondary and tertiary educational institutions. Unfortunately, my teacher's teacher was one of many Korean historians Imperial Japan had trained (or “brainwashed”). So, the latter's and his student's Korean history almost repeated what the historians of Imperial Japan had written and propagated on Korean history to justify Japan's conquest of Korea.

Even today, I wonder why President Syngman Rhee tolerated the historians "brainwashed" by Imperial Japan or such historians’ former students to dominate his nation's history classes for young students. The long-term, adverse consequence of Rhee's negligence and misguided history education was that neither South Korea's academic establishment nor the president, the minister of foreign affairs, nor the minister of education could effectively respond to China when China's history establishment released the *documents of the notorious Northeast Project (東北工程) that described "Gojoseon (고조선), Bu-Yeo (부여), Goguryeo (고구려), and Balhae (발해) as regional governments of the ancient Chinese empire."* [My old friend, who asked me earlier to compare Rhee with other presidents after him, told me: "South Korea's power elites received history education from the Korean historians trained by Imperial Japan, or from the latter's students. So, their understanding of Korea's history was most likely limited to the historiography

(황국사관) of the Empire of Japan. If so, how can you expect them to respond commendably to China regarding the *Northeast Project* (東北工程)?"]

*Additionally, did the South Korean establishment ever loudly respond when the Chinese claimed that China's Great Wall eventually was extended to the area near Pyong Yang (North Korea's capital city) and that Koreans' beloved poet, Yoon Dong Joo (윤동주), was "Chinese"? [Note: Imperial Japan imprisoned 윤동주 in a Fukuoka jail for its suspicion of Yoon's involvement in Korea's independence movement in Japan. Poet Yoon perished in prison at 28 after a Japanese authority conducted an alleged "medical experiment" on his body. The collection of his poems was published posthumously as a book. See 하늘과 바람과 별과 시, and English translation, Heaven and Wind and Stars and Poems.]*

*Another consequence Koreans cannot overlook is the shocking tragedy: "Some bought-off domestic scholars are smuggling Korea's history and culture to Japan and China via the so-called 'Northeast Asian History Foundation,' a representative and reprehensive vehicle for such purpose." ["돈에 매수된 국내 강단 학자들은 일본과 중국에 우리 역사와 문화를 밀매하고 있다. '동북아역사재단'이란 것이 그 대표적이다." See Sang-il Kim (김상일), 인류문명의 기원과 한(韓) (The origin of human civilizations and Han), 상생출판. South Korea, 2018, p. 9.]*

### Concluding remarks

Earlier, I stated that I had fond memories of Syngman Rhee and recalled that President Rhee told young Korean boys and girls truthfully his view of Korea's situation and his hope for the Korean nation's future. However, despite my joyous personal remembrances and reflections on Rhee's tireless activities as a leader of Korea's independence movement, the authorship of three outstanding books, and diplomatic achievements as the founding president of the Republic of Korea, I cannot forgive him for what I regard as his devastating misjudgment and error in politics that was revealed in his massive incorporation and installation of *what I call 부패 일파* forces into almost all spheres of South Korean society, pushing the young republic in the wrong direction. Rhee's politics contradicted the well-known Korean dictum, "시작이 반이다" ("Well Begun, Half Done").

South Korea has grown even on the wrong track. Has she been lucky? Maybe. For many years, I often received books or documents titled "Miracles on the Hahn River" or "The Korean Miracle" that the South Korean authorities published in English and distributed worldwide. In my view, however, when we address South Korea's economic growth (say, to the status of a developed economy as classified by the World Bank and other international organizations), we must not forget about the material foundation established by the tears and blood of numerous powerless workers like Chun Tae-il (전태일) and young female laborers who toiled at ubiquitous sweatshops like slaves.

In this connection, let me quote what one Chinese economist observed some years ago when I was teaching in Beijing: "My reading of your country's economic history has convinced me that South Korea's 'miracle economy' looks like a tree that has grown leaps and bounds, year in and

year out, by drinking tears and blood of defenseless sweatshop workers. Now, my country, China, is doing the same." **I recall my response to this Chinese economist:**

**"For South Korea's development since its independence from Japan's colonial rule, one should not omit** the tireless, long struggles of many enlightened intellectuals, notably, historians who studied the Korean history written by historians marginalized by Imperial Japan's historiography addicts. Such intellectuals strenuously taught their fellow Koreans to refuse to inhale the foul air pumped by the demons of Japan's Imperial History and China's crooked historiography. Also, as I often tout in my business school classes, **'There Ain't No Such Thing As Economic Miracle,'** or **TANSTAEM,** for short, and pronounced 'Tan-sta-em.' Somebody must pay the cost, although someone else may reap the fruits, often called 'free lunch.' In your country, China, who are such someones? More importantly, South Korea's tree, called "democracy," could survive and grow because it drank the blood shed by numerous citizens influenced by enlightened intellectuals. Does China have such a tree?"

Now, back to Syngman Rhee. In retrospect, Rhee could and should have adopted a compromised policy line (suggested to him allegedly by Kim Gu when they were on "brotherly" terms with each other but shunned by Rhee): **Install the men and women who had strived for Korea's independence in leadership positions for central (military, judiciary, police, education, commerce, banking, and other) sectors and hire former "pro-Japanese" Koreans as technical personnel serving such leadership.**

I believe that South Korea's development in all areas, including its relationship with the North and economic development, would have been much more robust and swifter if Rhee had adopted such a policy in handling 친 일파 Koreans. *Although it would have been a challenge for the new nation to weed out the core 친 일파 citizens who had excelled in bootlicking their colonial masters while lordling over defenseless fellow Koreans, such a policy line would have been a realistic way of "breaking the chains of the past" without causing damaging internal political disputes and without violating human values and rights (ethics).*

*As I stated earlier, according to Aristotle (384-322 BCE), politics is the culmination of ethics. The first Korean who received a Ph.D. in political science from a prestigious American university either did not read Aristotle's famed book, Politics, or did not agree with the ancient Greek philosopher. Regarding politics, however, Mencius (371-289 BCE) advocated a view similar to that of Aristotle.*

Before and after Korea's independence, Rhee's international stature was such that then-internationally renowned political and military leaders, like President Chiang Kai-Shek of the Republic of China and the American war hero General Douglas MacArthur, apparently dealt with Syngman Rhee as their equal. No successor Korean president has ever commanded such stature.

As a member of the Korean diaspora, I hope that my grandchildren's generation of Koreans will produce statesmen/women who will exceed such luminaries. Korea needs energetic men and women who aim higher than such international celebrities do. More specifically, Korea needs political leaders who uphold stalwart spines (self-respect and courage) with strategic vision and

wisdom regarding geopolitics. Only such political leaders will be able to effectively protect their nation from foreign bullies and transform her into a **문화대국** (highly cultured, civilized country), as envisioned by Kim Gu (김구) in his autobiography, by actively helping their citizens spread Hallyu (한류) worldwide in many fields -- arts, music, sports, STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics), historiography (faithful to the concept of **춘추직필**, or straight writing of history), politics (as the culmination of ethics), economics (as a dimension of ethics), military science (for legitimate national defense and international alliance), and so on.

In conjunction with **문화대국**, future generations of Koreans should not forget the primordial Korean ideology, **홍익인간 (Strive To Benefit Humanity)** that Syngman Rhee's government engraved in 1948 as Article 1 of the *National Education Charter* (대한민국 교육헌장). The founders of the old Joseon (고조선) advocated spreading the ideal of **홍익인간** to the rest of the world to promote the well-being of as many people as possible. Wherever we live or work, we Koreans are also citizens of the world. As such, we should contribute incessantly to moving our society toward humanity's common goal of achieving peace and sustainable prosperity while seeking truth.

During his professional lifetime, your columnist has had opportunities to visit both "developed" and "developing-emerging" countries. One sad thing he has observed is that so many economies are locked in the economic model, which is focused obsessively on the short-term gain on the gross domestic product. So many economies seem to ignore "natural capital," the ecosystems. They tend to ignore people whom they call "human capital." They burn through natural resources and burn through people, to create ever-greater profit margins. Do you remember the slogan, "Maximize profits subject to risk," propagated by many mainstream (Anglo-American) economics textbooks?

As a human who regrets every day that the day of his birth is too far away and the day of his demise too close, he hopes future generations of Koreans understand that, since ancient times, their ancestors believed everything and everyone are interconnected regardless of international borders, that is, what happens in one part of the world can affect everyone and everything else. He also hopes the next generations of Koreans will be wise and courageous enough to create the economic model founded on the idea of their ancient ancestors, **홍익인간, spread the Hallyu economic model worldwide, and help save the world from the shackle of the misguided concept of *Homoeconomicus* (clever economic animals), aka, "happy slave economic model."** He believes Syngman Rhee, in his grave, would agree with him. [END]

**Biographical Information**

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## My Humble Opinion on LGBTQ+

Semoon Chang

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Just for clarification, Lesbian (L) refers to a woman who is romantically and sexually attracted to women, while Gay (G) refers to a person who is romantically and sexually attracted to individuals of the same sex. The term Gay is usually used to describe men who are attracted to the same sex. Note that women may identify themselves as “lesbian” or “gay”. Bi-sexual (B) refers to a person who is romantically and sexually attracted to both women and men, while Transgender (T) refers to a person whose gender identity differs from the sex the person was assigned at birth. This has nothing to do with their actual sexuality, which runs the entire spectrum of human sexuality as with non-transgendered people. Q, which stands for queer in the acronym, describes a person who does not identify with the sexual or gender constructs judged as “normal” by general society. The “+” in LGBTQ+ holds space for the expanding sexual identities beyond LGBTQ.

The issue of LGBTQ+ attracted wide attention in 2023 owing to the June 30 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court. (“303 Creative LLC et al., Elenis et al.”)

According to the Supreme Court Syllabus (303 CREATIVE LLC ET AL. v. ELENIS ET AL), “Lorie Smith wants to expand her graphic design business, 303 Creative LLC, to include services for couples seeking wedding websites. But Ms. Smith worries that Colorado will use the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act to compel her to create websites celebrating marriages she does not endorse. To clarify her rights, Ms. Smith filed a lawsuit seeking an injunction to prevent the State from forcing her to create websites celebrating marriages that defy her belief that marriage should be reserved to unions between one man and one woman.”

Smith has written a webpage explaining that her decision is based on her belief that marriage should be between one man and one woman. But she has not yet published the statement out of fear of violating the “publication clause” of the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act that bars a company from publishing any communication that indicates that a public accommodation service will be refused based on sexual orientation, her court papers claim.

Smith lost her case in lower courts. The 10th US Circuit Court of Appeals held that while a diversity of faiths and religious exercises “enriches our society,” the state has a compelling interest in “protecting its citizens from the harms of discrimination.”

The 6-3 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court on June 30, 2023 allows Smith to create websites stating that marriage is a union between one man and one woman.

As an economist, the lawsuit by Smith appears a smart marketing strategy. In Colorado, like many other places in the U.S., the number of LGBTQs is believed to be far smaller than the number of people who are reluctant to accept them. The lawsuit, even if she lost, would have been effective advertising to the latter group that cannot be purchased.

There are virtually endless follow-up comments on the Supreme Court ruling. In this article, I stay away from commenting on the June 30 ruling, but discuss the LGBTQ issue that all Supreme Court Justices would agree on.

I was reminded of a gathering of friends, which included a few church leaders as well. I don't know how it began, but the discussion came around to LGBTQ. It may have been because one of the then leading candidates for President of the United States, Pete Buttigieg, was openly gay and happily married to another man. Maybe the group interpreted my quiet demeanor to mean I was agreeable to whatever they said. Well, I found myself quite alone in defending the right of the LGBTQ community to live life as each of us desires to live our respective lives.

Some said sexual acts by LGBTQ were gross or squeamish, meaning very unpleasant. I was thinking that their heterosexual sexual acts could look just as gross or squeamish when viewed clinically. To my shock, some said that it was the gay community that caused the AIDS epidemic in the 1980s which remains as a health risk. Well, I can cite many more sexually transmitted diseases among heterosexuals.

Some said that God would not approve of LGBTQ persons. One even stated that Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022 partly to carry out God's will to punish Western culture for widespread acceptance of LGBTQ rights and opportunities. It was dawning on me that many religious persons I have met have told me that God has a reason for everything he does; we are not supposed to ask why. This reasoning, to me, explains that God created LGBTQ persons just as he created heterosexuals. God must have a reason for having done so, likely expecting us to be accepting and loving toward LGBTQ persons. Further, as time moves on, God himself may have changed his view, if he did oppose the LGBTQ community, a long, long time ago.

When I find myself a sole defender of LGBTQ, I just state that maybe I am more accepting and supportive because I had been a college professor too long. The reality is a little more complicated, however.

The LGBTQ rights movement in the U.S. began with the Stonewall riots of 1969. The Stonewall riots (also referred to as the Stonewall uprising or the Stonewall rebellion) were a series of spontaneous demonstrations by members of the LGBTQ community against a police raid that began in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn in the Greenwich Village neighborhood in New York.

In 1996, the U.S. Congress passed the Defense of Marriage Act which was intended to prevent LGBTQ couples from receiving any federal benefits conferred by a lawful marriage.

On June 26, 2003, the split U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Lawrence v. Texas* that a Texas state law criminalizing certain intimate sexual conduct between two consenting adults of the same sex was unconstitutional. In 2004, Massachusetts became the first state to allow same-sex marriages.

The Employment Nondiscrimination Act of 2007 prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation in the workplace, specifically during hiring.

On June 25, 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the 1996 Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) "is unconstitutional and violates the rights of gays and lesbians," a significant progress in LGBTQ rights movement.

At this time, same-sex marriage is legal at least in 19 states and the District of Columbia, while more than ten states still ban same-sex marriage. Colorado is the only state to allow civil unions but not marriage between same-sex couples.

Importantly, no less than 34 countries currently allow same-sex couples to marry, with Andorra being the latest to join the list in 2023. Andorra is a small mountainous country located between France and Spain. The list of countries that allow same-sex marriage, at least in some of their domestic jurisdictions, is the following in order of the year during which same-sex marriage is allowed: Netherlands(2001), Belgium(2003), Spain (2005), Canada(2005), South Africa(2006),

Sweden(2009), Norway(2009), Argentina(2010), Portugal(2010), Iceland(2010), Denmark(2012), France(2013), Brazil(2013), New Zealand(2013), Uruguay(2013), United Kingdom(2014), Luxembourg(2015), Ireland(2015), United States(2015), Colombia(2016), Finland(2017), Australia(2017), Malta(2017), Germany(2017), Austria(2019), Taiwan(2019), Ecuador(2019), Costa Rica(2020), Switzerland(2022), Slovenia(2022), Mexico(2022), Chile(2022), and Cuba(2022). The only country in Asia that allows same-sex marriage is Taiwan.

The importance of same-sex marriages extends well beyond their social acceptance to a number of previously unavailable financial benefits and opportunities. For example, the ability to claim ‘married filing jointly’ or ‘married filing separately’ tax status may help lower joint tax liability. At least in the United States, same sex married couples now qualify for spousal and survivor Social Security benefits and are eligible for spousal coverage under employer medical plans. Same sex married couples also benefit from assets which may be transferred tax-free upon the death of a spouse.

LGBTQ did not suddenly arise with today’s “young people”. May 16 is the National Honor Our LGBT Elders Day in the United States. According to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, “We have numerous elders to thank for the strides made over the last several decades towards equality. As with other civil rights movements, their work has not been easy. Their struggles and victories are marked by courage, persistence, passion, and authenticity so, today, we celebrate them.” I may also point out that, unfortunately, as it reflects on my sex, “men consistently report worse attitudes toward LGBTQ people.” (Woodford et al. 2012 in AEA Papers and Proceedings 2023, 113: 546–550).

My final thoughts on this topic are mirrored by the musings of several well-known figures: Immanuel Kant’s rules for happiness in *The Critique of Pure Reason* were Something to do, Someone to love, Something to hope for; timeless advice for any age or any orientation. Of particular relevance for the LGBTQ community comes from Steve Jobs, “Don’t let the noise of others’ opinions drown out your own inner voice” and, for those who profess to love and know best for all of God’s children, Deepak Chopra tells us “It isn’t love when another person cannot give you the space to live your own life”. Finally, in my humble opinion, why do you bother about how others choose to live their lives, when they do not bother you?

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



## A Book Review - Seoyugyeonmun (西遊見聞)

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In 2008, with the help of a person who was visiting Korea to read Yu Gil-Jun's Seoyugyeonmun during summer vacation, I obtained the book. I had heard a lot about the name of Yu Gil-Jun and his representative book Seoyugyeonmun in history class during my school days. However, I did not know the contents well, so I decided to read it out of curiosity after several decades. However, due to my laziness, it was only in 2022 that I finally read Seoyugyeonmun. In fact, it took great patience to read the book, as it is not an interesting novel. (Note: 유길준's name was recorded as 'Yu Chil Chun' in the citizens' directory of Salem, Massachusetts, USA published during the period of 1884-1885 and he was introduced as a student [3].)

I knew about Yu Gil-Jun, who was a pioneer figure with enlightenment ideas in the late Joseon Dynasty. He visited the United States as a member of the Bobingsa, a special diplomatic envoy, and traveled to various countries in Europe, America, and Japan on his way back to Joseon. However, little is known about his specific ideas of enlightenment.

As the first Korean international student to study at a high school in Boston, U.S., Yu Gil-Jun had many things to learn from his diverse curiosity about the West and his ceaseless efforts and passion.

Yu Gil-Jun is a representative intellectual of his time, and Seoyugyeonmun (西遊見聞) meticulously recorded his observations and experiences while exploring the West, especially the United States and Europe, and later compiled them here. In addition to various books and information he collected, he calmly wrote down his thoughts in his spare time when he was in Seoul, Korea.

He meticulously covered all fields such as culture, ideology, system, law, education, industry, nature, major cities, etiquette, and architecture of the representative countries of Europe and America in an encyclopedic way, from the perspective of a representative intellectual of the declining country Joseon. The book is considered to be of high value as a historical record because it recorded and grasped the details of the world situation, culture, and relics of the time. It is thought that he expressed his will for the modernization of the country by comparing, interpreting, and translating these diverse Western cultures and various elements that compose cultural artifacts from his personal point of view and comparing them with the reality of his declining country, Joseon.

Although his grand dream as a Joseon intellectual who experienced Western culture and artifacts firsthand could not be realized as he himself dreamed, his writings are thought to hold great meaning in their own way.

In order to understand the two axes of the East and the West, which are still fiercely colliding, a kind of guidebook is needed.

The turbulent life of Yu Gil-Jun, who played a pioneering role in accepting Western culture and artifacts during the enlightenment period of our country, suggests many things to us even today. In this respect, Yu Gil-Jun's study of travel to the West suggests many things to us who are aiming for globalization even today, and it should be evaluated as a useful book worth reading to understand Western culture and its origins from a new angle [1]. \*\*\*

[1] 한글 독후감: URL= <https://www.ktown1st.com/blog/VALover/340488>

[2] 유길준: URL=<https://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/%EC%9C%A0%EA%B8%B8%EC%A4%80>

[3] [당시 뉴욕타임즈, 'Student, Yu Chil Chun' 소개](#), Medical Observer, 2013.



1882년 일본유학 중의 유길준 [2] 서유견문(西遊見聞) – 한국민족문화백과사전

Prof. Choi's more interesting essays, Korean/Chinese poems and scenic and flower 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.

On April 4, 2023, his second book "[Cybersecurity Applications and Artificial Intelligence](#)" was published by Scholars' Press in Europe. More details about the book can be found by clicking [here](#) or accessing [KSEA Letters homepage](#).

## 참전 용사들

*이정길*

*전남대학교 명예교수/수필가*

뉴멕시코 주는 세계 제 2 차 대전 중에 미군에 큰 도움을 주었다. 나바호 인디언들이 암호병으로 활약하면서, 일본 사람이 알아들을 수 없다는 사실을 알아채고 암호 대신 자기들의 언어를 써서 기밀이 탄로나지 않게 만들었던 것이다. 뉴멕시코 주는 한국 전쟁에도 크게 기여했다. 당시 인구의 약 3%에 해당하는 20,000 여 명이 참전하여 용맹을 떨쳤다.

앨버커키는 주도인 Santa Fe 보다 인구가 열 배나 많은 큰 도시다. 우여곡절 끝에 지어진 스페인어 이름이 정확히 발음하기도 철자하기도 쉽지 않아 가끔 웃지 못할 해프닝이 벌어진다. 오죽하면 그 이름을 정확하게 쓰거나 발음할 줄 알면 그 사람은 뉴멕시코 사람이라는 농담도 있다.

Albuquerque 에는 전쟁에 참가했던 사람들을 기리는 뉴멕시코 재향 군인 기념관이 있다. 구내의 수려한 공원에 뉴멕시코 출신 전사자 215 명의 이름이 새겨진 한국 전쟁 참전비가 휴전 55 주년이 되는 2008 년 7 월 27 일에 세워졌다. 참전 용사회도 결성되어 30 여 명의 회원이 목숨을 걸고 싸웠던 때를 잊지 않고 매월 둘째 화요일에 만나 회의를 하고 우정을 두터이 한다. 회원들은 명예나 보상을 바랐던 것이 아니라 올바른 일이기에 목숨을 걸고 싸웠다는 자부심을 가지고 산다.

노인 회관에서 운동하면서 만난 존 헤그버 J. Hegber 는 임진강 전투를 겪은 용사인데, 나를 자기들의 회의에 참석하게 해주었다. 그들은 한국을 사랑한다. 한국을 지켜준 것을 자랑스럽게 여긴다. 매년 6 월 25 일이면 뉴멕시코 한인들과 함께 참전비 앞에 모여 비극을 상기한다. 도와 준 나라 중에 전쟁의 고초를 겪고 분단된 상태에서 한국만큼 민주주의를 신봉하고 경제적으로 부성한 나라가 이 세상 어디에 또 있던가. 자유는 거저 얻어지는 것이 아니다.

1987년에 설립된 뉴멕시코 주 한인회는 명절이면 참전 용사들을 초청하여 점심을 대접하고 우의를 다진다. 한인회에는 노인회가 소속되어 있고, 자원 봉사자들이 매주 수요일에 노인들에게 점심 대접하기를 20년 가까이 하고 있다. 다른 주에서는 볼 수 없는 현상으로, 참전 용사들을 만나 친해질 수 있는 계기를 자연스럽게 만들어 준다.

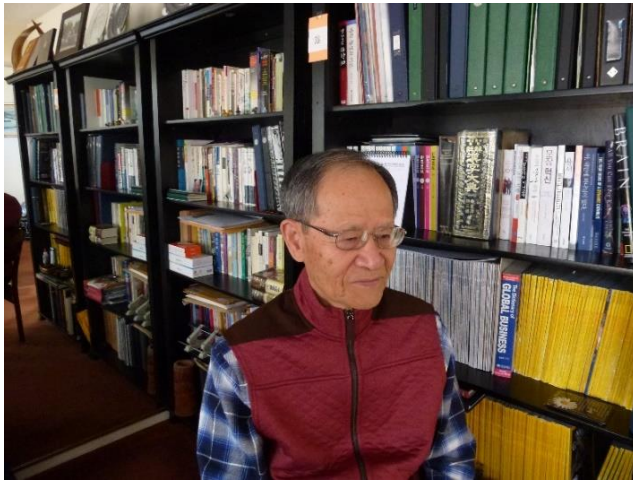
정년 퇴직하고 미국으로 돌아왔는데, 앨버커키에 정착한 것이 참 다행스러운 일이었다는 생각이 머리에서 사라지지 않는다. 우리 한인들은 용사들을 만나면 반갑고 고마워 무슨 일로든 돕고 싶어한다. 그들도 우리를 보면 남다른 반가움을 표시한다. 나는 6.25나 한국 정부에서 용사들에게 메달을 수여하는 날, 또는 용사들 중 돌아가신 분의 추모식이 있는 날에는 되도록 참석하며 산다.

2017년 6월이었다. 한국전 휴전 협정이 조인된 날을 생생하게 기억하는 참전 용사들이 그 날 즈음에 가질 회의를 준비하면서, 한국전 초기에 거듭되었던 후퇴와 전진 상황을 정리하여 모임에서 발표해 달라고 뉴멕시코 주 한인회장에게 요청했다. 이따금 그들의 회의에 참석하여 전투 상황판을 두고 설명하는 것을 본 적이 있는 내가 그 일을 맡았다. 한국 전쟁을 다룬 책 두 권 (The Korean War, Max Hastings 1987, Simon and Schuster; Korean War Diary, William T. Y'Blood, Air Force History and Museums Program) 에서 자료를 발췌했다. 먼저 1950. 6.~1953. 7. 사이에 벌어진 중요한 일들을 날짜 별로 정리하고, 관심이 클 것으로 예상되는 낙동강 전선 (1950. 9.), 인천 상륙과 중국 접경까지의 진격 (1950. 11.), 일사 후퇴 (1951. 1.), 휴전 협정 (1953. 7.) 은 책에 나와 있는 지도를 복사했다. 자료가 자명하고 야전 상황판에 익숙한 분들이라 세세한 설명이 필요하지 않았으며 질문도 없었다.

참전 용사들은 전쟁 뿐만 아니라 다른 일로도 우리에게 도움을 주었다. 탄약 장교로 1953년 초 춘천 지역의 미군 부대에 부임했던 조 로스 J. Rose 는 그의 눈에 가장 먼저 띄는 것이 여섯 살짜리 절름발이 소년 전재영이었다. 지역의 용한 의사를 수소문해서 수술을 받게 하고, 갈 곳이 없어 부대 안에서 기거하는 그를 기독교 집안에 입양시켰다. Jack 이라는 이름으로 교육 받고 자라서 의젓한 회사원이 되어 하와이에서 사는 그와는 서로 안부를 주고받으면서, 반드시 한 해에 한두 번은 만난다고 한다. 전투 중에 잃은 청력이 나이 때문에 더 나빠진 탓으로 우리는 알아듣기 어려우면 되묻고 써가며 대화를 계속해야 했다.

하루는 조 내외를 평소 잘 다닌다는 음식점 Weck's 로 초대했다. 주문하고 기다리는데 중년 사내 하나가 다가와 조에게 고맙다는 인사를 했다. 이어서 두 사람이 와서 악수하고 간다. 조의 모자에 새겨진 '참전 용사'를 보고 경의를 표하는 사람들이었다. 식사가 끝난 뒤 종업원이 와서는 어떤 사람이 우리의 밥값을 치렀다고 한다. 인사하고 간 사람 중의 하나겠지 했는데, 식당을 나서는 우리에게 다가온 지배인이 조의 귀에 대고 밥값을 치르겠다는 사람이 둘이나 더 있었다고 일러 주었다.

옛날 일을 낱알이 기억하는 조가 응분의 대우를 받는 모습을 보고 한없이 흐뭇했다. 우리는 같은 시간에 거기서 다시 만나 점심을 먹자고 한 약속을 지키고, 다음에도 가끔 만났다. John 도 Joe 도 벌써 세상을 떠났다. 한인회의 초대에 참석하는 분들의 수가 해마다 줄어드는 것을 보면서 우리 한인들은 안타까워 한다.



이정길

전라남도 나주 출생

전남대학교 농과대학 학사 1963

육군통역장교 중위 1967

호주 James Cook 대학교 석사, 박사 1978

전남대학교 수의과대학 교수 2007

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## 교육과 자유 정신

백승숙

영남대학교 교양학부 교수

2023년 7월, 하버드대학에서 첫 흑인 총장이 업무를 시작했다. 개교 387년만의 일이다. 클로딘 게이(Claudine Gay)총장은 개교 이래 2번째 여성 총장이기도 하다. 35세에 취임하여 40년간 재임하면서 하버드를 세계적인 대학으로 만든 찰스 엘리엇(Charles William Eliot, 1834~1926) 총장도 여성의 지적 능력을 의심하여 래드클리프 칼리지(Radcliffe College)라는 여자대학을 따로 만들었다고 한다. 한국 사립대학의 시초라 할 수 있는 도산서원에서는 2020년에 첫 여성 초헌관이 나왔다. 퇴계 선생에게 술 한 잔 올리기 위해 한국 여성은 600년을 기다려야 했다. 그토록 긴 시간 동안 흑인과 여성을 차별할 수밖에 없었던 것은 교육자들의 정신이 자유롭지 못해서가 아닐까.

교육에서 가장 중요한 것은 자유정신이라고 주장한 대표적 인물 가운데 레오 톨스토이(Leo Tolstoy)가 있다. 그는 작가로 잘 알려져 있지만 실은 일평생 교육자로 살았다. 톨스토이는 학생의 자유와 교사 자신의 인격을 가장 중요하게 생각했던 전투적인 자유주의 교육론자였다. 이 점은 생각할수록 감동적이다. 얼마나 맞는 말인가. 인간을 제도나 프로그램의 틀 속에 가두어 뭔가 다른 것을 기대할 수는 없다. 모든 것들은 너무나 정직하게 열매 맺기 때문이다.

학생은 배우고 싶은 것을 배우는 기쁨으로 충만해야 하고, 교수는 후세를 가르치는 보람으로 충만해야 한다. 학점 잘 받는 방법에만 능숙해진 학생들과 강의평가 잘 받는 기술만을 익힌 교수들이 주고받는 내용들은 달콤한 슈가 크림 같은 것들일 뿐이다.

대학이 학생들의 만족도를 획득했다고 생각하는 그 순간, 학생들의 마음 속에는 대학에서 별로 배울 게 없다는 생각이 솟구치기 시작하고, 교수들의 마음 속에는 기쁨이 사라진 교육 현장에 대한 회의감이 몰려들기 시작할 것이다. 한껏 부풀려진 강의평가 결과표를

보고 “괜찮다, 괜찮다, 다 잘 되어가고 있어” 라고 안심하는 사이에 학생들은 대학에서 멀어지기 시작하고, 교수들은 명예로운 퇴직을 고려하기 시작할 것이다. 누가 먼저 시작한 것인가, 이 재미없는 게임을.

톨스토이는 교육에 있어서 가장 중요한 것은 ‘자유’라고 했다. 누가 뭐래도 우리를 가슴 뛰게 하는 것은 진리의 말들이다. 톨스토이의 이 문장들을 읽는 순간, 나는 게임의 종료를 직감했다. 모든 것들은 잘못되어가고 있었던 것이다. 교육현장은 그 무엇보다 ‘자유’를 회복해야 하고, 문제가 생겼을 때는 처음부터 다시 시작해야 한다. 학생 수가 줄어든 것도, ChatGPT가 출현한 것도, 오늘날의 교육 문제를 일으킨 장본인은 아니다. 우리는 인간이 누려야 할 가슴 속의 참된 ‘자유’를 잃어가고 있었던 것이다.

강의평가 점수에 연연하느라 학생들에 대한 사랑과 그들의 미래에 대한 고려를 조금씩 거두면서, 강의에 설탕을 입혀가는 교수들과 참된 배움은 있든 말든, 좋은 성적을 받기 위해 필기와 암기에 골몰하는 학생들이 만나서, 대학은 조금씩 이부터 썩어가고 있다. 마침내 폐와 심장까지 썩어 들어갈 것이다. 아무리 인공지능의 시대라지만 인간은 계산할 수 없는 감정을 가진 존재이다. 그 감정은 자유를 기반으로 해야 건전하게 꽃피어날 수 있다. 인간이 가진 자기실현의 욕구가 심장을 뜨겁게 덥힐 수 있도록, 교수에게도, 학생에게도 정신의 자유를 주어야 한다. 특이한 마음의 실험을 허용하고, 실수를 허용하고, 교수와 학생의 관계가 무르익을 수 있도록 시간적 여유를 주어야 한다.

고3때 딱 한 번 무감독 시험을 치른 적이 있다. 당시 이상주의자 선생님의 교육 실험의 일환이 아니었을까 싶은데, 그 때 그 두근거리던 가슴을 잊지 못한다. 강제적으로 내가 부정행위를 하지 못하는 것과 내 양심에 따라 안 하는 것은 다르다. 그때 나는 얼마나 존중 받는 느낌을 받았던가. 모두가 내신성적에 예민한 시기에, 무감독 시험을 치르겠다는 그 발상은 평생 나에게 잊지 못할 감정을 만들어주었다. 그 날 교실을 가득 채웠던 그 송고한 떨림의 숨소리들이 아직도 생생하다. 인간은 존중 받을 때 더욱 고귀해진다. 세상이 아무리 험해도 우리를 믿어주는 선생님이 계시다는 것, 무엇보다 내가 양심의 자유를 마음껏 발휘할 수 있는 인간이라는 사실에 대한 발견, 이 모든 것들이 나를 진심으로 기쁘게 해주었다. 그 순간 고양된 감정이 일평생 나를 지배했다고 해도 과언이 아닐지 모른다.

조금씩이라도 근본부터 교수와 학생의 심장을 살려내지 않으면, 대학은 가만 두어도 스스로 문을 닫게 되지 않을까 싶다. 실수하지 않는 인공지능, 한없이 성실하고, 가르쳐야 할 필수항목을 꼬박꼬박 다 가르쳐주는 인공지능이 너끈히 그 자리를 메울 것이다.

굳이 뇌과학에서 말하는 '거울효과(Mirror Effect)'를 언급하지 않더라도, 인공지능에게서 배우는 학생은 점점 인공지능을 닮아갈 것이다. 지구는 그들의 승리로 끝날 것이다. 교육 현장에서의 실수를 허용하고, 다양한 사랑의 실험을 허용하고, 마음의 작은 불씨를 뜨겁게 피워낼 수 있도록, 누군가는 담대한 첫걸음을 내디뎌야 한다.

2015년 고려대학교의 염재호 총장은 취임과 동시에 3무 정책을 약속했다. 출석부, 상대평가, 시험감독, 이 세 가지를 없애 대학에서 자유혼을 되살리겠다는 취지였다. 21세기에 필요한 창의적 사고와 문제해결능력을 위한 조치였다. 이 얼마나 혁명적인 선포였던가. 이 신문 기사를 읽던 날, 머리가 쭈뼛 서는 경험을 했다. 누군가는 꿈만 꾸는 일을 누군가는 현실에서 실천한다는 사실에 가슴이 벅찼다. 얼마나 많은 반대들이 있었겠는가. 나는 여기에 강의평가라는 항목을 하나 더 추가하고 싶다. 이것들이 없다면 대학은 망할 것인가? 고려대학교는 2023년 7월, 대학브랜드평판 1위를 차지했다. 3무정책의 성패에 대한 논의는 차치하고서라도, 그 대학에서 마음의 자유에 대한 실험이 가능했다는 것은 사실이 아니었던가. 인간을 못 믿는다면, 인간을 위한 사회를 만들어나갈 수는 없다.

강의평가는 교수의 자발성을 제한하고 있다. 강의는 달콤한 설탕을 입힌 소포장 먹거리로 변신하여 학생들의 취향을 버리게 하고, 배움의 열정을 소진시키고 있다. 대기업의 서비스 평가를 대학에 그대로 적용할 수는 없지 않은가. 이런 식으로 하면 어떤 교수도 10년 후에 세계를 이끌 인재를 만들기 위한 모험을 할 수가 없다. 그저 눈치만 보는 평균적 인간들을 길러낼 수 있을 뿐이다. 교수를 뽑았으면 믿어주어야 하고, 학생들에게는 탁월한 교육을 받을 자유를 허용해야 한다. 톨스토이가 언급한 대로 교수와 학생간의 관계야말로 교육의 핵심이 아닐까. 아무리 인공지능 교육이 창궐한다 할지라도, 자유를 기반으로 한 교수와 학생간의 인격적 관계만큼 교육에서 소중한 것은 없다.





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

**샤갈의 숨결이 남아 있는 곳,  
Saint-Paul-de-Vence, France**

***Youngsuck Kim***

*Professor Emeritus of Mansfield School of Music*

오랜만에 Saint-Paul-de-Vence 를 찾았다. 이번이 네 번째이다. 올 때마다 느끼는 생각이지만, 이번에도 오길 잘했다는 생각이 들었다. 이번에는 동네를 걸어다니면서 사진 찍기에 용이한 마을 중심에 숙소를 정했다. 삼 일간 묵으면서 마르크 샤갈이 묻혀 있는 묘지부터 둘러보고, 내가 좋아하는 프랑스 상송 "Les feuilles mortes" (고엽)의 시인 Jacque Prévert 가 살던 집도 돌아보았다. 그리고 Miro, Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Leger 가 이곳을 방문하면 같이 밥도 먹고 와인도 마시면서 돈이 떨어지면 호텔비를 자신들의 그림으로 지불하면서, 각자의 사소한 이야기나 자신들의 예술 세계에 대해서도 서로 의견을 나누던 Le Colombo 식당. 지난 세월을 이야기해 주는 성문과 동네를 둘러싸고 있는 군데군데 무너지고 증축된 성벽, 미로와 같이 엮어진 좁은 골목들, 수백 년 전에 솟아있게 지어진 이쁜 집들, 반짝이는 지중해를 향해 탁 트인 전망, 과거의 시간 속에 멈춰있는 곳. 프랑스 중세 마을의 전형적인 모습이다. 프랑스 남부에서 가장 아름다운 마을이라고 불리는 Saint-Paul-de-Vence 는 Nice 에서 자동차로 약 한 시간 정도 떨어진 프로방스 지방의 언덕 꼭대기에 자리 잡은 조그마한 마을이다. 이 마을은 하루 정도면 둘러볼 수도 있지만, 진정으로 분위기에 흠뻑 빠져들고 싶다면 며칠 동안 여유 있게 머무르며 이 작은 마을에서 많은 예술가들이 이곳에서 쉬를 얻기도 하고 예술적 영감을 서로 교류하였던, 그리고 이곳에서 그들의 가장 뛰어난 작품들을 완성한 그들의 숨결을 느껴 보아도 좋을 일이다.

마르크 샤갈은 당시 역동적이던 세계의 소용돌이 속에서 평생 세계 이곳 저곳을 떠돌아 다니다가 마침내 이곳 프랑스 프로방스 지방에 정착하였다.

마르크 샤갈은 1887 년 7 월 7 일 러시아(현재 Belarus)의 비테프스크에서 전통적인 유대인 가정에서 태어났다. 1907 년 마르크 샤갈은 상트페테르부르크로 이주하여 미술을 공부했고 1910 년에는 처음으로 파리를 방문했다. 샤갈은 1937 년에 프랑스

시민권을 받았다. 제 2 차 세계 대전 동안 그와 그의 가족은 미국으로 망명했다. 많은 그림 속에 나타나는 첫 번째 부인은 프랑스로 돌아오기 전 미국에서 갑작스럽게 병으로 사망했다. 실의에 빠진 샤갈은 1948 년 Paris 로 돌아왔다가 1949 년 이곳 프로방스로 이주하였다.

1949 년 샤갈은 마티스가 말년에 지은 예배당과 가까운 Vence 에 집을 샀다. 이 지역은 이차 대전 후에 Matisse, Picasso, Magnelli, Léger 와 같은 많은 예술가들이 거주하며 작품활동을 하고 있었고, 전후 현대미술의 중심지로 변해 있었다.

샤갈의 두 번째 부인인 바바(Vava)는 우크라이나 키예프 출신으로, 1952 년에 샤갈과 결혼하였고, 샤갈이 98 세로 죽을때까지 33 년 동안 함께하였다.

샤갈이 Vava 와 함께 Saint-Paul de Vence 의 새로 지은 집에 정착한 것은 1966 년 이었다. 그 집은 특별히 샤갈의 예술 작업을 위해 설계되었는데 당시 샤갈은 거의 80 세였지만 여전히 열정적으로 작업하고 정기적으로 작품의뢰를 받았다. 특히 이 시기에 샤갈의 가장 뛰어난 작품들이 발표되었는데 주목할 작품들은 구성성서에서 하나님과 인간의 만남을 주제로 한 대작들이었다.이 작품들은 생전에 프랑스 정부에 기증되었는데 당시 문화상이었던 앙드레 말로가 주축이 되어 Nice 에 샤갈을 위한 미술관이 1973 년 샤갈이 생존해 있을때 건립되었다. 이것이 Nice 에 위치한 Marc Chagall National Museum 이다. 이곳에는 약 1,000 점의 작품이 소장되어 있으며, 올해는 개관 50 주년을 맞아 특별 전시회가 진행되고 있다.

샤갈은 1985 년 3 월 28 일에 98 세의 나이로 세상을 떠났다. 그는 두 번째 고향으로 생각하고 사랑했던 Saint-Paul de Vence 의 지중해를 내려다보는 묘지에 두 번째 부인 Vava 와 함께 묻혔다.

"프랑스에서 두 번째로 아름다운 마을"이라고 불리는 Saint-Paul de Vence 는 지중해의 아름다운 분주한 도시인 Nice 나 영화제로 잘 알려진 Cannes 와는 자동차로 45 분에서 1 시간 거리에 있다. 그렇다면 가장 아름다운 곳은 어디일까? 일반적으로 가장 아름다운 프랑스 마을은 어디냐고 구글에 물으면 보통 Paris 라고 대답한다. 아름답다는 것은

우리의 삶과 어떤 연관이 있을까? 미국으로 돌아오는 비행기 안에서 프랑스 영화 한편을 보았는데, 파산 직전의 장미농장을 운영하는 여주인의 한 대사가 귀에 남았다. "What is a life without beauty?" 우리의 삶에 아름다움이 없다면, 그 삶은 어떤 모습일까요? 아름다운 것을 찾아가는 것이 인생의 여정일 수 있겠다는 생각이 들었다. 내가 본 아름다운 것들, 특히 샤갈이 생전에 보았던, 산책했던 이곳의 좁은 골목길, 교회, 가게들, 식당, 이쁘게 지어진 집들, 처음 살았던 Vence 집 근처에 있는 Matisse 가 지은 예배당, 그리고 Nice 에 위치한 Chagall National Museum 주변의 풍경을 사진에 담아보았다. 사진의 순서는 성문 입구에서 성벽을 따라가면서 마을 끝자락에 있는 샤갈의 무덤으로 시작해서 샤갈이 사랑했던 동네의 모습들을 담았으며, 시인 Jacques Prevert 가 살던 집과 Chagall 의 첫 번째 집 근처에 있는 Matisse 가 지은 예배당, Nice 에 위치한 Chagall National Museum 과 근처의 풍경들을 담아보았다.



김영석

Music Professor Emeritus, Mansfield University, Pennsylvania

































## VII. News

### 리버사이드 도산동상 건립 22 주년 기념행사

1. 주최: 미주 도산 안창호 기념사업회

2. 일시: 2023 년 8 월 11 일(금)

10:00 AM: 리버사이드 도산 안창호 동상

05:00 PM: The One Event Venue

3. 장소

- 10:00 AM – 도산 안창호 동상

3750 Main St. Riverside, CA 92501

- 05:00 PM - The One Event Venue

3680 Wilshire Blvd. 5<sup>TH</sup> Floor, L.A, CA 90010

4. 행사 내용

2001 년 8 월 11 일 미주최초로 도산 안창호 동상이 건립된 것을 기념하여 도산 안창호의 정신과 그의 정신을 실천하는 과거와 현재 미래의 사업들을 미주동포 및 한,미 정치,경제,사회적 리더들과 함께 돌아보는 시간을 갖는다.

오전 10 시에는 도산동상 주변에서 미주도산기념사업회 이사 및 한인리더들과 리버사이드 시장 및 주류사회 정치인들이 기념식을 갖고 동상건립의 의의와 가치를 기념

오후 5 시에는 한인동포들 및 리더들과 주류정치인들을 모시고 동상건립을 계기로 이어진 사업들에 대한 평가와 현재 10 에이커의 부지를 기증받기로 하고 진행중인 미주도산기념관 건립 계획 및 일정 그리고 기념관 건립의 의의 및 추구하는 가치들에 대한 보고와 제안 교류 및 뮤지컬 도산 안창호 공연등이 있을 예정

5. 도산 동상 건립행사 목적

1 세기전 리버사이드를 중심으로 활동하던 도산 안창호의 애국애족정신과 교육정신을 미주류사회 및 미주 한인동포들에게 알리고 특별히 초기 이민자로서 타민족과 공존공영할 수 있는 윤리도덕을 가르치고 한인 이민자들과 함께 실천했던 그의 조국애와 인류애정신을 평가하는 기회를 만들고자 한다.

**도산안창호 동상 제막22주년 기념식**

The 22nd Anniversary Ceremony  
for the Statue of Dosan Ahn Chang Ho

**8.11.2023**

Ceremony

10:30AM

도산 안창호 동상 / The Statue of Dosan  
3750 Main St., Riverside, CA 92501

Reception

5:30PM

The One Event Venue  
3680 Wilshire Blvd. 5TH Floor, LA, CA 90010

<문의>

미주도산기념사업회 사무국  
213.502.1697  
info@dosanusa.org



“

나라가 없고서 한 집과  
한 몸이 있을 수 없고,  
민족이 천대 받을 때 혼자만이  
영광을 누릴 수 없다.  
개인은 제 민족을 위해서  
일함으로 인류와  
하늘에 대한 의무를 수행한다.

”







## VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips

### KOREA MAGAZINE

#### Gwangju

<https://www.kocis.go.kr/ebook/ecatalog5.jsp?Dir=420&eclang=en>

#### Chuncheon

<https://www.kocis.go.kr/ebook/ecatalog5.jsp?Dir=421&eclang=en>

### Howjsay – The Free Online Audio Dictionary and Translation Tool

<https://howjsay.com/>

### 15 Best Book Writing Software Tools (2023 Guide)

<https://selfpublishing.com/book-writing-software/>

### The Top 5 Education Trends in 2023

Bernard Marr, Forbes, February 17, 2023.

[Source URL](#)



## IX. Pioneers

**Park Yong-Man (1881 – 1928)**

**A Korean Nationalist and Independence Activist**



Source Article: [Wikipedia](#).



Park Yong-Man in his dormitory at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

## X. Special Section

### A True Patriot of Korean Independence

Pyong Chun Kim

[1. A Peasant]

A true Patriot of Korean independence Dosan Ahn Changho was born on Nov. 12, 1878, and he died at age 61, on March 9, 1939.

He was a second son, and he had a brother and a sister. He was born on a tiny island called Dorong Island located at the eastern estuary of the Daedong River in greater Pyongyang city. His father had been a poor sharecropper but dared to move to the small island and fortunately gained his farm and the second son. Their house with mother was well kept. After several years of farming, his parent's noticed Dosan was growing fast and extremely smart.

They sent him to a traditional private school where a fusty old man teaches proverbs, social manners, poems, and literary skills. Dosan asked his teacher for leads on people who might have books to lend. Once Dosan got a letter of introduction, Dosan asked his parents for a day off from working the farm plus ferry boat fares. Then Dosan went to Pyongyang city to find the book lender as addressed by the teacher.

At the time, most books were either printed in Japanese or Japanese books printed in Chinese. Books printed in Korean were made in Korea. Often Dosan had to bite the bullet and remind himself of an old maxim, "A good farmer does not complain about the land." All in all, his parents could see that Dosan was reading many books in winter - even in the farming season Dosan read after farm work in the evening under an oil lamp or candlelight.

In the last stretch of his monthly journey to the city, Dosan dropped by a store and bought 10 cookies and inserted them in a book bundle. This was a precious treat since sugar was imported from China and expensive. So, he gave two cookies (Yak Kwa) to his sister. After this side trip, Dosan the happy farm boy finally arrived at Pyongyang city proper.

He encountered a big battle - modern ordnance including machine guns, cannons, and armored cars, and was shocked and fell. Explosions and bloody divots were everywhere for a few days. His book lenders were nowhere to be found.

Dosan had never even been close to a fight before. On his island, the battle was fought between the Chinese (Ching) army and the Japanese army and what's more two Korean divisions fought each other killing fellow Koreans with one division fighting for the Chinese and the other siding with invading Japanese and creating a great crisis. Later radio news reported that the Japanese side won the city.

According to a tabloid Dosan read, the Chinese, Russians, and Japanese were all hawks and trying to colonize the Korean Peninsula, seeing a good step ladder into the Pacific Ocean or Asian continent. Thus, they called for Korea to be strong enough to be independent. Dosan after the battle found himself angry. He mulled over that crisis. According to the analysis of Dosan, the crushing defeat of China discouraged the corrupt Korean King and he failed to get the support of Koreans.

Meanwhile, Japan was encouraging Koreans to be a buffer against Russia and China. Dosan thought it was a fortunate time to educate Koreans to be smart and be united; to be industrial and physically and militarily strong allowing mutual respect minus war. For that Korea needed cool scientists and proficient leadership. He thought of his successful experience of providing good seed selection to give water and care for many good harvests.

For that Dosan believed he needed more wisdom. Dosan left his beloved farm and left for Seoul. Dosan went up to Seoul, the capital city of the kingdom of Chosun (Korea) when his age was nearing 20 years. He went to further his education and aspired to be a good leader for all Koreans.

There are no records of his activities, he met senior thinkers, who were moving Korea to be no longer a kingdom but instead to a modern democratic Republic, educators, and Avant Garde couriers as well.

Fortunately, Dosan met an American missionary who came to Korea to establish a Christian church and a modern western styled high school. Before obtaining the King's permission, the missionary had started to scout local boys and keep them in his house. He was one of the earliest Americans who ever came to Korea. Again, it can be assumed that Dosan did more than study because Dosan was a hard-working farm boy, and he had no money. Dosan must have done many tasks living at the house. The name of that missionary was Appenzeller who had become a good friend of the king of Korea. He had done a lot of modernization of Korea, the least of which was developing schools. His first school was Baejae school which still exists in Seoul, Korea.

From the latter half of 1800 American companies were bringing in Korean laborers into Hawaii, California, Mexico, and Cuba for sugar farming after Chinese laborers had worked for the railroad.

In 1900, Dosan, 22 years of age, decided to go to California, USA to join a sugar farming team. He told his girlfriend Ms. Lee who responded that she would like to join him on the journey. Right at the pier in Inchon port, wedding formalities were done, and marriage papers were signed. Together they walked up the plank and boarded a cargo ship bound for San Francisco as husband and wife.

[2. Farmland / Supervisor]

1900: As soon as Dosan and the other laborers arrived in San Francisco they went to the area where Koreans were working. They lived near farms. A few hundred groups lived in each area and those groups lived and worked in the widely dispersed location. They were unorganized and under disorderly and not hygienic conditions.

White neighborhood leaders were complaining that Koreans are noisy. Rowdy groups with frequent altercations, the complaints rained in that they were ruining the large area. Leaders urgently met, had a long and serious meeting and reached a conclusion. They anxiously asked Dosan to take charge and inspect each community to make sure that they met American standards and cooperative way of management as well as legal and immigration administrations. Dosan agreed.

Dosan was more than a manager. He was a janitor too as he was clearing each dorm, cleaning windows, and taking care of garbage cans, etc. Korea has had no consular office and California state officials contacted Dosan for many paperwork questions. In the end he contacted Korean emigrants in not only Southern California but also Mexico and Cuba. Dosan had an office incorporated and registered as an entity named '국민회' which means 'citizen council' which grew to be the proxy office of the Korean government. The council collected an annual 5 dollar due per member and assets kept increasing. Often the citizen council treasurer paid travel expenses and incentives when the Korean government could not pay, for it had no dollars.

### [3. Cooperator]

Dosan bought an offset printing machine for pamphlets to distribute Korean news overseas and mailed to not only many Korean farming communities in California but also to Mexico, Hawaii, and elsewhere. Everyone was very happy to read about their community and what was happening back home in Korea and the far East.

Dosan often traveled to many southern California villages and met Korean farmers on site and of course their houses and fields too. Although farming itself is beyond and above his responsibility, he checked and found good growth of roots and stems and rich soil. He loved the land and Korean farmers; they were acclimatized to good, old civil institutions. He told himself 'This is good community building.' One day when he got back from a farmer's gathering, his wife told him she was pregnant.

Fortunes became a helper. On a fair California day, radio news said that President Teddy Roosevelt is planning a trip to the west and California too.

He thought of many good Americans who had helped to let Korean laborers continue to work on orange farms. The community was ever expanding and thriving. Many were able to find women to marry. Their following generations would really need families. And California would lead other states of the USA as a grand farming state. He thought of Koreans in beautiful California. He would continue to look after Heungsadan. Their security and success would lead Korea.

### [4. Leadership]

1904 Dosan found a part-time job as a janitor in a hotel and his wife was working a laundry washing job. Both saved some money for Koreans in Korea.

Kitty Hawk saw the first flight by the Wright brothers in NC in Dec. 1903. New King Edward VII was crowned in Britain after the funeral of Queen Victoria in 1901. She had been immensely popular and bore 9 children related to numerous European aristocrats, not to mention kings of Eastern countries. Disunity could happen.

The status of Japan rose as she demolished the Chinese Pacific Fleet in the far east - rising since the Japanese war in 1895. On the contrary, the morale of the Russian far east fleet was at an all-time low.

In Korea, the construction of Inchon seaport was completed and open to the public, 20 miles long. With Japanese loans and technical aid, people all over the world, and especially Koreans, were so blissful that the new 20th century would bring new changes. Korean courtiers were worried that Koreans were expecting changes. Although the Russian far east fleet might be a counterbalance against the Japanese interventions and USA might be of aid in diplomacy.

1904 Dosan finished his travel preparations, checked and ran over all the records namely legal papers, accounting papers and receipts, letters and petitions of member laborers, mail from Korea and other countries, plans, and secret records of Heungsadan activities and blueprints by farm captains and went down to downtown San Francisco and Los Angeles and had serious meetings with officers of organizations Dosan has set up. Meanwhile his deputy provided 3,000 dollars for Dosan to carry. Through his friend he acquired a steamship ticket leaving from Seattle.

In Santa Monica, Dosan bought a nice 3-piece suit and a tie. Then he was ready. The ship had been a merchant ship a bit converted to add extra cabins on deck for VIP passengers. She was bound for Tokyo from Seattle taking a few weeks.

Sometime later Dosan confided to Korean students in a meeting that it had been a good sail. He dined with the captain of the ship; beef steaks were served along with wine

Hearing music was a good treat during the long voyage. Dosan was a real music lover. There was no music when he was a young farm boy. Whenever he heard music, he could not help but conjure up beautiful nature background surroundings such as forests, rivers, idyllic and calm. All his life he had written many poems and or various lyrics. The Korean anthem, the content was written by Dosan. Many lyrics on a paper and ballad songs were written by Dosan. Dosan might have been a schmaltz. He gave many speeches to various groups of Korean students attending Japanese universities. They were very much impressed and organized Taekeuk societies. Dosan found many followers in Japan and became famous. Dosan then took a ferry that carried him to Inchon port from Kobe port in Japan.

In Korea, he paid a visit to his teachers. His father, a Confucian teacher, the book lender, Appenzeller. Dosan often has said books are not only a teacher but also a school. He met many friends in Seoul including many young radicals and major reformists want to reform all the corrupt institutions and get rid of the king.

Instead, Dosan pushed modernism and gradual progress. In another meeting, Dosan met friends to organize Shinminhoe (new citizen society) and laid the groundwork for reform activities.

## [5. School Builder]

Dosan in Seoul noticed the Royal family was involved with the help of American missionaries. Upon consulting elite Korean educators, Dosan went to the North. In Pyongyang, Daesung high school and Zumzin school were legally established. Dosan worked hard to make those two models, or a prototype School education based on ethos and ethnography. Headmasters from the North and South came to learn methods, curriculum, and independent guidelines to copy.

He told them that he was a hayseed who could not afford to drop in the field. South Korea needed a clear mind and healthy growth. He encouraged his associates and directors to get involved in local enterprises and establishments for a better future for their communities.

Dosan and his staff visited many villages like what he had done in California successfully and it worked.

1904 - News of radio and newspaper announced the emergency report that Russia-Japan war just broke out. It was the first war in the 20th century fought between two superpowers with the most modern weapons.

This was the result of the rivalry between Russia, who wanted to continue their mastership of ports and land in China and North Korea around far east Siberia and Japan, a new rising power who wanted to take over China and Korea as much as possible. The Russian Tsar Nicholas II and his advisors were weak and corrupt. Meanwhile, Japanese King Meiji and his advisors were smart. The Russian fleet at the Korean East coast and army around the eastern coast were indubitably beaten into quicksand.

1905 - The Russia-Japan war ended within a year. The world was stunned by Japanese military victories of the last two wars: China: the largest Asian nation and Russia: the largest white European nation. The Japanese were enthused while foreigners were getting wary.

Dosan in Korea was busy traveling rural areas, especially the Northern region. He was looking for land to farm and make a livable community. And plans for water supply and sewage systems. He and his officers accompanied him spending some contract money etc. even ox cart road fees for wind breaking.

His officers and friends reported to him that a few more American missionaries came to Pyongyang city and built churches. The number of Christians is increasing. Dosan as usual told subordinates to give them help should they ask for help on the farm site.

One farmer in a community meeting asked, "What is your take on the Japanese's two victories?" Dosan answered crisply there had been 3 tigers surrounding Korea, a Chinese tiger and Siberian tiger have gone home. Now we should watch one island-tiger." A man from Pyongyang city is in the north of a 600 miles long Peninsula and located very closely to the frontier of China. Therefore, a long cold night was the order of nature in winter. His father taught him 'early onto the bed, early rise.' The farm boy was keeping that daily habit of waking up at 5 am. Now many

churches in Pyongyang ring the church bells so the whole city wakes up early. He felt churches have done well for the Korean.

Dosan believed Korea should be smarter and stronger.

[6. Yen of Japan]

On-site trips to various communities took a month or two depending on the circumstances of the farmland. Dosan stayed longer in Pyongyang and Seoul.

His office in Seoul often sent messengers to report and get approval. At that time, he was needed in the Seoul office. Dosan was thinking hard how best to be equal to the Japanese so that Japan would respect sovereignty-power of Korea. Meanwhile American president T. Roosevelt mediated the execution of a peace treaty at Portsmouth. USA and Britain extended their power into Pacific and Southeastern nations for the USA was de facto Pacific power. Surely the world is becoming complicated more than ever before. International politics

Dosan was sent back to Seoul. There was big news, Japanese King Meiji's councilor Mr. Ito Hirobumi wanted to meet Dosan in a secret place located near the Yongsan railroad terminal. The small house was owned by a Japanese locomotive engineer. In a ten-tatami size room sat two couches.

Ito's cab arrived there at 6 pm. He and one secretary got into the room through the foyer, door ajar and sat on one couch. At 6:20 pm Dosan with his Korean manager in a small cab arrived. After two men took a careful look around and two men felt this small two rooms and one kitchenette hut had no one except them.

A drawing room was located by the door. The drawing room door was also ajar, and the two Koreans could hear some voices. Entered those two men and met two Japanese bowing welcome.

Two tall men stood confronting face to face and exchanged "How are you?" in Korean "Anyong Hasip Nika? Jowayo?" Ito said, "You are stately looking." Dosan responded, "You look so young and strong."

As had been mutually agreed the conversations took place in confidence. After rumor mongers passed hearsay on, the spilled beans contents are as follows: I do per intelligence find Dosan to be the most popular man, a politician standing out amongst many. He and his majesty, the King, aspire to construct a bulwark of peace for far East Asia. For that, an absolute tripartite alliance is a must among Japan, China, and Korea despite previous bickering and errors. Ito was known to be a well-educated and eloquent speaker, having the ears of King Meiji and was very ambitious.

An unknown aspect for Dosan and the Koreans is whether Japan had respect for Chinese and Koreans as equal partners in the alliance. Lately, Japan had persecuted many Chinese so Koreans had visions of bad blood growing in the Far East which could turn countries to other superpowers should the alliance take place.

Such dubiety could not help peace but was likely to cause another crisis. Dosan refused to participate in the alliance plan. In closing, Dosan excused himself that he had too much work to develop education and modernization projects. Ito was an old politician. Dosan thought of his workload for the next day to meet the Shinminhoe director to speed up the projects.

Suddenly Ito held the hand of Dosan and shook hands. He hopped to China with Dosan and to meet him again. Before he officially visited China in a low tone, he told Dosan that he wanted Dosan to make a cabinet, meaning become the Korean prime minister.

He was known later to have said to his secretary that Dosan was the only Korean altruist. On the other hand, Dosan was known to have said to his manager that Ito was an old tiger, and I didn't want to be his food.

After 'sayonara' Dosan told the secretary to lock the door. He told Dosan the owner is to come back tomorrow morning on a new train. Outside with his manager, it was a chilly September evening. Dosan thought of labor in California. They are a better effort breeze there too. September 1906, DS established Kook Min Hwai (국민회) with a team with his farming workers.

Also, Heungsadan was established as a proper entity and the new eight directors were appointed to perform in patriotic and confidential duties.

[7. Prescience]

In few years, the King signed a humiliating treaty for the international security of Korea and disarmed the Korean army immediately. More Japanese soldiers and policemen were assigned to major cities. Many Koreans and especially radical reformists were disappointed. Japanese were becoming too haughty towards locals.

Dosan saw why Korea was a weak and backward country despite having some culture. The culprit as seen with the eyes of a farm boy was the thousand-year-old disease of cliques and factionalism. In history, big conflicts happened due to small words.

Love, well-trained, can produce unity and harmony. Honesty was to produce trust. While Dosan having been educating Koreans radical reformists began to demonstrate their dissatisfactions in many cities in Korea, skirmishes and suppressions and surreptitious surveillance. That worried Dosan since his money was running out. Slowly police began to suspect the healthy and nonviolent organizations Dosan had established in various locations in Korea.

Dosan's master officers and team captains were instructed to keep on working noble duties. Stay down till the situation improves. Because of the hairy situation of irrationality, Dosan stated, he would take refuge in California for about a year.

The meeting was a short 'stand low and bite the bullet till reunion.' En route to Europe (not Japan) he landed In New York and the train got him to Southern California; back to cool peaceful farmland, friendly smiling faces, the Pacific Highway and Santa Monica.



1909 He was home at last. He apologized to his family, 2 boys and a mother. The old couple had sex. Once-in-a-blue-moon incidents were not much for both parties.

Dosan told his wife he needed a lot of money to invest for a better future for Korea. She increased her working hours, but it was not easy work. He also searched quickly and found a labor job for a state project of water supply for fruit farms. The wage was earning good money though it was rough work. The pay rate for farm labor had increased and their cooperative chest was filling up well. After about one year of staying at home, he decided to go back to Korea where so many people were waiting.

#### [8. Success & Failures]

The Korean farm labors organization was shining proof of Dosan's good achievement from the very start. Two divisions of the workforce trusted Dosan and grew up to be prosperous and loving: True solidarity. They led other divisions in other zones and sent approval back to Dosan: 5 financings. The money was hard-earned and legally processed (IBS).

Later days of his activities in Korea and China his accountants testified that Dosan always refused to take money from questionable sources such as Japan, crooks, even churches, and temples. Even an agent for Lenin from Russia sent to him messages offering kickbacks. His secretary had to push him out. Japanese police frequently did surprise audits and could not find any irregular fund transactions. The farm laborers were the sole supporters.

The officers of the farm labor division unanimously decide to double-down the fund from the last one after overseeing past investments. This time he was to bring about \$50,000 plus his family money of \$10,000. Total \$60,000 some dollars. Now Dosan thought he would build many communities and schools to match. He'll soon be on the road and over the Pacific.

1909 In the holiday season, a radical Catholic patriot, Ahn Joongkeun, assassinated Ito Hirobumi, a well-educated Japanese politician, and the king's chief councilor was shot.

1910 Japan annexed Korea into the Japanese empire. The Korean King signed that treaty.

1919 March 1st. All Koreans demonstrated for independence, the start of a democratic republic.

Korea was sold out by the Korean King. His family was bestowed the Japanese peerage of Duke.

Many demonstrators were arrested, and some were shot. Many small groups of patron groups started anti-Japanese activities and technocrats as well suppression over local people were rising.

Just after the annexation, Dosan returned to Seoul, Korea. He contacted his directors and officers in secret. He noticed that men became radicals, adopting a marine's fight to the death mode. When they were arrested and went to jail, the Japanese would happily watch dying Koreans in jail or shoot them to get practice as similar incidents had happened in India. Therefore, fight until we die is in no way a smart solution. Again, he visited many small cities quietly. The government in France leased part of Shanghai city where Japanese police cannot come inside by international

treaty. Come to Shanghai. I would help you.

That much he could because he had brought enough friends.

[9. Land Lease]

1919 Dosan after having seen many houses found a right plan inside France and leased part of Shanghai city. But the landlord asked for too high a rent price. So, he told one of his Shinminhoe staff to ask for details of the rent. The staff brought an old lady to bring a new property purchase form and inserted the signatures of both parties and the price both had agreed to.

Dosan paid the price in US dollars. He told the lady to have it reported and certified at the French city hall soon. Dosan told the staff who were living there. The second floor will be used as the new office of The Republic of Korea. The staff was confused. He had just donated to the new owner, the Republic of Korea.

In exile: Dosan thought 'tomorrow he would send out for the new opening and to have a big name he had picked, 'The Republic of Korea.'

Dosan has had a basis for selecting the immovable property. Fresh surrounding water availability. Extra space in bathroom and kitchen rooms were sat multiple beds, coaches, chairs, pew, and structural safety. Dosan was used to maximizing accommodations to suit an army's requirements to have a community center in a farming area. That building plus the new house he provided, namely the two-story buildings, were considered enough for the half begun half done outpost.

He did not think the Republic of Korea needed a capitol building like that in Washington DC. But Dosan liked the American proverb 'man plans, God laughs.' The next was well and fair.

So morning came calmly to the first overseas territory of the Republic of Korea nicknamed land of the morning calm.

April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1919, Dosan publicly announced the opening of the Korean government in exile.

1912 Meiji Japanese emperor died. He died after a few years of ill health, aged 60. The Shogunate ended and he had reigned for 45 years. That change was called 'Meiji restoration' and the Diet was elected. He had good councilors including Ito Hirobumi, strongly led Japanese.

Japan was transformed into a modern industrial state by the year 1900 AD. Japan became a world power. In 1909, Ito Hirobumi was shot dead by a Korean patriot in the northern border city Harbin. He had been known to be a moderate attempting bilateral once to control Korea with diplomacy.

1914~1918 World War I Allies: France, Britain, South Africa, Russia, Italy, Australia in Pacific theater.

1937~1945 Second Sino-Japan War, USA entered late 1937

Counterpart: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey

Historians called the great war and its European theater ‘war of attrition.’ Journalists hopefully named it ‘the war that would end all wars.’

The death toll was said to reach up or over five million. All over the world people saw the futility of human suffering and the importance of peace.

1941~1945 WWII happened Nazi - fascio nations-Germany, Italy, Turkey, Japan in Asia, and Allies: Britain, France, Britain Canada, Australia, China, USA and Russia.

1920 Dosan took care of the first two years as a sole financier paying for every expense. He was working officially as interior ministry-minister doing all the admin-works as an official and housekeeping the two buildings. Many patriots came to him with some money. The donation money was growing. Organizations and activities grew much. Likewise, his private corps were Heungsadan members such as Cho Byounwoo, Chang Chung, Song Jongik, Kyong Sang, Jung Wondo, Jun Ra, Yum Mansuk, Kang Won, Kang Yongso, Pyong An, Kim Hangjak, Hwang Hae, Kim Jongrim, and Ham Kyong. Sin Ik Hee also supported Dosan.

They are loyal and fervent Heungsadan members and overlapped government positions. Many junior members had wanted to elect him to power, but Dosan asked them to understand his modesty. A few seniors shown in portraits had suffered time in jail and not many had good conditions.

Dosan told them to vote for Seungman Rhee to be president of our exiled government. He continued his argument that, at that time of adversity, harmony and unity are almost needed. After all, Dosan is handling all the work including housekeeping and accounting etc.

In the meantime that interim government intelligence was getting many information that in Japan the military clique won power over moderates: prime minister Katsura Daro had pushed the wild annexation and just sent a retired general Terauchi as the governor-general for Korea and his two area junior generals to be in charge of security and police departments. Accordingly, suppression of Korean independence movements was expected to be harsh in Korea and areas occupied by the Japanese army. An impact city was to rise.

[10. Denationalization]

1919~1930 Young Republic. Koreans at last have gotten rid of the corrupt king and his toad eaters began wearing golden emblems and were monthly paid as dukes by a chest of Japanese royal family funds while Koreans were considered second-class citizens of the Japanese Empire.

US President Wilson's decree in 1919 announced at the League of Nations regarding sovereignty rights for small weak nations worked in reverse. The demonstrations were impromptu acts and ended up with many people shot dead and jailed. The golden time (1895~1905) anything possible could have happened. Nevertheless, there was a tiny consolation.

Dosan and his crack team of Heungsadan and Sinminhoe made Korea a Republic without suffering a revolution. The new government was established on precarious soil: in China. Dosan was so busy with housekeeping and the function of the interim government where each minister was working hard. The security minister was expanding secret resistance in and outside Korea. He was planning to set up an army named the 'Independence army.' Each department needed a lot of dough. Dosan was so happy that so many Koreans were coming to Shanghai to provide manpower. Dosan encouraged them to purchase land in China to make a good farm. He thought that Korean-owned land has the same effect as expanding Korean territories. It was a dissention to Moses' exodus. Once those Korean refugees become rich, they would no doubt chip in to the far stronger of the Korean Republic.

Dosan accompanied those potential investors everywhere. Northern China and near Siberian land across the border and southernmost areas near Gwangju. Some farms wanted Dosan to visit for legal and technical assistance. The exile office was almost self-sufficient even as demands were rapidly growing.

1931~1937 The so-called Manchurian conflict due to mutual animosity blew up to be the second Sino-Japan war. Japanese military command proclaimed martial law for Korea and Manchuria territory. Many countries in that time were suffering economic downturns and Japan was no exception. Two divisions were dispatched from Korea.

But Chinese resistance was greater because the Chinese knew what had happened in Korea in 1919. The League of Nations criticized Japan for the massacre of non-combatant civilians. There had been too much evidence and witnesses. Japan could hardly deny. In 1933 Japan officially withdrew its membership.

The martial law worried Dosan much for many Korean refugees had just started farming and community building. Some were building schools too and trusted local banks and the Korean exile government that was Dosan's assistance. He had always been a non-violent man, and honesty was his number one trademark.

He just could not use 'force majeure' as an excuse or pretext. He worked so hard, harder to find some solution to continue to assist when the refugees could no longer find Korean friends to save their projects. For a while, he was the friend to save the project.

For a while he was thinking of going back to California, and an emergency came. His wife has sent him a letter that she was pregnant, and the second letter mentioned a daughter. He wanted to see her. He did not want her to only know her father posthumously.

His father had told him about the Kumgang mountain located near Northeast coast of Korea. He'd told Dosan they should go together, but it never happened. Dosan had worked nearby that resort, but he had no chance to visit. He reminisced. He once was on top of Palo Verdes, Dosan thought Palo Verdes could be as good. He would take his daughter to Palo Verde when he went back home.

[11. Reclamation of a Nation]

In 1931 Japanese started to take over major cities. From the early start of 1932, they were getting close to Shanghai city. They have already warned their army to take the destination of Gwangju: the largest city in south China.

Dosan and his team: Shinminhoe, Kukminhoe, Heungsadan, consisted of youthful age people who were the backbone of the exile government, decided to pull up everything and move to the next safer city, change route to one of two cities Hwangjou and Jeonjang. Dosan stayed on in Shanghai because the extraterritoriality status agreed between Nationalist China and the Republic of France. However, the Japanese army did not recognize that their military police were everywhere.

1933 there in Shanghai during the last few years Korean resistance forces shot or interrogated a few Japanese generals. In the past in Korea, Japanese police had arrested Dosan and put him in jail, but he was released for he was never involved in violent incidents caused by reformists/anti-Japanese/patrons.

This time the governor general instructed the military-police unit to arrest Dosan, indicting him on the ground of violation of security. After having done time in different jails in Korea, including the infamous Seodaemun prison, his friends and brother met Dosan after having filled out long-questionnaires.

Dosan told them not to come back again. One night two MPs came to see him. After both hands were shackled, they took him to General Motogiro. It was dark already at 7 pm. He looked at Dosan straight in the eyes. After about ten seconds he said succinctly, "I know where you came from and what you were doing. Too many Koreans respect you. We Japanese want you to go back home soon."

Dosan responded, 'not too many I should cook after.' Then you could stay but in a Korean prison. On the way back Dosan thought what the future would bring.

The Japanese sentenced him to a four-year jail term. The guards were no help, but Korean wardens were very friendly, the cell was so dirty. One tap water faucet and a bowl for face washing and drinking. Once a week, there was a bath for 20 minutes in a bucket. A bowl of cooked barley and a few pieces of pickled radish. Due to wartime martial law the area they could move in was reduced too.

Each cell had a pot which was used as a lavatory. Every evening at 6 pm, wardens collected waste into a wheelbarrow to dump into a big tank outside. Dosan was given initially a cell solely for himself but often three or four prisoners were pushed into a room, sized 6'x6'. Prisons were called 'Hogpin.' It is about the impact of hardship. Dosan after imprisonment suffered from gastroenteric disorder and suffered dermatitis for long years till his discharge. In 1936 he was released from Daejeon prison. Dosan was hospitalized for a while. He went back to his home, often hospitalized as Dosan was no longer young, healthy, and smart.

His brother sent a telegram to his home in California and included a clause 'Do not come here. They might hurt you.' He told his brother that he would like to find a nice and quiet place for

convalescence because he was too busy. It was cold midnight, and his brother told his son that Uncle Dosan had tried to build too many utopias. It was 9th March 1939. He was buried in the quiet but public cemetery in Manguri near the East Gate of Seoul city. After the police were checking all visitors for one year.

All the model farms were taken by the Communists. China and Russia by 1949. Korean exile government survived in Chung by JV Day. Dosan Ahn, Changho was a very good farm straw, instead of giving in to fatalism he did what he could for young Koreans. What he did was just a drop in a bucket. The size of the bucket does not matter. What he did in his life involved some hundreds of thousands of Koreans.

Looking at him, he is the key person to moral priority. During his 60 years of life, his family had land for half a year. The rest was spent on Koreans. Truly Dosan was an altruist. Had he not been persecuted by prison term he could have lived longer and could have done much more.

At any rate, Korea is fortunate this man's wisdom has become the strong foundation for modern The Republic of Korea and future generations. He was a complicated man: But there were some clues and hints and the following:

His concept of folk high school was influenced by Lutheran minister/teacher/ philosopher NFS Grundig who had helped a lot to modernize Denmark. His speeches have similarities with the early Quakers of the USA. He had a similarity in growing background with Ben Franklin. His nonviolence is related to Gandhi of India.

Dosan was active about 120 years ago. His teachings are of very fundamental threading. His guidelines of Heungsadan have three points: virtue, intelligence, and physical standard, which could be used effectively online and PR works, etc. in this fast-changing 21st century. Far more advertisements are recommended of the fact that Korea produced hero Dosan in diversified media.

Seminars on Dosan and Korean cultural use of sports media can be effective, some research is in need.

### **Final Overview and Foresight (by the Writer)**

After four pages for quick references to foreign similarity, the 20th century was regarded as the most tumultuous era of all recorded human history and, just after the wicked war of WWI, worldwide depression affected superpowers.

We're all out to hunt any loot workers especially Comintern was organized to realize the ideals of the communist manifest. Reformers get violent and in 1921 Shanghai communist party was established and People's Liberation Army (PLA) in 1931. Many radical chiefs were competing. But in Jangsu province quickly announced an independent country named the Soviet.

This was Southwestern province and Mao being a Southerner knew how to speak the dialect and quickly started steering the helm. However, Chiang Kai-shek (Kuomintang) was leading China

and fought Japanese invaders, Martin Short was briar, washing farmers of a communist utopia. In 1949 Mao after a Long March beaten Kuomintang and took over northern Chinese capital Beijing. According to rumors, China's Chiang Kai-shek met Dosan in 1919 in Shanghai. He welcomed Dosan and promised to help the Korean government as he was awaiting American aid. Kuomintang's last capital was Chongqing in 1940. He financially helped Dosan to build up the Korean independence army. The record shows 1941 and 1945.

Dosan established model farms and Dongmyong school and ran them well which proves Dosan was the harbinger, creating model farms and schools right in the south of China ahead of communists. Mao saw that Dosan had done a good job for the proletariat.

[12. Fallen Angel]

Dosan lived an exemplary life as a public leader who was always conscious of public conscience, justice, democracy, ethos, and humanism. He was so altruistic and saintly that the Japanese governor was afraid of the Korean crowd for conceivable riots.

The prosecutor transferred Dosan to many jails so that the public would not know where Dosan would be, namely, Taejon, Busan and Seodaemun prisons in Seoul. In the cold winter he had to sleep on cold cement floor of a solo cell. Yet he was a model prisoner who had cleaned the cell better than others. As a farm boy, he was used to cleaning every nook and corner. His father had the guts to get on an uninhabited small island to survive. He was a farm boy.

His mother taught him to help each other in love. His wife gave him unending support no matter what ... Then some books were his teachers!

Still a farm boy! It has always been the love for man and plant. However, he could be and would be remembered as one good farm boy. Peter Pan..... to put it mildly for young Koreans and foreigners.

Israel is fortunate to have historical pair of heroes: Abraham and Jesus. Korea has such a pair: Dangun and Dosan. Rich grain companies like Mitsui came to Korea and requisitioned lands for Japanese farmers. Poor Korean sharecroppers wanted to come over to China. Dosan fought to level the playing field and tried to develop farmland for them as much as possible. Dosan has foresight for a better future for fellow Koreans.

Nevertheless, alas, Dosan did not realize the wicked threat of communist dictatorship. Right after the Victory over Japan Day (V-J Day), a Russian major general landed in Wonsan, North Korea with a lad. The lad, a Russian army captain and 33 years old, was appointed to rule North Korea, which fell to the vicious whims of KGB thugs. All down the drain, so many good people are suffering the worst hardship due to the tyranny of communists.

Though he was a bad husband and father to his children. Thank the USA and the good state of California they were said to have done well. The positivism of his life has benefited contemporary and future generations of Koreans living in South Korea. The treaty of Shimonoseki confirmed Chinese control of Korea as tributary status.

Dosan regularly received secret reports and money through messengers. Thereafter king Gojong renamed Korea an Empire and himself an Emperorship. Then he signed an annexation into Japan: Then Japan gave him the official Japanese aristocracy title Duksoong. Ita Wang. Meanwhile many Korean independence fighters (resistance) wanted to establish a Korean Exile government inside the Siberian border area. But after some negotiations, they all approved the plan for Dosan to be stationed in the Shanghai French control area. In another world, the young democratic Republic of Korea was born to function. The continuity of an empire as the same entity.

What is a revolution without the spill of blood and thunder? Dosan was paying the rent of two offices and paying the ministers and officers etc. including President Rhee Syngman. A smooth continuity was carried over, even after WWII to young elites trained by Dosan. For example, President Syngman Rhee was three years older than Dosan while Koo Kim two years older. The seniors and juniors and all respected Dosan who wanted to work as a working Prime Minister. After the V-J Day, there were multiple sabotages, revolts, etc. let alone the recession during the Korean war.

Thanks to Dosan, Korea is kicking and thriving as the world's tenth-ranked economic power. The dreams of Dosan educating the young have worked well. This peaceful and optimistic farm boy died on ninth day of March 1939, while on the other side of the world Nazi was busy preparing to attack Poland.

On the warm third day of September 1939. Nazi over and Poland. This was the most outrageous war against humanity called World War II.

Against harsh fate, Dosan did not give in and was thinking of model farmhouses, irrigations, schools, hospitals, and churches as far as affordable for rural farmers. Had he been healthier, he would have continued the same work. He and his spirit are estimated to always be with farmers and the nation.

This writer recommends people read the only available book on Dosan entitled Dosan An, Changho author by Lee, Kwangsoo. More materials should be better available soon, for the foresight of Dosan is evergreen. \*\*\*





[Bio]

Pyong Chun Kim

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1945~1961 Chungpa Elementary School

1961~1967 Seoul Middle School, Seoul High School

1967~1970 Attended Korea Foreign Language French Dept for  
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1971~1981 Worked in Korea Marine Development around

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## 옥새(玉璽)의 유래

Don. S. Lee, MD

### 개요

동양 문화권에서는 옛적 부터 도장 (圖章)인(印)을 써 왔다. 특정 영역의 최고 집권자가 쓰던 도장을 국인 (國印), 국새 (國璽), 또는 옥새(玉璽) 라고 했다. 중원을 다루던 황제의 옥새를 전국 새 (璽), 그 전에는 화씨벽 (和氏璧)이라고 했다. 옥새(玉璽) 의 발원지를 동양 고전에서 찾아 보았다.

필자는 여러 차례에 걸쳐 동양에서 아직도 쓰고 있는 [번체자(繁體字) 라고 부르는 상형 글자는 漢字가 아니라 韓字로 기록 함이 옳다]고 했다. 그 확실한 증거를 “삼한 (三韓)땅 청구(靑丘)의 새로운 고찰”에서 밝혔다. 옥새를 뜻한 둥근 옥 벽 (璧) 또한 황제가 청구 땅을 지나면서 자부선인으로 부터 황제 내문을 받았다는 고조선의 마지막 수도 금미달 지역 에서 나타났다.

옥새(玉璽) 란 글자는 후한말기 순열 (荀悅, 148 년 ~ 209 년)이 편술한 전한기 효무본기에 [사작 황제 옥새 (詐作皇帝玉璽) 란 문구]가 실렸다.<sup>1</sup> 어느 누가 속임수로 황제 옥새를 만들었다. 그전에 옥새 가 있었다는 뜻이다. 국가의 전권을 상징하는 옥새 (玉璽 Imperial seal)는 천하를 통일한 진시황 관련 기록에 나타나야 한다.그에 앞서 사기에는 진시황이 천하를 통일 하는 과정에 한왕이 나라 땅을 바친다는 증거로 옥새(韓王納地效璽)를 바쳤다. 시황본기에 옥새 (玉璽, 國璽)란 이름이 나타났다. 시황

<sup>1</sup>. 前漢紀 孝武皇帝紀三: 狩元年冬十月。行幸雍。祠五畤。獲白麟一角。有五號有奇木。眾枝旁出。復合於上。然吾以為不至於此。詐作皇帝玉璽。將軍都官令丞相旁近郡太守相都尉印綬。 .

말기에 옥새와 같이 칙명을 확인 하는 증거로 쓰이던 물에 빠졌던 둥근 옥 벽(璧)을 찾았다.<sup>2</sup>

한무제 당시 살았던 사마천이 남긴 사기에는 한무제를 뜻한 효무본기에 벽문(璧門)이란 글자가 있다. 그러나 옥새를 사용 했다는 기록은 없다.<sup>3</sup> 이렇게 글자와 뜻을 이리저리 돌려 그 근원을 찾기가 쉽지 않다. 이를 간략히 설명한다.

### 글자 풀이

1 집권자의 도장(圖章) 인(印)을 새(璽)라 했다:

강희자전에 새 자는 주문 사씨 절(璽 Xi saai2 sië : 籀文, 斯氏切)이 라고 했다. 음과 뜻을 보면 서주 초기 새장에 구금된 원주민의 지도자란 뜻으로 번후(樊侯)로 기록 된 태사주(太史籀)가 만든 글자다. 그를 중산보(仲山甫)라 했다. 글자와 어음에 의문이 간다. 그가 집권자를 위해 만든 도장(圖章)에는 어떤 형태의 그림이 있었다. 원주민이었던 태사 주가 만든 옥새에는 예맥 족(濊貊, 斯; 意在斯焉)과 관계가 있는 그림이 있었다. 설문에는 왕자인(王者印), 옥편에는 천자 제후인(天子諸侯印)라고 했다. 집권자의 도장(圖章) 음가를 새(璽, 璽; bird)라고 했다.

석명 석서계(釋名釋書契)에 이르기를 “새(璽)는, 옮겨 다닌다. 받들다 라는 뜻으로, 윗 사람으로 부터 권위를 받은 징표다. 아무나 만들 수는 없다”고 했다.<sup>4</sup> 운회(韻會)에는 신임(信也)의 증표라 했다. 옥서를 보서(璽書爲寶書)로 바꾸어 전국새를 승천대보(承天大寶)라 했다. 서주 시절 태사주(太史籀)가 만든 새(璽)란 글자를 진시황 때 부터 지존(至尊)의 징표로 쓰였다.

2. 史記 秦始皇本紀:秦王初并天下, 令丞相、御史曰:「異日韓王納地效璽, 請為藩臣, 已而倍約, 與趙、魏合從畔秦, 故興兵誅之, 虜其王。始皇惡言死, 群臣莫敢言死事。上病益甚, 乃為璽書賜公子扶蘇曰。在中車府令趙高行符璽事所, 未授使者 使御府視璧, 乃二十八年行渡江所沈璧也

3. 史記 孝武本紀: 其南有玉堂、璧門、大鳥之屬。乃立神明臺、井幹樓, 度五十餘丈, 輦道相屬焉。

4. 康熙字典 玉部·璽: 《廣韻》斯氏切《韻會》想氏切, 杅音徙。《說文》王者印也。本作璽。《玉篇》天子諸侯印也。《釋名》璽, 徙也。封物使可轉徙, 而不可發也。《韻會》信也。古者尊共之, 秦漢以來唯至尊以為稱。《左傳·襄二十九年》公在楚, 季武子使公治問, 璽書追而與之。初改璽書為寶書, 再改傳國寶為承天大寶。馬王堆:老子甲德經:道者萬物之注也, 善人之保也, 不善人之所葆也。故立天子, 置三卿, 雖有共之璧以先四馬, 不善坐而進此。

동양 고전에 나타나는 풀을 석(釋)자는 원시 불교가 중원에 알려진 전국시대 이후에 사용 되기 시작 했다. 석명(釋名)이란 불가에서 붙인 이름이란 뜻이다.

## 2 도장(圖章 印稱璽)을 처음 사용한 시기와 장소:

강희자전 새(璽) 자 설명에 비공지(卑共之), 태사주, 서계(書契)하는 글자 가 있다. 그 속에 시대와 장소가 숨어 있다. 글자 꼴을 보면 구슬 옥 변에 또는 흙 토 변에 너라는 글자를 새겼다.

새(璽)라고 읽는 글자는 옥을 든 너(爾)라는 뜻이고, 새(璽; 爾 : 土)자는 너의 영토란 뜻이 있다. 당시 귀중한 옥돌로 도장을 만들었다. 두르미 미(彌 자는 큰 활을 지닌 너"라는 뜻이다. 이를 단군왕검 백익 (彌 : 益也, 長也, 久也. 弛弓也, 徧也, 終也)의 후손이 이어온 (즉 단군이란 직책) 끝이라 했다. 고조선의 마지막 단군과 관계가 있다.<sup>5</sup> 지금도 쓰고 있는 도장(圖章) 이란 이름은 고조선 영역을 다스리던 천자의 징표를 뜻한 글자가 옥새(玉璽)가 원조다.

새(璽)자를 흑토 변에 새(璽)라고도 사용 했었다. 바람 막이 벽(壁) 자에 흙 토를 구슬옥으로 바꾸어 권력의 상징으로 도장(圖章)을 만들었다. 바람벽(壁)에 그려 놓았던 핵심 문양이 벽(壁)과 새(璽)의 기원이 되었다고 본다. 같은 뜻을 지닌 보물에 여러 형용사를 붙여 사서에 실렸다.<sup>6</sup> 사마천이 무제 본기에 옥당 벽문대조지속(玉堂、璧門、大鳥之屬)이란, 벽에 만들어 놓은 문을 통해 삼족오가 들어 오도록 개념에서 만든 문이란 뜻이다. 장수 안녕을 상징하는 신선도에 실린 문양이 옥새에 새겨 있었다.

마왕 퇴 노자 덕경(馬王堆 老子甲德經)에 수유공지벽(雖有共之璧)이란 글자가 있다. 독단과 태평 어람에 나오는 고자존비공지(古者尊卑共之)하는 문구와 같은 뜻이다. 옛적

<sup>5</sup> 康熙字典 彌 : 益也, 長也, 久也. 彌 : [古文] 彌 《說文》弛弓也. 《玉篇》徧也. 《周禮·春官·大祝》彌祀社稷禱. 《類篇》終也. 《詩·大雅》誕彌厥月. 《傳》彌, 終也. 《廣韻》益也. 《論語》仰之彌高, 鑽之彌堅. 又遠也. 後秦將軍彌姐婆觸. 《周禮·春官·小祝》彌災兵. 《前漢·李廣傳》彌節白檀.

<sup>6</sup> <https://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=gb&char=%E4%B9%8B%E7%92%A7>:垂棘之璧. 和氏之璧, 夜光之璧. 不貴尺之璧. 所沉之璧. 禮記: 有虞氏之綏夏, 后氏之綢練, 殷之崇牙, 周之璧琫.

사람들이 비공(弔共) 을 높이 받들었다. 공지(共之)란 분수 연안에 공동채를 이루고 치수사업을 시작 했던 공공씨의 후손 이란 뜻이다. 문헌에 공공씨지자 구룡(共工氏之子句龍)이란 문구가 있다. 그 주류가 고구려의 어원이다. 그 시절 그곳 에서 옥새(印稱璽)가 처음으로 사용 되었다. 도장 인(圖章印)의 출원 지다. 그림을 그려 지도자가 인준 했다는 증거로 사용했었다. 치수 사업을 하던 지역에 있던 열산(烈山氏)을 개려산(蓋厲山氏)이라 했다.<sup>7</sup> 순인금이 백익을 시켜 산림을 불태워 농지로 개발 했다는 곳이다. 이곳 려산(驪山)에 살던 사람들 려용(驪戎)이 여러 부락을 이루고 살아 구려(九黎)라 했다. 구려지군(九黎之君) 치우가 황제와 마지막 전쟁을 탁록에서 싸웠다.<sup>8</sup> 탁록(涿鹿)이란 글자는 “족새를 찬 돼지와 사슴”이란 뜻으로 호타하 연안 금미달 지역에 살던 고구려와 부여족을 비하한 글자다. 그 곳에 황제의 조당을 세웠다.

간략 하면;옥새(璽)의 출원지는 고조선 영역, 산서성 분수 연안 공공(共工; commune)의 지역으로 고조선 발생지 “意在斯焉古朝鮮 立都阿斯達” 를 뜻한 곳이다. 이방인 서주 세력이 사 또는 시(斯)로 기록된 원주민을 노예(隸)로 사용하여 만든 글자체를 예서(隸書)라 했다. 고조선 사람들이 구전해 오던 선조들의 예기(濊記; story telling)를 기록으로 남겼다.

춘추 시대 진(秦)나라의 재상 백리 해(百里奚; 기원전 726 년-621 년)가 있다. 북송 시인 황정견(黃庭堅, 1045 년~1105 년) 이 백리해의 무덤을 지나면서(過百里奚大夫冢) 읊은 시문에 “大夫身霸秦。虞侯納垂棘”란 문구가 있다. 백리 해가 진나라 대부 였던 때에 수극지벽(垂棘之璧)을 얻었다. 필자가 발조선 시대(發朝鮮/春秋時代)라고 이름 붙인 시절 이후, 진-한(秦漢)시대 부터 지존의 상징으로 쓰이였다. 고조선의 첫 수도 부터 마지막 수도 까지의 역사가 수극지벽(垂棘之璧) 즉 옥새(璽)에 남아 있다.

7. 蔡中郎集 獨斷: 稷神、蓋厲山氏之子柱也, 柱能殖百穀, 帝顓頊之世舉以為田正, 天下賴其功. 孟子 滕文公上: 舜使益掌火, 益烈山澤而焚之, 禽獸逃匿 潛夫論 五德志: 初, 烈山氏之有天下也, 其子曰柱, 能植百穀, 故立以為稷, 自夏以上祀之.

8. <https://www.ancienthistoryofkorea.com/> 고구려(高句麗)의 어원과 발생지.

## 문헌에 실린 옥새

왕검조선 발생지에 들어와 중화문명의 기초를 닦은 주예(周禮)에 옥으로 여섯 종류의 예물(六瑞)을 만들어 임명장으로 썼다. 벽(璧)은 규(圭)보다 하층 남작(子男爵)위에 주어 졌다. 시경에 규벽기졸(圭璧既卒)이란 문구가 있다. 주왕실의 혈통을 이어 받은 고위직에서 원주민 말단 지도자 까지 모두 복종 했다는 뜻이다.<sup>9</sup> 태평광기에는 습유록(拾遺錄)내용을 인용 하여 주 무왕이 높은 나무위에 지어 놓은 새집에서 빨간색 옥새(赤玉璽)를 얻었다 하고 이런 행운을 오행의 목덕(木德)이라고 풀이 했다.<sup>10</sup>

동주 전국시대 초기에 만들어진 주예(周禮)에 실린 내용을 보면, 임명장으로 쓰던 룩서(六瑞)를 룩기(六器) 또는 룩패(六幣)로 바꾸어 제물이란 명목으로 상납하는 “매관 매직”의 풍조가 나타났다.

한무제 사후에 편술된 염철론에는 옥 같은 귀중 품으로 만든 반지 귀거리 비녀가 보편화 되어 결혼 지참금(dowry, 다와 이)의 징표로 사용되었다.<sup>11</sup>

동서고금을 통해 최고 귀중품을 소유하려고 치열한 경쟁이 있었다. 통치권을 상징하는 귀중한 옥돌로 만든 국새(國璽)에는 무수한 사연이 있다.

말단 작위에 쓰였다는 벽(周之璧璽)이 예기(禮記)에는 유우씨(有虞氏) 하후(夏后) 상은 시대의 보물과 같이 명당위(明堂位)에 보관 되었다.

<sup>9</sup> 周禮 春官宗伯: 以玉作六瑞, 以等邦國: 王執一圭, 公執桓圭, 侯執信圭, 伯執躬圭, 子執穀璧, 男執蒲璧. 詩經 蕩之什 雲漢: 靡神不舉、靡愛斯牲. 圭璧既卒、寧莫我聽.

<sup>10</sup> 太平廣記 徵應一帝王休徵 周武王: 及武王伐紂。樵夫牧豎。探高鳥之巢。得赤玉璽。文曰。木德將滅，水祚方盛。」文皆大篆。紀殷之世曆已盡。而姬之聖德方隆，是以三分天下，而二分歸周。乃元元之類，嗟殷亡之晚，恨周來之遲。出《拾遺錄》。

<sup>11</sup> 鹽鐵論: 大夫曰: 「賢聖治家非一寶, 富國非一道。昔管仲以權譎霸, 而紀氏以強本亡。今山澤之財, 均輸之藏, 所以御輕重而役諸侯也。汝、漢之金, 織微之貢, 所以誘外國而釣胡、羌之寶也。夫中國一端之縵, 得匈奴累金之物, 而損敵國之用。是以騾驢駝, 銜尾入塞, 驪騮馬, 盡為我畜, 鼯貂狐貉, 采施文鬪, 充於內府, 而璧玉珊瑚琉璃, 咸為國之寶。是則外國之物內流, 而利不外泄也。異物內流則國用饒, 利不外泄則民用給矣。鹽鐵論: 「古者, 男女之際尚矣, 嫁娶之服, 未之以記。及虞、夏之後, 蓋表布內絲, 骨笄象珥, 封君夫人加錦尚褻而已。今富者皮衣朱貉, 繁露環佩。中者長裾交禕, 璧瑞簪珥。

혼란기에 도참설이 흥행 했다. 참위서(讖緯書)로 취급 받는 춘추잠담파(春秋潛潭巴)에 천자유 삼보(天子有三寶)란 문구가 있다. 천자란 칭호는 단군(壇君)신화에서 유래된 글자다. 북쪽(홍산문화권)에서 분수 연안을 따라 내려온 역사적 사실을 [하늘에서 내려왔다고 잘못 풀이한] 결과다.

고조선의 지도자는 보물 셋을 지니고 있었다는 뜻이다. 삼보(三寶)의 설명이 구구하지만 유가에서는 제기 벽 규 “祭器(簋, 彝), 玉璽(璧), 珪”는 포함 되었다. 도가와 불가에서도 고조선의 지도자, 단군은 보물 셋을 지니고 있었다는 뜻이다. 삼보란 글자를 차용해서 다양한 용도로 사용했다.<sup>12</sup>

4 삼보(三寶)의 하나인 화씨벽(和氏璧)을 수극지벽(垂棘之璧)이라 했다.

같은 물품을 이름을 바꾸었다. 하나는 사람이란 뜻의 씨(氏)자가 있다. 성(姓)은 모계, 씨(氏)는 부계를 뜻한다. 수극(垂棘)이란 고조선 땅 산서성에 있던 진(晉 晉)의 지역 이름이라고 한다.

화씨벽(和氏璧)의 기원: 화는 남자 였다. 원시 모계 사회가 사라진 이후 남자가 주도권을 잡고 있던 시대에 화씨벽(和氏璧)이 나타났다. 일설에는 주 선왕의 아버지가 잡혀가고 북쪽에서 공공국의 지도자 화(垂共工和)내려와 다스렸던 시절, 즉 고조선 변한의 화씨(卞和氏)가 사용 했가고 한다.<sup>13</sup>

공자(孔子, 기원전 551년 ~ 기원전 479년)의 제자 증자(曾子 曾參)가 안자(晏子 晏嬰, ? ~ 기원전 500년)를 보내면거 나눈 대화에 화씨벽 정리지곤(和氏之璧, 井里之困)이란 문구가 있다. 화씨벽을 만든 자료의 원산지인 우물 마을(井里)이란 뜻이고, 시대는 공자의 연장자인 안자 앵(晏嬰)이 살았던 시절이다.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup>. <https://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=gb&char=%E4%B9%8B%E7%92%A7>:垂棘之璧. 和氏之璧, 夜光之璧. 不貴尺之璧. 所沉之璧. 禮記: 有虞氏之綏, 夏后氏之綱練, 殷之崇牙, 周之璧鬯.

<sup>13</sup>. 水經注: 東條山也 卞和得玉璞于是山, 楚王不理, 懷璧哭于其下, 王後使玉人理之, 所謂和氏之玉焉. 史記: 項王軍壁垓下, 兵少食盡, 漢軍及諸侯兵圍之數重. 夜間漢軍四面皆楚歌.

<sup>14</sup>. 晏子春秋曾子將行晏子送之而贈以善言: 和氏之璧, 井里之困也, 良工修之, 則為存國之寶, 故君子慎所修. 墨子閒詁 備城門: 即以古文因為困. 《荀子·大略》篇云「和之璧, 井里之厥也」.

한비자 화씨편에 따르면 서주 시대에 화씨벽이 나타났다. 이를 Wiki 에서 인용 했다.<sup>15</sup> 그가 인용한 화씨(和氏)는 한(韓)씨의 선조, 상서 우서(虞書)에 나오는 화(和), 즉 동이의 시조를 뜻했다.<sup>16</sup> 여씨춘추에 옛 글자 화씨지벽(龔氏之璧)을 뜻했다. 옛 글자 “보화(寶龔)는 종 이름(鍾名)이고, 화환(龔驩)은 신령(靈) 한 능묘(陵墓: 臺 tower, stage), 또는 전명(殿名) 이라” 했다.<sup>17</sup> 불가 에서는 보화(寶龔)를 보화(寶華)로 바꾸어 쓰고 있다.<sup>18</sup> 중원의 지도자들이 애용 하는 중화(中華)의 빛날 화(華)자는 령수보화(靈壽寶華)의 약자다.<sup>19</sup>

순자에는 백리해(百里奚) 와 곽(號)하는 글자가 없다. 정백 백리해(邢伯 井伯 百里奚; 726年—前 621年)를 간략히 정리(井里)라 했다. 그가 연 나라에 인접한 지역(號, 燕境)을 공격 했다. 좌전(左傳) 양공 29년에 옥새(璽)에 관련된 인명과 시대를 남겼다. 계무자(季武子; ?—기원전 535년)가 사자로 보냈다는 공야(公冶)는 공자의 사위 공야장(公冶萇, 公冶長; 기원전 519-470년)이 분명 하다. 화씨벽의 출처는 단군왕검 백익 이 우물을 만들어 마을이 생겼다는 곳이다.<sup>20</sup>

진(晉)나라 땅 수극(垂棘)의 뜻: 맹자에 수극(垂棘)이란 글자가 실렸다. 순자 에는 수극(垂棘)이란 글자가 없다. 정론에 이르기를(語曰) 하는 글자를 우리나라에 전해오는

《晏子春秋·雜上》篇作「井里之困」，困亦即梱也。

15. 韓非子 和氏: 和氏璧 - 維基百科, 自由的百科全書 ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))

16. 尚書 虞書: 乃命羲和, 欽若昊天, 歷象日月星辰, 敬授人時。分命羲仲, 宅嵎夷, 曰暘谷。寅賓出日, 平秩東作。日中, 星鳥, 以殷仲春。申命和叔, 宅朔方, 曰幽都

17. 康熙字典: 寶華: 至寶之妙華也。法華經譬喻品曰: 「寶華承足。《說文》調也。《廣韻》諧也, 合也。如樂之龔。《註》龔, 古和字。又晉邑名。《晉語》范宣子與龔大夫爭田。又殿名。《張衡·東京賦》前殿靈臺, 龔驩安福。《註》龔驩, 殿名。又鍾名。寶龔, 鍾也。《晉語》范宣子與龔大夫爭田。] 大夫改龔大: 「淺不足與測深, 愚不足與謀智, 坎井之蛙, 不可與語東海之樂。」

18. 康熙字典·龔部: 龔: 《韻會》胡戈切。《說文》調也。《廣韻》諧也, 合也。如樂之龔。《註》龔, 古和字。又晉邑名。《晉語》范宣子與龔大夫爭田。又殿名。《張衡·東京賦》前殿靈臺, 龔驩安福。《註》龔驩, 殿名。《六一題跋古器銘》寶龔, 鍾也。「淺不足與測深, 愚不足與謀智, 坎井之蛙, 不可與語東海之樂。」. 荀子 大略: 和之璧, 井里之厥也, 玉人琢之, 為天子寶. 孟子 萬章上: 晉人以垂棘之璧與屈產之乘, 假道於虞以伐虢。

19. 藝文類聚 野: 都廣之野, 后稷葬焉。爰有黍稷, 百穀自生, 鸞自歌, 鳳自舞, 靈壽寶華, 草木所聚。

20. 康熙字典 二: 井: 《釋名》井, 清也。《廣雅》深也。易有井卦。《世本》伯益作井。《汲冢周書》黃帝作井。《玉篇》穿地取水, 伯益造之, 因井為市也。《師古曰》市, 交易之處, 井, 共汲之所, 因井成市, 故名。《左傳》有井伯, 即邢伯。說文解字: 《易》曰: 「井, 法也。」. 虛: 大丘也。古者九夫為井, 四井為邑, 四邑為丘。丘謂之虛。



속담으로 인식하여 구덩이 감 감정지와 (坎井之蛙)를 정중지와 (井中之蛙)로 풀이 하여 [우물 안 개구리] 이라는 말이 생겼다. 그 곳을 우물 마을 이라 하고 그 곳에서 나온 옥돌을 갈아 화씨벽 和氏璧 天子寶 이라는 천자의 보물을 만들었다. 같은 곳 (place)을 맹자는 수극(垂棘, region) 이라 하여 화씨의 벽을 수극지벽 (垂棘之璧) 이라 한다.<sup>21</sup> 백익의 후손이 살던 마을을 뜻한 우물井, 마을뿔 수극垂棘, 하는 지역을 두 유학자가 다른 글자로 기록 했다. 고조선 마지막 수도 금미달을 이렇게 흥미하게 기록 했다.

5 진시황이 고조선 지역에 전해오던 옥새 하나를 받았다.

사기 진시황 본기에 이일(異日) 한왕이 영토와 새(璽) 를 바쳤다가 후에 약속을 어기고 한 조 위 세 나라가 합종 하여 진(秦) 나라에 반항했다. 하여 한왕을 잡아 처형하고 조나라 왕(趙王)이 사죄하여 인질을 돌려 보냈다.<sup>22</sup> 진시황(秦始皇帝:기원전 259 년 - 기원전 210 년)이 천하를 통일 하는 과정에 조공자 가(趙公子嘉)는 동쪽으로 도망가서 대왕(代王嘉)이 되었다. 진시황이 제위 26 년에 한왕납지 교새 (韓王納地效璽)라는 문구가 있다.<sup>23</sup> 시황본기에 실린 옥새(玉璽)란 글자의 뜻을 보면, 진시황제가 화씨지벽(和氏之璧)으로 만든 옥새를 대, 즉 중산국으로 알려진 금미달 영역을 빼앗았던 조(趙)나라로 부터 얻었다. 그후 제위 36 년에 동쪽으로 순행하다 강에서 잃어 버렸던 벽(渡江所沈璧) 을 얻었다. 이를 화씨벽(和氏璧)이라 한다. 옛적 고조선 영역 이었던 진(晉)의 제후국이 셋으로 부서졌다. 그 전후 역사의 흐름을 보면, 호타하 연안을 세 지도자가 다투었다는 뜻의 상형 글자 상(桑, 籀文桑)자를 썼다. 당시 각 지도자가 옥새(玉璽)를 만들어 지니고 있었다고 본다.<sup>24</sup>

21. 荀子 正論: 語曰: 「淺不足與測深, 愚不足與謀智, 坎井之蛙, 不可與語東海之樂。」:和之璧, 井里之厥也, 玉人琢之, 為天子寶.孟子 萬章上: 晉人以垂棘之璧與屈產之乘, 假道於虞以伐虢.

22. 史記 秦王初并天下, 令丞相、御史曰: 「異日韓王納地效璽, 請為藩臣, 已而倍約, 與趙、魏合從畔秦, 故興兵誅之, 虜其王.寡人以為善, 庶幾息兵革.趙王使其相李牧來約盟, 故歸其質子

23. 史記 秦始皇本紀: 二十六年 初并天下, 令丞相、御史曰: 「異日韓王納地效璽, 請為藩臣, 已而倍約, 與趙、魏合從畔秦, 故興兵誅之, 虜其王.趙王使其相李牧來約盟, 故歸其質子.已而倍盟, 反我太原, 故興兵誅之, 得其王.趙公子嘉乃自立為代王, 故舉兵擊滅之.

24. 呂氏春秋》伊尹生于空桑. 桑丘、庚桑. 桑, 籀文桑

시황제가 지니고 있던 옥새(玉璽)를 진나라 마지막 황제 자영(秦王子嬰)으로 부터 한고조 유방이 물려 받아 한 전국새(傳國璽)란 명칭이 나타났다.<sup>25</sup> 전후한 전환기에 전국새(傳國璽)를 넘겨 주지 않으려는 황후가 있었다.<sup>26</sup>

손견이 먼저 후한의 수도 낙양(洛陽)에 진입하여 한나라 때 쓰던 전국새(漢傳國璽)를 얻었다. 그에 색인된 수명우천(受命于天)이란 글자는 천부인(天符印)을 뜻함이다. 선비족 우문씨가 하늘로 부터 글문(文)을 받았다는 뜻에 우문(宇文)을 성씨로 했다.

### 6 전국새(傳國璽)의 저주(詛呪)와 소유권 분쟁:

사마씨의 서진(西晉)이 동오를 흡수 했다. 서진이 도망 가던 시절에 부여의 후손 선비족 모용준(慕容儁)이, 348년에 모용황의 뒤를 이어 연왕(燕王)에 즉위 했다. 그 시절에 상산사 왕모 사당 앞에 있던 큰 나무(常山寺王母祠 前大樹) 뿌리 밑에서(得璧七十珪七十三)벽 70개 규 74개를 얻었다.<sup>27</sup> 이 문구는 [성스러운 서낭당 뜰에 세워 놓은 장승(長承, totem pole) 밑에 귀중품]을 숨겨 좋았었다는 뜻이다. 같은 내용이 진서와 십육국 춘추에도 실렸다.

전국시대에 금미달이 함락되는 시점에서 북쪽 고조선 땅이 동서로 분산 되어 대 혼란 일어나 남북조 시대로 이어진다. 사마천은 [서쪽은 흉노, 동쪽은 동호]라 했다. 진수는 흉노에게 살해당한 동호왕을 조선왕 부(朝鮮王否), 그의 아들을 준(其子準)이라 했다.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup>.漢書 元后傳:漢高祖入咸陽至霸上, 秦王子嬰降於軹道, 奉上始皇璽。及高祖誅項籍, 即天子位, 因御服其璽, 世世傳受, 號曰漢傳國璽。前漢紀 高祖皇帝紀二:沛公至霸上。秦王子嬰素車白馬。繫頸以組。奉皇帝璽降于軹道旁。沛公執之以屬吏。於是秦遂亡矣。

<sup>26</sup>.前漢紀 孝平皇帝紀:初高帝時得秦玉璽。因服命之。名傳國璽。莽令王舜從太后求之。太后怒罵舜。汝不顧義。我漢家寡老婦。旦暮且死。用此璽俱葬。太后因號泣而言。漢書 元后傳:太后因涕泣而言, 舜亦悲不能自止, 良久乃仰謂太后:「臣等已無可言者。莽必欲得傳國璽, 太后寧能終不與邪!」太后聞舜語切, 恐莽欲脅之, 乃出漢傳國璽, 投之地以授舜, 曰:「我老已死, 知而兄弟, 今族滅也!」舜既得傳國璽, 奏之, 莽大說。

<sup>27</sup>.十六國春秋 卷二十七前燕錄五:慕容儁下。儁常山寺王母祠前大樹自拔乃於根下得璧七十 珪七十三光色精奇有異常玉儁以為嶽神之命遣尚書郎段勤用太牢祀之。晉書:根下得璧七十 珪七十三, 光色精奇, 有異常玉。儁以為嶽神之命, 遣其尚書郎段勤以太牢祀之。

<sup>28</sup>.三國志 魏書三十 韓傳:及秦并天下, 使蒙恬築長城, 到遼東。時朝鮮王否立, 畏秦襲之, 略服屬秦, 不肯朝會。否死, 其子準立。

위서에 따라 오환족을 동호의 일부로 선비족 서쪽 세력으로 기술 했다. 선비(鮮卑)란 조선의 평민 이란 뜻이다. 선비란 어음이 와전 되어 시베리아(Siberia)란 이름이 나타났다. 고조선, 즉 동호의 후예들이 세운 여러 나라를 “五胡십육국” 이라고 한다. 이를 선비족 탁발씨 (拓跋氏) 가 통일하여 북위(北魏: 386 ~ 534)를 세웠다.

탁발씨(拓跋氏)의 탁(拓)자는 땅이란 뜻이고, 발(跋)자는 밝다는 뜻의 사음자로 북(北)쪽을 뜻한다. 탁발씨(拓跋氏) 가 나타난 곳이 옛적에 우리양곡 이라 부르던 아사달 지역이다. 북당 (北唐)의 북(北[běi]; 빛 sun-ray)자는 (햇) 빛의 사음자다. 해(解)를 당숙우가 식읍으로 정해서 성씨로 했다. 비씨(費氏)는 “햇빛 (sunray) 이라는 뜻의 해비씨(解枇氏)”와 같이 당숙우 (唐叔虞)의 후손이다.<sup>29</sup> 두자 성 해비씨가 해씨로 바꾸었다. 고구려 성에 북씨 (北;高麗姓) 즉 해씨가 있다고 했다.<sup>30</sup> 선비족 탁발씨(拓跋氏)는 후에 원(元) 씨로 바꾸었다. 아사달이 그들의 본향이라 한다. 고구려와 같은 언어를 썼다.<sup>31</sup> 선비족이 402 년에 임분에서 분수 계곡을 따라 서남 쪽에서 화친 맹약을 하다 파혼 하여 전쟁이 나타났다. 이를 진서(晉書)에는 섭시(柴)자 바람벽자 시벽지전 (柴壁之戰) 이라 하고, 십륙국 춘추에는 절대 권력자를 뜻한 동군옥 벽자 시벽지전 (柴壁之戰)이라 한다. 형용사로 쓰인 섭시 (柴) 자는 예맥족의 본향 어조사 시(斯 豕 漸 廡) 의 다른 사음자가 분명 하다.

7 금미달에서 얻은 고조선의 보물을 더 옛적으로 옮겨 설명 했다:

벽을 물에 빠뜨렸다는 뜻에 잠길 침 침벽(沈璧 沉璧)이란 글자는 요순시대 기록에도 나타난다.<sup>32</sup> 중국 오호 십육국 시대 후조의 제 3 황제 석호(石季龍 石虎, 295 년 ~ 349 년) 이전에는, 진시황 3 년에 기이한 자연 현상이 여러 차례 나타났다. 시황제가

<sup>29</sup>.廣韻 自唐叔虞食邑于解，後因氏。又複姓。《姓苑》北魏有解枇氏，後改爲解氏。

<sup>30</sup>.廣韻 北：高麗姓，北唐子眞治京氏，易卅本云晉有高人隱於北唐因以爲氏。『北』古『別』

<sup>31</sup>.前漢紀 後魏始爲拓跋氏。北方謂土爲拓，謂后曰跋。孝文改爲元氏。廣韻 拓：周書王秉王興並賜姓拓王氏又有拓跋氏 初黃帝子昌意少子受封北土黃帝以土德王北俗謂土爲拓謂后爲跋故以拓跋爲氏跋亦作拔

<sup>32</sup>.十六國春秋 卷二十七前燕錄五：慕容儁下。儁常山寺王母祠前大樹自拔乃於根下得璧七十珪七十三光色精奇有異常玉儁以爲嶽神之命遣尚書郎段勤以太宰祀之。晉書：常山大樹自拔，根下得璧七十、珪七十三，光色精奇，有異常玉。儁以爲嶽神之命，遣其尚書郎段勤以太宰祀之。

죽으면 나라가 분산 된다는 문구가 하늘에서 떠러진 운석에 나타났다. 진시황이 28 년에 강을 건너다 잃었다는 벽을 38 년에 함양으로 돌아 가는 도중에 그 벽을 찾았다는 사람을 만났다.<sup>33</sup>

요임금이 귀중한 벽옥을 물에 버렸다는 뜻의 요침벽어하(堯沉璧於河)란 문구와 순침벽우하(舜沈璧于河)란 문구도 보인다. 목천자가 서왕모를 마나 하종벽(授河宗璧)을 받았다가 요사(妖邪)스런 물건이라 물에 던져 버리고, 두번 큰절(再拜)을 하고 중벽지대(重璧之臺) 를 쌓았다. 죽서기년에는 북쪽에 살던 현토씨가 보옥을 바쳤다는 기록이 있다.<sup>34</sup> 이렇게 글자를 바꾸어 시대와 장소를 확인하기 어렵게 기록 했다.

### 맺는 말

허진 (許慎; 58 년-148 년)의 설문해자(說文解字)에는 삼수 일월성신 (三垂, 日月星也)이라 했다. 드리울 수(垂)자 풀이가 번잡하다. 반세기 후에 편술된 채옹(蔡邕; 132 년-192 년)의 채중랑집 (蔡中郎集) 황금 도끼에 새긴 명문에 고구려 왕자 백고 (高句驪嗣子 伯固) 이리모 (伊夷謨; 179 년 ~ 197 년)가 서쪽 선비족과 같이 중원 세력에 반기를 든 사건을 삼수 소연 위 국우념 (三垂騷然為國憂念) 이라했다.<sup>35</sup> 상간하 (桑乾河) 유역 금미달 (今彌達) 지역에서 북쪽으로 밀려 갔던 "유목민 세지도자가 다시 결합하여 내려와 중원을 괴롭 혀했다는 뜻이다.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>33</sup> 史記 秦始皇本紀: 三十六年, 熒惑守心。有墜星下東郡, 至地為石, 黔首或刻其石曰「始皇帝死而地分」。秋, 使者從關東夜過華陰平舒道, 有人持璧遮使者曰:「為吾遺瀉池君。」因言曰:「今年祖龍死。」使者問其故, 因忽不見, 置其璧去。使者奉璧具以聞。始皇默然良久, 曰:「山鬼固不過知一歲事也。」退言曰:「祖龍者, 人之先也。」使御府視璧, 乃二十八年行渡江所沈璧也。於是始皇卜之, 卦得游徙吉。拜爵一級。

<sup>34</sup> 穆天子傳: 古文: 吉日甲子, 天子賓于西王母。乃執白圭玄璧以見西王母。天子授河宗璧。河宗伯夭受璧, 西向沉璧于河, 再拜稽首。五舍至于重璧之臺。竹書紀年 帝舜有虞氏: 息慎氏來朝貢弓矢。四十二年, 玄都氏來朝, 貢寶玉。

<sup>35</sup> 說文解字: 示: 天垂象, 見吉凶, 所以示人也。从二。三垂, 日月星也。觀乎天文, 以察時變。示, 神事也。凡示之屬皆从示。蔡中郎集 黃鉞銘: 孝桓之季年, 鮮卑入塞鈔, 盜起匈奴左部, 梁州叛羌逼迫兵誅, 淫衍東夷。高句驪嗣子伯固, 逆謀竝發, 三垂騷然, 為國憂念, 四府表橋公。昔在涼州, 柔遠能邇, 不煩軍師, 而車師克定。《左傳》作提彌明。

<sup>36</sup> 《呂氏春秋》伊尹生于空桑。桑丘、庚桑。糞, 籀文桑。

영가(永嘉 307년~312년) 때 고구려가 선비족 은단씨와 우문씨(段氏, 宇文氏)와 합심하여 전연(前燕)을 세운 모용황(慕容皝)의 아버지 모용외(慕容廆, 269년 ~ 333년)의 별명이 혁락괴(奔洛瑰)다. 관(冠)에 붙었던 구슬이 떨어졌다는 뜻이 숨어 있다. 창려극성선비족(昌黎棘城鮮卑人)으로 사마중달을 도와 공손연을 토벌한 공으로 옛적에 전옥고양씨 살던 극성(棘城)에서 나라를 세웠다. 창려현(昌黎縣)은 당산에서 산해관에 이르는 지역이었다. 옛적에 백랑수(白狼水)라고 부르던 대능하 일대의 홍산문화(紅山文化) 유적이 발굴된 곳을 전옥고양씨가 살던 곳(顛頊高陽氏)이라고 한다. 동북쪽으로 옮겨 유성(柳城)에 자리잡고 점차로 중원의 풍속을 모방했다. 당시 최필이 고구려로 도망했다.<sup>37</sup> 창려 노룡현이라고 풀이 한다. 중산국 영역에 있던 지명을 모두 동북쪽 만주 땅으로 밀어 버렸다.

금미달 지역을 사마천은 미지 수천리(彌地數千里)라 했다. 그로부터 해하 수계에서 발해만 연안에 이르는 지역에 조선(朝鮮)이 있었다.<sup>38</sup> 조선이 있던 지역에 창해군이 나타났다. 이를 후한서에 예군남여(濊君南閩)가 28만명을 이끌고 요동으로 갔다고 했다. 오늘의 천진 당산 일대에 백제 땅 맥국(濊國)이 있었다. 그 곳에 [신라 가야 왜 백제 등등] 여러 소읍 국가가 나타났다.

금미달에 전승해 오던 보물을 갖고 떠나 발해만에 나타났다. 부여에는 대대로 전해오던 옥벽 옥갑 규 등등 귀한 보물이 있었다.<sup>39</sup> 공손연이 양평성에서 잡힌 때에 이러한

37. 三國史記 高句麗國本紀第五:崔悤聞之, 使其兄子燾詣棘城僞賀。●臨之以兵, 燾懼首服, ●●遣燾歸。謂悤曰:「降者, 上策;走者, 下策也。」引兵隨之。悤與數十騎, 棄家來奔, 其衆悉降於●。●以其子仁, 鎮遼東官府, 市里案堵如故。

38. 方言: 則楚言哀曰唏, 燕之外鄙, 朝鮮洌水之間, 少兒泣而不止曰啞。·蔡中郎集 黃鉞銘: 孝桓之季年, 鮮卑入塞鈔, 盜起匈奴左部, 梁州叛羌逼迫兵誅, 淫衍東夷。高句驪嗣子伯固, 逆謀竝發, 三垂騷然, 為國憂念, 四府表橋公。昔在涼州, 柔遠能邇, 不煩軍師, 而車師克定。

39. 三國志 魏書三十 夫餘傳: 漢時, 夫餘王葬用玉匣, 常豫以付玄菟郡, 王死則迎取以葬。公孫淵伏誅, 玄菟庫猶有玉匣一具。今夫餘庫有玉璧、珪、瓊數代之物, 傳世以為寶, 耆老言先代之所賜也。魏畧曰: 其國殷富, 自先世以來, 未嘗破壞也。其印文言「濊王之印」, 國有故城名濊城, 蓋本濊貊之地, 而夫餘王其中, 自謂「亡人」, 抑有似也。魏畧曰: 舊志又言, 昔北方有高離之國者, 其王者侍婢有身, 王欲殺之, 婢云:「有氣如鷄子來下, 我故有身。」後生子, 王捐之於溷中, 猪以喙噓之, 徙至馬閑, 馬以氣噓之, 不死。王疑以為天子也, 乃令其母收畜之, 名曰東明, 常令牧馬。東明善射, 王恐

사실이 밝혀졌다. 사마천의 사기와 광개토대왕 비문에 나오는 양평으로 오늘의 천진 당상 일대다. 고허촌에 조선 유민이 6 부락을 이루고 살았다는 곳에서 신라가 나타났다. 신라 남해차차웅 16 년에 북명인(北溟人)이 발을 갈다가 예왕인 (濊王印)을 얻었다. 고구려 3 대 태무신왕(大武神王, 재위 : 18 년~44 년) 이 22 년에 북명 사람 괴유 (北溟人 怪由)를 얻어 부여(扶餘)를 정벌 했다 . 그때에 부여에 전해오던 금새 (金璽) 정(鼎)등 여러 보물을 얻었다.<sup>40</sup> 북명(北溟) 은 부여 영역의 같은 지역이다.

부여 건국 설화에 천제(天帝)의 아들 해모수 (解慕漱)가 나온다.

중국기록에는 부여와 고구려 설화에 동명이 나온다. 동명이 부여에서 떠나 도착한 곳이 부여다. 광개토대왕 비문에는 추모왕이 시조로 색인 되었다.

그 또한 부여를 떠나 졸본부여에 정착 했다.백제의 먼 시조 또한 동명이다.<sup>41</sup> 후손 비류가 미추홀에 정착해서 대륙에 백제를 세웠다. 삼국사기는 의문이 많은 흑치상치 열전에 보벽(寶璧)이란 사람이 실렸다. 그를 백제 서부인이라 했다. 옛 수도 미추홀 사람이라 본다.<sup>42</sup>

광개토대왕 비문에는 낭랑(樂浪)이란 글자가 없다. 낭랑(樂浪)은 말갈(多多, Tartar)어의 사음자라고 했다.<sup>43</sup> 광개토대왕 시절의 역사서 16 국 춘추 (十六國春秋)에는 낭랑(樂浪)이란 글자가 발해만 연안을 기술한 내용에 많이 나타난다. 발해만 연안에 열고사국이

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奪其國也，欲殺之。東明走，南至施掩水，以弓擊水，魚鼈浮為橋，東明得渡，魚鼈乃解散，追兵不得渡。東明因都王夫餘之地。

<sup>40</sup>. 三國史記: 王出師，伐扶餘，次沸流水上，望見水涯，若有女人，●鼎游●。就見之，只有鼎。使之炊，不待火自熟，因得作食，飽一軍。忽有一壯夫曰：「是鼎吾家物也，我妹失之，王今得之，請負以從。」遂賜姓負鼎氏。抵利勿林理勿林宿，夜聞金聲。向明，使人尋之，得金璽兵物等，曰：「天賜也。」拜受之。上道有一人，身長九尺許，面白而目有光。拜王曰：「臣是北溟人怪由。竊聞大王北伐扶餘，臣請從行，取扶餘王頭。」王悅許之。又有人曰：「臣赤谷人麻盧，請以長矛為導。」王又許之

<sup>41</sup>. 三國史記: 渡溟、帶二水，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。初立國于帶方故地，漢遼東太守公孫度以女妻之，遂為東夷強國。」未知孰是。

<sup>42</sup>. 三國史記: 列傳第四 黑齒常之，百濟西部人. 左監門衛中郎將寶璧，欲窮追邀功，詔與常之共討，寶璧獨進，為虜所覆，舉軍沒。寶璧下吏誅，常之坐無功。

<sup>43</sup>. 說文解字: 多語也。樂浪有謂邯縣。溟水。出樂浪鏤方，東入海。一曰出溟水縣。出樂浪潘國，

있었다. 하백 녀랑(河伯女郎)을 중원 사람들이 열고사 또는 낭랑(樂浪)이라 했다. 영창진(靈昌津)에 이르러 물가에서 잃었다는 벽(壁)이 수극지벽(垂棘之壁)이다. 중산국으로 알려진 미지(彌地)의 옛 수도를 영수(靈壽, 古中山邑. 靈壽寶華)라 했다. 시경에는 계획을 영대(經始靈臺)에서 시작 했다. 호타하가 흐르는 강변을 영창진(靈昌津)이라 했다. 그곳을 수극(垂棘)이라 했다.

다음은 Wikipedia 에 실린 전국새(傳國璽) Image 와 그 설명 이다.<sup>44</sup>

The following image is forming the Wikipedia, Heirloom Seal of the Realm.

They interpreted 國璽;受命於天 既壽永昌 "Having received the Mandate from Heaven, may (the emperor) lead a long and prosperous life."



대한제국 고종황제의 옥새는 장수의 상징인 거북 모형으로 만들었다.<sup>45</sup>

지난 3 월 고종황제의 비밀 옥새가 사라진지 100 년 만에 고국으로 돌아왔다.

조선의 자주독립을 도와 달라며 이탈리아, 러시아 황제 등에 보낸 밀서에 사용된 어새다. 국립고궁박물관이 한 재미교포에게서 구입해 현재 보관 중이다.

<sup>44</sup>說文解字:多語也。樂浪有誦邯縣。涿水。出樂浪鏤方，東入海。一曰出涿水縣。出樂浪潘國，

<sup>45</sup>. <http://www.gnynews.co.kr/2023-07-14 19:32>

고종의 비밀도장이 왜 미국에서 발견됐는지는 아직까지 미스터리다. 게다가 이런 비밀 옥새가 하나 더 있다는 사실도 함께 확인했다. 고종은 왜 비밀도장을 만들었으며, 또 하나의 비밀 옥새는 어디에 있는지. 출처 : 경남연합일보(<http://www.gnynews.co.kr>) \*\*\*



*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 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.*

*2023 April 11<sup>th</sup>: We need another Voice. Taoism to Zen Buddhism. By Xlibris, USA.*



## I. F. 스톤을 찾아서

영남대학교 명예교수 박흥규

### 1. 미국 최고의 언론인 스톤

“국내외적으로 무력으로 억압하는 것에 의존하는 경향이 점점 심해졌다. 세계적 문제에서도 ‘내 마음대로 한다’는 오만한 자세가 갈수록 심해지고 있다.”

이는 과거 박정희 대통령이나 전두환 대통령, 또는 도널드 트럼프 미국 대통령이나 아베 신조 일본 총리 등에 대한 비판이 아니라, 1950년대 냉전이 시작될 때 스톤이 했던 말이다. “모든 정부는 거짓말을 한다”는 말도 그가 베트남전쟁 때 했던 말이다. 스톤은 작가나 저술가라는 직명과 함께 ‘정치적으로 진보적인 미국의 탐사 기자’로 소개된다. 정부나 기업 등이 제공하는 자료에 의존하지 않고, 학구적이라고 할 정도의 치밀하고 철저한 조사로 중대한 공적 문제를 파헤쳐 숨겨진 진실을 폭로해 시민의 인권을 지키는 탐사 기자로 평생을 살았기 때문이다.

그런 스톤을 프리 저널리스트라고도 하는데 우리말로써는 자유 기자라기보다 독립 기자라고 번역하는 것이 더 적절하겠다. 유튜브가 생긴 뒤 1인 언론이 유행하는데, 그 선구는 스톤이 혼자서 자비로 1953년부터 18년간 간행한 <주간 스톤>(I. F. 스톤 위클리 I F Stone's Weekly)이었다. 미국 뉴욕대 언론학부는 그것을 20세기 미국의 100대 사건 가운데 16위

로, 신문 중에서는 2위로 평가하고 스톤을 최고 언론인으로 꼽았다. 그러나 무엇보다도 그는 권력과 거리를 둔 영원한 아웃사이드러로서, 권력에 가까운 인사이더였던 월터 리프먼 등의 전형적인 언론인과는 상극이었다. "장관이 당신을 점심 자리에 불러 이런저런 의견을 물어보게 되면 당신은 이미 끝장이다."

## 2. <비사 한국전쟁> 집필

이시도르 파인스타인 스톤(Isidor Feinstein "IF" Stone)은 가난한 유대계 러시아 이민의 후손으로 1907년 필라델피아에서 태어나 82살이 된 1989년에 역시 가난하게 죽었다. 언론인으로서 천분은 14세에 네쪽짜리 동네 신문 <진보The Progress>를 만들어 간디의 인도 독립 투쟁과 월슨의 평화주의를 지지했을 때부터 나타났다. 10대의 스톤에게 가장 강력한 영향을 미친 사람은 아나키스트 언론인이자 작가인 크로폿킨이었다. 고향 부근의 시골인 해든필드(Haddonfield)의 고등학교를 52명 중 49등으로 졸업했지만 1학년 때에 지역신문의 통신원을 지냈을 정도로 타고난 언론인이었다. 펜실베이니아대학에서 철학을 공부하다가 중퇴하고 공화당 계열인 <필라델피아 인콰이어러The Philadelphia Inquirer>의 기자가 되었으나, 곧 민주당 계열의 <필라델피아 레코드The Philadelphia Recorder>, 다시 일간지 <뉴욕 포스트 New York Post>로 옮겼다. 25살 때 <뉴욕 포스트>의 논설위원으로 히틀러를 비판한 것도 생래적인 언론인 기질 때문이었다. 당시는 리프먼을 비롯해 어떤 언론인도 히틀러에게 관심이 없던 때였다.

스톤은 10대에 카를 마르크스, 잭 런던, 표트로 크로포트킨 등의 영향으로 사회당에도 가입했지만 당파적 분열에 질려 탈당했고, 루스벨트의 뉴딜정책을 지지했다. 1930년대에는 스탈린과 히틀러와 같다고 비판했고 레닌과 트로츠키가 로마노프 왕조를 잔인하게 처형했다고 비난했다. 1935년부터 1943년까지 그는 릴리안 헬만(Lillian Hellman), 데실 헤미트(Dashiell Hammett) 및 아더 밀러(Arthur Miller)와 함께 미국작가동맹에서 활동했다. 1937년에 쓴 처녀작 <법원이 결정권자다The Court Disposes>에서는 뉴딜정책을 가로막는 보수적인 사법부를 비판하여 새로운 법학과 재판이 시작되도록 했으나, 같은 해에 기사를 신문사 경영진에 종속시키려는 태도에 분노해 신문사를 사직했다. 1939년부터는 소련을 노골적으로 비판했지만 미국의 지배층도 비판한 탓에 언제나 자신에게 적대적인 분위기에서 언론 활동을 해야 했다. 1941년에 쓴 <평상시처럼: 방어의 첫해Business as Usual:: The First Year of Defense>에서는 전시하에서 산업과 기업의 독점에 의한 비효율적인 계획과 실천, 그리고 이를 용인하는 미군을 비판하고 이어 연방수사국(FBI)에 의한 정치적인 고용 차별을 비판했다.

1945년 제2차 세계대전이 끝나자 그는 팔레스타인 특파원으로 활동했다. 유대인들의 팔레스타인 이주를 조사한 뒤 쓴 <팔레스타인 잠행기Underground to Palestine>에서 유대인과 아랍인이 평등하게 공존하는 이스라엘 건국을 주장하고, 유대인들의 아랍인 차별에 반대해 '반유대주의자'라는 비난에 시달렸다. 냉전과 메카시 선풍에 따른 인권의 제한을 비판한 그는 1952년에 쓴 <비사 한국전쟁, 1950~51The Hidden History of the Korean War, 1950-51>에서 미국의 정책하에서 남한이 38선에서 게릴라 공격을 계속하여 북한

을 자극해 전쟁을 시작하게 했다고 주장했다. 정부의 공식 보도와 언론인들 보도 사이의 괴리를 발견하고 그 틈새를 집요하게 파고든 그 책은, 소위 남침 유도론의 효시였다. 이 책은 미국에서는 출판과 판매가 금지되었고, 한국에서는 36년이 지난 1988년에야 번역이 나왔다. 원저와 달리 번역서의 제목 앞에는 '미국의 첫 베트남'이라는 부제가 달렸다. 38선에서 교전이 잦다가 확대돼 전쟁으로 발전했다는, 브루스 커밍스(Bruce Cumings, 1943~)의 <한국전쟁의 기원The Origins of the Korean War>(1981년)은 스톤의 견해를 발전시킨 것이었다. 냉전 붕괴 후 옛 소련 자료의 공개로 남침 유도론은 유효성을 잃었지만, 당시 자료의 한계 속에서 이론 독창적인 연구였던 점은 평가할 만하다.

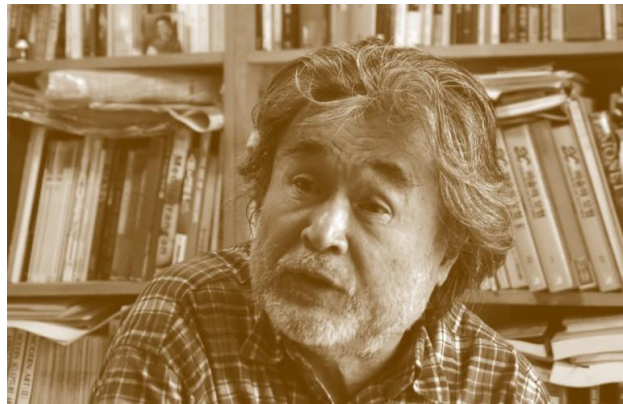
그 뒤 스톤은 미국 정부의 블랙리스트에 올라 미 연방수사국(FBI)의 감시를 받았으며 일 자리를 구할 수 없게 되자 1953년부터 1인 신문인 <주간 스톤>을 창간했다. 친구에게 빌린 3천 달러와 도산한 한 좌파 매체의 구독자 명단 5천여 명을 바탕으로, 취재, 집필, 편집, 발행, 배포를 모두 혼자서 했다. 광고를 심지 않는 겨우 4쪽짜리 신문을 구독료만으로 20년 가까이 버티었다. 당시 그는 "억압받는 자들에게 약간의 위안이라도 주기 위해, 내가 직접 본 그대로의 진실을 쓰기 위해, 나 자신의 무능력에 의한 한계를 빼놓고는 그 밖의 어떤 것과도 타협하지 않기 위해, 나 자신의 충동을 빼놓고는 그 어떤 주인도 따르지 않을 자유를 누리기 위해, 진정한 언론인이란 어떠해야 하는가라는 나 자신의 이상을 실천하기 위해, 그리고 내 가족의 생계를 책임지기 위해. 이 밖에 바랄 것이 또 뭐가 있겠는가?"라고 했다.

### 3. 베트남 반전운동의 이론적 토대

1964년 스톤은 통킹만 사건을 조작해 베트남전을 시작한 린든 존슨 대통령에게 도전한 유일한 언론인으로, 베트남 반전운동의 이론적 토대를 마련했다. 1965년 4천부로 시작한 <주간 스톤>은 1960년대에 7만부까지 발행되었다. 그러나 1950년대부터 스톤은 소련의 간첩으로 몰리는 등 색깔론 공격을 받았다. 협심증으로 1971년 주간지의 간행을 중단한 스톤은 펜실베이니아대학으로 돌아가 고대 그리스어로 학사 학위를 받고 <소크라테스 재판The Trial of Socrates>을 썼다. 그 책에서 스톤은 아테네인들이 소크라테스에게 사형을 선고한 것은 실수지만, 그런 선고를 당할 만큼 소크라테스는 반민주적이며 개방사회의 적이었다고 주장했다. 이러한 견해는 그 책이 나온 1988년은 물론 지금까지도 인류의 성인으로 받아들여지는 소크라테스에 대한 새로운 견해로 세계적으로 논쟁을 불러일으켰지만, 한국에서 그의 견해를 참조하는 사람은 나뿐이다. 여하튼 역사가란 모름지기 역사 탐사 기자여야 한다는 말도 있는데, 스톤이야말로 프란츠 카프카가 말했듯이 도끼로 인류의 머리를 찍는 참된 작가이자 저자였다.

랄프 네이더는 “스톤은 독립적이며 부패에 물들지 않았다는 점에서 현대의 토머스 페인이었다”며 “그는 시력과 청력이 나뻐어도 다른 어떤 언론인들보다 더 많이 보고 더 많이 들었다. 충만한 호기심으로 매일매일 새로운 사실을 발견하고 불의에 분노할 수 있는 능력을 가졌기 때문이다”라고 말했다. 그는 네 편 내 편을 가르는 진영논리가 아니라 그 누구라도 불의와 불평등, 진리로 포장된 거짓말을 포착하고 비판했다. 그래서 동지가 적이

되는 경우도 흔했다. 그는 거만하지만 사실은 유치한 전문가들을 혐오했고, 그들과 달리 도발적이면서도 경쾌한 문장을 구사했다. 그는 언제나 남들이 비겁하게 침묵할 때 '홀로 용감하게' 외쳤다. 기자들이 정부나 기업의 발표를 앵무새처럼 그대로 옮겨 쓰레기를 양산하기에 바쁠 때 그는 평생의 독학으로 다진 철학과 사상을 토대로 진실을 추구하는 비판적인 글을 썼다.



박흥규

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

**XI. Books**

**New York Times Best Sellers Fiction**

Source URL

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

Position	Name	Affiliation	E-mail
<b>President</b>	Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	ychoi@regent.edu
<b>First Vice President</b>	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
<b>Second Vice President</b>	Seok Kang	University of Texas at San Antonio, TX	seok.kang@utsa.edu
<b>Secretary- General</b>	Tae (Tom) Oh	Rochester Institute of Technology, NY	tom.oh@rit.edu
<b>Financial Director</b>	Sylvia Kim	Fresno Pacific University, CA	sylvia.kim@fresno.edu
<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	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
South Central	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu
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>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	University of Houston-Downtown, TX	kimj@uhd.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	seok.kang@utsa.edu



### 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@161ansfiel.cuny.edu
Dentistry	Mary Kang	New York University College of Dentistry, NY	marykang@nyu.edu
Education			
Engineering	Woo Hyoung Lee	University of Central Florida, FL	woohyoung.lee@ucf.edu
Hospitality & Tourism	Bomi Kang	Carolina State University, SC	bkang@coastal.edu
Human Ecology	Jung-lim Lee	Delaware State University, DE	jlee@desu.edu
Law & Politics			
Letters & Science	Kyongseon Jeon	Columbus State University, GA	jeon_kyongseon@columbusstate.edu
Life Science			
Literature	Sharon Kim	Judson University, IL	skim@judsonu.edu
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	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@ncsu.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	
The 11 <sup>th</sup> President	Sunwoong Kim	University of Wisconsin at 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 Opinion 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	Paul.Hong@utoledo.ed u
	Helen Kim	The University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL (ret.)	helenkim@uab.edu
	John Jae-Dong Kim (Invited.)	Rancho Palos Verdes, CA	drjohnkim33@gmail.co m
	Youngsuck Kim	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania, PA (Professor Emeritus)	ykim@mansfield.edu
	Don. S. Lee (Invited.)	George Washington University, Washington, D.C. (ret.)	mosollee@gmail.com
	Steven J. Park (Invited.)		stevensunnypark1955@ yahoo.com
	Hong-Kyu Park (Invited.)	영남대학교 (Professor Emeritus)	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 (Professor Emeritus)	yeomin.yoon@shu.edu	
<b>KAUPA Invited Artist</b>	Hwe-Tae Huh	Moosan Emography Institute  <a href="http://moosan.net/">http://moosan.net/</a>	moosan736@daum.net
<b>KAUPA Digital Curator</b>	Hannah K. Sions	James Madison University, VA	sionshk@jmu.edu

## The KAUPA Lifetime (Tenured) Members

*Alphabetical order according to last name*

*As of August 1, 2023*

<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
Jaeyoon Kim	Point Loma Nazarene University	History
Jinchul Kim	Salisbury University, MD	Art
Jinho Kim	University of Houston Downtown, TX	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 Kyoon Lee	Syracuse University, NY (ret.)	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)
Joan Pi	Regent University	Performing Arts and Music
Jae Hyeon Ryu	University of Idaho, ID	Soil and Water Systems
Eun-Suk Seo	University of Maryland, MD	Physics
Hanna K. Sions	James Madison University, VA	Art Education
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>42 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, Loyola University, MD
- 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
- Jinchul Kim, Professor, Salisbury University, MD
- Jinho Kim, Assistant Professor, University of Houston-Downtown, TX
- Kristine Kim, Associate Professor, Kennesaw State University, GA
- Nanyoung Kim, East Carolina University, NC
- Ryu-Kyung Kim, Senior 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, Associate 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
  - Seung Lee, Professor, Long Island University Post, NY
  - 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 DuBiose, 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: 69 Ambassadors



**New KAUPA Members**

*Alphabetical order according to last name*

*During the period March 16, 2023, to June 1, 2023, the following professors joined KAUPA and/or paid an annual regular or lifetime membership fee.*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Major(s)</b>
Sang-Wook Lee	Skidmore College	Fine Arts (Fiber Arts)



## 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 돕고 있다. 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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