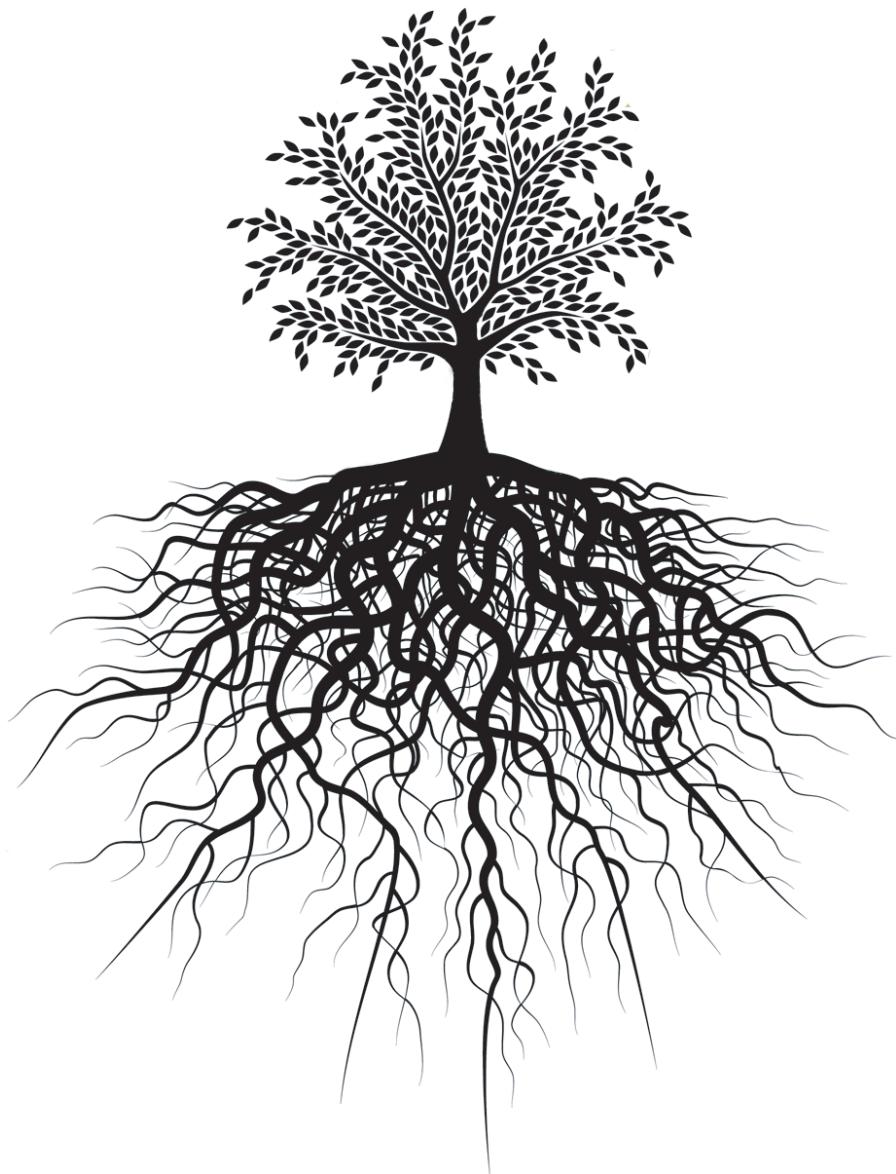


STUDENT - ORGANIZED OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF YONSEI'S UIC

UIC SCRIBE



THE ROOT
STUDENT COUNCIL FALL 2009

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DEAN'S MESSAGE

Much has happened at UIC since the last publication of *the UIC Scribe* in March. The great success of the summer program - registering the highest number of international students in Korea - was followed by the news of "relocation" that consumed much of UIC's time and energy for the most part of the summer. The compromise settlement may not have been fully satisfactory, but I remained convinced that the occasion has provided an opportunity for UIC to make some significant improvements over the coming years.

In September, UIC welcomed Prof. Chad Denton, Prof. Paul Chang, and Prof. Kelly Walsh. The addition of the three new faculty members is already helping to strengthen our CC curriculum. In the middle of the semester, there has also been a major change in the UIC office. We have said goodbyes to Ms. Bohun Kim, Ms. Song I Han, and Mr. Jang Hwan Song. Their departure results from the transfer of YIIS operations to the GSIS and the ID operations to the International Affairs Office. These moves were made so that UIC could focus on UIC matters only. One addition to the staff is Ms. Yoon Jin Kim who will oversee the UIC international admissions.

Soon, much awaited construction in the basement of the NMH will commence. Once completed, the students will be furnished with a new student council room, a student activity/meeting hall, and most impressively, a large study lounge that promises to serve as UIC students' gathering center. I will make sure that the graduation class will at least get a taste of the new facilities before they graduate.

That said, I hope you will all enjoy this edition of *the UIC Scribe*!

Jung-Hoon Lee
Dean, Underwood International College



I can vividly recall the moment I first saw *the UIC Scribe*. It was the day I had attended the orientation session as a UIC pre-freshman. Excited to be a college student, I entered the NMH lobby with a package of welcoming presents prepared by the UIC office. And the first thing I took out from the bag was *the UIC Scribe*. Soon after I started to read down the newspaper, I found myself so into the articles that hardly focusing on the lectures. And at the moment, I first wished to become its member.

2 years have passed and *the UIC Scribe* has gone through lots of changes since I have joined the club: the departure of the founding members, the change of its name from *the Scribe* to *the UIC Scribe*, Professor Michael Kim's return as an advisory professor, and the rebirth of layout team. Of course *the UIC Scribe* is still a nascent newspaper and it continues to run mistakes and problems, but I am confident that these changes and mistakes represent how hard *the UIC Scribe* has struggled to be matured and how well it has kept track of the way it supposed to go. In tandem with the growth of UIC, each edition of *the UIC Scribe* has progressed so far and I sincerely hope this fall edition to be one of the stepping stones toward the ideal feature of *the UIC Scribe*.

Wish you all the best for the fall semester of 2009.

Yenie Won
Editor-in-chief

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YOUNG CLIMATE CHANGE AMBASSADORS



Climate change is one of the most urgent issues of our time and the greatest environmental challenge we face today as a global community. To help tackle climate change in the Republic of Korea, the British Embassy, in cooperation with the British Council and with sponsorship from Aveda Korea and the UNEP National Committee of Korea, has organized the Young Climate Change Ambassadors' contest, which focuses on coming up with creative ideas for how to encourage people to act to avoid climate change.

The British Embassy and the British Council have selected the three winning teams of Young Climate Change Ambassadors and members of one of the winning teams for the title of Green Ambassadors' Project came from our own Underwood International College student group (Chung Yon-sol, UIC 09 and Choi Shin-tae, UIC 09, and Nam Tae-hyun, College of Social Science 09).

The teammates have been involved in events dealing with environment issues even before entering Yonsei University. When they received the information that the British Embassy was recruiting Young Climate

Change Ambassadors to fight global warming, they did not hesitate to try it out, as the purpose of the competition perfectly fitted their interests. The Green Ambassadors (GA) represents the group itself and all the university students who work for the whole annual GA project (GAP). The project consists of short-term and long-term goals. The short-term plan of GAP is to form an inter-university network in Korea and to initiate various campaigns so as to motivate more and more students about the environment and climate change. The long-term goal is to broaden this student-based network throughout East Asia in order to encourage cooperation among Asian youth to deal with the challenge of climate change. Lastly, their ultimate goal is to raise students' awareness of climate change and motivate them to participate in their campaigns and activities; most of the Green Ambassadors' Project and its plans require active participation by university students. They would like to encourage strongly all UICians to become involved in their campaigns, to become aware of the seriousness of climate change, and to become a Green Ambassador!



THE UIC OFFICE

THE 3RD GLOBAL CAREER TOUR: LONDON

Global Career Tour 2009: London was a program for UIC students who aspire to become Global Leaders. Selected student delegates explored London, where they visited various multinational institutions. The Tour hosted special lectures by renowned professors and local experts to give students a valuable perspective on European markets and global careers.

This year, 15 UIC students, ranging from freshmen to juniors, went to London with Professor Lee Doowon for 5 days from February 24th to March 1st. They visited 7 organizations: IFSL, Prudential Insurance, Standard Chartered Bank, McKinsey & Company, London Stock Exchange, UK Trade and Investment and HSBC.

International Financial Services (ISFL) is a private-sector organization which promotes British financial services. Through a lecture, UIC students learned about London's central role in the global financial market and how it exceeds that of New York. Based in the U.K. and established in 1848, Prudential is now one of the most eminent international retail financial services companies and Mr. James Wilcox from Prudential gave UIC students a detailed presentation on its history, operations, and place after the global financial crisis. Standard Chartered (SC) Bank aims to be the world's best international bank and it was impressive for UIC students to see the many SC branches in regions other than the UK. McKinsey & Company is a globally renown consulting firm and helps their clients to deliver the best results based on acquired experiences as a global company. UIC students showed enthusiasm towards the McKinsey recruitment process and gained a clearer sense of what it means to become a consultant. The London Stock Exchange (LSE) is the primary stock exchange in the



U.K. and UIC students had the opportunity to visit the LSE, which is located at the heart of the City of London. UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) provides useful information for foreign firms based in the UK. By helping to make companies more competitive through trade and investment, UKTI aims to attract higher levels of quality foreign direct investment. The last company the group visited was the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), one of the largest banking and financial services organizations in the world, and provider of a comprehensive range of financial services: personal financial services; commercial banking; corporate, investment banking and markets; private banking; and other financial activities.

The 3rd Global Career Tour 2009: London was extremely successful and it was a great opportunity for students to learn in greater detail about multinational firms and how could become a global leaders themselves. Through this program, students were inspired and viewed this as a great chance for future career preparation. We are looking forward to many students joining our next Global Career Tour.

THE UIC OFFICE

FACULTY INTERVIEW:

PROFESSOR ANTHONY ADLER

Professor Anthony Adler has been a respected member of the UIC faculty since 2006. He received his Ph.D. in German Literature and Critical Thought from Northwestern University in 2005. His other academic interests include: German and Continental philosophy, political theory, literary theory, aesthetics, media studies, and Classical Greek and Roman literature. As such, Professor Adler has taught many literature courses at Yonsei including Classical Literature, Comparative Literature and Modern European Literature, in addition to a (Graduate) philosophy seminar and a Comparative Literature and Culture UIC major course.

Q. How did you know about, and come to UIC?

I first found out about Yonsei and UIC when I was applying for academic jobs back in the fall of 2005. I had just married my wife, who is Korean, the summer before, so I took notice of the job announcement for UIC. Though I was a bit apprehensive since I had never been to Korea before, and at the time knew absolutely nothing about Yonsei, my wife told me that her father had graduated from Yonsei's department of Political Science.

Q. What previous experience did you have as a professor?

Before coming to Yonsei I taught in the German department at the University of Colorado, Boulder, as well as at Loyola University, Chicago, and Northwestern University, where I completed my Ph.D.

Q. What was your childhood like?

I grew up in Princeton NJ, where my father was, and still is, a professor of physics at the Institute for Advanced Study. We lived in a house within the Institute campus, and as a child, I spent most of my time playing and exploring the beautiful, heavily wooded terrain of the Institute with the children of visiting faculty members, who came



from all over the world. Thus, from a very young age, I was used to interacting with people from many different cultures. But this upbringing also gave me some rather unusual attitudes toward life. I lived in the proximity of some of the most luminous minds of the twentieth century, and the streets surrounding my house were all named after great scientists and thinkers, most of whom were involved with the institute: Einstein, Maxwell, von Neumann, and Veblen. It was as if I lived in a little fragment of the great intellectual culture that existed in Europe before World War II and was more or less destroyed by the Nazis. This great intellectual heritage has always weighed heavily on me, and since my undergraduate years, when I finally became really passionate about my studies, I have always been identifying with and rejecting it. Thus I ended up in Germany, studying Heidegger: a thinker who offered a very profound critique of the ascent of the mathematical sciences as the dominant paradigm for understanding reality.

Q. How did you become interested in literature?
My mother is a great lover of literature, and is one of the most intellectually curious and

widely-read people I know, so I am sure she cultivated my sensitivity to literature from a young age. But when I was a child, I was much more interested in science, mathematics, and computers, and during high school I thought that I wanted to become a scientist or an economist. I never imagined that I would be teaching comparative literature, especially since Spanish was my worst subject. In my freshman year of college, though, I took a course in the philosophy of religion with a very brilliant professor, and suddenly I felt a new world of ideas and possibilities opening up. During this time, I started studying German and Latin, and later Ancient Greek, but my real passion was for continental philosophy. In fact, during my undergraduate years, I only took three real literature courses! It was only in graduate school, and after a long detour through philosophy, that I began to really appreciate literature in its own right, though now I still feel myself torn between literature and philosophy.

Q: Were you a good student?

In a conventional sense, no. If I found something interesting, I would devote myself to it with great passion, but I never really studied for the sake of getting good grades. I guess in the end it worked out, though.

Q. Are you enjoying your experience with UIC students?

Yes, I really enjoy teaching at UIC. I honestly did not know what to expect when I came here, but I have been very surprised by the intellectual curiosity and intelligence of UIC students. I do feel, though, that the academic intensity of the first year of study prevents many students from entering into a deeper relation to humanities. A liberal arts education, after all, demands a sort of leisure that is very hard to come by in today's work and business-obsessed world.

Q. What do you do in your free time?

The main focus of my research is on the intersection of literature and philosophy in Germany in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This was a remarkably exciting period

of intellectual history. Germany, really a political and cultural backwater at the time, suddenly became the site of the most extraordinary revolutions in philosophy and poetics, giving shape to the world we live in. I am also very interested in the German reception of the ancient Greek and Roman traditions, and 20th-century literary theory and continental philosophy. At present I have a lot of different things "on my plate": in addition to a number of shorter papers in various stages of completion, I am also working on three larger projects-a book based on my dissertation on Holderlin, a study of the "classical heritage" in the German novel, and also a translation of Fichte's *Closed Commercial State*.

Q. What do you do to relax?

I do not really believe in distinguishing between "work" and "relaxation." I believe, rather quaintly, that the best life should have a unity between its different elements. This is one of the reasons why I became a professor, and indeed some of the things that bring me the most pleasure are part of my work: reading, learning foreign languages, writing papers - even, as I begin to realize more and more, teaching. But I also like taking walks around Seoul, playing the electric guitar (which I recently took up again), listening to classical music, and above all, listening to my wife playing the piano. I used to be a tremendous fan of opera, but ever since I came to Korea, I haven't had the time to go very much.

Q. Do you enjoy sports? If so, what kind?

I love hiking in the mountains, and I used to ski quite a bit when I was younger. But nowadays, I wish I had more time to stay fit.

JUSTIN HAN

STUDENT COUNCIL A CHANGE FOR BETTER?

A change will occur in the upcoming student council election regarding the length of the term served by the council. The next election, which will be held in June, will elect a president and a vice president who, unlike the past councils, will serve for six months. On April 2009, previous and current student councils (Crescendo, Perfect Vision, and Fu~~n~~ion) sent out e-mails highlighting the importance of the change.

The three councils held a joint conference session on March 15, 2008, to discuss the issue of the UICC (UIC Student Council). At this meeting, it was concluded that the upcoming council will only serve for one semester to align with the terms of the Yonsei General Student Council (YGSC).

The first council president, Yoon Yon-Jong (PSIR, 06) has stated that "change is important and will solve the long-standing issue regarding the discrepancy in presidential terms." The first student council, Crescendo, established in April 2006, originally intended to hold the next student council election in June 2007, letting the next council to hold office from September 2007 to November 2008 to match the term of the YGSC, which holds its election every November. The council had determined to "settle the UIC election period corresponding to that of YGSC by having the first two student councils serving for one year and two months." However, the plan did not go smoothly, and as the second student council, Perfect Vision, held an election in May 2008.

Yoon feels that the change will "finally settle down the issue of an incongruent term of office for the UIC Student Council, which has been remained unresolved since 2006." The settlement would now align the new councils to have elections in Novem-

ber and take office in the following March, the month when the school year begins. He also has expressed his regret on looking to settle the issue now rather than having done so earlier. He hopes that such change will "help UIC become a more integrated part of Yonsei University and serve for the good of UIC students accordingly."

The second student council, Perfect Vision, inaugurated in May 2007, was intended to serve for a year and a semester to solve the difference with YGSC. However, the second council felt it unnecessary to hold leadership for three semesters for several reasons. First, as the majority of UIC freshmen were selected every August, it was more appropriate to elect a new student council in August with the new class. Second, since there were no direct relations with the other departments' student councils, there was no pressure to fit the terms of other student councils. Third, the council would be able to handle its issues better with the entrance of new students based on a previous semester of experience. Ideally, both previous and current presidents and vice presidents were supposed to attend the General Council meetings, until the new council was fully prepared.

However the second council, which originally supported the election to be held in June, altered its position regarding the terms of the fourth student council. Jung Eunbi (IS, 07), the vice president of Perfect Vision, felt that some changes were necessary as the environment of UIC had changed. "Increase in the number of students entering UIC through the second early admission and the third student council's notion that the benefits of the inauguration of UICC in March is now more advantageous than it was in September" has led to the change in overall opinion of the

has led to the change in overall opinion of the second council. Jung, on behalf of the second council, has “offer[ed] sincere apologies to all UIC students for the confusion,” and that the council feels partly responsible for short term performance.

The current student council, Fu[↗]ion, has stated that beginning the new term in September has caused some inconveniences that could hinder the efficiency of the council as a whole. By electing the new council in the following May that would serve for six months, this would not only align the presidential terms with the YGSC, but also would prevent any further confusion in future student council.

The council has drawn its reasons for support from the Constitution of the YGSC that specified that the presidential election is to be held in November. Although the General Council has overlooked the issue, the current council feels that ongoing discrepancy would widen the gap between UIC and YGSC. The one-semester term would not only “ensure that the presidential election of the UIC Student Council is aligned with that of the YGSC,” but also “the term lengths of the future UIC Student Councils would no longer be inconsistent.” The council has asked for support of the entire student body for such change.

However, the overall opinion of the student body remains ambiguous. A UIC freshman (who wished to remain anonymous) expressed some worries regarding the one-semester term of the next council. “The student council usually involves people with experience,” he declared. “The experience over a semester can be a basis for the more important events in March such as the entrance of the new class. If we are changed only after a semester, all the teamwork that made the council would be futile, and there’s a high chance that the newly elected council in March won’t do a good job on important beginning-of-the-term events.” He further commented that since UIC is a unique case

that has two acceptance periods in March and in September, there is no need to attempt too hard to fit the YGSC if we can remain efficient with the current presidential term.

Another UICian, a sophomore, held a similar opinion. “If they want to get something done, six months is too short,” she said. Rather than letting a semester long council, she suggested that if the current council extends its term for another semester, it could prevent any inefficiencies brought about by a short-term council. However, the current council has expressed that Fu[↗]ion intends to commit for two semester terms and feels that “with no specification of a particular term length in the 2008 presidential election policy, its most appropriate course of action would be to fulfill the standard term length of one year.”

Yet another sophomore supported the change. “I heard that the discrepancy between YGSC and UICC has brought many minuscule troubles in handling affairs,” she said. “The change will bring not only present somewhat a ‘blend-in’ image of UIC as a whole and since UIC belongs to a bigger organization of Yonsei University, it is necessary to respect the rules of bigger entity.”

The change, after all, seems inevitable. Despite the worrisome opinion expressed by some of the UICians, the councils of the past and present are confident and supportive of the potential benefits of the changes on future of UIC. As the College enlarges, perhaps these institutional changes are only small parts of the bigger changes that will be brought about in the near future.



HYESUNG AHN



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Program Description

BESAP provides international students with the unique opportunity to enrich their academic and cultural experience by spending one semester at world-renowned University of California, Berkeley.

Under BESAP, a select group of outstanding international students, majoring in economics in their home institution and fluent in English, spend one semester in Berkeley, taking upper-level courses in the Economics department and interacting with faculty.

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- . Interact with world-renowned faculty that shape and influence world events and policy (including several Nobel prize laureates);

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The World Economy in the Twentieth Century,
Prof. Eichengreen

Topics in International Economics,
Prof. Eichengreen

International Monetary Economics,
Profs Obstfeld & Gourinchas

Case Studies in Economic Development,
Profs Roland & Miguel

Economics of Transition: Eastern Europe,
Prof. Magin

Economics of Transition: China,

Prof. Roland-Holz

Labor Economics, Prof. Reich

Industrial Organization and Public Policy,
Profs Farrell & Gilbert

Psychology and Economics, Prof. Koszegi

Public Sector Economics, Prof. Saez

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- . Each student is individually invited by the Chair of the Economics department to enroll in BESAP for a full semester, upon the recommendation of their home institution.

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- . Each student is assigned a mentor who will work with the student to ensure a smooth educational experience at UC Berkeley. In particular, mentors will work with the students to ensure that each receives proper guidance in terms of course selection, meets academic expectations and adapts to life at Berkeley.

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- o Academic cost of \$5100.

- o International Student Fee of \$760, covering administrative costs and required health insurance coverage.

- o F-1 and SEVIS visa application fees of \$331.

BESAP committee:

Profs. Barry Eichengreen,

Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas & Gerard Roland.

For more information, ask the UIC office.

THE UIC OFFICE

MEMORY-FILTERING DRUGS:

UNWANTED MEMORIES ERASED, OR TOTAL RETARDATION?

Imagine a new form of medication that has the potential to cure psychological disorders, or erase memory altogether, becoming oblivious. In the field of neuroscience, it is becoming a reality. Neuroscience is the study of the nervous system, the majority of research dedicated to the brain. The field has evolved from drilling holes in the skull (known as trepanation), to microscopic analysis of neurons and MRI of the brain. Results from analyzing behavioral characteristics of the patient have shown that drugs have significant effects on behavior. The most recent drug in the field of neuroscience is ‘memory filtering drugs’.

The experimental memory filtering drug is noted to be capable of erasing unwanted memories, such as traumatic experiences, chronic fear (such as phobias), or even bad habits. Enhancement of the drug can even ward off dementia and other memory problems. All of this is possible with just a single dose.

For the drug to take effect, it is delivered to different areas of the brain, areas that are critical for holding specific types of memory, like emotional associations, spatial knowledge or motor skills. It blocks the activity of a substance known as PKMzeta (Protein kinase Mzeta) which the brain needs to retain much of its learned information and long-term memories. So far, the drug has only been experimented on animals. But researchers claim the drug is certainly going to work in almost the same way for people.

The discovery and successful use of such a drug, which a few years ago was imagined to be impossible, is a cutting-edge topic discussed in neuroscience today. The drug is expected to greatly enhance the possibilities of research and study of the brain.

To give an explicit example of how the drug works, a researcher trains an animal (in this case, a dog) simple tricks and acrobatic stunts like jumping through a hoop of fire, or a course exercise. Simple tricks would involve the dog learning to sit and wait patiently for its reward of beef jerky. After a few weeks or even months of training, the dog will not forget what it has been

educated to do by its beloved trainer.

After going through extensive training, and even given time to see whether it would forget what it has learned, the dog is given an enhanced dose of the memory-filtering drug that affect various parts of the brain that function for memory activity, then in an instant, the dog is back to its wild nature.

With a drug as powerful as this, the consequences are deemed to be controversial. What if the drug, instead of erasing your post-traumatic stress or your disgusting habits, erases crucial memories, such as your knowledge of neuroscience? Even worse, what if it wipes out your self-awareness, and the next thing you say is “What am I?” with a mild form of retardation?

These are only the extremes of the capabilities. What’s more usual is that the drug is able to wipe away memories of your bank account password, or memories of your loved ones. It can also be used to get rid of evidence (for example, witnesses of a crime scene) if the drug was to be commercialized in the black market.

Yes, memory-filtering drugs have many benefits for intelligence, but its abusive nature is evident enough that it must be limited in its use. When a person has a psychological disorder—like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder—in which memory is heavily involved, perhaps it may be used if and only if the patient is willing to concede. The drug has the potential to erase the crucial memories of the witnesses from a crime scene, providing the chances of the criminal to walk out a free man. Critical information acquired by a few people could be wiped out with the drug, losing the knowledge permanently. Therefore, the drug should only be limited to neuroscientific research, giving us new ideas and better knowledge of the human brain.

YOUNG HWANG

THE TRUE ROOT OF EVIL

It was not until sophomore year in college that I asked myself a very fundamental question. It was a question born from my observations of societies in Asia, Europe, North and Latin America, where I have had the opportunity to live for many years. What's more is that this fundamental question can be posed in roughly the same way to all societies regardless of their geographic location, culture or language. It is a both simple and basic question: why do humans often do bad things?

I know that 'bad things' might seem too general and ambiguous of a word-choice but that is precisely why I chose that word; it implies the wide variety of actions that are generally considered as hurtful or damaging. So, for instance, 'bad things' that humans do can happen in playgrounds of kindergartens to hallways of high schools, from office cubicles to sites of armed civil war. In degree, they range from school bullying to rape, mass murder and so on. While still largely uncertain about the possible answers to the initial question, I learned about an idea that offers a rather convincing and well-supported explanation, namely, the 'herd mentality.'

The notion of 'herd mentality' was an attractive topic of study and observation for prominent scholars such as Friedrich Nietzsche, Carl Jung and Sigmund Freud. It is the idea that humans act based on the expectations of a group that one belongs to. "Each individual therefore has a share in numerous group minds - those of his race, of his class, of his creed, of his

ISSUE

nationality, etc.," Freud states. This means that an individual's judgment and even morality could be overridden by the overwhelming need to conform to those who influence the individual. Freud defines the characteristics of 'herd mentality' in *Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego* as:

the weakness of intellectual ability, the lack of emotional restraint, the incapacity for moderation and delay the inclination to exceed every limit in the expression of emotion and to work it off completely in the form of action - these similar features, which we find so impressively described in Le Bon, show an unmistakable picture of a regression of mental activity to an earlier stage such as we are not surprised to find among savages or children.

With this statement, Freud helps us better picture the human state of mind when we commit atrocities. For instance, following Freud's definition, we can observe that the mind of a criminal gang member is not so distinct from the mind of a high school bully. While a gang member might be killing and stealing for the cozy feeling of having a family, like they often do, those who bully do what they do to achieve similar ends: in other words, acceptance from a group. This clearly shows that often times, crimes are committed because it was expected from the criminal's circle of influence, not because it was necessary or justified.

Moreover, the concept of 'herd mentality' can be carried on to more sizable crimes as well. For instance, consider the genocide in Rwanda in 1994. Many people are aware of the fact that it happened but not of how grave the situation was. The estimated number of deaths is one million people over a time span of hundred days. If you divide the number of deaths by the number of days you can get the average number of people killed per day: ten thousand. What is truly notable about this is that most of the murders were executed using machetes, long knife-like tools used to chop crops as tall as an adult man. The only way to even remotely understand how inhumane the genocide was is to see images or video clips of the murders. For most people, it would not make sense to kill someone with a

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machete solely on the basis of ethnic rivalry. Thus, an important element that must be emphasized further in order to understand the origins of the heinousness behind the Rwandan genocide is the fact that the Hutus were called upon to participate as a group for a common purpose. The wild animal-like outrage of the Hutu crowds was, in part, a reaction caused by this grand plan to create a group mind; the creation of an imminent sense of *Us vs. Them*.

... when the lack of individual judgment and our desperate desire to belong combine, the outcomes of our actions could be exceedingly grim.

Considering the fact that the Rwandans have never enjoyed the opportunity to freely express their thoughts without ramifications, one can deduce that Hutu propaganda - giving value to the Hutus' ideas and freedom to act - resulted in a successful call for active participation. As a result, crowds of armed Hutus were chanting and screaming while they struck down their counterparts as if they were sugar canes. Their victims could do nothing but to stay down and get killed. I remember getting goosebumps while watching a documentary of the Rwandan genocide. A complex scene that defies a simple explanation like the one of Rwanda can only be explained by the fact that, in its core, it was the galvanization of the 'group mind' that provided a backbone for the Rwandan genocide.

Hence, upon witnessing crimes of genocide, we learn that sane people may commit the most incomprehensible mass murders when grouped together. The members of genocide groups are also brothers, fathers and sons, but that factor does not seem to greatly bother their conscience while they commit the atrocities against individuals that are also brothers, fathers and sons. The men, or in some instances women and children, who commit the cruelties are not likely to act in such a barbaric manner when they are by acting alone. In *The Rape of Nanking*, Tajima, a Japanese soldier who participated

during the massacre of Nanking, helps us picture the situation better with the following quote:

I raised my bayoneted gun with trembling hands, and directed by the lieutenant's almost hysterical cursing -I walked slowly towards the terror-stricken Chinese standing beside the pit - the grave he had helped to dig. In my heart, I begged his pardon, and - with my eyes shut and the lieutenant's curses in my ears - I plunged the bayonet into the petrified Chinese. When I opened my eyes again, he had slumped down into the pit. "Murderer! Criminal!" I called myself.

It should be noticed here that there was pressure and willingness to stick to the "group codes." This willingness led Tajima to commit an act that he knew was wrong in the first place and he further realizes it in the back of his mind after he kills his victim.

In short, it is essential to understand the distinction between the logical mind of the individual and the illogical mind of the 'herd.' Through lessons of self-reflection and history, we should all realize that humans are capable of unimaginable heinousness when acting as a group. We must also realize that when the lack of individual judgment and our desperate desire to belong combine, the outcomes of our actions could be exceedingly grim.

Today, there are ongoing issues like genocide and terrorism to which the notion of 'herd mentality' can be applied. Scholars and politicians still have to study and deal with these issues, but if they cannot conceive what the root of the problem is, those issues will never be dealt with accordingly. If the people with the power to make substantial changes act upon the possibility that herd mentality indeed lies at the core of massive horrors of today, they can then specifically deal with that issue. Therefore, it is important that more people are educated about the notion of 'herd mentality.' That way, more people will have a better understanding in regard to our species and the nature of our actions.

EUNSOL KIM

The Anatomy of *Compassion*

If you had the ability to save the lives of seven other people after your death, would you be willing to do so? The majority of citizens in Korea would probably answer "yes." An explanation is needed, then, for the fact that while the annual death toll climbs to nearly 250,000 in Korea, the number of people waiting for organ transplants remains at approximately 15,000 per year. If just one person out of ten had donated an organ upon death, the waiting list would have been considerably shorter. Why then aren't people stepping up to satisfy this need?

Lack of social concern is how the current organ donation situation may be interpreted in Korea. Although Koreans pride themselves on caring for each other as a single ethnos, having a sense of unity, and emphasizing the cliched motto that "we are one," it is easier said than done. Organ donation, adoption, and charity services are all social issues with extremely low participation rates that show how much our country is poorly furnished with social and moral responsibility compared to other countries such as the U.S. and Japan.

Admittedly, coercing someone to donate one of their organs or bone marrow while they are still alive is a sensitive matter. The parts of the body one can donate and manage to live a normal life are the liver, kidneys, and bone marrow. Unless you are a person who feels passionate about the welfare of a complete stranger, it is hard to lie in the spotlight of an operation room and undergo surgery for a person with whom you do not have close relationship. Even if the person in need of an organ was a member of your family, it would nevertheless be a tough decision to cut out a part of yourself unconditionally. This "tough decision-

making" generally leads people into a dilemma. However, there are more options to organ donation than live organ donation. As mentioned earlier, a system called 'donation after death' or 'donation after brain death' exists. This system is simpler than the former in the sense that you never have to wake up from anesthesia to discover that some of your organs are missing; you may rest in peace. All you have to do is log on to the official website that manages organ donation transplants (www.konos.go.kr) and register that you agree to have your internal organs extracted after your death. If you look at the registration form, all it requires is your name, address, consent of agreement, and form of donation (specific organs). They even allow you to inscribe a little notice on your driver's license in case of accidental death. So now, if donating organs is so uncomplicated, then why is the participation rate in Korea so low?

The remnants of Confucian ideology, which are deeply rooted in the morals of Koreans, are one of the main obstacles that make people hesitate before deciding to donate organs. In the teachings of Confucius, there is a passage that states one's body and hair are from one's parents, so damaging them under any circumstance is unacceptable. The example of *sunbi* spirit of the Cho-sun dynasty, who refused to cut their hair but rather chose death, shows how much respect Koreans held for this creed. Yes, it is true that our bodies are sacred heritages that our parents have blessed us with. Also, it is a bit uncanny to think that your body will be buried without any organs. Still, by making a prudent decision over what to do with your body and not just let it rot, you have just potentially let a mother who had a heart

defect at birth shed blissful tears, made two twins boys whoop with joy that their father was finally receiving a kidney, and enabled a blind grandfather to read the time as soon as he wakes up in the morning. Does it really matter what happens to the shell of who you are? We, as individuals and as a society should be able to act decisively upon those values we think are right and free ourselves from the spider webs of Confucianism. Although many of the precepts of Confucius do hold many moral lessons that we should bear in mind, a lot of them are outdated and inadequate for the current era.

Another reason that accounts for the inactiveness of organ donation in Korea is the indifference of the government and the people. Organ donation and transplant is a recurrent social issue but it hasn't yet received much of the spotlight. Thus, laws concerning organ donation, mandatory brain-death reports, and improved interaction between organ donor and recipient are needed. Statistics should be publicized on behalf of the government to increase the awareness of the situation. A non-governmental organization should also be put in place, and people should sincerely care for those members of our society who are in pain

Problems associated with a lack of organ donors used to be hidden, but have begun to receive greater attention. Illegal trafficking of organs is one of those problems. Patients in urgent need of a transplant will make a deal with impoverished people who are willing to sell their organs. Traveling to other countries in order to receive a transplant is also an alternative for needy patients. In most cases, patients go to China because of the plentiful supply and the cheap price of surgery. Many times, however, patients return with complications caused by

surgical infection or misconduct. It is a shame to waste our advanced organ transplant technologies for the simple reason that we do not have enough organs in this country.

There are 38,968 people who have desperately asked for help since 2004. But right now, our society is too caught up in international relationships, financial crises, educational problems, and politics to care about those who are sick and in need. It really does not take that much determination to register as a potential donor. It is also the simplest way temporarily to lessen the burden of organ scarcity at this moment. You really never know what will happen in your life. You might one day become a person who is in need of a new heart or find yourself having liver failure. Just take two minutes to think seriously about whether you have ever really changed the life of another person in a positive way. Think for three minutes more also about what the consequences would be to sign up as a potential donor - what it would feel like to have the satisfaction of living your whole life consoled by the fact that although you might die right this moment in an accident, your death would not be in vain. Five minutes. It's all that it takes.

SOHYON LEE

Gaza: A Never- ending Tragic Story

On December 27, 2008, Israel launched a military campaign in the Gaza strip. The aim of the campaign was to crush Hamas, a Palestinian Islamist political party that the Israeli government regarded as an illegitimate obstacle to a peace treaty between the two states. The assaults continued over three weeks of intense air raids, bombings, and ground incursions by the Israeli Defense Force targeting the bases, training camps, headquarters, and offices of Hamas. The ghastly aftermath of the conflict was a huge number of civilian (especially Palestinian) casualties and the destruction of thousands of people's homes, resulting in damage estimated at millions of dollars.

The battleground for this conflict was Gaza, which, according to the CIA factbook, is the most densely populated area in the world. Gaza is a coastal strip along the Mediterranean Sea, bordering Egypt on the southwest and Israel on its southern and eastern borders. The area is claimed to be under Palestinian jurisdiction, and is currently under the rule of Hamas. Its

history of conflicts can be traced back to World War II; the region was part of the British Mandate of Palestine until the end of the War. From 1948, after the establishment of the Israeli state and the first Arab-Israel War, Gaza was controlled by Egypt. After the Six Day Arab-Israeli War in 1967, Israel gained control of the territory. Following earlier peace agreements with Arab states and the Palestinians, the Israeli forces completed their withdrawal from Gaza in 2005.

The conflict between the two parties (Hamas, a Palestinian political party, and the Israeli government) has both religious and political elements. Hamas was not the original Palestinian ruling party; it was a resistance group called the Islamic Resistance Movement. Victorious in the January 2006 election and military conflict with Fatah (the Palestine Liberation Organization), Hamas took control of the administration of Gaza in June 2007. The Israeli Government did not recognize Hamas as the legitimate government of Palestine, but as a terrorist group that imported explosives and arms through tunnels that connected Egypt and Gaza. On the other hand, Hamas considered Israel as illegitimate invaders of the Holy Land and its people. Since then, both parties have launched countless missile attacks against one another; Israel also placed forces on its borders and began to impose heavy sanctions on the Gaza region. This resulted in an economic crisis in the Gaza strip. In June 2008, Egypt mediated a ceasefire between Hamas and the Israeli government. The treaty ensured the withdrawal and opening of borders for Israelis in return for termination of air rocket attacks by Hamas. Both parties distrusted one another, however, and never fully obeyed the terms of the agreement.

The ceasefire was terminated in November 2008, when Israeli forces

discovered a tunnel supposedly dug by Hamas to kidnap Israeli soldiers. Hamas responded that it was a measure of self-defense. When the Israeli government expressed its willingness to renew the ceasefire in early December, Hamas officially announced its refusal, citing its dissatisfaction with Israel's unwillingness to open Gaza's border crossings. Hamas and Israel launched explosives against one another, each claiming that the other side had failed to follow the terms of the agreement. After Israel's Prime Minister, Ehud Olmert, delivered a "Last Minute Warning" at Christmas, Israel launched its official military attack on the Gaza strip on December 27th.

The UN was always keen to intervene in the crisis. The conflict was declared a "human dignity crisis, [entailing] a massive destruction of livelihoods and a significant deterioration of infrastructure and basic services." Unfortunately, the early attempts at a ceasefire, mediated by the UN, failed due to the United States' veto. On January 9, 2009, however, the UN, with the abstention of the United States, passed Resolution 1860, which called for "an immediate, durable and fully respected cease-fire" by both parties. The resolution, unfortunately, was ignored by both Israel and Hamas. Conflict in the Gaza strip lasted until January 17, when Israel, under increasing international pressure, announced a unilateral ceasefire without an agreement with Hamas. Hamas, which vowed to "fight on," also agreed to a ceasefire for a week if Israel withdrew troops from Gaza. On January 21, Israeli troops completed their withdrawal from the territory.

Israel's military actions resulted in injury to 4,336 Gazans, and the deaths of 1,284, including 894 civilians. About 280 children and minors, as well as 111 women were casualties. There were also a few deaths of foreigners, including health

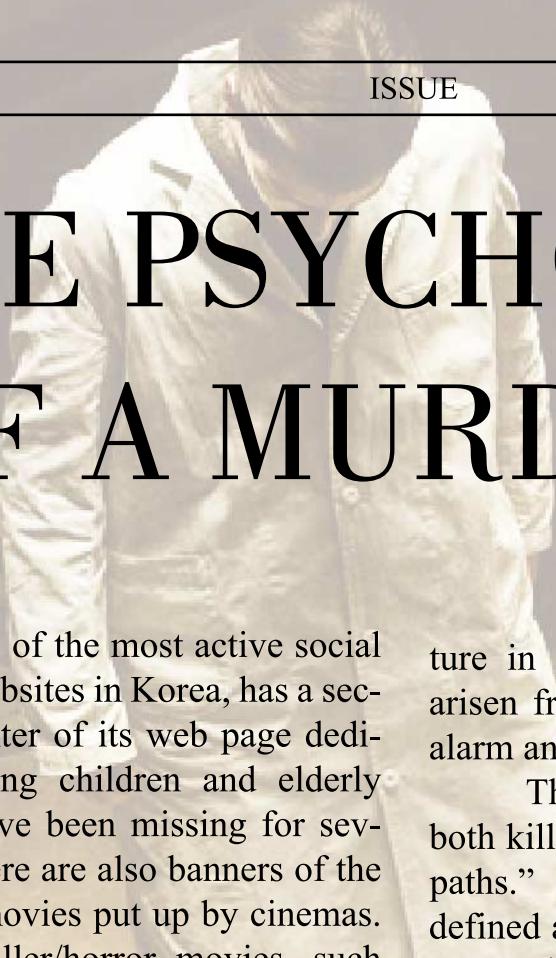
personnel, contractors and staff members of international organizations. The UN has declared that Gaza lost nearly \$2 billion in assets, including the destruction of homes, factories and health facilities.

The tension between Israel and Hamas has never fully ceased. Despite world-wide condemnations of both parties, the antagonism between the two only intensifies. With Obama's new administration, the path that he will take seems to be the key to success or failure of securing peace in the Middle East. During his presidential campaign, he expressed his sympathetic attitude towards Palestinians but not to Hamas; at the same time, he also recognized Israel as a "strongest ally" and that he would show "a strong commitment to the security [of Israel]." Obama's apparently positive attitude towards the Arab and Islamic world was shown in his first internationally televised interview, with al-Arabiya. This presents a silver lining in the United States-Arab relationship, yet many questions remain unanswered that only can be solved with continued peace talks involving all parties.

HYESUNG AHN



THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A MURDERER



Cyworld, one of the most active social networking websites in Korea, has a section at the center of its web page dedicated to finding children and elderly adults who have been missing for several years. There are also banners of the latest horror movies put up by cinemas. Alongside thriller/horror movies, such as "Black House," and, more recently, "Thirst," which are based on novels and individuals with mythical traits, there are other movies that are based on real life events that seem to be even more spine tingling. However, these gloomy and violent images seem incongruous against Seoul's urban culture, which is known for its safety and vibrant night activity. It is no wonder the real life cases of psychopathic killers sent shock waves through Korea.

Korean society was shaken by the relatively recent arrests of serial killers. The latest was Kang Ho Soon, a thirty-seven year old man who was captured early this year, on the 25th of February, and was prosecuted on the accusation of killing eight women since 2004. Only five years ago, Korea had also seen the capture of Yoo Young Chul, perhaps the most notorious Korean serial killer, who killed over twenty people before his cap-

ture in 2004. Numerous articles have arisen from this incident, raising much alarm and criticism against the police.

The public interest peaked when both killers were diagnosed as "psychopaths." A "psychopath" is generally defined as a person having an antisocial personality disorder characterized by disregard and even infringement upon the rights of others. Prone to lying and justifying themselves, they tend to be insecure and aggressive people who have a strong sense of being victimized. The criminal psychologists define a psychopath as one who "displays antisocial behavior and has no guilty feelings or a conscience." Both Yoo Young Chul and Kang Ho Soon were psychopathic killers who targeted women randomly without a personal hostility against their victims. Although Yoo Young Chul killed old people in their homes at the beginning, he later resorted to abducting and killing women from massage parlors. This raised interest so much that, seemingly, even an average elementary school student would know what a "psychopath" is.

Many psychopath tests have come into the public eye. The following is a couple of questions on a psychopath test:

- You are close friends with your sister. Both of you go to your grandmother's funeral. There, you fall for a guy with black hair, black suit, and black shoes. But the guy is both your as well as your sister's ideal type. The next day, you killed your sister. Why?
- You are alone in your house when somebody knocks on your door. When you opened the door you find it is the mail delivery man. But the man is holding a knife. What would you do?

For the first question, a normal person would have answered "because the man and my sister might get together." But a psychopath would reason that "If I kill my sister, the man would come to her funeral and I could see him again." In the second question, the typical answer would be to "shut the door." But a psychopath would have "grabbed the knife from the man to stab him."

Perhaps to explore this psychological motif, many murder cases have been adapted into movies and have popularized the horror movie genre in Korea. The Hwaseong incident in the 1980's was adapted into the movie "Memories of Murder." Yoo Young Chul's bloody killing spree was adapted and made into the Korean blockbuster movie "The Chaser", which hit it off big in 2008. The recent movie "Missing" that came out this year is also supposedly based on the Kang Ho Soon incident. Though some people say that crime movies have become more marketable as they reflect the public's interest, one might argue in the other direction. Wouldn't these types of media also affect the psyche of those people who watch it? Several have made this

connection. Writer Charles T. Whipple wrote an article entitled "The Silencing of the Lambs" about the 1989 Japanese serial killer Tsutomu Miyazaki. Miyazaki was also well known and labeled the "Otaku Killer" or "Geek killer." Yoo Young Chul himself confessed that he derived some of his ideas from the movie Public Enemy (2002). This all shows that there may be a viable connection between watching stimulating visuals and committing atrocious crimes.

Korea is relatively new to the appearance of serial killers in society when compared to countries such as the U.S. and England. This is evident through the shock every time the public see the arrest of these criminals on the news. At the same time, there is a growing phenomenon in which the public here is mystified by the murderers' disturbed psyche. Further feeding of people's interest occurs as the figure of the psychopath is popularized through the media. Some are alarmed by these incidents, and speak out concerning the urgency in dealing with these matters. In an interview with media, a professor at Seoul National University said that "we would be repeatedly sticking a 'lethal weapon' in to citizens' lives, if we do not devise a comprehensive law and social policy immediately." With people prematurely exposed to the violent and disturbing imagery of psychopaths, will popular culture actually play a role in stimulating the minds of individuals to those violent actions that jump out from the screen?

GRACE YOO

MADOFF AND THE GIANT PYRAMID



Bernard Madoff was arrested on December 11th, 2008, for committing fraud. The day before being caught, he had confessed to his two sons that his firm, Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities (BMIS) had been “one big lie.”

Madoff’s method was an adapted version of a Ponzi scheme. In a Ponzi scheme, investors’ money is not actually used to generate more money through investment as would be expected. Rather, returns are made possible by the money that subsequent customers invest in the scheme. For the pyramid to sustain itself, more and more people are required to join the ranks of the base of the pyramid as it grows. To attract a lot of people in short time, a Ponzi scheme offers very high returns on short-term investments. People

hear of this easy opportunity to make money, and flock to invest money in the pyramid. The problem with this scheme is that the returns are suspiciously high, and consistent growth is needed to pay off withdrawals by existing investors.

Madoff was different in that he offered intermediate and very consistent returns to the investors; returns were given almost irrespective of market conditions. This allowed Madoff to prolong his scam without attracting too much suspicion, letting it operate longer than typical Ponzi schemes. Madoff’s investors received steady returns of approximately 10%. His exclusive clientele were people who would not make sudden large withdrawals and were investing with a long-term view. Madoff explained his sustained performance by stating very elaborate investment techniques that he claimed to use. Moreover, he was known for his philanthropy receiving charity organizations as clients,



therefore building a reputation for the name of the company (his name) which had been in business since 1960; all of these factors came together to create an image of a trustworthy businessman for Madoff. He was indeed trusted for a very long time. Madoff was one of the most suc-

cessful figures on Wall Street, one whom many looked up to for his investment successes. As long as people kept their money with BMIS, Madoff would be able to continue to deceive the world.

The Madoff fraud was rolling along just fine, proving to be quite sustainable. However, as a result of recent economic difficulties, more clients tried to withdraw their investments to make up for money lost elsewhere. This exposed BMIS and its true nature.

Then came the repercussions. The worst of the fallout hurt the charities that had left their money with Madoff and René-Thierry Magon de la Villehuchet. The charities lost huge amounts of money in the scandal, and some of the charities were even forced to shut down. René-Thierry Magon de la Villehuchet, a founder of one of the firms that had lost the most in the incident, was found dead in his apartment with sleeping pills and a slit wrist—his death was concluded to be suicide. Madoff had been the cause of much suffering in the past months. He himself estimated the losses from his scheme to be 50 billion USD. The previous philanthropic nature of Bernard Madoff was now blemished beyond repair—a once respected man had now been reduced to a discredited abomination.

Then, of course, there are the complications resulting from this huge mess. There were some people who took out money from their investments in BMIS. These people actually profited. But their “profit,” thanks to Madoff, is actually the money stolen from people who lost money in the scam. There are also people who have profited by withdrawing some of their investments but still have some left

with Madoff. Are they justified in demanding the money left with Madoff, despite their profits? Apparently, the law can demand the return of profits realized through the scheme, even if unintentional. But what if the profits have already been spent and cannot be returned? Should those people be forced into debt? Or, if not, should the authorities demand back the profits from those who can return them? These are just some of the many problems that remain to be solved.

Though this story has not been as well-known or extensively covered in Korea, the recent ongoing financial crisis leaves so much room for people to hastily look for such investments with suspiciously high returns. The difficulties of problems resulting from this Ponzi scheme are astonishing when you realize that they are the acts of just one man. This case is proof that the regulations currently enforced are not strict enough to stop investment companies from misusing the money that they are entrusted with. The rules and regulations imposed on financial institutions must be revised.



JUSTIN HAN



THE FIRST STEP TO A NEW GENERATION: A PASSIONATE LEADER

UIC Freshman Representative Interview

Representing the class in the student congress, leading group activities, organizing events, and most importantly, striving to unify the class - these are but few of the many responsibilities that follow the eminent position of Freshmen Representative. Stardom and mere honor, however, are not the only aspects of this elected position: volunteering—not for one's own pleasure and health, but rather, to buttress the class—carrying heavy boxes, or moreover, the burden and pressure of the class duties are all included in the responsibilities of the Freshmen Representative. It takes a responsible, persevering, and self-sacrificing individual to take this burden on his or her shoulders. Foolish, it may seem, as one elected to this position may be perceived to be, as the Korean saying goes, “buying his own suffering.” Yet, one individual audaciously ran for this position. Despite being the only candidate, Danny Joong Min Kim became Freshmen Representative with 70 of the voters approving his election. Being the only candidate does not simply mean absence of competition, but rather, further accentuates the strenuous responsibility of the position causing others to be hesitant of running for this position. The UIC Scribe took a step to allow others to be further acquainted with Danny, his thoughts, and his plans.

Q: Could you introduce yourself briefly?

I followed my parents to the Philippines when I was five, and I returned to Korea last year to attend college. My parents are missionaries and their job ranges from building churches to educating and helping local Filipino people. I attended an international school called Faith Academy for all of my elementary, middle, and high school years. It was definitely a big change moving to Korea but I think I have adjusted well and it's not really hard to enjoy life when you're at Yonsei!

Q: Have you had other experiences in leadership?

I dedicated a large portion of my time in high school working in different leadership positions. Some of these positions include Freshmen Student Council Representative, Class President, Chairman of Student Relations Committee, Soccer Captain, and Student Council President. I have also continually pushed myself to take part in leadership forums and seminars.

Through these experiences, I have come to believe that no one can be absolutely qualified to lead someone else. I feel that leading one's own self is hard for everyone; leading other people can only be harder. But what I can say is that I have the determination, willingness, and experience to work for the class of '09. Despite my shortcomings, the class of '09 has so far been very kind in lending me their support.

Q: What do you think are the most important aspects as a class representative, moreover, as a leader of a student body?

A prerequisite to any leadership position is experience, passion, and dedication. Some people often try for different leadership positions for fun but leading often times ends up not being so enjoyable. It is often rather stressful, burdensome, and demanding. To be able to overcome these challenges, a leader must have the three qualities mentioned above. Furthermore, I think that being a natural ‘leader’ isn’t quite enough to pull off the responsibilities as a leader of the student body. To be a true leader, one must have clear visions and goals he or she wants to achieve through his or her appointed position. Only then will the leader be able to sustain the passion and dedication for the job.

Q: How would you describe the class of '09 in a few words?

This question is difficult. So many adjectives could describe the class but the first thing that comes to mind is the Korean phrase “Um-Chin-A” (literally means “mother's friend's son,” a term used to refer to those envied, ‘ideal and well rounded’ persons). There are so many individuals in the class who can do almost everything and anything, and do it extremely well. From studying, singing, playing an instrument, to partying, there is not one aspect in which the class of '09 falls short of compared to the students of other colleges. This is truly an elite group within an elite college.

Q: You have worked as a freshmen representative for a semester. Can you tell readers what are some difficulties and what have you enjoyed about the position?

The most difficult aspect of being a class representative in a college is that the channels of communication to the class members are very few and unavailing. Since the members of the class are affiliated in other clubs and different majors, it is extremely hard to find a means through which I can relay and receive information between classmates.

However, I don't consider it as mere hardship but rather as an opportunity. This difficulty with communicating helped me get to know a lot of our class members. My committee members and I were forced to at times directly call or meet some of the people with whom we couldn't get in contact. Meeting and getting to know our class members was definitely one of the highlights of the job.

Q: What plans do you have for the future of the class of '09?

We've just successfully had our first '09 MT last semester and I've gotten many requests to hold a second one this semester. I can't promise anything yet but I'm definitely looking into its possibilities. For this semester, I have plans of holding a riverside picnic as well as getting a class sweater made. Additionally, a few other '09s and I are looking into the prospects of hold

ing a one night pub. I also have already designed and ordered windbreakers specifically for the class of '09. Through this I desire to increase class unity and a sense of belonging. I'm also trying to get in contact with other freshmen representatives from different international colleges in Korea so that we can increase social and academic exchanges.

Q: Lastly, do you have any final words to say to the class of '09 or the entire UIC?

Ending up in Underwood International College of Yonsei University is a situation many high school students dream of. We truly have a priceless opportunity, an opportunity we must take advantage of. By not putting this opportunity to waste, we can change not only our own lives, but also perhaps the lives of others, Korea, and maybe even the world. My hope is that the class of '09 will follow in the footsteps of our preceding classes and prepare ourselves to exceed the expectations of the world as UICians. It is my job to help make this process a little more enjoyable for our class and I'm confident I can do so - with your support. Cheers to the class of '09! Uniqueness of individuals and diversity are what define the class of '09. Different personalities, backgrounds, and cultural influences gave birth to that which characterizes the freshmen class. Banality is nowhere to be found, nor can boredom exist in interaction with these students. Flavors are so diverse and appealing that one cannot be satisfied with but the taste of one. It is these various flavors and characteristics that bring out the true value of the class of '09. The freshmen representative has successfully achieved making himself known, leading the class, and creating further ambitious goals. Still, however, great responsibility falls on the freshmen representative as we look forward to his ability to further unify the class and accentuate its different flavors to further create a fusion and a revolutionary UIC.

JONG, KIM SAMUEL

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