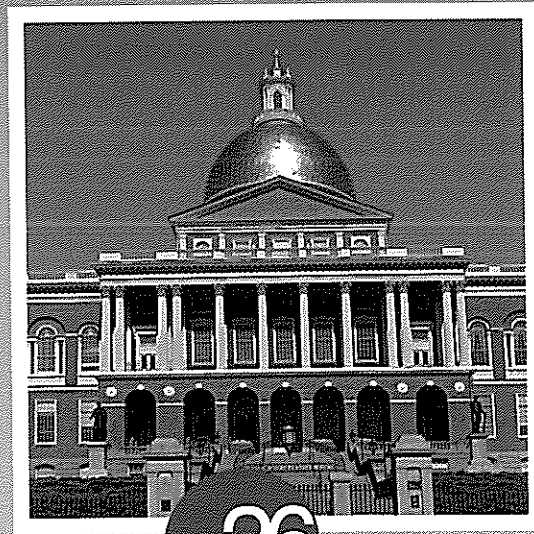


# Journal of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England



26

▶▶▶ 2017



뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민협회

# Massachusetts의 Asian American들의 권리와 권익을 위해 헌신하는... **APIs CAN!**

Asian Pacific Islanders Civic Action Network

통역 서비스, 건강보험 안내, 차별대우 시정, 평등한 공공 교육 등 아시안의 권리확보와 옹호!!  
**한인 단체로는 저희 시민협회가 유일하게 활동하고 있습니다 !!**

## APIs CAN Mission

The mission of Asian and Pacific Islanders civic Action Network (APIs CAN) is to advance the interests of Massachusetts' Asian and Pacific Islander American communities by promoting a shared agenda to further equity and oppose discrimination through year-round civic action.

### ● Members and Affiliates

Asian American Resource workshop  
Asian community Development Corporation  
Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center  
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association of Greater Lowell  
Castle Square Tenants organization  
Chinatown Resident Association  
Chinese Culture Connection  
Chinese Progressive Association  
Greater Malden Asian American Community Coalition  
Indian American Forum for Political Education  
Institute for Asian American Studies, University of Massachusetts  
Japanese American Citizens League of New England  
**Korean-American Citizens League of New England**  
뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민협회  
회장/ 이경해 [www.kacl-ne.org](http://www.kacl-ne.org)

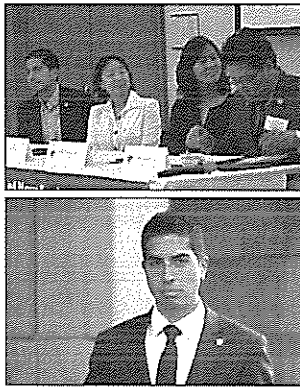
Lowell Community Health Center  
Massachusetts Senior Action Council  
Quincy Asian Resources Inc.  
South Cove Community Health Center  
South East Asian Coalition of Massachusetts  
Vietnamese American Initiative for Development

### ● Resource Allies

Massachusetts Voter Table (State Voices)  
MassVOTE  
Non-Profit VOTE

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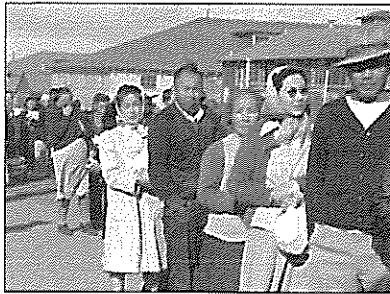
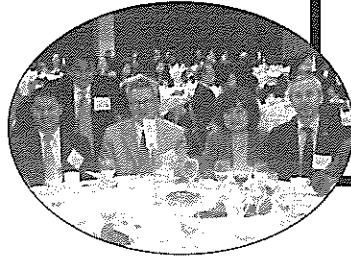
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# Mission Statement

## 뉴 잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민협회의 사명

### The Korean-American

Citizens League of New England (KACL-NE) was established on August 18, 1990 to provide a coherent political voice within the community. The goals of the League are to encourage active Korean-American participation in American politics, to educate Korean-Americans about their rights, duties, and responsibilities as American citizens, to enhance relations between Korea and America, and to contribute unique Korean elements to American society. To this ends, KACL has performed the following activities:

#### 1) Voter Registration Drive within the Korean-American Community:

The League has been working to increase voter registration by writing articles in the local news media, sending mail to the Korean-American citizens in New England, and employing various other methods.

#### 2) Assisting Preparation for Citizenship Application:

The League has published the "Citizenship Test Guidebook" in both English and Korean, provided free classes on the citizenship test, and sponsored written tests on U.S. government and history in both English and Korean. Also the League has provided free Citizenship Workshops twice a year since 1997.

#### 3) Supporting Political Interns:

KACL has supported Korean-American political interns who would be interested in pursuing political careers by providing financial support and opportunities to work in Senator's and governor's offices.

#### 4) Endorsing and Supporting Politicians:

KACL has endorsed politicians who support the rights of Korean-Americans, including William Clinton, Edward Kennedy, William Weld and Scott Harshbarger.

#### 5) Lobbying:

The League has lobbied for and against passage of laws affecting rights of Korean-Americans, including a letter-writing campaign to the U.S. President and Congressmen against passage of the welfare and immigration reform bill.

#### 6) Public Relations Campaign:

KACL has publicized its activities to both Korean-Americans and non-Korean-Americans by publishing journals and newsletters, writing articles, placing advertisements in local news media, and direct-mailing to Korean-Americans.



1971-1974: B.A. Sociology from Chaminade University, Honolulu,  
1976: M.A. Sociology from Boston College,  
1980: M.S. Rehabilitation Counseling from Boston University.

Commissioner on MA Asian American Commission,  
A Board member at NE Korean School and Korean Cultural Society of Boston,  
a Member of RI Business Association,  
Lee Associates (Real Estate Brokerage) principal with husband.

# The Change of the American Political System : we are in the new era

## 급속도로 변화하는 미국 정치 : 우리의 사명과 임무는 무엇인가?

●회장/ 이 경 해

As I begin my fifth term as president, I am happy to know that KACL has lined up the new presidents in 2018 and 2020 and look forward to the younger, more vibrant, new faces for the KACL's future direction.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Consul General Song Jun Ohm and his staff of Consulate General of the Republic of Korea for his interest and his continued support, Chairman Song Kim, the advisors, the board members, the officers and all KACL members for their time, effort and support during the past year. I like to acknowledge our new Executive Director, Stephen Suh, who was our past intern at Governor's Office, has played an integral role in Young Leaders Symposium and this internship program. I also feel grateful to Mr. Kee Young Lee, editor-in-chief of the KACL Journal, who continues to take his responsibility for this enormous task from California. My heart-felt gratitude goes to all our loyal sponsors - many churches, business owners, Korean organizations, individuals and intern parents. Many of these sponsors have been supporting KACL since 1998 and Thank



지난 9년을 제가 시민협회 회장을 연임하고 있는데 2018년과 2020년에는 이를 이어받을 새로운 지도력이 형성되어 있는 회장님들이 내정되어 있어 참으로 감사하고 안심이 됩니다. 이는 시민협회의 미래를 위해서 무척 반가운 일이고 많은 한인들이 보다 적극적으로 젊은 세대들을 위해서 앞장서는 것은 필수적입니다.

먼저 시민협회를 격려해 주시고 꾸준히 후원해 주시는 엄성준 총영사님과 관계자 분들, 또 헌신적으로 봉사하시는 김성균 이사장님, 고문단 (advisors), 이사진, 임원단들, 지난 오랜 기간동안 지속적인 지원과 관심을 아끼지 않은 모든 KACL 멤버들께 진심으로 감사를 드립니다. 그리고 차세대 심포지엄과 이 정치인턴 프로그램을 위해서 열심히 진행한 스티븐 서 사무총장, 멀리 California로 이사를 하셨어도 시민협회의 저널 출간을 맡아서 해 주신 이기영 편집장님께도 감사드립니다. 또한 많은 한인 교회, 사업장, 한인 단체기관들 모든 후원자들에게 저의 진심어린 감사의 마음을 전합니다. Thank You, Sponsors!!

작년 정치인턴 후원 모금행사에서의 주 연설자였던 Steven Koh는 현 미국 정치계에서 활동하는 한인미국인 중 가

you, Sponsors!!

My special thanks and recognition go to State Representative Tackey Chan, Chairperson of Boston City Council at Large Michelle Wu and Cambridge City Councillor Leland Cheung, Director of the Commonwealth Seminar, Leverett Wing, for their presence at KACL Fundraising Dinner Event, taking our interns for Summer Internship Program and recognizing KACL as a part of Asian American political and civic organizations of Massachusetts.

As you know, the whole new era has begun with inauguration of President Donald Trump in January 2017!! The perception of our thinking process toward American Political System has to be re-evaluated. There are plenty of messages out there. Asian-Americans don't have that many outlets of support, or many voices speaking for them.

In the midst of drastic changes in the Immigration Law and policies under the new presidency, many individuals in the Korean Community face some sort of the problems? whether you are a foreign student, visitor, worker with a special visa status. This is also a family issue, say, one spouse has a permanent status, but the other spouse does not, they can be separated at the airport until everything is straighten up, something has not happened in the past, then, what's the next? We all face the uncertainty of the future, but one thing we must understand is that we have to follow these new rules and policies in America.

What is our duty and responsibility under the new Governmental Changes? What are our rights, even though we keep hearing, "Know your rights!!" What are the KACL's role and duties? Our duty is to be a resource to our community. The purpose of our message is that we are here for the Korean Community. But, as an individual, you need to understand government policies, laws, rules, changes and to be aware of what you are experiencing.

We must remember that diversity is not synonymous with division. At this time, we must evaluate how this all affects the Asian-American community, and how we continue to move forward as one. "Indifference"? this is what we have to get rid of and we need to be proactive, not just a "Watcher".

장 뛰어난 인물중의 하나로 워싱턴 DC에서 미 법무부 연방검사 직을 맡고 있으며 유명한 "고씨" 집안의 일원으로 "public service"에 종사하고 있습니다. Steven과 그의 동생이자 Walsh 보스턴 사장의 수석 보좌관인 Daniel Koh는 우리 젊은 세대들에게 훌륭한 모범이 되고 있습니다.



주위원 테키 첸, 보스턴 광역 시의원 의장 미셸 우, 캠브리지 시의원 르렌드 청, the Commonwealth Seminar 사무총장 레브랫 잉계 특별히 감사를 표하고 싶습니다. 이 분들이 매해 빠짐없이 정치 모금만찬에 참석하시고 특별한 관심과 후원을 베풀어 주심에 감사드리고 우리 한인 사회도 아시안 커뮤니티를 대표할 분들을 적극적으로 후원해주시기를 부탁드립니다.

아시다시피, 올 1월 Donald Trump 대통령의 취임과 더불어 미국 전체에 엄청난 변화가 일어나고 있습니다. 우리는 미국정치 시스템을 다시 평가하고 이해하고 분석해야 합니다. 이번 변화를 통하여 나오는 여러 메시지로 인해 우리의 생각이 더 복잡해지거나 혼란스러울 수 있습니다. 특히 우리는 지금까지도 "소수 민족"으로서 많은 후원을 받지 못하고 있었습니다.

우리 한인 교민사회는 새로운 대통령이 선포한 이민법과





변화된 법, 규율 등의 영향을 받을 것이며, 이 변화가 심각한 문제를 초래할 수도 있다는 것을 잊어서는 안 될 것입니다. 유학생들, 결혼한 부부 중 한 명은 영주권 소유자가 아닐 때, 언어장벽으로 인한 의사소통의 어려움으로 인한 차별 대우의 가능성으로 미래가 매우 불투명하다고 생각할 수도 있습니다. 그러나 분명한 것은 우리는 미국에서 살고 있고 이 나라 법을 따라야 한다는 것입니다.

In collaboration with other Asian American Communities, KACL has been involved with APIs CAN (Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders on Civic Action Network ? please see a list of the organizations in the back of the first page of the Journal) for the past 2 years. KACL is the only Korean Community organization, representing the Korean Community, to empower the Asian Americans political and civic engagement.

APIs CAN has several goals to focus on: Language Access Campaign, Voting Rights, including Transliteration of Ballots, Educating Elected Officials & working together with them.. The Asian-American Communities have a great numbers of the populations at present in the following areas: Boston ? China Town, Dorchester, Quincy, Malden, Lowell, and Worcester areas. And I see the power here - with one voice, we can make ourselves visible and speak out our messages!!



We, the Korean Community, are scattered in many suburban areas and it seems the Korean Community does not need the above services. However, I know Language Accessibility is a real problem because I get many phone calls from the Koreans as well as other Asian communities, looking for a Korean translator. Language Access Campaign is a necessary service for the Koreans in the area of the business,

그렇다면 이 새로운, 예상하지 않았던 상황에, 우리의 임무와 책임은 무엇일까요? 흔히 “너의 권리를 알아야한다”고 하지만 “내 권리”는 무엇이고 시민협회의 역할은 무엇일까요? 우리의 임무는 한인 커뮤니티를 위해 정보를 제공하고, 방향을 제시해주는 역할이라고 믿습니다. 개인 한 분 한 분이 이 나라 정치 시스템을 공부하고 이해하고 자신에게 적용해야 합니다.

우리는 “다양( diversity )” 하다는 것이 “분리( division )” 된다는 것이 아니라는 것을 기억해야 됩니다. 이 모든 것이 어떻게 아시안 어메리칸 커뮤니티에 영향을 주는지 평가해야 합니다. “무관심”을 벗어나 “방관자”가 아니라 적극적인 참여자가 되어야 합니다.

2015년부터 시민협회는 여러 아시안 어메리칸 커뮤니티와 유권자 등록운동에 참여하기 시작했고, 또 이들과 함께 Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders on Civic Action Network ( APIs CAN )라는 이름 아래서 서로 뭉쳐서 우리 아시안 민족이 겪고있는 문제를 해결해 나갈 계획을 세우고 있고, 한인 단체로는 시민협회가 유일하게 여기에 참여하고 있습니다.

아시안 민족들의 숫자가 늘어남에 따라 정치인들도 선거의 표를 의식하여 관심을 보여주고 있습니다. 그 좋은 예가 바로 Lowell 지역에서는 Rody Morn( 캄보디아인 )이 Lowell 주의회 의원으로 당선된 것입니다. 이 지역 역사상 최초의 일이며 Rody Morn 주의원은 이번에 재선에 성공하였습니다.

우리 한인 커뮤니티는 한 지역에 집중해서 거주 ( 예 - 차이나 타운 ) 하지 않고 , 외곽으로 흩어져 살고 있으며 우리는

the finance, the health, the safety. I have seen the Korean Community's difficulty and inability to utilize the existing resources at the Governmental as well as the Private level.

In the positive side, our 4th Young Leaders Symposium, held on 11/5/16 at Harvard Law School, with Consulate General of Republic of Korea's support, was a huge success, mainly thanks to the change of time from the morning to late afternoon and the presentation of the excellent speakers. For the first time, we ran out of the space and had a great interaction between the speakers, including the panelists and the audiences. Please refer to The Journal included the speakers' speech and articles.

In closing, our daily lives are impacted by the Governmental policies, rules, laws and changes, so rather ignoring them and being indifferent, we need to stand and walk along with American Political Systems. KACL continues to need your support and interest in order to fulfill our missions and to carry on activities. Through active political involvement and participation in election and other civic action network, we can empower Korean Community to be more visible and to strengthen our voice. So, KACL continues to remain as one of the most valuable organizations in the Korean Community.

이런 서비스가 그렇게 필요없다고 생각할 수도 있겠지만, 건강 보험, 안전보장 (safety issue), 언어 장벽과 통역 서비스, 비즈니스 용지활용 등등 한인 커뮤니티가 당면한 문제의 해결을 위해 노력해야 합니다.

시민협회는 중요한 미션의 하나로 차세대 심포지엄을 개최해오고 있으며, 작년 11월에는 보스턴 총영사관의 후원으로 제 4회 차세대 심포지엄을 하버드 법대에서 성공적으로 개최하였습니다. 시간을 오후로 변경하여 많은 차세대들의 참석을 유도하였고, 준비한 의자가 모자랄 정도로 많은 차세대들이 모였습니다. 6명의 초청강사들 모두 현재 손꼽는 젊은 지도자로서 그들의 배경, 정치에 관심을 갖게 된 동기, 과정, 현실적인 조언들을 나누었고, 또 활발한 질의응답으로 이 행사를 마무리했습니다. (자세한 내용은 금년 시민협회 저널에 수록해 두었으니 참조하기 바랍니다.)

마지막으로 강조하고 싶은 것은 “무관심”이나 “무지”를 벗어나, 미국의 정치 시스템을 알고 배우고 이해해서 정말 내 “권리”와 내 “임무”가 무엇인지 알고 미국 시민으로 사는 것이 매우 중요하다는 점입니다. 미국의 정치조직체는 우리 모두의 일상생활에 긴밀하게 영향을 주고 있다는 것을 기억해야 합니다. 이런 면에서 시민협회는 우리의 사명을 지속적으로 이끌어 나가는 단체로서 존재할 것이며 여러분의 끊임없는 관심과 후원을 부탁드립니다.

시민협회의 제 26호 호지 발간을 축하합니다

주 보스톤 총영사관

Consulate General of the Republic of Korea

총영사 (Consul General) : 엄성준

부총영사: 권성환, 영사: 이광석, 오진관

One Gateway Center, 2nd Floor, Newton, MA 02458

Tel: 617-641-2830

Congratulatory Message



● U.S. 상원의원/ 엘리자베스 워렌

▶ Elizabeth Warren /U.S. Senator from Massachusetts

ELIZABETH WARREN  
MASSACHUSETTS

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

United States Senate

UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2105  
P: 202-224-4543

2400 JFK FEDERAL BUILDING  
15 NEW SUDBURY STREET  
BOSTON, MA 02203  
P: 617-565-3170

1500 MAIN STREET  
SUITE 406  
SPRINGFIELD, MA 01103  
P: 413-788-2690

[www.warren.senate.gov](http://www.warren.senate.gov)

March 5th, 2017

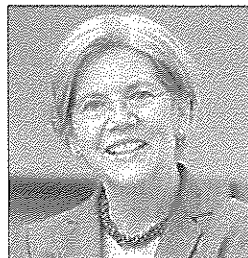
Dear Friends,

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the Korean American Citizens League's (KACL) public service internship program. Internships are a wonderful way for us to help students learn about our government, the politics of our nation, and a career in public service.

Last year we had two outstanding students intern in our Boston office. Paul Hwang of Belmont assisted constituents on a variety of issues such as veteran's affairs, housing, banking, and social security. Richard Kim of Weston worked on our immigration team helping individuals and families who were having difficulties with their applications and obtaining visas. Both were excellent additions to our office, and we were very lucky to have had them on our team.

KACL's continuing commitment to cultivating leadership in our youth and encouraging civic engagement is truly impressive. Through this wonderful program, local students like Paul and Richard have benefited by getting hands-on experience and a firsthand perspective on a career in public service. As you know, these early experiences not only help shape our youth, but can also help shape the world we live in because these opportunities can serve as an inspiration for our next generation of activists, policymakers, and leaders.

I thank the Korean American Citizens League for their leadership and commitment to civic participation over the years. I value our partnership and look forward to continuing to work with your students.



Sincerely,

Elizabeth Warren  
United States Senator

Congratulatory Message



● 매사추세츠 주지사/ 찰스 D. 베이커  
▶ Charles D. Baker / Governor, Massachusetts



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON, MA 02133  
(617) 725-4000

**CHARLES D. BAKER**  
GOVERNOR

**KARYN E. POLITO**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

April 10, 2017

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I send congratulations to the Korean-American Citizens League of New England on its twenty-sixth publication.

The Korean-American Citizens League of New England (KACL-NE) has done a tremendous job of inspiring Korean-Americans to serve since 1990, and has provided the Governor's Office Internship Program with bright and creative minds since 1998.

Thanks to The KACL-NE's conscious efforts – including public relations campaigns, voter registration drives and their Political Internship Program – Korean-American Citizens continue to fulfill their duties as citizens of New England. I applaud the KACL-NE's passion for service, and I look forward to continuing our partnership together.

Sincerely,



**CHARLES D. BAKER**  
GOVERNOR



**KARYN E. POLITO**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Congratulatory Message

편의사

● 보스톤 총영사/임성준

▶ Song Jun Ohm / Boston Korean Consul General



CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ONE GATEWAY CENTER, NEWTON, MA 02458

TEL : (617)641-2830 • FAX : (617)641-2831

February 28, 2017

Kyunghae Kay Lee  
President  
Korean-American Citizens League of New England  
160 Main Street  
Stoneham, MA 02180

Dear Kay and Friends,

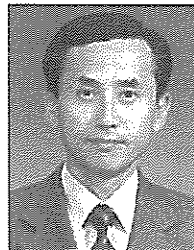
I am most grateful to you and members of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England (KACL-NE) on the 26th annual publication of the Journal of the KACL-NE, which has been sustained since 1990. I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to your remarkable contributions throughout the year for the advancement of Korean-American community in the New England.

I am entirely supportive of KACL-NE's mission to promote a sense of civic responsibility in the Korean-American community through civic engagement, citizen training and social activism. Thereby, I hope that Korean-American community can play more valuable and constructive roles in the American society.

While we are extremely satisfied with the ever enhancing relationship between the Republic of Korea and the United States, I look forward to the more active participation of Korean-Americans in the concerted efforts for promoting the friendship and partnership of two close allies in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Song-Jun Ohm  
Consul General



Congratulatory Message

과목(사)

● 하운진 의원/택키 찬

▶ Tacky Chan / State Representative, 2nd Norfolk



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
House of Representatives  
State House, Boston 02133-1054

REPRESENTATIVE  
TACKEY CHAN  
SECOND NORFOLK DISTRICT

ROOM 26, STATE HOUSE  
TEL. (617) 722 2080  
FAX (617) 722-2339  
Tacky.Chan@MAhouse.gov

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VICE CHAIR  
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CONSUMER PROTECTION AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND ENERGY

March 10, 2017

Kyunghae Kay Lee  
President  
Korean-American Citizens League of New England

Dear members of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England:

I am honored to be included in your twenty-fourth annual publication of the Journal of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England. I commend your organizations commitment and service to the Korean Community.

Active political engagement sets foundation for a solid democracy. The work of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England has resulted in more Korean-Americans gaining citizenship and voter involvement. These accomplishments are remarkable and should not go unnoticed. I also applaud your efforts to have more Korean-Americans engaged in the political process.

I am very pleased to be involved with the Korean-American Citizens League of New England and if I can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Tacky Chan  
State Representative-2<sup>nd</sup> Norfolk District

TC/aj



Congratulatory Message



보스톤 광역구 시의원/ 미셸 우  
▶Michelle Wu, / City Councillor,  
Boston City Council At-Large



**MICHELLE WU**  
**BOSTON CITY COUNCIL**

March 2, 2017

Dear Friends,

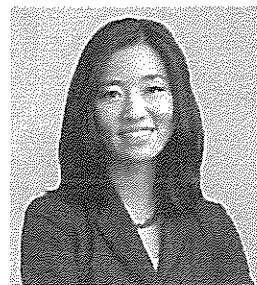
I would like congratulate the Korean-American Citizens League (KACL) on the publication of its 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Journal. KACL has been a tremendous force in empowering the Korean-American community in Boston and the New England area, and it is an integral partner in our Korean and Asian American community. KACL initiatives such as the annual citizenship workshop, the Intern Scholarship Program and Young Leaders Symposium are stellar examples of programs that continuously strengthen and educate its members.

This past year I was able to experience first-hand the impact of the KACL's work when I attended the Young Leaders Symposium, and I was able to speak to many wonderful youths from the KACL program. It was an honor to witness the amazing accomplishments of these young leaders, and I was inspired by KACL's efforts in effectively serving its community. As the daughter of Asian immigrants, the vibrancy of the Asian-American experience is one that shaped who I am. Therefore I deeply appreciate the work done by the KACL in providing a support system in our community for young Asian American leaders.

I send my warmest regards to the organizers, participants, and leaders of the KACL, and wish you all the best of luck with this publication. I look forward to continuing my collaborating with you in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Michelle Wu  
Boston City Council President



Congratulatory Message

과천시

케임브리지 시의원/ 리랜드 청

▶ Leland Cheung / City Councillor, City of Cambridge



## CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

CITY COUNCILLOR LELAND CHEUNG

March 10, 2017

Korean-American Citizens League of New England  
160 Main Street  
Stoneham, MA 02180

Dear Readers and Friends,

It is with great pleasure that I write to congratulate the Korean-American Citizens League of New England (KACL-NE) in successfully publishing its 24th annual journal. Since its inception, this journal has served as an essential resource for many Korean Americans across New England. It has educated, inspired, and empowered Korean-Americans to participate in American life and politics.

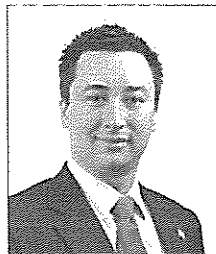
The KACL-NE has been an invaluable partner and friend to me throughout my tenure as a Cambridge City Councillor. Through the KACL-NE, this past summer I had the good fortune of having two outstanding Korean-American students intern in my office.

KACL-NE's long history of advocacy for Korean Americans at all levels of government -be it through their support of politicians that protect the rights of Korean Americans, facilitation of internships for the young leaders of tomorrow, or continued efforts to strengthen the voice of Korean Americans in the policymaking process – has undoubtedly played a vital role in a stronger and brighter future for Asian Americans as a whole.

Please accept my best wishes for continued success and prosperity for KACL-NE and the many Korean Americans who benefit from their services.

Sincerely,

Leland Cheung  
Cambridge City Councillor







# City of Cambridge

R-17  
IN CITY COUNCIL  
March 10, 2017

COUNCILLOR CHEUNG  
COUNCILLOR CARLONE  
COUNCILLOR DEVEREUX  
COUNCILLOR KELLEY  
COUNCILLOR MAHER  
COUNCILLOR MAZEN  
VICE MAYOR MCGOVERN  
MAYOR SIMMONS  
COUNCILLOR TOOMEY

WHEREAS: The Korean-American Citizens League of New England is a nonprofit organization that seeks to provide a strong political voice for the Korean-American community of New England; and

WHEREAS: It has come to the attention of the Cambridge City Council that the Korean-American Citizens League of New England will be celebrating the hard work of their staff who have worked tirelessly in advancing the Korean-American political causes; now therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the City Council go on record commending the work of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England for their hard work over this past year; and be it further

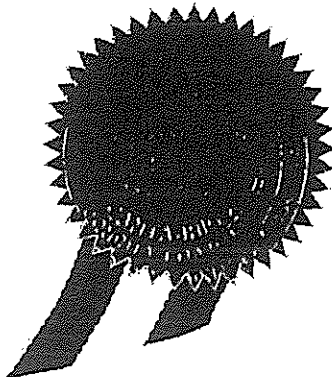
RESOLVED: That the City Clerk be and hereby is requested to forward a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution to the Korean-American Citizens League of New England on behalf of the entire City Council.

In City Council February 22, 2016.  
Adopted by the affirmative vote of nine members.  
Attest:- Donna P. Lopez, City Clerk

A true copy;

ATTEST:-

Donna P. Lopez, City Clerk





CITY OF CAMBRIDGE • OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

---

March 10, 2017

Director  
Korean-American Citizens League of New England  
160 Main Street  
Stoneham, MA 02180

Dear Director:

Councillor Cheung has requested that I forward the enclosed resolution to you, which was adopted at the meeting of February 22nd, 2016 in which the City Council commends the work of the Korean-American Citizen League of New England for their hard work over this past year.

Please accept my own personal appreciation, as well.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandra Albano".

Sandra Albano  
Executive Assistant to the City Council

Enclosure



김성군 이사장은 성균관 대학교, 매사추세츠 주립대를 졸업하고 Suffolk Univ. Law School을 졸업한후 현재 김성군 법률사무소를 운영하고 있다. NE 시민협회 회장을 역임하였으며 현재 Mass. Asian-American Commission의 자문위원, NE 한인 회관 운영 위원으로 봉사하고 있고, 뉴잉글랜드 한인회보와 보스턴 코리아에 십 여년여에 걸쳐 법률칼럼을 연재하고 있으며, 또한 과학자기술협회, NE한국학교및 노인대학에서 여러차례 법률강좌도 담당한 바 있다.

# KACL-NE's Past Efforts and Impending Challenges Faced Ahead

## 4반세기 시민협회 업적과 한인미국시민에 직면한 도전

● 이사장 김성군

**시민협회** 이사장으로써 이번 2017년 26호 저널출간을 축하합니다.

우리 시민협회가 1990년에 창립되어 지난 사반세기 동안, 지역공동체 한인의 시민권 취득과 정치 참여; 차세대 정치인턴 장학사업; 한인 과 소수민족의 민권신장에 도움을 주는 정치인을 돕는 모금활동을 통한 우리의 정치력 신장에 지속적인 노력을 기울이고 있습니다.



2016년을 돌아보면, "정치인턴 장학사업"을 통하여 모두 열(10)명: 대학생과 주니어 인턴을 배출하였습니다. 하나 진 (UMass Amherst)은 매사추세츠 베이커 주지사 사무실, 한동명 (윌리엄대학) 과 박하영(콜롬비아대학)은 워런 연방상원의원 사무실에서 소중한 인턴쉽을 끝내는 결실이 있었습니다. 나머지 주니어 인턴 총 일곱(7)명도 미셸우 보스턴 시의회 의장, 리랜드정 캠브리지 시의원사무실에서 주니어 인턴쉽을 통하여 소중한 경험을 가지게 되었습니다. 모두 이곳 보스턴지역에서 배출되어 엄선된, 아주 우수한 차세대 꿈나무들입니다.

그리고, 2013년에 시작된 YLS- 올해에도, 2016년 11월5일, 하버드 법과대학에서 "제4차 YLS 연례 심포지움"이 거행

Most of all, it is my great respect with much gratitude to report as chairperson of KACL, to continue publishing our resourceful 2017 KACL Journal Volume 26. KACL continues to engage a leading role in the local community services for the Korean-Americans, and in particular to galvanize towards political empowerment of our Korean-

American citizens in New England. To list our activities in the past year of 2016 and onward, we carried out our activities with great success: first, through the internship scholarship program for our future generation, as many as ten (10) political interns proudly completed the "Summer Internship" at various public offices, state and local level. Second, KACL with the help of our volunteers held a free workshop to assist the scores of US Permanent Residents to apply for US Citizenship via "Free Citizenship Workshop Program". Third, KACL continues to organize its 4th Annual YLS-2016 ("Young Leaders Symposium") on November 5 at Harvard Law School in Cambridge. The distinguished guest speakers were: Michelle Wu (Boston City Council President), Daniel Koh (Chief of Staff

되었습니다. 미전역에서 탁월하고 유능한 아시안정치인과 교수-전문가를 초청하여, 100여명의 보스턴 지역 대학생과 젊은 전문인과 함께 미국 주류사회에서 미국사회에서의 리더쉽과 정치참여의 필요성을 공감하는 뜻 깊은 자리였습니다. 또한, 연례행사로서 지난20여년 수백명의 시민권자를 배출한바있는 "시민권 취득 워크샵"을 통하여, 지난여름에도 영주권자 40여명이 시민권 신청을 끝내어 그들은 이제 미국의 시민이 되었을 것입니다.

개인적으로 성공한 한인은 어렵지 않게 발견할수 있습니다, 그러나, 공공분야는 물론이고 큰기업을 창업하고 이끄는 인재는 우리 한인사회에선 찾아보기 힘들게 현실입니다. 개인적으로 경제적으로 성공한 우리 한인이라면, 이제는 미국사회에 "재환원"하여 어려움을 위한 자원봉사와 소외된 소수민족을 돕는 정치참여가 절실합니다. 개인적인 성공을 미주류사회에서의 공공의 성공으로 한

단계 진작하는 우리 한인 미국인을

보고싶습니

다. 우리

자녀의

미래를

생각하

면 더

더욱 그

러하며, 우

리가 미국 정

치활동에 참여해

야하는 모범을 보여야

합니다. 지역공동체 의식이 수반된

지역정치에 대한 관심과 참여가 절실합니다. 성숙한 주인의식이 수반된 참여노력 없이는, 우리 한인의 정치력신장은 절대 기대할수가 없습니다. 관심과 참여만이 우리의 정당한 권익을 지킬수 있고, 미래의 한인 정치인과 지도자를 키우게 할수 있습니다.

우리의 차세대를 위해, KACL활동에 더욱 관심을 가지고 참여하길 다시한번 부탁드립니다. 미국동포사회에 만연된 "정치 무관심"에서 벗어나, 우리가 그리고 우리의 더 많은 자녀가 정부, 공공분야, 선거직에서 일할수 있도록 힘써야 하겠습니다.

미국사회에 영향을 줄수있는 직접적인 정치력신장은 투표권을 철저히 행사하거나 정치헌금에 적극적으로 동참하는것입니다. 또한, 한인시민협회의 시민운동을 통한 자원봉사는 이

for Boston Mayor Walsh), Kenneth An, Esq. (Director of United States EEOC), Lisa Son, Ph.D. (Professor at Dept of Psychology, Columbia University). All of their valuable speeches and insights as statesman, government employee, and scholar are still resonating in the hearts of our young leaders of future generation. We share same experience and shortcoming as minority - our voice has to be heard for United States of America.

In stark contrast to the keen awareness of the US political process by other ethnic groups, it is turned deaf to many Korean-Americans in speaking up. In this nonchalant mood endemic too long to our Korean-American community, the pursuit of the political cause in our lives to be less important thus marginalized in the Korean-American communities. But I firmly believe that our endeavor of active participation and gaining the political rights as minority in America is

immensely important as much as other economic and professional and individual success. To this

end, we must involve ourselves in the political arena, and more so for our future generation in the Korean and Asian-American society.

It is high time to muster up our resources, to implement a world of civic activism, and to capitalize tangible and more visible transformation in our Asian-American political

arena. We must understand that by participating in American politics, local and national, we help not only our lives of the present, but also those of future

generation in every corner of this country. It mandates upon us to wake up and do something to change and strike. To think only without action is a choice of the past, and worse yet we are blocking the path of our future generation. Civic

engagement is our duty to undertake, not an option.

To actualize our KACL mission, I urge you to participate and contribute your time in our KACL activities. We would have to challenge ourselves to wake up our dormant hearts of the indifference and nonchalance endemic to the minority group in the American politics. We need more numbers particularly of Korean-Americans working for our governments, public sectors, and for the elected representatives in the political arena. To achieve our goal, we ought to spread out our political voice not only by casting ballots but also by way of campaigning for the local and national politicians to fight for and address our political



러한 정치력신장을 하는데 아주 중요한 자산이라 강하게 믿고 있습니다. 우리들의 권익을 위해 미국 대선에 우리모두 투표 합시다!

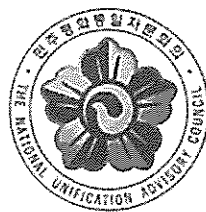
마지막으로, 저희 KACL저널에 광고를 통하여 협조해 주신 광고주 여러분: 그리고 2017년 26호 시민협회저널 탈고와 출간까지 지난 수년동안 그리고 올해에도, 서부 해안가 멀리에서 편집장을 맡아주신 이기영 이사님, 스티븐 서 사무총장님, 장진섭 이사님, 그리고 저널 감수로 봉사해주신 김문소 전이사장님, 발간인 이경해 회장님, 더욱더 중요하게는 저희 단체를 위해 관심과 애정을 가지고 어려운 시민운동에 동참하시는 시민협회 회원과 모든 자원봉사자 여러분께 진심으로 감사의 말씀 올립니다.

issues. There are many ways KACL and you can support for the best of our future generation.

On behalf of KACL, I must extend many thanks for their continuing support from our journal advertisers. I would like also to acknowledge Kee Young Lee ? editor-in-chief for many years, who just moved out to the West Coast and yet continuing to volunteer with much sacrifice. To add, Stephen Suh, our new Executive Director - without him impossible to publish this 26th KACL JOURNAL. Last but not in the least in my whole heart, Kyunghae Kay Lee as publisher and Dr. Moon So Kim as editorial adviser. Once and for all, I truly appreciate KACL members' continuing support and kindness.

**Song Kun Kim** Chairperson, graduated from University of Massachusetts, and Suffolk Univ. Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1994; he now runs his own law practice in Stoneham, Massachusetts. He has been working as a Court Korean/English Interpreter at Mass. Supreme Judicial Court since 1988. He also serves APAAC as a board member, and Massachusetts Asian American Commission as a Advisory Board Member. He has contributed law columns regularly to Korean Society of New England for many years, and delivers several lectures on immigration and personal injury laws for the Korean-American community.

시민협회의제 26호 호지 발간을 축하합니다



대한민국  
민주 평화통일 자문회의 보스턴 협의회

회장: 한선우, 간사: 황우성

Republic of Korea  
The National Unification Advisory Council Boston Chapter

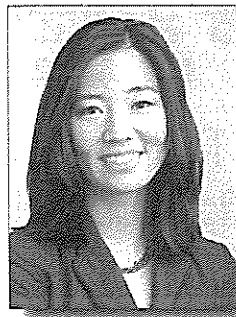


2016년 시민협회 차세대 리더 심포지엄  
The 2016 Young Leaders Symposium

Young Leaders Symposium  
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL  
Guest Speaker

**How Do We Achieve  
a True Leadership As Korean/Asian  
American in the American Culture**

By Michelle Wu



I arrived at Harvard with no sense of

what I wanted to become one day. I studied economics and got a job after graduation in business. I worked in consulting and lived in downtown Boston. Had a fine time, learned a lot, didn't love it because I didn't feel like I was helping people. But honestly, probably would have continued on, gone to business school, and tried to have a successful career. My life changed very suddenly when my mom got sick out of the blue. She began to struggle with mental illness and our family was turned upside down. I'm the oldest of four kids and the oldest daughter of three girls, so I became caretaker of our family. I was taking care of my mom, I was raising my two younger sisters who are six years and twelve years younger than me, and I was running the family business.

I realized very quickly that government matters a lot when you're trying to bring opportunity to your family and your community. Every time I had to deal with government, it was not pleasant. I had to fight to get my sisters into the right schools close to our home; I had to fight to get my mother healthcare, mental health treatments that our insurance would cover with someone who understood her condition but also her culture, and I had to fight?it felt like for almost everything related to small business. And I realized that government is supposed to be there to help?there were services and programs available?but it took five times as much effort, it took ten times as long, as it was supposed to to get access to those services and programs. So, I

wanted to do something about it, and eventually came back to Harvard for law school to study government and to study how to write better laws, or at least implement them better. That real people would not have to spend as much time and as much headache getting help. And then, by my third year of law school, my former law professor—Elizabeth Warren—announced that she was running for the United States Senate, and I thought I would help. I started with no political experience on her campaign, just knocking on doors, making phone calls, and by the end of the campaign was helping with statewide operations to all constituency groups. I learned, again, so much about politics, but mostly I learned that when the

really the best job in the world. You turn on the TV these days and, especially in the last few days before our presidential election, it seems pretty crazy what's happening in Washington DC. Well, the good news is that there's sanity at the local level and we're seeing progress. Boston, in particular, has been the leader on so many issues thanks to the leadership of Mayor Walsh and his chief of staff, and to all the different department heads and city council and partnerships.

What I want to leave with you is one theory, one concept, and then three specific steps. And the idea is that I hope everyone recognizes how much of a gap there is in terms of representation of our community, of the Asian

in the United States and in Massachusetts, and yet if you look at the positions of leadership across almost any sector Asian Americans are far, far behind in how well we're represented. At the same time, I truly believe that our Asian-American, Korean-American, Chinese American cultural values are in fact the best possible values that you want to see in leaders today. The idea that we are raised to think about family and the larger community before ourselves. To value hard work and education. To understand history and respect the place of people who came before us as well. And to really be focused on that idea of community and the greater good.



person whose name is on the ticket, who's asking for the votes really cares about doing it differently and bringing more people into the conversation, that's what has the impact that is just as important as having good policy ideas that turn into laws. I'm here to say that city government is

American community. My parents are, again, what I would identify as Chinese American. I have incredible deep respect for the Korean American community, but I see us as united in the pursuit of seeing more representation for Asian Americans as a whole. We are the fastest-growing population

So how do we get there? I offer you three simple steps, if you will. The first is, when it comes to leadership I think it's really important to share credit, but also be proud of what you have accomplished and to own that. It took me a very long time to be able to say "I did this". In Chinese

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culture you hardly ever say the word for “I” or “me” because it’s seen as very selfish and in politics it can be complicated because you need to be proving to voters that you deserve a vote so you have to own those times when you do deserve credit, while at the same time bringing everyone else along with you.

The second thing is to put yourself in positions that feel risky but allow yourself the time to prepare. We can sometimes think it’s much safer to go a certain route to take a job that is judged by the numbers rather than by personality or something else. Until you’re putting yourself in new and different experiences you never know what you might be open to or what you actually might enjoy more than what you currently think. And the key is to allow yourself that time to think through what you need to do and be ready. When I was younger I never thought that I would be able or enjoy public speaking. I was incredibly shy and the idea that I would one day have to speak in front of strangers all the time would be terrifying to me. And it’s one of those things where you practice and you practice, but the most important thing is to be ready ahead of time, know what you want to say, whether it’s a meeting you’re going into or a speech you have to give, and it’ll feel that much easier if you have gone through it beforehand by yourself when you have time.

And the final point of unsolicited advice that I will give is to think not about the position that you want to have, but the difference that you want to make to the community. Often you can

do a lot of good from many different angles: The public sector, the private sector, nonprofits, and it’s not so much what title is attached to your name as whether day-to-day you’re able to do the work that makes you happy and that allows you to contribute as much as possible to the people that you care about. So thank you so much for having me here today and I would love to hear your questions.

At a certain point we have to ask the fundamental question, especially with this election, “why help people”, “what drives our policy making”. So why do you help people?

What drives me every day, now and I think, I hope, will drive me perpetually in the future is remembering that feeling of how invisible my family felt in the time that was hardest for us. So when my mom first got sick, it was so sudden for us, and she went from being the person that kept everyone together—she was head of our Chinese school she took care of all of us kids, always the first one to volunteer to be the field trip chaperone, even though she didn’t speak English very well. And when she went in an instant from taking care of everyone to not being able to take care of my sisters, not being able to take care of herself anymore, it was very hard for us. In those first days and weeks and months I didn’t know if we were going to make it. I didn’t know if we would have food on the table. I didn’t know what would happen to my sisters who were still very little, and it just seemed every time I interacted with government, I was trying to do something good for us and also for other people, and every time it was—someone

didn’t understand why it was urgent, they thought I would be fine coming back another time, and taking another day off work. Or they thought that, why don’t I just fill out this form and wait, and there was no sense of understanding of what real people are going through. So what drives me is that feeling that problems can’t wait. That people are struggling now. And government is truly the one industry where you have all the resources and all of the tools to be able to make a difference now. You don’t have to worry about the profit or the bottom line, you’re not supposed to be worrying about shareholders. It is truly, how do we leave at the end of the day, our society, our families a little bit better off. That’s what keeps me going in both the urgency and also the topics that I try to take on.

The Asian-American community is sometimes invisible and overlooked, and there are negative stereotypes about the Asian-American community. If you have something to say, when you have a story, how do you get the rest of the community to listen to you? Sometimes I feel like I’m only one person, and, “who’s going to care about what I have to say?”. So how do you get people and the rest of the community, who don’t have the background that you have, to listen and care about your story?

That is a great question and that is really the fundamental question of politics. Politics and policies are trying to organize as many other people as possible to join you in requesting a few specific things. And that’s the tricky part, because you might have a group of people that comes together naturally for a certain purpose, whether it’s to go to church together, or to go to school





together, or to share an identity and a set of goals, but can you organize everybody to agree on one, two, or three things that you want to see happen? That's the tricky part.

For example, let's just take a very small next step that could come from caring about the larger issue of history. If you wanted your local school district to make sure that they taught something in history classes—right now, history in every country is written from a particular point of view and it may not include everybody else's view and views that are important for kids to know and to learn—what you could do is find a way to get people involved in your cause. Think about all the different networks that you belong to: it could be social, it could be political, it could be identity based; organize a specific piece of information that leads to a request. So if you came up with a flyer that was one page that had a little background on what the issue is, and how outrageous it is that this isn't taught in schools, and "join me at this time for a meeting so that we can talk about it more"—pass out those fliers, and once you start getting more people involved—you have an email list; create regular meetings—and then take it to the decision-makers. So figure out if it's the local school committee that decides, or is it a specific teacher, a history teacher at the school that you want to include that in the curriculum, if you can get all of those people who have joined you to reach out and ask for the same change that you're asking for, people will pay attention. When I walk into my office every morning, if I see that 10 people, 30 people, 100 people have emailed me about something specific, the same thing,

you'll rearrange your day and say "hm this is an issue that needs attention right away."

What would you suggest high schoolers do to have a tangible impact on the political process (i.e. in local government)

So there are a couple of different options. Again, the basic idea is to get as many other people joining with you, organizing with you to make specific requests, and it can be requests for something to happen with policy, or it can be requests for a specific candidate or person. So if there were a candidate for city council or town council that you are backing, to get all the high school students about volunteering, knocking on doors for that person, holding signs, it makes a big difference and people are always so excited when they do see youth speaking up for someone. Unfortunately they think it's also strange that the youth are so excited but it leaves a big impact then when you do get involved.

If you wanted to pursue a specific issue or a set of issues, you could create a survey and mail it out to each of a candidates running for a particular job and ask them to fill it out, and then publish them online, or pick the one that you think answered the best and offer them support that way. Again it's anybody at any age can have an impact. The question is how do you get as many other people behind you and unified and identifying a few specific things that you want. And social media, especially for the younger generation, social media is so powerful in spreading the word and getting people involved.

**MICHELLE WU** was

elected to the Boston City Council in November 2013 at the age of 28, and is the first Asian-American woman to serve on the Council. As a former restaurant owner, legal services attorney, and legal guardian of her younger sister, Councilor Wu understands firsthand the barriers that families and communities face.

Councilor Wu is focused on providing Pipelines to Opportunity by working to make Boston's vast resources accessible to Boston residents of all backgrounds. Her priorities include streamlining permitting and government processes, connecting education and employment through partnerships, using data and technology to help residents access government, and supporting pathways to economic stability for all Boston families and residents. She serves as Chair of the Committee on Arts and Culture and the Special Committee on Small Business, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation.

Wu was the lead sponsor in Boston's Paid Parental Leave ordinance and Healthcare Equity ordinance prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity -- both of which passed unanimously through the Council and were signed into law by Mayor Martin Walsh.

Councilor Wu got her start in City Hall working for Mayor Thomas M. Menino in the Mayor's Office as a Rappaport Fellow in Law and Public Policy, where she created the Restaurant Roadmap guide, which for the first time outlined in one place the city's restaurant permitting process from start to finish, and was also a driving force to launch Boston's food truck program. She later served as statewide Constituency Director in the U.S. Senate campaign of her former law professor, Elizabeth Warren.

Councilor Wu has a background in community advocacy, having worked at the WilmerHale Legal Services Center in Jamaica Plain, providing legal advice to low-income small business owners, as well as at the Medical-Legal Partnership at Boston Medical Center on immigration cases for survivors of domestic violence. She has served on the boards of the Kwong Kow Chinese School in Chinatown, the Puerto Rican Veterans Monument Square Association, the RoxVote coalition in Roxbury, Julie's Family Learning Program, the Boston Gay Men's Chorus, and Rosie's Place.

Michelle Wu graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School. She lives in Roslindale with her husband Conor and her son Blaise.

Growing up in Andover Massachusetts just

seeing how much people care about public service was tremendous. It taught me a lot about what all of you know about Korean culture and Korean values. We are the ultimate underdog country. We know that we have very few natural resources in Korea. We know that we have a lot of very intimidating and strong nations around us, but somehow Korea continues to be so successful and in many ways Korea and Boston are very similar in that regard. Both countries and cities punch way above their weight when you look at where they are, and you look where they are relative to other parts of the country in the world, they should not be performing anywhere near as well as they are, but somehow, they are. And both cultures are very similar. Both cultures are incredibly hard-working, sometimes too hard-working at times, I think. We work hard and we play hard. Koreans work hard and play hard. But it really is an honor to think that I'm back in the city that shares the DNA of Korea, it really is a tremendous privilege to call myself Korean.

My grandfather was the former ambassador to the US from Korea. My grandmother studied in Korea, was a transfer student at Dickinson college in Pennsylvania. My grandfather was spending some time, actually right here at Harvard Law school. Back then there weren't too many Koreans around. He heard a rumor about a Korean woman at Dickinson college in Pennsylvania, so he took a train down without even meeting her, walked on the campus and

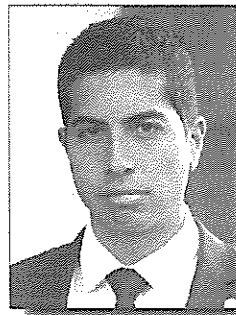


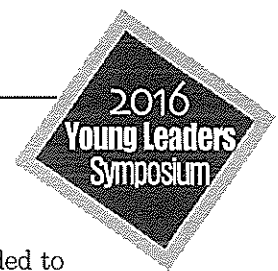
2016년 시민협회 차세대 리더 심포지엄  
The 2016 Young Leaders Symposium

Young Leaders Symposium  
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL  
Guest Speaker

**Practical Guideline for Leadership  
Take Risks, Be Persistent, Help Others,  
and Mind a Little Detail – and most  
importantly Do Not Worry about Mistakes**

By Daniel Koh





refused to leave until she agreed to a date. Koreans are persistent if not anything else. They set the example for my family in public service. My uncle, Harold Koh, was a formal legal advisor at the State Department and he, in company with my father, were such role models and taught me the value of government and how much government can help people. Nowadays, the Asian population is the fastest growing population in the United States, but back then there weren't that many Asians anywhere. My dad was one of the first Asian-Americans to attend Yale University. Growing up in that environment where he looked different and where people didn't really know what to make of him, taught him a lot about what America is, what this country is, and what government and public figures can do to really help change social norms. You look at places like Yale University and Harvard Law school today and you think about the percentage of Asian Americans, the demographics, it's an incredible sign of progress. But there's still a lot of work to do. There are a number of role models out there now, far more than there were when my father and everyone here's parents were growing up. But there's still so much to be done. The counselor talked about elected office: if you look at Congress, very few members of Congress are of Asian-American descent. Counselor Wu, as an elected official, was a trailblazer. Counselor Sam Yoon was someone who I think both of us looked up to and admired, and those people who really shattered the glass ceiling really make a huge difference. But there's a lot left to do, and there are a lot of stereotypes that have yet to be rectified. I remember very

recently, although I may not look full Korean, there are things that happened to me that I'm sure have happened to you. Recently I was at a check-up at Mass General hospital and the doctor asked what I did for a living. I said I work at City Hall, and he asked me if I was one of the IT guys, so it still happens.

I just want to leave you with a couple of tips, a couple of things that I've learned over my short career so far that I think might be helpful to some of the young leaders in the room.

First, take risks. Someone asked, as a high school student what can I do. One of my first experiences in the public sector was: I was very active in my town's anti-smoking initiative. When I was younger, smoking or non-smoking was actually one of the most common questions you would get walking into a restaurant after, "do you want a menu", "do you want drinks", and I was really concerned about that, so we had a Board of Health meeting in my town to talk about whether to reenact the smoking ban. The reality is, you may not be able to vote as a high school student, but you can definitely testify. That's something that really makes a difference, and at that time the board was hearing a lot from restaurant owners saying "this is going to ruin my business; I have to have cigarette smoking--it's essential". I was really scared but I decided to raise my hand and say something, and I said, "Young people look up to older people. They see people smoking and they realize that that's the cool thing to do. So if we're able to get smoking out of restaurants, a lot of touch points for young people will go away." And at the end of the

meeting they actually decided to enact the smoking ban. They cited my testimony as one of the reasons why they did. I was 16 years old; I was too young to vote, but it made me realize that being able to have that platform, being able to speak my mind, I was able to influence something. So for you, anytime there's an opportunity at community meetings or town meetings to speak, you don't have to be 18 to do that, and you certainly can be heard.

The second one is, be persistent. It's incredible how often I interact with people who I think are incredibly promising, incredible mentors, incredible people who could be mentors or who I would want to help, when I offer advice just may not follow up.

Or on my end, if someone I look up to says to me email me, I've learned that being persistent is really important, because in reality you may email Counselor Wu or you may email me, or some other people, and if you don't get a response that doesn't mean that we don't want to talk to you or we don't want to help you; sometimes it takes a while, sometimes we don't see the email etc. and an experience for me solidified the value of being persistent. When Mayor Walsh was first elected, as I said, I didn't know him at all. I emailed him my resume and I didn't hear a response. I didn't know him, I had nothing to do with his campaign, he was ramping up, I figured he had a Chief of Staff, so I thought about giving up. Then one Sunday close to Christmas time I decided "I'll email him one more time". Turned out that on that day, the mayor was in church, because it was a Sunday. He was on his

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knees praying to God because he didn't have a Chief of Staff. He left church and opened up his inbox and my email was at the top of his inbox. And so they say there's no such thing as luck—that is luck. I wouldn't be here today if not for that. If you have someone you really want to connect with, you see them on LinkedIn, you get their email address, just be persistent. As long as you're courteous about it, as long as you say "I understand that you're busy, but I would really love to get five minutes of your time", most people will pay it forward, and most people will help you out, and it can make all the difference.

The third is, help others even if you don't see the immediate return for yourself. I was a writer for the Huffington Post, a blogger, before I worked for Arianna. I was meeting an individual, his name was Dave, and he saw I was a writer and he said "I really would love it if you could help me write for Huff Post". I had never tried to call in a favor to get that before, and in my head I said, "I'd much rather help a friend of mine than someone I don't even know to do this", but I said I would help the guy and he became a writer. And then when I was an advisor to Tom Menino, it was a one year post. I was looking for a job afterwards. All of a sudden, out of the blue I got an email from Dave saying, "I know you were a writer for Arianna, I heard that Arianna is looking for a new chief of staff, if you want I can pass your resume along." So it was that guy who at the time in my head I didn't have to help, I didn't know at all, decided to help him out, that that guy a year and a half later came to me, and that's how I got my job with Arianna, and that's how I

ended up getting my job with the mayor because the mayor would not have taken me seriously had I not had that previous experience. That was an amazing experience for me. It taught me that it was really important, if someone asks you for help, if someone asks you for an introduction, if someone asks you for advice, just always do it. Not only will it help you potentially in the end, but it's just the right thing to do. There are countless people who have done it for you. It's really important to pass that along.

Fourth, the little details are really important. Counselor Wu will probably tell you the same thing, and that's all that politics is about. I've worked for three incredible politicians: Ted Kennedy, Mayor Menino, and Mayor Walsh, and all of them share that quality. Mayor Walsh will write a thank you note to every single person he gets a card for him. He spends all night writing handwritten thank you notes saying "great to meet you". Ted Kennedy was famous for that. Senator Elizabeth Warren is incredible at that. She called me at the height of the VP speculation, to congratulate me on my wedding. Out of nowhere. There was absolutely no reason why she needed to do that. She did it, and I'll never forget it for the rest of my life. Do those little things.

Five, there will be many, many times in your life when you're in a room when you're feeling really nervous or insecure. Don't worry. The reality is that if you are feeling insecure, that means that you are probably in a room with some powerful people, or you are getting outside of your comfort zone, and that's a great thing. The

more practice you have getting out of your comfort zone, the more practice you have getting in front of powerful people, the less insecure and nervous you'll be. And that is a sign that you're taking a risk and you're doing some good stuff, so don't be scared. Just know that that's the way it is. Don't in your head just say, "oh this is a bad sign; I shouldn't be here; oh no". Think of it as an opportunity, think of it as you pushing yourself, and that's a really good thing. I think everyone on stage, everyone in this room, at times, has been nervous their first time doing something. It's practice, and the more practice you have the more effective you'll be.

Six, values, Korean values, Asian American values, stick to those values. The more successful you'll be in life, and many of you are going on to do incredible things, but I'll speak for myself in the public sector. There are many opportunities when you have influence to do the wrong thing. You have to have your own internal compass of values that you stick to. It's really, really, really important. As many can attest, many elected officials can attest? I'm not an elected official and I still get it? you will get asked to do a lot of things, in the spirit of helping people. It's very, very easy to get lost in doing the wrong thing by mistake, or not having a clear rubric on how to figure that out, so it's really important to stick to those values, whatever those values are that are most important to you and the priorities that are most important to you.

Finally, I think this is the most important thing, and sometimes I say this because I need to tell myself this, don't worry if you

haven't had it all figured out yet. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life. To be very blunt, I still don't know, but that's OK. In this era of the internet and media where any profession you want you could potentially teach yourself how to do it on YouTube, there's a lot of choice, and that could be really, really scary. And so especially when you're young, I would encourage you to do different internships in different fields. As I said, email people and be persistent and have those conversations. I've been fortunate to work in Major League Baseball and the NFL, in the public sector, in media, and I've loved every experience of it. I feel so much better in my role now because I know that I've tried those industries and I like this better. Don't worry about the idea of, "oh no I have to do one job and I have to stay there 20 years", or "I'm 16 years old and I don't know what I'm doing with my life yet, my life's over". Do not worry, because first of all, that instinct may not completely ever leave you, but it also makes you hungry, and it also helps you think about how best to maximize your life. Those are some things that I've picked up that I looked forward to talking to you guys about today, and thank you for having me.

Why did you want to work in media, and then why did you transition from media to politics?

Great question. So, it's funny, there's a lot of overlap between people who are in media and politics. I think the reason why is because the exciting part of being in our roles is that everything that happens in the world, or everything that happens in the city—we have to know about. We

have to have some literacy. I like being in a job where it's very important for me to read the Boston Globe everyday. I think it's just an important way to live. It's a good way to be informed. And it allows you to really think through things. In the media it's the same thing. When I was at the Huffington Post we just had to know what was going in the world because we had to report on it. There's this voracious appetite to learn, and voracious appetite in general, quite frankly, that's in both. There's a lot of overlap because people in both industries really like and thrive off of being up to date on the news, and feeling like they have to have literacy on different subjects, and for me it's just so exciting to make that a part of everyday life.

How do you cope with those unhappy, and how do you know how to work with people on the other side?

It's hard, is the honest answer. I think the reality is that 80% of the people who react aggressively, adversely to a decision that you've made or to some kind of policy are people who feel like they haven't been listened to, not necessarily the people who disagree with you. There's a very big difference between if you want to put up a building with 40% affordable housing, and this group wants 70%—there's a big difference between ignoring them and doing it at 40%, and bringing them in and talking to them and trying to explain why it may not be feasible to do 70%. That's a very wonkish example but there are many examples like that. One of the things Mayor Walsh is very, very good at, and I've learned a great deal from him on, is: there's always a first move that angers

somebody, right? Somebody does something that someone perceives as a slight; someone says something to someone and it's the wrong thing, and it starts this feud. One of the things Mayor Walsh does is, he doesn't return the anger on the first get. So if there's an article in the Globe, and somebody says "I think the mayor is completely incompetent", the typical conflict moment on that would be, Mayor Walsh would go to the press and say "That guy is an idiot", or he would say to his staff, "That guy is out, the guy is cut off and we're not helping him". But what Mayor Walsh often does is he just calls that person directly—not in the press, no one ever knows about it—just says "I'm not sure why you said that. Is there something that I did wrong? Please let's discuss..." and I've seen time and time again, people who have been his archenemy, people who have hated him, completely get disarmed by that and see him as an ally now. When you have someone on the other side, I think it's really important to get to know person as a person, and be very respectful about how you do things. One of the things the mayor has taught me too is, if you're going to come out against somebody, just give them a heads up that you're going to do it. The mayor and the council, and the council president aren't always going to agree. But one of the things that they do is, if Councilor Wu is going to come out on the opposite side of the mayor or vice versa, they will say, "A heads up, we disagree on this, and I just want to let you know". That is very scary to do, for some reason. Instinctively, people don't want to do it. But the reality is, so many

times I've seen people say "you know what, I respect the fact that you told me. I respect the fact that you're going to the press on this. I respect the fact that you gave me a heads up first" and that really changes the dynamic, because even if they disagree with you, they respect the way you do it. So, often I think the anger comes not from going against somebody, but in the way that you do it. If you are respectful and you keep your lines of communication open--there are a certain percentage of people that will always be angry--but there's a large majority of people who will very much respect the way you go about it.

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Immediately prior, Dan served as General Manager of HuffPost Live, The Huffington Post Media Group's streaming network, where he oversaw all content and business operations. Before HuffPost Live, he served as Chief of Staff to Chair, President, and Editor-in-Chief Arianna Huffington, aiding in the oversight of the 700-person international organization.

Before his media career, he served as Advisor to former Mayor Thomas M. Menino of Boston. Dan has worked in nonprofit consulting for Booz Allen Hamilton,



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Dan holds a B.A. in Government from Harvard College and an MBA from Harvard Business School, where he was president of his class, Section E. In 2013, he was named to the "30 under 30" list by Forbes Magazine. He was selected as a Global Shaper by The World Economic Forum and is a member of the WEF Global Agenda Council on Informed Societies.

He grew up in Andover, Massachusetts.

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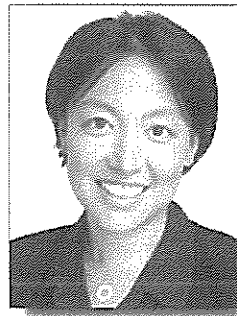


2016년 시민협회 차세대 리더 심포지엄  
The 2016 Young Leaders Symposium

Young Leaders Symposium  
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL  
Guest Speaker

**It's OK Not to Know As Human Beings  
- Robots Do Not Know What  
It Does Not Know**

By Dr. Lisa Son



Hi, thank you so much for inviting me. This is really fascinating. It's a discussion that I have not been a part of, the Korean-American point of view. I'm coming from a very different field? I am a cognitive psychologist. And most people when they think of psychology, you often think of a clinical psychologist, someone who can read your mind, or help with your mental illnesses. That is definitely something I have been interested in since I have been younger. But experimental and cognitive psychology is quite different. Most of the research I conduct are in the laboratory, where we have very controlled settings and controlled conditions so that we can really understand the mechanisms of why people behave the way they do, what are some illusions that people have.

Just to give you a little bit of background, I was born in America, and I think a little bit different from the previous speakers in that I was in the seventies growing up in New Jersey in the suburbs being the only Asian. I think it was very difficult. So I was kind of on the opposite spectrum of identity crisis. I didn't ever feel American and I didn't like being Korean-American. I really refused to enter the society in America. What I did was, I decided when I was very young, that I was going to move back to Korea. I remember yelling at my parents very often, why did they come to this country. So I was very aware of my minority-ness, and that was very difficult. Me, my brother and my sister, we were very much the same; we all wanted to go back to Korea even though we had never been there. It was

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really the culture that we longed for. It's interesting, there was an article few years ago about adoptees from South Korea who couldn't remember any of Korea and grew up here after being adopted by American families. A lot of them are back in Korea simply because they had this longing, for this culture that they felt that they had lost. That was my goal, it was to study, do well in school, do what I could to eventually move back to Korea. In college, even, I didn't speak one word of English in college. All of my friends were from Korea and I was really starting to make connections to be able to move back and live there. I only went back twice in the summer with my family before college. But starting in college, I went back every summer to this day. As a Fulbright scholar I was there for the first time for one year, just four years ago, with my family. I was really the kind of person who didn't want to assimilate into America. What I know now in terms of how I've been doing my research is, I've been focusing a lot on the Korean culture. And I've noticed over the years that, a lot of the Korean culture problems that exist, they also do exist to some degree in Korean-American culture. So I've been expanding since college and graduate school, and becoming a real adult, I do actually love Korean Americans. I just haven't had that connection as much as I had to Korean cultures in Korea. What I study is something called meta-cognition and what I'm going to do today is, I'm going to attack a particular problem, and it's been brought up several times, especially about stereotyping.

There is actually a stereotype for Asian Americans and unfortunately it's because it's

often true. We behave in a certain way since we are young and I understand it, and most second generation students understand this. There's this kind of constant tension between making your parents happy, or making a certain culture happy, and fitting into the culture of your parents, meaning, talking too much? that means boasting. At the same time, living in America, you are expected to speak out, you are expected to show your independence and your opinions. I think that takes a lot of courage, and I think even for me and a lot of students that I've met to this day, we don't have that courage yet. And now when I teach my students at college? I have a lot of Korean students? Korean-American students and students from Korea. They don't know how to speak out. If they did, it's such a deep-rooted culture that speaking out is something like showing off. And, you can imagine, for a whole life, up until you're eighteen years old, if you haven't really spoken out, it's not easy to. You can't get over that. What happens is, other people, non-Asians, how they view us is that we're not really smart, we're not able to speak out. So we're smart at studying, at academics, everything that's done quietly like taking tests. But, there's this other problem that in order to get into the civic involvement, it's a very difficult thing and I've actually struggled with it all my life as well. I am not a natural public speaker, I think that there are other issues that students struggle with from a very young age being an Asian American.

I want to ask you: can you prove to another that you are a human being? I am going to be a little more detailed about this.

Imagine that there's a panel of judges, imagine that there are ten judges, and your task as a candidate in this experiment, is to speak with a robot for five minutes. You have a conversation with a robot for five minutes. Judges cannot hear you but they can read the script for five minutes. What are you going to say, how are you going to behave in order to convince all ten people that you are human and not the robot? Just think about that for twenty seconds, you might have an answer. There was a book published a few years ago on this exact question. This is known as the Loebner competition? it's an annual competition. I gave you about ten seconds to think about this. There's a man named Bryan Christian who prepared for this competition for one year. That's how long it took to be able to say to someone, to show to someone, that you are the human and not the robot. The book is called *The Most Human Human* and he's actually a robotics engineer who makes robots and he also has a Masters in poetry. It's really a great book, I think you all should read it. It's very interesting. He actually won, and winning means that all ten judges picked him as the human. Unfortunately, just a few years ago, the first robot won. This was basically the most human robot. It was the robot that was actually pretending to be a thirteen year old non-native English speaking, Ukrainian boy. And, you can imagine why this would be the case. I just want to ask you, why is this such a difficult task? It's a difficult task because, how do we discriminate, why are we special, or are we even special anymore? What I'm going to try to show you through my experiments and some of the discussion is that,



unfortunately, and I see this most in the Korean culture, we are yearning to be like a robot instead of trying to stay human. That's a big difference between Asian Americans and non-Asian Americans. This is one of my favorite things? I'm sure many of you saw AlphaGo and Lee Sae-dol? and I stayed up all night for all five games. I cried at the fourth game. This was a really phenomenon kind of task where nobody thought that a robot would ever beat a human in the game of Go. It's such a complicated game, it's not like chess. Lee Sae-dol himself said that he was confident that he would win all five games. And it was a best-out-of-five tournament but they would play all five games. Game one, AlphaGo wins; game two, AlphaGo wins; game three, AlphaGo wins; it wasn't until game four, and only that game, that Lee Sae-dol was able to win. The one thing that I wanted to mention, which is why I told you, fourth game, I cried. I'm sure a lot of you did. And after seeing his interview, bawling, everyone was bawling. There's something different, so a lot of you might have been thinking, well we're very different from robots because we have emotions. It's definitely true, but are we becoming less emotional? In fact, robotics engineers, they know how to program robots to be emotional. We see this very fine line of discrimination. This isn't new. We have robots beating computers in a lot of different ways. In fact there was kind of panic that robots would take over. Here's a quote by Stephen Hocking: Full Artificial Intelligence Could Spell the End of the Human Race. There were a lot of lay people who thought that robots might take over, this is scary. But if you think about it

little further, we shouldn't be scared at all. And here's some other robotics engineers with some of their quotes: if the human race is at peril from killer robots, the problem is probably not artificial intelligence, it's more likely artificial stupidity. I want to make that very clear here. We, as Korean Americans, as humans, are trying to be intelligent, trying to be too perfect. That's not what humans are. Robots are perfect. I don't think any of you have met a humble robot who'd said that they've made a mistake. That is why we're different. Here's another quote: "we should more likely fear computers that do one thing to a bad degree". And Turing, his original paper said, "it's claimed that an interrogator could distinguish the machine from the man simply by setting them a number of problems and arithmetic. The machine would be unmasked because of its deadly accuracy. You can see that, robots, to this day, have always been perfect. They're trying to be perfect and they've been programmed in that way. Now humans, if I gave an arithmetic task or a problem to my little boy or to any of you, there're two different types of things that they think about: we accumulate information in our minds, both from our external world, and our long-term memories? I'm going to talk about our long-term memory more later on if we have time? but that's not the only thing. We actually accumulate information and then we're able to assess or evaluate or self-reflect on that information before we give our output. If you're walking down the street and if you are lost and you ask someone, "how do I get to this place?" and they said, "oh it's right over there", and you ended up

going and it was completely in the wrong place, you'd be kind of pissed off and kind of shocked that that person showed such extreme overconfidence. That's not human. This is known as metacognition. Metacognition, very simply, is the ability to discriminate what we know and what we don't know. That takes self-reflection and kids don't do it automatically. A lot of my research has, from the educational side, been looking at a lot of young children and whether they assess their own minds and how they use those assessment to control their subsequent behavior, particularly during study. It's found that, there've been a lot of research now that shows that students who actually do homework in elementary school are less successful later on than students who don't do their homework. It's because, kids don't know how to do homework. As an aside, for parent, parents shouldn't be fighting with their kids to finish their homework if they're doing it wrong. They don't have the knowledge yet, they don't have the metacognitive access, this privileged access of self-reflection yet at the time. It starts to kick in maybe in middle school, but metacognition is a long process and I think of it as a muscle. To go on, the follow-up question going back to this: who is more metacognitively fit? Is it my little kid, or is it a robot? I'm going to say, it's definitely my kid. Robots do not need metacognition. It didn't evolve for them. For humans, that's precisely what evolved and it's the last thing that evolves. It's the thing that makes us the most human that we could be. And there's also differences in gender. Females are more metacognitive

than males, and they're metacognitive earlier. It goes hand-in-hand with the theory of mind. Theory of mind is when we can know another's mind? sort of like empathy. I think in Korean, 눈치랑 되게 비슷해, 눈치. Who is more metacognitively fit? Robots don't need metacognition. But I'm going to show some experiments that suggest that we think that we don't need it neither, which is a problem. Are we metacognitively out of shape or are we trying to mimic a robot? I wanted to show you a basic experiment that was done many years ago in terms of what does this mean? How do you research metacognition in the laboratory? This is a very simple experiment where we actually took GREs synonyms and we made little flash cards on the computer screens. So, for one second, it would turn over and show a synonym. Then people were actually asked, "I want you to tell me," this is a metacognitive judgment, "how confident are you that you will remember the synonym if you were given this word in a later test in about twenty minutes?", and they did this with sixteen flash cards. After they made all of their metacognitive judgments, all sixteen words were represented on the computer screen again and there was a restudy box. Basically, of the sixteen, they were able to put eight of the sixteen into the restudy box to restudy. Once they did, we gave them another 60 seconds to click on the eight that they chose to restudy and they would study for the test. And they would get a later test. The main question here, first of all, is do people know what they need to study? Do people know what they know or know what they don't know? If you look at this graph, the metacognitive

judgment goes from very low to very high, and you are looking at the mean item selection? which items are chosen for study. There's a beautiful correlation. This is Columbia college students. They know what they don't know and they know what they know. And they're choosing to study what they don't know. Now, if they're choosing what's right, we should also be able to see this in a different type of experiment. What I did in another condition, remember we had to choose eight of the sixteen to restudy, we had one honor condition where we did give them the eight. We had a dishonor condition also where we gave them the opposite eight. And just so you know about implicit metacognition, there were some subject who actually didn't even know that I gave them the opposite. If you do this experiment with young children, they have no idea. They are basically randomly selecting. When we look at honored versus dishonored condition, you'll see especially, for the low metacognitive judgments, if they were honored, their performance goes up, so the stuff they're choosing to restudy, they're doing it right and they're actually improving their performance. When we dishonored them, there's no performance. That's why we know, that people are, generally, metacognitively fit. So why is this helping, why does this work?

This gets back to the question of "perfection". What does metacognitive fitness look like? This is a classic experiment in cognitive psychology. If you were to study a list of word synonym pairs or word target pairs like this [showing to the audience], and you had a second study session, you can do one thing? you can do what

is on your left and simply re-read the information? or you can do what is on your right and test yourself. This is known as reading versus generating, in the cognitive field. Now if you have a test later on, which group is going to do better? Generating, right? There have been thousands and thousands of studies on this. This is known as the generation effect. It was discovered in the '70s first. Now why does this generation occur? Why does this generation effect occur?

First of all, it is difficult. When you are testing yourself, you are not getting everything right, and you have to self-reflect: Am I getting this, or am I not? Do I have to restudy this or not? You are actually practicing your fitness.

The other thing is, you are having failures. In the reading condition, you never fail. So when you take students who are just re-reading their test book before an exam, and then they fail the exam, it's obvious because you never failed before. You have to practice failing in order to feel ok about it, and to learn from your failures. This is something that the Asian-American community does not do, and I see it in parents. I have talked to a lot of parents. Parents do not let their kids to fail and that leads to many long term problems. It leads to a lot more severe, long term problems in Korea itself. Korea is slightly a different community, especially the educational community. There are a lot more suicides and depressions, and this is something that has been a big concern of mine and it really is due to how the parents are expecting their students to do from day one. And there is big difference now between knowing and thinking. I have seen

this now in the Korean-American community. Unfortunately a lot of you don't know how to think? you know how to know. Basically you just want to look up the answer and memorize it, because that is the only thing you need to do well on the test. But I want to tell you that it is going to decay. If you did not think it yourself, it is going to decay from your memory. If you do not have a very rich, long-term knowledge base in 10 years, 20 years, it means your happiness level goes down and your creativity level goes down because creativity is based on long term knowledge from all different fields of knowledge. But again, the Asian-American communities are very focused on doing well on the test tomorrow. They don't care what happens after that, and this is a big problem, and it leads to unhappiness in the long term.

The routine here, the exercise routine for metacognition is effort and failure but we hate that. And our parents often don't accept it, teachers don't accept it. In Korea, teachers don't accept it. You are basically ranked and weighted on your test performance in school, and this is the problem, because there is no such thing as long term testing.

Are people are avoiding the routine? This is another experiment that we did. When I asked you what's better, reading or generation? You said generation. This is the actual experiment we did with Columbia students. We gave them a list of 12 synonym pairs and then we asked them, "do you want to read them again, or do you want to self-test or generate?" After we did those separate conditions, we gave them a metacognitive

judgment. Basically, "how many do you think will remember on a later test?" This is after having re-read, or after having self-generated. And it turns out, the typical generation-effect: People did better after they self-tested. But if you look at the metacognitive judgment, it flips. People thought they were going to do better after reading because they felt more comfortable, because they felt safer and they didn't make any mistakes. So the workout helps. We have the generation effect, but people don't see the results of this type of workout.

Just an aside, in terms of bullying, it's very interesting and some people talked about it on the

anything to be ashamed of. But we're more and more becoming of a culture of shame simply because we don't know. But the process of thinking is disappearing. We are not valuing that. I feel like I am the only one that values thinking in the whole world. I am all about slow learning.

A few years back, this is how I got really started more into this types of field? I teach cognitive psychology? In my lecture, we always would like to start with a riddle, an insight problem and I get so excited giving this sort of problem to my class, because I love insight problems. And I am expecting them to think about it



panel about who's smart or not. I think Dan had talked about sitting in the front row the persons who're always raising their hand. I've seen now with children, they'll say to other kids, "oh, did you hear about this in the election?" and another kid will say, "no, I didn't hear about that", and the other kid says, "what's wrong with you, are you stupid?" It doesn't make sense at all. If you simply haven't learned about it yet, that's not

for a few days, maybe a few weeks, a few months, maybe the whole semester, and to get back to me later. And this was only about four years ago. I gave this question out and within two seconds after reading it, a couple of the students sitting in the front row raised their hands and said, "oh I don't know, what's the answer?", and I almost died. Talk about no curiosity. To think through this process on your own is gone. And I know that a lot

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of the students, because I refused to tell them the answer, they googled it immediately. To look for the answer and to memorize it. This is the most dangerous type of learning, where we just want to look up the answer immediately without going through the mental process. I think people are apathetic. Students are apathetic. I see some of you are smiling because you know you do this. You look up answers, or you want people to tell you the answers rather than thinking it through. I know there is a lot of pressure: You have a lot of homework; you have a lot of exams, and there's a deadline. This is a real problem. You have to find this balance. I think that's the most difficult thing to do and there's no answer to this. There's no one right answer? it differs individual to individual. But I think, with the support of just this awareness, from parents, from older siblings, and from teachers, and especially if some of you live in Korea, this is something that's a big problem. There's just no time for this.

I like this quote, "Thinking is the hardest work there is, which is probably the reason why so few engage in it." This is Henry Ford's quote. This is true, thinking is very hard. But it's supposed to be a fun thing. In my generation it was still fun. But I'm at the end of the last of the non-internet generations. I got my first email account when I was graduating college. This is very different now. Since the late '80s, the students that I've seen over the years, I see a huge shift. Students who were born after the early '90s? they don't know how to read, they don't know how to think. They like looking up the answers and they're very quick with their fingertips. There are

advantages to it, but there are also disadvantages, which is what I'm focused on.

I started this investigation: "How easily do people give up?" That's what I'm really interested in. To really get a controlled picture of, "how do you know when to say I don't know?" That's the problem, right? We are refusing to say we don't know. In fact we just want to look up the answer. We should be ok with not knowing, and we're not. This is what I call the "Judgment of Not Knowing", it's a type of metacognitive judgment in the cognitive field. This is a typical experiment, a very simple one that I'll show you: what does CPR stand for in medical emergencies? This is a type of question that I gave people and you had to click "know" or "don't know." The thing I was interested in was the reaction time: how long do people take before they click on "don't know?" If they click "know" they have to type in the answer and if they click on "don't know" they also have to say another metajudgment, "how confident are you that you do not know?" We get basically a gauge of what they're self-reflecting on. They did that for about fifty questions, and after all fifty questions, we gave them the same questions again, but only the questions that they gave "don't know" responses to, along with the answer. And we had to say to them, basically "ok, never heard of it?" or "was it familiar?" Because there are different reasons why you might say you don't know. You might say you don't know because you've never learned it, or you might say that you don't know because you had learned it at one point but had forgotten it. So we had to see these two categories to look for differences in reaction

time. That's a novel vs familiar "don't know" responses.

There was a suggestion, this hypothesis was "only if something is familiar, would you invest effort in search." So if I asked you, "what's my phone number?", you're not going to go through every single phone number you know. You're just going to say, "I don't know." Now, if I asked you something that is a little more familiar, you might think about it. That makes sense. What we see is that, there is a difference between the familiar and novel. We do spend a little more time thinking before we say "don't know" for the familiar items. Here's the thing that I want you to focus on: It's not really the difference between familiar and novel. The important aspect here is that, all reactions times are extremely short. People don't want to spend time thinking about these things. It takes about four seconds to read each questions. Basically we're putting in zero thought, about no time on novel problems. That's how efficient we are and I call it apathy. We're not interested in trying to figure out. They're also more certain that they won't ever know it. This is the meta-metadata judgment. They're more certain with the novel, with the new items, that they will ever know it, without even giving it much thought.

There's a lot of research on Asian cultures. In Asian cultures, it's all about effort, right? And it's all about effort even when they perceive a low probability of success. We're supposed to keep thinking, and thinking and thinking, even if we know we might not get the answer. It's supposed to be comfortable. This is

Confucius: learning is closely tied to hard work; he despised those who pursued quick results and wanted to avoid extended effort. So I thought, I'm going to do this experiment in Korea, and I'm going to show that even for the novel items there's a slight increase in reaction times. Korean students, Asian students, we I have this value of effort, and I thought the same thing for Asian Americans. People have talked about this effort before. That's one of our values; are we actually using it? I did this experiment again, and I basically got the same exact thing. Koreans aren't interested. They spent a little more time, but it's also because I was using English sentences. There was no increase in thinking time. What would Confucius think? People aren't working out, especially when it's hard, which is when you actually see the best results. We know in cognitive psychology, there are a lot of metacognitive data that show something called "desirable difficulty"—we're supposed to embrace when something is difficult. That's when we learn the best. We're supposed to embrace effortful retrieval, like the generation effect. We're supposed to embrace active learning. And I know a lot of you have experienced kids sitting at the desk, silently, studying for hours and hours and hours. This is the most passive type of learning. In fact, I'll tell you something else. I've been talking here now for 15–20 minutes. I'm absolutely positive that as soon as you walk out this door, you will forget everything I've said because you were not an active participant. I tried to get you thinking for a few minutes on certain thought experiments. Maybe you'll remember those? And

this is the other problem with education in South Korea. You're not supposed to talk in class; there are only lectures and no seminars, even at the college level. Nowadays, even when you go to colleges in Korea, they beg me to come and give seminars, and when I do, the students don't know how to talk. It's the same problem here with Korean-American students that I've taught. They refuse to talk, and it goes back to the question of "what if I say something wrong? What if I make a mistake? That's too embarrassing". We have to get over this idea that when we make a mistake it's shameful, because it's not. And again it starts with the parents, and with the culture, and the community, and the educational community.

Here, instead, people use novelty or the challenge as a cue to opt out. They say, "Oh, I don't want to think about it. Give me the answer so I can memorize it." Asian Americans are so good at memorizing. That's where they're putting in their effort. But they're putting in the effort in the wrong way. If you put it in passively, you will decay. Our memories peak in our thirties, and memories start to fade after your thirties. The thing to do to avoid this fading is to study in a way that is active.

Metacognitive fitness is working out our discriminatory skills of what we know and what we don't know. If you're thinking like a robot, you never want to risk a challenge. You just say, "give me the answer, so I can be perfect from the first moment". It's very interesting because I was in Korea just last summer, my daughter actually goes to school there and they have one more month of

school when we're on summer break. I talk to the other parents and sometimes we get our kids together and they study together. In Korea, one of the most important things in second grade is dictation, which is really nothing. It's memorization, it's not thinking at all. What they do is, if you have a dictation test on Friday, they give you the sentences on Monday, and the parents are supposed to train their kids to get a perfect score by Friday. Ridiculous. There's no thinking involved in this. But I was part of the culture, so okay, let's do this. I told my daughter, I didn't really tell her to practice, but I said "just read through it, I don't really care if you spell things wrong". But I saw another mother and her daughter was there, and she was saying the sentences and the daughter was writing it down. After a few sentences she made an error, and the mother said, "that's not right, hurry up and fix it!" and it was Monday. I said, "no, this is the first time you're telling her these sentences", but the mother replied "yea, but she got it wrong". This is unacceptable. We're teaching our kids they have to be perfect, and there's no learning or thinking process, we don't value that. That's a really ironic stereotype that we're fulfilling for some reason. I know we're very impatient as a culture, and we're very efficient. That seems to be the problem. If you're never wrong, you're a robot, you're basically out of shape. You don't have to discriminate; you don't have to be self-aware ever, if you're going to be perfect. I think this is a real problem, you're basically a robot.

There's something known as



dehumanizations, and going back to Brian Christian's book, *The Most Human Human*, there's this great quote written by the New York Times Book Review: "what Brian Christian learns along the way is that, if machines win the imitation game as often as they do, it's not because they're getting better at acting human. It's because we're getting worse." There was a book by Barbara Demick, *Nothing to Envy*. This is a book that interviews North Korean defectors in South Korea. It's very interesting because, if I go to South Korea, the friends that I have there, they'll often say to me, "Oh, we're much more like Americans than like North Koreans". But often, when Americans go to South Korea, it's kind of like "woah, you guys are kind of like North Koreans. Can you think on your own?". And this is a very obvious and noticeable problem. But obviously, they're not under a dictatorship. The defector's from North Korea, this is when you get to the extreme of a lack of self-awareness. They're in South Korea now, and they don't know how to live. They can't survive. It's not physically that they can't survive. They might have the resources and the finances, they speak Korean, they understand the culture. The problem is that they can't make their decisions. It's that stressful, because they've never had the opportunity to give their own opinions. When I look at Korean-Americans in my classes--my students, my advisees, and people I've been mentoring--the thing that I spend the most time on is to try to get them to have more courage to speak out. The previous speakers have talked about having this practice. It's very difficult. You have to be aware that it's

okay to say something wrong. It's okay for people to disagree with you. We're always trying to be pleasant, and this is a big problem.

This is what we need to work on--metacognitive fitness as a Korean-American, as a Korean, as a student who really wants to make a difference and get your voices heard. Only by exercising the state of not knowing, can you even know that you do not know. Only then can you know that it's okay not to know. And only then can you do something to rectify the situation. The last quote, "People think that computers will keep them from making mistakes. They're wrong. With computers, you make mistakes faster." Thank you.

**Dr. LISA SON**, Associate

Professor of Cognitive Psychology and Chair of the Psychology Department at Barnard College, Columbia University, specializes in human learning and memory, and in metacognition. Her research focuses on how people learn, and on the optimization of long-term retention. She has studied metacognitive behavior in a range of populations, including normal adults, children, and monkeys. Receiving a BA from the University of Pennsylvania and a Ph.D. from Columbia University, her work has been published in prestigious journals including *Psychological Science*, *Cognitive Science*, and *Educational Psychology Review*. She has received funding from the U.S. Department of Education and the American Psychological Society for her work with elementary school-aged children, and was a Visiting Member at the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton.

Most recently, Dr. Son was named a Fulbright Research Scholar, which has allowed her to begin to examine educational differences more broadly across South Korea and the US. Her work on metacognition has been broadcast on KBS and BBC Radio. With the growing field, Dr. Son continues to expand her work on the complexities of how people learn, and devotes her time to understanding where and why people often fail to learn successfully. She has co-edited a special issue of the *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology* entitled "Bridging Cognitive Science and Education: Learning, Memory and Metacognition", and believes that any knowledge gained in the scientific study of learning and metacognition will significantly improve education in general, for people of all ages. In her free time, she loves being a parent to two kids, Seryn and Guy.

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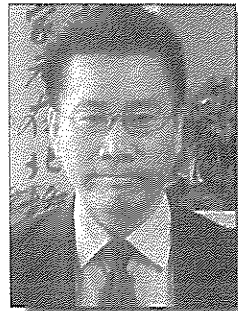


2016년 시민협회 차세대 리더 심포지엄  
The 2016 Young Leaders Symposium

Young Leaders Symposium  
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL  
Guest Speaker

**How to Overcome Stereotypes  
– Conquest of Leadership As  
Korean/Asian Americans**

By Kenneth An



Someone mentioned before about

stereotypes. Clearly there are a lot of stereotypes against the AAPIs, and not just the Korean community. I'm going to lump all of us together because I think the non-Asian community sees Korean, Asian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Taiwanese all as part of the AAPI community, and recently we've had the unfortunate disclosure of the video Watters' World from Fox News, and that really sent a real powerful message to how the American public perceives us. There are studies throughout history that have shown that there are stereotypes against AAPIs, right? I'm sure all of us here in this room have experienced some sort of stereotypes. I have myself. Even working at the government sometimes people think, "wow, an Asian being a senior level official position. Can you actually do this job? Don't you need to be a non-Asian?". And that's the challenge that I face when I go to these senior management meetings with my colleagues. The great thing is that I do have a lot of good friend. We have been able to build a strong relationship, and that in and of itself is going to help the community. Michelle has talked about how the government has resources, and that is so true. In fact, that is one of the missions of the White House Initiative of the Asian American Pacific Islanders. I've been on the committee for about five years, and our job is to bring together different federal agencies so that we can provide information and resources to the AAPI community about the services that we offer and to help bridge any challenges and barriers.

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When the White House Initiative was restored by President Obama in 2009, the White House administration recognized that AAPIs have five typical challenges. One is economic development. We need more information about that. SBA has a lot of resources. Asians do not tap into that. What we do is, we work very hard and save our money and think that that's the only way you can build your business, and that's not the case here. You have to do it the American way. Borrow money. If it doesn't work, you know, file bankruptcy. That was a joke. Second, the White House Initiative recognizes the fact that one out of five AAPIs do not have health insurance. That we have a low college enrollment ratio, and that we continue to face the model minority stereotype. The bamboo ceiling, the glass ceiling. Wherever you go, when you listen to these type of talks, there's always reference to the fact that we are being perceived as quiet, conservative people who are not interested in promotions. That we just want to do our job and be left alone, and that's it. That's how we're perceived by the outside community. That's not a good thing to fulfill, that stereotype. It puts us in a very compromising position in the sense that it does not allow us to maximize our individual potentials. Sometimes, when I started working, I wondered whether or not I was ever going to move up to the director position. I'm the only Asian in Massachusetts, in New England, Region 1, who holds a senior management position. The only director. And yet, I have not heard people say, "Ken, he's the highest level Asian in the federal government in Region 1". I think people are still trying to accept the

fact that AAPIs can move up into higher positions and do great things in the community. You can do that as well. A friend of mine, the former governor of Vermont, she said "you can either be sitting at the table, making important decisions, or you can be on the menu." I'm sure you know what that means. You can either be someone just following through and doing as you're told, or you can do that which changes and makes improvements in the community that you live in. And that's why we're here today. We're here to talk about how we can work together to make that happen. I know a lot of suggestions and strategies have already been shared with you. I'm going to share with you my one strategy about community service. Don't do it, unless you want to. When you do it because you want to, trust me, amazing things will come from that.

When I joined the EEOC, I thought that I would go out, make some contacts, I wasn't sure what I was getting myself into but I was willing to make the commitment. I eventually joined a few organizations, and as you will learn soon enough, if you attend a few meetings, eventually they'll make you a board member. I was with the Organization of Chinese Americans, served for about two years, and eventually Representative Tackey Chan invited me to join Quincy Asian Resource Inc. as a cofounder of the organization. From there, I again was invited to sit in other positions. But during the entire history of my community service, I could've been home, doing anything else. I could've been sleeping more. Then maybe I wouldn't look as old. But I did a

lot. I created a Young Leader's Symposium for the AAC; I created a Young Leader's Symposium for the Quincy Asian Resource Inc.; I chaired several fundraising events; I chaired festivals. In fact, Quincy Asian Resource had a festival event when we first started, and it wasn't making any money at all. I think it made only about \$5000, kind of breaking even. When I took it over, I showed them how to make it into a very profitable venture. In fact, now they rake in over \$100,000 every year for that event. So I've been able to do a lot. I did it because I wanted to help. And I get to see my help to these organizations returning to the community in the form of programs and services, and that makes me happy. Nobody has to thank me. My boss isn't going to come up to me and say, "Ken, I'm doing your evaluation this year, and I notice that you've done some extracurricular activities." Don't do it for those reasons. Don't do it because people are telling you to do it. Do it because you want to do it. And along the way it's a journey. You're going to find some moments where you may not be happy. You may want to leave community service, but that's a journey that you have to take. Along the way, if it works out, I think you'll also find the most amazing process by which it will cultivate and change the way you are as a person. I think community service has made me a better person. It's made me a stronger person. I meet a lot of people like Kay, the consulate general, and we've become good friends. It's priceless.



**KENNETH AN** is the Director of the Boston Area Office of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Ken's additional role is with the White House Initiative on Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders. At the EEOC, Kenneth has conducted outreach with the Asian-American community and eliminated discriminatory job advertisements in Chinese newspapers that were circulated nationally. Kenneth has sat on several Boards, such as the New England Chapter of the Organization of Chinese Americans, and he co-chairs the Asian Pacific American Heritage celebration at the JFK Federal Building. Kenneth is a co-founder of Quincy Asian Resources, a not-for-profit organization in Quincy, Massachusetts, and has chaired several fundraisers that helped raise more than a quarter million dollars for community and youth-based programs. Kenneth served on the Massachusetts Asian-American Commission and is a member of the White House AAPI Interagency Workgroup for Region One.

At the EEOC, Kenneth conducts training for new investigators for field offices on topics that include: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender rights; the Genetic Non-Discrimination Information Act; Fact-Finding Conferences; Pre-Determination Interviews; and, Human Trafficking and how to better serve the Asian-American Pacific Islander. Kenneth has received awards for his professional and personal accomplishments, including an Outstanding Achievement Award from the Federal Asian Pacific American Coalition; EEOC District Director's Awards; EEOC Chair's Organizational/Core Awards; and, an Unsung Hero Award from the National Organization of Chinese-Americans.

Kenneth received his Bachelor's Degree from Boston University and a J.D. from Suffolk University Law School.

Kenneth immigrated to the United States from Taiwan and also speaks Mandarin and Cantonese

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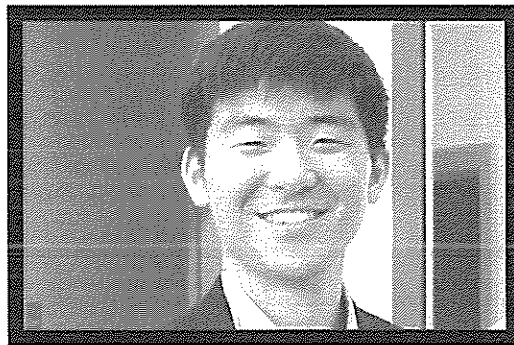
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# 2016년 시민협회 활동보고

●사무총장/스티븐 서

## 이사회와 임원회

1차 이사회 (장소: Medford소재 전-청기와식당)가 3월 5일에 개최되어, 정치인턴 모금만찬 준비현황의 보고, 회지발간 준비, 재무보고 및 이사회비 현황보고가 있었으며, 2016년 사업계획과 대학생과 젊은 차세대 전문인의 참여를 적극적으로 돕는 시민협회 활동을 하기로 결의



으로 진하나 (베이커 매사추세츠 주지사 사무실), 한동영, 박하영 (워런 연방상원의원 사무실)이 선정되고, 고등학생 인턴으로 총 7명: 장준혁/장원영 / 서민기 (보스톤 시의회 의장-미셸 우) 그리고 김윤교 / 고선민 / 오세라 / 서진영 (켄임브리지 시의원-르랜 청 사무실에서 근무)에게 장학금 수여가 함께 있었다. 소프라노 나유선, 안무가 박찬희의 공연

하였다. 2차 이사회 (장소: Medford소재 수라 BBQ식당)는 8월 20일에 있었으며, 정치인턴 후원 모금만찬 평가및 배치보고와 더불어 "26차 정기총회" "25호 저널"에 대한 평가와 토의, 그리고 8월 23일에 있을 미셸 우 시의원, 그리고 Leland Cheung 시의원을 위한 후원행사에 대해 논의하였다. 신입회장과 이임하는 임군택 사무차장을 대체할 수 있는 사무총장/차장의 신속히 선출하기로 결의하였다. 정치인턴 출신인 스티븐 서가 새로운 사무총장 후보로 추천되었고 11월 5일로 예정된 4차 연례 YLS 2016(Young Leaders Symposium)를 시민협회가 지속적으로 개최하기로 결정하였다. 성공적인 정기총회 방안과 11 월초에 있을 미국대선을 맞아 적극적인 유권자 등록과 투표 권유안을 논의하였다.

이 이어졌다. 특별히 지난 해에도, 텍키 찬 주-하원의원 (Quincy지역), 미셸 우 (보스톤 광역시의원), Howard Koh (오바마행정부-연방 보건부 차관), Daniel Koh (월쉬 보스톤 시장의 비서실장) CLAUDIA ARRIGG 안과의사등 다수의 아시안 정치인과 지역리더들이 지속적으로 참여 하였다.

## 시민권 취득 워크샵

1996년에 최초로 시작하여 지난 20여년간 매년 시행하였고, 올해로 누적 30여차례 이상 치뤄진 워크샵이며, 8월 20일 (토요일) 오후 2시부터 4시까지, 성요한 교회에서 개최되어 총 50여명이 참석하였고, 특별히 이 행사에 많은 자원봉사자의 참여와 도움이 있었다.

## 정치인턴 후원 기금모금 만찬

2016년 4월 9일 (토) 오후 6시, Lexington소재 Lexington Elks Club에서 약 250여명이 참석한 가운데, 19차 연례 모금만찬이 개최되었다. 전-정치인턴 대학생 인턴 박솔양의 사회로 진행되었는데, 엄성준 보스톤 총영사의 축사에 이어, 와싱턴 차세대리더 STEVEN ARRIGG KOH (고원영) 변호사의 강연이 있었다. 감사패 증정 순서에 이어, 2016년 대학생 인턴

## 지역 정치인 후원 활동

한인들의 민권을 대변할 아시안 정치인 후원을 위해 시민협회가 주관한 보스톤 광역-시의회 의장 MICHELL WU을 위한 모금이 8월 23일에 BOSTON-ALLSTON 소재 "한국가든식당"에서 성황리에 개최되었고, LELAND CHEUNG 시의원에게 개별적으로 모금한 후원금을 전달하였다.



Executive Order of the President

# 美國 大統領 行政 命令과

## 아시안에 대한 反이민 역사

미국은 이민자로 시작한 나라이다.  
 건국 당시, 영국과 유럽대륙으로부터의 이민자를 시작으로,  
 19세기말에 아시아 특별히 중국과 일본으로부터  
 그리고 20세기에는 한인을 비롯하여  
 여타 아시아지역으로부터 이민자가 급증하였다.  
 미국의 이민사를 보면 영국과 유럽대륙으로부터의  
 이주민들과 크게 다르게,  
 아시아로부터의 이민자는 같은 이민자임에도 불구하고  
 인종차별과 배척을 받은 어두운 과거가 있다.  
 이러한 차별 역사를 우리가 잘 알고 있는지,  
 그리고 늘 자랑하고 있는  
 소위 “스펙 좋은” 우리의 한인 2세, 3세 자녀들은  
 이러한 배척 역사를 얼마나 인식하고 있는지  
 한번 진지하게 물어보고 싶다.  
 아시아계 이민자에 대한 어두운 과거를 조명하고  
 그러한 反아시안 미국 이민 역사를 우리가 함께 인지함은  
 아주 중요한 의미가 있다.  
 이러한 차별과 배척의 어두운 미국 역사를  
 한인을 비롯하여 아시아계 이민자가 철저히 인식하여,  
 21세기 미 주류사회에서 한인 혹은 아시아계라는 이유로  
 더 이상 차별받지 않기를 기대하며  
 이 글을 소개한다.



# Executive Order of the President

## 美國 대통령의 행정명령

### Part 1

# 아시아인에 대한 반(反)이민의 미국 역사

## U.S. History of Anti-Immigration Policsics towards Asians

- I. 중국인 배척법 (1882년)
- II. 일본인 강제 수용법 (1942년)
- III. 코레마스 v. US 법원 판례 (1944년)
- IV. 21세기 반이민 무드와 아시아계 미국사회 증현

### 중국인 배척법

중국인 배척법(中國人 排斥法)은 1882년 5월 6일에 체스터 A. 아서 미국 대통령이 서명한 법률이다. 중국인 노동자의 이주를 금지시킨 미국 역사상 자유 이민에 대한 가장 무거운 제한의 하나였다. 1868년 미국과 중국 간에 체결된 중국인의 자유 이민을 호혜 평등의 입장에서 인정한 <벨링게임 조약>에 반해 1880년에 중국인의 이주를 금지하는 취지로 개정하여 시행했다. 본래는 10년간 한시적으로 되어 있었지만, 1892년의 업데이트를 거쳐 1902년에는 영구적인 조치로 실시되었다. 그러나 1943년 12월 17일, '매그너슨 법'에 의해 폐지되었다.

배경을 보면, 대륙횡단철도를 건설하는 중국인 이민자들 중국인에 의한 최초의 대규모 이주는 1848년부터 1855년까지의 캘리포니아 골드러시로 시작되었으며, 그 이후에도 대륙 횡단 철도의 건설 등으로 인해 계속되었다. 금이 풍부하게 있었던 골드러시의 초기 단계에서 중국인은 많이 받아들였음에도 불구하고 허용 범위에 있었다. 금이 고갈되고, 경쟁이 심해지자 중국인이나 다른 외국인과의 대립이 표면화

되었다. 그러나 1850년대 초반에는 국가의 재정 적자를 메우는 데 도움이 될 만큼 풍부한 세금 수입을 가져다주었기 때문에 중국인 이민 노동자를 배제한다는 생각에는 저항이 있었다. 1850년도 후반에 접어들면서 재정 사정이 나아지자 주 차원에서 중국인 배제에 성공하였다. 1858년에는 주 의회가 중국인이나 몽골계 인종의 어떠한 입국도 위법으로 규정하는 법률을 통과시키지만, 이 법은 1862년 주 최고 법원에서 의견을 붙여 기각한다.

남북 전쟁이 종결된 1870년까지 불황 때문에 존 비글러 캘리포니아 주지사뿐만 아니라 노동조합 지도자 테니스 커니와 커니가 이끄는 캘리포니아 근로자당(Workingman's Party)에 의해 반중 감정이 정치화된다. 양측 모두 낮은 임금 수준을 중국인 쿨리를 탓하며 비난의 대상으로 삼는다.

그 결과 중국인 광부에 대한 차별 과세가 시행되었으며, 노동조합에서도 중국인은 배제되었다. 그리하여 중국에 대한 혐오가 일반에 확산되었지만, 일부 자본가, 경영자 중에서는 경제 요인에 따라 배제에 저항한 사람도 있었다. 중국인 이주 노동자 대부분이 건강한 성인 남자였기 때문에, 값싼 노동력을 공급하는 한편, 학교와 병원 등 공공시설을 이용하지

않았다. 시간이 흐르면서 더 많은 중국인 이민자들이 캘리포니아에 유입되면서, 로스앤젤레스 같은 도시에서 폭력 사건이 빈번히 발생하였다.

1878년경, 의회가 중국인을 배제하는 법을 통과시키려고 하였지만, 러더퍼드 B. 헤이스 대통령이 빌링게임 조약을 들어 거부권을 행사한다. 캘리포니아는 1879년 몇 명이 주내에 거주를 허용할 지 결정 중국인들이 기업이나 지방 자치 단체에서 일하는 것을 금지하는 새로운 헌법을 채택하기에 이르렀다.

1882년, 중국인 배척법이 통과되면서 이후 위헌 결정이 내려질 각종 법안을 통과시킨다. 이로써 대부분의 중국인 가

하도록 배제시켰다. 입국에 대해서는 징역형과 추방 처분과 함께 10년간 제한하게 된다.

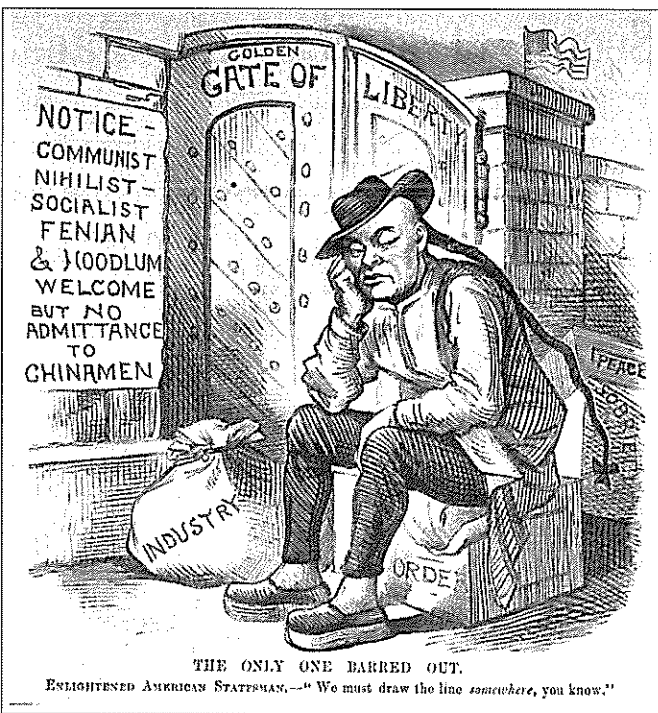
입국하고자하는 소수의 비근로자는 중국 정부에서 이민 자격 인증서를 얻도록 요구했지만 비근로자임을 증명하는 것이 점차 어려워졌다. 1882년 법이 ‘숙련, 비숙련 노동자와 광산에서 일자리’를 배제할 수 있는 것을 조건으로 하고 있었기 때문이다. 따라서 극소수의 중국인들만 그 법으로 입국할 수 있었다. 외교부 관료들과 다른 수행원들과 출장을 오는 관료들은 중국 정부가 자격을 인증하는 적절한 증명서를 가지고 있다면, 입국이 허용되었다.

그 법은 이미 중국에 정착한 중국인들에게도 영향을 미쳤다. 미국을 떠나는 어떤 중국인도 재입국을 하려면 증명서를 지참해야 했으며, 그 법은 중국 이민자들을 미국 시민들로부터 배제시킴으로써 영구적인 이방인으로 만들었다. 그 법이 통과된 후, 미국에 있는 중국인 남성은 아내와 재결합할 기회를 갖지 못하거나 또는 새로운 가정을 꾸릴 기회가 거의 없어졌다.

1884년 개정된 법률은 허락된 이전 이민자들이 떠나고, 돌아오는 규정을 강화시켰으며, 그 법이 원래의 나라와 상관없이 중국 민족에게만 적용된다는 것을 명시했다. 1888년에는 스콧 법이 시행되면서 중국인 배척법 시행 이후에 귀국한 경우 재입국을 금지시켰다. 스콧 법은 대법원이 “외국인 배제 권한은 헌법에 의해 위임된 주권 행사의 일부로서 미국 정부에 속한 부대 권리”라고 밝혔다. 이 법은 1892년 게리 법에 의해 다시 10년 동안 갱신되었으며, 1902년에는 무기한으로 연장되었다. 1902년 영구화했을 때, 모든 중국인 거주자는 등록을 해야 하고, 거주증명서를 습득해야 할 것을 요구했다. 증명서가 없으면, 당사자는 추방에 직면하였다.

1882년부터 1905년에 걸쳐 10,000명 정도의 중국인들이 탄원서나 인신보호영장을 통해 부정적인 이민 결정에 항의해서 연방 법원에 항소를 했다. 대부분의 이러한 사건에서, 법원은 탄원자의 손을 들어 주었다. 편견과 태만의 경우들을 제외하고서, 이러한 탄원은 1894년에 의회가 통과시킨 법률에 의해 가로 막혔으며, 1985년 ‘미국 정부 대 램문싱 사건’ (U.S. vs Lem Moon Sing)에서 미국 연방 대법원의 판결로 확정되었다. 1905년 ‘미국 정부 대 주토이 사건’ (U.S. vs Ju Toy)에서, 미국 연방 대법원은 입국 여부를 결정하는 것은 관문 감독관과 상무부가 최종 결정권자라는 것을 재확인했다. 주토이의 탄원은 그리하여 지방 법원이 그가 미국인이라는 것을 확인했음에도 불구하고 기각되었다.

연방대법원은 항만에서 입국을 거부하는 것은 적절한 절



▲ 1882년의 정치 풍자 만화, "Golden Gate of Liberty"에서 입국을 거부당한 중국인을 보여줌. 만화에는 다음과 같이 쓰여져 있다. "아시아시피, 우리는 어디가에는 선을 그어야 합니다."

족은 미국내에 머물지, 아니면 귀국할지 딜레마에 직면하게 된다.

이 법은 특정 지역의 양호한 치안을 유지하는 것을 전제로 특정 민족의 노동자 집단의 입국을 처음으로 금지하는 법률이었다. 1875년 페이지 법은 아시아인의 강제 노동 이민과 성매매를, 1790년 귀화법은 비백인의 귀화를 각각 금지하고 있었다. 그 법은 숙련, 비숙련 노동자와 광산에 고용된 중국인들을 의미하는 중국인 노동자가 10년간 입국하지 못

차를 필요로 하지 않으며, 법적으로 육상 통과를 거부하는 것과 법적으로 동일하다는 판결했다. 1902년 그 법률의 확장과 더불어 모든 이러한 진전은 1904년에서 1906년 사이에 중국 내에서 미국 상품에 대한 불매운동을 촉발하여 중국으로의 수출량이 절반 이상 줄어들었다. 샌프란시스코에서 1885년 워싱턴의 재무부 관리가 두 중국인 학생에 대해 입국 거절을 한 판결을 뒤집는 한 사건이 있었다.

중국인 배척법을 비난한 사람들 중 명이 반노예, 반제국주의자였던 메사추세츠 공화당 상원의원 조지 프리스비 호어였다. 그는 그 법을 '단지 인종차별을 합법화 시킨 것에 지나지 않는다' 라고 설명했다. 이 법들은 대체로 인종적 우려로 추진된 것들이다. 따라서 이 시기 동안 다른 인종들의 이민은 제한되었다.

반면, 많은 사람들이 중국인 배척법을 강력하게 옹호했다. 여기에는 노동조합, '나이츠 오브 레이버' (Knights of Labor) 가 있었는데, 그들은 실업자들이 중국인들을 임금을 낮추는 도구로 사용하고 있다고 믿었기 때문에 그 법을 지지했다. 노동자들과 좌파 조직들 중 '세계산업노동자' (Industrial Workers of the World, 약칭 IWW)는 이러한 형태의 유일한 예외였다. IWW는 1905년 출범 당시부터 공개적으로 중국인 배척법을 반대했다.

어떤 실제적인 목적에서건 간에 배척법은 그것에 따르는 제한들과 함께, 1882년 중국인 사회를 얼어붙게 만들었다. 중국으로부터의 제한된 이민은 1943년 중국인 배척법이 폐지될 때까지 지속되었다. 1910년에서 1940년까지, 현재 샌프란시스코 만의 앤젤 아일랜드 주립공원이 된 앤젤 아일랜드의 이민자 역은 이민 또는 귀환으로 등록된, 56,113명의 중국인 이민자 대부분을 위한 전진 중심지로서의 역할을 했다. 이곳에 나타난 사람들의 30% 이상이 중국으로 귀환했다.

게다가, 시청과 공식기록까지 파괴된 1906년 샌프란시스코 지진 이후에, 많은 이민자들이 중국계 미국인 주민들과 가족 관계(서류상 아들이라고 알려진)가 있다고 주장했다. 이게 사실이건, 아니건 증명할 수 없는 것이었다. 중국인 배척법은 상업적 인간 밀수의 거대한 파도로 부상했다. 이러한 움직임은 이후 다른 국가나 민족에게도 확산되었다.

중국인 배척법은 또한 이 기간 동안 미국-캐나다 국경에서의 경계 보강의 필요성으로 인해 중국인 배척에 대한 캐나다 정책의 영향력을 통해 미국 이민법의 파위 확장으로 이어졌다. 미국의 중국인 배척법 직후, 캐나다는 자국에 입국하는 중국인 이민자들에게 인두세를 부과하는 1885년 중국인 이민법을 통과시켰다. 미국 정부의 증진되는 압력 이후, 캐나다는 마침내 중국인 이민법을 만들었다. 1923년 중국

인들이 캐나다로 이민을 오는 대부분의 유형을 금지시켰다. 또한 미국-멕시코 국경을 따라, 이러한 종류의 국경 통제의 필요성이 대두되었지만, 국경을 통제하려는 노력은 미국의 제국주의를 경계하고 있었기 때문에 엇나갔으며, 멕시코 내의 미국의 간섭을 원하지 않았다. 이것뿐만 아니라 멕시코로 이민을 가는 중국인들은 멕시코의 노동력 부족을 채워주었기 때문에 환영을 받았다. 중국인 배척법은 실제로 멕시코 이민자들의 수를 높였다. 따라서 미국은 멕시코 국경의 치안에 전적으로 의지하고 있었다.

이후, 1924년 이민법은 이민을 더욱 제한하여, 모든 종류의 중국인 이민과 다른 아시아계의 이민조차도 제한하였다. 이러한 제한이 20세기 중반에 완화되기까지, 중국인 이민자들은 그들의 가족과 단절된 생활을 할 수 밖에 없었고, 자체적인 생존을 모색하기 위해, 민족적 장벽(차이나타운)을 쌓을 수밖에 없었다. 중국인 배척법은 백인들이 직면한 문제들에 대해서는 언급하지 않았다. 사실, 중국인들은 빠르게, 의도적으로 일본인들로 대체되었고, 그들은 사회에서의 중국인의 역할을 맡게 되었다. 중국인들과는 달리, 일본인들은 사업을 시작하고, 트럭을 가진 농부가 됨으로써 사회적 지위를 올릴 수도 있었다. 그러나 일본인들은 이후 1924년 이민법 (National Origins Act)의 타겟이 되었으며, 이 법은 동아시아로부터의 이민을 완전히 금지시켰다.

1891년, 중국인 배척법 협상을 하는 동안 중국에 대한 부적절한 언행으로 인해, 중국 정부는 헨리 W. 블레어 상원의원을 주중대사로 수용하는 것을 거부했다.

중국인 배척법은 중국이 제2차 세계대전에서 일본에 대항해서 미국의 연합국이 되자, 1943년 매그너슨 법에 의해 폐지되었다. 이 법의 폐지는 미국이 독일 제국주의와 싸우는 동안, 그리고 일본이 매도되어야 할 때, 미국은 공평과 정의의 이미지를 구체화시킬 필요가 있다는 제2차 세계대전의 맥락에서 이뤄졌다.

매그너슨 법에 의해 이미 국내에 거주하고 있는 중국인 귀화가 가능해졌기 때문에 추방의 공포에서 해방되었다. 비록 매그너슨 법이 차별적인 중국인 배척법을 뒤집었지만, 그 법은 중국인 이민자 할당을 연간 105명만 허용하였고, 다른 아시아 국가로부터 오는 이민자들에 대한 제한은 폐지하지 않았다. 대규모 이주가 허용된 것은 1965년 이민, 국적법이 통과된 이후부터이다.

1943년 배척법이 폐지되었음에도 불구하고, 캘리포니아에서 중국인과 백인의 결혼을 금지한 법률이 1948년까지 폐지되지 않았다. 또한 다른 주에서도 유사한 법률이 존재하였고, 1967년 러빙 대 버지니아 사건에서 연방대법원이 반혼혈



법을 만장일치로 위헌으로 판결할 때까지 존재했다.

심지어 오늘 날에도, 헌법의 전체 조문에서 폐지가 되어 왔지만, 미국 법전 제8조 제7장은 '중국인 배척'에서 시작되었다."제8조 (외국인과 국적) 15장"은 특정 국가나 민족 집단에 초점을 맞춘 유일한 장이다.

2012년 6월 18일, 미국 하원은 주디 추(미국 최초의 중국계 의원) 하원의원이 제출한 중국인 배척법에 대한 공식 사죄 결의안을 만장일치로 통과시켰다. 중국인 배척법은 중국인 이민과 귀화에 대해 거의 모든 제한을 해 두었고, 민족으로 인해 중국계 미국인의 기본적인 자유를 부정했다는 취지였다. 이 결의안은 2011년 10월에 상원에서 승인되었다.

주디 추는 채택에 즈음하여 미국 전국 화교 위원회를 통해 160여개 화교 단체에서 청원서를 받았으며, 2011년 5월 26일 하원 의원 2명과 함께 하원에 결의안을 제출하였다. 심의 과정에서 이의가 나왔지만 협상을 거듭한 끝에 다른 하원 의원 9명과 함께 최종 결의안을 하원 사법위원회에 제출하였다.

2014년, 캘리포니아 의회는 캘리포니아에 있는 중국계 미국인들의 많은 자랑스런 업적을 공식적으로 인정하고, 의회에 1882년 중국인 배척법 채택을 정식으로 사과하는 것을 상기를 시키는 법안을 통과시키는 공식적인 조치를 했다. 공화당 상원의원 영수인 밥 허프(Bob Huff)와 차기 상원 의장 템 케빈 데 레온(Tem Kevin de Le n)은 '상원 연합결의안' (Senate Joint Resolution, SJR 23) 23번과 '상원 공동결의안' (Senate Concurrent Resolution, SCR) 122번을 동시 제출된 공동 저자의 역할을 했다.

상원 연합결의안 23번은 캘리포니아에서 중국계 미국인들의 유구한 역사와 공헌을 인정하고 축하했다. 그 결의안은 또한 공식적으로 의회에 중국인 배척법과 같은 중국계 미국인들의 박해로 이어진 법률에 대한 사과를 요청하는 것이기도 했다.

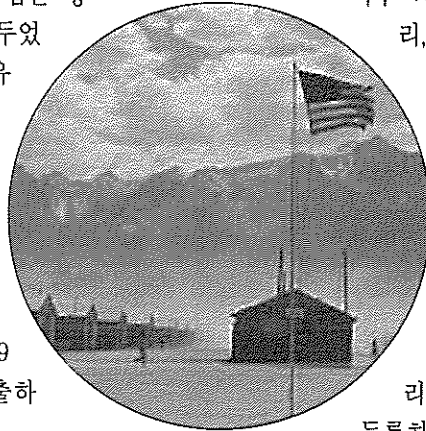
### 일본인 강제 수용법 백악관 행정명령 9066호

제2차 세계대전 중 미국이 공표한 아시아계 미국인들에 대한 정책, 아무래도 미국이 전쟁에서 승리하게 되면서 타국에는 잘 알려지지 않은 행위이긴 하나, 이 사건은 미국의 화려한 민권 운동사들 중에서도 정부가 공식적으로 잘못을 인정

한 흔치 않은 사건 중 하나이다.

미국 내에서 꾸준히 역사 교육 차원에서 거듭 강조되고 반성적으로 기억되는 사건이다.

아시아-일본인에 대한 미국 및 연합국의 시선은 독일인이나 이탈리아인 등에 대한 시선과는 질적으로 달랐다. 서로 싸우면서도 서로를 무시하지는 않고 적수로 여기던 서구 제국주의 국가들끼리의 전쟁과는 달리, 일본이 미국을 공격한 것은 미국인들의 엄청난 분노와 경멸을 불러일으켰다. 미국 사회의 어엿한 일원이었던 흑인에 대한 인식도 미묘했던 시절이니 동양인들에게는 더더욱 그러하였다.



또한 이 조항으로 일본계 이주민뿐만 아니라 30만 명 이상의 독일계 이주민과 70만 명 이상의 이탈리아계 이주민에 대해서 지문, 사진을 등록하고 주소지를 조사해 이주를 제한하였다. 또한 자체적으로 판단한 위험인물에 대해서는 수용소에 보내거나 추방했는데, 대략 11,000명 이상의 독일계 이주민이 수용소에 수감되었고 4,000명 이상이 남미로 추방되었다. 이탈리아계 주민도 3,000명 이상이 수용소에 강제 수감되었다. 같은 이유로 일본계가 많은 하와이에서도 일본계 이주민들의 격리가 진행되었다.

결론을 말하자면 이 행정명령은 당시 미국 헌법 및 국제법에 의거해 명백히 불법적이고 반인권적인 행위였음은 명백하다. 그리고 사실 연합국은 추출국의 병폐가 워낙 크기도 하고 승자이기도 하니 전쟁범죄에 대한 심판을 제대로 받지 않았을 뿐 저지른 사건도 많고, 그나마 이 사건은 미국이 냉전으로 공산주의 진영과 첨예하게 대립하면서 일본이라는 나라가 필요하였기에 공식적으로 인정하고 반성하고 있을 뿐이다. 미국의 필리핀침략전쟁 같은 경우는 2000년대가 되기 전까지는 필리핀 폭동, 반란 정도로 다루어졌을 정도니 말 다한 것. 애초에 전쟁의 승리라는 대의 때문에 인권을 무시하는 것이 정당화된다면 대부분의 전쟁범죄도 비판받을 여지가 줄어들고, 의도는 무척 좋았던 구 공산권의 여러 정책들도 정당화될 것이다. 미국 이민사에서 19세기 중후반 새로운 희망을 찾아 신대륙 미국으로 떠나는 이민자 중에는 아시아계도 상당했다. 서부개척시대의 건설현장 및 광산, 농장 등에 필요한 대규모 노동력을 필요로 했던 미국에게 아시아계 이민은 매우 중요한 요소였다. 이 당시 중국인들의



대량 유입으로 쿨리라는 단어가 정착될 정도였다. 아시아계 노동력은 크게 중국계와 일본계로 나뉘어졌으며 물론 한국계도 상당히 있었다. 이들은 주로 하와이나 캘리포니아, 워싱턴, 오리건 주 등 미국 서부 및 태평양 연안지역에 주로 분포하여 정착하고 살았다. 이들의 이민은 이후 꾸준히 계속 되어 현지 사회에서 자기들만의 사회를 조직하면서 동시에 미국 사회에 동화되고 기반을 쌓았다.

그러나 유럽계가 대부분인, 명백한 백인 국가 미국으로서는 아시아계의 이러한 모습을 곱게 보지 않았다. 미국 주류 사회는 아시아계를 미국 사회의 일원으로 받아들이길 꺼려했고, 크고 작은 차별이 잇달았다. 그나마 중국계에 대해서는 차별이 약간 덜 하였으나, 1920년대 이후 지속된 미일관계의 악화로 일본계에 대한 차별은 그대로이거나 오히려 더 심화되었다. 그래도 일본 이민사회는 이러한 편견에 맞서서 미국 사회의 일원으로 인정받기 위해 노력하였고, 악화되는 미일관계 속에서도 별 일이 터지지만 않으면 큰 문제는 없을 거라고 생각했다.

2차 세계 대전 직후, 진주만 공습으로 태평양 전쟁이 발발하면서 미국 사회의 일본에 대한 분노는 하늘을 찌를 듯했다. 집안에 보이는 MADE IN JAPAN은 모조리 파괴해버리고, 일본에서 보내준 벚꽃나무를 베어버리는가 하면, 일본계 미국인들이 직장에서 해고되었으며 일본계가 거주하는 집이나 상점에 들어 날아드는 일도 비밀비재했다.

그리고 이러한 사회 분위기는 개전 초의 불리한 전황과 함께 더더욱 심화되어 일방적인 분노와 적대감의 표출하고 그리고 이에 따른 공포감 조성으로 이어졌다. 진주만 공습 당시에도 현지 일본계 주민들에 의한 테러 우려로 전투기들

을 활주로 가운데에 모아두었듯, 미국인들은 일본계들이 테러나 사보타지 활동에 나서며 일본에 동조할 거라고 불안해 했다.

더군다나 일부 일본계 이민 1세대는 고국에 대한 충성심이 남아 있어서, 미국과 일본이 전쟁 중인 와중에 고국 일본의 승리를 기원하는 병크를 저지르고 있었다. 2세대들 중 일부도 1세대들 못지 않은 만행을 저질렀는데 그 대표적인 사건이 '니하우 사건'이다. 요약하자면 하와이에 불시착한 일본인 조종사를 지키려고 하와이에서 태어난 일본인 2세들이 조종사와 함께 원주민들과 대치해 원주민 1명이 총상을 입고 조종사 포함 일본인 2명이 죽었다. 조종사는 몸싸움 중에 살해됐고, 조종사를 도와 준 일본인은 자살했다. 게다가 이들은 민간인인 원주민들을 살해하겠다고 협박하거나, 도주하는 과정에서 16세 소년을 납치해 인질로 삼기도 했다. 이 사건이 본토로 알려지게 되자 이미지는 더더욱 안 좋아졌다. 특히 당시 일본계 미국인 1만 명이 일본 군인연맹에 소속되어 일본 육군에게 기부금을 보내고 있었으며, 5천 명이 제국 동지회에 가입하여 미군에 대한 협조를 거부하기로 결의한 상태였다. 또한 전시 일본군에 입대한 일본계 미국인은 최소 1648명에 달했다. 미국으로서는 당연히 일본인들의 이반을 의심할 수밖에 없는 상황이었던 것이다.

결국 프랭클린 D. 루스벨트 대통령은 1942년 2월 19일, 행정명령 9066호에 서명했다. 이로써 미국은 적성국민들을 강제적으로 거주지에서 내쫓아 수용소에 강제 수용시키는 법적 근거를 마련했다. 당시 미국의 교전국은 일본 외에도 독일과 이탈리아가 있었지만 주 타겟이 일본계라는 것은 두 말할 필요도 없었다.





행정명령 9066호에 따라 주로 미국 서부지역과 아리조나 주 남부에서 약 12만 명의 일본계 미국인이 그저 일본 출신이라는 이유만으로 캘리포니아, 아리조나, 와이오밍, 콜로라도, 아이다호, 유타, 아칸소 주 등에 건설된 수용소로 강제 이주되었다. 그야말로, 일본 출신이라면 무조건 끌고 갔다고 볼 수 있으며 재산권 또한 일체 행사할 수 없었다. 몇 안되는 예외가 일본계 미국인 비중이 지나치게 높아서 전부 수용하는 것이 사실상 불가능했던 하와이에 살던 사람들과 백인남성과 결혼한 일본계 여성이었다.

강제 수감된 이들은 빈약한 시설 속에서 자신이 일본인이 아닌 일본계 미국인임을 증명하기 위해, 즉 조국 미국에 대한 충성을 입증하기 위해 새로운 환경에서도 열심히 일했다. 이들은 자신들이 필요로 하는 식료품 및 생필품 외에도 군이 요구하는 전시물자 생산에도 적극 협력했으며, 미국 역시 이들을 잘 써먹으면서 어느 정도 자유로운 영내 행동을 보장하거나 학업 문제가 있다면 외박은 안 되더라도 외출을 허용해주거나 의료 시설을 갖추는 등 기본적인 의식주 정도의 지원을 해주었다. 그나마도 수용소에 따라 마군간 등에서 살아야했던 곳도 있었다. 물론 엄연히 강제 수용소이다 보니 주변에 철조망이 쳐지고 무장병력이 경계를 서고, 탈출 시도를 하다가 사살당하는 일도 벌어졌다. 물론 국운을 건 총력전을 펼치던 유럽 국가에서야 진영을 가리지 않고 이 정도 조치는 일반적이었지만 당시에 본토가 전장이 된 적도 없는 미국과는 사정이 다르기에 같은 조건으로 보기는 어렵다. 물론 미국이 입은 피해를 절대 과소평가해서는 안 되겠지만 미국은 국가의 존폐를 걸고 타국과 전쟁을 한 적이 없는데 당장 진주만 공습을 일으킨 일본조차 미국이 전선을 확대하는 것을 꺼려 자신들과 협상할 것이라고 생각했던 것이지 미국을 점령하겠다는 생각은 한 적이 없다. 게다가 격리 수용소임에도 노동 수용소마냥 전시물자 생산 등에 동원했던 것 또한 전후 이들이 비판받는 이유 중 하나다.

전쟁이 끝을 보기 시작하던 1944년부터 수용소가 하나둘 폐쇄되기 시작하였고, 종전 후 수용되어 있던 일본계 미국인들은 모두 풀려나서 자유를 되찾았다. 그러나 전쟁 전 이들이 소유하고 있던 재산들은 대부분 이미 몰수되었거나 급처분 되었으며 잃어버린 기반을 되찾으려 노력할 수많은 일본계 미국인들이 있었지만 결과적으로 이들은 간신히 일구어 두었던 미국에서의 기반을 거의 잃고 말았다. 실제로 재산을 되찾은 사람은 별로 없다. 즉 이들은 자신의 아버지 또는 할아버지가 일본인이란 이유로 미국에서 나고 자랐음에도 짧게는 3년, 길게는 4년간 강제 수용을 당하고, 정당하게 모은 재산을 모두 잃어버렸으며 이는 거의 되찾지 못했

다는 것이 된다. 이 행정명령이 얼마나 심각한 병크였는지 알 수 있다...그나마 냉전 시대에 접어들면서 소련 및 중국의 견제에 있어 일본의 역할이 매우 중요해지자 미국 정부는 이러한 과거에 대해 간헐적으로 사과하기 시작했으며 최종적으로는 1988년 로널드 레이건 대통령에 의한 사과와 1인당 20,000달러의 보상금이 지급되었다. 그러나 보상금은 80년대 후반 당시 생존자에게만 지급된 것으로, 이 부분은 아직도 문제가 되고 있다. 특히, 이 건에 대해서 끊임없이 언급하면서 결국 미국이 사과하는 형태를 만든 사람 중 하나가 위안부 문제로 유명한 마이크 혼다 연방 하원의원이었다.

1941년 당시 하와이 해안경비대에는 일본계 병사들이 많이 있었는데, 진주만 공습이 있게 되자 당연히 무장해제를 당한다. 하지만, 미육군의 Delos Emmons 소장은 일본계 젊은이들 중에도 미국에 대한 충성심이 있는 사람들이 있으리라 생각하고 지원병을 모집한다. 이 과정에서 약 2,000명의 지원자가 모였지만 미국방부는 처음에 이들을 군대에 받아들일기를 거부했다. 미드웨이 해전이 끝난 이후 미육군은 하와이 해안경비대출신 병사들과 수용소에서 지원한 병사들 1400여명으로 구성된 100대대를 편성했다. 다시말하면 이들은 미국인으로 인정받기 위해 스스로 군대에 지원한 지원병이지 미국이 강제로 군대에 몰아넣은 것은 아니었다. 오히려 미국방부는 이 부대의 편성에 부정적인 입장이었다.

당시 대한민국은 일본이 합병해 버렸기에 없는 나라였고, 보통 이민을 올 때 국적을 일본이라고 쓰는 사례도 있었던 모양이다. 그러다 보니 이 사건이 터졌을 때는 한국계도 일본계로 취급되어 같이 수용당하거나 100대대에 들어가기도 했다. 2차대전 전쟁 영웅증 한명인 김영옥 대령 (2016년 대통령 자유메달 수상자)이 이 부대 출신이며, 이 사람이 한국계임에도 100대대에 들어간 이유도 미국에서 그를 일본계로 취급했기 때문이다. 또한 미국 상원에 최다 선출 기록을 가진 대니얼 이노우에라는 의원이 이 부대 출신이다. 군대에 입대한 100대대 대원들은 반쯤 인질로 잡힌 셈이지만 그럼에도 불구하고 미국인으로 인정받고 싶어했으며, 그래서 유럽 전선에 투입되었을 때 정말 용감하게 싸웠다고 한다. 이 100대대를 니세이 부대(2세 부대)라고 불렀는데, 어쩌나 잘 싸웠는지 나중에 100대대를 본딴 다른 니세이 부대를 창설했을 지경이다. 그것이 저 유명한 442 연대전투단. (원래 1, 2, 3대대와 552 야전포병대대, 232 공병대대와 기타 지원대로 구성됐는데, 후에 100대대가 442의 1대대로 통합된다.) 442 연대전투단은 부대 모토가 "Go for Broke!(가서 죽어라!)"일

정도로 가열차게 잘 싸운 것으로 유명하다. 그 일화 중에 하나가 당시 김영옥 대령이 소대장으로 있을적에 직접 수류탄 들고 기관총좌에 돌격하다 총에 맞아 울컥한 100대대 부대원 전부가 “반자이~!”라고 소리지르며 기관총좌에 반자이 공격을 감행해서 독일군들을 총공격에 몰아넣었고, 사실 김영옥 대령 본인은 경미한 부상만 입었기에 쓰러진 자리에서 가지고 있는 수류탄을 독일군 총좌에 까 넣어 부대원을 엄호하기도 했다. 그러나 전후에도 다른 인종 사람들은 그냥 'JAP' (일본인에 대한 멸시 칭호)으로 취급했으나, 대략 1960년대쯤부터 일본과의 관계를 개선하기 위해 미국 정부에서 반성적인 태도를 취하고 미국인들 또한 이들을 자신들의 일원으로 받아들이기 시작했다. 일본계 미국인 사회에서 이들 100대대 출신을 비롯한 2차 세계대전 참전자들의 발언권은 상당하다. 나이도 나이거니와 국가에 충성하기 위해 자원해서 전장으로 간 사람들이기 때문이다. 일례로 캘리포니아 의회에서 위안부 관련 결의를 채택하려고 할 당시 일본계 미국인들이 채택 반대 로비를 벌이고 있었는데 김영옥 대령을 비롯한 2차대전 참전자들이 “우리가 유럽에서 싸운 것이 뭘 위해서였습니까 ” 라는 말로 설득하여 반대로비를 그만두게 하는 역할을 한 것으로 전해진다.

### 코레마스 v. US 법원 판례 (1944년)

프레드 코레마스는 미국에서 태어난 일본계 미국시민이었다. 1942년도에 당시 루즈벨트 대통령 행정명령 9066호로 발효된 일명 “일본인 강제 수용법”에 따라 코레마스는 강제 수용소에 자진입소를 해야 함에도 이 명령을 어기고 자진입소를 하지 않았다. 법원에 회부된 코레마스는 행정명령 9066호는 위헌이고, 수정헌법 5항과 14항을 들어 자신의 무죄를 호소하였다.

당시 대법원의 판결은 찬반 6-3으로, 전시 중에 발효된 행정명령을 통한 일본인 강제수용법이 합헌임을 판시하였다.

강제 수용법의 합헌을 판시한 휴고 플렉 미연방 대법원 판사에 의하면, 당시 진주만 폭격이 있었고 미의회와 군부의 급박한 전시상황이 의회와 군부에서 결정한 국가안보가 한 개인의 민권에 우선하며, 위헌요소가 있는 인종편견에 근거한 것이 아니다. 당시의 일본제국과 의 전쟁 그리고 태평양 전쟁, 진주만 폭격 등 군사적인 급박함이 “잠정적으로 일본계 미국시민을 포함한 모든 일본인”을 강제수용소에 구금할 수 있다는 논지이다.

강제수용법은 위헌임을 주장한 프랭크 머피 대법원에 의하면, 일본계-미국인조차 강제 수용하는 법령은 미국의 소수

민족과 인종에 대한 깊은 차별에 근거하며, 더군다나 일본계가 [똑같이 적국인] 독일과 이태리계 미국인과 차등하여 취급하는 법령이라 강하게 반대하였다. 그리고 미국의 모든 시민은 세계 모든 나라의 혈육과 문화에 조금이라도 연결되었



기에, 일본계를 특별히 차별함은 미국시민 모두의 자유를 박탈하는 소지가 충분히 있다고 반론하였다.

오웬 로버트스 대법관도 반대에 동참하여, 미국에 대한 충성심을 의심하여 내려진 법령이 아니라 단지 일본계라는 이유로 차별함은 미 헌법에서 보장하는 기본 것에 위헌적이라 하였다.

로버트 잭슨 대법관의 반대의견 또한, 일본계 미국인의 첩보활동을 막는다는 취지의 강제수용이 헌법에서 보장하는 기본권과 자유를 억압할 수 있다고 하며, 연좌죄 [특정인종 전체를 유죄시하는]가 미국헌법에 위배되듯이, 단지 코레마스가 일본인이라는 이유로 죄를 이어 받을 수는 없는 처사라 강하게 질타하였다.

코레마스 판례는 미 연방대법원에서, 정부와 국회의 권한



이 개인의 권리에 우선시 할 수 있는 “엄격한 심리 잣대”(STRICT SCRUTINY STANDARD)를 적용하는 대법원 역사상 첫번째 그리고 마지막 판례가 되었다는 데에 헌법학자들에게 많은 연구 과제를 부여하고 있다. 정부의 비상사태와 국가보안이란 빌미로 특정 나라, 인종, 종교를 가진 한 개별 시민의 인권을 통제 억압할 수 있는 법령이 언제든지 가능케 하는 합리화의 근거를 제공한다. 이는 미 대법원 역사에서 유일무이한 대법원 판례이고 그 이후, 21세기 현시점까지, 코레마쓰 판례는 아직도 유효하다.

코레마쓰 판결이 있은지 70여년이 지난 2014년, 당시 코레마쓰, 히라바야시, 야수이의 변호인단은 하급연방 지방법원을 통하여, 당시의 통금법과 일본인 강제수용법이 위헌임을 판시받았다. 그리고 더 나아가 대법원의 위헌판결을 기대하였으나 아직도 대법원의 위헌판시는 진행 중이다.

미국의 법학계, 그리고 2014년 안토닌 스칼리아 대법관은 하와이 법대 강연에서, “당시의 강제수용법은 잘못된 판결이었다. 그러나 전시에는 이러한 잘못된 판례가 다시 발생할 수 있다”고 앞으로도 미국 대법원에서 이러한 판결이 나올 수 있음을 암시하였고, 2015년 산타크라라 법과대학 강연에서는 “적어도 누군가가 잘못된 판결이라 판시한 누군가가 있었음에 감사한다.”고 하며, 당시 반대의견을 던진 잭슨 대법관에 경의를 표하였다.

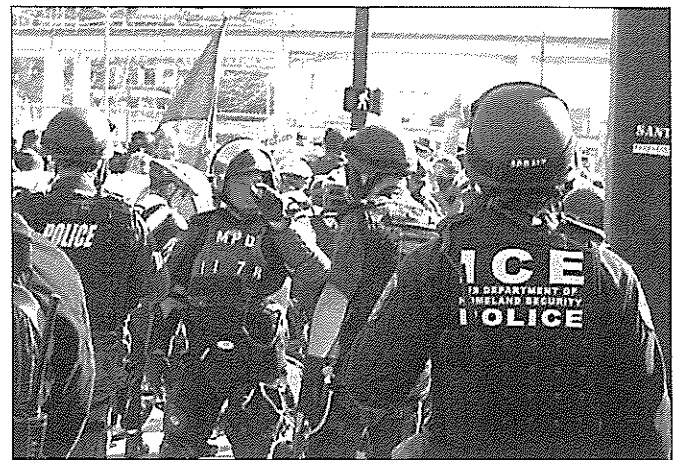
## 21세기 반이민 무드와 아시아계 이민자의 공헌

극우 공화당 그리고 프럼프 행정부가 출범하며 미국의 반이민 무드는 새롭게 조명되고 있다. 에스웬 디렉터는 미국 내 아시아 불체자를 150만 명으로 추산하고, 이중 한인은 20만 명에 달한다면서 트럼프 이민행정 명령의 피해가 곳곳에서 발생하고 있다고 설명했다. 내용을 간략히 정리해보면 다음과 같다.

### ▶ 단속 대상 대폭 확대

불법적으로 거주하고 있는 이민자들의 경우 범죄가 입증됐거나 혹은 혐의를 받고 있는 경우일지라도 단속 범위에 포함된다. 이 지침서에 따르면, 예를들어 무면허로 운전하다가 잡힌 서류 미비자는 바로 추방당할 수도 있다. 오바마 행정부 시절 중범죄로 기소된 경우에만 추방할 수 있도록 했던 것과는 차이가 크다. 또한 이 지침서에는 단속 강화를 위해 이민 세관 단속국(ICE)는 1만 명을 충원하는 한편 로컬

경찰들의 불체자 단속 권한을 강화한다는 내용도 포함되어 있어 대대적인 단속을 예고하고 있다. 이민개혁 지지단체인 ‘아메리카스 보이즈’의 부국장은 LA타임스와의 인터뷰에서 “이번에 발표한 지침서는 1100만 명의 서류 미비자를 대량 추방하겠다는 세부적인 청사진과 같은 것”이라며 “이는 서류 미비자들이 얼마나 오래 미국에 살고 있었는지 혹은 얼마나 공헌을 했는지는 아무 상관없는, 추방을 위한 가장 빠른 매뉴얼”이라고 지적했다.



### ▶ 국경 밀입국 단속 강화

우선 미국 국경을 넘으려다가 체포된 경우 추방에 앞서 청문 절차를 거치던 제도를 폐지했다. 또한 밀입국한 지 2년 내인 경우 체포 즉시 추방할 수 있도록 규정하고 있다. 오바마 행정부 때는 멕시코 접경지역 100마일 안, 밀입국한 지 14일 이내에 붙잡힌 경우만 체포 즉시 추방하도록 규정했었다. 이러한 밀입국 단속 강화를 위해 국경세관보호국(CBP)

의 순찰요원을 5000명 증원한다는 방침이다.

### ▶DACA 프로그램 유지

그에 비해 불법체류 청소년 유예 프로그램(DACA)은 당분간 유지될 것으로 보인다. 이번 지침서에는 DACA 프로그램 폐지나 수혜자 단속에 대한 내용이 포함되지 않았다. 선스파이서 백악관 대변인 역시 언론 브리핑에서 “이번에 발표된 이민단속 강화 조치에 DACA 수혜자는 포함되지 않는다”고 확실하게 밝혔다. 트럼프 대통령은 대선 기간 동안 DACA 폐지를 주장해 왔지만 당선 후, DACA 수혜자에 있어서만큼은 그 전과 생각에 차이가 있음을 드러내 왔다. 특히 지난 2017년 2월16일 백악관 기자회견에서 “DACA는 나에게 매우 어려운 과제다. 이에 있어서는 성심을 다해 결정할 것”이라고 전한 바 있다. 또한 지난 15일 연방의회조사국(CRS)이 DACA 행정명령에 대한 수혜자격, 신청 및 갱신 절차 등의 내용을 담은 해설집을 배포한 것과 트럼프 대통령이 프로그램을 유지하는 쪽으로 방향을 잡고 있을 것이라는 분석이다.



도널드 트럼프 대통령의 ‘반 이민 행정명령’으로 전국에 걸쳐 대대적으로 불체자 단속이 이뤄지고 있고 지금도 진행형이다. 지역 경찰당국도 경범죄 단속을 통해 체포된 서류 미비자들을 적발, 추방하는데 집중하고 있는 것으로 보인다. 특히 귀넷 카운티의 경우 서류 미비자 단속에 협력하는 관련법규 287(g) 프로그램을 실시하는 조지아내 4개 카운티 중 한곳이어서 더욱 주의가 필요하다.

이민단체와 이민법 변호사 등 전문가들은 “합법 신분이든, 불체자 신분이든 이민자라면 누구나 주의가 필요한 시점”이라고 입을 모았다. 특히 “서류미비 한인들의 경우 가급적이면 외부활동을 삼가하고, 운전을 하지 않는 것이 좋다”며 “음주운전이나 과속, 교통사고 등 어떤 경범죄든 적발되면 추방위기에 노출될 수 있다”고 조언했다. 영주권을 비롯한 합법 신분을 소지한 한인들도 주의가 요망된다. 가령 영주권 신청, 수속을 밟고 있는 한인들의 경우도 경범죄 한번

으로 취득에 지장을 줄 수 있다. 전문가들은 “영주권을 보유한 한인이라도, 해외로 나갔다가 입국 시 문제를 삼을 수 있는 가능성이 있다”고 조언했다.

지역카운티와 타운의 입장에선 이러한 지나친 ‘반이민 행정명령’이 위협적인 소지가 충분히 있다하여 연방이민정부의 단속조치에 협조하지 않으려 노력하지만, 주정부와 지방정부의 많은 공공프로그램이 결국 연방정부의 펀딩이 필요하기에 그것 또한 어려운 것이 엄연한 현실이다. 지방 주정부가 연방 행정명령에 협조하지 않으면, 연방 정부 보조금을 줄 수 없다고 얼음장을 놓고 있는 것이 현 트럼프 행정부의 입장이다.

트럼프행정부와 극우 공화당의 지나친 반 이민 정책은 미국이 이민자의 피땀으로 이룩하였고 번영하였다는 엄연한 역사에 반하고 있다. 최근 불거진 일련의 반 이민 조치와 단속이 얼마나 미국의 미래에 해가 될 수 있는지는 미국 내 이민자의 숫자뿐만 아니라, 이민자의공헌도를 21세기 현실점에서 보아도 어렵지 않게 이해할 수 있다.

아시아계 미국인을 보면, 의료와 교육, 과학 분야에서 특히 미국 의료계 종사자의 40% (2010년 통계)가 아시아에서 태어난 이민자이다. 그리고 과학 분야를 보면 이민자 전체를 통계적으로 보면, 1996년부터 2005년 사이에 실리콘 벨리의 스타트업 회사 (GOOGLE과 eBay 등등)의 25%가 외국에서 태어난 이민자이고 거기에서 중국, 인도, 한국 등 아시아에서 태어난 이민자의 비중이 60%가 아시아에서 태어난 이민자이다.

교육 분야를 보면 아시아인의 역할은 미국에서 더욱 놀랍다. 과학 분야 최고 우등자의 60%, 수학 부문 65%가 아시아계 1세와 2세 이민자이다.

이민은 미국역사의 초석이다. 2017년 현재에 바라본 미국의 미래는 이민자가 없이는 더 이상의 번영을 기대하기 힘든 것이 정치적 이념과 편향을 떠나 엄연한 현실이다. 소수민족 특히 아시아-이민자의 공헌이 없는 미국의 국익과 번영은 더 이상 있을 수 없다는 것이 역사적으로도 그리고 21세기의 현실임을 우리는 인식하여야 한다.

Executive Order of the President

美國 대통령의 행정명령

Part 2

트럼프 미국 대통령 행정명령에 대하여  
About the Administrative Order of  
President of the U.S.

2017년 1월 25일 미국의 공공 안전을 위한 트럼프 대통령 행정명령이 발동되어, 불법체류자 중 형사전과가 있거나 이민사기 또는 고의로 공공기관에 거짓말을 한 경우, 추방 명령을 받았는데 출국하지 않은 사람들을 색출하여 추방하고 ICE 이민 단속 추방 요원을 만 명을 증원한다.

또한 멕시코 국경에 장벽을 쌓고 불법 체류자 보호도시 (Sanctuary Cities)를 폐쇄하고 이를 어긴 지역에는 벌금을 부과하고 연방 정부 보조금을 중단하는 조치를 취했다.

2017년 1월 27일에는 이슬람 테러리스트의 미국 잠입을 원천 봉쇄 하겠다는 명분으로 무슬림과 아프리카 국가 중 7개국 출신의 입국을 90일간 금지하는 행정명령에 서명했다.

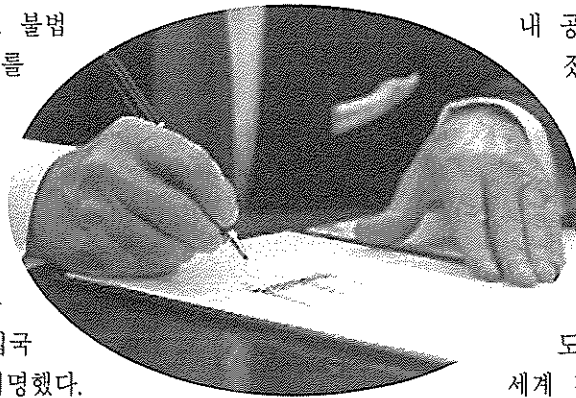
7개 나라에는 시리아, 수단, 리비아, 소말리아, 예멘, 이란, 그리고 이라크가 포함되어 있고 이 7개 국가 출신의 이민자나 방문객은 개개인 신상이나 사상과 관련 없이 무조건 미국 입국이 전면 중단된다. 한해 미국 방문객 전체 천 만 명 중 약 7만 명 정도가 이들 7개국 출신이고 약

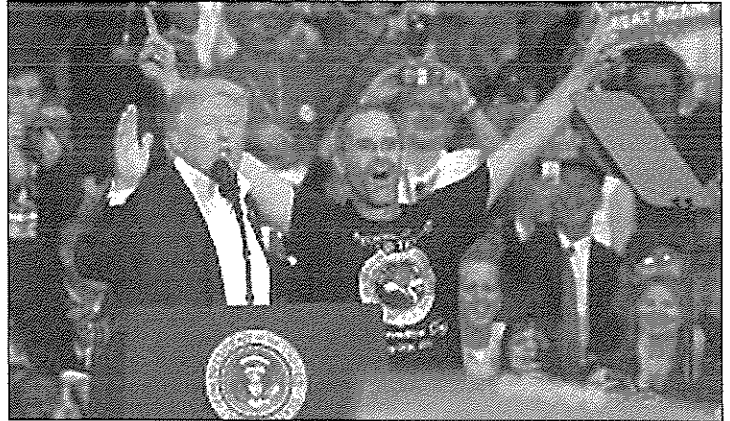
17,000 명이 영주권을 신청한다. 또한 난민 입국도 120일간 중단하라고 명령했다. 대통령 행정명령 효력은 즉시 발생하여 7개 국가 국민들의 비자 발급과 이민 수속이 중단되고 미국에 입국하려는 영주권자와 합법 비자를 소지한 방문객

들이 출발지 공항에서 탑승거절을 당하거나 미국 내 공항에 도착하여 억류되는 사태가 벌어졌다. 30일 국토안보부는 7개국 출신의 영주권자는 행정명령 대상에서 제외된다고 급히 발표했지만 여전히 혼란이 가시고 있지 않다.

트럼프 대통령의 초강경 반이민 행정명령에 대한 반발이 일파만파로 퍼져 JFK 공항을 비롯하여 전국 30개 도시에서 대규모 항의시위가 펼쳐지고 세계 각국에서도 비난 여론이 들끓고 있다.

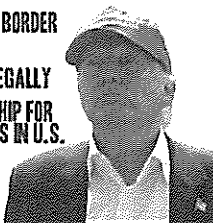
무슬림 국가 출신의 학생과 교수, 직원이 있는 대학과 구글, 애플 등 기업에서도 우려의 목소리를 높이고 있다. 연방법원 뉴욕동부지법에서는 시민자유연맹이 제기한 소송에서 미국에 입국하려다 붙잡혀 억류된 7개 국가 출신들의 추방을 잠정 중단하라고 판결했다. 또한 버지니아주, 메사츄





## TRUMP'S IMMIGRATION PLAN

- WALL ACROSS THE SOUTHERN BORDER
- DEPORTATION OF MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S. ILLEGALLY
- END OF AUTOMATIC CITIZENSHIP FOR CHILDREN BORN TO FOREIGNERS IN U.S.
- PLAN MUST IMPROVE JOBS, WAGES AND SECURITY FOR ALL AMERICANS



세츠주, 워싱턴주 연방법원에서 영주권자와 합법 비자 소지자들의 억류 및 추방을 잠정 중지하라고 명령했다. 한편 워싱턴주, 뉴욕주, 캘리포니아주를 포함한 미국 15개 주와 워싱턴 DC 법무장관들은 트럼프 대통령의 반이민 행정명령이 위헌이라며 비난하고 워싱턴주 연방법원에 소송을 제기하여 행정명령 효력 중지를 요청했다.

앞으로 또 어떤 행정명령이 추가 검토되고 있는지 아직은 드러나지 않았으나 DACA 신규신청 불허, 미국인의 일자리 보장을 위해 외국인 취업 이민 제한 규정, STEM 졸업생

OPT 확대 폐지, 이민자의 사회 복지 서비스 제한 등의 조치가 있을거라는 최악의 우려와 두려움에 있다.

그렇다면, 미국 대통령의 행정명령은 무엇을 근거로 하며 어느 정도의 효력을 발휘할까. 그리고 무효화 할 수 있는 방법을 알아보고자 한다.

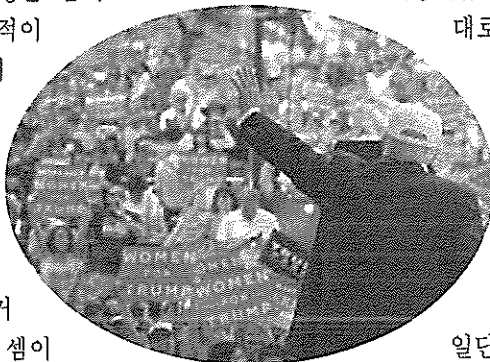
### 헌법 근거한 명령

미국 대통령의 행정명령은 어떻게 이런 중요한 일을 좌지우지할 수 있을까. 미 대통령은 행정부의 수장이자 동시에 연방정부기관에 명령을 내릴 수 있다. 미 정부 정치자료를 제공하는 'ThisNation.com'에 따르면 행정명령의 근거는 헌법 제2장 1조의 '집행권'에 있다. 반면 제2장 3조에는 대통령이 법률을 충실하게 집행해야 한다는 점을 명시하고 있어서 애매한 부분이 있다. 뉴스위크는 "(대통령 행정명령) 권한의 범위가 헌법에서 명확하게 정해져 있는 것은 아니다"고 서술하고 있다.



## 의회를 피할 수 있는 대통령의 강력한 무기

대통령의 입장에서 볼 때 행정명령이 갖는 장점은 의회의 승인이 필요 없지만 의회가 통과시키는 법률과 거의 동등한 효력을 갖고 있다는 데 있다. 입법처럼 시간이 걸리지 않기에 대통령이 정책을 바로 실행할 수 있다는 점에서 편리한 수단이다. 특히 야당이 다수당일 때 의회를 우회하는 방법으로 사용됐다. 버락 오바마 전 대통령은 임기 초반보다 후반에 행정명령에 적극적으로 있었다. 여소야대 정국이 조성되면서 공화당의 반대로 국정 어젠다를 뒷받침할 입법이 이뤄지지 않았기 때문이었다. 미 대통령의 의회를 견제하기 위해 갖고 있는 강력한 무기는 두 가지다. 하나가 의회의 법률을 거부할 수 있는 '거부권'이고 다른 하나가 행정명령인 셈이다. 다만 지금은 트럼프를 배출한 여당 공화당이 상하원 모두 다수당이다.



반면 연방제인 미국의 특징에 따라 대통령의 행정명령은 헌법의 근거에 따라 '연방정부기관'에 대한 것으로 한정된다. 트럼프의 입국제한조치를 두고 뉴욕과 보스턴에서 반대의 판결을 내놓는 건 그래서다. 입국 금지의 경우는 돈이 들지 않는 행정조치기 때문에 바로 취할 수 있지만 예산이 필요한 행정명령이라면 달라진다. 예를 들어 멕시코와의 국경 장벽을 두고 트럼프는 "멕시코가 비용을 대라"고 말했지만 멕시코가 거부할 경우 결국 미국의 부담이 추가된다. 이럴 경우 정부의 예산안을 의회가 승인하지 않는다면 행정명령의 실현은 요원해진다.



## 대통령 행정명령 현재까지 약 1만3000회에 달해

역대 대통령들도 행정명령을 사용했다. 미 초대 대통령인 조지 워싱턴 이래 모든 대통령은 행정명령을 활용했고 현재까지 약 1만3000회가 넘게 발동됐다. 역사적인 행정명령도

볼 수 있다. 1862년 링컨의 '노예해방선언'도 행정명령이었고 루스벨트가 2차 세계대전 중 일본계 이민자를 강제 수용했던 것도 행정명령으로 가능했다. 흑인들의 민권운동이 활발했던 시절 아이젠하워는 인종 차별을 금지하는 행정명령을 발표하기도 했다. 버락 오바마 전 대통령은 2014년 연두교서에서 공화당이 하원에서 다수를 차지하고 있기 때문에 정책 추진을 위해 행정명령을 활용하겠다고 적극적으로 밝히기도 했다. 트럼프와 반대로 오바마는 2014년 최대 500만 명에 이르는 불법 체류자들을 구제하는 내용의 이민개혁 행정명령을 발동했다.

## 사법부, 의회, 대통령만이 행정명령 무효화 가능

행정명령을 무효화시키는 방법은 없을까. 일단 사법부에 호소할 수 있다. 7개국 국적자에 대한 입국을 금지시킨 행정명령에 대해서는 이미 워싱턴과 뉴욕, 매사추세츠 등 3개 주에서는 헌법 위반을 이유로 행정명령 무효 소송이 제기된 상태다. 샌프란시스코는 불법 이민자에 관대한 도시에 대해 연방보조금을 삭감하는 다른 행정명령에 대해 1월31일 소송을 제기했다. 샌프란시스코는 상대적으로 불법이민자에게 너그러운 곳으로 통한다.

법적으로 행정명령을 무효화할 수 있는 방법은 3가지가 있다. 하나는 법원이 '위헌'이라는 판결을 내면 된다. 또 다른 하나는 의회가 나서서 행정명령을 해제하거나 수정하는 법률을 통과시키는 것이다. 하지만 대통령은 거부권을 가지고 있다. 만약 의회가 통과시킨 행정명령 무효화 법안에 대해 트럼프가 거부권을 행사한다면 의회는 재적인원 3분의2 이상의 찬성으로 가결시켜야 한다. 세 번째 방법은 대통령 스스로가 행정명령을 수정하거나 거두는 방법이다. 다만 두 번째의 경우는 공화당이 다수인 의회 상황 때문에, 세 번째는 트럼프의 독불장군식의 의사결정 스타일을 볼 때 좀처럼 일어나지 않을 방법이다. 그래서 첫 번째 방법인 사법부에 호소하는 반란이 지금 미국 전역에서 일어나고 있다.

Executive Order of the President

美國 대통령의 행정명령

Part 3

이민국 단속 대비 행동 요령

이민단속국(ICE) 단속시 알아야 할 서류미비와 외국인의 대처요령



영주권을 소지하고 있던 불법으로 체류할 수 밖에 없는 사람이더라도 만약을 대비하여야 할 것은 준비하는 것이 현명할 때이다. 이미 이민을 계획하고 추진하고 있는 분이라면 더욱 자세하게 이민 전문가와 상담을 하여야 하고 만약의 사태에 따른 차일드 케어 등 대책 계획을 세워야 한다. 그리고 언제 닥칠 지 모르는 비상시에도 연락과 연결할 수 있는 이민 변호사나 이민관련 비영리 단체 관계자의 연락처를 항상 휴대하며 출신국가를 나타내는 서류는 지참하지 말 것 등을 권한다.

만약 경찰이나 이민단속국 등 연방 요원들이 집을 급습할 경우 영장이 확인되기 전까지는 문을 열어주지 않아도 되며 영장이 있는 경우에도 문 아래로 영장을 먼저 보이게 한 뒤 집에 들어오도록 해야 한다. 거리에서 불시에 심문을 받게 될 때도 체류 신분에 상관없이 묵바권을 행사할 권리, 변호

사와 이야기할 권리, 한국어 통역자 그리고 영사 면담을 요청 할 수 있는 권리가 있음 명심해야 한다.

트럼프 행정부가 들어서면서 이민자 및 비 이민자에 대한 정책이 적대적이 되어 가고 있는 가운데 한인 커뮤니티에 대한 정확한 이해와 대책마련이 시급한 실정이며 우리 자신들은 불안 이 시국에서는 항상 준법을 생활화하여 빌미를 주어서는 않된다.

그리고 무엇보다 정치력을 길러야 한다. 다시는 누구도 정치게임으로 감히 우리의 '생존'을 위협하지 못하도록 이민자들의 파워를 보다 강하게 다져야 한다. 또한 비시민권자 이민자들에게 불리한 정책이 펼쳐질 우려가 있어 영주권자들도 시민권을 취득할 것을 적극적으로 검토해 보아야 하며 영주권 갱신도 유효기간 만료 6개월 전부터 미리 준비해야 한다.





# 2016년 뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민협회 정치인턴 모금만찬



2016년 4월 9일

뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민협회 정치인턴 모금만찬 성황리에 마쳤다. 지난해 4월 9일 토요일

뉴잉글랜드 시민협회가 주최하는 정치인턴 후원 기금모금 만찬에 주연설자인 스티브 아릭 고(고원영) 미 법무부 연방 검사실 변호사와 엄성준 총영사, 태키 쉐 매사추세츠 주의원, 미셸 우 보스턴 시의장, 르랜드 청 캄브리지 시의원을 비롯한 지역 한인 150 여명이 참석해 성황을 이뤘다. 렉싱턴소재 엘크스 클럽에서 열린 이날 만찬에는 지난해 정치 인턴들의 활동 보고와 올해 인턴들의 장학금 수여식이 진행되었다. 축하를 전한 엄성준 총영사는 시민협회가 미래 한인 세대의 정치력 성장을 위해 노력한 것을 평가하고 젊은 한인 세대가 한미관계 증진을 위해 중요한 역할을 해 줄 것을 희망하였으며 주연설자로 초대된 한인 3 세인 스티브 아릭 고(고원영) 미 법무부 연방검사실 변호사이자 조지타운 법대 외래교수는 이날 강연을 통해- 미국이란 땅에서 한인으로 산다는 의미 그리고 공공분야에서 더 많은 한인이 봉사해야하는 당위성을 피력하며, 차세대 젊은이들이 어떻게 해야 미국사회에서 성공할까? 라는 것을 전하였다. 3-D, 즉 DREAM (이상을 갖고), DEVELOP (자기개발을 하고), 그리고 세 번째 덕목으로 DETERMINATION (결정한 것을 실천하면) 원하는 꿈을 성취할수 있다는 구체적인 방법을 제시하였다.

이날 참석자들은 인턴 보고 순서를 통해 지난해 찰리 베이커 주지사 사무실, 미셸 우 보스턴 시의회 의장, 르랜드

청 캄브리지 시의원 사무실에서 인턴 십을 가진 진 박, 임지윤, 서민기 그리고 스티븐 박 학생의 인턴 보고가 있었다. 인턴들이 특별히 시민협회의 정치인턴 장학사업을 통해 선발되어 정치인들의 활동과 미국사회에서의 공공분야에 대해 몸소 체험하는 아주 의미있는 경험을 전하며, 자기들의 진로선택에서 공공분야 또한 심각하게 고려할 부분임을 인식하는 계기가 되었다고 하였다. 찰리 베이커 주지사 사무실에서 인턴을 하였던 진 박 (보스턴 대학)은 “인턴을 하는 기간 동안 정부기관에서 많이 깨달음을 얻는 기회였다”며 “아시아계 정치인을 본 것은 거의 없었다.”라고 아쉬움을 전하며, 앞으로 더 많은 한국계 혹은 아시안계의 소수민족이 공공분야에서 활약하는 필요성을 전하였다. 또한 임균택 사무차장의 프레젠테이션을 통해 시민협회의 차세대 리더 심포지움 개요와 올해 있을 예정인 제 4 회 차세대 리더 심포지움에도 많은 관심과 참여를 부탁한다고 덧붙였다.

이어진 2 부에서는 올 여름 찰리 베이커 주지사, 엘리자 베스 워렌 상원의원, 미셸 우 보스턴 시의장, 르랜드 청 캄브리지 시의원 사무실에서 인턴으로 일하게 될 전한나, 한동명, 박하영, 장준혁, 장원영, 서민기, 김윤교, 고선민, 오세라, 서진영 학생이 소개되었으며 장학금 수여식이 진행되었고 준비된 감사패 증정은 엄성준 총영사, 이기영 편집장 그리고 주연설자인 스티브 아릭 고(고원영)에게 돌아갔다. 이날 만찬 후 특별 공연 순서로는 소프라노 나윤선씨의 아름다운 가곡 공연과 Boston Korean Dance Group 의 공연이 펼쳐졌다.



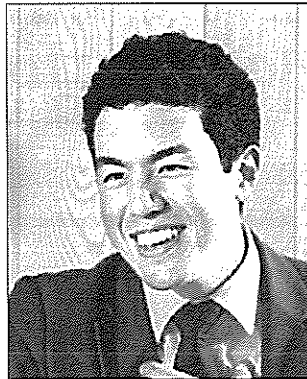
2016

Annual Fundraising Dinner For Political Interns



Keynote Speaker

# Steven Arrigg Koh



What Does it Mean to Be Korean?  
What Does it Mean to be a Public Servant?

한국인이라는 것이 나에게 어떤 의미일까?

이 글은 2016 Keynote Speaker 인 Steven koh의 연설문 전문입니다.

안녕하십니까? 저는 재미 교포 3세인 스티븐 아리고 고이며 한국 이름은 고 원영입니다. 오늘 이 자리에 설수 있게 되어 영광이며, 제가 한국사람 입에 무척 자부심을 느끼고 있습니다. 저는 지난 2010년에 서울대 언어교육원에서 한국어를 공부했지만 아직도 한국어가 많이 서툴러서 지금부터는 영어로 하겠습니다.

What does it mean to be Korean? And what does it mean to be a public servant? These are the two questions I wish to address tonight.

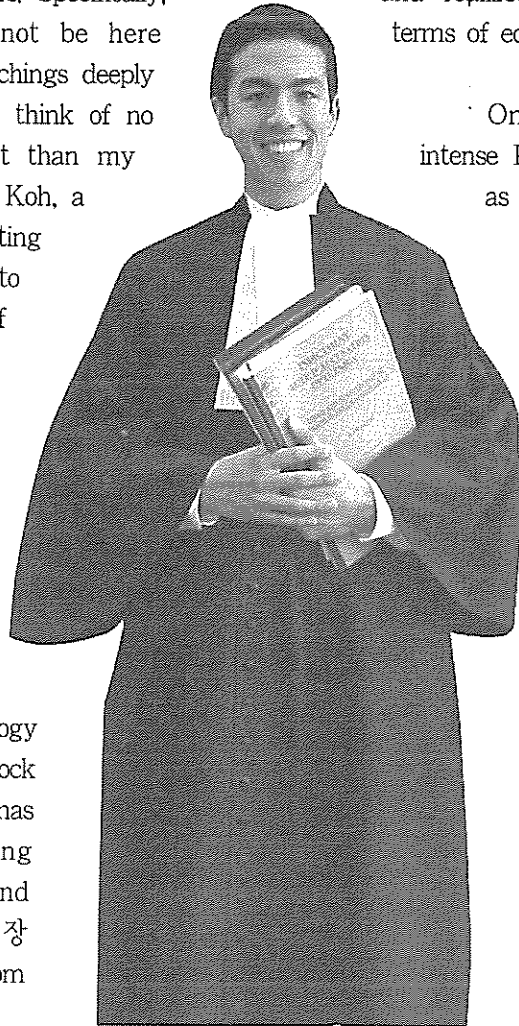
I do this humbly, recognizing that so many here can speak to these topics with much greater authority and wisdom than I can. Consul General Songjun Ohm, it is an honor to meet you, a Korean diplomat, and it is an honor to know Ambassador Ahn, who I had the pleasure of meeting in Washington, D.C. Boston City Council President Michelle Wu, my brother often tells me it's an honor to work with you. Thank you so much for all you do for Boston, and for the example you set as the first Asian-American female president. Additionally, I would like to recognize Cambridge City Councilor Leland Cheung, State Representative Tackey

Chan, and all the other public servants who do us the honor of joining this evening.

I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to President Kay Lee for inviting me to speak here tonight. I know KACL's goal is to provide a coherent political voice within the Korean-American community of New England. That involves education and it involves inspiration for future generations of Korean-Americans. It is my humble hope that I can contribute tonight to that noble mission.

I would also like to recognize my parents, brother, sister, girlfriend, and brother in law. It means the world to have all of you here tonight.

Before moving to the core of my remarks I would also like to do something that is very Korean: show respect to my elders. Specifically, my grandparents, who could not be here tonight but whose values and teachings deeply animate my remarks. First, I can think of no more noble Korean public servant than my late grandfather, Dr. Kwang Lim Koh, a law professor who served as acting Ambassador from South Korea to the United States. He was part of the democratic Chang Myun administration in the 1960s and resigned when the military coup took power. He believed deeply in the principle of Korean democracy. And some of you may know of my grandmother, Dr. Hesung Chun Koh, from her best-selling books. She is a sociology professor and head of the East Rock Institute in New Haven, which has dedicated itself to promoting understanding between East and West. It is an honor to be their 장손, oldest grandson, and learn from their lives and values.



## Now I'd like to turn to the two questions this evening. First, what does it mean to be Korean?

For each of us, the answer starts with our lived experiences, whether we were born here or in Korea, whether we are first generation or fourth, and whether our families are steeped only in Korean heritage or are multicultural. For me, when I was younger, I was always proud to be Korean-American. I loved Korean food, adored my Korean family, and even delighted in singing the Korean national anthem, which my grandparents taught my brother and me as young boys. I learned that Korea was a dynamic nation, a proud nation, and that Koreans were among the largest diaspora in the world. On top of this, I was also proud to be Lebanese-American, from my mother's side, and realized how similar the cultures were in terms of educational values and love of family.

On top of this upbringing, my most intense Korean experience came in 2010, when as a young lawyer I moved to Seoul for six months to work as a Visiting Scholar at Seoul National University Law School. There, I did a Korean homestay, eating kimchi for breakfast along with my two 남동생, or younger brothers. I had Korean colleagues, made Korean friends, and studied Korean language. This experience opened up my mind to the details of daily life in Korea today. I learned the difference between 한 and 정, 노래방 and 집필방, and 조선시대 and 소녀시대.

Those experiences, both when young and when older, inform my sense of Korean identity. I know each of us have our own memories and lived experience that serves as the

starting point when we ask ourselves “what does it mean to be Korean?”

But as we look deeper, we realize we also share a sense of tradition and history. From the founding legend of 고조선, to the Three Kingdoms, Shilla, and Koryo. And then the long Chosun Dynasty, which produced, among other things, King Saejong’s great Korean alphabet in the 15th century, the only alphabet used today that was created by scholars and is hailed by linguists for its elegance and simplicity. And there’s no one who can better attest to that than my girlfriend Chloe, who is learning the Korean alphabet as we speak and doing a great job with very important Korean words like “bibimbap” and “annyong-hasim-nikka.”

But also within this tradition we share deep hardship: 35 years of Japanese colonization, brief liberation followed by the Korean War, and now a divided Korea.

Though these wounds are painful in the Korean heart, there is also incredible inspiration in the Korean story. The “Miracle of the Han River” is an astonishing example of economic development in just a few decades. The Korean battle for democracy was a triumph and shining example for the globe. And the Korean Wave has captured the world with moving dramas and catchy pop tunes, including the worldwide success of PSY, who we all know was educated right here in Massachusetts.

Koreans feel linked to this unique history in their bones. We feel the sadness of past suffering and also deep pride in the successes of Koreans all over the world.

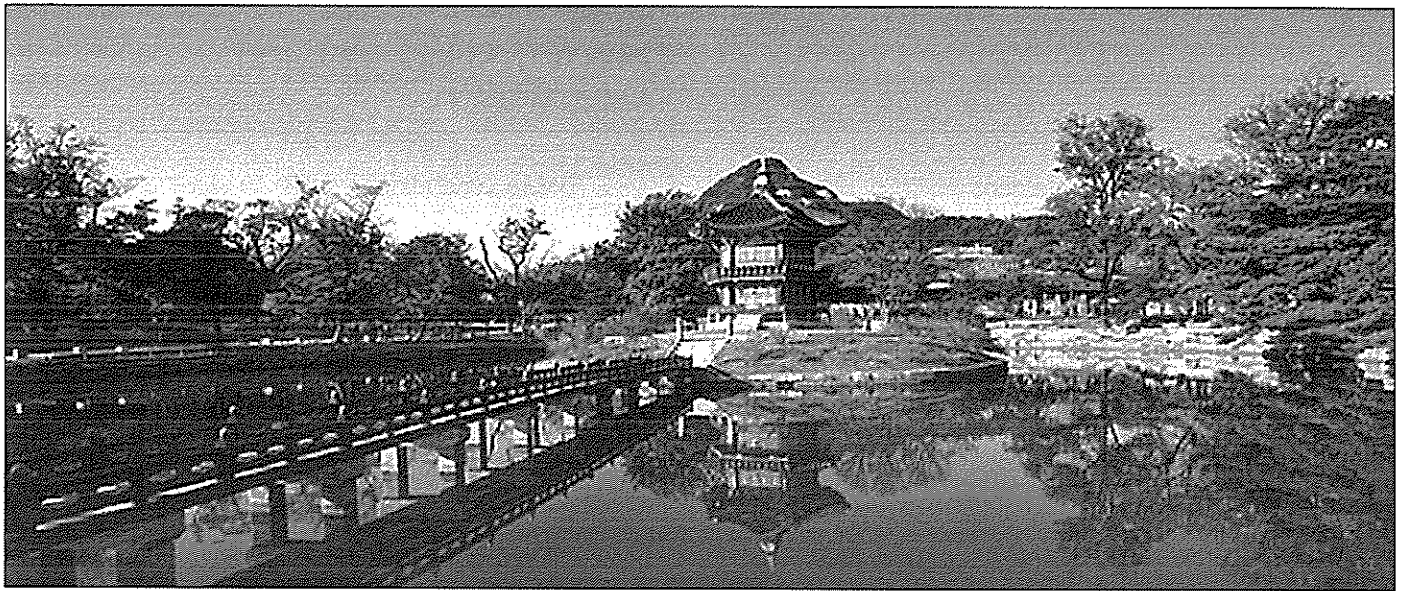
And being Korean means a final thing that we all share: no, not just a love of kimchi. We also share the Korean spirit. Koreans have an inexhaustible energy, which manifests itself in our legendary work ethic, our religious worship, and in all other things that we do. We don’t have to look too far for examples of this indomitable perseverance. For example, the Korean

soccer player 박지성 was called “Three Lungs” because of his incredible endurance. And it’s not just the young generation! When I lived in Seoul, as part of my morning commute, I would get off the bus in 관악구 and see many of the older grandfathers and grandmothers in hiking gear, ready to climb the mountains by the campus. I could tell, just by looking at them, that if I had started walking alongside them, they would have left me in their dust by the end!

This Korean spirit and energy is not just one that we feel alone, we fill it in a bond with one another. A family bond: of filial piety and veneration for our ancestors that transcends time and place. A friendship bond: of younger/older/same age, or 후배/선배/친구. And a society bond: to our town, to our country, and to the international community. This is what my grandmother calls “role fulfillment,” or a realization of how each of us is a member of a family and society and can fulfill our socially-expected role within the community.

This resonates deeply within me, given my career path. Ever since I started law school, I loved international law. I took as many classes as I could, studied the subject in Paris, and went on to practice international law in The Hague in Europe, where I lived for three years. There, I worked first at the International Criminal Court and then for the United Nations war crimes tribunal, and had the honor of learning from great international judges such as the President of the International Criminal Court, Sang-Hyun Song, and Presiding Judge O-Gon Kwon.

At first I thought it was a great coincidence that my family also had a history in international law. As I already mentioned, my grandfather was an international law professor and diplomat. And my uncle, Professor Harold Koh, served in the Justice Department and in the State Department. But then I realized, it’s not a coincidence: I am the third generation international law scholar because I share the values and personality of the generations before me. And I am drawn to this field for the same reasons as they were:



because it aspires to global justice, to the ideal of a better tomorrow for all countries and populations around the world. So in that sense, I am fortified in my work by my “role fulfillment,” of recognizing who I am in my family and in the international community at large.

So here we are, all Korean, shaped by our unique upbringing but united in a sense of history and spirit.

### **With this in mind, then, what does it mean to be a public servant?**

For me, being a public servant means using your blessings in life to help others, especially by serving in government.

I have seen the power of public service firsthand, having had the honor of working in all three branches of the U.S. government. After graduating from law school, I worked in the judicial branch, clerking for the Honorable Carolyn Dineen King, helping her decide federal appeals cases on matters relating to constitutional law, criminal law, and immigration law. I now work in the executive branch, for the international law adviser to Attorney General Loretta Lynch. There, I work with the FBI and foreign governments, helping to investigate

and prosecute international crimes, such as the FIFA case or the case El Chapo, the Mexican who famously escaped from prison twice. But I began my public service career in the legislative branch, as a political intern, just like Jean, Liz, and Stephen, working for my congressman, Marty Meehan. There, I helped write speeches, suggest ideas for legislation, and help resolve problems for the daily lives of our constituents. I realized there that public servants have a sacred role, where they are entrusted by the public to contribute to “a more perfect union.”

As Koreans, we are ideally suited to be public servants because we are deeply grateful for the precious gifts that we have been given here in America. We do not take for granted that we live in a democracy: a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. As Korean Americans, we know that the U.S. led a revolution for this democracy in the 1770s, the South Koreans protested for it in the 1980s, and the North Koreans are still fighting for it today. We are thus grateful to be a part of this nation, one that has allowed our Korean community to not just survive, but to thrive. Indeed, back when my father was born, only a dozen other Koreans lived in the city of Boston. Look at us now.

We as Koreans are also ideally suited to be

public servants because we know the path to helping others is through education. Being in a room full of Korean parents, I don't need to talk too long about the importance of education! As President Obama has often noted, when he asked President 이명박 about the biggest problem with education in Korea, he probably thought President Lee would say overcrowded schools, high dropout rates, or under-qualified teachers. Instead, President Lee said: "The biggest problem with our education system is that Korean parents are too demanding!"

Of course, education is itself virtuous, but it is not the most important thing and it should never alone be the center of one's identity. My grandmother's side of the family has a saying: "virtue over skill." In this case, the greater virtue is to use our education to make service to others our guiding light. As a Georgetown Law professor, I often remind my students of our school's motto: "Law is but the means, justice is the end." We are not there in law school to learn about courts, contracts, and constitutions just because it's interesting or can make us money. We are there because we have been endowed with a gift and power to pursue justice on behalf of others who do not have the legal training to pursue it themselves. This also resonates with the Korean traditional belief in 사농공상, or hierarchy of professions: Koreans have always believed that the more virtuous life was not to make profit, but to be highly educated, pass the State exam, and serve the King or elsewhere in government. We still see this in the Korean language today, in words like 총영사 (consul, like Consul General Ohm) and 변호사 (lawyer). Those aspects of the language show the lasting legacy of public service in Korean culture and language.

So to me this is public service, using your blessings in life to help others, especially by serving in government. Our Korean heritage demands that we answer President Kennedy's famous call: "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

## Dream, Development, and Determination

Before concluding, I'd like to share a few words of advice for the young political interns, who inspire me with their passion. I call it "the 3 Ds."

First, dream. Ask yourself important questions. Who am I? What do I love? What would be an ideal job for me? What would be best for my family and loved ones? As my father always says: "pinpoint your passion."

Second, develop. Study hard, and pursue degrees. Find internships. Work hard. Reach out to others in the field that interests you and cultivate those relationships.

And finally, be determined. Continue working towards your goal. Persevere and don't get discouraged if at first things don't work out. Draw on the examples of great public servants before you. Indeed, my former boss, the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, grew up in humble circumstances. Now, he is the foremost diplomat in the world.

In conclusion, I am grateful to be the descendant of Korean public servants, a tradition that my siblings and I have tried our best to continue into our generation.

But more importantly, we are all descendants of a Korean legacy that uniquely poises us to be ideal public servants. We share a sense of history, one of great tragedy but of great redemption. We have an energy, loyalty, and passion that animates us every day. And we have a reverence for education and a gratitude to the country that has provided us with the American dream. I hope that the young political interns will draw on this unique history and spirit as they move on to bright futures in this country and in the world. Thank you again for your attention, it has been an honor.

대단히 감사합니다.



# 2017년 수입 · 지출 예산

●수입 예산:

회비 : \$20x100명	\$2,000.00
이사회비 : 21명	\$4,200.00
협회지 25호 광고 수입	\$5,000.00
정치인턴 모금파티 (*)	\$10,000.00
정치인턴사업 공공 지원금	\$5,000.00
KACL-YLS 공공 지원금	\$5,000.00
기타 찬조비	\$2,000.00
<b>총계</b>	<b>\$34,200.00</b>

●지출 예산:

협회지 25호 제작비및 발송비	\$5,000.00
유급 사무요원 보수	\$2,000.00
광고비, 타기관 지원비	\$1,000.00
웹사이트 보수 (Webmaster)	\$500.00
정치인턴 장학금 (*)	\$4,000.00
정치인턴 모금파티 경비(*)	\$5,500.00
KACL-차세대 심포지움	\$6,000.00
제27회 총회 경비	\$500.00
은행경비 및 기타	\$200.00
우편비 (*)	\$500.00
사무비	\$500.00
비품비	\$1,000.00
<b>예비비</b>	<b>\$7,500.00</b>
<b>총계</b>	<b>\$34,200.00</b>

Financial Balance Sheet  
Period: 10/6/15~10/7/16

Income		Expense	
Director Due (5 for 2014, 14 for 2015)	\$1,600.00	Office Expense (Website, Bank service charge, Administrative cost reimbursement, 인공택 Staff expense)	\$489.60
Citizenship workshop	\$300.00	Board meeting (venue, food)	\$1,289.00
		Citizenship workshop venue	\$100.00
YLS 2015	1931.54	YLS 2015	\$2,431.54
총영사관 후원금	\$5,300.00	Event Expense (Venue, food,.)	\$1,231.54
Journal Ad (26)	\$4,200.00	Guest Speaker	\$700.00
Scholarship Donation	\$5,800.00	Staff expense (인공택)	\$500.00
Ticket sales	\$2,780.00	Journal Expense	\$6,815.68
Donation		PI Dinner 2015 Scholarship	\$1,000.00
		PI Dinner 2016 Scholarship	\$4,500.00
		Ad	\$400.00
		Staff expense(인공택)	\$2,000.00
		Event Expense (Venue, Food, entertainment, decoration, Meeting,.)	\$4,894.95
Political Internship Event	\$23,090.00	Political Internship Event	\$19,600.63
Vote Registration	\$2,500.00	Vote Registration	\$657.91
		Expense	\$3,480.00
MISC (Unity Ticket Income)	\$120.00	Community Activity (Unity Dinner, 한인회 이사회)	\$900.00
MISC (Deposit info not found)	\$200.00	Tacky Chan Fundraising event	\$90.00
		Newspaper Ad (New Years)	\$100.00
Total	\$29,731.54	Total	\$29,028.63
Pre-Balance	\$34,328.25	Balance	\$35,031.11
Grand Total	\$64,059.79	Grand Total	\$64,059.79



A report from a Political Intern

The Korean-American Citizens League of New England has an internship program for students every year.

These students intern at government offices such as the office of city counsellors and state senators as well as the Mayor's office and even the Governor's office.

After their internships, they wrote the following essays to reflect on their respective experiences in public service.

뉴잉글랜드  
한인 미국 시민 협회는  
매년 학생들을 위한  
인턴십 프로그램을 운영하고 있습니다.  
이 학생들은  
시의회 의원 및 주 상원 의원,  
그리고 시장 사무실 및 주지사 사무실과 같은  
정부 기관에서 인턴으로 일합니다.  
인턴 과정을 마친 후,  
그들은 공공 봉사에서의  
각각의 경험을 바탕으로 쓴  
이 글들은  
그들의 소중한 결실입니다.

편집자

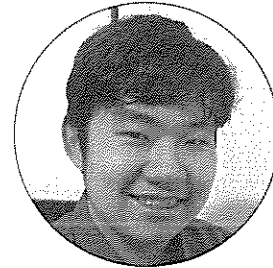


A report from a Political Intern

*Essay*

## A Fresh Face In the Political Scene

By Brain Ko



**When** I initially applied for an internship in Leland Cheung's campaign last summer, I saw it as nothing but another thing to decorate my college resume. I knew that applying for the internship as an early high school student put me at a disadvantage, so when I actually got the job I was ecstatic. I was fairly new to both the political scene, and the area of Massachusetts, so I came into this job with relatively little information about the world I was about to dive into, but I thought that I would put up with it just so I can get the word 'internship' onto my college application.

We started with phone banking. It was one of the newest things to do for me. I never particularly enjoyed talking to people over the phone, never mind complete strangers. But I remember one of the first phone calls I had, I spent ten minutes talking with this amazing Vietnam War veteran, and it was amazing because, despite the age difference, despite the background difference, and despite the two of us being complete strangers to each other, we held a long and enlightening conversation about our political positions and what's going on in our state. It was so wonderful that despite our differences we can talk so freely and so passionately



about our common grounds and our individual stories. It was definitely one of the highlights of my internship.


Every day, we would go canvassing around a neighborhood of potential voters. I discovered so many new things doing this. I had wonderful conversations from dozens of people who all lived so many different walks of life. It was an eye-opening experience, because I got to hear the stories of so many people. It was amazing how open people can be to complete strangers, and their stories all share an experience that we cannot go through. Sometimes, we can become absorbed in our own lives, but this experience was a reminder that other people have their lives too, and all of our actions have results that affect others.

I'm so thankful that I got to personally know Leland and his family. Through the conversations we had, I got to know so much about him and what an amazing person he is. Even though his work seems so difficult, he still manages to be a fun, caring person. It is absolutely stunning to get to know such a successful individual, who can balance both diligent work and relaxed fun. He is also a beacon of hope for young people like me, and the opportunities he provides to students are invaluable. The other interns I had the privilege to work with were also amazing. I was the only high schooler there, and I had no prior experience with politics. Everyone else either was much older or much more experienced. I needed guidance throughout the campaign we ran, and they patiently and helpfully guided me, so that I could do my part in the campaign.

This internship was full of firsts for me. It was my first time maneuvering through Boston's subway system (which now comes almost as naturally to me as navigating the streets of my hometown). It was my first time participating in the politics of my state. It was my first time getting to personally know a politician. All of these firsts taught me so many things, and helped me to improve. For example, the internship helped me to refine my ability to talk to complete strangers, whether that is over the phone, while out canvassing, or in the subway.

It was a true blessing to be able to spend this past summer working for Leland Cheung's campaign. Throughout the internship, I repeatedly stepped out of my comfort zone on many levels, and I worked with a wonderful cast of co-workers to help me through this. I wouldn't even call them co-workers at this point, I would call them friends. I thank them for their repeated guidance, support, and their ability to take my inexperience and nurture it into


a talent. I also have to thank Leland for everything he's done for, not only me, or for the city of Cambridge, but for the whole state. Finally, I thank the Korean-American Citizens League of New England for providing me with such an amazing opportunity. This internship was such an invaluable experience, and it will be one that I will never forget.



A report from a Political Intern  
*Essay*

## KACL Internship at the Boston Mayoral Office

By Heidi Hahyoung Park



**Interning** at the Mayor's office last summer at Imagine Boston

2030 was a truly incredible experience. I took this internship because I was curious to see how I could resolve some issues as a citizen by being part of city government. At the start of this internship, my idea of city government was largely from the brief description in AP US Government course within the frame of the federalist structure. Through this internship, I met incredible team leaders, or role models, who ensured that my suggestions be put into practice to bring changes in my hometown Boston. I worked as a member of the core team of Imagine Boston 2030, a long term project born by Mayor Martin Walsh's administration to bring

visionary improvements in Boston by 2030.

Imagine Boston 2030 was headed by Executive Director Rebekah Emanuel. Rebekah was intelligent, driven and passionate about her work in improving the city of Boston. She often demonstrated great skills in problem solving. At the same time, she was incredibly warm and friendly, and valued everyone's perspective and made sure to bring all their visions come together. She taught me not only in technical aspects, but also in the way she encouraged her team members as a charismatic leader. Rebekah facilitated discussions smoothly in meetings, and showed her enthusiasm in working with each team member. She brought out the best of each member of her team by first finding our interests, skills and needs and making sure that we were all accounted for. In addition to Rebekah, everyone else I had the pleasure of working with was remarkably driven and impressive. Natalia Urtubey, Director of Engagement for the project, joined the team a few weeks into my internship, and she hit the ground running. While working on the general progress of Imagine Boston 2030, I worked directly with Natalia on projects to increase 'Imagine Boston 2030's visibility and Bostonians' engagement through inputs.

I loved that I could explore issues that I was passionate about in the framework of urban planning. I've been interested in Asian American issues and student engagement since high school, and I was able to bring those to the table at Imagine Boston 2030. As a member of the Equity Team, I contributed to the plan to improve equity in the city, and learned so much from the incredible people with diverse areas of expertise. I saw how such large issues as equity in a city could be broken down into plans and achievable steps and initiatives. At first I wasn't sure how much I could contribute during meetings with people so much more experienced and knowledgeable than me about the issues at hand. When I found the courage to contribute, I was so pleasantly surprised to find that my ideas were not only welcomed and valued, but even incorporated into our plans.

To address the issue of language barriers in neighborhoods where many residents did not speak English as their primary language, I suggested utilizing student volunteers. A professional interpreter would be provided for workshops, in which residents would give feedback towards our ideas to improve the city, however it seemed that one interpreter might be insufficient. I thought that if a non-English speaker was flooded with a lot of information at once, even in their native language, without

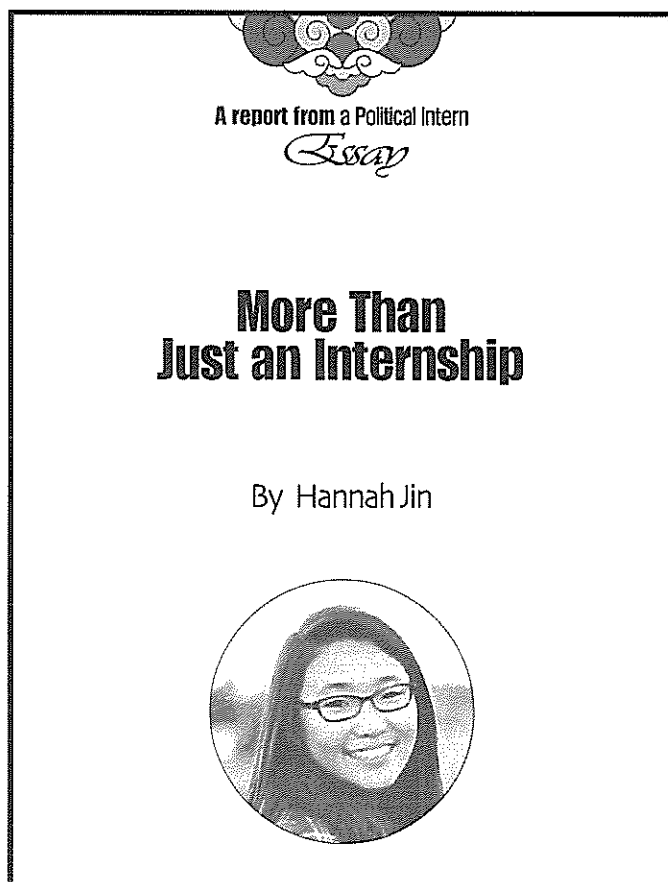
someone to answer questions one-on-one or translate written content, they would not be able to understand fully and express themselves. To tackle this issue, I raised the idea of recruiting student volunteers, who would also benefit from seeing how they could contribute positively in their community as well as fulfilling volunteer hour requirements. I contacted student organizations at Boston Latin School as well as Boston Latin Academy to encourage them to get involved. It wasn't easy at first, as I had to find the students currently involved in these clubs through my personal connections who had also since graduated. It all paid off when I eventually reached these groups and found interested students. I started a volunteer listserv to keep interested volunteers engaged in future opportunities. I was thrilled to find student volunteers to come to our workshops, and was encouraged to see the potential of Imagine Boston 2030 with greater student involvement.

In addition to equity and student engagement, I also had the opportunity to contribute to areas that were newly of interest to me. I was able to see the different stages of development of the Imagine Boston 2030 website in weekly Web Team meetings. Through these meetings, I contributed my feedback regarding user friendliness and overall effectiveness of the website and got to get involved in the behind-the-scenes of the website release. In addition to the website, I worked with Natalia on increasing Bostonians' engagement with skills that I did not realize I had until then. I tapped into my experience as board member of student organizations to map out projects to increase engagement, particularly in online/social media presence and activity. It was exciting to draw from those experiences as well as from moments and phenomena I encountered in daily life -- from reading about public art pieces increasing social awareness to the virality of Pokemon Go.

Overall, I was greatly encouraged by this incredible internship at Imagine Boston 2030 in the Mayor's Office. I could see that city's change was in progress, and that the young voices of Boston had much to contribute. Amidst all of it, my voice was heard and my ideas were realized. I saw that I could contribute greatly just from my passion and experiences. I came to know some of the incredible people working to make a better Boston, and to learn from them. The daunting issues that may overwhelm us today can be broken down into plans, into achievable steps and goals, and through collaboration and communication, the coming

together of great people and great ideas, we can make our community a better place.

I'm truly grateful to the Korean-American Citizens' League for the scholarship and for the wonderful opportunity of this internship. I hope that many other students will be able to have as awesome of an experience as I did last summer.



This past summer, I was given the opportunity to intern at the Office of the Governor Charlie Baker at the Massachusetts State House where I was placed under the Community Affairs Department. As a Public Health major in the health sciences field, I wasn't sure if this internship would pan out for me because it seemed as if it had nothing to do with the health field. However, I soon learned that the government had everything to do with everything? that the government takes part in many aspects and issues that I would have not thought of. This internship not only gave me such valuable insight into how the government operates but also how it intertwines with issues that go beyond the legal realm of politics and can apply to my own career

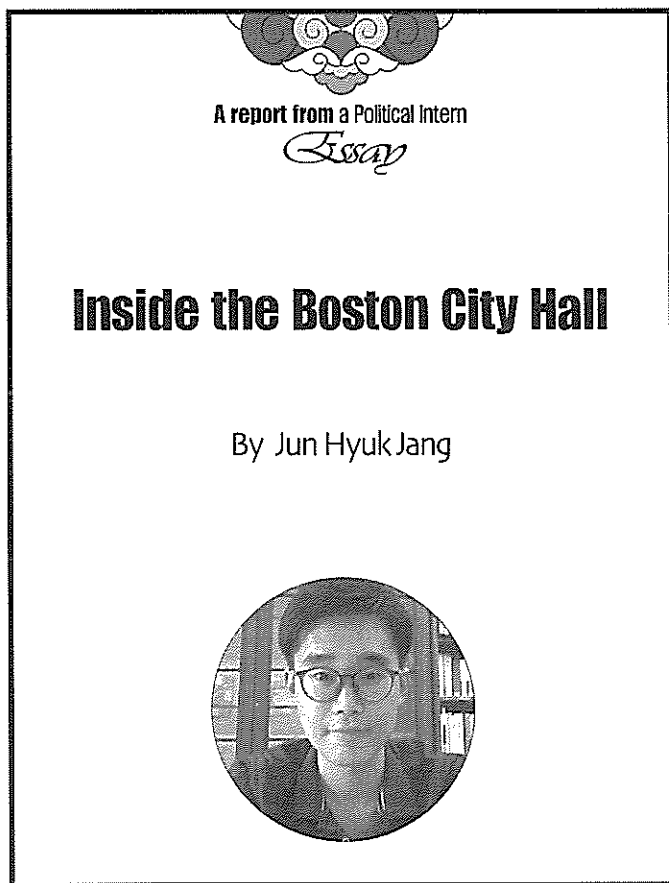
path.

During my first week as an intern at the Governor's Office, I worked closely with the Constituent Services office, as my Supervisor at the Community Affairs office was not able to come to the office that week. During this week, I was bombarded with phone calls, emails, and letters from citizens of Massachusetts that had issues or questions that were needed to be addressed by the state government. Some of these issues included those regarding health care and its policies, transitional and housing assistance, and unemployment aid. Additionally, many of these issues were ones that I have been interested in combating and advocating for, thus it was beneficial for me to be the one behind the scenes helping to bring aid to those in need of such services. Through this week of directly working with fellow constituents, I was able to receive a closer look into the different realms of responsibilities of the state government and help to directly be a hand to those in need.

After this first week of working with Constituent Services, I was able to work for my initial placement at the Office of Community Affairs where I worked as an assistant for the director of the department, Mr. Hodari Cail. I was put in charge of various projects and organized Mr. Cail's schedule, contacting organizations and head leaders to set up meetings and events. Even through the simple communication between various organizations like ones for underrepresented and minority groups, races, and cultures, I was able to learn the extent of which this department contributes to the mediation of all different kinds of communities throughout the Commonwealth. As someone in the Public Health field, understanding community and the issues that arise within the community is essential. Therefore working with Community Affairs taught me about the depths of the communication with communities that actually goes within the government. Additionally, as a Korean-American and someone considered a part of a minority group, I was pleased to know that the department of Community Affairs takes part in advocating for minority groups and works closely with them. It not only made me proud to be working for this department but it also increased my motivation to let minority groups' voices be heard. I was honored to be chosen as one of the very few interns to work for this department and was even more honored to be one of the ones to represent the few Asian-Americans in the group of interns.

Through my time as an intern, I felt as though I learned and received more than what I was able to give and contribute.

Working under that golden dome and meeting Governor Charlie Baker was an experience in itself, but getting the opportunity to have my eyes opened to the workings of the state government first hand was an exceptional experience for me. I am so glad that I took that step and was encouraged by KACL to apply for this internship, and to be able to use what I learned as a political intern even for my own career path in Public Health.



**Boston,** two months long internship (Summer of 2017) under President Councilor Michelle Wu was a shattering epiphany of my preconception on the government and of my future.

As funny as it sounds, I expected a version of the Netflix show, *House of Cards*. After all, to take care of a population of half a million, one has to be more than oneself, less human and more apathetic. I expected to see people in suits blocked by their individual cubicles, ones I have seen in Daegu ? my hometown ? government. Government to me was far-fetched, even foreign.

Frankly, entering the city hall only reinforced to my

preconceived notions. The darkish gray walls, the tiny windows, the scrupulous security line. It was not until few days in Councilor Wu's office that I was taken aback. We ? the members of the "Wu Train" (Councilor Wu's team) ? often sat around in a makeshift circle, chatting about how our days had been, what we thought of government, politics, and the city, always interested in each other's opinions and wondering if any of our ideas could help Boston grow. Sipping on Starbucks Vanilla frappe and listening to Gary (Constituency Director) making bad jokes, I, struck by the liveliness of the office, realized that we were all breathing, caring, human beings.


It is surprising how much a local government is connected with everyday lives of its citizens, and I am glad that people like Gary and Sophia (Scheduler and Neighborhood Liaison) are there for the role. I once took a "field trip" upstairs to the traffic camera room and saw tens of monitors of the streets of Boston. I saw ringing phone calls in the office of BOS:311 answering inquiries on just about anything from traffic signals to getting rid of trash. In fact, part of my job was to pick up constituent phone calls too. I have received phone calls from a man in his sixties asking about regulations on the fire code to a Ghana government employee on sister relationship with Boston.

Government is not just Political Science. It was psychology, anthropology, economics, environmental science..., all of which are garnered to help the residents. I learned about sustainability in Boston as I wrote environmental memos to assist Councilor Wu abroad for a climate change summit and to improve Boston's recycling program. I attended press conferences on saving Boston's Huntington Theater and on legalizing marijuana. I read about Boston's budget spending and tried to draw up an asset map. I conducted an informational interview with Councilor Wu, an ex-small business owner, and with Boston small businesses owners to take on the problems small businesses faced. The nature of the government, I discovered, was interdisciplinary, and to simply label my internship experience would be an understatement.

I have always wondered who I would be, what I would do, and where I would be. I would be anxious that I would have to choose a single major and give up everything else, on the way. But no, the internship taught me otherwise, that even in a set career, one field easily overlaps with another. In fact, Councilor Wu graduated with a degree in Economics. Now she is the first Asian American woman to serve on the Boston City council, let alone being elected

President Councilor.


I do not know if I will ever become a politician or work for the government. But meeting people in the city hall, who constantly look for ways to better the lives of Bostonians, and experiencing their passion first-hand, I too want to serve the people for the common good.



A report from a Political Intern  
*Essay*

**KACL Internship  
campaigning with Leland Cheung**

By Jinyung Suh



Last summer, I was given the opportunity to work as a student intern with Leland Cheung for his campaign as state senate. Before I got involved in this internship, I was never interested or involved in politics, so naturally, I had no idea what to expect.

My first week was simple: I filled out forms for voters' information. As someone who is naturally quiet, I didn't mind sitting for hours, logging information into the computer. However, as days progressed, I was assigned to a new task of phone banking. I was given a list of people to call and had to talk to various people about Leland. This was just the beginning of the internship where I had to step out of my comfort zone. It was extremely

uncomfortable for me and I was scared that someone would ask questions that I would be unable to answer, which did happen. I got used to it and came to the simple realization: one's ability to speak greatly affects the response of the person on the other side of the conversation. It is a simple concept but a powerful one. It shifted my mentality and my approach in interacting with people in a more effective way.

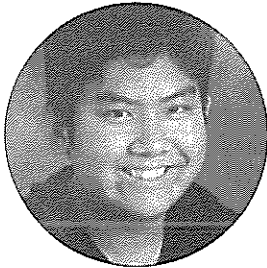
The following week, I encountered my second major challenge: canvassing. The same fear I had felt at the beginning stages of phone banking has returned once again. Instead of seeing this as an opportunity to learn and grow, I was thinking of all the bad possibilities that could happen and let the fear of talking to people hold me back. The first day I went canvassing, I didn't know what to say or do. I saw how well Leland was able to connect with the people he was talking to. He was able to communicate so effectively; he listened to them and conversed with them. This image stuck with me all throughout the rest of the internship. I came to understand the importance of the voice of the people and the importance of listening to them and having their voices heard. Just like phone banking, overtime, I had gotten used to canvassing. Instead of seeing it as an obligation, I started to see it as an opportunity to expand my perspective. By speaking to different kinds of people with different types of views, I was able to grow to be more understanding of the wide range of opinions people had.

I am very glad to have taken part in this internship. I was able to meet lots of wonderful people within the campaign that had helped me not only to become more aware and more involved in politics, but also helped me to develop more as a human being. Through this internship, I learned what it means to be responsible, to be open to different views, and to listen to people. I became more aware of the changing world and got to experience, first hand, the power one has in contributing to the changing world. However, it is not only that. It is through this internship that I was able to get out of my comfort zone and push myself in not letting my fears of talking to people get the best of me. While I still have a lot more room to grow, I believe that I became a more well-rounded person through this. I have many fond memories from taking part in this internship and I am thankful to have been a part of Leland's campaign this past summer.

A report from a Political Intern  
*Essay*

## Shattering Boundaries An Asian-American's Experience in State Government

By Wonyoung Jang



"The question isn't who is going to let me; it's who is going to stop me." -Ayn Rand

I have never been particularly keen on boundaries. They are seemingly impenetrable walls that stifle opportunity, meant instead to be torn asunder. Boundaries create an environment conducive to the restriction of freedom and progress. Everyone should have equal opportunity—is that not the very foundation of democracy?

It was with this mindset that I first entered the brutalist Boston City Hall building, messenger bag in tow. Being the rosy-cheeked idealist I am, I wanted to tear down boundaries that prevented disadvantaged individuals from achieving their dreams. I wanted to tear down boundaries that said that I, an Asian-American, should pursue medicine or mathematics instead of politics. But most of all, I wanted to tear down my own boundaries and explore this foreign and uncharted terrain of state government. This was my first real experience in a political setting, and I was pretty excited.

Meeting Michelle, a role model of mine, for the first time was an unforgettable experience. When I first heard of her election

to the Boston City Council, it was a definite watershed moment for me. Before, there were very few prominent Asian-American role models in American politics for me to look up to, but now Michelle had broken down racial barriers and proved to Asian-Americans everywhere that they can do the same. In all of my interactions with her, she continually exemplified the idea of the people's politician: always genial and ebullient, yet professional and cerebral. It was truly an amazing experience being able to intern under and work with her. I may or may not be guilty of freaking out a little when I first got to meet her.

By the time I had familiarized myself with the office, I set my mind on the general field I desired to work in during my tenure at the City Council: cultural outreach. While fiscal policy, constituent services, and the like may ostensibly be the backbone of any state government (and for good reason), I firmly contend that art and culture are just as crucial to maintaining a flourishing populace. Art, music, and literature should not have any boundaries; they are a universal form of catharsis and expression that no human being should be deprived of. There are far too many communities that have limited access to these necessities—an egregious injustice. With this ambitious goal in mind, I got down to business.

Throughout my pursuits, I learned many new things. I was challenged to stretch myself and test my limits, to think critically and pinpoint solutions. I experienced firsthand the inner workings of a government setting, radically shifting my preconceived notions of the political scene itself. I researched and advocated for state funding for arts and culture programs (as well as assisting in the implementation of the Boston Creates Cultural Plan), and presented alternative and pragmatic methods of revenue for said efforts. I reached out to activists who were campaigning for the construction of a public library in Chinatown and facilitated meetings between them and Michelle. I was snatched out of my comfort zone when I answered phone calls from Boston residents and addressed constituent services, yet I adjusted and grew. I collaborated with remarkably capable and diverse interns of different races, creeds, and genders. Despite the cumbersome undertaking, never once did I regret it.

Did I singlehandedly remedy the plight of every economically disadvantaged individual in the Greater Boston area? No. Did I help guide the city towards a better future? Yes. And that's what matters—a difference was made. It may take time to


weather the seemingly insurmountable barriers hindering opportunity, but knowing that I was just one drop of water in a torrent that is actively eroding the wall is enough for me. So on that last day, when I stepped out of the City Hall into the radiant Boston sun, I emerged a more independent, mature, and resourceful thinker. I had successfully torn down my boundaries.



A report from a Political Intern  
*Essay*

## Knocking on the Door of Politics

By Sarah Oh



Last summer, I was offered the opportunity to intern under Cambridge City Councilor Leland Cheung. Although I was excited to go into my first internship, I was quite apprehensive as well. I could only vaguely imagine what I could do to help out as a student intern- not to mention that I had no prior experience in the field of politics. However, my doubts were proven wrong from the very first day I walked in.

I quickly fell into the routine of calling hundreds of voters every week and organizing endless Google Sheets of information pertinent to the campaign. Although the work was a little tedious, I found myself enjoying even the most repetitive tasks, knowing that

even I was playing a big part in helping out the campaign. Even the experience of phone banking refined my ability to speak comfortably with strangers and discuss issues related to US politics and Leland's own stance.

However, I found canvassing the most intriguing task while working as an intern. Our team would go out to various towns, including Medford, Somerville, Winchester, and Cambridge to knock on over a hundred doors every day, discussing not only Leland's beliefs and plans, but also the residents' own concerns. But it wasn't like that from the start. The first day I went canvassing, I was totally lost on what I should say. I thought that it would be impossible for me to adequately respond to the concerns of the residents, especially because I had missed the canvassing training sessions beforehand. Surprisingly enough, I grew to look forward to these canvassing sessions which took place regardless of if it was pouring or we were under the burning hot sun, as it provided me with an opportunity to be exposed to vastly different opinions and to share my own stance on various issues. Of course, I had my fair share of unpleasant interactions, including having doors slammed on my face. But despite the occasional setbacks, I was instead motivated by these instances to work harder so that my effort would show tangible results.

Throughout this internship, I gained many invaluable lessons which I could not have received without the opportunity provided to me by KACL. But what I realized again and again throughout the summer, was the prevalence of politics in my own life. I can't get anything done sitting at my desk and reading the occasional article on some major event. It is my responsibility to put myself out there and to have a hand in the representation of our own government. I thank KACL for this amazing experience and hope to use the lessons gained from this internship to become more politically active as well as expand my own views in the field of politics.

A report from a Political Intern

*Essay*

## Internship 2016 Reflection

By Eunice Yunkyo Kim



If there is only one thing I learned from trekking through four towns for an entire summer, it is that local campaigns are made for knocking on doors. It was a little difficult at first, but by the end of the first week, I fluently memorized the three major issues in Mr. Leland Cheung's state senate campaign: universal pre-k, gentrification, and green line extension. For one whole summer, these slogans were embedded into my brain as I went door to door, trying to convince residents to cast their votes for Mr. Cheung.

This internship was my very first. I came to my first day completely oblivious about the inner workings of local government campaigns. In Lexington, I regarded these campaigns as trifle, although I regularly passed by lawn signs of city councilor candidates on my way to the centre. It is safe to say that my encounters in Mr. Cheung's campaign were very unexpected.

In the start of every shift, interns and volunteers gathered to receive literature and Uber rides. Then, we were shipped off to our prospective canvassing zones. I remember the first house I ever knocked on. The resident practically interrogated the zone leader on the housing issue. She answered calmly and fluently. I had never

been so impressed about hearing someone talk about rent prices. Little by little, I learned how to advertise, answer questions, and advocate, for affordable early education, stable rent, and accessible transportation. I also learned to emphasize different issues to different people. For example, Medford residents particularly supported the green line extension, and residents with young kids liked the idea of a universal prekindergarten. Through this process, I broadened my perception on local government. I never knew that it would have such a big impact in our everyday lives, yet our local government officials decide the factors that matter to us the most. I gained a newfound reverence for Mr. Cheung and his campaign staffers, who worked night and day to get out the vote, in their quest to bring true improvements to their community. In the end, I realized that government (no matter how big or how small) is for people who cherish their communities, and it should be protected by officials who respect the wishes of their people. It does not matter how oppressive the current situation of this nation is; people should continue their fight on a local scale to bring peace and acceptance to their neighborhood. Most of all, minorities, such as our Korean and Asian communities must rally together to preserve our unique role in American economy and society. This is what I took away in my three months of interning for Mr. Cheung and I thank him for this valuable lesson.





시민협회의제 26호 회지 발간을 축하합니다

# 로드아일랜드 한인회

The Korean American Assn. of Rhode Island

회장/ 조봉섭, 이사장/ 박근찬

P. O. Box 9142, Providence, RI 02940

Tel: 401-632-7401



시민협회의제 26호 회지 발간을 축하합니다

# 로드아일랜드 한인 경제인 협회

Korean American Business Trade Association of R.I.

회장/ 윤광옥 및 임원 일동

408-525-1830



## 역대 정치 인턴 명단

1998	Thomas Kim	Georgetown University School of Foreign Service	Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C.
1999	Caroline Kim Daniel Kim David Lee Sarah Park	Barnard College Suffolk University Law School Boston College Harvard University	Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C. Attorney General's Office House of Representative / House Committee on Rules Mass. State House / Gov. Cellucci's Press Office
2000	Eun Young Choi Song Yee Han David Kim Benjamin Smith Irene Park James Uhm	Harvard University  Tufts University Boston University Bowdin College Tufts University	Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C.  Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Office in Boston  State House / Gov. Cellucci's External Relations Dept. The Attorney General's Office in Boston
2001	Min Suk Lee Yumee Lee Unok Nam Doohyun Paek	Tufts University University of Pennsylvania Mills College University of Mass-Amherst	Massachusetts Office of The Attorney General Mass. Governor's Office Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C. Mass. State House, Executive Office
2002	Jennifer Myung Sonia Kim Yumi Lee Chan Joung Lee	Harvard University  Georgetown University Georgia Institute of Technology	Senator John F. Kerry's Offices in Washington D.C.  Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C. Information Technology Division of the Mass. Governor's Office
2003	Min Young Lee Hee Jin Lee Heidi Yoo	Boston College Harvard University Wesleyan University	Massachusetts Governor's Office Senator John Kerry's Office Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C.
2004	Se Yeom Kim Jihun Kim Jeong Mee Oh Jia H. Jung	Syracuse University  Harvard University University of California Berkely	Massachusetts State House, Executive Office Gov. Romney's Office Senator John F. Kerry's Boston Office Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C.
2005	Bomie Chae Hyejin Yu Eliza Chon Jesse Sejin Kim	U of Massachusetts U. of Massachusetts Amherst University of New Hampshire U. of Mass. Boston	Senator John F. Kerry's Boston Office Massachusetts Governor's Office Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Washington D.C. City of Boston Mayor's Office
2006	Angelina Hong Stephanie Chang	Williams University Northwestern University	Office of Boston City Council At-Large Sam Yoon Massachusetts State House
2007	Michael Dong Younyoung Lee	Bentley University Georgetown University	Massachusetts Governor's Office Office of Congressman Doug Lamborn
2008	Yeonman Jung Michael Shin Jaewon Lee,	U. of Mass. Amherst Groton High School, Groton, MA Tufts University,	Office of Boston City Councilor Sam Yoon Office of Boston City Councilor Sam Yoon Mass. Department of Veterans Services



A List of Previous **KACL Political Interns**

2009	Michelle Dong Steven Suh Hyun Jung Kim Brian Kim Jae-Hyuk You	Bentley University Univ. of Michigan St. Paul's School Oyster River High Phillips Andover	Massachusetts Governor's Office Massachusetts Governor's Office Boston City Councilor, Sam Yoon (Junior Intern) NewHampshire Governor's Office (Junior Intern) Boston City Councilor, Sam Yoon (Junior Intern)
2010	Bo-Reum Lee Han-Ju Ryu Deborah J. Song Maria Kim	Brandeis Univ. Babson College Smith College North Reading High	Mass Governor' s Office Senator John F. Kerry's Boston Office Mass Governor' s Office Massachusetts General Hospital
2011	Sungtae Park Soo Mee Yoon	Brandeis University Washington University	Mass Governor' s Office Senator John F. Kerry's Boston Office
2012	Crystal Jang Ryan T. Kang Eunice Roh Seyoung Kim	Boston University Princeton University Vassar College Holy Name High School	Massachusetts Governor's Office Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Boston Senator John F. Kerry's Office in Boston Office of Cambridge City Councilor Leland Cheung
2013	Elizabeth Lee Soo Hee Yoon Yoo Jin Ahn Dong Hwan Kim	Syracuse Univ. Bates College Brookline High School Newton South High School	U.S. Senator Warren's Office U.S. Senator Warren's Office Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung
2014	Juyoung Hwang SJ Richard Kim Sol Park Esther Choi Beitrice Choo Timothy Jaung Byung Joon Lee Sihak Lee Michael Yeung	Brandeis University Columbia University Cornell University Noble & Greenough School Andover High School Dover Sherborn High School St. Paul's High School BB&N High School Westborough High School	U.S. Senator Warren's Office U.S. Senator Warren's Office Massachusetts Governor's Office Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung Cambridge City Council - Cheung
2015	Jean Park Esther Choi Alex HY Park Minki Seo Liz Lim Stephen Park	Boston College Noble&Greenough Schoo Newton N. High Lexington High Westborough High Needham High	Massachusetts Governor's Office US Senator Waren Office Mass House of Rep - Tackey Chan Boston City Council - Michelle Wu Boston City Council - Michelle Wu Cambridge City Council - Cheung
2016	Hanna Jin Heidi Park Jun Hyuk Jang Won Young Jang Minki Seo Yon Kyo Kim Brian Ko Sarah Oh Jin Yung Suh	UMass at Amherst Columbia University Choate Rosemary Hall Belmont High School Lexington High School Lexington High School Phillips Academy, Andover Lexington High School Lexington High School	Massachusetts Governor Baker Office U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren's Office Boston City Council President-Michelle Wu Boston City Council President-Michelle Wu Boston City Council President-Michelle Wu Cambridge City Council - Leland Cheung Cambridge City Council - Leland Cheung Cambridge City Council - Leland Cheung Cambridge City Council - Leland Cheung



## Korean-American Citizens League of New England Summer Internship Program

The Korean-American Citizens League of New England (KACL) invites college and graduate students to apply to its Summer Internship Program. Interns will be placed in the offices of U. S. Senators, Congressmen, or the State Government, or other places, and they will receive a stipend of \$2,000. At the end of their internship, they will be expected to write a one-to-two page essay describing their experience, which will be published in the Journal of KACL.

KACL is a non-partisan, non-profit organization founded in 1990 to provide a coherent political voice within the community. Through the Summer Internship Program, KACL hopes to encourage the political involvement of young Korean Americans, foster their interest in public policy-related careers, and develop their leadership skills.

### Eligibility Requirements:

- Applicant must be a current college/graduate school student in good standing.
- Applicant must be a US citizen or Permanent Resident of Korean American origin.
- Applicant must be a New England resident or attend a college in New England.
- Applicant must have a minimum grade point average of 3.0 (on a 4.0 scale), along with evidence of leadership abilities and excellent oral and written communication skills.

### Please send the following information to:

Korean-American Citizens League of New England  
60 Main Street, Stoneham, MA 02180

1. A brief essay (less than 500 words, eg why you want to participate in the internship program, how you can benefit from it, and the areas of interest). This will be attached to the application package to the politician's office.
2. Resume Include educational information, work experience, volunteer experience, activities & other interests.
3. Current school transcript.
4. Two letters of recommendation (Addressed "To Whom It May Concern" because it may be forwarded to the politician's office).

**Applications must be postmarked by January 31**  
Faxed or e-mailed documents will be accepted.

Successful applicants will be notified in March.

For more information, please call

Stephen Suh, at 857-302-0178(Cell). e-mail: suhst@umich.edu

Richard (Seungjin) Kim, at 781-330-7156(Cell). e-mail: richardkim1124@gmail.com

For information on KACL, please visit <http://www.kacl-ne.org>



# Korean-American Citizens League of New England Summer Internship Program Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (한글) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Citizen: \_\_\_\_\_ Legal permanent resident: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Best time to call: \_\_\_\_\_

Current e-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Permanent(Personal) e-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

College/ High School: \_\_\_\_\_

Major: \_\_\_\_\_ GPA: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected Degree and Year of Graduation:

\_\_\_\_\_



# 뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민 협회 헌장

## Constitution of the Korean-American Citizens League of New England

### 제1장 총칙

#### 제1조 명칭

본회는 뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국 시민 협회 (이하 본회)라고 부른다.

#### 제2조 위치

본회의 관할 지역은 뉴잉글랜드로 하며, 본회의 사무소는 대 보스톤 지역에 둔다.

#### 제3조 목적

본회의 목적은 다음과 같다.

1. 한인 미국 시민의 미국 정치 참여를 적극 권장한다.
2. 한인 미국 시민의 법적 지위 향상과 권익 신장을 적극 추진하며, 시민권자의 권리를 주장하고 의무를 수행함으로써 주권자로서의 위치를 확고히 한다.
3. 한인 상호간의 유대를 강화하고, 정치 경제 사회적 여건을 확대하며, 사회 부조리 개선에 적극 참여한다.
4. 한민족의 역사적 전통을 유지, 보존하여 후손에 계승, 개발케 함으로써 민족적 긍지를 잃지 않게 하고, 미국 사회 발전에 기여한다.
5. 한미 우호 관계를 증진시킨다.

#### 제4조 사업

1. 선거권과 피선거권의 행사를 권장한다.
2. 한민족과 한국의 입장을 지지하는 정치인을 지원한다.
3. 한민족의 권익에 관련된 법률의 의회 통과 및 통과 반대를 위한 합법적인 로비 활동을 한다.
4. 한민족의 권익 보호 및 신장을 위해 관련 기관, 단체, 인사에 대한 청원서, 서신 등을 송부한다.
5. 한민족의 권익 보호 및 신장을 위한 합법적 행사를 한다.
6. 한민족의 가정 보호, 청소년 선도 및 노

인들의 복지를 위한 사업을 추진한다.

7. 한인-미국 동포 2세들의 적극적인 정치 활동을 돕는 장려사업을 추진한다.

#### 제5조 뉴잉글랜드지역한인회와의관계

본회는 뉴잉글랜드 지역 한인회들과 상호 협력 관계를 유지한다.

### 제2장 회원

#### 제6조 회원의구분

본회는 정회원, 준회원 및 특별회원으로 구성한다.

#### 제7조 회원의자격

1. 정회원: 뉴잉글랜드 지역에 거주하는 한인 미국 시민으로 본회의 목적에 찬성하여 소정의 입회 절차를 거친 사람.
2. 준회원: 뉴잉글랜드 지역에 거주하는 한인 미국 영주권자로서 본회의 목적에 찬성하여 소정의 입회 절차를 거친 사람.
3. 특별회원: 본회의 사업을 후원하는 사람으로써 회장단 또는 이사회의 추천을 받아 총회에서 승인 받은 사람.

#### 제8조 회원의의무와권리

회원은 회칙을 준수하고 소정의 회비를 납부하여야 하며 정회원은 결의권, 선거권 및 피선거권을 갖고 준회원 및 특별회원은 결의권과 선거권을 갖는다.

#### 제9조 경관및계명

다음 각호에 해당되는 사람은 이사회에서 자격 정지 또는 제명을 결의할 수 있다.

1. 본회의 회칙 및 세칙을 위반한 사람.
2. 본회의 명예를 훼손한 사람.
3. 회원의 의무를 이행하지 않은 사람.

### 제3장 조직및임원

#### 제10조 회의의종류

본회의 회의는 정기 총회, 임시 총회, 이사

회, 상임이사회 및 임원회로 나눈다.

1. 정기 총회는 매년 10월 중에 회장이 소집하며, 재직 회원 1/3 또는 회원 100명 이상의 출석으로 성회된다.

2. 임시 총회는 이사회에서 필요하다고 인정할 때 회장이 4주 이내에 소집하며, 재직 회원 1/3 이상 또는 회원 100명 이상의 출석으로 성회된다. 임시 총회가 불가능할 때는 우편 투표로 대신할 수 있다.

3. 이사회는 이사장, 회장, 또는 재직 이사 1/3 이상이 필요하다고 인정할 때 이사장이 소집하며 과반수 이상의 재직 이사 출석으로 성회된다. 이사회는 매년 2회 이상 소집하여야 하며, 이사장은 회의 2주전까지 심의 안건을 기재한 통지서를 이사에게 발송하여야 한다. 이사회 소집이 불가능할 때는 우편 투표로 대신할 수 있다.

4. 상임이사회는 이사장 또는 당연직 이사, 분과 위원장, 지역 간사 1/3 이상이 필요하다고 요청할 때 이사장이 소집하며 매년 1회 이상 소집하여야 한다.

5. 임원회는 회장이 소집하며 매년 2회 이상 소집하여야 한다.

#### 제11조 회의의기능

1. 정기 총회는 이사회에서 결의 혹은 승인한 사항 외에 다음의 회무를 처리한다.

- 가. 전년도 결산 및 사업 보고
- 나. 신년도 예산 및 사업 계획.
- 다. 회장, 부회장 및 이사 선출.
- 라. 헌장 개정.
- 마. 기타 이사회에서 부의하는 안건.

2. 이사회는 본회의 목적 달성을 위하여 필요한 제반 사업을 연구, 계획하여 총회에 건의하며, 총회 결의 사항의 집행을 협조하고 다음 사항을 관장한다.

- 가. 회장, 부회장 및 이사의 추천
- 나. 사업별 분과 위원회의 조직

- 다. 분과 위원회의 운영 세칙 인준
- 라. 헌장 개정 추천
- 마. 세칙의 제정 및 변경
- 바. 회원의 가입 (특별 회원 포함), 자격 정지 및 제명
- 사. 회비 책정
- 아. 예산 및 결산안 인준
- 자. 사업 계획 추천
- 차. 고문의 인준
- 카. 기타 총회의 인준을 요하는 사항

3. 상임이사회는 이사회 분과 위원장, 지역 간사 및 당연직 이사들로 구성되며, 이사회를 보다 활성화하고 능률화하기 위해서 이사회를 준비하며, 긴급 사업 계획 및 안전을 심의 결정하고 이사회에서 추인을 받는다.
4. 임원회는 회장단 및 지역 간사들로 구성되며, 이사회나 상임이사회에 결의 사항을 보다 효율적으로 집행할 방법을 구상하고 집행하며, 총회, 이사회 및 상임이사회에 보고할 제반 사업 보고 및 처리 보고서, 예산 및 결산 보고서를 심의하고 그밖에 필요한 사항을 처리한다.
5. 긴급을 요하거나 필요에 의해서 상임이사회와 임원회 연석회의를 개최할 수 있으며 회장이 이사장과 협의하여 소집한다.

**제12조: 회장단의구성**

1. 회장 1명
2. 부회장 5~6명
3. 사무처장 1명
4. 재무 1명
5. 대변인 1명
6. 섭외 약간명

**제13조: 회장단의선출**

1. 회장 및 부회장은 다음 후보중 정기 총회에서 다수결 투표에 의하여 선출한다.
  - 가. 이사회의 추천을 받은 사람.
  - 나. 총회 30일 전까지 회원 50명 이상의 추천을 받아 이사장에게 제출한 사람.
2. 사무처장, 재무, 대변인 및 섭외는 회장이 정회원 중에서 추천하여 이사회의 인준을 받는다.

**제14조: 회장단의임기**

1. 회장단의 임기는 2년으로 한다.
2. 회장단 중 결원이 생길 때는 회장이 추천하여 이사회의 인준을 받으며, 임기는 전임자의 잔여 기간이다.

**제15조: 회장단의임무**

1. 회장은 본회를 대표하며 총회 및 이사회 의 정책 결정에 따라 본회의 운영을 통할한다.
2. 회장은 총회의 의장이 되고 임원회를 주관한다.
3. 부회장은 회장의 직무를 보좌하며, 회장 유고시에는 수석 부회장이 그 직무를 대행하고 잔여 기간만 재임한다. 부회장은 본회의 사업을 보다 능률적으로 수행하기 위해 필요에 따라 기능별로 사업을 분담맡아 책임 수행한다. 또한 이사회의 각 기능별 위원회의 지침과 긴밀한 협조를 통해 수행하며, 사무처장과 유기적으로 업무를 연관하여 추진하고 고문의 자문과 협조를 받는다. 이를위하여 과업수행에 따라 회장단의 인준을 거쳐 수행단 결성, 책임자, 특별위원을 지정하여 운용할수 있다.
4. 사무처장은 본회의 모든 회의록 및 업무 사항에 대한 기록을 보존하고, 회장 및 부회장을 보좌하여 본회 운영을 위한 일체의 사무를 담당하며, 총회에 사업 보고를 한다. 사무총장은 유급으로 한다.

5. 재무는 회비를 징수하고 본회의 재무를 담당하며, 총회 및 이사회에 제정, 결산, 예산 보고를 한다.
6. 섭외는 회장 및 이사회의 위임을 받아 본회를 위한 섭외 활동을 한다.
7. 대변인은 회장 및 이사회의 위임을 받아 본회의 입장을 대변하고 발표한다.
8. 회장단은 당연직 이사가 된다.
9. 회장단은 특별 회원을 추천한다.

**제16조: 이사회의구성**

이사회는 50명 이내의 선출 이사와 당연직 이사로 구성되며, 이사장 1명, 부이사장 1명, 감사 2명, 각 분과 위원장 및 지역 간사를 둔다.

**제17조: 이사의선출및임기**

1. 선출 이사는 다음 후보 중 정기 총회에서 다수결로 선출하며 임기는 4년으로 한다. 단 새로 선출할 이사의 수는 총회 전 이사회에서 정한다.
  - 가. 이사회에서 추천한 사람
  - 나. 총회 30일전까지 회원 30명 이상의 추천을 받아 이사장에게 제출한 사람
2. 이사장 및 부이사장은 선출 이사 중 이사회에서 다수결로 선출하며, 임기는 잔여 이사 임기와 관계없이 2년으로 한다.
3. 감사, 분과 위원장 및 지역 간사는 선출

이사 중 이사회에서 선출하며 임기는 이사의 잔여 임기와 관계없이 4년으로 한다.

**제18조: 이사의임무**

1. 이사장은 이사회와 상임 이사회를 소집하고 회의를 주관하며 회의의 의장이 된다.
2. 부이사장은 이사장을 보좌하며, 이사장 유고 시에는 그 임무를 대행하고 잔여 기간만 재임한다.
3. 이사는 이사회에 출석하여 제11조 2항의 회무를 의결하며, 분과 위원회에 소속되어 기능을 발휘한다.
4. 분과 위원장 및 지역 간사들은 제4조 사업에 따른 사업들을 각 분과 위원회에서 연구, 검토하여 사업 계획서를 이사회나 상임이사회에 제출하여야 한다.
5. 이사회의 서기는 이사회 회의록을 작성, 보존하며 사무처장이 겸임한다.
6. 감사는 회무를 감사하고 그 결과를 총회에 보고하여야 한다.

**제4장 지경**

**제19조: 수입**

본회의 수입은 회원의 회비, 이사회비, 찬조금, 보조금 및 기타 본 회의 사업에서 나오는 수입으로 충당한다.

**제20조: 지출**

본회의 모든 지출은 회장의 결재를 얻어 행하며 증빙 서류를 구비하여야 한다.

**제5장 헌장 개정**

**제21조**

본 헌장은 이사회 또는 재적 회원 5분의 1 이상의 서면 제안으로 총회에서 출석 회원 3분의 2 이상의 찬성을 얻어 개정할 수 있다.

**부칙**

1. 이 헌장은 총회에서 채택된 날로부터 그 효력을 발생한다.
2. 1996년 현재의 이사장 및 부이사장의 임기는 잔여 임기를 계임한다.

**개정**

1. 제정: 1990년 8월 18일 창립 총회.
2. 제1차 개정: 1994년 10월 1일
3. 제2차 개정: 1996년 10월 19일
4. 제3차 개정: 2005년 10월 29일



# 협회 임원, 이사 명단 및 주소록 Directory of the Officers and Board of Directors

## ● 임원 (OFFICERS)

회장	이경해	President Dong, Kay	103 Chase Run, Stoughton, MA 02072 Email: kayleebrokers@aol.com	H: 781-344-3089	O: 781-297-5679
수석 부회장	추경석	Senior Vice President CHOO, Kyungseok, Ph.D.	14 Paulonette Circle, Andover MA 01810 Email: kccb001@yahoo.com	C: 978-494-3960	
수석 부회장	양미아	Senior Vice President Yeung, Mia	17 Hundreds Road, Westboro, MA 01581 Email: miajyeung@yahoo.com	H: 508-366-9007	C: 508-728-0832
부회장	박영찬	Vice President PARK, Young Chan, DMD	410 Great Pond Road, N. Andover, MA 01845 Email: dmdpark333@yahoo.com	C: 603-969-4871	W: 603-988-7805
사무총장	스티븐 서	Executive Director SUH, Stephen	160 Main Street, Stoneham, MA 02180 Email: suhst@umich.edu	C: 857-302-0178	
재무	성기주	Treasurer Sung, Kiju (Esq.)	929 Mass Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139 Email: law@lookjs.com	W: 617-504-0609	
대변인	리디아 신	Spokesperson Schroter, Lydia	7 Tylor Road, Upton, MA 01568 Email: lydiaschroter@gmail.com	H: 508-478-7462	C: 774-573-9977

## ● 이사 (BOARD OF DIRECTORS)

이사장	김성군	Chairperson Kim, Song-Kun (Esq.)	160 Main Street, Stoneham, MA 02180 Email: songkim1@gmail.com	H: 978-664-1417	O: 781-438-6170
부이사장	성기주	Vice Chairperson Sung, Kiju (Esq.)	929 Mass Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139 Email: law@lookjs.com	W: 617-504-0609	
감사	김문소	Auditor Kim, Moon So (DVM)	10 Cardinal Lane, Andover, MA 01810 Email: moonsokim@comcast.net	H: 978-475-3534	O: 978-851-3626
이사	김양길	Board Member Kim, Yang-Kil	7 Stonehill Drive #3B, Stoneham, MA 02180 Email: yangkil.kim@comcast.net	H: 978-771-2953	
이사	송기백	Board Member Song, Gi B.	Email: gisong946@gmail.com	H: 781-461-1333	C: 781-510-9924
이사	김성혁	Board Member Kim, Sung Hyuck	29 Maple Street, Florence, MA 01062 Email: sungh999@gmail.com	H: 413-584-8448	C: 413-535-0916



이사	정옥경	Board Member LeBlanc, Ok Kyung	11 Johnson Drive, Newmarket, NH03857 Email: grleb61@comcast.net	H: 603-659-6112	C: 603-834-2803
이사	엘리사 최	Board Member CHOI, Elisa (MD)	322 Tremont Street, Boston, MA 02116 Email: elisa@maphealth.org	W: 617-421-2248	
이사	안성완	Board Member Ahn, David Seongwan	76 Kent St. #B2, Brookline, MA 02445 Email: cptahn@gmail.com	H: 617-739-2990	
이사	이기영	Board Member Lee, Kee Pyo	4868 Paramount Dr., San Diego, CA 92123 Email: space_korea@yahoo.com	C: 339-223-2367	
이사	성 데이비드	Board Member Sung, David	329 Harvard St., Brookline, MA 02446	O: 617-731-1122	
이사	드와이트 (동원)로	Board Member Roh, Dwight, Ph.D	2302 Juniper Circle, N. Andover, MA 01845 Email: Dwight.Roh@axcelis.com	C: 978-395-1059	W: 978-787-4034
이사	방경남	Board Member Bang, Kyungnam Kevin	10-12 Cedar Street, Wellesley, MA 02481	W: 508-655-5004	C: 917-922-2239
이사	정석호	Board Member Chung, Paul S.	10 Meadowbrook Rd., Hudson, MA 01749 Email: koreatraveltour@gmail.com	H: 978-562-0502	
이사	장진섭	Board Member Jang, Jay Jinseop, Ph.D	The Academy at Harvard Square 30 JFK Street (3rd floor) Cambridge, MA 02138	W: 617-492-2722 Email: ceo@theacademy.ac	
이사	김혜선	Board Member Kim, Hye Sun, Ph.D	17 Moses Wheelock Lane Westborough MA 01581 Email: hkim3@worchester.edu	C: 870-635-3346	
이사	김승진	Board Member Kim, Seung Jin (Richard)	335 Conant Road, Weston, MA 02493 Email: richardkim1124@gmail.com	C: 781-330-7156	
이사	도날드 최	Board Member Choi, Donald	155 Parker Street, Lawrence, MA 01843 Email:	C: 617-830-1657	F: 617-750-5278
이사	이용계	Board Member Lee, Yong J.	105 Spit Brook Road, #13, E. Nashua, NH03062 Email:	C: 720-933-0641	

## 2017년 시민 협회 주요 행사 일정 및 주요 사업 계획

### KACL Events and Major Activities

www.kacl-ne.org

- |           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| ▶ March 4 | 1st Board Meeting<br>2017년 1차 이사회<br>정치인턴 모금만찬 티켓과 초청장 배부         | ▶ April 8 | AFD (Annual Fundraising Dinner) for Young Political Interns<br>정치인턴 모금 만찬 (장소: Lexington Elks Club) |
| ▶ August  | 2nd Board Meeting and Citizenship workshop<br>2차 이사회 및 시민권 취득 워크샵 | ▶ October | Annual Meeting<br>경기총회  |

- 회의: 총회 1회, 이사회 2회, 상임이사회 및 상임 임원회 3회, 편집위원회 8회, 특별위원회
- 출판 및 홍보: www.kacl-ne.org, 회지 발간 1회, 매체 등 각종 홍보 활동
- 캠페인: 각종 캠페인 (투표, 유권자 등록, 회원 확보, 법안 반대 및 추진, 한인 정부직 추천, 기타)
- 기금 모금: 정치인턴 후원 모금 만찬 (4월)
- 시민권 취득 워크샵: 1회 (8월)
- 연례 차세대 심포지엄 "YLS 2016" (10월 또는 11월)
- 여타 단체와의 유대: 전국 대회 참가, 여타 소수 민족 회의 참가 등
- 10월 중 매사추세츠 주 청사 "한국의 날" 행사 (날짜 미정)



# 서울대학교 뉴잉글랜드 동창회

*Seoul National University Alumni Association of New England*

서울대학교 뉴잉글랜드 동창회는  
항상 지역 사회에 가까이 다가  
가려고 노력하고 있습니다.

*We, the New England alumni chapter of  
Seoul National University (SNUAA-NE),  
are devoted to getting together with local  
communities with love and enthusiasm.*

*President, Tae-Yung Chung*

운영진: 정태영(회장), 박영철(차기회장),  
이영인, 김제성, 서병철, 조진행,  
남궁범진, 나유선

<https://sites.google.com/site/snuane/>  
e-mail: [snuane@gmail.com](mailto:snuane@gmail.com)



SNUAA-NE has collaborated with the Trails Maintenance Program to address the work needed on the trails of the Blue Hills Reservation, together with the non-profit organization Friends of the Blue Hills.

시민협회의 제 26호 회지 발간을 축하합니다

뉴잉글랜드 한인 미국시민협회의

Political Intern Fundraising Dinner Event 개최를 축하드리고,  
젊은 Korean-American들에게 인턴쉽 기회를 제공하기 위한 노력에  
저희도 동참하고자 합니다.

재미한인 과학기술자 협회 뉴잉글랜드 지부

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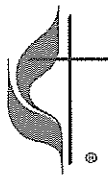
주일 1부 예배 : 오전 8시  
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 영어예배  
 어린이 : 주일 오전 11시  
 중고등부 : 주일 오전 11시  
 새벽 기도회 : 오전 6시 [월~금요일] / 토 [새벽예배] : 오전 6시  
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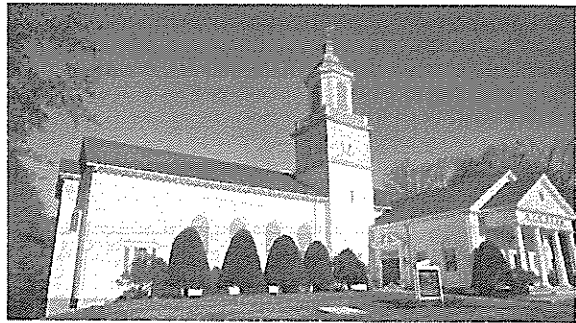
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 주일 2부예배: (주일) 오전 11시  
 토요일 새벽 기도회: (토요일) 오전 5:30분  
 금요기도회: (금요일) 오후 8시  
 주일학교 유치부 (금-AWANA) 오후 8시/(주일) 오전 10시  
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 한국학교 (주일) 오후 1시



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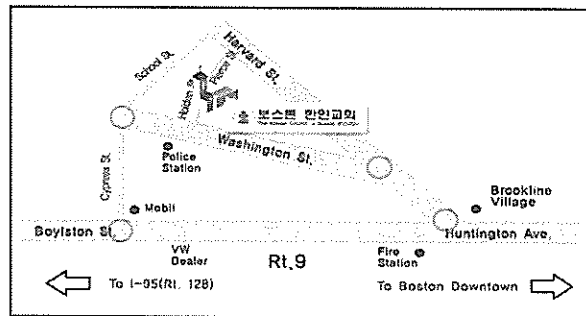
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세례 교육반	주일 오전 10:30분
수요 여성 성경공부	수요일 오전 10:30분
청년 1부	금요일 오후 6:30분
청년 2부	금요일 오후 6:30분
부부청년부	토요일 오후 2:30분

1부 주일 예배 - 오전 8:45  
 2부 주일 예배 - 오후 12시  
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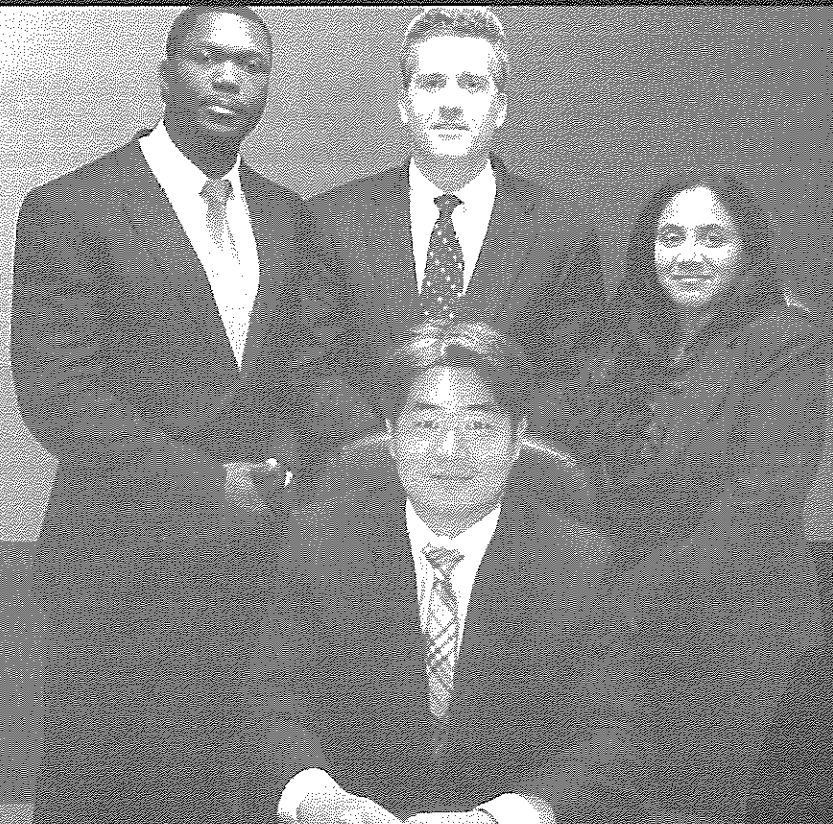
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주일예배: 주일 오전 8:30, 오후 1:50  
주일학교 (영어): 주일 오후 1:50  
수요예배: 수요일 오후 7:30  
새벽 기도회: 화~토 오전 6:00

### ●모임 및 성경공부●

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### ●퀸지한국학교●

토요일 오전 9:30

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주일 영어 미사: 오전 10시

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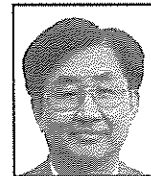
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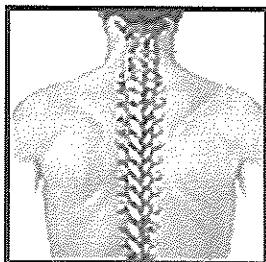
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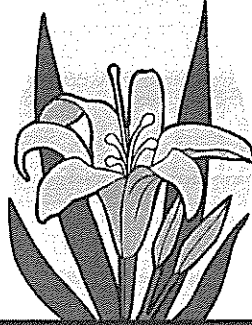
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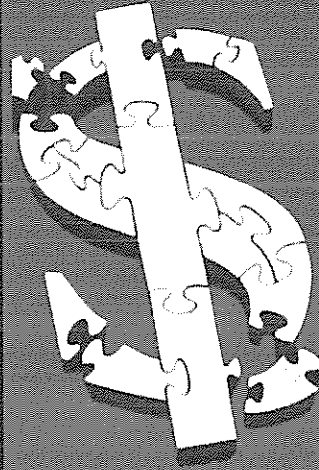
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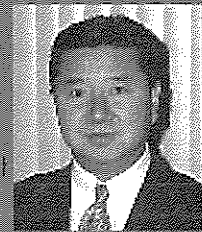
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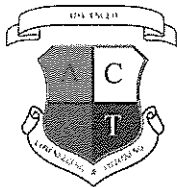
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하버드, 프린스턴, 컬럼비아 등 아이비리그 대학과 MIT, 스탠포드에 90% 합격률을 유지하는,  
보스톤의 최강 강사진으로 구성된, **선진학원**에서 다음 강의를 오픈합니다.

방학 내용	기간	강좌 내용	강사진
랭스기빙	11/23 ~12/ 2/2013	SAT I / All subjects AMC 10,12 (수학경사)	Olivia (MIT, MIT 교, 5년전 보스톤 및 서울 유명학원 강사(유전학자))
겨울방학	12/20/2013 ~1/5/2014	SAT I / All subjects AMC 10,12 (수학경사)	Richard (Columbia대학원 박사(천문학 보스톤 및 서울 유명학원 강사(유전학자))
봄방학	3/5~3/23/2014	SAT I / All subjects AMC 10,12 (수학경사)	Daniel (SAT수학과 과학, 수학(사과)보스톤 지역(스타)강사)

\* 상기 기간은 개별학교의 Break 기간이 다르므로 학생별 기간을 선택할수 있습니다.

영문학, 미국 역사, 세계사 박사 소지자로서 선진학원 다년간 강사 경험자 참여함. 물리, 화학, 컴퓨터, 라틴어 강의도 합니다.

년중 매주 월, 수, 금(4~6시), 토, 일 (10~12시, 1~3시) :SAT 그룹강의 개설:클래스당 3명 이상시 강의 개설함.

학부모님 학원 예약 방문시 무료 대입및 고입 상담

차별화된  
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- 개인 학생별 상담하여 중학교, 고등학교 수업기간별 마스터 플랜 작성해줌.
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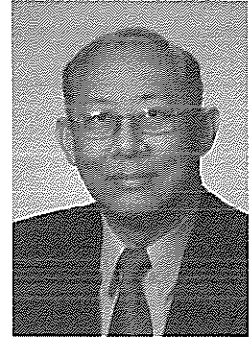
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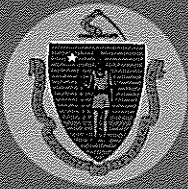




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## Lee Associates

뉴잉글랜드 한국학교는 1975년에 개교하여 지난 42년 동안 재외동포재단과 보스턴 총영사관을 위시로 시민협회 및 여러 한인단체와 후원자 여러분의 한결같은 격려로 한글과 우리의 유구한 역사와 전통 및 미풍양속을 가르치고 전하기 위한 사명감으로 이자리에 우뚝 서 있을 수 있음을 깊이 감사드립니다. 뉴턴에 위치하고 있는 뉴잉글랜드 한국학교는 미국 뿐 아니라 전세계 약 2천 곳의 한국학교 중에서도 우수하고 뛰어나다는 평가를 받고 있는 교사회를 중심으로 늘 최선을 다해 2세 교육을 후원하고 있는 학부모회와 이사회로 구성된 미주 지역 최고 수준의 한국학교이며 미 연방정부와 MA 주정부에 비영리 교육단체로서 공식 인가를 받은 독립된 학교로서 2017년도 봄학기 현재 50개 반에서 2세들과 한국을 배우고자 하는 성인들이 열심히 공부하고 있는 자랑스런 한국학교입니다.

‘튼튼하고 슬기롭고 자랑스럽게!’ 라는 교훈(敎訓)을 바탕으로 교사회(교장 남일), 이사회(이사장 윤경숙), 학부모회(이미경 회장)등 세 기구가 장기발전 계획을 바탕으로 학생들에게 훌륭한 교육환경을 만들어 주기 위해 늘 최선을 다해 부단없는 노력을 다하고 있습니다. 수업시간과 학급편성은 아래와 같으며, 학교등록문의 및 2세 교육에 동참하실 분들의 교사지원은 아래 주소 또는 홈페이지(www.ksneusa.org)이용 바랍니다.

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2. 수업시간 및 교과과정

▶ 매주 토요일: 오전 9시 30분 ~ 12시 40분

● 오전 정규수업 과정: (42개 반)  
한국어, 한국 문화, 한국 역사, 작문교육(1~4),  
음악교육(1~3), 서예반, 사물놀이, 한국무용 등의  
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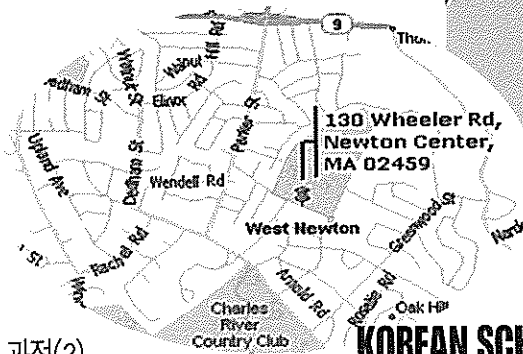
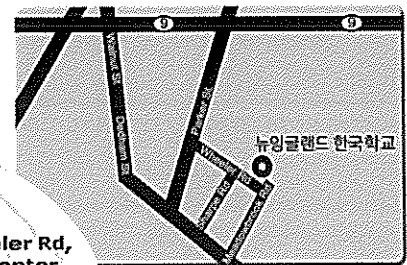
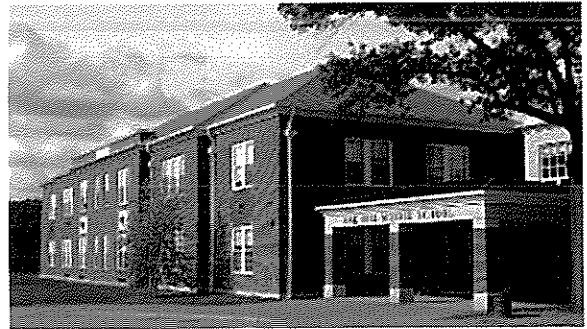
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사물놀이, 발레반, 태권도, 미술반, 동양화반, 펜싱반, 서예반,  
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● 성인반 수업: 기초반 & 초급 이상 반  
9시 30분 ~ 12시 40분

● 생활영어교실(성인 대상): 10시 ~ 11시

3. 학급 및 편성: 50개 반

- 기초 과정(9)      ● 초급 과정(5)
- 중급 과정(3)      ● 고급 과정(3)
- 세종 과정(이중언어 1~6 과정)      ● 성인 과정(2)
- 오전 특별 교육반(12)      ● 오후 특별 활동반(8)      ● SAT-2 한국어



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