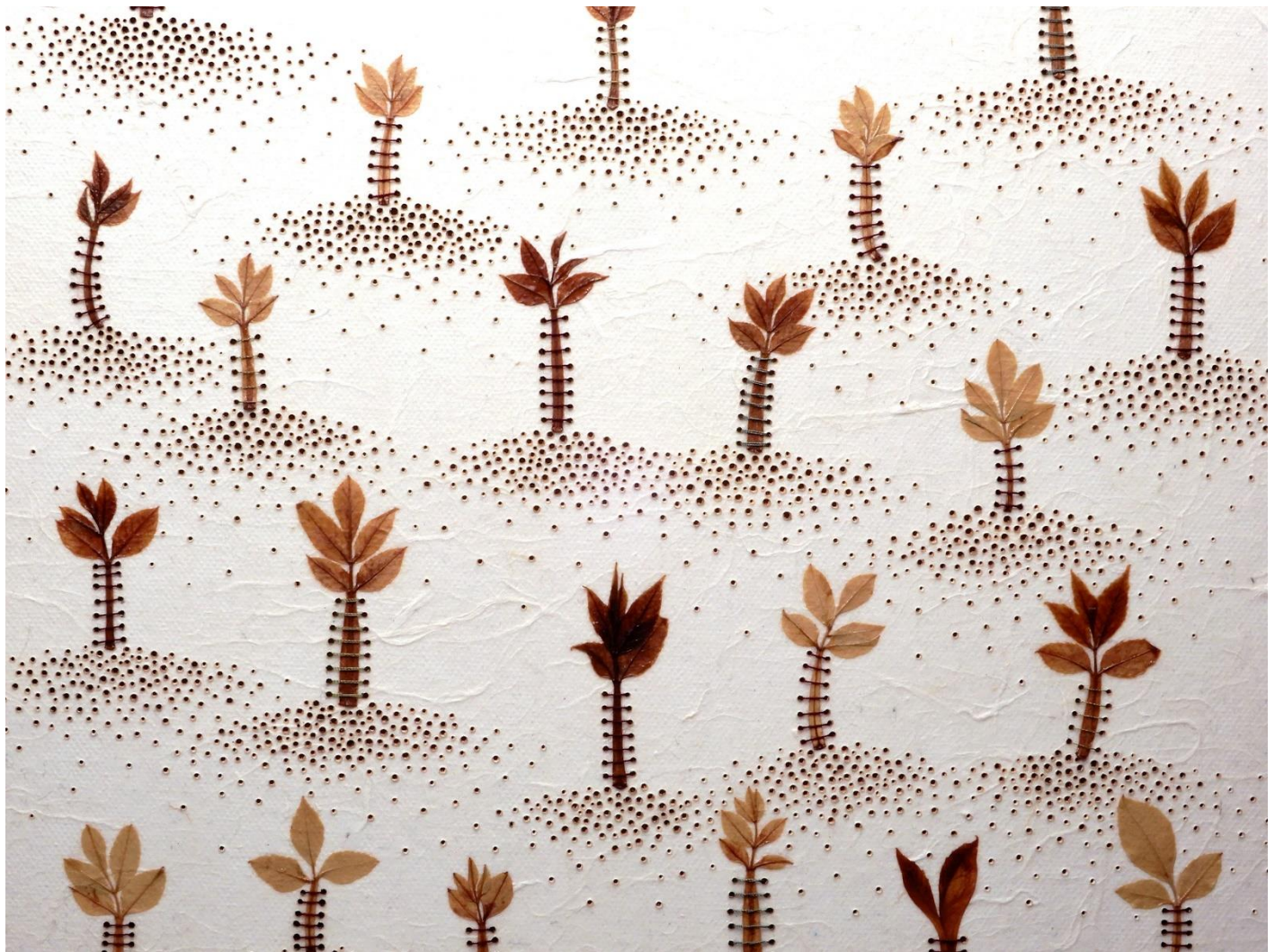




KAUPA Letters

Journal of the Korean American University Professors Association



Korean American University Professors Association

북미한인교수협회

October 2023

Table of Contents

I. President's Message

Young B. Choi, Regent University 6

II. KAUPA Activities

KAUPA Museum of Art (KMoA) Project 8

The 2nd Dosan International Essay Contest 9

2023 KAUPA Scholarship Announcement 19

CALL FOR PAPERS 21

Research Paper Format for KAUPA Letters 22

III. KAUPA Member News

Kyoung Ae Cho, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Wisconsin
KAUPA Best Artist Award Recipient of October 2023 24

Joan Pi, Regent University, Virginia
Pat Award Recipient of Regent University 30

IV. Research in Progress

Announcement 31

Applications of Generative AI Technologies as a Simulator in Cybersecurity
Young B. Choi, Regent University, Virginia

V. Announcements

KAUPA Paperweight Designed and Laser Engraved
for Membership Drive 45

KAUPA Ambassador Program (KAP) 46

KAUPA Opinion Columnist Wanted	46
Book Publications	48
Research Funds	54
<i>NSF and IITP</i>	
<i>The Korea Foundation (KF)</i>	
<i>Overseas Koreans Foundation (OKF)</i>	
<i>Korean Foundation for International Cultural Exchange (KOFICE)</i>	
Journals	54
<i>ETRI Journal</i>	
<i>Journal of Global Awareness (JGA)</i>	
Job Opportunities	54
<i>KSEA Job Search Site</i>	
Conferences	55
<i>GASI 2024</i>	
<i>The 36th RI Transportation Forum at URI Memorial Union</i>	56
VI. Essays & Poems & Novels	
The Misuse and Abuse of the Concept of Civilization	58
Yeomin Yoon, Seton Hall University	
The Cobra Effect	70
Semoon Chang, University of South Alabama	
Fountain Pen Story	72
Young B. Choi, Regent University	
걱정스러운 일	74
이정길, 전남대학교 명예교수	
전쟁의 기원에 관한 블랙코미디적 성찰	77
백승숙, 영남대학교 교육대학원 교수	
역사상 가장 오래된 실내극장, Teatro Olimpico (Vicenza, Italy)	82

Youngsuck Kim, Professor Emeritus of Mansfield University

VII. News

Solo Exhibition of Kyoung Ae Cho 94

MILWAUKEE KOREA DAY 한국의 날 97

VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips

Best Website Designs to Inspire You in 2023 100

IX. Pioneers

Paik ‘Gannomi’ Tchurl Geuk (1912 – 2007) 101
**A First-Generation Korean American Artist and
 A First-Generation Abstract Artist from Korea**

X. Special Section

오픈하이머를 찾아서 102
 박흥규, 영남대학교 명예교수

XI. Books

New York Times Hard Cover Nonfiction Bestsellers 111

Directory of the 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders 113

The KAUPA Lifetime (Tenured) Members 117

The KAUPA Ambassadors 119

New KAUPA Members 121

북미한인교수협회(KAUPA): 세계를 선도하는 한인학자들의 요람	122
KAUPA Gallery	123
Call for Articles	124

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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.

Cover Page:

Title: Spring

Material: Leaves, Burn Marks, Thread, Matte Medium, Hanji on Canvas

Year: 2019

Size: 12" x 12"

Artist: Kyoung Ae Cho, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Artist URL= <http://www.kyoungaecho.com/>

I. President's Message



“No one wants advice – only corroboration.”

John Steinbeck (1902-1968)

We are in the middle of autumn. I hope you are well with your family.

Professor Kyoung Ae Cho of University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was selected as the recipient of the KAUPA Best Artist Award for October 2023. Professor Jona Pi of Regent University received the Pat Award. Congratulations!

Exciting research papers are presented in the Research in Progress section. I contributed a paper titled "Applications of Generative AI Technologies as a Simulator in Cybersecurity." KAUPA Letters is expecting you to submit your interesting and challenging research results as well.

Dedicated KAUPA columnist Dr. Yeomin Yoon of Seton Hall University contributed an article titled "The Misuse and Abuse of the Concept of Civilization." Another dedicated columnist, Dr. Semoon Chang, contributed "The Cobra Effect." Renowned KAUPA columnist Dr. Chung Gil Lee contributed an essay titled "걱정스러운 일." I contributed an essay "Fountain Pen Story."

An interesting essay, "전쟁의 기원에 관한 블랙코미디적 성찰" was contributed by Professor Seungsuk Baik of Yeungnam University, Korea. Professor Emeritus Youngsuck Kim of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania contributed his travelogue “역사상 가장 오래된 실내극장, Teatro Olimpico (Vicenza, Italy)” with well taken beautiful photos.

The solo exhibition of Kyoung Ae Cho and Milwaukee Korea Day (한국의 날) were introduced in News section.

This issue introduced Best Website Designs to Inspire You in 2023 in Useful Websites and IT Tips section.

Paik ‘Gannomi’ Tchurl Geuk (1912 – 2007), a first-generation Korean American artist and a first-generation abstract artist from Korea was introduced this time in Pioneers section.

Professor Emeritus Hongkyu Park of Yeungnam University in Korea contributed an article titled "오픈하이머를 찾아서."

Finally, the article “New York Times Hard Cover Nonfiction Bestsellers” was introduced for your fall reading selections in Books section.

KAUPA is continuously selecting renowned quality KAUPA Artists and giving them an opportunity to introduce their master artwork as a cover photo of KAUPA Letters. You are highly encouraged to apply if you are in Fine Arts discipline.

Thank you so much for all your precious contributions! I hope you have a wonderful fall semester. Stay safe and healthy!

Grace & Peace,



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

II. KAUPA Activities

KAUPA Museum of Art (KMoA) Project

Dear KAUPA Members,

Greetings!

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, KAUPA President Young Choi ychoi@regent.edu, OR KAUPA's digital curator Hannah Sions 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

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



The 2nd 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 다이나스포라(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 2nd Dosan International Essay Contest (DOSAN 2023)

의의: 도산 사상의 현대화 및 세계화

응모기간: 2023 년 1 월 1 일 - 9 월 30 일

시상일: 2023 년 도산탄신일

수필주제: 한민족의 다이나스포라 (Diaspora) 와 도산정신

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

주최: 흥사단 미주위원회/북미한인교수협회 (KAUPA)

후원: LA 총영사관, YTV America, 대한민국민회 기념재단,

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

For more information, please contact at hashimaptg@hotmail.com or
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 2nd 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 (2023 년 9 월 30 일 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), Bookorea, 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
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

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

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

2023 년 4 월 23 일
흥사단미주원부 위원장 림 관 현

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

DOSAN 2023

도산 국제수필 공모전

한민족의 디아스포라와
도산 정신

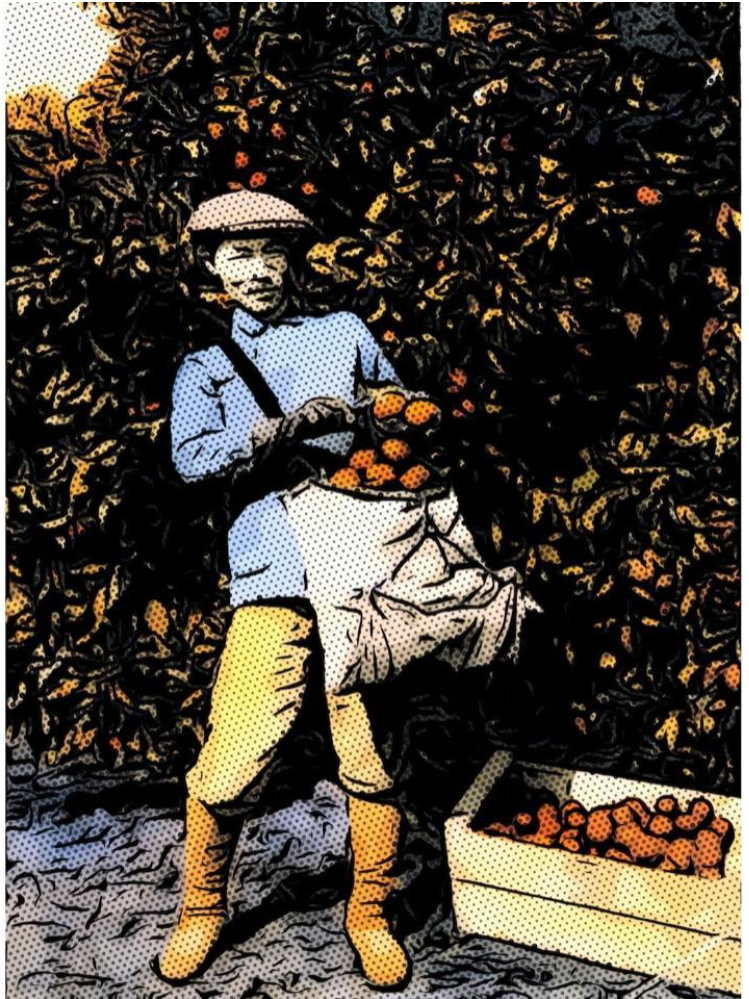
흥사단미주위원부(YKA USA)

북미한인교수협회(KAUPA)

응모 마감일: 2023년 9월 30일

수필 응모처 및 문의:

dosanessay@gmail.com



제 2 회 도산 국제수필 공모전



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 12th President of KAUPA
2. Jae K. Park: The 13th President of KAUPA

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

Application Information

The applicants should submit a single **compressed .zip file** containing all of the following materials directly to the Scholarship Director Dr. Jung Lee (lee@msoe.edu):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALL FOR PAPERS

KAUPA 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. 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 Name¹, Co-Author Name²

¹Affiliation, ²Affiliation

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

II. HOW TO FORMAT THE PAGE

A. Page Size and File Format

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

B. Fonts

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

C. Margins and Formats

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

One column format is also 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	Yes		Paper Title
12	Yes		Presenter's Name
10	Yes		Co-Author's Name
10			Affiliations
10	Yes		Headings (SUMMARY)
10		<i>Yes</i>	Subheadings (<i>B. Fonts</i>)
10			Main Text

III. KAUPA Member News

Professor Kyoung Ae Cho Best Artist Award Recipient of October 2023

Kyoung Ae Cho was born in Onyang, South Korea in 1963. She has BFA from Duksung Women's University, Seoul, South Korea in 1986, and MFA from Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, USA in 1991.

Cho has shown her work extensively in national and international venues including Museum of Wisconsin Art, West Bend, WI; Lynden Sculpture Garden, Milwaukee, WI; Muskegon Museum of Art, Muskegon, MI; North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, NC; Madison Museum of Contemporary Art, Madison, WI; Gregg Museum of Art and Design, Raleigh, NC; Sheldon Museum of Art, Lincoln, NE; Tweed Museum of Art, Duluth, MN; Boulder Museum of Contemporary Art, Boulder, CO; Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art, Kansas City, MO; John Michael Kohler Arts Center, Sheboygan, WI; James Watrous Gallery, Madison, WI; The Gallery at Montalvo, Saratoga, CA; South Bend Regional Museum of Art, South Bend, IN; Sheehan Gallery, Walla Walla, WA; Evanston Art Center, Evanston, IL; Dairy Barn Southeastern Ohio Cultural Arts Center, Athens, OH; Sherry Leedy Contemporary Art, Kansas City, MO; Snyderman-Works Galleries, Philadelphia, PA; Goddard Gallery, Sedalia, MO; Art Gallery, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI; Urban Institute for Contemporary Arts, Grand Rapids, MI; University of Minnesota -Minneapolis Gallery, MN; Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI; Carnegie Art Museum of Oxnard, CA; Poikilo-museot, Kouvola, Finland; Deutsches Textilmuseum, Krefeld, Germany; Tamat Museum, Tournai, Belgium; Nederlands Textilemuseum, Tilburg, The Netherlands; American Cultural Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Cheongju Craft Museum, Cheongju, South Korea; National Museum of Modern Art, Kwachon, Korea, just to name a few. Her work has been reviewed and published in numerous publications and newspapers such as Fiberarts Magazine; Surface Design Journal; American Craft; Milwaukee Journal Sentinel; San Jose Mercury News, Grand Rapids Press; Kansas City Star; Metro Times (Detroit); Eccentric (Detroit); Detroit Free Press; Detroit Monthly Magazine; Monthly CRART (South Korea); Fiber Art Today (Schiffer Publishing); Quilt National 2003: The Best of Contemporary Quilts (Lark Books); Contemporary Quilt: Quilt National 1997 (Lark Books); No: Nouvel Object (South Korea); Art & Craft (South Korea); Fiberarts Design Book IV, VI & VII (Lark Books); Art Textiles of the World: USA (Telos Art Publishing, England) and the monograph Portfolio Collection : Kyoung Ae Cho (Telos Art Publishing, England.) She is the recipient of 2022 UWM Research Assistance Fund, Milwaukee, WI, 2006 Wisconsin Arts Board Award Fellowship, 2004 UWM Foundation and Graduate School Research Award, the Lillian Elliott Award 1997, 1995 Pollock-Krasner Foundation Grant and 1992 Art on the Move Grant (Detroit Recreation Department). She received the Award of Excellence from the Quilt National 1997 with her work "Aged; covered by wisdom."

She has taught at Kansas City Art Institute, Cranbrook- Kingswood School, Penland School of Crafts, Haystack Mountain School of Craft, and lectured as a visiting artist throughout the country including Cranbrook Academy of Art, Maryland Institute College of Art, Tyler School of Art, Seoul National University (South Korea), Chungang University (South Korea), Duksung Women's University (South Korea), The Center for Creative Studies College of Art and Design in Detroit and Michigan Weavers Guild. Kyoung Ae Cho is an artist who works with fiber and mixed media in her environmental processing, and currently is Professor at Art & Design Dept, Peck School of the Arts, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

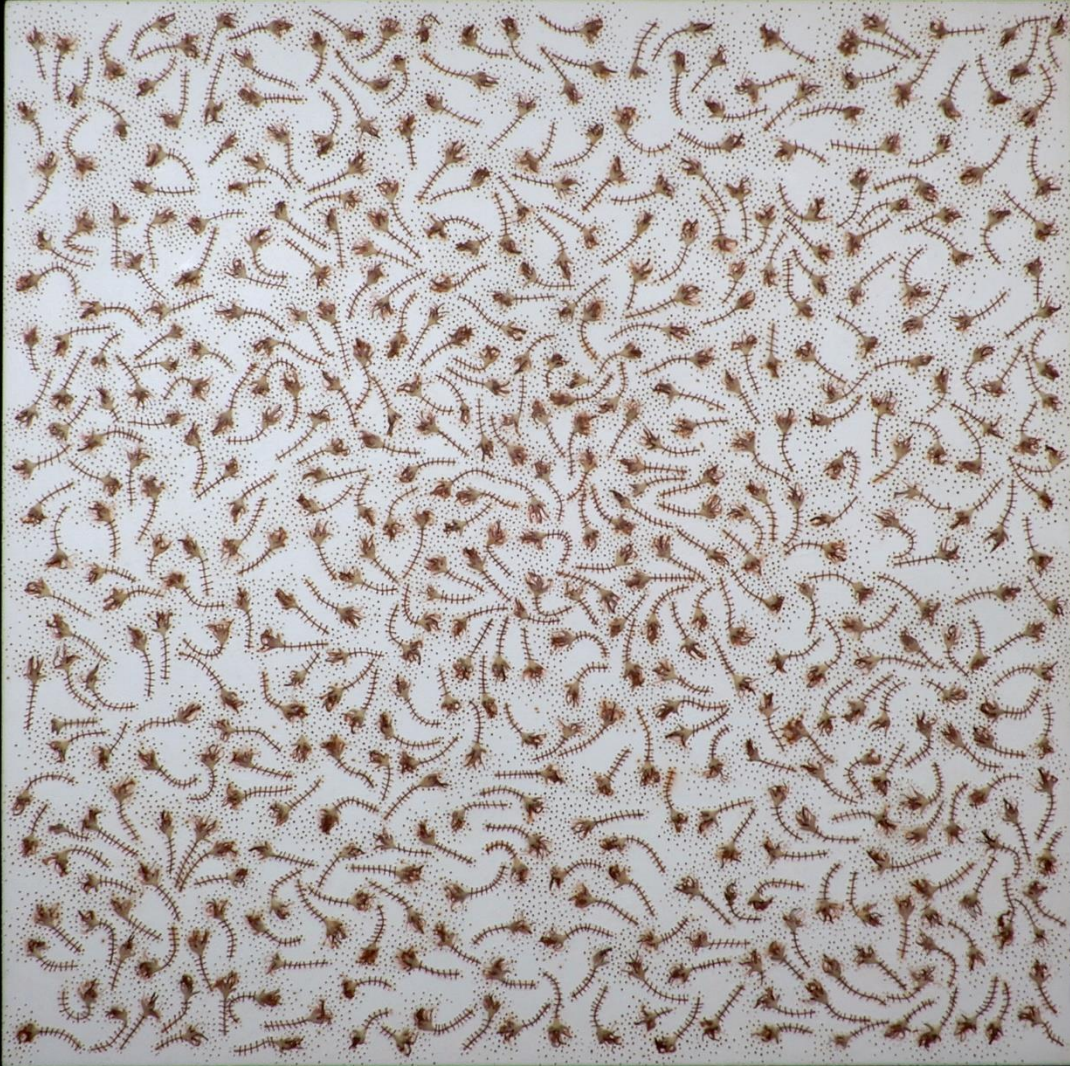
<http://www.kyoungaecho.com/>



Spring, 2019

Leaves, burn marks, thread, matte medium, Hanji on canvas

12 x 12 x 1.5 inches



Excess I-reworked, 2019

Crabapple pedicles, burn marks, matte medium, thread on canvas

24 x 24 inches



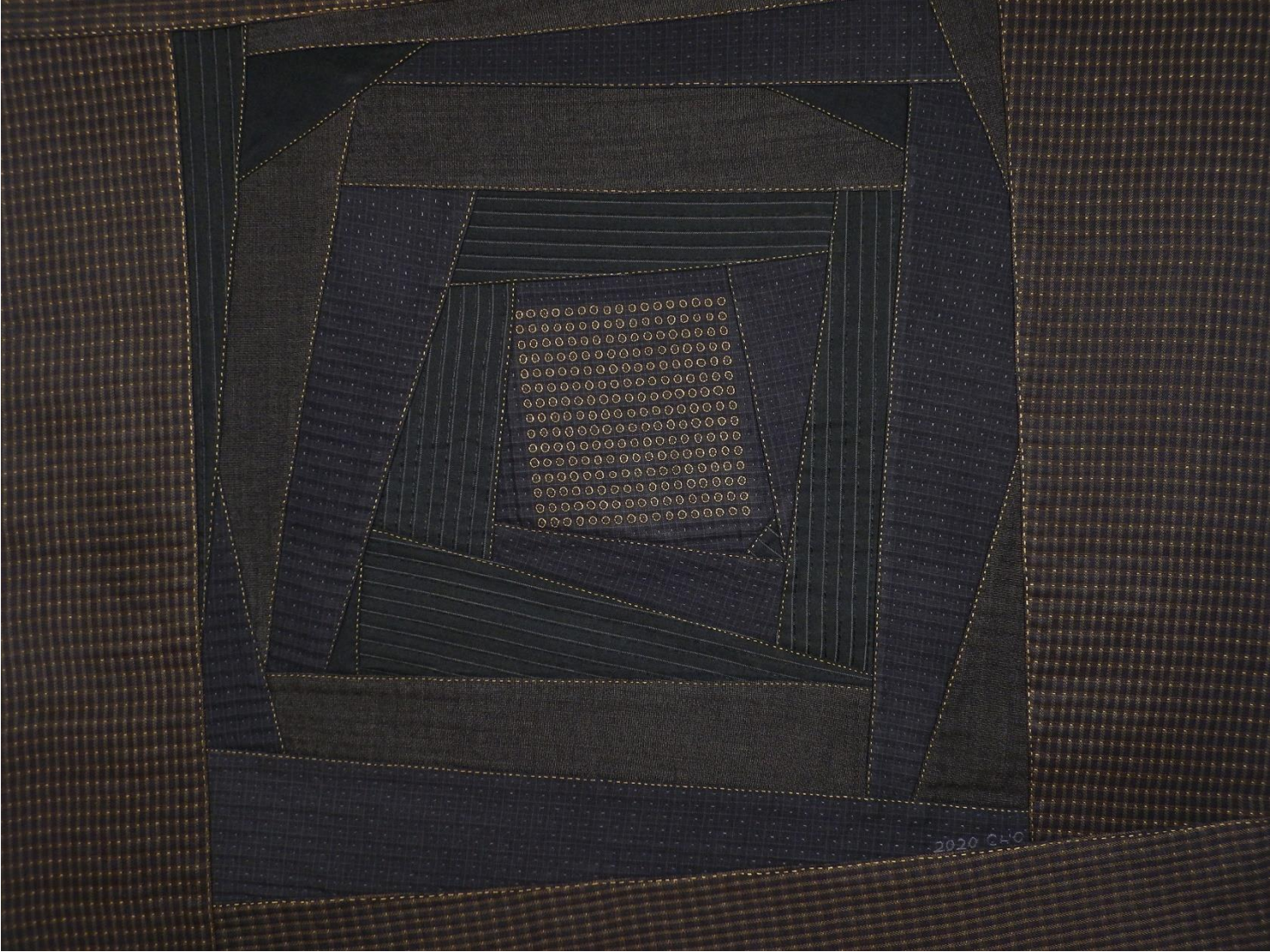
Excess-I-Reworked (Detail)



He Was Formal, 2020

Late Father's suit pants, thread; hand & machine stitched quilt

42 w x 43 h. inches



He Was Formal, 2020 (Detail)

Prof. Joan Pi Received Pat Award in Excellence

Dr. Joan Pi is the director of choral activities, assistant professor, and program coordinator of music at Regent University. As she entered her third-year teaching and serving the University, she was awarded a Pat Award in Excellence. The Pat Award is a peer-chosen award among the faculty and staff members (about 70 people) of the College of the Arts and Science at Regent. The name 'Pat' came from the first name of the late Founder, M.G. "Pat" Robertson, and the award promotes the University's three values: Excellence, Innovation, and Integrity. And three faculty and/or staff (one for each value) are chosen twice a semester to promote and celebrate their work and contribution to the students, the College, and the University. She was also selected for the Pat Award in Innovation in Fall 2022.

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 So-Hyun Park Altino of Wheaton College was selected as the recipient of KAUPA Best Research Paper Award on August 1, 2023.

Paper Title: Playing Traditional Korean Sanjo on the Violin

Please submit your research progress to KAUPA Letters.

Applications of Generative AI Technologies as a Simulator in Cybersecurity

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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 Generative AI technologies as a simulator in teaching and learning within the on campus and online classroom settings with Cybersecurity example scenarios.

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 simulator 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

III. Use of AI in as a Simulator

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 want to use AI as a simulator, i.e., AI-Scenario builder, the following two factors should be considered in advance.

3.1 AI Simulator: Instructions for Students

When interacting with the AI Simulator, the following should be remembered [1]:

1. It may simply not work the first time you try it.
2. The AI is not a person, but it may feel like one.
3. You are responsible for your own work.
4. It can make "hallucinate" or make things up.
5. Only share what you are comfortable sharing.

3.2 Build your Own AI Simulator

To build your own simulator, the following four factors was suggested to consider by [1]:

1. Establish your clear goal by telling the AI what you want it to do and what you don't want

it to do.

2. Assign clear roles of yourself and AI.
3. Specify all the necessary step-by-step instructions.
4. Check your prompts by trying them.

3.3 AI Simulator Prompts and Outputs

3.3.1 Simulator 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.

I want to practice my knowledge of [concept]. You'll play [the role(s) in a specific situation]. I'll play [student's role]. The goal is to practice [concept and a given situation]. Create a scenario in which I can practice [applying my skill in a situation]. I should have to [encounter specific problems, and make a consequential decision]. Give me dilemmas or problems [during the specific scenario]. After 4 interactions, set up a consequential choice for me to make. Then wrap up by telling me how [performed in my specific scenario] and what I can do better next time. Do not play my role. Only play the [others' role]. Wait for me to respond.

Figure 1: An Example Prompt of AI as Simulator

AI as a simulator has its own risks because it can hallucinate and make up facts about and concept. It also should give guidelines for teachers and students clearly. Especially, to help the students to get the most out of the interactions with the AI Scenario builder, a proper set of advices should be given them in advance.

3.3.2 Example Simulator Outputs

According to the guidelines introduced up to now, the following shows an example of an author's interaction with the AI simulator in the field of Cybersecurity based on the above suggested prompt. The topic is the encryption and decryption of an electronic message over the Internet.

YC

I want to practice my knowledge of [encryption and decryption of a message]. You'll play [a receiver]. I'll play [a sender]. The goal is to practice [encryption and decryption operations of a message]. Create a scenario in which I can practice [message encryption and decryption operations]. I should have to [encounter scenario, and make a consequential decision]. Give me dilemmas or problems [during each scenario]. After 4 interactions, set up a consequential choice for me to make. Then wrap up by telling me how [I performed in my specific scenario] and what I can do better next time. Do not play my role. Only play the [your role]. Wait for me to respond.

ChatGPT

Scenario: Secure Messaging Dilemmas

You are a highly skilled computer security expert, and I'm a sender who needs to securely transmit an important message to you. We'll go through four interactions where you'll encounter scenarios and make consequential decisions about message encryption and decryption. After these interactions, you'll face a consequential choice.

Interaction 1: Choosing Encryption Methods

Sender: You receive a message from me, and I inform you that I have sensitive information to share. You need to decide which encryption method we should use: symmetric or asymmetric encryption. Symmetric encryption is faster but requires us to exchange keys securely beforehand, while asymmetric encryption is slower but doesn't require key exchange. What's your choice, and why?

Interaction 2: Key Exchange Challenge

Sender: We've decided to use symmetric encryption. I have the message ready, and we need to exchange the encryption key securely. I suggest using a trusted courier to physically deliver the key to you. However, there's a risk that the courier could be intercepted. What do you propose as an alternative method for secure key exchange?

Interaction 3: Decrypting a Message

Sender: We successfully exchanged the encryption key securely. I've sent you the encrypted message. Now, it's time for you to decrypt it. However, you notice that the decryption process is taking longer than expected, and we need to respond quickly. What's your next move to ensure a timely decryption?

Interaction 4: Compromised Key

Sender: You've successfully decrypted the message. But, unfortunately, I've just learned that the encryption key might have been compromised during transmission. We need to decide whether to use the same key again for our next communication or generate a new one, even if it causes a delay. What's your recommendation, and why?

Consequential Choice:

Now that we've gone through these interactions, you face a consequential choice:

Option A: Continue using the same encryption key, risking compromise but ensuring timely communication.

Option B: Generate a new encryption key, causing a potential delay but ensuring security.

Please choose either Option A or Option B based on your judgment.

After your choice, I'll provide feedback on how you performed in handling these encryption and decryption scenarios and suggest improvements for next time.

YC

Option A

ChatGPT

Thank you for your choice.

Feedback:

In this scenario, you chose to continue using the same encryption key, despite the potential compromise. Your decision prioritizes timely communication but poses a security risk. This choice demonstrates a balance between security and convenience, which can be acceptable depending on the situation.

Improvements:

While your choice was reasonable, it's crucial to weigh the risks and benefits carefully. In real-world situations, the security of sensitive information should always be a top priority. To improve your decision-making in future scenarios:

1. Consider the nature of the information being exchanged: Evaluate the sensitivity of the data and the potential consequences of compromise. Highly confidential information may warrant generating a new encryption key despite delays.
2. Assess the reliability of the key exchange method: Reevaluate the security of your key exchange process to prevent compromises in the first place. Explore more secure key exchange methods, such as using public key infrastructure (PKI) or hardware security modules (HSMs).
3. Maintain a balance: Continuously assess the trade-offs between security and convenience, ensuring that you make informed decisions that align with the specific context of each situation.

Remember that the choice between security and convenience should always prioritize the protection of sensitive information.

YC

Option B

ChatGPT

Certainly, let's proceed with Option B:

Scenario: You are the sender, and you've received an urgent message from your colleague. They have just informed you that your organization's servers are under a cyberattack, and crucial data is at risk. They need immediate access to an encrypted file containing essential security information to mitigate the attack. However, there's a problem: the encryption key for this file is stored in a secure offline location in another city, and it will take at least 24 hours to retrieve it. What do you do?

Dilemma: You have two options:

Option 1: You can wait for the 24 hours to retrieve the encryption key securely. This ensures the highest level of security for the sensitive data in the file but might result in delays that could worsen the situation during the cyberattack.

Option 2: You can share the encrypted file with your colleague using a temporary encryption key that you have available. This would allow them to start working on mitigating the attack immediately but could potentially compromise the security of the data.

Please choose either Option 1 or Option 2, and I will provide feedback based on your decision.

YC

Option 2

ChatGPT

Thank you for your choice.

Feedback:

In this scenario, you chose to share the encrypted file with a temporary encryption key to allow your colleague to start working on mitigating the cyberattack immediately. This decision prioritizes a rapid response to the threat but comes with potential security risks.

Improvements:

Your choice acknowledges the urgency of the situation and the need for quick action. However, it's essential to consider the following improvements for future scenarios:

1. **Risk Assessment:** Before sharing sensitive data with a temporary key, conduct a quick risk assessment. Evaluate the potential consequences of unauthorized access to the data and the likelihood of such an event. If the risk is deemed acceptable given the circumstances, proceed cautiously.
2. **Monitoring and Containment:** While your colleague is working on the issue, establish strict monitoring and containment measures. Ensure that access to the data is closely monitored and revoked as soon as the original encryption key becomes available.
3. **Communication:** Keep your colleague informed about the risks associated with the temporary key and emphasize the importance of safeguarding the data. Stress the need for extreme caution during this period.
4. **Review Key Management Practices:** After the incident is resolved, take the time to review your organization's key management practices. Consider ways to improve key distribution and retrieval procedures to minimize such dilemmas in the future.

Remember that security is essential, but there are situations where the urgency of the matter may require temporary compromises. Your decision in this scenario reflects the need for a pragmatic approach to security in critical situations.

YC

Any more questions to ask?

ChatGPT

Certainly! Let's continue with another scenario to further practice your encryption and decryption knowledge.

Scenario 3: Secure Communication

You are working as a cybersecurity specialist for a government agency. You have received an encrypted message from an external contractor who needs to share sensitive information with your agency regarding a classified project. The message is crucial for national security, but it's encrypted with a complex algorithm you've never encountered before.

Your task is to decrypt the message as quickly as possible to assess its contents. However, there's a catch: if you enter the wrong decryption key three times, the message will be permanently locked, and its contents will be lost forever.

Dilemma: How do you approach the decryption of this message while balancing the urgency of national security and the risk of losing the information?

Please provide your decision, and I will guide you through the consequences.

YC

We can keep a correct decryption key in a key repository for safe communications.

ChatGPT

Your decision to use a key repository is a wise one, especially when dealing with sensitive and crucial information. By securely storing the correct decryption key, you ensure that the message can be decrypted without risk of loss due to incorrect attempts. This approach aligns with best practices for secure communications.

In this scenario, you successfully decrypt the message with the correct key from the repository. The information contained within the message proves to be critical for national security, allowing your agency to take appropriate actions to safeguard the classified project.

You've demonstrated a strong understanding of secure communication practices and encryption/decryption operations. Well done! If you have any more questions or would like to continue practicing, please let me know.

YC

Would you tell me the strongest key management methods developed up to now?

ChatGPT

Key management is a critical aspect of encryption and plays a fundamental role in ensuring the security of encrypted data. Over the years, various key management methods and techniques have been developed to strengthen the security of cryptographic systems. Here are some of the strongest key management methods and practices developed up to now:

1. **Key Length:** Using longer key lengths significantly increases the security of encryption. For example, using 256-bit keys for AES encryption is considered very secure, as it would require an impractical amount of computational power to break through brute force attacks.
2. **Random Key Generation:** Keys should be generated using truly random processes rather than predictable algorithms. Cryptographically secure pseudorandom number generators (CSPRNGs) are often used for this purpose.
3. **Key Exchange Protocols:** Modern key exchange protocols like Diffie-Hellman (DH) and Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) enable secure key exchange between parties, ensuring that keys are not exposed during transmission.
4. **Key Rotation:** Regularly changing encryption keys is essential to mitigate the risk of long-term exposure. Key rotation involves generating new keys and securely distributing them while phasing out old keys.

5. **Key Derivation Functions (KDFs):** KDFs are used to derive encryption keys from a master key. They ensure that keys are generated in a secure and consistent manner.
6. **Hardware Security Modules (HSMs):** HSMs are specialized hardware devices designed to securely generate, store, and manage cryptographic keys. They provide a high level of physical and logical security.
7. **Key Escrow and Recovery:** In some scenarios, it's necessary to have mechanisms for key recovery in case of loss. Key escrow solutions securely store encryption keys, allowing authorized parties to recover them when needed.
8. **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** Adding additional authentication factors, such as biometrics or smart cards, can enhance key management security by ensuring that only authorized users can access keys.
9. **Quantum Key Distribution (QKD):** QKD is an emerging technology that leverages the principles of quantum mechanics to exchange encryption keys securely. It offers resistance against quantum attacks, which could break traditional encryption methods.
10. **Secure Key Storage:** Protecting keys at rest is crucial. Using secure storage mechanisms, like hardware security modules (HSMs) or trusted execution environments (TEEs), helps safeguard keys from physical and logical attacks.
11. **Key Revocation:** If a key is compromised or no longer needed, it should be revoked to prevent its further use.
12. **Security Policies and Procedures:** Implementing comprehensive security policies and procedures for key management is essential. This includes access control, auditing, and monitoring of key usage.
13. **Zero Trust Security Model:** Adopting a zero trust security model means verifying every user and device accessing encrypted data, even if they are inside the network perimeter.

These key management methods and practices are continually evolving to address emerging threats and challenges in the field of cryptography and data security. Organizations must adapt their key management strategies to the specific requirements and risks associated with their data and communication systems.

YC

Would you show me a very simple message encryption/decryption processes example (string length = 10) with Caesar's Cipher?

ChatGPT

Certainly! Caesar's Cipher is a simple encryption technique that shifts each letter in the plaintext by a fixed number of positions down the alphabet. Here's an example of encrypting and decrypting a short message using Caesar's Cipher with a fixed shift of 3 positions (a common choice, also known as a Caesar Shift of 3):

Encryption:

1. **Original Message:** "HELLO"
2. **Choose a Shift:** Let's use a shift of 3.
3. **Encrypt Each Letter:**
 - H → E (shifted 3 positions back in the alphabet)
 - E → B
 - L → I
 - L → I
 - O → L
4. **Encrypted Message:** "EBBIL"

Decryption:

1. **Encrypted Message:** "EBBIL"
2. **Shift:** 3 (matching the encryption shift)
3. **Decrypt Each Letter:**
 - E → H (shifted 3 positions forward in the alphabet)
 - B → E
 - B → L
 - I → L
 - L → O
4. **Decrypted Message:** "HELLO"

In this example, we encrypted the message "HELLO" by shifting each letter 3 positions backward in the alphabet. To decrypt it, we reversed the process by shifting each letter 3 positions forward.

Please note that Caesar's Cipher is extremely simple and not secure for any real-world encryption needs, as it can be easily cracked through brute force methods due to its limited number of possible keys (there are only 25 different shifts to try). It's mainly used as a teaching example and not for secure communications. Modern encryption methods use much more complex algorithms and keys to ensure security.

YC

Would you tell me major message encryption/decryption algorithms used in IT industry? Among those, which ne is the strongest?

ChatGPT

Certainly! There are several major message encryption/decryption algorithms used in the IT industry, each with its own strengths and use cases. Here are some of the most commonly used encryption algorithms:

1. **AES (Advanced Encryption Standard):**
 - AES is one of the most widely used symmetric encryption algorithms.
 - It supports key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits.
 - AES is considered highly secure and efficient, making it suitable for various applications.
2. **RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman):**
 - RSA is a widely used asymmetric encryption algorithm.
 - It relies on the mathematical properties of large prime numbers.
 - RSA is commonly used for securing data transmission and digital signatures.
3. **Diffie-Hellman (DH):**
 - Diffie-Hellman is an asymmetric encryption algorithm used for secure key exchange.
 - It allows two parties to agree on a shared secret key over an insecure channel.
4. **ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography):**
 - ECC is an asymmetric encryption algorithm known for its strong security with shorter key lengths.
 - It is particularly efficient for resource-constrained devices.
5. **RSA and ECC Hybrid Encryption:**
 - Often, RSA or ECC is used for key exchange, and then a symmetric encryption algorithm like AES is used for data encryption, combining the strengths of both approaches.

6. **Blowfish:**
 - Blowfish is a symmetric encryption algorithm known for its speed and simplicity.
 - While it is less commonly used today, it is still considered secure.
7. **Triple DES (3DES):**
 - 3DES is a symmetric encryption algorithm that applies the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm three times in succession.
 - It is more secure than DES but less efficient than AES.
8. **RC4:**
 - RC4 is a symmetric encryption algorithm known for its simplicity and speed.
 - However, it has known vulnerabilities and is not recommended for secure applications.

As for the strongest encryption algorithm among these, AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is widely considered the strongest symmetric encryption algorithm in practical use today. AES supports key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits and is highly secure when used with strong keys and proper implementations. It has withstood extensive cryptanalysis and is approved by government organizations for securing sensitive information.

For asymmetric encryption, both RSA and ECC are strong, but ECC is gaining popularity due to its strong security with shorter key lengths, making it more efficient for many applications. The choice between RSA and ECC often depends on specific use cases and security requirements.

YC

Would you explain major differences between a symmetric encryption algorithm and an asymmetric encryption algorithm?

ChatGPT

Certainly! Symmetric and asymmetric encryption algorithms are two fundamental cryptographic techniques used for securing data, but they work differently and have distinct characteristics. Here are the major differences between symmetric and asymmetric encryption:

1. Key Type:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** In symmetric encryption, a single secret key is used for both encryption and decryption. This key must be kept secret and shared securely between the communicating parties.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption uses a pair of keys: a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. The public key can be freely shared, while the private key must be kept secret.

2. Speed:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** Symmetric encryption algorithms are generally faster and more efficient for data encryption and decryption. They are suitable for encrypting large amounts of data.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption is computationally more intensive and slower than symmetric encryption. It is typically used for key exchange and digital signatures rather than encrypting large data sets.

3. Key Management:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** Key management is simpler in symmetric encryption because there is only one key to manage. However, securely distributing and managing the secret key can be challenging.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption simplifies key distribution because the public keys can be openly shared. Private keys must be carefully protected.

4. Use Cases:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** Symmetric encryption is well-suited for encrypting large amounts of data, such as files or messages, where speed and efficiency are essential. It is often used for data confidentiality.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption is commonly used for secure key exchange, digital signatures, and verifying the authenticity of a message or sender. It provides a means for secure communication between parties that have never met before.

5. Security:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** Symmetric encryption is highly secure when implemented correctly, but there is a key distribution challenge in securely sharing the secret key.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption offers strong security, especially for key exchange and verifying identities, but it is computationally intensive and can be vulnerable to certain attacks if not properly implemented.

6. Key Length:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** Symmetric encryption keys tend to be shorter, often measured in bits. Key lengths like 128 bits or 256 bits are common.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Asymmetric encryption keys are longer for equivalent security. For example, RSA keys might be 2048 bits or longer, and ECC keys are even shorter while offering strong security.

7. Encryption and Decryption Process:

- **Symmetric Encryption:** The same key is used for both encryption and decryption. This simplicity in key usage results in faster processing.
- **Asymmetric Encryption:** Two different keys are used—one for encryption and one for decryption. The encryption key cannot decrypt data, and the decryption key cannot encrypt data. This adds complexity but allows for secure key exchange.

In summary, symmetric encryption is favored for its speed and efficiency in encrypting large volumes of data, while asymmetric encryption excels in secure key exchange, digital signatures, and identity verification. Both encryption types have their place in modern cryptography and are often used together to achieve a balance between efficiency and security in secure communication.

YC

Any other specific questions to ask?

ChatGPT

Sure, here are some more specific questions related to encryption and decryption that you can use to further practice your knowledge:

1. **Block vs. Stream Cipher:** What is the difference between block ciphers and stream ciphers, and when might you choose one over the other for encryption?
2. **Data Integrity:** How can you ensure data integrity when sending encrypted messages? What methods or algorithms can be used for this purpose?
3. **Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS):** What is Perfect Forward Secrecy, and why is it important for secure communication? How does it work?
4. **Key Exchange Protocols:** Explain some key exchange protocols used in secure communication, such as Diffie-Hellman or ECDH. What is their role in encryption?
5. **Hash Functions:** How are hash functions different from encryption algorithms? What are some common use cases for hash functions in cybersecurity?
6. **Post-Quantum Cryptography:** With the emergence of quantum computing, what are the challenges it poses to traditional encryption methods, and how is post-quantum cryptography addressing these challenges?
7. **Encryption Standards:** Discuss widely adopted encryption standards, such as AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) and RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman). What are their strengths and weaknesses?
8. **Encryption in Web Security:** How is encryption used to secure web communication (HTTPS)? What role do SSL/TLS protocols play in this context?
9. **Encryption in Email:** Explain how end-to-end encryption works in email services like PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) or S/MIME. What are the benefits and limitations of email encryption?
10. **Legal and Ethical Aspects:** What are the legal and ethical considerations surrounding encryption, especially in situations where governments or law enforcement agencies seek access to encrypted data?

Feel free to choose any of these questions to explore, or if you have specific areas of interest within encryption and decryption, let me know, and I can provide more targeted information or scenarios.

YC

Thank you so much for your help!

ChatGPT

You're very welcome! If you ever have more questions or need assistance with anything else in the future, whether it's related to encryption or any other topic, don't hesitate to reach out. Have a great day and happy learning!

IV. Conclusion

This paper demonstrates how Generative AI can be used as a simulator, using an example in the field of Cybersecurity, especially message encryption & decryption with key management and available encryption and decryption algorithms. Similarly, the other six roles mentioned in [1], such as mentor, coach, teammate, student, tutor, and tool can be tested and verified in various disciplines.

We can develop more simulators for diverse courses to help the students to understand the topics of courses they are learning in class considering knowledge trust factors in depth [4].

Recent developments of data classification considering security [5], data analysis and visualization using Python [6], and more diverse applications of AI for creative tasks [7] are

moving forward to increase the robustness of intelligence power of Generative AI further.

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.
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- [3] Ethan Mollick, Lilach Mollick, Let ChatGPT Be Your Teaching Assistant, Harvard Business Publishing, 2023.
- [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.
- [7] Ethan Mollick, How to Use AI to Do Stuff: An Opinionated Guide, OneUsefulThing.org, Lilach Mollick, July 15, 2023.

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.

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 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.

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/9781420099999)

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/9781420099999)

Book Title: Creative Innovative Firms from Japan

Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo

Publisher: Springer

Publication Year: 2019

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

Book Title: Rising Asia and American Hegemony

Author(s): Paul Hong and Young Won Park

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Toledo

Publisher: Springer

Publication Year: 2020

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

Book Title: Friend: A Novel from North Korea

Author(s): Immanuel Kim

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

Publisher: Columbia University Press

Publication Year: 2020

Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Friend-Novel-North-Korea-Weatherhead/dp/0231195613/ref=sr_1_1?dchild=1&keywords=immanuel+kim&qid=1625839738&sr=8-1

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

Book Title: Diffusion of Korean Popular Culture in Western Countries

Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Publisher: Seoul National University Press

Publication Year: 2021

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.snupress.com/book/category?md=view&goodsidx=3213>

Book Title: Hallyu: Influence of Korean Popular Culture in Asia and Beyond

Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim & Min Sun Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): U of Louisiana at Lafayette & U of Hawaii at Manoa

Publisher: Seoul National University

Publication Year: 2011

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

Book Title: Health Communication Research Measures

Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim & James W. Dearing

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette & Michigan State University

Publisher: Peter Lang

Publication Year: 2016

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.amazon.com/Health-Communication-Research-Measures-Kyun/dp/1433129027>

Book Title: Health Communication: Strategies for Developing Global Health Programs

Author(s): Do Kyun David Kim, Arvind Singhal, & Gary L. Kreps

Affiliation of the Author(s): University of Louisiana at Lafayette, U of Texas at El Paso, & George Mason University

Publisher: Peter Lang

Publication Year: 2013

Relevant URL of the Book: https://www.amazon.com/Health-Communication-Strategies-Developing-Programs-dp-1433118645/dp/1433118645/ref=mt_other?_encoding=UTF8&me=&qid=

Book Title: *Understanding Narrative Inquiry: The Crafting and Analysis of Stories as Research*

Author(s): Jeong-Hee Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): Texas Teach University

Publisher: Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE

Publication Year: 2016

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.amazon.com/Understanding-Narrative-Inquiry-Jeong-Hee-Kim/dp/1452282781>

Book Title: *Understanding Narrative Inquiry: The Crafting and Analysis of Stories as Research (Chinese Edition)*

Author(s): Jeong-Hee Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): Texas Teach University

Publisher: Psychological Publishing Co.

Publication Year: 2018

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.amazon.com/Understanding-Narrative-Inquiry-Jeong-Hee-Kim/dp/1452282781>

Book Title: *Literary Epiphany in the Novel, 1850-1950: Constellations of the Soul*

Author(s): Sharon Kim

Affiliation of the Author(s): Judson University

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan

Publication Year: 2012

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137021847#aboutBook>

Book Title: *Innovative Learning Environments in STEM Higher Education Opportunities, Challenges, and Looking Forward*

Author(s): Jungwoo Ryoo & Kurt Winkelmann (Eds.)

Affiliation of the Author(s): Penn State University Altoona & Valdosta State University

Publisher: Springer

Publication Year: 2021

Relevant URL of the Book: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-030-58948-6>

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/3Hy0E0V>

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 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-B0B2G63TWP/dp/B0B2G63TWP/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=

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

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

Publication Year: February 2023

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

Research Funds

NSF and IITP

Special Guidelines for Submitting Collaborative Proposals under [U.S. National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#) and the [South Korean Institute of Information & Communications Technology Planning & Evaluation \(IITP\)](#) Collaborative Research Opportunities

The KOREA Foundation – KF Application Portal

https://apply.kf.or.kr/main.nkf?lang=en_US

OKF(Overseas Koreans Foundation: 재외동포재단) - KOREAN NET

<https://www.korean.net/portal/index.do>

KOFICE(Korean Foundation for International Cultural Exchange)

<http://eng.kofice.or.kr/>

Journals

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>.]

Journal of Global Awareness

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

The journal aspires to enhance our understanding of political, economic, social, demographic, technological, and environmental issues among global community members. It provides a forum for the exchange of research and knowledge on issues related to globalization. The journal's goal is to promote awareness of the diversity of cultures within our global communities and to recognize that all human beings are included in the process of globalization and that we all must strive to increase sensitivity to issues related to this process.

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

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

Job Opportunities

- Courtesy of [KSEA Job Opportunities Link](#)

Conferences

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

32nd Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference
**The Sustainable Development Goals and Global Progress:
Perspectives from the Multidisciplinary Village**

Seoul, South Korea, May 23-25, 2024

The Global Awareness Society International (GASI) brings together multiple disciplines in its annual conferences to create a scholarly village in which we share ideas to make the world a better place. Our most recent conferences have used the United Nations General Assembly's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to focus our awareness on the world's greatest needs. Recent events worldwide bring the SDGs to the forefront for scholars and practitioners to consider ways of ensuring social cohesion, economic prosperity and equity, protection of the environment, good health, quality education, and related aspects of well-being. With the UN setting a 2030 target date, nations, institutions, and scholars are assessing progress toward achieving the goals. Every discipline can contribute to solutions that move us toward the Sustainable Development Goals, and scholars in every field are encouraged to join our conversation. This year's theme is *The Sustainable Development Goals and Global Progress: Perspectives from the Multidisciplinary Village*.

We invite authors to propose abstracts for Paper or Panel Sessions. Undergraduate and graduate students may qualify for financial awards; registration may be discounted for first-time or underfunded applicants (see conference web page for details). Abstracts should align with at least one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals listed below:

(1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life on Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and (17) Partnerships to Achieve the Goals.

Conference sessions will be organized into 90-minute periods. Please apply to present in either of two alternate presentation structures. *Paper sessions* will be organized by the conference committee to include up to five individual 15-minute research presentations (each with a single or multiple authors) on related or complementary topics. *Panel sessions* will be designed by abstract submitters to include a number of discussants on a chosen research topic to be covered in roundtable, workshop, or related formats for up to 75 minutes. Both types of session will include at least 15 minutes of audience response for maximum participation. The session site is Ewha Womans University, in Seoul. Onsite presentation is preferred; a limited number of accepted presentations may be made virtually, via Zoom, for those unable to travel.

Conference Proceedings will be publishable online. This and other information about the GASI 2024 Conference can be found at: www.globalawarenesssociety.org/gasi-2024

To go directly to the abstract submission site, please visit: <https://forms.gle/oqmacrYwbfigzfKY8>
ABSTRACT SUBMISSION DEADLINE: October 15, 2023



GASI 2024

Seoul, S. Korea

May 23-25

More info at:
GlobalAwarenessSociety.org/gasi2024

**Abstract
 Deadline:
 Oct.
 15**

The poster features a background image of a traditional Korean palace (Gyeongbokgung) with a pavilion and a long corridor with red pillars. Two people in traditional Korean attire (hanbok) are walking in the corridor. The GASI logo is in the top right corner.

 Conference Program Committee, Global Awareness Society International
www.GlobalAwarenessSociety.org

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The Fascitelli Center for Advanced Engineering, 2 East Alumni Ave, Kingston, RI 02881 USA p: 401.874.2692 <http://web.uri.edu/cve/>



Announcement

The 36th RI Transportation Forum at URI Memorial Union, Friday, October 27, 2023

University of Rhode Island (URI) and Construction Industries of Rhode Island (CIRI) would like to announce that the 36th RI Transportation Forum will be held at the URI Memorial Union

The theme of this year Forum is **Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure and System (ITIS) for Eternal Peace and Prosperity**. We expect to have a wide variety of participants from construction industries, consulting firms, federal, state, municipal agencies, and academia. This forum will be the 35th gathering after the establishment of our partnership among government (RIDOT and FHWA), Construction Industries of Rhode Island (CIRI), American Council of Engineers Companies (ACEC) and University of Rhode Island (URI) in 1992. Traditionally, this Forum has been open to transportation professionals, particularly in New England.

It is anticipated that plenary speakers will include Honorable US Senator Jack Reed and/or Sheldon Whitehouse, Mr. Peter Alviti Jr., P.E., Director of RI Department of Transportation (DOT), Mr. Derek Torrey, RI Division Administrator of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), President Iftikar Ahmad of Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC) like most past years. This year plenary speaker will be Prof. Amy Epps Martin of Texas A&M University who is President of Association of Asphalt Paving Technologists (AAPT). We will also have many podium presentations by New England faculty and researchers, and poster presentations by URI researchers and students.

Some of the topics to be presented and discussed at the Forum will include the following: Transportation Infrastructure Durability with Balanced Mix-Design (BMD); Sustainable Pavement Design using AASHTOWare Pavement ME Design (PMED); Integration of Asphalt Mix-Design and Structural Design; Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP); Full Depth Reclamation (FDR); Cold In-Place Recycling (CIR); Cool pavements and Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA); Life Cycle Cost Analysis of Various Asphalt Pavement; Phase Change Materials (PCM); Green infrastructure; Functionalization and Solar Energy Harvesting; Thermoelectric Systems with Semiconducting Polymers; Climate Resilience into Transportation Infrastructure; and Mitigation of Traffic Congestion etc.

You may put the date of October 27, 2023, when the Rhode Island foliage would be the peak, on your calendar. Looking forward to meeting with you at the Forum and let's keep in touch.

Sincerely yours,



K. Wayne Lee, Ph.D., P.E., F. ASCE
Professor III of Civil and Environmental
Engineering College of Engineering
University of Rhode Island
Tel: (401)874-2695 email: leekw@uri.edu

The University of Rhode Island is an equal opportunity employer committed to the principles of affirmative action.

VI. Essays & Poems & Novels

The Misuse and Abuse of the Concept of Civilization

Yeomin Yoon

KAUPA Letters Opinion Columnist
Professor Emeritus, Seton Hall University

When I read (from a Korean perspective) a seemingly intriguing essay titled “The Clash of Civilizations?” (*Foreign Affairs*, Summer, 1993) written by a famous American political scientist, I thought the author’s understanding of the concept of “civilization” might be off the mark. I also wondered if the author was misusing, if not abusing, the concept of civilization to create a highly (Western Christian) value-loaded essay. The article even sounded to me like virtual propaganda from the perspective of a firm believer in *Pax Americana*.

The essay was written by **Samuel P. Huntington** (1927-2008), the then Eaton Professor of the Science of Government and Director of the John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University. The late American political scientist developed his “hypothesis that the fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic.” Instead, he predicted: “The clash of civilizations will dominate global politics. The fault lines between civilizations will be the battle lines of the future.”

[The **Appendix** below presents a bullet-point summary of Huntington’s thesis, followed by my comments. For a more detailed discussion, see “**A Revisit to Samuel Huntington’s ‘The Clash of Civilizations?’ -- The Perspective of Koreans,**” which **Prof. Chin-Tai Kim** of Case Western Reserve University and I co-authored and was published in the October 2022 issue of *The KAUPA Letters*.]

Thirty years ago, Huntington’s essay “immediately caused a stir” and provoked debate among so-called “geopolitics eggheads” worldwide. Many leading commentators in newspapers or magazines have visited or revisited the Huntington thesis. For example, a leading foreign affairs commentator stated in his *Financial Times* op/ed piece: “The confluence of the developments in North America is fuelling the idea of a clash of civilizations.” The commentator minded:

1. The anti-Muslim rhetoric was rising in the US.
2. Some Republican politicians asserted that “no Muslim should be allowed to become US president.
3. Donald Trump said he would deport any Syrian refugees admitted to the US.

The commentator also noted: “Yet the reality is that the Muslim and non-Muslim worlds are intermingled across the globe. Multiculturalism is the reality of the modern world, and it has to be made to work.” (See Gideon Rachman, “The clash of civilizations revisited,” *Financial Times*, November 11, 2015)

In mid-2022, the magazine that published Huntington's essay reminded its readers of the "provocative" 1993 piece, stating that "Revisiting 'The Clash' three decades later, there is still plenty to debate." Interestingly, in mid-2023, **China's President Xi Jinping seemed to take the mantle by proposing his counter-point view of civilization, or "Xivilization,"** as dubbed by *Global Times*, with an underlying message allegedly "full of Chinese wisdom."

I abridge below (1) Chinese President **Xi Jinping's thesis on civilizations** and his *Global Civilization Initiative* (GCI), as reported by *Global Times* and *China Daily*, followed by (2) **Comments on "Xivilization."**

[Editor's Note: The *Global Times* (*Huánqiú Shíbào* 环球时报) is a daily [tabloid newspaper](#) in Beijing. An English-language version was launched in 2009 as part of a Chinese government campaign to compete with overseas media. Its articles are known to be written with "[wolf warrior](#)" spirits, loudly denouncing perceived criticism of the [Chinese government](#) and its policies. *China Daily* (*Zhōngguó Rìbào*, 中国日报) is an [English-language](#) daily newspaper owned by the [Central Propaganda Department](#) of the [Chinese Communist Party](#). Established in 1981, it was the first national daily English-language newspaper in China after establishing the People's Republic in 1949. The paper has the most comprehensive print circulation of any English-language newspaper in China. The newspaper has branch offices in most major cities of China and several major foreign cities, including [New York City](#), [Washington, D.C.](#), and [London](#). *China Daily's* [editorial](#) policies have historically been described as slightly more "[liberal](#)" than other Chinese state news outlets.]

(1) Xi Jinping's thesis on civilizations, aka "Xivilization"

First, let me share with *The KAUPA Letters* readers my observations of the mainland Chinese media: (i) China's leader demands upon the journalists "critical reports with accurate facts and objective analysis," but without any explanation regarding what they should do if one instruction conflicts with the other. (ii) In any case, the journalists must "love and protect the Communist party." (iii) The reporters are frequently reminded that the Party is in control. (iv) China locks up those who forget (ii) and (iii). As a result, more journalists are locked up in China than in any other country. (v) Some frustrated journalists have left their jobs. A heated debate erupted recently on Chinese social media over whether it was worth studying journalism at university. Many argued it was not. One commenter said journalism degrees "only teach you one thing: to be obedient."

Based on the *Global Times* and *China Daily* reports, I summarize the "Xivilization" argument in two bullet-point paragraphs. I hope readers understand I have tried to minimize the words and sentences often repeated in mainland Chinese newspapers that tend to copy the words or expressions enunciated in the Party organ as often as possible, even if they seem redundant verbiage.

- **Prominent features of Chinese civilization should chart China's progress as China leads the *Global Civilization Initiative* that advocates adherence to the values common to all humanity.** From tradition to modernization, ancient, brilliant Chinese culture works with Marxist tenets to secure Chinese civilization's future. Xi called for efforts to build a great culture in China and a modern Chinese civilization from a new historical starting point. To do so, President Xi said that today's Chinese people need to develop an independent cultural psyche, which requires greater confidence in China's own culture and adherence to its own path. To have such a psyche, the Chinese people also need to draw on what the Chinese nation has achieved in the past based on Chinese experiences with Chinese wisdom and develop Chinese experiences into Chinese theories. Xi added that Today's China must continue to be open and inclusive, adapt Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of the times, inherit and develop refined traditional Chinese culture, adapt foreign cultures to China's context, and continuously cultivate and create a socialist culture with Chinese characteristics in the new era. The basic tenets of Marxism should be integrated with China's specific realities and refined traditional culture.

- Marxism provided the spiritual guidance of the Communist Party of China for over a century, from the revolution to the construction period. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening-up, China has continuously accumulated economic and social development achievements, all in the Sinicization of Marxism. Xi stressed that it is natural to **integrate the basic tenets of Marxism with China's specific realities and refined traditional culture if we [the Chinese] are to create and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics based on the profound Chinese civilization of more than 5,000 years.** "This integration has guided us from one success to another and has become the most important tool to us," according to Wang Wei, the chief expert of the CCP School's "Chinese

Civilization and Chinese Road Research" project. During the implementation of the project to trace the origins of Chinese civilization, Wang Wei's team adhered to the Marxist's view that "a country is the generalization of a civilized society," so that they could **break the shackles of the theory of the West and recognize the Chinese approach to decide the standard of a civilized society**. Under the guidance of Xi's speech, efforts should be made to shoulder the new mission of further promoting cultural prosperity and developing a modern Chinese civilization from a unique starting point. The chief expert of the Party School added: "President Xi gave a very clear explanation of the relationship of the Chinese civilization, the construction of socialist culture, and the construction of modern civilization of the Chinese nation. Only by understanding China from its long-standing historical consistency can we [the Chinese] better understand China and clarify the direction of the future development of our country."

(2) Comments on "Xivilization" Thesis

On the surface, the "Xivilization" thesis is a great story -- consistent with and well supported by a well-known, elite Chinese academic's allegation: "China is a civilizational state, arguably the world's only one since it is the only country in the world with a history of unified statehood for over 2,000 years. It is also the world's only civilization to last continuously for over 5,000 years, now coalesced in a huge modern nation. Any such country is bound to be unique. China today is an amalgam of four factors, namely, a super-large population, a super-sized territory, super-long traditions and a super-rich culture." (See Zhang Weiwei, "How China Made It: The political philosophy behind the world's most remarkable success story," *Being Review*, March 22, 2018.)

The first message given by the "Xivilization" argument is that China is a big civilizational state with more than five thousand years of **honorable history of a super-rich culture**. Is it? Is the message congruent with China's actual (not erased or rewritten) history and civilization?

Let me start with the ancient history of China from three thousand years ago, the history of the Shang (商) Dynasty, of which the Chinese people seem proud. According to the *South China Morning Post* (April 23, 2023), a book written about Chinese history 3,000 years ago has become an unlikely bestseller in Hong Kong. In *Revelation*, or *Jian Shang* in Mandarin, historian Li Shuo concluded, through the study of oracle bone scripts and archaeological discoveries, that the Shang (商) Dynasty in the early Bronze Age had embraced **brutal cannibalism and human sacrifices**. Further, the book describes how that part of the country's dark history was "rewritten" [isn't it an early case of 춘추곡필, or crooked writing of history?] by the succeeding Zhou (周) Dynasty, which overthrew Shang in 1,046 BCE.

I was surprised when I read the *SCMP* article because the article that raises disturbing political issues or questions was published in Hong Kong, which is now entirely under the control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). I also wonder if the article's publication may reflect a slip of censorship.

According to the book *Jian Shang*, as reported by *SCMP*, the Shang rulers believed in day-to-day intervention by gods in human life and offered human flesh to the heavens – humans were tortured and slaughtered to "celebrate" occasions such as building a new house or commemorating a deceased noble. The way of life and ideology employed in the Shang Dynasty was "covered up" by the Zhou Dynasty, which was admired by Confucius, who is, in turn, revered as the First Sage by the Chinese and used by the CCP as a mask for its propaganda. One thing is clear: Historian Li's book is eye-opening in many ways as it sheds new light on the roots of Chinese culture and the nature of civilization President Xi has touted in many speeches.

[For a detailed discussion of the *SCMP* article, see *Revelation: Scythians and Shang* on <https://languagelog.idc.upenn.edu/nl?p=58846>, June 4, 2023.]

If one moves about a millennium forward, one can smell the nature of the culture and civilization of the Qin 秦 Dynasty. Qin Shi Huang (秦始皇), the first emperor of a unified China, was the ruler of Qin from 246 to 220 BCE. He is infamous worldwide for initiating the building of the Great Wall and burning books. He also had hundreds of scholars buried alive because they were critical of his iron-fist rule. One also can figure out the nature of China's culture and civilization of ancient China from Qin Shi Huang's tomb in Xi'an.

In addition to the vast Terracotta Army buried with the Emperor, more than six hundred tombs of slaves, servants, laborers, concubines, and scholars buried alive with the Emperor have been discovered. Furthermore, it is estimated that as many as 400,000 people died during Qin Shi Huang's wall construction. Many of these workers were buried under the Great Wall itself. All these loudly display the essential aspects of China's ancient culture and civilization.

At the time of the Qin 秦 Dynasty, another empire (in the West) was the Roman Empire. While the **Chinese** constructed the Great Wall, the Romans built **150,000 kilometers** (93,000 miles) of highways throughout their empire. This web of highways (each designed as a four-meter-wide **paved road for vehicles** sandwiched by 3-meter-wide pedestrian sidewalks) reached even Britannia (today's Britain), then the most underdeveloped region in the empire. Roman soldiers -- superb engineers and well-organized combatants -- built these highways during peacetime.

Ancient Romans knew enemies could also use their paved roads to attack Rome. But they built highways to **include "barbarians"** by Romanizing hostile areas through trade and economic development. The Chinese rulers, however, were occupied with constructing the **Great Wall to exclude** the so-called "**northern barbarians.**" What a contrast between the ancient Romans' worldview and their Chinese counterparts.

Moreover, the ancient Chinese rulers burned the forests in their northern border for 200 years to destroy the hiding places of northern barbarians, which is the direct cause of the notorious "yellow sand (황사) that has now become a major environmental curse to the northern part of China as well as to the Korean peninsula. According to a *Japan Times* report (April 13, 2023), "Yellow sand, carried by dust and sandstorm (DSS), is swept up from mainland China and has covered areas from Hokkaido to northern Kyushu. The weather agency said the dust may affect flights and other transportation systems."

The ancient Romans were also superb builders of water supply facilities and sewage systems. Whenever I experienced heavy rains or floods while staying, say, in Beijing in summer, I felt that the deep and vast sewerage system Romans had built two thousand years ago must have been far superior to the "modern" but shallow version hidden belowground in today's capital city of China. The ancient Romans, who equated infrastructure with things humans need for civilized life, did not have to confront the filthy water mixed with debris overflowing into the street, creating nasty smells during rainy and flood seasons, and posing public health problems. The hygienic, ancient Roman citizens of two thousand years ago did not have such quandaries. The ancient Roman civilization teaches today's Chinese civilization the importance of investing time and resources to install even the hidden means (notwithstanding little use for propaganda) for hygiene critical for public health if the Chinese want the global citizens to recognize their country as adequately "civilized."

When one examines China's history and civilization, one can also find how and when China formed its own political culture, institutions, and, importantly, political traditions and practices plaguing it today. I condense below my reading and understanding of the relationship between the state and society in China.

Regardless of history and civilization, the system is called totalitarian if the state controls society

Throughout China's history, a political tradition, a vital element of any civilization, has been formed with its own political culture, institutions, and practices. One can trace back such tradition to more than two thousand years ago. This tradition has influenced the institution-building process of the People's Republic of China and the political practices of the Chinese Communist Party. It has affected the specific form of Marxism-Leninism China imported from the West and integrated into today's mainland Chinese society.

The most enduring characteristic of China's political tradition is the **autocratic tradition**. This tradition dominates today's Chinese society, almost totally subordinated to the state. Such social order was already installed when the Qin 秦 Dynasty (Qin Shi Huang, 秦始皇) unified China and established one centralized political authority in 221 BCE. Qin China initiated a revolution from above, engaged in consciously planned social engineering and surveillance of its subjects. It drastically changed state-society relations, resulting in the complete subordination of society to the state.

Politics in the People's Republic of China has not been detached from the autocratic imperial tradition. Although the PRC leadership brought new political styles and rhetoric in terms of organization and ideology since 1949, traditional values underlying institutional and behavioral patterns persist. More than anything else, the state structure erected by the CCP has a centralized, hierarchical authority pattern similar to China's traditional imperial political system. In the name of "socialist" transformation, the CCP revitalized the Chinese autocratic tradition established by Qin Shi Huang, 秦始皇 and continued by the emperors of the subsequent dynasties. Even today, mainland Chinese society has no new relationship with the state. **The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was a revitalized restoration of China's traditional autocracy** when one views it from a long-term historical perspective. One can even view **the CCP takeover in 1949 as a counterrevolution against China's first republican revolution of 1911**.

One can characterize the autocratic tradition that has permeated into "the only country in the world with a history of unified statehood for over 2,000 years," as follows:

- (i) The state imposes an official ideology upon society.
- (ii) Political power is concentrated in the hands of a few people, or often an individual.
- (iii) The state wields wide-ranging power over all aspects of social life, including the economy.
- (iv) The state dominates over all social organizations.
- (v) The ruler acts above legal constraints. Law is the ruler's tool to rule.

[**Note:** China was not and is not a Rule *of* Law country (법치국) but a Rule *by* Law country (의법치국). The former respects the three concepts:

1. Supremacy of law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power.
2. Everyone is equal before the law, and no person (or political party) is above the law of the land.
3. The law of the constitution is the consequence of the rights of persons.

In contrast, China's conception of law (Rule *by* Law) holds that **(a)** the ruler (or ruling party) can punish or reward his citizens at his whim and as he deems appropriate; **(b)** the ruler is not subject to his own law because the ruler is above and beyond the law; and **(c)** the ruler is the source of law – the ruler can make new laws and repeal old laws by fiat.]

Since the time of Qin Shi Huang, 秦始皇, allegedly admired by Mao Zedong, today's ruler reportedly admires, the autocratic tradition continued and now dominates today's China. Thus, one cannot fail to notice a fundamental unity between Marxism-Leninism-Maoism-Xiism and Chinese imperial ideological orthodoxy, an amalgam of Legalism and a bastardized version of Confucianism. The personality cult of Mao (and today's ruler) is very similar to the traditional emperor cult. Moreover, the ultimate basis of authority for both is military power. Remember Mao's phrase: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a

gun."

Can China escape the cycles of self-conceited megalomania, self-abasement, self-aggrandizement, and the clutches of paranoid nationalism?

Today's bellicose "wolf-warrior patriotism" draws upon the Mao-era mentality of "China at the center of the world." Of course, the origins of the ridiculous idea preceded Mao. **Han** 漢 China's emperors of old had no concept of the sovereignty of a nation or a state. They all thought in terms of *All Under Heaven* and embraced the very chauvinistic notion that they were at the center and rightly should look down on everybody else. [Liang Qi Chao (梁启超, 1873-1929), a political philosopher and prominent reformist, deplored the Chinese tendency of *zizun wangda* (自尊妄大), translated as "self-conceited megalomaniac" bias, such as claiming that China was the center of the world and that almost everything was invented or created by China.]

Now, let us move to the recent two centuries of China's history. Then, one finds the Chinese civilization has fallen victim to cycles of self-abasement and self-aggrandizement and has never escaped the clutches of the demon of paranoid, narrow **Han** 漢 **tribe-centric nationalism**.

China suffered repeated humiliations (e.g., the Opium Wars) by the gunboat diplomacy of the Western powers. That led the Chinese intellectuals to look for deficiencies in China's political system (and science and technology) and turn toward establishing a Western-style constitution to save the nation. The chaos after the Republican Revolution of 1911 and Yuan Shikai's (袁世凱, 1859–1916) attempt to reinstate the pseudo-Confucian imperial system, with himself as emperor, caused Chinese people to look to the deeper root cause in the Chinese culture and civilization. The New Culture Movement (新文化運動), a [progressivist](#) movement in [China](#) in the 1910s, called for "Science and Democracy" and "Down with Confucius and Sons." Ironically, today's China has established more than 500 Confucius Institutes worldwide, and its ruling political party now uses Confucius as a mask for propaganda.

The New Culture Movement was the progenitor of the 1919 [May Fourth Movement](#) (五四運動). The main thrust of China's great May Fourth Movement was the "**liberation of humanity**." But today's China seems to have forgotten entirely the movement that was admired worldwide. Instead, the rulers of the country they proudly call "the only civilization that lasted more than 5,000 years" seem to focus on narrow and paranoid nationalism, the goals of which are enriching the state and strengthening imperialistic military power (*fuguo qingbing*, 富國強兵) rather than pursuing the May Fourth Movement's ideal. It is disappointing that one salient feature of the "Xivilization" thesis seems to be the strong advocacy of "wolf-warrior" nationalism that takes precedence over ideas that could lead to human freedom, which was the main thrust of the May Fourth Movement. It is worrisome that, when the rulers determine they have realized the China Dream, *Pax Sinica*, one cannot rule out the birth of a new version of the *zizun wangda* (自尊妄大) that Liang Qi Chao deplored a century ago.

China pursues leading the Global Civilization Initiative. But to what kind of civilization is China leading? According to the *Financial Times* (August 12, 2023), "[China has fallen into a psycho-political funk](#)." In the eyes of concerned intellectuals of China, however, today's Chinese civilization seems to have fallen into a more severe predicament. According to the prominent Chinese artist and activist **Ai Weiwei** (艾未未): "**China has no ideology, no religion, no moral agenda**. It continues wearing **socialist garb, but only as a face-saving pretense**. It has become a **state-capitalist dictatorship**." Ai further states: "**China fell into a moral swamp, devoid of humanity**." (See "Think sanctions hurt China? Then you are stuck in politics," *Taipei Times*, August 8, 2020.)

Ai Weiwei's portrayals of today's China seem congruent with the rationale behind the "Bill to Combat Forced Organ Harvesting" the US Congress passed recently. As per Rep. Chris Smith, the bill's lead sponsor: "Every year,

under General Secretary Xi Jinping and his Chinese Communist Party, between 60,000 to 100,000 young victims, of average age 28, are murdered in cold blood to steal their organs." (See *China in Focus*, March 31, 2023) Ancient Romans (at the peak of the Roman Empire) and medieval Mongolians (whose Silk Road strategy has inspired China's much-touted Belt and Road geo-economic program) would be shocked to find humans are still doing such cruel and barbaric acts even in the 21st century in a country that has proposed "the *Global Civilization Initiative* that advocates adherence to the values common to all humanity."

Correspondingly, China's another well-known dissident intellectual (author, reporter, musician, and poet), **Liao Yiwu** (廖亦武), said in an interview with the *Agence France-Presse* (April 2019): "**China is a threat to the whole world and should be split up into ten or so countries.**" Liao is widely known in Europe as the "Chinese Solzhenitsyn."

The "Xivilization" argument raises a crucial question (and concern) for smaller countries geographically condemned to live as China's neighbors; they are worried about the behavior of today's Chinese regime. For example, when a militarily powerful nation declares a much smaller neighbor threatens its security, the former claims the latter is not a genuinely sovereign state but a plaything of far more powerful Western states. And then, the former insists it needs to bite off some of its smaller neighbor's territory to make itself more secure. Negotiations between the two sides break down; the former invades the latter. And then China sides with the former, declaring it a "strong ally." China's smaller neighbors worry that China would do what its "strong ally" did to any of China's smaller neighbors, claiming that the latter belongs to its (bastardized) Confucian civilization.

At least, the "one-and-only superpower" professes it is trying to defend (under the banner of *Americanism*) "universal values" such as human rights and democracy. But the "superpower wannabe" rulers find such values "distasteful." Also, they keep leading the rest of the world to believe that China under the CCP rule is harmless. That is not true. If *The Letters* readers allow me to quote a well-known French intellectual who wrote a book on China after years of meeting with the people in China: "It is dangerous to its own people, who live in fear; it is dangerous to the Tibetan and Uighur minorities that it has annexed; it is dangerous to its neighbors, Taiwan, Korea, and Vietnam, on whom Beijing had made territorial claims. How can we say that a democratic government in China would pose a greater danger?" (See Guy Sorman, *The Empire of Lies – The Truth About China in the Twenty-First Century*.)

What would Confucius and Mencius think of the "Xivilization" thesis?

Chinese people revere **Confucius** (孔子, 551 – 479 BCE) as their First Sage. It is well known that millions of copies of Confucius *Analects* have been sold in mainland China in recent years. The Chinese government has established over five hundred Confucius Institutes worldwide to promote Chinese culture and civilization.

A disciple of Confucius once asked, "Master, what is the meaning of "knowing"? Confucius said, "It means *knowing humans*" (지인: 인간들의 됨됨이를 알아봄). To the First Sage of the Chinese civilization, "knowing humans" is the supreme study. However, what the advocates of *Xivilization* are espousing does not appear to promote "knowing humans" but looks like "stupefying humans" so that the latter cannot dare to revolt against the former.

Historically, many Chinese rulers, with the assistance of the power elites surrounding them, frequently adopted obstructionist policies to make it impossible for the people to revolt against them. The rulers believed it was easier to rule ignorant, muddled subjects than educated, sensible citizens who knew humans (지인).

In the eyes of this Korean person who was raised by a family that revered Confucius (and Mencius), the policy under the Xivilization banner eerily resembles the scheme of "황국신민화 정책" (皇國臣民化政策), Imperial Japan's policy scheme of making the ordinary Japanese and subjugated people (e.g., Chinese in Manchuria and Koreans) subservient subjects to the ruler. In place of "황국신민화" or "황민화" (皇民化) used by Imperial Japan, the name used by the rulers of China is "중국공산당화" (Communization with Chinese characteristics). But the purpose of the schemes with two different names is the same -- producing as many ignorant and obedient subjects as possible who do not dare to question the ruler's or ruling party's policies.

I have a moral imagination. If Confucius were here today, he would state:

"Advocacy of rewritten history and civilization story and distorting my messages hardly support peace for humanity. Such advocacy and distortion hardly promote the welfare of humankind, either. I advocated 춘추필법 (春秋筆法, aka 춘추직필春秋直筆, straight writing of history). In my eyes, advocates of "Xivilization" are doing 춘추곡필 (春秋曲筆, crooked writing of history) that incorporates:

1. Hide or minimize describing the wrongdoings or failures of the CCP.
2. Exaggerate CCP's accomplishments to the extent possible.
3. Belittle the achievements of China's smaller neighbors and elaborate on their perceived weaknesses.

Firstly, Chinese people and peace-loving global citizens should not be gullible enough to be fooled by *Xivilizational* propaganda. Secondly, if they truthfully studied my concept of *knowing humans*, geopolitical policymakers of China's neighbors would not overlook the inhumane and immoral nature of those promoters of "Xivilization." So, they would not be distracted by the pseudo-theory of a five-thousand-year civilization."

Mencius (孟子; 372–289 BCE) earned the title of Second Sage. Compared to the Second Sage, the First Sage is no match in the boldness of vision or breadth of mind, to say nothing of the strong backbone to stand up to the ruler with dignity and genuine concern for the ordinary people. To the chagrin of the rulers, the Second Sage insisted: "The people come first; the social order next; the rulers last."

Two thousand years before John Locke laid the foundation for modern democracy, Mencius advocated *minben zhengzhi* (民本政治, literally "people-based politics" or, in current terms, "democracy"). He preached that if the ruler did not govern righteously, the people had the right to rise up and overthrow the ruler in the name of heaven. Mencius even justified regicide, stating that any ruler who lost the mandate of heaven was no longer worthy of his people's loyalty.

If Mencius were here today, he would say:

"The Chinese people honored me by naming me their Second Sage for my development of orthodox Confucianism. Unless a true *minben zhengzhi* were firmly established and practiced, the hundreds of Confucian Institutes founded by the Chinese government throughout the world and the several million copies of the (Confucius) *Analects* that have been sold in China would be perceived as nothing but a tool for deception and propaganda for 'Xivilization' story that is **abusing the concept of civilization** the First Sage, and I understood."

Does the super-majority of the Chinese people believe they are entitled to *minben zhengzhi* (民本政治) and human rights?

I vividly recall what a university student told me at Tiananmen Square in early June 1989: "Following Mencius's teachings, we are peacefully calling for *minben zhengzhi*." The problem is that although the students in Beijing in 1989 (and Hong Kong students in 2020) might hail from Mencius's camp of humanistic ideas and values, the rulers in Beijing do not. On the contrary, China's rulers seem to pitch the worldview of Qin Shi Huang (秦始皇) rather than that of Mencius (or that of the original Confucius, not the later-date distorted version used as a propaganda mask). Like the rulers of the imperial Qin China, today's China's rulers who are promoting "Xivilization" tend to induce the world's citizens to think of an inhumane regime that consistently places the cold interests of state power over and against human dignity and freedom.

The experiences of Taiwan and South Korea — whose societies were dominated for many centuries by the Confucian/Mencian tradition — amply demonstrate that *minben zhengzhi* (民本政治) and human rights are not a gift from the rulers but achieved by the struggle and demand from the people below. These two prosperous Asian countries could achieve the status of aspiring democratic republics for no other reason than that not only dissident political activists but also a super-majority of citizens rose up and demanded the establishment of a viable democratic republic where no one, including any political party, is above the law of the land.

The prerequisite for achieving *minben zhengzhi* in China is the agreement and support of the super-majority of the Chinese people. Today's situation in China, hallucinated by "Xivilization" story, provokes a fundamental question: How strongly do the Chinese people believe that equal human dignity and rights under the law and freedom of expression and association are humankind's universal birthright, and how urgently do they demand such rights?

The sad answer is that many contemporary mainland Chinese, except a tiny minority of marginalized intellectuals and other Tiananmen veterans, do not feel urgent about this universal human value. Many of today's Chinese, especially the youth, are either misinformed or indifferent to seeking the truth about the 1989 Tiananmen protests or the 2020 protests of Hong Kong students. The beneficiaries of the high growth of China's gross domestic product also appear to be so co-opted, if not corrupted, by their newly acquired material comfort that they appreciate their rulers for bringing it to them. They tend to think that the "risen China" with a history of a five-thousand-year-long unbroken "civilizational state" is proving to the world that democracy is neither the only way nor an efficient way to achieve *fuguo qingbing* (富国强兵, "rich country, strong military"). The attitude of these beneficiaries is not conducive to the massive demand for democracy, a prerequisite for any substantive changes to hyper-authoritarian (or totalitarian) rule.

The draconian National Security Law imposed a few years ago demonstrates the determination of the believers of "Xivilization" to crush opposition no matter the cost to China's reputation. Under such a cruel reality, what can students or ordinary people do? One might advise them to assert — without violence — freedom, human rights, equality, republicanism, democracy, and constitutional rule, which were emphasized and endorsed by China's dissident intellectuals.

The problem with such advice is that even if their action is nonviolent, they would be controlled by force. The possibility of them "disappearing" or becoming another Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波) is strong. [Liu was a [literary critic](#), [human rights activist](#), [philosopher](#), and [Nobel Peace Prize laureate](#) who called for political reforms and was involved in campaigns to end China's [autocratic one-party rule](#). The most prominent [dissident](#) and [political prisoner](#) in China was arrested numerous times. In June 2017, he was granted medical parole from prison after being diagnosed with [liver cancer](#); he died a few weeks later in July 2017.]

A question arises. What if the current rulers in Beijing determine that any (students' or other people's) demonstrations are too massive and beyond militarized police control? In that case, they will most likely not hesitate to repeat the Tiananmen Square tragedy.

In June 1989, some students demonstrating at Tiananmen Square told me that "the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army will never shoot us because we are the people." These students were dead wrong. The believers of the "Xivilization" thesis will use any means to suppress mass movements that are perceived to challenge the rule that they have imposed ostensibly to preserve "the glorious 5000-year Chinese civilization."

Recently, a former student from China asked me, "Having listened to your views of the two sages, what do you think I should or can do?" As his former educator, I felt sad when I gave my answer as follows:

"Sadly, the advocates of 'Xivilization' apparently do not know the etymology of 'civilization,' which indicates that the term applies to the civil, non-barbarous, condition under which a society operates. Recall what I quoted in your class from Alexis de Tocqueville (*The Old Régime and the French Revolution*, 1856): 'It is no exaggeration to say that a man's admiration of absolute government is proportionate to the contempt he feels for those around him.' In my eyes, the ruler of 'Xivilization' is such a man. One option for you is to flee to a more civilized and freer country willing to accept political refugees. If you remain in today's China, you will have to struggle, for many years to come, in a dehumanized land unless you are willing to live your life as a 'hedonistic economic animal.'" Even though America may look immature enough to keep telling the world that it is No. 1 to believe in its *raison d'être*, there is, at least, the *freedom to despair* in this seemingly precarious democratic republic. However, in the totalitarian 'civilizational state,' there isn't. You must ask yourself what being a human and Chinese in the 21st century means before deciding what to do. Existential situations demand timely and brave actions. Human existence is a constant act of balancing *being*, *knowing*, and *doing*, with no way to choose one at the exclusion of another. That is the human condition."

Appendix: Huntington's thesis on civilizations

● **Huntington** predicts that the future human world will be divided into civilizations and that "the world will be shaped in large measure by the interactions among seven or eight major civilizations." The major ones include "**Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic-Orthodox, Latin American and possibly African civilization.**" The dynamics of future history will shift from the power struggle and economic competition among the nations to the competition and conflict among the civilizations. It means **the current nations will group and consolidate as civilizations**, accepting their common destinies and differentiating themselves from other civilizations. **Comment:** It is seriously questionable whether civilizations can be correctly viewed as units of the historical process.

● For **Huntington**, a civilization is a large human collective including peoples and states having and living on common beliefs on the ultimate issues of existence about God and the world, the relationship between humankind and nature, the relationship between the individual and society, and the relationship among individuals. **Comment:** This seems to be an overly abstract definition. The determinants of a civilization's identity must include race, language, shared history, and shared interests.

● **Huntington** appears to view religion as a more vital determinant of civilizational identity than such determinants as race, language, shared history, and shared interests. **Comment:** His view is disputable. Korea is a counterexample. **Korean identity is more determined by race, language, and shared history than by religion.** Koreans are remarkably pluralistic on religious matters. No Korean Christians, regardless of whether they are Catholics or Protestants, view themselves as belonging to the Western civilization any more than Korean Buddhists or Korean Confucians would so view them. Moreover, even assuming that Islam might engulf the entire African continent, it is doubtful that an Islamic Africa would regard itself as part of the Islamic civilization that the Arabs or Iranians would dominate.

● In **Huntington's** classification, Korea would belong to the Confucian civilization. **Comment:** Korea's differences from China in culture and interests are more significant to Koreans than their similarities. **The prediction that Korea will be absorbed into a civilizational structure with implied domination by China is as alarming as offensive to Koreans** – whether they live in the North or South or as the Korean Diaspora outside the Korean Peninsula. Moreover, **his creation of Japanese civilization is curious indeed.** There is no distinct Japanese system of beliefs on ultimate issues of existence. The elements of their psyche are Buddhist and Confucian. Additionally, how would one characterize the Shinto "religion"? How would one differentiate it from animism transmitted from the Korean Peninsula in the old days and indigenized in Japan over time? Even the Japanese social scientists (except those who believe they are descendants of the Sun God) would be puzzled by Huntington's honoring of Japan as a civilization. If the status of Japan as a civilization is confirmed by the unique combination and appropriation of beliefs of Chinese and Korean origins, Korea will deserve to be called a civilization.

● **Huntington** explicitly assumed that the American-West European Christian civilization should maintain its dominance in the world's arena. He also took the position that **the Western Christian civilization should enter into alliances with those other friendly civilizations, such as the Japanese (!), to contain those already hostile or potentially hostile ones, especially the Confucian, meaning the Chinese.** **Comment:** That was no longer a historical prediction but propaganda. Huntington was advocating, rather than predicting, the solidarity of the Christian West, presumably under American leadership.

Concluding remarks on Huntington's thesis:

Compared to Chinese President Xi Jinping's thesis, dubbed "Xivilization," **Huntington's** thesis seems relatively easily understandable if one views it from the perspective of *Pax Americana*. The idea may not surprise any American who believes in America's *raison d'etre* and keeps telling the world that America is No. 1.

Huntington seemed to fear, more than anything else, the rise of the non-West, especially China, as an economic power, with the implied political and military potential that will challenge America's No. 1 position. If Huntington was anxious about China's rise, so were many smaller nations neighboring China. These nations, including North and South Korea, **would be reluctant to come under China's domination with civilizational solidarity.** It would be more intellectually honest and politically sensible to address a worldwide strategy of countering the new imperialism of China without couching it in a pseudo-theory of civilizations. Such couching impedes participation in the strategic dialogue by the East Asian nations that are apprehensive of China's threatened imperialistic turn.

Civilization is too abstract a unit for peoples and nations to identify with it. It is doubtful that there will be civilizations as effective historical agents. Regardless of which specific civilization one may classify them into, nations will persist, minding their interests across many distinctions and divisions. **Convergence of interests rather than civilizational affinity will bring the countries closer.**

Moreover, **a fusion of traditional civilizations, even their dissolution, is a hypothesis competing well with Huntington's thesis of their consolidation and clash.** More robust evidence supports the former view. For example, within one of the eight civilizations cited by Huntington, **Saudi Arabia** emphasizes its role as the protector-in-chief of the *Sunni* peoples. At the same time, **Iran** reinvents itself as a champion of the *Shia* peoples in the world. One finds *Sunni* Saudi Arabia's adversarial obsession with *Shia* Iran is more than reciprocated. Isn't that a premonition of dissolution, rather than consolidation, of a civilization *à la* Huntington?

When I first read Huntington's essay in 1993, I thought it misused the concept of civilization. Thirty years later, it is even anachronistic.

¹ Even “hedonistic economic animals” may suffer, given the gloomy short/medium-term outlook of China’s economy as of this writing (September 1, 2023). Many young Chinese people are unhappy with the outlook of their careers and lives. Two new words, *tǎngpíngìng* (躺平, “lying flat”) and *nèijuǎn* (内卷, “involution”), apparently represent the mood of today’s young Chinese men and women. The former expression indicates the youth’s *dejected reaction* to “involution” – the current cut-throat economic competition for ever-scarcer resources, including jobs. The unemployment rate for **urban youngsters between 16 and 24** (70% represent recent university graduates) exceeds 20%. If one included the *tǎngpíngìng* youngsters (estimated to be 16 million “lying flat” in their parents’ apartments), the youth unemployment rate would exceed 40%. The official statistics focus on city-dwelling youth aged between 16 and 24. If you are older than 24, you are not counted towards these statistics. So, therefore, the actual unemployment situation is very likely to be worse. China’s economy is struggling. More than anything else, because of the structural difficulties (e.g., debt trap) accumulated in the real estate sector closely linked with the construction industry and consumer durable goods manufacturers, one cannot rule out a financial crisis, leading to an economic crisis if the Chinese government continues its policy errors. One of the significant policy errors is the mismanagement of debt. Another is the lopsided emphasis on state-owned firms rather than a balanced development of private and state-owned industries. The current ruler perceives the state-owned firms and the military as providing the power base for the CCP.

Biographical Information



Yeomin Yoon, Ph.D. (corresponding author) is a professor emeritus at Seton Hall University, and a columnist for the KAUPA Letters, a journal of the Korean American University Professors Association. After spending 14 years as a senior economist and general manager of international joint ventures at one of the largest American corporations, he taught international finance and global business (multi-disciplinary course) for thirty-three years at Seton Hall’s Stillman School of Business until December of 2021. Yoon also served as visiting professor at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing and Seoul National University in South Korea. In addition, he served for eight years as a senior special fellow and academic

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The Cobra Effect

Semoon Chang

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The Indian Rebellion of 1857, which was a major uprising in India against the rule of the British East India Company, led to the British Crown assuming direct control of India from the East India Company. This took the form of the British Raj through the 1858 Government of India Act. The British rule of India lasted for 89 years ending in 1947. One of the major commodities exported from India to Britain during the British rule was tea.

The East India Company began commercial tea production in Assam (state in northeast India which is currently the world's largest tea-growing region) in the 1820s. This proved to be a growing industry and by 1900 there were around 4000 tea estates in north and south India, as well as over 2000 in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka).

Sometime during the British rule, the British government was concerned about the number of venomous cobras in Delhi. The venom in a single bite of this snake is enough to kill 20 people or even an elephant. Thus, the government offered a bounty for every dead cobra that residents could deliver. Initially, this was a successful strategy as large numbers of cobras were killed for the reward. Eventually, however, enterprising people began to breed cobras for the income provided by their bounty. When the government became aware of this, the reward program was ended. This resulted in the cobra breeders setting the snakes, which were now worthless for a reward, free. The idea of lowering the cobra population ended up with their increased population.

The cobra effect, which is said to exist when an attempted solution to a problem makes the problem worse, is believed to have originated in this anecdote that occurred in India under British rule. In the current vernacular, it is often referred to as “unintended consequences”.

There are many examples of the cobra effect well beyond India.

Another classic example of the cobra effect relates to Hanoi, Vietnam, during French colonial rule. In 1902, the French colonial government created a bounty program in the capital city Hanoi which would pay a reward for each rat killed. To collect the bounty, people had to provide the severed tail of a rat. Colonial officials, however, began to notice tailless rats roaming the city. What happened? Rat catchers would trap rats, cut their tails, and then release them. The rats would then procreate and lead to more rats available for the bounty reward.

Related to the cobra effect is Goodhart's law. This states that when a set of economic data, i.e., a metric, is selected as an indicator of the economy, it ceases to function as that indicator. Put differently, when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure. One example often cited of Goodhart's law is a Soviet Union nail factory. The factory was given a target number of nails to produce – which it did – by producing smaller useless nails.

Regardless of what they are called, the cobra effect and its related laws and effects tell us to be very cautious in proposing any policy. It may have effects that can be overlooked by good decision makers or ignored by bad decision makers.

I asked ChatGPT to provide a couple of examples of the cobra effect. One example suggested by ChatGPT is that when companies use specific performance metrics to evaluate employees, some employees might focus solely on meeting those metrics rather than engaging in behaviors that lead to the company's overall success. The other example, mentioned by ChatGPT, is that hunting restrictions of endangered species are designed to protect these endangered species. These restrictions, however, often lead to increased demand and illegal hunting, as the endangered species demand higher prices on the black market.

A favorite example of economists relates to the rent control program at the end of World War 2 in New York City. The program was intended to help New Yorkers who did not own their homes with reasonable housing costs. Because of rent control, however, property owners then neglected needed repairs and upgrades resulting in worsening property conditions which eventually led to a reduced supply of rental properties.

When I was President of the then Homeless Coalition of Southwest Alabama, we had many thoughtful members serving on its board. If we had enough money, could we build a Taj Mahal for homeless people? If we did, our conclusion was that we would attract all the homeless people in the country, which would not be a feasible solution. We all agreed that the federal government had to be more creative in solving the homeless issue. For those of us on the Coalition board, we decided on what we considered practical and realistic for assistance to the homeless. The Board opened the “15 Place”, a day shelter for the homeless where they could clean up and enjoy a hot meal. For anyone interested, it is still operating at 15 North Joachim Street in Mobile, Alabama.

One of the greatest, as well as tragic, example of the cobra effect in recent time as opposed to the 1900’s, is the February 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The idea of invading Ukraine, at least according to published reports, was prompted by Russian President Putin’s desire to expand the Russian “homeland” (currently the largest land mass in the world occupying 11% of the world’s landmass), and to weaken the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). After two years of death, injury and stalemate, the NATO countries are not only more united than any time in the past but the organization has grown. Countries that have a long history of neutrality applied to join NATO. The impact of Russia’s invasion into Ukraine is exactly the opposite to what Putin wanted and planned. Unspeakable damages on human lives, the environment, ruptured families in both Ukraine and Russia, and even the world-wide effects on the global economy and food supply, seem well beyond the cobra effect.

These examples illustrate that well-intentioned solutions can backfire if they do not take into account the complex incentives and behaviors of individuals and systems. The cobra effect serves as a cautionary tale against implementing solutions that appear to answer a need without serious consideration of both their short and long term potential unintended consequences.

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

Fountain Pen Story

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My first encounter with ink was in middle school during an English class when we were practicing the alphabet. I vividly remember dipping my pen in ink and carefully writing. The memory still feels fresh. Soon, the convenient Monami ballpoint pen came onto the market, and I would switch between ballpoint pens and pencils as needed. However, my curiosity was naturally piqued by fountain pens, even though they were more expensive and required the hassle of filling ink.

But it seemed like I hardly ever used fountain pens, probably because of the inconvenience of dealing with ink. Then, by chance, I stumbled upon a video about the Parker 51® fountain pen on the internet not long ago. I had memories of receiving a Parker ballpoint pen as a gift, and the smooth and luxurious writing experience of Parker pens still lingers in my mind. Watching videos posted by fountain pen enthusiasts on the internet, I learned that many inconveniences of fountain pens had been steadily improved over the years.

Moreover, in 2021, I found out that Parker had re-released the iconic Parker 51® fountain pen, which was originally advertised during World War II as "The World's Most Wanted Pen" and remained popular for years after the war. To commemorate the 51st anniversary of the company's founding in 1939, this pen was named Parker 51, and its design was patented. Parker cleverly avoided the translation issue of fountain pen names into different languages by assigning numbers instead of names.

After more than half a century, I found myself intrigued by the nostalgia of fountain pens once again. So, I decided to try out a recently released fountain pen. After some research, I discovered that the Parker Jotter is an affordable option, suitable for beginners, and it has received many positive user reviews. I immediately placed an order on Amazon for a fountain pen, ink, and a converter, which is a device used to fill the pen with ink. While disposable ink cartridges were available, I remembered the ink-related mishaps from my middle school days when I spilled ink on my school uniform while joking around with friends during English class, so I opted for ink in bottles.

Interestingly, all three of the items I ordered were manufactured in France. Upon further investigation, I found that while Parker's origin is in the United States, the company has manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and France as well. In particular, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, Parker pens were designated as the official writing instruments of the British Royal Family, and the Queen herself was known to be a Parker enthusiast. President Eisenhower of the United States also used a 1945 Parker 51 to sign the "German Instrument of Surrender" in France on May 7, 1945, effectively marking the end of World War II. This pen is still displayed at the Musee de l'Armee in Paris. General Douglas MacArthur also used a Parker Duofold Big Red pen in August 1945 to sign the "Instrument of Surrender," which concluded World War II aboard the USS Missouri. Parker celebrated the 50th anniversary of the end of the war by reintroducing the modern Duofold Commemorative series.

While the world is rapidly advancing with everything becoming digital and automated or mechanized, there is still nostalgia for analog, manual, and human touch. One thing I've noticed during my time in the United States is that there is a well-established practice and awareness of social systems that allow even a small number of customers to receive repair and maintenance services for old products, ensuring they can be preserved.

This essay reminds me of another story: John Steinbeck, a renowned American novelist often referred to as "The Ultimate Pencil Pusher," used to favor the Blackwing 602 pencil. Production of this pencil had been discontinued, but due to the enthusiastic support of pencil enthusiasts worldwide, especially calligraphers, artists, and pencil collectors, it was brought back into production. While its price is by no means modest, it continues to sell steadily. Some legendary stories suggest that

those who use this pencil rarely consider other options. A few years ago, I had the pleasure of receiving various versions of this pencil as gifts, and I must admit that the writing experience was incredibly smooth and clean.

As someone with a profession that involves a lot of writing, it's only natural that I have a keen interest in writing instruments. Just as history keeps evolving, it seems that writing instruments do too. As I filled my newly purchased fountain pen with ink and wrote after a long time, memories of sitting at a small classroom desk in my younger years, diligently writing out English letters, came back to me as vividly as if it were yesterday.

Writing is often compared to a mirror of the heart, and in this essay, I've used fountain pens and pencils to express my thoughts.

September 11, 2023

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](#).

걱정스러운 일

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이 정 길

유엔 기후 변화에 관한 정부 간 협의체 IPCC 회의가 2023년 3월 20일 스위스 인터라켄에서 열렸다. 기후 변화를 과학적으로 규명하여 대처하기 위해 세계 기상 기구 WMO와 유엔 환경 계획 UNEP 등이 공동으로 1988년에 설립한 국제 협의체다. 5~7년마다 총회를 개최하여 내놓는 보고서는 유엔 기후 변화 협약의 정부 간 협상 근거 자료로 활용되며, 기후 변화에 대응하거나 적응하는 길잡이로 쓰인다. 이번의 제6차 보고서에는 최근의 현황과 추세, 기후 변화가 미칠 장기적 영향, 2030~2040년까지의 단기 대응책이 제시되어 있다. 인간의 활동이 지구 온난화를 초래했으며, 온난화를 일으키는 주된 방식은 온실 가스 배출이라는 사실도 명백히 밝히고 있다.

기온 상승이 초래할 염려스러운 일들이 나열되었다. 37쪽에 달하는 대요의 중간에는 회피할 수도 복구할 수도 없는 갑작스러운 변화가 발생할 수 있다고 피력되어 있다. 위급한 상황에 대한 조치에도 불구하고 가뭄과 홍수 같은 갑작스런 큰 재앙에 직면하게 될 수 있음을 경고한 것이다. 그러한 재앙이 지구촌을 원래의 상태로 되돌릴 수 없게 만들어 버릴 시점이 다가오는 것은 분명한데, 언제 어떻게 닥칠지에 대해서는 아는 것이 너무 적다는 사실 (known unknowns) 은 생각만 해도 끔찍하다. 확실하게 알지 못한다는 것을 과학자들이 시인하고 있어서 염려스럽다.

난류는 북부로 한류는 남부로 이동하여 지구의 열을 전달하는 중요한 바닷물의 흐름을 대서양 자오선 역전 순환류 Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation 라고 부른다. 그 해류는 대서양의 온도와 그에 따른 북미의 기온을 조절하는 중요한 장치인데, 한류가 심해로 가라앉으면서 거기에 용해된 이산화탄소를 가두기 때문에 대기 중의 탄소를 제거하는 효과도 가지고 있어 지구 온난화의 방지에도 큰 역할을 한다. 그런데 기후의 변화가 북대서양 대류에 이상을 초래하고 있다. 과학자들은 그 해류가 2100년 이전에 갑자기 붕괴되지는 않을 것이라고 확인하기 어렵다고 한다. 그것이 붕괴되면 기상 상태가 크게 바뀌어 사람의 활동이 아주 혼란스러워질 것이 분명하다.

해수면 상승의 크기와 범위도 중요한 문제다. 기후 변화를 무시하고 지금처럼 계속해서 온실 가스를 배출하면 2100년에는 평균 해수면이 1미터 높아질 것으로 예상된다. 게다가 넓은 지역에 두껍게 덮여

있는 얼음의 층이 급속하게 녹는 바람에 정확한 예측이 불가능하여 잘못하면 2미터나 높아질 수도 있다는 것이다. 방글라데시, 파키스탄, 인도네시아, 페루 등 전 세계에 걸쳐 발생하는 홍수는 갈수록 잦아지고 규모도 커지고 있으며, 태평양의 섬나라 사람들은 자기들의 나라가 언제 살 수 없는 곳으로 변할 것인가 걱정되어 불안에 떨고 있는 실정인데.....

지구가 더워질수록 예측하기 어려운 큰 재앙을 더 많이 당하게 된다. 생태계의 손실, 지역 기후의 급격한 변동, 시설의 파괴 등으로 세상이 온통 뒤바뀌고 말 것이다. 그런 재앙이 나타나는 시기가 급변점이다. 보고서는 기후의 변화가 진행됨에 따라 기상의 예측이 얼마나 어려워질 것인가도 서술했다. 식량난이 영농 방법을 바꾸고, 바뀐 영농 방법이 다시 기후에 영향을 미치는 것처럼 한 가지의 변화가 다른 변화와 맞물리면 상상하기 어려운 충격에 빠질 수도 있다.

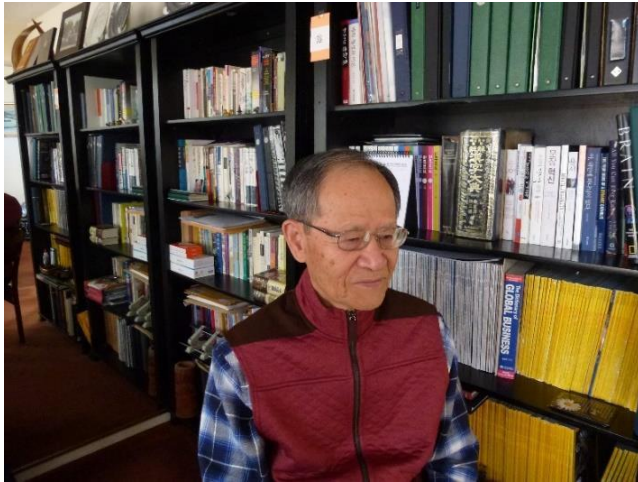
희소식도 있어 기대해 볼만하다. 탄소의 배출을 줄이는 기술이 개발되고 있으며, 기온의 상승을 막는 데에 더 많이 투자하는 추세다. 여러 나라들이 배기 가스의 양을 감소하기 위해 노력을 기울이고 있고, 기후 변화에 적응하려고 애쓰는 지역 공동체와 협력하고 있다. 유럽 연합은 탄소 국경 조정제 Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism를 2023년 10월부터 본격적으로 시행한다. 그 제도에 의해 탄소 중립을 선언한 기업만 입찰할 수 있게 된다. 미국도 탄소 배출량이 많은 기업들에 부담을 지워 수출과 입찰 경쟁에서 불이익을 받게 만들 계획이다.

핵융합은 탄소를 배출하지 않고 방사성 폐기물도 방출하지 않으며 무한대의 깨끗한 에너지를 생산할 수 있는 반응이다. 거기서 얻는 에너지로 발전소를 만들 수도 있어서 우리에게 꼭 필요한 핵반응인데, 여러 가지 기술적인 문제 그 중에서도 투입된 에너지보다 더 큰 에너지를 생산하기가 어려워서 '꿈'으로 생각되어 왔다. 청정 네너지로의 변환이 시급히 요청되는 시점을 맞아 국제 차관단이 구성되어 거대한 핵실험을 준비 중이다. 그리고 2022년 말에는 몇 군데의 연구소에서 아직 미미하지만 '순에너지 확보'에 성공하여 실리콘 벨리 거부들의 주목을 받고 있다. 꿈의 실현 쪽으로 한 걸음씩 다가가고 있음을 느끼게 한다.

살만하고 지속할 수 있는 인류의 미래를 확보할 기회의 창은 빠르게 닫히는데 우리의 노력은 아직 충분하지 못하다고 보고서는 지적한다. 온실 가스 배출을 피하거나 감축하는 기술 개발로 경제적 효과를 내는 방식과 지금까지의 기후 변화에 적응하는 방식을 통합하는 탄력적 개발을 해법으로 제시한다.

늦어 버리기 전에 가능한 모든 방법을 동원하여 청정 에너지로 전환해야 한다. 배기 가스를 줄일

뿐만 아니라 대기 중에 존재하는 탄소도 포집해야 한다. 자연은 광합성이라는 기술을 창조하여 식물로 하여금 대기 중의 탄소를 흡수해서 토양에 저장하게 만들어 주었다. 기후 변화에 대응하는 보다 더 야심찬 공약이 요구되는 시점이다.



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전쟁의 기원에 관한 블랙코미디적 성찰

-영화 '이니셰린의 밴시(The Banshees of Inisherin, 2022)'를 보고-

백승숙

영남대학교 교육대학원 교수

어쩐지 오래 마음에 남는 영화가 있다. 잊어보려고 해도 생선 가시처럼 걸려서 자꾸만 떠오르는 영화. 그 가운데 영국 영화 '이니셰린의 밴시'가 있다. 이 영화를 보고 맨 먼저 든 생각은 “어떻게 이런 소재를 영화로 만들 생각을 했을까” 하는 놀라움이었다. 아직 이야기되지 않은 인생 이야기들이 많이 남아 있구나 하는 안도감도 들었다. 실은 이런 이야기는 너무나 사실적이어서 낮이 뜨거운 반면에, 결코 예술의 주제가 되기에는 또 너무 사소하다고 생각되므로 누구나 간과해왔던 주제가 아닐까 싶다. 국가 간의 전쟁, 내전, 가까운 친구와의 싸움, 이 모든 불화들의 근본에는 어떤 지루함이 있다? 심심해서 전쟁을 한다? 이처럼 전쟁의 기원에 관한 인류학적인 성찰이 이 영화에는 분명 녹아 있다. 그들은 너무 오래 붙어 있었고, 지겨울 때도 되었다. 지루해서 하는 싸움은 곧장 파국으로 빠져든다. 작곡을 하기 위해 친구를 손절하려는 시도, 그의 각오는 너무나 단호하여 손가락을 자를 정도다.

나는 요즘, 마치 비누방울 속에 살다가 풀려 나온 느낌을 갖는다. 그 안에 있을 때는 세계가 온통 무지갯빛으로 반짝였지만, 나와서 보니 내가 살아온 세계가 흑백사진처럼 정지된 세계였었던 것만 같다. 어느 날 스쳐가는 바람에 투명한 둥근 궁전이 터져서, 나는 마침내 마법에서 풀려난 공주처럼 된 기분이다. 그 동안 아무 삶도 살지 않았다는 생각이 든다. 이제 비로소 인생을 살아볼 수 있겠다는 용기가 생긴다. 누구든, 자기 인생에 한두 번쯤 찾아올 수 있는 이러한 깨달음은 '실존적 자각'이라 부를 만하다. 알베르 까뮈의 <이방인> 마지막 부분도 이와 같은 깨달음으로 장식되어 있다.

“아무도 엄마의 죽음을 슬퍼할 권리는 없는 것이다. 그리고 나도 또한 모든 것을 다시 살아볼 수 있을 것 같은 생각이 들었다. 마치 그 커다란 분노가 나의 고뇌를 씻어주고 희망을 가시게 해주었다는 듯, 신호등과 별들이 가득한 그 밤을 앞에 두고, 나는 처음으로 세계의 정다운 무관심에 마음을 열고 있었던

것이다. 세계가 그렇게도 나와 닮아서 마침내는 형제 같다는 것을 깨닫자, 나는 전에도 행복했고, 지금도 행복하다고 느꼈다.”

위는 사형집행을 앞둔 주인공 뫼르소의 독백이다. 자신의 죽음에 대한 자각은 삶의 가치에 대해 다시 생각하게 만든다. 두 번씩이나 세계대전을 겪고, 인간들의 무수한 죽음을 목격한 20세기 유럽의 작가, 철학자들이 그간의 논리학적인 전통에서 이탈하여 인간의 실존을 사유의 대상으로 삼게 되었다는 것은 의미심장한 일이다. 실존에 대한 자각은 때로 우리의 일상적 삶을 송두리째 뒤엎을 만큼 강력한 전환을 몰고 오기도 한다.

“그냥 이제 자네가 싫어졌어”. 콜름은 어느 날 절친 파우릭에게 이렇게 선언한다. “그냥(just)”은 이유가 없다는 뜻이다. 그러나 실은, 그는 “시간이 너무 빠르다는 생각이 들어서 남은 생은 사색하고 작곡하면서 살고 싶”었던 것이다. 콜름은 자신의 삶이 ‘막연히 죽음을 기다리면서 혼자만 만족하는 삶인가?’하고 자문하다가 사람들에게 영원히 기억되는 삶이 가치 있는 삶이라고 생각하게 되었다. 그리고 음악, 그림, 시와 같은 예술 작품을 남기는 일이야말로 자신의 인생을 영원과 연결하는 삶이라는 결론에 이른다. 그는 마침내 매일 오후 2시에 어김없이 이루어지는 파우릭과의 수다에 진절머리를 치게 되고, 이제 더 이상 “인생에 지루함을 둘 시간이 없다”고 판단하게 되었다.

파우릭을 비롯해 외딴 아일랜드 마을에 사는 대부분의 사람들은 이것이 콜름의 ‘우울’ 때문이라고 진단한다. 콜름의 우울은 죽음에 대한 자각으로부터 촉발되었을 것이다. 영화 중간에 나오는 본토에서 은은히 울리는 총성은 당시 아일랜드 내전이 진행 중임을 알려준다. 전쟁은 여지없이 죽음을 상기시킨다. 콜름은 자신의 실존적 자각을 삶의 실천적 행위로 연결 짓기 위해 파우릭과의 결별을 선언했다. 그는 파우릭이 다시 말을 걸면 바이올린을 짚는 왼손부터 손가락을 자르겠다고 한다. 결국 콜름의 다섯 손가락이 다 잘려나간다. 그 손가락 중 하나를 먹다가 파우릭이 아끼는 당나귀 제니가 죽게 된다. 이에 대한 보복으로 파우릭은 콜름의 집을 불태우겠다고 선언한다. 두 사람이 각기 한 번씩 선전포고를 날린 셈이다. 거의 내전 수준의 갈등이 지루하기 이를 데 없는 아일랜드의 마을, 이니셰린에서 증폭해가고 있었다. 뜨거운 솥 안에서 서서히 물이 끓어오르듯이.

콜름은 삶을 의미 있는 것으로 되돌려놓기 위해 절교를 선택했다. 콜름을 보면, 자기실현을 향한 노년의 의지가 이토록 강력하고 집요할 수 있다는 사실에 당황하게 된다. 그러나 파우릭을 보면, 이것이 타인을 향해 시도되었을 때, 그 타인 또한 자유의지를 지니고 있기에 자기의 무시된 실존을 회복하기 위해 반격을 가하지 않을 수 없다는 사실을 깨닫게 된다. 이것이 인간이 일으키는 모든 전쟁의 기원이라고 감독은 말하고 싶었던 것일까? 지적인 블랙 유머를 구사하는 이 영화가 애써 외면하고 싶었던 삶의 진실을 들여다보게 하는 것이 사실이다. 어쨌든 고대로부터 지금까지 인류 사이에 무수한 전쟁이 있어왔고, 그것은 인간 종이 가진 하나의 특성처럼 인식되고 있다.

밴시(banshees)는 아일랜드의 신화적 상상력 속에서 죽음을 예고하며 비명을 질러대는 유령의 이름이다. 콜름이 완성한 연주곡의 제목이 “이니세린의 밴시”였다. 콜름은 내전의 지긋지긋한 총성을 들으며, 밴시의 비명을 떠올렸고, 인생은 바빠지기 시작했다. 그는 더 이상 다정한 파우릭과의 평범하고 즐거운 수다에 빠질 수 없게 되었고, 자해를 하면서까지 자신의 삶을 영원과 손잡게 하고 싶어졌다. 한 인간의 실존적 자각이 전쟁의 원인이라니, 우리는 이것을 어떻게 받아들여야 할까.

콜름의 실존적 자각이 이해되는 것처럼 도대체 무엇이 문제인지조차 모르는, 둔한 친구 파우릭의 좌절 또한 공감되기는 마찬가지다. 자신의 실존이 여지없이 거절당한 파우릭이 끝까지 펼쳐내는 인정투쟁 역시 절실하긴 마찬가지다. 왜 그냥 놓아주지 못하는 걸까? 거기에는 파우릭의 자존심이 개입되어 있기 때문이다. 이니세린에 떠도는 죽음의 유령, 밴시처럼 우리의 삶 한가운데서도 ‘실존적 자각’이라는 유령이 떠돌고 있다. 우리가 모르는 척하고 행하는 전쟁, 각자의 실존이 걸린, 인간관계 속에서의 투쟁은 목숨을 건 전쟁까지 불사하는 것일 때가 있다.

파우릭은 콜름이 안에 있는 줄 알면서도 그 집에 불을 지른다. 이보다 지독한 분노가 있을까? 다행히 이 영화는 콜름이 밖에 나와 있었던 것으로 설정해 두었다. 콜름의 자해적 도발과 파우릭의 야만적인 보복은 전쟁 상황에 다름 아니다. 이처럼 둘은 서로 할 만큼 했기에 용서할 준비도 되었다. 이 뜨거운 접전이 오히려 강렬한 생명력의 느낌으로 전환되어 둘 다 살 의욕을 되찾은 것으로 해석해도 좋은 것

인지는 모르겠다. 그러나 어찌됐든, 이 영화는 얼마나 현실을 비추는 거울인가!

우리의 현실이 이토록 슬프고 코믹하므로, 블랙 코미디의 웃을 입은 이 영화가 오히려 리얼하게 느껴진다. 자아를 실현하고, 남은 시간을 소중하게 아껴 쓰기 위해, 인간은 무슨 짓이든 할 태세다. 이 문제는 단순히 노년층의 실존 문제만은 아니다. 우리 모두, 삶의 심심함, 의미 없음과 싸우면서, 생명력 있는 교감을 위하여 투쟁하고 있다. 그래서 그 어떤 논리적, 과학적인 분석은 아니지만, 인간의 실존적 상황과 자아실현의 욕구에 기대어 전쟁의 기원을 추리해낸 ‘이니셰린의 밴시’가 모종의 설득력을 획득할 수 있는 것이다. 또한 다른 어떤 장르보다 영화예술이 잘 해낼 수 있는, 인간에 대한 솔직한 발견과 지적 통찰이 빛나는 이 영화가 우리의 가슴을 시원하게 쓸어 내려줄 수 있었던 것이다.

피터 투이(Peter Toohey)에 따르면, 라틴어의 ‘권태(tedium)’는 ‘혐오감’이라는 뜻도 함께 가지고 있다고 한다. 우리는 비위생적인 것을 혐오함으로써 전염병으로부터 우리를 지킬 수 있고, 권태의 감정을 통해 갑갑하고 무료한 일상으로부터 탈출할 계기를 마련할 수 있다는 것이다. 가상의 마을, 이니셰린을 둘러싼, 지루하기 그지없는 일상을 쇠신하기 위해 콜름은 손가락을 희생했고, 집까지 불태웠다. 남은 것은 무엇인가?

마지막 장면에서 콜름과 파우릭은 해변을 배경으로 다시 만난다. 그들은 서로 격돌했기에, 둘 사이의 권태는 어느 정도 사라졌다. 한 줌의 평화가 회복되었다. 그러나 전쟁은 언제든 다시 시작될 수 있다는 파우릭의 말은, 인류의 전쟁이 이토록 끝나지 않는 이유를 알 수 있게 한다. 파우릭의 누나 시오반은 그저 죽음을 향해 느리게 흘러가고 있는 시간을 의미 있는 시간으로 돌려놓기 위해 이니셰린을 떠나는 것을 선택한다. 영리한 마틴 맥도나 감독은 가장 현실적이면서도, 우리가 애써 외면해온 인간관계의 진실을 두고, “유한한 인생을 의식하고, 권태로운 관계에서 떠나지 않으면, 남는 것은 전쟁 뿐,” 이라고 이 영화를 통해 우리에게 경고하고 있는 것이 아닐까.



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

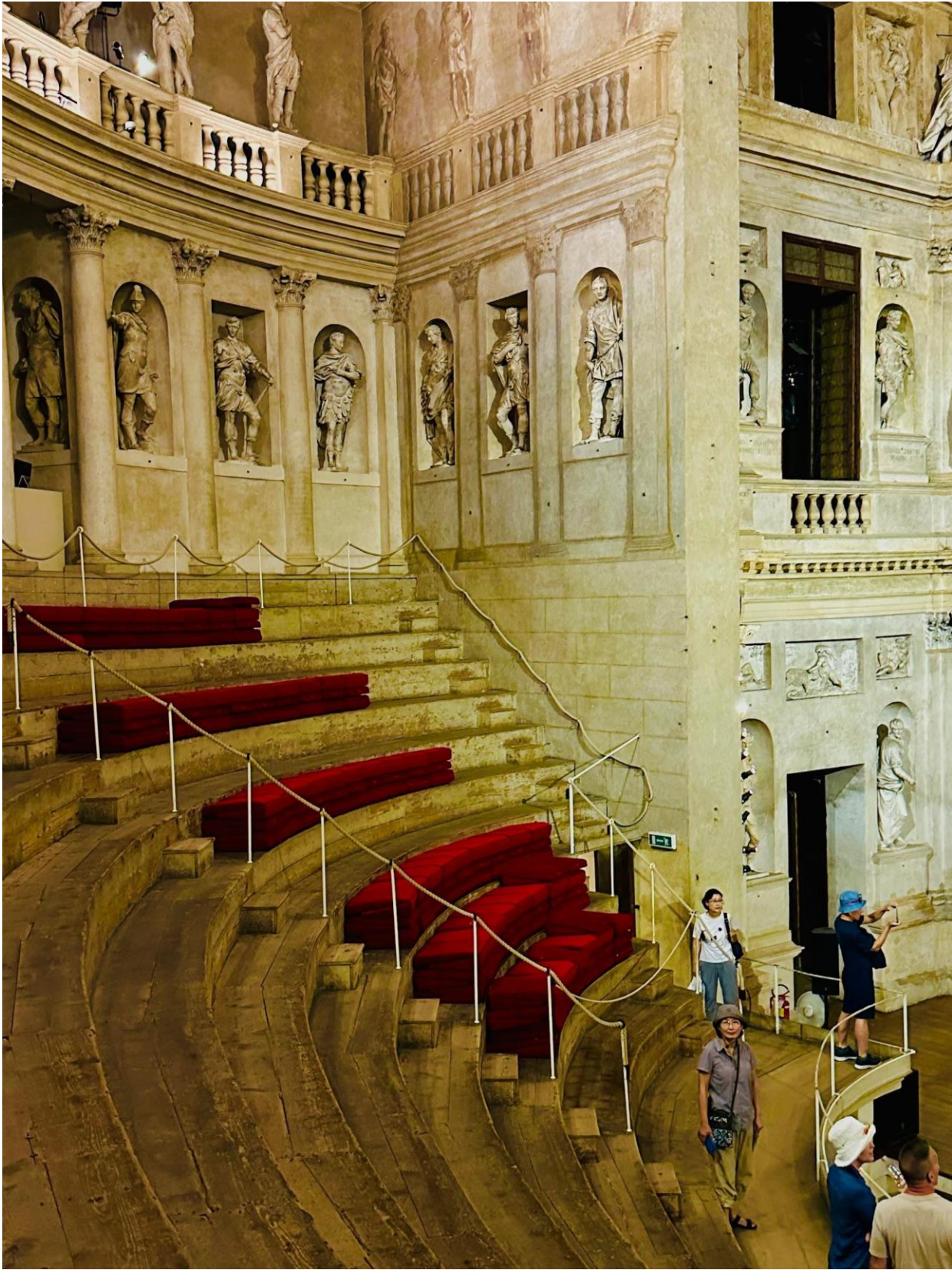
역사상 가장 오래된 실내 극장, Teatro Olimpico (Vicenza, Italy)

Youngsuck Kim

Professor Emeritus of Mansfield School of Music









이탈리아 비첸차에 있는 테아트로 올림피코(올림픽 극장)는 세계에서 가장 오래된 극장으로 널리 알려져 있다. 첫 공연은 약 550년 전인 1585년에 개관 되었다. 그 역사가 오래 되었다는점 외에도 올림피코 극장은 유럽은 물론 세계에서 가장 아름다운 극장 중 하나로 손꼽힌다.



이탈리아 르네상스 최초의 상설 실내 극장인 테아트로 올림피코(Teatro Olimpico)는 현재 원래 모습이 여전히 기적적으로 온전히 보존되어 있으며, 아카데미아 올림피카(Accademia Olimpica)에 의해 안드레아 팔라디오(Andrea Palladio)에게 극장 건립을 의뢰하게 되었다.



당시 여러분야에서 광범위하게 활동하고 있는 아카데미아 올림피카는 팔라디오 자신을 포함한 21명의 창립 멤버에 의해 1555년에 설립되었는데, 설립당시 문화적 사명뿐 아니라 직업과 예술계의 대표하는 사람들이 많았던, 민주적이고 개방적인 형태로 구성되었고, 초기부터 관심이 있었던 연극에 대한 관심을 표명하여 연극 공연을 위한 영구 극장을 짓기로 결정하였다.

1585년 3월 3일, 현대 역사상 최초의 상설 극장이 소포클레스의 <오이디푸스 티라누스> 공연과 함께 공식적으로 개장되었다. 첫 공연은 기록에 의하면 큰 성공을 거두었다고 전해진다.

3 MARZO 1585.
COSI' NEL PIU'
FAMOSO TEATRO
DEL MONDO
E' LA PIU'
ECCELLENTE
TRAGEDIA DEL
MONDO
RAPPRESENTATA

March 3, 1585.

*Thus in the world's most famous theater
the world's most excellent tragedy
is performed*

NON VI FU
PERSONA
CHE NON NE
RESTASSE
COMMOSSA

No one was left unmoved

당시 Palladio는 72세였으며 그의 경력과 명성이 절정에 달해있다. 그는 연극 공연을 위한 임시 무대 풍경을 설계해본 경험이 있었고, 고전 세계에서 영감을 받은 극장의 배치는 1541년 건축가의 첫 로마 방문을 시작으로 40년 동안의 숙고의 결과물이기도 하였다. 고대 그리스 로마의 극장 구조에서 영감을 받아 상설 극장을 건설하려는 인본주의적 열망을 충족 시켰다.



빠르게 시작된 작업은 6개월도 채 지나지 않아 1580년 8월 19일 팔라디오의 갑작스런 죽음으로 잠시 중단되었지만 Palladio의 원래 계획을 그대로 수용해서, 당대의 건축가이자 동료 이었던 Vincenzo Scamozzi가 완공을 시켰다. 현재 유일하게 남아 있는 청사진은 런던의 영국 왕립건축가협회(Royal Institute of British Architects)에 보존되어 있다.

현재 Teatro Olimpico에서는 두 극장 시즌 동안 공연이 열린다. 봄에는 Il Suono dell'Olimpico 축제가 열리고, 가을에는 클래식 음악 연주나 연극, 오페라 공연이 기획되고 있다.



PROGRAMMA 2023

7 Giugno ore 20.30 **Teatro Olimpico**
CONCERTO FINALE DEL CONCONSO LIRICO TULLIO SERAFIN
Così fan tutte DI W.A. MOZART

10 Giugno ore 21.00 **Teatro Olimpico**
Concerto benefico
A FAVORE DI Assi Gulliver
Coro e Orchestra di Vicenza. Direttore: Giuliano Fracasso.

11 Giugno ore 21.00 **Teatro Olimpico**
9 Giugno (generale aperta al pubblico)
G.F. MALIPIERO
Ecuba
Ecuba: Yulya Pogrebnyak - Polissena: Laura Polverelli
Una servente: Graziella De Battista - Ulisse: Paolo Leonardi - Talibio: Patrizio La Placa,
Agamennone: Michele Soldo - Polimestore: Alberto Mastromarino.
Orchestra di Padova e del Veneto. Direttore: Marco Angius.
Coro Iris Ensemble. Maestro del coro: Marina Malavasi.

12 Giugno ore 21.00 **Oratorio di San Nicola**
CONCERTO FINALE DELLA MASTERCLASS DI **Giovanna Canetti**

17 Giugno ore 21.00 **Oratorio di San Nicola**
CONCERTO FINALE DELLA MASTERCLASS DI **Barbara Frittoli**

21 Giugno ore 21.00 **Giardino del Teatro Olimpico**
CONCERTO PER LA FESTA DELLA MUSICA EUROPEA
Bacio sublime CON ARIE DI G. PUCCINI
Ensemble dell'Orchestra dei Colli Morenici.

1 Settembre ore 21.00 **Oratorio di San Nicola**
CONCERTO FINALE DELLA MASTERCLASS DI **Renata Lamanda**

2 Settembre ore 21.00 **Odeo del Teatro Olimpico**
CONCERTO CON GLI ARTISTI DELLA
Puccini Festival Academy

4 Settembre ore 21.00 **Teatro Olimpico**
W.A. MOZART
Requiem
con Barbara Frittoli, Sara Mingardo, Roberto Manuel Zangari, Riccardo Zanellato.
Orchestra Camerata Musicale Città di Arco. Direttore: Marco Comin.
Coro Iris Ensemble. Maestro del coro: Marina Malavasi.

8 Settembre ore 17.00
Gallerie d'Italia - Palazzo Leoni Montanari
L. VINCI
L'ammalato immaginario
Erighetta: Elisabetta Ricci - Don Chilone: Daniel Di Prinzio. Regia: Anna Perrotta.
Ensemble Vicenza in Lirica. Direttore dal clavicembalo: Sergio Gasparella.

8 Settembre ore 21.00
A. PIAZZOLLA
Tango e le Quattro stagioni di Buenos Aires
Ensemble Eurhythmus.

9 - 10 Settembre ore 20.30 **Teatro Olimpico**
7 Settembre (generale aperta al pubblico)
W.A. MOZART
Così fan tutte
con i vincitori del Concorso lirico Tullio Serafin 2023
Orchestra dei Colli Morenici. Direttore: Edmondo Mosè Savio. Regia: Cesare Scarton.
Coro VOC's, Laboratorio corale classico. Maestro del coro: Alberto Spadarotto.

3-10-17-24 Ottobre ore 17.00 **Oratorio di San Nicola**
I martedì musicali DEL FESTIVAL VICENZA IN LIRICA

건물을 최대한 보호하기 위해 관객을 400명으로 제한하고있다. 극장 좌석수는 최대 800명 까지 수용 가능하다. 따라서 에어컨이나 난방 시스템이 설치되지 않았고, . 가장 우려되는 점은 부자연스럽고 갑작스러운 온도 변화로 인해 섬세한 목재 구조물이 파괴될 수 있다는 점이 고려 되었다.





Dr. Youngsuck Kim, Professor Emeritus Mansfield University
of Pennsylvania

VII. News

Solo Exhibition of **Kyoung Ae Cho**

Hawthorn Contemporary Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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

FROM MY GARDEN
KYOUNG AE CHO

September 16, 2023 – November 19, 2023
Opening Reception Hours: 6 PM - 9 PM, Saturday, September 16, 2023

Kyoung Ae Cho: From My Garden

Sep 16, 2023 – Nov 19, 2023

Opening Reception: Sat. Sep 16, 2023, 6 - 9 PM

Gallery Talk: Sat. Oct 7, 2023, 5-7PM

Hawthorn Contemporary
706 S 5th St, Milwaukee, WI 53204



706 South 5th St. Milwaukee, WI 53204 USA

KYOUNG AE CHO

FROM MY GARDEN

September 16, 2023 – November 19, 2023

Opening Reception Hours: 6 PM - 9 PM, Saturday, September 16, 2023

Hawthorn Contemporary is pleased to announce the exhibition opening of *From My Garden*, featuring multi-material fiber-based works of Milwaukee artist Kyoung Ae Cho.

The works in the exhibition span two decades of production of Cho's work, celebrating and in conversation with nature. The intimate use of natural elements combined with her keen recognition of the beauty and materiality of the objects invites the viewers to get closer to the works. Thus forging a unique and personal relationship between the audience and the work. Cho's work compels the viewer to understand humans' inseparable relationship with nature. She says, "I learned to look at nature with love and respect since we do not own nature, but we belong to nature."

Kyoung Ae Cho (b.1963, South Korea) is a fibers artist who is engaging in a conversation with nature, respectfully incorporating natural elements, recycled matter as well as low-valued materials, mostly which she has gathered. She earned her MFA (1992) from the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan and her BFA (1986) from Ducksung Women's University in Seoul, South Korea. Cho's work, a poetic juxtaposition of natural wonder with sensual delight and fragile existence, has been exhibited in national and international venues including Lynden Sculpture Garden, Milwaukee, WI; Museum of Wisconsin Art, West Bend, WI; Muskegon Museum of Art, MI; North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, NC; Madison Museum of Contemporary Art, WI; Gregg Museum of Art and Design, Raleigh, NC; Sheldon Museum of Art, Lincoln, NE; Morris Museum, Morristown, NJ; San Jose Museum of Quilts and Textiles, San Jose, CA; Tweed Museum of Art, Duluth, MN; Boulder Museum of Contemporary Art, CO; John Michael Kohler Arts Center, Sheboygan, WI; University of Hawaii Art Gallery, Honolulu; Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art, Kansas City, MO; Dairy Barn Arts Center, Athens, OH; Detroit Institute of Arts, MI; Carnegie Art Museum of Oxnard, CA; Deutsches Textilmuseum Krefeld, GERMANY; Poikilo-museot, Kouvola, FINLAND; Textilemuseum, Tilburg, NETHERLANDS; National Museum of History, Taipei, TAIWAN; Cheongju Craft Museum, Cheongju, SOUTH KOREA; National Museum of Modern Art, Gwacheon, SOUTH KOREA. Cho has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Lillian Elliott Award, the Quilt National Award of Excellence, the Pollock-Krasner Grant, the UWM Foundation and Graduate School Research Award, and Wisconsin Arts Board Award Fellowship.

Cho is Professor of Art & Design at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Hawthorn Contemporary, located in the historic Walker's Point neighborhood in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is an art

venue dedicated to presenting experimental and exploratory contemporary art.

Hawthorn Contemporary

Opening Reception Hours: 6 PM - 9 PM Saturday, September 16, 2023

Regular Daytime Hours: 12 AM - 5 PM Thursday, Friday, Saturday

12 PM - 4 PM Sunday

Schedule Appointments Here: <https://www.hawthorncontemporary.com/book-online>

info@hawthorncontemporary.com

<https://www.hawthorncontemporary.com>



MILWAUKEE
CELEBRATION at UWM

KOREA DAY 한국의 날

4:30PM FREE ADMISSION
CULTURAL PROGRAM

4:30PM : K-Pop, TaeKwonDo and more
6:00PM : Korean Traditional Art & Games
Taste of Korean Food

7:30PM TICKETED EVENT <https://psoatickets.universitytickets.com>
CONCERT

UWM Symphony Orchestra
Jun Kim, Conductor

A.Dvořák Slavonic Dances
H.MacCunn The Land of the Mountain and the Flood
SungHwan Choi Arirang Fantasy
P.Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto in D major



Julian Rhee, Guest Violinist
Silver Medalist, 2022 International Violin Competition of Indianapolis

FRIDAY • OCTOBER 6 • 2023

Bader Concert Hall • Helene Zelazo Center for the Performing Arts • Milwaukee • Wisconsin






Hosted by
Korean American Faculty & Staff Association at UWM
Korean American Association of Milwaukee



2023 Milwaukee Korea Day Celebration at UWM will be held at the Helene Zelazo Center for the Performing Arts on **Friday, October 6**, 4:30-9:30pm, hosted by Korean American Faculty and Staff Association at UWM and Korean American Association of Milwaukee.

The event starts at 4:30pm (Free event) with various program, such as K-Pop dance performances by UWM student dance group "Komet", "Girly Pop" and "Persevere", Korean songs and Show-and-tell about Korea by students as well as community members and Taekwondo demonstrations by a community group. At 6pm (Free event) there will be some Korean food for tasting as well as Paper folding & Korean traditional games.

The concert, the main event of 2023 Korea Day, starts at 7:30pm (Ticked event). The UWM Symphony Orchestra conducted by Prof. Jun Kim will perform, A. Dvořák *Slavonic Dances*, H. MacCunn *The Land of the Mountain and the Flood*, and SungHwan Choi *Arirang Fantasy*.

This year's guest soloist is Julian Rhee < <https://www.julianrhee.com/>>, the Silver Medalist of 2022 International Violin Competition of Indianapolis. He will perform P. Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto in D major. This year we are even more excited to have, Milwaukee's own, Julian Rhee for the Milwaukee Korea Day Concert at UWM.

Please come and enjoy the 2023 Milwaukee Korea Day at UWM!

2023 밀워키 한국의 날 행사가 밀워키 한인회와 UWM교직원 협회 공동 주최로 **10월 6일** 금요일 4시30분 부터 9시30분까지 UWM의 Helene Zelazo Center for the Performing Arts 에서 있을 예정입니다.

4시 30분에 시작하는 1부에는 UWM에서 한국어를 배우는 학생들을 중심으로 한국 체험담과, UWM 학생중심의 댄스 동아리 코밋, 걸리팝, 퍼시비어가 K-Pop 커버댄스를 선보일 예정입니다. 밀워키 한인 지역주민들도 참가해 노래와 한국 미술소개, 그리고 태권도 시범도 계획 되어 있습니다 (무료행사).

6시에는 간단한 한국 음식도 마련되어 있고, 종이 접기와 한국 전통 게임도 준비되어 있습니다 (무료행사).

7시 30분엔 한국의 날 행사의 하이라이트인 음악회가 시작 됩니다 (유료행사). 지휘자 김준용 (Jun Kim) 교수님의 지휘아래 UWM Symphony Orchestra는 드보르작의 슬라브 무곡, 맥컨의 *The Land of the Mountain and the Flood*, 최성환의 아리랑 환상곡을 연주합니다. 올해의 초청 독주자는 세계 3대 콩쿠르중의 하나인 2022년 인디애나폴리스 국제 바이올린 콩쿠르에서 은메달을 받은 바 있는 바이올리니스트 줄리안 리 (Julian Rhee)씨로 < <https://www.julianrhee.com/>> 차이코프스키의 Violin Concerto in D major를 연주할 예정입니다. 올해의 밀워키 한국의 날 연주회는 초청 독주자가 밀워키 출신이라 더더욱 뜻깊은 행사가 될 것 같아 기대 됩니다

10월6일 밀워키 한국의 날 행사에 꼭 오셔서 즐거운 시간을 보내시길 바랍니다.

2023 Milwaukee Korea Day celebration at UWM

Friday, October 6, 2023, 4:30-9:30pm

Helene Zelazo Center for the Performing Arts

2419E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, WI 53211

<https://uwm.edu/arts/event/korea-day-celebration-and-symphony-orchestra-concert/>

4:30 - 6pm: **Cultural Program (Free event)**

- 4:30: Korean Program/ K-Pop Dance/ Korean Song/ Art/ Taekwondo demonstration
- 6pm: Paper folding & Korean traditional games
- 6pm: Taste of Korean Food

7:30pm: **CONCERT (Ticketed event)***

* <https://psoatickets.universitytickets.com>

- UWM Student with ID: Free
- Youth 17 and under: \$5
- Senior 65+, UWM Faculty, staff & Alumni: \$8
- General: \$10

UWM Symphony Orchestra Concert conducted by Prof. Jun Kim

- A. Dvořák *Slavonic Dances*
- H. MacCunn *The Land of the Mountain and the Flood*
- SungHwan Choi *Arirang Fantasy*
- P. Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto in D major

Guest soloist: **Violinist Julian Rhee** < <https://www.julianrhee.com/>>, the Silver Medalist of 2022 International Violin Competition of Indianapolis

VIII. Useful Websites and IT Tips

Best Website Designs to Inspire You in 2023

By Adobe Experience Cloud Team

<https://business.adobe.com/blog/basics/best-website-design-examples>

IX. Pioneers

Paik ‘Gannomi’ Tchurl Geuk (1912 – 2007)

A First-Generation Korean American Artist and A First-Generation Abstract Artist from Korea



Source Article: [Exhibit pays tribute to Korean American artist](#)

X. Special Section

오펜하이머를 찾아서

영남대학교 명예교수 박홍규

1. 영화 <오펜하이머>

영화 <오펜하이머>를 보고 그가 당시의 많은 과학자들처럼 공산당원이고, 아우나 약혼자나 아내나 친구들이나 대부분 공산당원이었으며, 캘리포니아 버클리 캠퍼스 교수로서 동료들과 노동조합 활동을 열심히 했고, 뒤에 소위 메카시 빨갱이 사냥 광풍이 불 때 청문회에 불려가기도 했다는 사실을 알고 놀랐다. 그런데 더 놀라운 점은 그 영화에 대한 언론이나 방송에 나온 사람들이 그 점에 대해서는 전혀 언급하지 않고 오펜하이머가 천재라느니 원자폭탄을 어떻게 만들었다느니 하는 누구나 아는 뻔한 사실만을 뻔뻔하게 나열한다는 점이었다. 그중에는 오펜하이머 같은 물리학자들도 있었는데, 그들은 좌파이기커녕, 그 부인이나 애인이 공산당원이기커녕, 노동조합을 만들기커녕, 빨갱이로 의심을 받아 조사를 받는 일을 경험한 적이 단 한 번도 없을 것이다. 경험커녕 생각해본 적도 없을 것이다. 한국의 과학자들 중에 그런 사람이 있다는 이야기를 평생 단 한 번도 들어본 적이 없는 나로서는 오펜하이머의 좌파 활동에 대단히 놀랐는데, 아니나 다를까, 당연히 그런 한국에서는 오펜하이머의 좌파 활동은 문제가 되지 않는다. 그러나 그 점은 그 영화의 가장 중요한 이야기가 아닌가? 그 이야기를 빼면 영화가 되지 않는 것이 아닌가?

오펜하이머의 일생에 대한 최초의 번역서는 제레미 번스타인이 쓴 <베일 속의 사나이 오펜하이머>(2005)인데 250쪽이 조금 넘는 그 책에는 오펜하이머의 사회활동에 대한 이야기는 거의 없다. 반면 위 영화의 원작인 카이 버트와 마틴 셔윈이 쓴 <아메리칸 프로메테우스>(2010)는 1100쪽이 넘는 방대

한 책으로 당연히 오펜하이머의 사회활동에 대해 상세히 서술한다. 한국어판 서문의 둘째 문단에서 저자들은 오펜하이머가 1930년대에 공산당 활동에 깊이 관여한 '자유주의' 성향의 공산당 동조자였지만 공산당에는 가입한 적이 없다고 한다.(7쪽) 여기서 '자유주의'란 한국에서 말하는 반공주의와 유사한 의미의 '자유주의'가 아니라 영어의 liberalism을 번역한 말로 한국식으로는 '진보주의'라고 번역하는 것이 옳을지 모르겠다. <어메리칸 프로메테우스>는 오펜하이머가 어린 시절에 만난 많은 사회주의자들에 대해 언급한다. 그래서 18세에 하버드에 입학하자마자 당시 보수적이던 하버드 대다수 학생들과 달리 '학생 진보 클럽'에 가입하여 사회활동을 하지만 정치문제에 본격적으로 관심을 갖게 된 것은 1933년 히틀러가 집권한 후였다.(191쪽) 당시 그는 캘리포니아 주립대학교 버클리 분교의 교수였는데, 캘리포니아 주는 사회주의 작가 업톤 싱클레어가 민주당의 주 지사 예비 경선에서 압도적 표차로 당선되고 파업이 빈번하게 벌어질 정도로 진보적이었다.

영화 <오펜하이머>에서는 그 영화가 15세 입장가(미국에서는 19세 입장가)였음에도 불필요한 정사 장면을 넣어 중고생 학생들과 함께 그 영화를 본 그 학부모나 교사를 당혹하게 했는데, 그 장면에 나오는 오펜하이머의 약혼자 진 태트록은 <아메리칸 프로메테우스>에서는 당대 최고의 미인이자 지성으로 일찍부터 무솔리니와 히틀러에 반대하고 미국보다 러시아를 높게 평가한 사회주의자로 묘사된다. 그녀의 영향으로 오펜하이머도 열렬한 사회주의자가 되고, 1934년에는 노동자 집회 및 파업에 참가하고, 1935년에 처음으로 교수들도 가입할 수 있게 된 교원노조에 가입한다. 이는 한국처럼 법으로 가입이 허가되어서 아니라 노조가 가입을 허용했기 때문에 가능했다. 그 전에는 노조 측이 교수들을 보수적이라고 보고 노조원으로 받아들이지 않다가, 오펜하이머 같은 진보주의자가 등장하자 노조의 문을 연 것이다. 오펜하이머는 미국 역사상 최초의 교원노조 교수 조합원으로 적극적인 활동을 했다. 오펜하이머가 가입한 교원노조 지부는 몇 달 만에 100여명의 조합원이 참가했는데 그 중 40명이 교수이거나 조교

였다.(214쪽) 1938년 오펜하이머는 스페인 공화정부를 돕기 위한 모금을 했고 스페인 공화정을 지원하기 위한 탄원서에도 서명했다. 1939년에는 미국 최대의 인권단체인 시민자유연맹(American Civil Liberties Union : ACLU)의 캘리포니아 지부 최고집행위원으로 임명되고, 1940년에는 중국인민우호회의 발기에 서명했다.

미국의 교원노조는 여럿이지만, 그 중 대표적인 것은 1857년에 설립되어 320만 명의 회원을 거느린 전미교육협회(National Education Association: NEA)와 1916년에 설립되어 현재 퇴직교사 25만 명을 포함하여 1500만 명의 회원을 두고 있는 미국교사연맹(American Federation of Teachers; AFT)이다. 한국에서 퇴직자는 노조에 가입할 수 없다. 미국과 한국의 가장 큰 차이는 미국에서는 교사가 정당에 가입하고 근무시간 외에는 얼마든지 정치활동을 할 수 있고, 선거 때에 노조는 특정 정당을 지지할 수 있다는 점이다. 한국에는 미국의 교원노조를 폄훼하는 기사나 책들이 너무 많아서 많은 오해를 낳고 있지만, 학생 인권은 물론 교사의 인권 향상에도 노조가 중요한 역할을 해왔다. 한편 미국 공산당은 1919년에 설립된 합법 정당으로 1930년대에 당원수가 크게 늘었고 1984년까지 미국 대통령 선거에 후보를 냈으며 상당수의 공직자를 배출했으나 냉전 이후 엄청난 탄압을 받아 쇠퇴했다.

오펜하이머는 공산당 교수위원회의 명의로 발간된 많은 팸플릿을 직접 작성하고 강연을 하며 탄원서에 서명하여 당시 시급한 현안이었던 전쟁과 노조파괴에 반대하고 사회복지정책을 방어하기 위해 노력했다. “좋은 사회의 가장 기본적인 요건은 구성원들의 생명을 보호할 수 있는 능력이다. 사회는 구성원들이 굶지 않도록 해주어야 하며, 그들을 폭력적 죽음으로부터 보호해야만 한다.”(255쪽) 오펜하이머는 숙청이 벌어진 스탈린 치하의 소련에 환멸을 느끼게 되지만 사회주의에 대한 믿음을 포기하지는 않았다. 그는 “항상 스스로 자유롭게 사고하고 스스로의 정치적 선택을 할 수 있기를 바랐다.” 중요한 점은 그가 “사회경제적 정의를 위해 헌신했다는 것이고, 이러한 목적을 이루기 위해 좌파의 편에 서기로 선택했다

는 것이다.”(266쪽) 교원노조 소속 교수들이 1941년 해고되자 오펜하이머가 속한 ‘미국 민주주의 및 학문의 자유위원회’는 즉각 반발하는 성명서를 냈다. 오펜하이머는 좌익 활동을 하는 이유로 “과학자들은 사회의 ‘약자들’을 도울 책무를 가지고 있”기 때문이고,(304쪽) 인권선언이 신념의 자유와 함께 표현의 자유를 보장한다고 주장했는데 그것은 그가 평생 간직한 것이었다.(308쪽) 영화가 끝날 무렵 오펜하이머는 맨해튼 프로젝트에 참여하지 않았고 폭력에 반대하는 것으로 유명한 아인슈타인에게 폭탄을 만들어 세상을 파괴했다는 우려를 털어놓는다. 오펜하이머는 그의 연구가 필연적으로 더 많은 원자폭탄의 생성과 전면적인 핵전쟁으로 이어질 것이라고 믿었음을 보여준다.

그런데, 영화 <오펜하이머>는 핵실험이 행해진 기지의 원주민들이 상당수 오랫동안 암을 앓다가 죽었다거나, 일본 폭탄투하로 조선인을 포함한 수십만 명이 죽고 다쳤다는 이야기는 전혀 하지 않아 그것을 만든 감독이, 지금 이 시대에 가장 심각한 인권문제인 핵에 대해 너무나도 무심한 자이고, 그 영화는 반인권영화라는 느낌을 갖게 한다. 감독의 다른 영화에서도 나는 그가 대영제국의 향수에 젖은 자가 아닌가 라는 느낌을 받은 바 있는데, 한국의 영화평론가라는 자들은 그런 점을 전혀 지적하지 않아 놀랍다. 특히 이 영화가 요즘 우리도 원자폭탄을 만들어야 한다고 주장하는 반인권 우파들의 주장을 정당화시키고, 그런 주장을 더욱 강하게 하는 일반인들을 응원하는 것이 괴물이 될까 두렵다. 오펜하이머를 비판하는 장면은 아예 없고, 그가 프로젝트를 성공시키면서도 고뇌하는 모습만을 보여주어 그를 이상화하는 점도 더욱 아쉽다.

2. 오펜하이머를 어떻게 볼까?

오펜하이머를 비롯한 과학자들이 맨해튼 프로젝트에 참여한 이유는 나치가 원자폭탄을 가져서는 안 된

다는 것이었지만, 자신들이 어떻게 이용될지에 대해 목소리를 내지 못하는 상황에서는 그런 프로젝트에 참여해서는 안 된다는 것이 처음부터 중론이었다. 또한 원자폭탄이 지구를 폭파시킬 수도 있다는 우려도 처음부터 있었다.(325쪽) 뒤에 노벨상을 받는 물리학자 이시도르 아이작 라비는 오펜하이머에게 “나는 3세기에 걸친 물리학의 정점이 대량 살상 무기가 되는 것을 원하지 않는다”고 말한다. 그러나 오펜하이머는 “나치스는 우리에게 선택의 여지를 주지 않을 것이야”라고 답한다.(380쪽) 당시 가톨릭 신부이자 폭탄을 투하한 군인들의 전직 공군 군목이었던 조지 자벨카(George Zabelka)는 한때 오펜하이머의 견해를 공유했으나, 나중에 민간인 대량 학살 외에는 실행 가능한 대안이 없다는 믿음을 거부하고 복음의 비폭력에 헌신하는 평화주의자가 되었다. 1980년 잡지와와의 인터뷰에서 그는 자신이 교회와 국가 모두에 의해 “세뇌 당했다”고 주장했다.

프로젝트를 진행하면서도 양심의 가책에 따른 참가자들의 목소리는 계속 나왔다.(484쪽) 그러나 오펜하이머는 폭탄 사용이 앞으로의 전쟁을 방지하리라고 믿었는데 그는 전쟁에 대해 잘 몰랐다.(502쪽) 여하튼 원자폭탄의 제조부터 사용까지 군인이나 정치인들만이 아니라 과학자들이 끊임없이 발언했다는 것은 인상적이다. <아메리칸 프로메테우스>의 저자들은 당시 대통령이 “일본인들은 평화를 원한다”는 것을 알았다면, 그리고 폭탄의 대도시 투하가 8월에 전쟁을 끝내기 위한 필수적인 것이 아니었음을 알았더라면 오펜하이머가 어떻게 반응했을지는 아무도 확신할 수 없다고 한다.(505쪽) 그러나 이미 당시 과학자들은 항복 조건의 공표 전에는 폭탄을 투하하지 말아야 한다는 탄원서를 제출했다. 그러나 폭탄은 투하되었다. 오펜하이머는 1945년 10월의 프로젝트 이임식에서 “전 인류가 단결하지 않으면 반드시 멸망할 것입니다”고 했다.(548쪽)

퇴임 후 오펜하이머는 버클리로 돌아가고 싶었지만 과거에 “교원노조에 참가해 정치활동을 벌인 것”이 문제되었다.(547쪽) 그래서 칼텍으로 갔다. 그러나 그곳에서 그는 “그동안 내 인생이나 다름없었던 물

리학과 물리학을 가르치는 것이 아무런 의미가 없다고 느낀다.”(557쪽) 1946년에 오펜하이머는 현대 과학의 국제주의를 제시한다. “세계 정부 없이는 영구적 평화를 얻을 수 없고, 평화가 없다면 세계는 필연적으로 핵전쟁으로 귀결될 수 밖에 없다”고 생각한 탓이다.(566쪽) 오펜하이머는 그러한 주장을 계속하지만 그것이 당시의 정치권에서 받아들여질 리가 없었다. 오펜하이머는 차츰 소련을 불신하게 된다.

1947년에 오펜하이머는 아인슈타인이 있는 프린스턴대학교의 고등연구소의 소장으로 간다. 그는 그곳을 과학과 인문학을 화합하는 곳으로 바꾸려고 시도한다. 오펜하이머는 아인슈타인과 함께 군비 경쟁에 제동을 걸고 세계 평화를 추구했으나, 정계의 눈치를 살피고 권력자들과 친하려고 한 오펜하이머와 달리 아인슈타인은 본능적으로 정치인이나 장성들과 만나는 것 자체를 싫어하고 누구에게든 입에 발린 소리를 하는 것을 싫어했다.(629쪽)

1948년 초 <타임>지는 오펜하이머가 “과학의 죄책감을 솔직하게 인정했다”고 보도하며 그가 “어떤 속됨, 어떤 유머, 과장도 진화할 수 없을 정도로 물리학자들은 자신들의 죄를 알고 있었다. 이는 그들이 결코 털어버릴 수 없는 것이다”라고 했음을 전한다.(639쪽) 오펜하이머만이 아니라, 오펜하이머가 유학한 케임브리지 대학의 교수였던 블래킷이 1945년 8월 무렵 일본은 사실상 패배한 상태여서 원자폭탄을 반드시 터트려야 할 필요성은 없었고, 일본이 아니라 도리어 소련을 제압하고 일본이 소련이 아니라 미국에게만 항복하도록 하기 위해 투하되었다고 쓴다. 그는 오펜하이머가 1946년에 이미 “사실상 패배한 적을 향해 핵무기를 사용했다”고 한 말을 인용했다.(630쪽) 그러나 오펜하이머는 1960년 일본 방문 때 원자폭탄 제조에 참여한 것을 후회하지 않는다고 했다.

1948년 그는 <타임>지의 표지모델로 선정되면서 자신이 교원노조에 가입하고 공산주의자 친구들을 사귀었던 과거를 일부에서는 좋아하지 않지만, 자신은 전혀 후회하지 않고, 도리어 늦게 시작한 것이 부끄럽다고 하면서, 그런 경험에 의해 자신이 맨해튼 프로젝트를 수행할 수 있었다고 말했다.(646쪽)

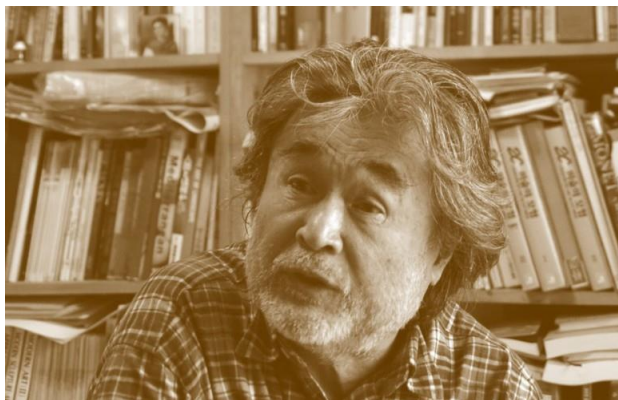
1949년 6월부터 그는 반미활동조사위원회의 조사를 받았다. 그것은 그의 제자들이나 다른 사람들이 받은 조사에 비하면 아무 것도 아니라고 평가할 만 하다. 그 뒤로 그는 수소폭탄 제조 시도에 반대하는 활동을 했다. "이 무기의 사용은 수많은 인명의 살상을 초래할 것이다."(697쪽). 그는 1954년 보안 청문회를 받고 보안 허가를 취소당하는데 그것이 영화 <오펜하이머>의 중요한 줄거리이다. 청문회에서 오펜하이머는 많은 동료들의 좌익 활동에 대해 기꺼이 증언했다. 그의 허가가 박탈되지 않았다면 그는 자신의 명성을 지키기 위해 밀고한 사람으로 기억되었을 것이지만, 과학계의 대부분은 그를 부당하게 매카시즘에 의해 순교된 자로 여겼다. 영화 <오펜하이머>도 다분히 주인공을 그런 인물로 그린다.

영화에는 나오지 않지만, 그 청문회를 계기로 오펜하이머는 정부의 원자 비밀에 접근할 수 없게 되고 핵물리학자로서의 경력도 사실상 종료된다. 정치적 영향력도 박탈당한 오펜하이머는 그 뒤로 강의와 집필로 물리학 분야에서 일한다. 그는 아인슈타인, 러셀 기타 저명한 과학자 및 학자들과 함께 1960년에 '세계 예술 과학 아카데미'를 설립하지만 그 전에 반핵관련 서명 작업에는 그리 열심히 참여하지 않는다. 1963년에는 정치적 갱생의 상징으로 엔리코 페르미상을 수상하지만, 4년 뒤 인후암으로 사망한다. 62세였다. 2022년 12월 미국 에너지부 장관은 1954년 오펜하이머의 보안 허가 취소를 취소하여 오펜하이머의 명예를 회복시켜준다.

한국에서 영화 <오펜하이머>는 8월 15일에 개봉되었다. 원자폭탄 투하로 인해 한국이 일본에서 해방되었기에 한국인은 원자폭탄을 해방의 선물로 생각하는 경향이 있기 때문인지도 모른다. 그러나 우리가 해방을 위한 적극적인 노력이 없이 그렇게 해방된 것을 과연 축하만 할 수 있을까? 너무나도 무력한 나라였던 78년 전에야 어쩔 수 없이 그랬다 할지라도 세계 10위 권 경제대국이 되었다는 지금도 그런 식으로 원자폭탄을 고마워해서 좋은가? 세계 10위권이 된 요인을 따져볼 필요도 없이 그 정도의 나라가 되었다면 세계 평화에 대해 책임감을 가지고 원자폭탄이나 원자력 문제에 대해 고민할 필요가 있지

않을까?

영화 <오펜하이머>가 개봉되고 열흘도 지나지 않은 8월 24일, 후쿠시마 방사성 오염수가 방류되기 시작했다. 중국은 방류에 반대하는데 한국은 찬성했다. 한국 정부는 과학을 이유로 찬성했고 상당수의 과학자들도 과학을 이유로 찬성했다. 정부 내에도 미국을 비롯하여 외국에서 원자력을 연구한 과학자들이 많을 것이다. 미국 박사가 흘러넘치고 성조기가 휘날리는 한국에서, 오펜하이머 같은 최소한의 인권 의식이라도 갖춘 과학자는 왜 볼 수 없고, 권력이 '객관적, 과학적'이라고 주장하는 일본 오염수 방류를 지지하는 과학자만 넘쳐날까? 지금 정부는 다시 원자력발전에 올인하면서 재생 에너지를 축소하는 정책으로 나아가고 있다. 전 세계가 재생에너지 확대에 힘을 쓰고 있는데, 우리 정부만 거꾸로 재생 에너지는 줄이고 원전 확대에만 모든 힘을 쏟고 있는 꼴이다. 후쿠시마 원전 사고에 전혀 교훈을 얻지 못하고 다시 위험한 길로 들어서고 있다. 그래서 방사성오염수 해양 투기마저 반대커녕 도리어 찬성하고 있다. 무엇이 잘못되어 이럴까? 한국의 국가주의와 성장주의에 입각한 무비판적 과학교육이 근본적으로 잘못된 탓이 아닐까?



박홍규

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 Hard Cover Nonfiction Bestsellers

[Source URL](#)

Directory of the 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders (1 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	E-mail
President	Young B. Choi	Regent University, VA	ychoi@regent.edu
First Vice President	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
Second Vice President	Seok Kang	University of Texas at San Antonio, TX	seok.kang@utsa.edu
Secretary- General	Tae (Tom) Oh	Rochester Institute of Technology, NY	tom.oh@rit.edu
Financial Director	Sylvia Kim	Fresno Pacific University, CA	sylvia.kim@fresno.edu
Regional Leaders Northwest	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
Planning Director	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu
Membership Director	Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University, MO	shwang@semo.edu
Assistant Membership Director	Jinho Kim	University of Houston-Downtown, TX	kimj@uhd.edu
Scholarship Director	Jung C. Lee	Milwaukee School of Engineering, WI	lee@msoe.edu
Technology Director	Munsup Seoh	Wright State University, OH (Emeritus Professor)	munsup.seoh@wright.edu
Academic Director	Seok Kang	University of Texas at San Antonio, TX	seok.kang@utsa.edu

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

Position	Name	Affiliation	Point of Contact (e-mail)
Specialty Leaders			
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 14th KAUPA Administration Leaders (3 of 3)

Position	Name	Affiliation	E-mail
KAUPA Founding Fathers	<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
Former Presidents			
The 1 st President	Seong Hyong Lee	Appalachian State University	
The 2 nd President	Tae-Hwan Kwak	Eastern Kentucky University	thkwak@hotmail.com
The 3 rd President	Yun Kim	Utah State University	
The 4 th President	Eui Hang Shin	University of South Carolina	agnesschang@gmail.com
The 5 th President	Ki-Hyon Kim	North Carolina Central University	khk@ncsu.edu
The 6 th President	Youn-Suk Kim	New Jersey Kean University	
The 7 th President	Hang Yul Rhee	West Virginia Shepherd University	hangyulrhee@yahoo.com
The 8 th President	H. Thomas Han	UCLA	hahn@seas.ucla.edu
The 9 th President	Yoon-Shik Park	The George Washington University	prof_yspark@yahoo.com
The 10 th President	Nakho Sung	Tufts University	
The 11 th President	Sunwoong Kim	University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	kim@uwm.edu
The 12 th President	Kang-Won Wayne Lee	University of Rhode Island, RI	leekw@uri.edu
The 13 th President	Jae Kwang (Jim) Park	University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI	jkpark@wisc.edu

KAUPA Opinion Columnists	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
	Jenny Hyun Jeong Kim	Washington State University, WA	jennykim@wsu.edu
	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	
KAUPA Invited Artist	Hwe-Tae Huh	Moosan Emography Institute http://moosan.net/	moosan736@daum.net
KAUPA Digital Curator	Hannah K. Sions	James Madison University, VA	sionshk@jmu.edu

The KAUPA Lifetime (Tenured) Members

Alphabetical order according to last name

As of October 1, 2023

Name	Affiliation	Major(s)
Ann Chang	University of Nebraska-Lincoln (ret.)	Performing Arts
Semoon Chang	University of South Alabama, AL (ret.)	Economics
Ho Soon Cho	Texas Woman's University, TX	Nursing
Kyung Ae Cho	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Fine Art
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
Heesun Chng	Texas A&M University	Education Psychology
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
TOTAL		44 Members

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
- Eunyoung 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
- Jenny (Hyun Jeong) Kim, Washington State University, WA
- 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: 70 Ambassadors

New or Membership Paid KAUPA Members

Alphabetical order according to last name

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

Name	Affiliation	Major(s)	Payment Type
<u>Kyoung Ae Cho</u>	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Fine Art	Lifetime
<u>Heesun Chang</u>	Texas A&M University	Education Psychology	Lifetime
<u>Jenny (Hyun Jeong) Kim</u>	Washington State University	Hospitality and Tourism Management	Lifetime
Ki Joo Choi	Seton Hall University	Religion	Annual
Wook Jae Heo	Purdue University	Financial Counseling and Planning	Annual
Yoonil Lee	College of Lake County	Electrical Engineering Technology	Annual
Yun Seong Song	Missouri University of Science and Technology	Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering	Annual
Seong Nam Hwang	Southeast Missouri State University	Biology	Annual
Seong-Moo (Sam) Yoo (Professor Emeritus)	The University of Alabama in Huntsville	Electrical and Computer Engineering	Annual
Tae Choi			Annual
Seok Kang	The University of Texas at San Antonio	Communication	Annual
Eunsoo Han	James Madison University	History	Annual

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/>)

KAUPA Gallery



Title: SAHARA

Material: Virginian Hard Maple

Year: 2023

Size: 7" x 4.5" x 1.5"

Image Design: Young B. Choi, [Regent University](#)
Wood Crafting: Shea Alexander, [Alexander Brothers LLC](#), Virginia
Laser Engraving: Thomas Gwin, [Blue Ridge Engraving Co.](#), Virginia

Call for Articles!

You are Cordially Invited to Contribute Your Precious Articles!

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

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