



GLOBAL RESIDENCE
Onomad

n. February 2021

Dépot légal : ISSN 2681-0360
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16th president of European
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**N.KOREAN ART
IN EUROPE**

100 years of Korean history in Europe

1919-2019

EUROPE / UK

« 100 years of Korean history in Europe »? 1919-2019

By Yoo Je-hun



It is said that the human history repeats itself, driven by a powerful and invisible force. It is also said that human history, from one, and divided into two, and then again becomes one to form harmony, it is the continuation of the process by which the origin.

They are Koreans in Europe who, in their hundred years of life, instilled the spirit of liberation in Korea. For 100 years, they have lived as a force for modernizing and maintaining the proud soul of the Korean people.

100 years ago, 200 Koreans left Murmansk, Russia, and took the road to France and England. After a long and difficult journey which will see several twists and turns including a Japanese obstruction, 35 people arrive, at the beginning of winter, in Suippes, a French military town in ruins, after having been transformed into a battlefield during the First World War. Their job was to bring the city back to life after the war.

Restoration work was difficult, but each saved more than a third of their first monthly salary and financed the independence of the country colonized by Japan. They even organized Korean cultural festivals to which they invited the French fellow citizens.

Subsequently, the Koreans who came to Europe via Marseille (France), lived dispersed throughout Europe: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. They forged close

relationships with each other and lived as independence activists and pioneers.

On January 1, 1921, a Goryeo student association was formed in Berlin, Germany, the purpose of which is to provide aid to Koreans in need and actively engaged in diplomatic activities for the independence of their country. Unfortunately, due to their defeat to Japanese imperialism, they inevitably returned to the country under the guise of Chinese citizens and lived in a semi-clandestine life to avoid being arrested. Tracing the traces of these unknown heroes is therefore not an easy task, but it is a duty that must be continued.

On December 10, 1964, hundreds of Korean underground miners gathered at the Hamburg Mining Hall in Germany. The President of the Republic of Korea visited Germany and met some of these underground miners. As the national anthem blared at the welcoming ceremony, they started to cry here and there, and soon it was a tearful crowd that we could hear sobbing. The Head of State and the Korean miners hugged and cried again.

The President's commitment and that of the miners were that "we would make a country where we work hard to live well and not pass on the pangs of hunger to our descendants". In addition, the files "Korea Comprehensive Steel Master Plan", which Dr Kim Jae-kwan, a former Korean student in Germany, handed

to the President who visited Munich became a model for POSCO.

Every step of these ordinary people who sowed the pride of the Korean people in every region of Europe and who started their working life is now part of our precious history. The story of the Koreans from Eastern Europe is also a very important part of modern Korean history, in this sense that these brave men lived as pioneers on frozen ground. This story began with the fall of communism and the opening of the borders of the countries of the Eastern bloc at the end of the 1980s (excerpt from preface)

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Meeting 2019 at Marriott Rive Gauche Hotel & Conference Center, Paris 13th

'Stateless Koreans' Seeking 'Golden Gate' of Europe in 1919

Three books are issued under the direction of Yoo Je-hun, 16th President of European Federation of Koreans in 2020



This initiative book was issued under the direction of LI Jine-mieung, historian, professor emeritus at the University Jean Moulin - Lyon III, France in 2019

Home is a name, a word, it is a strong one; stronger than magician ever spoke, or spirit answered to, in strongest conjuration.
- Charles Dickens -

By K. Yung

The Greek word "DIASPORA" denotes a dispersed population whose origins come from a smaller geographic area: the Jewish, Lebanese and Irish diasporas scattered around the world and the new wave of Vietnamese-Chinese scattered throughout the Western world, looking at physical security or better educational and economic opportunities. The community of Wenzhou in China's Zhejiang Province provides the world's most powerful investors. Korean diasporic communities are estimated at 8 millions worldwide, including more than 2.5 millions in the United States. The old European continent is showing only a timid start: around 150,000.

National identity is a common sense of belonging to where we live. It is also that of having a common goal. Any healthy society needs a sense of community, that 'WE', without which there can be no shared sense of obligations and duties. Divided into many small countries, the European continent had deserved these perpetual challenges which made them compete. This healthy rivalry had accelerated the development of European countries over the past three decades. Today, the migration crisis has strengthened the European Union in its desire to consolidate itself in order to respond calmly. Divisions within societies of tribal and religious organization prevent the emergence of a sense of common identity, which guarantees state structures and prosperity.

In 1997, to get out of the economic crisis and the constraints of the IMF, the Korean people embarked on a national solidarity movement to collect gold. In January 1998, under the aegis of the "Korea Housing Bank" and the "Korea Broadcasting System", Catholic and Christian associations, monks and secretaries of the Chogye Buddhist Order joined in this movement which has set itself the objective of getting the country

National Identity of the Korean Diaspora 'WE'

out of the economic crisis. Other banks, television channels and more than 40 civil and religious groups joined in. The collected gold objects (jewelry, coins, gold medals ...) were transformed into ingots intended to help pay the national debt in dollars. After receiving a loan of more than 80 billion Swiss francs from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), South Korea was to implement draconian economic reforms that will have the effect of slowing economic growth, increasing taxes and limit spending.

By mid-January, more than 800,000 families had already taken part in the collection. About 227 tons of gold were collected through this movement, in which around 3.35 million people across the country participated. This was about \$ 2.13 billion in gold. The movement has become a representative example of this 'WE' ready for the voluntary sacrifice of the people in the face of the nation's difficulties. The initial edition "100 years of Korean history in France" (edited by Li Jine-Mieung, Lee Sang-moo, Lee Seog-soo: see pages 6-7 *Ōnomad n. January 2021*) was issued in 2019.

Due to the defeat of the Korean Empire, and to flee Japanese oppression, many Stateless Koreans posed as Chinese citizens, thus living as refugees. Finding their traces today is not an easy task, but it is a duty that must be continued.

Who are these first Stateless Koreans? where do they come from? how do they live? How was their integration into European society? It is to these and other questions that "100 Years of Korean History in France" sets out to answer, a 475-page community history (Korean edition) that covers all aspects of the evolution of about 15,000 residents' life of all social categories.

Motivated by the importance of this collective work of community France, the European Federation of Koreans has just celebrated the release of 3 volumes in december 2020 in collaboration with Associations of Koreans from each country:

- "100 years of Korean history in Europe":
- 1st volume: Germany, U.K., France,
- 2nd volume: Greece, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland, Austria, Italy,
- 3rd volume: Norway, Denmark, Romania, Bulgaria, Czech, Croatia, Turkey, Poland, Finland, Hungary

"Where are you come from (**From**) and where are you going (**To**)"? The first question about the past is directly related to future prospects, which are proportional to the volume of knowledge about the past. The ranking of past events forms the basis of the work of defining the direction of future history. Cho Kwang, chairman of the National History Compilation Committee, said in a preface that "Now Koreans in Europe have a 100-year history. And on the basis of this historical memory, we expect to foresee another 100 years to come".

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In 1919, 35 Korean workers settle in Suippes in France

In 1913, to escape the oppression of Japanese imperialism, Korean immigrants from the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Gando arrived in Murmansk, Russia, in the midst of the First World War. British troops, which took control of the area in 1919, planned to repatriate the remaining 500 Korean workers to Japan when the conflict ended.

In October 1919, Korean workers in Murmansk filed a petition with the Delegation in Paris of the Provisional Government of Korea, established on the French concession in Shanghai to prevent their forced return. As a result, the Korean Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris (Versailles) sent Hwang Ki-hwan to Edinburgh to rescue 200 Koreans who initially arrived in England. Hwang negotiated with the British and French authorities.

Hwang had pointed out to the British Foreign and Defense Ministries that these Koreans worked in Murmansk under the command of British forces. 35 Koreans have thus succeeded in immigrating to France. They were mainly assigned to repairing railroad tracks or building cemeteries for war victims. Hwang is informed that the first association of Koreans in Suippes was established on November 19, 1919, the day of the first arrivals. *(extract on page 44 of the Korean edition '100 years of Korean history in France')*

Everywhere in France, the arms were lacking to build larger infrastructures and rebuild a territory destroyed by wars (4,000 communities devastated or damaged in 1918). Labor immigration has therefore imposed itself. But the country also benefited, during the period 1920-1975, from the influx of refugees come from several regions of the world: 58,000 Armenian refugees in the 1920s. Five other waves of refugees or exiles followed during the 20th century : the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, the White Russians fleeing the Bolshevik revolution, the Spaniards ... (by Pierre Vermeren). The latest wave of refugees is that of the "boat people", who fled the communist regimes in Indochina after the Americans left in 1975.

In 2019

November 1st, 2019 was a historic event for the Korean community in France. In fact, a ceremony commemorating 100 years of the arrival of the first Koreans in Suippes took place in the city, with unveiling a monument and a performance by 70 members of the Korean National Choir to celebrate the pioneers of Korea. Organized jointly by the Korean Association of France (President Na Sang-won) and the European Federation of Koreans (President Yoo Jae-hun), this ceremony was an opportunity to highlight the sacrifice and courage of these men who had everything left for the unknown. After the unveiling of the monument, a one kilometer parade through the city

followed, accompanied by the "Union Musical Orchestral Band". Waving flags by the members of the Korean Association of Foreign Legion led the march, closed by about 200 Korean nationals who insisted on following the parade.

With the idea of politically bringing out the Korean community (unknown and neglected until the end of the 20th century) to which I belong, it is above all a matter of giving it a visibility, to fight against the overused image of Asian community and so that we are also considered as ordinary fellow citizens and no longer stigmatized as the clandestine Chinese, seller of spring rolls or the Bangladeshi hawkers around La Chapelle and the Sacré Coeur. This stigma has already been carried, at certain times, by other communities: Jewish, Maghreb and African. As far as we are concerned, we are a recently growing community, the Koreans cultivating, in the past, this philosophy which consists in living in secrecy, in order not to "disturb" the others. The influx of Koreans into France and across the world began in the 1990s, with the new Korean law that allows free travel and study abroad.

Beyond the Berlin Wall 30 years Ideological Conflicts, South and North

Korea was destroyed by the war 1950-53, as Vietnam was devastated by the US military until 1975. Vietnam's history is very similar to that of the Korean peninsula. Paris is home to the oldest Vietnamese overseas community in the Western world. Today, the Vietnamese diaspora counts more than 350,000 in France. The immigration of its members began long before the capture of Saigon by the northern communists in 1975.

Tens of thousands of Vietnamese migrants were already living in France even before the start of the Vietnam War, including only 20,000 during World War II. These pre-war Vietnamese immigrants who had openly supported Communist ideals differed greatly from the new wave of post-war anti-Communist Vietnamese refugees, forced to flee their homeland after 1975. Due to this ironic duality between pro and anti-

Communist, they do not yet have active Vietnamese politicians in France, unlike the United States.

Koreans also suffered from this ideological duality, in Germany and France, until the end of the 20th century, hence the silence of exiled Korean politicians.

The Korean Voice in France and in Great Britain.

For the past 30 years, being transparent and invisible had been considered the best means of integration by our Korean community, respecting the Confucian principle common to Asians in this respect: from the moment we did not talk about us, we thought that 'They wouldn't say bad things about us ... This typically Asian behavior or that of first respecting others in the Japanese way is no longer valid today. Certainly it was of great use for the first three decades for the minority, but now, either we remain hidden and we will be forgotten tomorrow, or we wake up to talk about ourselves with the fellow citizens.

Unlike the Chinese (Hong Kongers), Indians and Pakistanis in England, Asian communities in mainland Europe suffer from a negative image. They suffer the direct consequences of the violence of the North Korean dictator, and those of the events in China. It was only at the dawn of the 21st century that members of the Korean community, minority and overwhelmed by their Asian communities, began to underline their great differences (linguistic, cultural ...) with the Japanese, the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Laotians, the Indians ... New Koreans who came directly from South Korea, Japan, America or other countries, as well as more than 800 North Korean defectors (those who succeeded in disguise as N.Korean defectors but mostly S.Korean passport holders in reality) from New Malden, England, are the best ambassadors in Europe.

The two former French ministers, Fleur Pellerin and Jean-Vincent Placé as well as senator Joachim Son-Forget were all adopted Korean babies. They are therefore French and do not have in mind the Korean national identity. Macron party's current minister, Cédric O and his sister Delphine O, have French-Korean parents.

In England, Ha Jae-sung, president of the association of Koreans in the UK, was elected to the city council of Kingston in 2018, near New Malden, as well as Kwon Bora in Ravenscourt park, Hammersmith.

After 30 years of immigration and 100 years of history in Europe, the current state of the Korean community has shown, over the past twenty years, a boom in the 'K' phenomenon. In the context of globalization, Koreans, residents and non-residents alike, have a conditional local status based on rights and duties, and for the most part retain both their national identity of 'origin' and their national identity of 'heart'. They willingly exchange with their local fellow citizens through the propagation of the 'Hallyu' culture and the Korean language. This is a sign of a new way of shaping a movement for a growing international community 'jus nexi'.

The fan of French dessert was better prepared to the pandemic

Jun Jae-young



Obviously, we would have suffered less psychologically in Korea than in France since the start of the health crisis. If you are a fan of Korean dramas, you will probably react better than others to the current pandemic, with K-pop dances, Taekwondo, spicy K-foods (Teokbokki and Kimchi) ... indeed, from my point of view, people who regularly enjoy and watch Korean films (often with violent and cruel scenes) and especially those familiar with the sad and dramatic Korean history of the twentieth century, suffer less from the psychological distress that Covid-19 can cause .

In the very violent films of Korean director Kim Ki-duk (who died of Covid-19, December 11, 2020 in Riga, Latvia, at the age of 59), the reality of our life is worse than that of the pandemic . Kim Ki-duk spent two years in a monastery to become a priest. A one-year stay in France led him to a painter's life, then to the cinema where he was notably noticed with "The Silence of the Lambs", "The Lover" and "Bad Blood". After filming 'Samaria' he says: "I have an obsessive and stubborn idea of cinema, which I see as a mixture of tension, crisis and peace, irony and destruction. For me, cinema is all of these at the same time." Korean life has long been plunged constantly into the constant chaos of preoccupations with war with the North Koreans. Koreans are therefore relatively unafraid of pandemics.

I followed my heart and came to France. The dream never dies as long as there is a passion.

I have no experience in the food industry, both in Korea and in the United States. I got my university degree in finance in New York and Singapore. I worked as an intern at Hôtel du Cap Eden Roc, Antibes, Côte-d'Azur from July to September 2020. Even though I was hired as a cook's assistant for the 'Koori', Japanese restaurant at l'Apogée in Courcheval (ski resort), the hotel has still not opened, due to the health policy that the French government has adopted in its fight against the Coronavirus. So I had no choice but to return to Korea where I spent time creating fusion dishes and desserts, until the day when I could work in France again.

As a office worker in Korea, working for the Investor Relations (IR) department at a software company, oversea sales of copyright and management strategy of a steel company, I have visited France almost every year after having been attracted by this beautiful country.

Comforted by the idea of being able to cook and savor a dish, or being able to travel as a foodie, I have always dreamed of working as a haute cuisine chef but I never know when I could fulfill my dream.

Impregnated deeply with French cuisine, I have been able to appreciate French gourmets and desserts during my many trips throughout the regions of France:

Lille, Rouen, Mont Saint-Michel, Saint-Malo, Strasbourg, Chamonix, Annecy, Aix-en-Provence, and other provinces of South France.

This learning at Ecole Ducasse led me to do internship at Coretta, the restaurant owned by chef Biatriz in Paris 17e. But, because of confinement policy by French government, I had no choice but to come back to Korea. Then in June 2020, to pursue my dream I returned to France. After struggling to find a job amid economic difficulties of restaurants, fortunately I got an opportunity to do my second internship at Hôtel du Cap Eden Roc, in Antibes. As soon as I finished my internship with Chef Christopher at the end of September. While waiting for the days to work in 'Koori; in France, I continuously practiced my own cooking skills, at the same time, the desire to create fine desserts with Korean fresh ingredients was reinforced in the creative ways. Korean fresh ingredients inspired me to make healthier recipes and desserts in a current refuge situation. Fresh ingredients improve immunity to the individuals who have not yet been infected are currently living in fear of being infected, and are trying at all costs to protect themselves, and not to cross the path of predators. To preserve one's health, appetizers and gourmet desserts are highly desirable during confinement that is difficult to go out. Every time I go shopping in a supermarket, I try to find the fresh ingredients too, to guard against any viral infection. => next page 6



Baba au rhum, dessert



salad of Eden Roc

Interview with Jun Jae-young

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To protect ourselves against the virus and suffer less psychologically from the current pandemic, should we all watch Korean horror or violence films of Kim Ki-duk's? The solution may not be that simple. "I'm not sure watching those kinds of violent movies now is helpful in protecting yourself in the current situation. On the other hand, a healthy cuisine and an appetite with gourmet desserts would certainly help to maintain a better morale".

Ônomad: What is your favorite French desserts and what kinds of dishes do you want to create?

Among the desserts, the 'Baba au rhum' (photo), the 'Tropézien', the 'Opéra' and the 'Pain au chocolat' will always remain my favorites. Despite my experience in a salad and seafood bar, I can still consider myself unfamiliar much to French cuisine, as much as I do not have knowledge of wine. Recently, I discovered a 'Vinaigrette infused with passion sauce' of the chef Eric Frechon. Without a professional experience of the main course ... I hope to develop a Franco-Korean fusion cuisine based on traditional Korean sauces, "Gochujang" (red pepper paste) and "Doenjang" (fermented soya condiment). Besides the sauce in the dishes, I want to ferment the ingredients and add Korean sauce to bring Korean culinary art to the world. Particularly interested in French desserts, I hope to develop desserts using provincial specialties from South Korea regions, for example Omija pie, Jeju Hallabong cream cake, ... etc.

Ô: What did you expect from the French cooking school and your cooking internship at Eden Roc? Your favorite chefs?

Even if I didn't work in a French restaurant, I visited France every year, through the dishes and desserts I loved so much. I always describe French cooking skill as a way to turn fresh ingredients into the most creative dishes. I expected to learn this at a cooking school in France. Regarding the chefs, I will say: "it depends". But most are really strict, always emphasizing cleaning, timely punctual cooking and organization. As those who work in the kitchen must be very careful in the event of an accident, I fully understand their thoroughness.



cooking course Eden Roc with the chef Eric Frechon

6 Ônomad

The sous chefs at the Michelin starred restaurants where I have worked are generally young, in fact acting like a chef. As teamwork is one of the most important factors for the success of the restaurant industry, arguments are frequent even when they act as mediators to resolve a conflict. The trainees do not generally work in the same team (pantry, desserts, main dishes, dessert, etc.)

They assist the commissary of kitchen team before and during the service. For the mastery of culinary knowledge, there is no easy way but rather a common motto for success in any culinary art and any cooking field: "practice makes perfect". And in gastronomy, everything has to be done in a fast and perfect way.

Ô: And the wine, the cuisine, the sauce, the world of cooking in Korea and France?

Even wine has been well appreciated in Korea in recent years. Indeed, many Koreans seem to emphasize knowledge of wine for drinking. In contrast, in France, wine is more easily accessible to people. I am always impressed by the culinary philosophy of "respect for raw materials".

Not only fresh are the ingredients, but are they also creatively and meticulously transformed into more beautiful and delicious food. However, a kitchen team is like a battalion. The creation takes place in a calm and strict environment. As with Korean traditional sauces, there are also several basic French sauces and broths (such as meat or poultry gravy extract) with which chefs compose most gravy dishes.

Ô: What did you expect in the French restaurant world and today's reality?

I realized that it would not be easy to work in a restaurant in France because I was an office worker for more than 5 years. After working in the kitchen, I realized that it was harder than I ever expected. During my experience in a seasonal hôtel du Cap Eden Roc, in the South of France, the restaurant was full of vacationers. During the service, I had the impression that I was going to lose my mind. Over the orders that kept on going I was sweating, my shirt soaked and my face burnt by the fire in the pan. Working in a kitchen isn't just about making food for customers, it's also a race against time, placing food on dishes with aesthetics, trying every day to be better, to surpass everything by caring about team members... And everything could turn out to be more complicated than expected.

Rather than being a chef who works physically all day, I hope above all to develop new desserts and launch them in the markets, and manage a shop of mine. I consider it inevitable to be both chef and manager of a shop in order to be able to launch my own creation of desserts.

Pai Un-soung 1990-1978

A Western painter who propagates traditional Korean culture and Korean identity in Europe through painting.

By Hakim Lecheb

The modernization of Korean art includes the Japanese colonial period (1910-1945). Modern Korean art has been negatively recognized as "passive" and "epigone" of "distorted" Western art by Japan. Under these circumstances, Pai was the first modern Korean painter to have studied "original" Western painting in Europe rather than in Japan. Not only that, he is also the only one to have worked in Europe for 18 long years with achievements far too numerous to count. Pai's various activities in Europe suggest the active and international aspects of modern Korean art in connection with the political, social and cultural situation of European society in the 1920s and 1930s.

The deterioration of the internal situation and foreign interventions led, in 1895, Japan to place Korean peninsula under its supervision, then its annexation in 1910. The establishment of political structures in Japan profoundly disrupted traditional culture. Japanese universities welcome many Korean students.

But the colonial Korea of Japan maintains conservative principles of Chinese origin. The New Realism of Japanese-trained artists was one of the few major currents of the 1940s, followed by movements pitting reformers against conservative circles in Seoul. The new taste appeared in the early 1950s under the influence of American Abstract Expressionism.

A few rare creators, such as Pai Un-soung (1900-1978), managed, from the 1920s, to study in American, German or French schools and faculties before the end of the Second World War so that Korean art knew a major revival of activity, marked by a rapid process of adaptation of international artistic vocabularies.



A modern Korean artist in Europe from multiple perspectives

Born in Myeongryun-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Pai had a unique motive to study abroad in Germany. At the age of five, when he lost his father and his family life deteriorated, he worked as a waiter at Kyungsung Middle School and at the same time went to high school. One day, a Seoul prodigy takes Pai Un-sung to his school. After joining the great 3.1 movement of Independence (March 1, 1919) against Japanese colony and publishing various anti-Japanese promotional materials and newspapers for the national uprising, he fled to Tokyo and studied economics for two years at the Waseda University. This poor boy was able to go to Japan thanks to the prodigy's son. But soon, the son, Baek Myung-gon, a boy of weak physical constitution that he meets in Japan, will accompany him to study abroad.

The two young Koreans arrived in Berlin on March 17, 1922 via the port of Marseille. However, Baek Myung-gon is not in good health, so he returns to his home country while Pai Un-sung, who had no travel expenses, stays in Berlin and struggles to earn his life. But he manages to enter the National University of the Arts and begins to study the art he wanted to know. In fact, he wanted to do research on the global economic crisis, but as soon as he arrived in Europe, he was very disappointed with European society, which did not know Korea at all. He later told his German friend that it was European art that gave him hope and kept him from quickly returning to homeland when he felt the urge.

Prior to studying painting at the Berlin University of the Arts, Pai Un-sung was privately educated with Hugo Mieth (1865

~?), An aging man who had a speech impediment, and who worked with painters in Berlin such as Billy Eckel, Binkelman and Max Kutschmann (1871-1943). He learned nudity and printmaking from these teachers. After two failures, he finally entered the University of Fine Arts in Berlin in 1925 and received large-scale art lessons. From the summer semester, he studied painting with Professor Ferdinand Spiegel (1879-1950), and finally became a full-time student in an art school after being recognized by Professor Spiegel.

It is said that at the beginning he drew countless postcards, self-portraits, Korean traditions and customs are put on woodcuts. Pai Un-sung learned that Europe was very different from the world he dreamed of, and he was deeply disappointed that Europeans had no idea of his native Korea. However, he ended his despair and decided to rise up as a cultural publicist about his home country.

In order to promote the beautiful appearance of Korea, he designed and wrote the atmosphere of Korea, and devoted himself to promoting Korean songs and dances. His efforts were later published in 1950 by his friend Otto Runge in the form of a book entitled "Learning Tells Us Korean Traditional Culture". Pai Un-sung's works had attracted attention in various places in Europe. First prize at the Salon d'Automne in Paris in 1927, then at the Warsaw International Art Exhibition in Poland in 1933, Pai was invited the same year to the exhibition at the Kutret gallery in Berlin, then to the Folklore Museum in Hamburg in 1935, and at a private exhibition in Prague in 1936.

It is difficult to define precisely the relationship between Mitsui and Pai Un-sung. It is assumed that Mitsui supported Pai in the form of patronage and as a colleague in cultural collaborations. According to Dr Nora von Achenbach, director of the Hamburg Museum of Ethnology, this portrait of Takaharu Mitsui was commissioned by Mitsui himself (von Achenbach, 2011). Mitsui is believed to have supported Pai in several ways. For example, Pai would have produced paintings for the reception hall of the Japanese Embassy in Germany, at the request of Mitsui (Frank, 1991). Pai's solo exhibitions held in Eastern European countries appear to have been linked to Mitsui as well. Mitsui is known for promoting cultural relations between Japan and Eastern European countries such as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. Therefore, he must have had many relationships that would have helped Pai with places for his personal exhibitions.

He also received an honorary award at the World Woodcut Exhibition in Warsaw, Poland. Its vigorous activities to express and promote Korean traditional culture have gained fame in many parts of Europe. In 1938, Pai Un-sung left Berlin. The first place to stay on the way back was Paris. But upon his arrival in the French capital, the Second World War broke out.

In Paris, Galerie Charpentier recognized as one of the top three galleries in the world, has purchased and owned his works in various art galleries, including private exhibitions. While in Paris, the portrait of the Japanese diplomat "Baron Mitsui" painted by Pai Un-sung was hung at the Japanese consulate in Paris. However, Pai Un-sung never returned to Europe, and his works disappeared without returning to Korea. Some of his works were found in a flea market in Paris around 2000, and luckily some of Pai Un-sung's works were also made public during the exhibition at Deoksugung Palace in 2001.

At the 1936 Olympic Games, during a demonstration against the erasure of the Japanese colonial nationality of the Korean-born athlete Sohn Kee-chung, Pai was the local correspondent of Dong-A Ilbo. After returning to Korea, he was criticized as pro-Japanese, but was recognized by the Korean Art University. He was the first dean of the College of Fine Arts of Hongik University and as a judge for the 1st National Exhibition. Pai traveled to North Korea with his family during the Korean War (1950-53). While working in North Korean politics for a while, he was expelled from Pyongyang in 1963 for contacting "aliens" (foreign painters). He died alone, in Sinuiju, North Korea, in 1978.

• We are looking for North Korean artworks: nkoreacollection@gmail.com



My Visit and The Way of Reunification

By Kim Jung-hee

episode 1

At the time, as nowadays moreover, relations between the two Koreas were strained and complicated. This strange situation has not changed much since the territorial partition of the peninsula in 1945, an inevitable consequence of a fratricidal and devastating war that lasted three long years (1950-53). For the past 75 years, the lull observed today between the two countries has been a balancing act that risks being upset at any time.

At the start of 2012, I decided to explore the underlying reasons for the division of my homeland into two distinct territorial entities: South Korea and North Korea. First of all, I want to clarify that I am neither

a journalist nor in any field of research. I am a simple average citizen who runs every day to accomplish more or less feverishly his "metro, work, sleep". But, certainly like many Koreans, I asked myself the simple question of knowing why our two countries do not manage to bring back the peace which would announce the reunification of two peoples forged by a common history.

So I decided to go further to try to get to know this northern part of the peninsula better, in order to understand the reality of this other Korea and to discover the life and the value of its men, women and children.

This question, I always carry it in my heart,

My resolution en 2012

I have met quite a few South Koreans who have visited North Korea between 2000 and 2008. But after 2009, the coming to power of Lee MB and Park KH was accompanied by a radical change in politics. South Korean, which has become resolutely anti-North Korean. A visit to the north was almost prohibited. Having learned of this new geopolitical reality, I had to resign myself to the idea that a visit to North Korea would be an impossible mission.

But chance always does things well. A pastor friend told me that one of his relations, also a pastor, lived in the United States where he worked for humanitarian actions in North Korea, and that he had planned to visit this closed country in 2014. I have jumped at this opportunity to be part of the trip.

I arrived in Pyongyang with South Korean expatriates living in the US, for humanitarian actions. The first person to greet us was our guide, he looked friendly, his Pyongyang accent sounded quite charming to me, and he looked like a gentleman.

We stayed at the "Pyongyang Hotel". Our guide took us on a tour of many historic buildings and other symbols of the country's ideology: the triumphal arch, the statues of Cheolrima and the large square of Kim Il Sung. "Pyongyang Hotel" is one of the oldest hotels in Pyongyang, built in 1961 after the war.

To be honest, I wasn't really comfortable the first day because I was kinda stuck with all these negative ideas and bad images that my mind absorbed for a long time through an education that consisted of hating the North Korea and North Koreans.

N. KOREA

Visiting North Korea has a lot of meanings, it means crossing a barrier well established for 65 years, but also checking whether everything that is said and written in the Western media is true or exaggerated. This is about knowing the second half of my homeland. The opportunity of a lifetime. Of my life.

I couldn't find people to hate. The young North Korean waiters or waitresses are just as charming, as polite and as smiling as the others. One morning, while traveling back and forth along the Taedong River, we could see North Koreans playing sports by the river. There is a lot of greenery, with tracks for running or walking. People are walking, playing badminton, doing exercises, the children are accompanied by their parents. No, definitely, there is distinguishably negative nothing and nobody here to hate and nobody that does seem threatening to me. But there are, on the other hand, plenty of things to love.

The next morning, I put on my sneakers and ran on the track along the Taedong River. It was a Sunday. The Korean-American pastor wanted to bring all of our traveling companions to Chilgok Church in Pyongyang. We met many North fellow citizens there who practice their Protestant faith. The pastor of Chilgok Church was happy to receive us. North Korean evangelists also sing for the love and glory of Jesus.

We visited the Moranbong which is so loved by the people of Pyongyang, especially by lovers under the trees. People also come there to dance, sing, have a picnic, especially on May 1st. This Sunday, there are quite a few groups of young people. Sometimes they sing, sometimes they talk aloud like all Koreans when they are happy.

The next day, we visited the birthplace of Kim Il Sung, where there were plenty of people like all other historical and tourist sites: North Korean tourists, schoolchildren, students and many other visitors. Small modest houses, Korean traditional thatched cottages with a well give the place an indescribable authenticity.

We saw a ceramic pot (항 아 리) of 1 m height, all twisted. It was reportedly collected by Kim Il Sung's mother who used it her whole life because she was so poor during the Japanese colonial era. The guide explained to us that even a crooked and ugly pot has a very important role and is meant to be useful.



North Korean tourists are well dressed and have exactly the same look of curiosity and gaiety that we find in tourists elsewhere. They laugh, talk loudly with friends and stand in line. In South Korea, I was taught a long time ago that you absolutely have to be afraid and be wary of North Koreans.

I wonder what I should be afraid of and who I should be wary of. From their laughter? of their joy of living? In my mind, it's total confusion! Why can't I have fun like them? Why should I be wary of everything I see? I realize that the education I received was as deceptive as it was uncritical.

In front of me, I see a lot of North Koreans and I'm not afraid of them! This trip was for me a kind of redemption made of courage for a new path and a new vision to better understand the evil that can eat away at the soul of our society. Division and mistrust between peoples are not healthy ingredients for building a better world.

We visited the Juché Tower and the 3 thematic towers (3 대헌장 탑, independence, unification in peace, national unity, 자주, 평화 통일, 민족 대단결). These towers are built with huge blocks of granite, a North Korean material available locally, and not the limestone often found in historic buildings in Europe. The Juché Tower is located by the Taedong River, on the other side, and opposite Kim Il Sung Square. It is a major urban axis in Pyongyang. At the top of the Juché, we have a panoramic view of all Pyongyang landscape. To the north of the Taedong are many historical and governmental buildings. To the south, it is rather the houses in pastel colors, pale green or salmon color, very soft and harmonized with the whole.

We ate Raengmyon cold noodle in Okryukwan restaurant, Onmyon hot noodle soup at Goryeo Hotel, Bibimbap at Arirang restaurant, Bulgogi at Jindalrae ... everything we can find in South Korea but with a taste a little less spicy and less sweet but equally delicious and tasty. For breakfast, among other things, we were served milk and thick goat yogurt that I had not drunk elsewhere: a real delight! But what I ate in Wonsan, seafood and raw fish, was really excellent. A trip without authentic local cuisine is not worth the trip.

We also visited the granite and marble triumphal arch in Pyongyang, which the guide proudly presented as being 5m taller than the one in Paris. From its top, you can see the north side of Pyongyang: Moranbong, Chongryun Leisure Park, Communications Tower, Cholrima, etc.

We also visited the children's palace, which has just been renovated. Pre-teens and teens (between 7 and 17 years old) indulge here in extra-curricular activities, such as sport (swimming, volleyball, basketball, badminton), music with various instruments (violins, gayagum, accordion, etc.), work manuals (calligraphy, traditional embroidery), dancing, singing, but also experiments in chemistry, physics, mathematics. All extracurricular activities are free and provided by the state. In North Korea, every city has this kind of children's palace for extra-curricular activities.

To be continued ...

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Autumn is coming to Manmulsang from Mount Kumgang

Son U Young, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Watercolor and ink on rice paper, 128 x 60 cm, 2006.

By Mija Han

Painter Son U-Young (1946-2009) is an artist who belongs to the category of People's Painters of the Mansudae Workshop, the highest class of artists in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This work was produced in 2006, using a traditional technique exploiting all the possibilities of ink in terms of lines and surface.

The view is at Mount Kumgang in Manmulsang. In the foreground, a composition marked by diagonals shows the rock which gives a strong feeling of density and concentration, and in the background we can see peaks emerging from the clouds. The whole seems to float in a sea of clouds where the faults form an 'S' sharing the rocky peaks in the foreground and the background.

We can guess the artist installed on the top of Onjeongryeong, which dominates the Kiam rocks that he has represented. He enjoys a view of bird's eye that enables him to look at the rock in front of him, and to distinguish a strange rocky cliff behind the Kiam rocks, probably the Munsubong and Sujeongbong peaks, where the famous Seokwangsa temple was located, an important sacred place of the Joseon dynasty period, since disappeared.

The composition of the two sets of mountains both in the foreground and in the background is rendered by the use of two different juxtaposed graphic techniques. The Kiam rock in the foreground is expressed with color paint applied to the thick collagen lacquered rice paper, traditionally extracted from fish, and the background is rendered in shades of black and white with ink diffuse. The collage of these two techniques

by cohabiting gives a perspective effect characteristic of traditional Korean painting.

To express the splendor of the rocks he has under his eyes and the red maple leaves that announce autumn, the artist uses the "screen of the Akyo" technique, which uses a support of animal glue on paper of rice to apply and fix paint and colors, with successive layers, creating an impression of depth of nature.

This technique of describing nature with natural materials expresses the action of wind, rain and the extreme climate that sculpts the rock. It is here employed in the service of demonstrating the pride and strength of the Korean people.

Munsubong in the background uses the properties of Korean paper on which the ink spreads, giving the sensation of cracking and rising in Yin and Yang. It is a technique that does not seek the brilliance of colors as in the foreground, but seeks to enter deep into oriental emotions.

To have access to Onjeongryeong, the only way was the Kumgangsan railway line, built during the Japanese colonial period. This line being closed, the artist was able to walk there or paint this scene in the studio or by imitation. However, there does not seem to be a similar previous model, although his work is considered a masterpiece and is now a reference for this scene, as shown for example by the work of the artist Hong Ensam, carried out in 2012.

Two years after submitting a work on the strange rocky cliffs of Kiam in 2004 where he used the Yin-Yang technique, this work can be considered the finished product, the artist's conclusion on the subject of Manmulsang at Mount Kumgang. His expression of the mountain demonstrates that he had a problem to overcome, as the rock represents obstacles and difficulties for the Korean people to overcome.

Mount Kumgang has long been a source of artistic inspiration for the Korean people, and the artist signs a masterpiece of hyper-realistic expression based on traditional techniques by boldly capturing the majestic mountains at the beginnings of the autumn.

* Mija Han, Coutances Art Center

SURVIVE THE TYPHOID

Contaminated in Delhi and discovered on my return to Paris



By Lee Chul-ho

Transported by the Samu (emergency medical service) at 5 a.m. at dawn of the New Year in 2019, to the Kemlin-Bicêtre hospital, I had, for the first time, the impression that I was going to die.

During an exhibition at The Ashok Hotel, New Delhi October 31- November 2, 2018, 5 starred government owned old hotel, I picked up an autorickshaw to have a riding and to visit a traditional market in the morning some kilometers away.

When I drew a taxi to airport for return to Paris, I had so much abdominal pain that I had never experienced before, so I desperately made a taxi stop in front of the metro station near the Delhi airport and I rushed to a small hotel: due to extreme dehydration and thirst, the liter of water I had drunk immediately went into the stool! Subsequently, I fell into a state where it was difficult for me to distinguish between urine and stool. Unable to overcome the pain, I found it difficult to fall asleep, not stopping the comings and goings in the small corner.

During the flight back to Paris, I had to go around all the toilets on the plane, arousing the compassion of the Lufthansa staffs. Arrived in Paris, stomach pains, headaches and diarrhea were exacerbated at home, all accompanied by a chronic cough and loss of appetite.

From Christmas Eve, three weeks after my return, I was going to spend my days stretched out on the bed, no longer being able to overcome the physical or mental pain. Although I was condemned to

frequent use of toilets, I didn't feel it necessary to go to the hospital. Didn't I have a healthy physical constitution?

But soon, the prophylactic drugs Racecadotril anti-diarrhea that I had bought no longer had any real effect on the abdominal distension which had become severe. I only had the energy to run to the bathroom every hour.

Towards the end of the year, the worry of being able to die of this atrocious disease settled down in my mind. At 5 am at dawn of the New Year, I was struggling with a violent cough that made my wife rush to the room where I had isolated myself. She suggested to take myself to the hospital. Stubbornly, I refused to resign myself to this possibility, which I found disproportionate in view of the simple symptoms of gastroenteritis.

At dawn, more perceptive and judging the intensity of my cough to be unusual, my wife called Samu (emergency medical service) and forced me to take a seat in the vehicle. A formal health examination was carried out there by the emergency physicians, who quickly established the urgent need for a more in-depth examination. Despite this, I remained stubbornly opposed to the idea of going to the hospital. The paramedics must have blamed my delirium and my verbal inconsistencies for an overly festive evening on New Year's Eve.

In the hospital emergency room, the diagnosis fell like a cleaver: I had caught typhoid. I was admitted to intensive care for five days definitely.

On my hospital bed, I later realized that in May 2018, 15 Korean students in a group had been diagnosed with "Salmonella typhi" after an organized trip to India. They had also stayed around New Delhi. The Korean public health ministry had therefore stipulated that prior vaccination was mandatory for all travelers leaving for India in 2018.

Going back to my memories of my stay in New Delhi, I remembered a glass of orange juice squeezed by the dirty hand of a street vendor in the city's traditional market, and which I suspect was strongly responsible of my infection.

Once the body is infected with the bacteria responsible for typhoid, it begins to act after 2-3 weeks of incubation in general, as in my case where the cough persisted for three weeks after my return to Paris. The symptomatic state of typhoid is characterized by apathy, confusion, and even psychosis. Necrotic Peyer's patches can cause intestinal perforation and peritonitis. This complication is not always obvious and can be masked by corticosteroids. At this point, overwhelming toxemia, myocarditis or intestinal bleeding can lead to death.

When I was discharged from the hospital, I received preliminary instructions from my doctor: if similar symptoms of contagion appear in family members, they must immediately notify the hospital services so that they can receive the appropriate treatment against Typhoid pandemic. .

PANDEMIC ASYLUM IN TURKEY

Pandemic Asylum in Turkey

By Kim Jung-woo
January 19, 2021

"Hi Chul-ho. Traveling by plane is fairly safe if everyone on board is wearing a mask." Is theft safe at this time? Experts are breaking down the risks associated with boarding a flight during COVID-19.

While some Americans and Britons do not yet plan to travel by plane in the face of the new coronavirus, others are eager to get back on the flight.

It is not so easy to ensure the health security of an airplane with a low-cost ticket. Faced with the growing risk of infection, new obligations concerning PCR tests to be carried out before departure are brought to the attention of air passengers, who must anticipate. Indeed, it is important to be aware of the risks of flying during COVID-19, both on planes and at airports. This is why it is recommended to buy your flexible ticket with the possibility of changing the date.

Not to say, however, that it is completely safe, you will always run the risk of catching the covid before you even board the plane, in the airport grounds, in the waiting room, or even inside the plane if you are seated near someone with the virus, although with all the precautions and measures currently in place around airports and air transport, the chances of being infected are low .

Hotels are something else. In Turkey, most hotels are inspected every fortnight and are certified by government or private certification agencies as Covid-free. This certification includes tests for the staff of each department, carried out every week or every two weeks, as well as physical measurements including a critical phase of disinfection of the rooms after the departure of a client.

If you can find a hotel like this, so much the better. Otherwise, you must ensure that Covid precautions are in place at the hotel of your choice. There isn't much else you

"Survive Covid-19 alone"

By Yoo Min-ho

It is a precious resource. This is the testimony of a person who was infected with the coronavirus while traveling abroad, but who prepared to overcome the pandemic.

If you have good medical sense of this Korean traveler, you can suffer and survive. Tested positive for Covid-19 on October 14 in Isparta, a city located inside Anatolia in eastern Turkey, this person went to Italy to obtain a negative Covid-19 test certificate but the laboratories announced positive results to him which will force him to live in isolation for 10 days, confined in a hotel room where the hotel server has emptied the 20 other rooms of his floor.



It is difficult to establish normal human relationships as long as the stigma of the disease is there. After confinement, the person moved to Afyon, the former capital of the north, in the hope of remaining free. He decided to stay in a spa hotel, in the hope that the natural hot water would provide better care for his body. In Turkey, a COVID-19 tracking app has been set up, on which foreigners must register unconditionally. His health was already classified as normal.

**Here are the survival stories
of Yoo Min-ho:**

Virus attacked the body on the 13th day.

13 days after being tested positive, I went to discover vestiges ancient neighbors. When I got back to the hotel, I had a weird cold and slight muscle pain in my shoulder which also started to be felt.

I warmed up my body by drinking hot water. I didn't have a cough. However, the feeling of cold in my shoulder was still there, accompanied by muscle pain of increasing intensity. I figured if there was no problem during the 10 day quarantine period, 13 days after that it could be "Covid". It is on this question that I fell asleep, in the cold and the muscular pains.

Pain in the rib cage

I opened my eyes around 2 a.m. and quickly noticed that I was having difficulty breathing, rough breathing as if I had run the 100m. I felt like my lungs were blocked. And for the first time in my life, my body felt death. I was concerned that the difficulty in breathing could lead to suffocation and then death. What is embarrassing is that all of these situations have arisen suddenly and instantly. During the day I just felt the cold but at night the whole body seemed to want to collapse at one point. I had prepared for the coronavirus early, in case of an event that could arise while traveling alone.

- Three Emergency Drugs -

First of all, a **steroid**. After some research on the Internet, I learned from the medical information published by the WHO that dexamethasone, a steroid, was found to have its own effect on Covid-19.

Dexamethasone for 2 weeks, to relieve symptoms of Covid-19.

Dexamethasone is a drug that President Donald Trump has also used to treat his Covid-19 infection. On October 15, the day after my positive test, the WHO announced that Dexamethasone was the only drug effective against Covid-19.

COVID-19

Reading Donald Trump's prescription, I immediately went to a local pharmacy. Fortunately, dexamethasone was available in Turkey. I bought two 6 mg vials. I was in my second week of symptoms.

Aspirin to Stop Cytokine Storms

All over the world, aspirin has been shown to prevent blood clotting in Covid-19 patients. This is the result of a large-scale clinical trial. I have found that aspirin, a pain reliever that costs around 8 cents per pill, is surprisingly important.

One of the most important features of Covid-19 is the "Cytokine Storm". It is an overreaction of the body's immune system to fight viruses that have entered from the outside. The massive inflammatory reaction that takes place attacking even normal cells is the killing blow of Covid-19. The immune system tends to over-activate by a cytokine storm, and platelets, which are responsible for blood clotting, can also over-activate. Blood clotting means the blockage of the oxygen supply. This means that even if you are doing well, your heart may stop when blood clots form due to a cytokine storm..

It is assumed that this was the case with Korean film director Kim Ki-duk, who recently died of Covid-19.

Aspirin is believed to be effective in inhibiting overactivation of platelets, which causes blood to clot. Therefore, aspirin should be taken when infection with some advanced degree of Covid-19 occurs.

The third "**Oximeter**". It is a device that measures the oxygen saturation of the blood using infrared wavelengths, and it can check the health of the lungs. Normally, when the number is between 95 and 99, it is a normal state, and anything below it is abnormal.

Checking the oxygen saturation in the lungs Back to my case, in the middle of the night of the 13th day of testing positive. Oxygen saturation was measured with an oximeter to determine the veracity of the abrupt breathing. Since it is made in China, there may be some errors, and after measuring it several times, it turned out that I had a saturation of around 93, so it is abnormal. If the oxygen saturation drops below 90, it may cause death. It sounds like a nightmare, but it wasn't: in one night, the virus had invaded the lungs.

"I am fighting Covid-19 alone in a hotel in Turkey"

I also checked the loss of smell, a characteristic symptom of Covid-19. I smelled the 10 kinds of perfumes that I usually wear. The sensitivity of my sense of smell had "definitely" declined.



A goldfish aquarium bought by a hotel employee when I entered quarantine. I felt that if anything happened, two goldfish would be my last friends on earth

Diarrhea and burning pain around the eyes

After a night of indescribable suffering, I wondered whether to go to the hospital. My

eyes looked quite normal to me, but in fact they were indeed infected. I consulted with the hotel manager by phone, who expressed his intention to quarantine me in a hotel if possible. Surprisingly, there were already two other Turks in the hotel, under similar circumstances. With the help of the director, I returned to solitary confinement in a separate room. As soon as I was assigned a room, I made a "special" request to the hotel staff: "Put a living body in my room." Whether it is a plant or an animal, it is a living creature that will be with me in the seclusion room.

I gave him \$ 100 in asking to go to the market and buy a living creature for me. Two hours later, a bell boy knocks on my door and informs me of the delivery of my order. When I open, I see a small aquarium placed on the carpet in which two goldfish swim peacefully. \$ 95, the change on the 100 bill, was placed in an envelope attached to the aquarium. An indescribable feeling of warmth invaded my heart.

The virus's lung attack continued the night of the 14th day of testing positive. But I didn't have the pain from the first few days, probably thanks to the dexamethasone. The feeling of cold was also less. On the other hand, as the outline of my eyes burned me, I felt a fire. My gums were just as sore and I was having trouble chewing.

The diarrhea started on the 15th day. I hadn't eaten anything ingestible but when the stomach ache started I was almost exhausted, and the followed headaches only made my pain worse. My voice had become hoarse like that of an old man. However, when I took dexamethasone, I could feel my condition improve quickly. By the 16th day, the myalgia was completely gone and from the next day all other abnormal symptoms.

The first piece of advice from a general point of view is to be prepared for illness, rather than thinking that you will never get it. The second tip is to prepare yourself in advance. It is, in fact, advisable to prepare only drugs for a specific treatment, medical devices and even adequate containment facilities. For example, a country house, an inn or a hotel. Some people trust government help and wait tirelessly, but it's good to break the illusion early that the government will take care of my life.

The Covid-19 is a hideous creature lurking on the opposite side of the Korean way of thinking, which is used to 'hurrying on' ('palli palli' in Korean). Long-term battles are necessary and natural. Nobody wants it, but it's time to face and overcome. The year 2021 will likely be recorded in everyone's mind as the year of viral infection. [source : weekly Chosun]

TALENT MIGRATION

Digital Visas Disrupt and Intensify the Race for Human Capital

By GREG LINDSAY

If 2020 was anything to go by we are likely to see an even more dramatic global shakeup in the league tables of choice destinations in 2021. In late November as the pandemic's second wave crashed across the global north, Bloomberg unveiled its Covid Resilience Ranking of "the best and worst places to be in the coronavirus era". The index formally acknowledged what 2020 had made abundantly clear to the world's upwardly mobile: Advanced economies such as the UK and the US had been repeatedly overwhelmed by infections. Meanwhile, other countries — even developing nations — defied expectations. For these and other once-desirable destinations such as Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, this was an admission of defeat.

Bloomberg's ranking, which cross-references quality-of-life metrics with post-pandemic measures such as positivity rates, lockdown severity, and mobility, underscores that for those with the means, we are all 'global nomads' now. Originally coined to describe a subset of technology workers drawing Silicon Valley salaries while camped in Chiang Mai or Bali, the moniker now effectively describes anyone with a Covid-induced mandate to work from anywhere — and thousands, if not millions, are pursuing pandemic arbitrage in their choice of destinations.

The early evidence is clear, including record numbers of Americans who sought secondary citizenship in 2020, and Britons who rushed to secure EU access on the eve of Brexit. But even as individuals choose to vote with their feet (and passports), the cracks are beginning to show in terms of global governance when it comes to attracting talented migrants. For instance, the European Commission has curiously chosen this moment to bring down the hammer on Malta's and Cyprus's investment migration programs, while hinting that Portugal's and others' real estate-driven 'golden visas' might be next on the chopping block.



Meanwhile, this past year has seen the advent of a lightweight national alternative to secondary citizenship in the form of 'nomad visas', which entitle one to live and work in Europe's Schengen Area for a year or more — so long as you earn offshore and spend locally. During the height of the 2020 lockdown, what began as a longmooted evolution of Estonia's e-residency program, which was launched in 2015, rapidly evolved into an arms race to attract talent — with some havens safer than others.

First-mover Barbados was quickly joined by Bermuda, Anguilla, Antigua, Costa Rica, Mexico, and the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean; in Europe, Estonia was followed by Georgia, Germany, Spain, Portugal, the Czech Republic, and Norway, with Croatia close behind, along with Dubai, as part of its reforms to make itself more attractive to Western workers. In each of these cases, visas might cost two-, three-, or four-figures dollar-wise,

with corresponding income guarantees. But with vaccinations now underway, the question is how the programs will evolve to exploit post-pandemic uncertainty and opportunity on the far side of the crisis.

For example, while the nations mentioned above hedge their bets through low-cost, lightweight visas, the US will struggle under the Biden administration to reverse the damage of President Trump's decision to temporarily suspend the H-1B program, which may have shaved as much as USD 100 billion off the market caps of America's largest tech stocks by starving them of labor at a critical juncture.

In an indirect response, the Canadian federal government under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced plans to increase post-pandemic immigration to levels not seen in a century as part of an explicit economic strategy to revitalize the country. Nations around the globe are facing the same dilemma — how best to beggar my neighbor in terms of talent, both during and after the pandemic? In light of these trends — the commingling of health and wellbeing, the crackdown on investment migration, and the race for talent — further upsets are highly likely, and perhaps it is high time for Thailand and Vietnam to outshine France and the US. As a start.

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Greg Lindsay is Director of Applied Research at NewCities

COVID-19 Regional Security Assessment

250 countries, regions and territories



based on data collected up to August 23, 2020.

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140+ settings
Over 250 countries and regions
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NATO is working with the Corona Proof Initiative, but vaccination may vary depending on the size of vaccination per country. There are many difficulties in obtaining digital immunity certificates for traveling to the United States, as who can demonstrate immunity and who cannot demonstrate immunity vary from country to other country. In addition, this is controversial because it can be differentiated from countries where digital immunity certification is not possible depending on the progression of immunity.

To reopen borders without going through the quarantine box and restart aviation, governments must be convinced that they are effectively mitigating the risk of importing COVID-19. This means having accurate information on the health status of COVID-19 passengers. Inform passengers of the tests, vaccines and other measures they need before travel, details of where they can be tested and give them the opportunity to share their tests and vaccination results in a verifiable, safe and respectful privacy manner is the key to restore confidence in governments and make them reopen borders. To meet this challenge, IATA is working on the launch of the IATA Travel Pass, a digital platform for passengers.

Current challenges for accurate health information complexity and variety

The fragmented and diverse set of COVID-19 testing requirements for entry and exit along with the range of different types of testing (PCR, LAMP, antigen and spectroscopic) required by governments have created a difficult and complex environment to navigation for immigration authorities, passengers and airlines.

Lack of information

Passengers are confused and need precise information. But they don't know where to find them or understand them, even if they find them.

Inefficiencies, errors, fraud

Check-in agents should follow detailed guidelines on entry requirements and try to determine the authenticity of several non-standard test documents that passengers present to them. This leads to inefficiencies, errors and fraud in health check-ups - a growing problem around the world.

The infrastructure of the information flows necessary for systematic testing must be supported by governments, those who have the means to verify the authenticity of the tests and the identity of those who present the test certificates. Airlines have the ability to provide accurate information to their passengers on testing requirements and to verify that a passenger meets travel requirements.

Likewise, laboratories with the means to do so must issue certificates to passengers which will be recognized by governments. Travelers need to have accurate information on testing requirements, where they can get tested or vaccinated, and how to safely pass test information to airlines and border authorities.

Solution: IATA Travel Pass

A comprehensive and standardized solution to validate and authenticate all national regulations regarding COVID-19 passenger travel requirements. IATA Travel Pass will include four open source and interoperable modules that can be combined for an end-to-end solution.

IATA Travel Pass, a digital e-health pass, set to be released in early 2021 to boost air travel

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