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Dean's Message

Professor Lee, Chung Min



My technical intuition is woefully limited but I am constantly on the lookout for all sorts of gadgets. As some of my students may know, I bought one of the first Blackberry smartphones that were sold to individuals in Korea in April 2009. In November 2010 I finally got my hands on a Kindle. As my mobile subscription comes to an end in April 2011, the iPhone looks awfully tempting. But so is the iPad and the Galaxy Tab.

I don't do Facebook or Twitter which means that UIC students think I am already in the ISA (Information Stone Age). Yet the reason why I am enamored by technology is not the technology itself (although it is very enticing) but the person or persons behind a "Big Idea" that resulted in a killer application, a 21st century version of the mouse trap, transporting fish without water (click on YouTube and search for "Ocean Ethix"), and bidding for seats on a commercial flight. Everything begins with an idea. And it doesn't matter whether it's small or big or in between.

There are hundreds of "airport books" on innovation and creativity. Universities constantly stress how best to trigger innovative thinking. Leading labs bet millions of dollars on "what if" innovation projects. Most probably end up in the waste basket but when "One Idea" bubbles up to the surface, breaks through the herd, and finally sees the light of day, that's when you cross "The Zone"—from the impossible to the possible. From dreams to reality. From scribbles to a megabuster script. From resumes to the first job.

Innovation is not a science but neither is it totally an art form. Like most things in life, it's somewhere in between. But innovation without insight is like a cheeseburger without cheese. Or deokpokki without deok. Or UIC without students. I do have three suggestions, however, that could spur innovative thinking.

Rule Number One: ownership of an idea is crucial (especially if you want to patent it and become the next Bill Gates) but not essential. Great ideas are refined by team work. If you're focused on marketing the next Big Idea, you must be big enough to share that idea. Rule Number Two: an idea is the sum total of immense hours of reading, writing, thinking and debating. For example, I happen to think it's at least a 10:1 ratio—for every ten hours spent on thinking, one gets one hour's worth of a good idea. Rule Number Three: you must have the freedom to walk away from Rule Number Two and the courage to discard Rule Number One from time to time. By which I mean, you must do something seemingly totally unrelated to generating a great idea: you must build that little space within you where you can relax. Totally. On Your Own.

From VOIS, managing money, Model G-20 and Songdo, among other great articles, this issue of the *UIC Scribe* is really about generating the NBI (Next Big Idea). That's what lies at the core of the "Underwood Way" and the reason why all of us are here in Korea among the planet's 200 odd countries and 6.5 billion earthlings.

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AN INSIGHT INTO JOURNALISM: ANNA COREN

with an uncooperative interviewee?



Anna Coren has been pursuing her journalistic career for a decade now. The Scribe could not have missed the opportunity to gain an insight into the mind of a journalist of such high caliber, so I have been sent to report what went on during her very interesting and informative forum. The questions you'll find in this issue were given by the unusually large audience that gathered for Anna Coren's forum.

What is it about CNN that makes it stand out from other news broadcasting channels?

Anna: CNN is more diversified and richer than all the other media outlets. I think that it's important that CNN doesn't editorialize. Moreover, breaking news is always reported with immediacy, as we saw in the case of the volcano explosion in Indonesia.

Working as a journalist is one of the most fascinating jobs, as you get the privilege of travelling so much and getting involved in the most intriguing situations worldwide. However, what do you think are some of your job's hardships?

Anna: There aren't that many hardships about my job (laughs). Alright, I guess that one of the most difficult things that a journalist must face is the lack of sleep during working hours. When covering a breaking news story, I usually work 48 hours straight. Also, when it's time to broadcast the news, one has to consider the worldwide time differences.

One of the advantages of being a journalist is that you get to meet a variety of interesting people.

Who is the most fascinating figure you have met so far?

Anna: I think that some of the most interesting people are sometimes the ordinary ones – they sometimes have the most exciting stories to tell.

You have interviewed a wide range of famous public figures, such as Rain or George Clooney. But what is a journalist supposed to do when dealing

Anna: That's a good question. A perfect example of that situation is when I was asking questions to the Sri Lankan prime minister: he just would not answer. What is more, we were live on TV. But I think that the interviewee's lack of cooperation will show through to the audience. What the journalist has to be in these situations is to be tough, pressing, but at the same respectable.

What do you personally seek from your job? Are there any expectations that must be fulfilled when you're covering a story?

Anna: I am always drawn to the human elements in a story that I must cover. A good example is when I went to cover the Philippines bus hostage crisis. After the whole danger was over, I had the chance to speak to the people who were held hostage. It struck me when they revealed that the gunman seemed to be a completely normal person, who just had issues with the government and was angry and sad about some of their decisions. The human element of the stories gives you a deeper insight into the situation.

You told us that you were on the scene during the Philippines bus hostage crisis. Were you restricted by what your producer told you to do, or did you get free reins on the situation?

Anna: It was basically just me and the cameraman. The local producer didn't restrict us at all. It was really interesting that, after the crisis was over, I had the chance to go right up to the bus in which the hostage crisis took place.

Do you get to have a say on what stories to report while working as an anchor for CNN?

Anna: Well, it's more like a combined effort. In Atlanta, which is CNN's headquarters, the rundown is already prepared, so what I do is read the New York Times, which is the first paper I look at, and discuss the news with the producer.

You have come this far, as a very successful world journalist. What are your hopes and expectations for the future?

Anna: It's a good question; I always used to prepare five-year-plans to organize myself. At this stage of my life I would like to do more of what I'm doing, continue reporting.



How do you deal with the tragedy of some of the stories you have to cover?

Anna: I don't want to sound cold-hearted, but in those situations a journalist must shut down and switch to work-mode. For example, when I was covering the tsunami and I had to go on air, I was almost in tears. But it's important to try remaining professional.

What do you think about the increasing role of social networking?

Anna: I don't use Facebook or Twitter, but I absolutely acknowledge the importance of social network in today's journalism. A good example is the case of the Qantas plane of Singapore Airlines, in which there was this malfunction in the plane, and it was somebody on the plane using Twitter that gave information to the authorities and avoided a catastrophe from taking place. Also, I remember that during the Iranian elections the foreign press was kicked out, because the authorities did not like

how the elections were being portrayed. So it was some students that filmed the scenes on their mobile phones that allowed us to tell the story using their pictures.

What is it that you're doing in Korea, exactly?

Anna: I'm here to cover the G20 meeting day-to-day and carry out the iList program in Korea. The iList is a program in which CNN focuses on one specific country, giving the audience insight into these different nations' politics, economy and society. It's the perfect timing to cover both the G20 in Seoul and the iList in Korea, as the global spotlight is on your country these days. I will also interview Ban Ki Moon, because, as you probably know, he has received criticism that he hasn't been as proactive as he should have.

This was probably the most popular question we have received: what are some of the most important attributes one must have to succeed in journalism?

Anna: It's important to be a good listener. You have to think critically, and must be interested in what you are getting involved in. It's also crucial to be a good communicator and be able to simplify and explain ideas. I think it's also important to be transparent. You can't be biased, because you have to tell the facts and allow the audience to make their own opinions on the matter. You must remember that to succeed as a journalist, you cannot take no for an answer. I have had many doors shut in my face; I have been rejected several times. You must go through failure to succeed, so never give up on your journalistic ambition.

Interviewer: Bora Lee



What does VOIS stand for?

VOIS stands for “Visionaries of International Studies.” This reflects our motivation of becoming future visionaries in the field of international studies with the goal of making substantial academic contributions.

What was the motivation of making VOIS?

There were a variety of factors, one of which was, of course, that Underwood International College, and Yonsei University as a whole, did not have an academic society whose primary focus was in the area of International Studies. The members of VOIS particularly felt that it was necessary for UIC to have not only student-run clubs but also student-run academic societies.

What is the objective of the symposium?

The main objective of the symposium is to achieve intellectual outcomes and present our research findings every semester. Along with other parts to the curriculum, it is the major portion of the VOIS academic curriculum, where members research and write papers on a specific topic. For the first symposium, we decided to present on the theme of “Reinventing Northeast Asia.” We felt that in the context of constant change and integration in our region, it would be fitting to start VOIS with a symposium that addresses some of the numerous issues that affect Northeast Asia.

What are the requirements of becoming a member of VOIS?

Even though this is an International Studies Society, you do not have to be an International Studies major to join. In fact, we currently have a member who majors in economics but joined purely out of interest in this area. Hence, commitment, devotion, and

most importantly, curiosity in matters of the world are prerequisites to becoming a member.

What positive influence will it have in UIC as a whole?

We hope that VOIS can provide the agora that UIC students currently need to further general interest in international studies. In their own classes and special lectures, students have a lot of opportunities to learn about issues in international studies, but they lack the chance to contribute their own thoughts in a more academic form. VOIS can provide that opportunity, while adding to the already academic general atmosphere that UIC takes pride in. Having VOIS as a start, we hope that other majors in the UIC program can have such academic societies in the future. This in turn could produce more a more academically enthusiastic environment for students.

What are your perspectives for the future?

As a fairly new society, there are various goals on the desk. First of all, we hope that VOIS and the academic spirit of VOIS’ activities will become a central part of UIC. Furthermore, we hope to spread the academic spirit of UIC students across the Yonsei campus and even outside of the Yonsei boundary by cooperating with societies in other universities of Korea.

Interview by Nayeon Kim

A GOOD MODEL?

An Interview with *Alan Sintae Choi* (PSIR, 09),

Min: First, would you describe what you have been doing for the Model G20 this year?

Sintae: Basically, the role of the secretariat is to prepare everything for the conference, except the negotiations that the delegates discuss. So, starting with the venues, which are the rooms or the auditorium in NMH, we have been organizing by preparing the basic practicalities, including pens, water, food, and so on. Aside from that, we've also had to prepare for the academics of Model G20, including the agenda for the delegates of this conference.

Min: I have been to the opening ceremony, but for those who are not familiar with your organization, would you provide us with a brief description of the purpose and intentions of the Model G20?

Sintae: I should begin by explaining why G20 is officially being held in Korea. G20 is a relatively new global government organization that was formed to offer stability to global issues, particularly those that are economic. G20 has been making efforts to minimize the damage and negative repercussions of the 2008 financial crisis. The most recent G20 conference was held in London in 2010. This time in Korea, I believe the major focus will be to solve the economic imbalance between nations. The currency problem is one of the issues that will hopefully be addressed. Thus, our purpose in the Model G20 is to garner experience in debate and diplomacy as well as to inform the public about what Korea is doing by hosting the G20.

Min: Would you further explain why the Model G20 is being held at Yonsei University this year?

Shintae: The presidential committee for G20 actually asked the graduate schools of international studies at universities in Seoul to hold Model G20 conferences to inform these universities and their graduate students about the G20 and raise public awareness. We're one of the universities that were contacted. It was proposed by the GSIS side that UIC help cooperate in holding the conference. And because YDMUN (the Yonsei Delegation for Model United Nations) is also involved in many related conferences, we also invited them to co-organize the event with us.

Min: There has been opposition to the G20 due to its 'exclusive' nature. Not only will it operate behind closed

doors, it also only involves the 20 most economically powerful countries. [21st, 22nd, 23rd powerful countries] are not included. What are your thoughts?

Sintae: The reason why there are only 20 nations involved was the result of discussion by experts. There might be problems and controversy, as in the cases of G7 and G8 where there were only seven and eight participating countries. The 'G' refers to a 'Group of' and there are invariably various 'G' meetings.

Min: How long have you prepared for this?

Sinate: Two to three months.

Min: How would you compare the preparation time to the current state of affairs?

Sinate: I have attended more than fifteen model conferences. I have acted as a delegate, as a chair, and as the organizing committee member. If I have to compare this conference with other conferences, I would say that the participation outcome of the delegates was quite high, because in other conferences, delegates largely tend to be very passive. In terms of delegate participation, I would say it has been quite successful. With that said, one of the things that was quite disappointing was the comparatively fewer number of participant delegates. However, even with only 15 delegates, I would say it was quite successful overall.

Min: If someone who didn't know about the Model G20 came and saw this event would they be convinced that the real G20 will be similar to this Model G20?

Sintae: That is a difficult question to answer, because I have not attended a real G20 session. But just as we can observe tension between delegates, I believe there would be a similar conflict of interests between nations at the actual G20 conference. It highlights the difficulty of co-operation. In that sense, I believe that if someone who did not completely know about this conference came and watched, they would at least indirectly benefit with a better understanding of what the actual G20 is about.

Interviewer: Min-Sung Park

Welcome to UVE

The prestigious orchestra of UIC!

UVE, an abbreviation for Underwood Vision Ensemble, is the one and only orchestra of UIC. It was founded by Seung Yoon Sung (06 LSBT) five years ago and currently, it is run by Han Byul Kim (09 IS). The writer has interviewed her and asked ten general questions about UVE.

1. What are some performances that has UVE has held in the past?

In 2008, UVE held a charity concert called *Christmas Present*. In 2009, another charity concert was held under the name of *Sharing Love*. This year, we are holding a charity concert, *Shining Star*. All of these concerts were held to help people in need. Last year, in particular, the money raised was donated to children who want to learn music, but do not have the opportunity because of their economic status. All the concerts have been held, and will continue to be held in late November or early December.

2. What are the requirements to get into UVE?

No special instrumental skills are required to enter UVE. However, students need to be committed to the practice sessions with enthusiasm! It would be nice if the applicant can actually play the instrument, because we do not have enough funding to give the newcomers private lessons.

3. How many members are in UVE currently? What instruments do they play?

There are about eighteen members, including both professors and students. They play the piano, violin, trumpet, saxophone, cello, flute and clarinet.

4. What do you think of the general atmosphere of UVE?

The atmosphere is rather free. Even though we do not have a professional conductor or instructor, we try to evaluate ourselves objectively and make improvements. Compared to other central orchestras of Yonsei University, the number of our members are small. Therefore, we participate in UVE to enjoy music in a family-like, friendly atmosphere. Also, we do not only play the classics, but vary our genres to play New-age music, jazz and the original sound tracks of movies. I think this is the best part of UVE.

5. Isn't it kind of awkward to have professors in your club, for the members may not be able to enjoy themselves fully under a professor's supervision?

It is not awkward at all! In fact, Professor Helen Lee takes care of us all like her family members, like our mother or

aunt. Rather than supervising, she enjoys playing together with us, because she herself is a music-lover. She is always willing to help us with the difficulties we face. She participates in almost all the practices, and we are very grateful to her. She is actually one of the best aspects of UVE.

6. Tell me more about this year's performance. How are the preparations going, and what was the purpose for holding the event?

Following UVE's tradition, the purpose of this year's concert is again to raise funds for those in need. In organizing this year's performance, we had difficulties in booking the concert venue. Thanks to Professor Helen Lee, this year, we were able to reserve the Luce Chapel. This year's theme is "Shining Star", meaning that we will shine hope to those we want to help.

7. As the leader of UVE, how would you like to run it? What are your hopes for its future development?

Starting next year, we are planning to meet more frequently, because this year, we were only active in the second semester. Hopefully in the following year or two, we can find a stable place to practice. Of course, we are going to continue our happy atmosphere!

8. Are there many foreign exchange students in UVE, and do you have any future plans for inviting more of them?

This year, there is only one exchange student from Dartmouth, Daniel Kim, who plays violin extremely well, and we thank him for joining us. We are open to all students despite their nationalities, for we care about passion in music more than where the person belongs to.

We are always open to new members and new instruments!! You are always welcome, so contact us at uve.yonsei@gmail.com for more information!!

Interviewer: Soo Yeon Ryoo

GENERAL YONSEI CONGRESS APPROVES UIC MAJOR REPRESENTATIVES

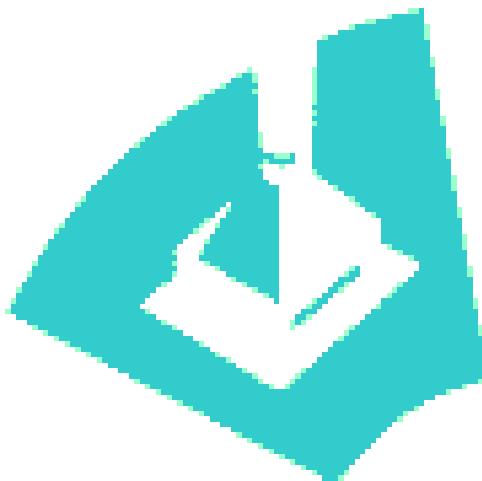
Underwood International College's five major representatives were approved as General Yonsei Congress members on September 15, 2010 during the 17th General Yonsei Congress meeting. During the meeting, the five new positions in the General Yonsei Congress were demanded by major representatives, Jae Sung Lee (Economics), Audrey Shih (PS), Hana Lee (IS), Yeo Jin Jun (CLC) and Yeo Rim Oh (LSBT). The debate was introduced by Jae Sung Lee and was immediately put to a vote after a discussion by the original members of the General Yonsei Congress. Being approved by the majority, five representatives became formal members of the General Yonsei Congress. The result of the vote was effective immediately and the five major representatives attended the rest of the meeting as formal members of the General Yonsei Congress.

In addition to their basic responsibilities as major representatives to serve the student body as liaisons between the UIC Student Council, faculty and upperclassman, they gained the right to check and review not only UIC student council policies, but also Yonsei's Student Council policies, documents, and decisions affecting the Yonsei student body.

General Yonsei Congress meetings are attended by Congress members who have been approved by a vote from original congress members. A Congress member gets one vote representing his/her party. In the General Yonsei Congress, members discuss school agendas as well as reports presented by the Yonsei Student Council. After discussion, an agenda is put to a vote for the final decision. The General Yonsei Congress consists of 115 members, and

more than half of the total members need to be present for an official vote to take place.

The approval of UIC major representatives by the General Yonsei Congress is significant in that UIC was recognized by the congress as a college composed of five distinct major departments. With the approval, UIC major representatives earned a stronger voice in the Congress, which in turn means a stronger voice of UIC in the General Yonsei Congress. "I feel UIC became more recognized with this approval," said Min-bok Wi, the freshmen representative. With a total number of seven votes, UIC will clearly be allowed to express its position more aggressively than with its previous two votes.



As more responsibility is demanded by each new position, the major representatives will be receiving a decent sum of scholarship money each semester. The scholarships will be used to financially support the major representatives, allowing them to better organize events while giving them an even stronger sense of motivation and responsibility. Approval of five representatives from UIC as formal members of the General Yonsei Congress has endowed the five representatives with more authority, which will ultimately raises UIC's profile and influence in Yonsei community.

Jaesung Lee

The Seoul G20 Summit:



Did it Represent More Than Just Another Inconclusive Meeting?

The opening of the Seoul G20 summit dominated the headlines and filled the topic of conversations for days. The publicity for the event had been pushed to such an extent that the red and blue symbol of the Seoul G20 Summit became instantly recognizable by those who witnessed it plastered on banners all over Seoul. The internet overflowed with articles on the topic, and ordinary people from all over the world competed against each other to contribute to the organization of the summit. Having been surrounded by such high anticipation, the Seoul G20 Summit was expected to, at the very least, come up with concrete measures in approaching the economic problems that arose in the wake of the global economic crisis in 2008. People worldwide awaited the outcome of the G20, as world leaders were discussing the significant issues in the agenda, such as the currency war, the global imbalances, the IMF reformation or protectionist trade.

However, the result of the two-day meeting of the world leading nations seems to have left many disappointed. Despite vows have been made for market-determined exchange-rates and against competitive devaluation, the currency problem has been tackled with obstructive caution, as the G20 has yet again failed to take concrete action against the Chinese Yuan's undervaluation. Moreover, those who expected that the G20 would replace the act of giving fund loans to developing countries with the sharing of knowledge on successful policy-making were probably dissatisfied with the turn of events of the summit. Even though some progress has been made in tackling the problem of global imbalances, the G20 leaders only started the pre-



liminary preparations, once again deferring the more important details for the first half of the next year.

It seems like the G20's decisions were too inconclusive for this year's summit to be judged as relatively successful. For example, what was accomplished about the question of protectionist trade was merely the G20 members' pledge to not pursue

protectionist policies and a resolution to bring the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Doha Round, to a close. Perhaps the only concrete achievement of this year's G20 was the steps taken towards the reformation of the IMF. As the IMF quota was previously criticized for over-representing the ad-

vanced Western nations in comparison to the under-represented rising powers in the world, this G20 summit shifted 6% of the voting shares at the Fund to fast-growing economies like China, making it the third-biggest member of the IMF.

We have focused on evaluating the results of the G20 Seoul Summit, with the conclusion that it brought mixed results. However, for the Korean community, the preparations and the efforts put into organizing and hosting such a significant event were probably considered more important than the success of the G20 meeting itself. The global economic problems that were discussed in the Seoul G20 summit only demonstrated the magnitude of South Korea's responsibility in the new international order. Bearing the important role of mediator between the countries that have gathered during the summit in Seoul was extremely significant, as efficient hosting was an essential factor in ensuring a smooth, cooperative international meeting.



South Korea's efforts to ensure the best possible experience for those involved in the G20 bore its fruit. According to President Lee Myun-bak, the government had spent an estimated 30 trillion won (around 27 billion dollars) for hosting the G20 in Seoul, and the publicity invested on the summit has been four times greater than that put in for the FIFA World Cup. Anyone familiar with South Korea's massive sponsorship on public affairs such as the World Cup will understand the sheer scale of support and publicity that has been devoted to the Seoul G20 summit. What is more, the prospects of providing accommodation to the leading political and business figures worldwide encouraged several five-star hotels to seize the opportunity to increase their already high reputations. Major renovations occurred to suites Grand InterContinental and COEX. The six-month long renovation at the Plaza apparently cost 75 billion won.

One of the most important and expanding industries in Korea is that of public entertainment. The Korean Wave has in recent years become a considerable Asian phenomenon. The government employed the public entertainment media to publicize the event: countless famous figures from the Korean pop industry were recruited to speak out on what their contribution meant for the Seoul G20 summit. The contenders in the famous Korean equivalent of the US's "American Idol", "Superstar

K", have united in singing and performing the Seoul G20 summit's campaign song. Famous pop group like "Girls Generation" have attended campaign activities designed to promote the event. Moreover, renowned public figures such as the figure skating champion Kim Yu Na, the football player Park Ji Sung and actress Han Hyo-Joo have been appointed as goodwill ambassadors of the Seoul G20 summit. It is believed that one of the best ways to send a particular message across to the younger generations is through the Korean Wave. Therefore, it is not surprising that South Korea made use of one of its most powerful assets to promote the G20 Seoul Summit.

The Seoul G20 Summit was, on an international level, neither better nor worse than its previous installments. This year's summit reinforced the already popular belief that the G20 meetings do not make a particularly important difference to the global economic state of affairs. However, on a national level, the G20 represented a landmark in Korean history, as the Republic of Korea was the first non G8 country to play host to a G20 meeting. For the Koreans who were involved in contributing to the organization of the Seoul G20 Summit, their efforts were, in their own way, more important than the actual results of the meeting.

Bora Lee

How to manage your **money** in your twenties— make the foothold to become a **millionaire!**

Before anything else, why is managing your money in your twenties so important? Some think of the term “money” as something unmentionable or even dirty, for there are always trust issues surrounding the transaction of money from people to people. Despite this, it is inevitable that human beings nowadays cannot lead a convenient life without dealing with money. If the skills and know-how of managing money are not achieved by the twenties, it will be much difficult later on to get to know how.

In order to take a step further into the reality of financial management in one's twenties, I have interviewed an anonymous, random, typical student of UIC to see her awareness about her income and spending. She answered that her income is unstable, for she gets money from her mother whenever she needs it. As a university student, she had a tutoring job, but it was only for a short period and so had not left her with much income later on. She also mentioned that she spends most of the money on food and clothes, without knowing how much she spends day by day. She said that her problem in managing money comes from the fact that she has no stable source of income, does not have a savings account, and therefore is unaware of how much she uses on what things. She admitted in the course of this interview that she had not been very discreet in earning and spending money. She said that she wants, in the future, to get a stable job and save up money for her Lasec surgery!

You will have noticed how even university students are not very aware of the amount they spend daily, and the fact that they usually do not have a set plan for using money. Just follow the next steps, and it



will help you get out of the endless vicious cycle.

You can start out by freely listing what you want to achieve in your life, and it does not need to have formality. The contents may overlap and may be trivial, but just jot down on your notebook whatever comes to your mind at the moment. The list can include: traveling to Japan, buying a DSLR, having my own house, learning Spanish, donating a large amount of money, saving, loving myself, et cetera. This can be the broad framework of your future economic lifestyle.

Once you have got the list, start narrowing it down to the details. For instance, if your goal is to save 10 million won in a year, you would have to save at least 840 thousand won a month. If you have constant and fixed income from either allowance or part-time job, you can arrange your scale of expenditure within the range so that you can achieve your specific goal.

If you feel that your goal is much too extensive to reach, you have to either cut back your spending or reform your goals. It is a good idea to set your limit of spending for each week and pretend that there is no leftover money. You have to remember that sac-

rifice is necessary for an achievement. In this way, you can set your detailed goals to achieve in three years, five years, ten years, and so on. Plans can be revised from time to time considering the situation. Financial plans are usually to be revised each year for examination and correction. The important part is to be concrete and specific in setting your goals, because without details, it can be very difficult to actually carry out your plans.

When you are reading newspapers or books, you can take notes of interesting or informative points that can help in managing your money. Especially the economics section of newspapers will help you understand the flow of the world economy, and resolve your doubts about the economy and financial management. They also include important information about real estate or funds which may be helpful to your finances. Even though you are not directly engaged in financial activities such as stocks, economic knowledge will help you manage your assets in the near future, and provides you with a wider opportunity of making money. Make notebooks to write down your ideas about what you have read, and taking notes will become your best habit. It is especially helpful in that you can carry your little notebook around to organize your plans and pick out what you can achieve for real. When you get used to taking notes, you can make several different notebooks to write down different contents.

In addition to taking notes, writing an account book is highly recommended. Write down dates and your expenditures of the day, and paste the receipts on the side if possible. When you feel regretful about buying something, underline the part with red pen

and write down why you regret the particular purchase. It will help you become aware and critical about what you buy without thinking. Nowadays, there are many convenient websites where you can organize and compare your spending propensity. You can easily print them out and fix any bad spending habits. An internet website called "Moneta (www.moneta.co.kr)" helps you analyze and control your assets. You can easily organize your spending and income on this site. Not only that, but on this site you can compare each bank's interest rates and get advice on your spending habits.

Distribute your assets to different bankbooks according to their purposes. One could be for collecting small amounts of money to buy what you need and want daily. Others can be for the purposes of traveling, funds, CMA (Cash Management Account), or even for taxes. You can write the goals on the bankbook. When you subscribe to funds or pay for installment savings, you can divide the money into several different accounts so that you can cancel only one of them when you are in urgent need for money. If you do this, you can put any unexpected income such as pocket money from your grandparents into the account for the appropriate purpose and not regret it later on.

Later one day, looking back upon your life, it is your choice to regret or be proud of what you have done. There are a lot of people who regret about having spent money thoughtlessly. Not many people in their twenties are aware of the ways to wisely manage their money, but starting to build the habit now will help greatly in the future.



Why North Korea's Succession is Special

Daily Press Conference, Washington D.C., July 23rd: U.S. state department spokesman Phillip J. Crowley states, "this is perhaps the ultimate reality show." Here, he is actually referring to the possible hereditary succession to Kim Jong-il by his third son Kim Jong-un. Reality shows are not real; but they look real. Some factors to consider why this is almost unreal: the internal drama (rumors, of course) of relations among Kim's three sons; the possibility of a third dynastic ruler of North Korea in a post-modern setting; the possible implications of a power vacuum that may signal political disruption in North Korea.

Nobody doubts that it is difficult to get a read on North Korean politics. Considering the secluded and secretive nature of North Korea and its unpredictable actions in foreign diplomacy, interpretations are deduced from implications.

But some of these implications lead to valid conclusions. It starts off with the known fact that the sixty-eight year old Kim Jong-il suffered a stroke two years ago, meaning that he is possibly nearing his end. This further implies that Kim Jong-il will look for successors to the throne of Chairman in his Worker's Party. Kim Jong-il is known to have three sons: Kim Jong-nam, Kim Jong-chul and Kim Jong-un, in birth order.

So why did he not pick the oldest son, Kim Jong-nam? This was mainly because of his botched attempt to visit Tokyo's Disney Land (yes, Disney Land) with two women and his son in 2001. Kim Jong-nam arrived in Tokyo with a forged Dominican passport under the Chinese alias Pang Xiong. He was deported to China, causing his father to cancel his planned visit to China due to the embarrassment for both countries. It is further rumored, though not completely verified, that Kim Jong-il loved his second wife Ko Young-hee, who gave birth to Kim Jong-chul and Jong-un, more than his first, Song Hye-rim, who bore Kim Jong-nam. But perhaps a more legitimate reason would be the fact that Kim Jong-nam is more reform-minded

than his younger brothers: a reason that is compelling enough to ignore the traditional orthodoxy of succession by the first-born son.

What made Kim Jong-il rule out succession by his second son, then? According to Kim Jong-il's personal sushi chef Kenji Fujimoto's memoir *I was Kim Jong-il's Cook*, Kim Jong-chul was "no good because he acts like a little girl". Kim Jong-chul is reported to be suffering from an imbalance of estrogen and testosterone. In other words, he is believed to produce more female hormones than male hormones.

Kenji Fujimoto describes the third son, Kim Jong-un, as "exactly like his father". All brothers share

the love of playing basketball, but Kim Jong-un "has superb physical gifts, is a big drinker and never admits defeat". There may be some bias in this view. Fujimoto recalls in his memoir a conversation that he had with Kim Jong-un. At age eighteen, Jong-un questioned his lavish lifestyle to his

chef: "We are here, playing basketball, riding jet skis, having fun together, but what of the lives of the average people?" Now, Kim Jong-un is guessed to be between twenty seven and twenty eight years of age. There's no way to tell whether his personality remains the same.

Kim Jong-un is argued to be the current de-facto ruler of the North Korea regime. But there are unconfirmed rumors of an escalating rivalry between Kim Jong-un and his eldest brother Kim Jong-nam. In an interview with a Japanese reporter from Asahi TV, Kim Jong-nam states, "personally, I'm against the three generations of hereditary succession. But I also think there were internal factors behind the



decision, and if that is the case, then we should follow that." There are even more compelling rumors that Kim Jong-nam had told his father to curb Kim Jong-un's "misbehaviors". According to this unidentified source reported by the *Chosun Ilbo*, Kim Jong-nam accused his younger brother Jong-un of acting behind the scenes to plan an attack on the South Korean patrol vessel Cheonan. Other rumors suggest that Kim Jong-un had planned an assassination on his "loose-tongued" eldest brother. This was thwarted when Chinese officials, who are believed to be in support of Jong-nam for his reform positive mindedness, directly told North Korean officials not to do it. It is reported that Kim Jong-nam has close ties with China's powerful younger generation of senior officials.

An article in the *Chosun Ilbo* argues that the North Korea succession is "like nothing else in the world". The case of North Korea is deemed so peculiar that "it flies in the face of [current] political theory". *Hereditary Succession in Modern Autocracies* by Dr. Jason Brown Lee of University of Texas covers over 258 dictatorial regimes from 1945 to 2006. Results of his findings show that "of the 23 attempts at hereditary succession, only 9 were successful. But



Hereditary Succession in Modern Autocracies by Dr. Jason Brown Lee of University of Texas covers over 258 dictatorial regimes from 1945 to 2006. Results of his findings show that "of the 23 attempts at hereditary succession, only 9 were successful. But

North Korea is unparalleled in this field". In most modern dictatorial regimes, two generations of hereditary successions are followed by an outburst for democratic reforms. North Korea may prove otherwise. It has also been reported that North Korea is, technically, a kingdom not a republic. Contrary to our understanding of the pejorative phrase of "Our Dear Leader", Kim Jong-il and his family is idolized by the entire nation.

But it's all a big "if". The actual possibility of a smooth transitional succession is, at best, slim. If you're expecting a quantitative figure, some experts claim that it's less than a 10% probability. In

a survey involving a total of 46 North Korean affairs and unification experts at 23 universities, think tanks and media specialists, less than 30% of the respondents predicted a smooth and stable succession. The majority, 52.3% of the respondents, predicted factional strife within the Worker's Party resulting from a power vacuum. Analysis by the National Intelligence Service on the North Korea Succession was reported to the National Assembly as such: given the weak political structure, the failing health of Kim Jong-il and other various political and economic factors, it is probable that the No.2 man in the Worker's Party, Jang Song-tek, will take over. Another possibility is that Kim Jong-il will pass away before the hereditary succession has been finally cemented.

It's hard to tell for now. It may be years before the ultimate outcome of this event unfolds. What is interesting is that, in the above mentioned survey, 62% of the respondents believe that North Korea will collapse and be absorbed by the South. Whatever may be the case, U.S. state department spokesman Philip Crowley puts it best, "we are simply watching this very closely". And so will the other four major political actors in East Asia. Factional conflicts within North Korea resulting from a power vacuum will have significant implications. Neighboring states such as China and Russia will take into account the potential social disruptions that could result from a disastrous scenario. The United States Forces in Korea (USFK) have already executed training exercises to prepare for such situations. But it is still a gamble, with consequences that may disrupt the current balance of power.

Hope for the best, plan for the worst?

Kyuyeob Kim

Superstar K2

what does it imply about us?

Superstar K2 has become the most popular cable TV program broadcast by Mnet Korea. It achieved a groundbreaking record of over 14% of total viewer ratings this fall – which was claimed to be an unprecedented figure amongst contemporary cable TV programs. With more than 1.3 million contestants participating in the nationwide and international auditions for the television talent show, it was said to have re-written the history of public audition-based talent contest programs, which had previously failed to attract a significant number of Korean viewers.

Aside from the ratings and the sensational reputation it gained, there was a dark side to the program, however. Some of the participants, although they became lucky enough to enter the Top 11 finalists out of 1.3 million, failed to gain unconditional affection from viewers, and some were criticized harshly for their behavior during the competition. For example, John Park was severely criticized for putting his hands in his pockets when the Top 4 nominees sang the Korean national anthem at a baseball game. Netizens accused him of having no sense of Korean propriety, along with unnecessary reproaches about him being an American citizen earning fame in Korea. Also, Jane Jang was accused of mimicking the behavior of a Japanese singer named YUI. Netizens argued that the two showed similarities in drawing people's support by presenting themselves as singer-song writers who stated that they had been seriously bullied at school. Some went as far as claiming that Jane Jang intentionally made up this claim so as to appeal to people's emotions, which was proven to be totally untrue by her middle school contemporaries. Likewise, some of the contestants were subject to harsh criticisms that can be seen as exaggerated and misplaced, considering that the participants did not intend to provoke such negative responses, not to mention the groundlessness of some of these rumors. Why was it that this show attracted so much apparently unacceptable behavior, in addition to the talent demonstrated on the program, and what does this say about us as an audience – Korean netizens in particular?

First, let us ask: how did Superstar K2 became popular at all? It benefited initially from its format, where anyone who wanted to become a singer had the chance to participate in auditions for the TV program. Because of the free opportunities given to all, it fell in line with the famous social discourse of a “fair society” during that time. This may have appealed to hopeful aspiring singers in Korea who were desperate to make their dreams a reality. The fact that viewers could actually take part in shaping and selecting the “superstar” of the program also contributed a lot to its popularity. Most of the singers in the recent past were promoted by large entertainment businesses that audience members did not have actual power to influence directly in choosing which singer would be rewarded with popularity.

However, the most important reason behind the popularity was that viewers could have proof of the participants' talent throughout the series. There have been growing suspicions regarding the true talent of mainstream singers, particularly the idol groups that have been dominating the entertainment world since long before Superstar K2 began to gain popularity. Netizens have constantly criticized these “idols” for emphasizing only the visual aspect of being an entertainer rather than their musical talents and for taking popular interest for granted. There were also nostalgic sentiments of people longing for true musicians in an entertainment business bombarded with idols’ image-making strategies. Considering this, it was not surprising that the show gained such widespread attention, since Superstar K2 participants were forced to showcase their musical talents to viewers in order to proceed to the next stage.

Aside from acquiring fame, there was a price they had to pay. Since it appeared as though they were winning fame so quickly and with apparent ease, the top 11 participants had to struggle against groundless rumors, harsh criticisms, and even personal attacks that often consisted of mere shallow insults. However, it is notable that these baseless accusations were spread mostly through the internet, where people were guaranteed freedom of speech to its utmost extent. With the anonymity afforded by cyberspace, netizens were

readily able to reproach and criticize other entrants that they believed were unqualified for such fame and recognition. The format of the show, which gives power to viewers, was one reason behind this phenomenon. Viewers were aware of their power and influence over the program, and some misused this to discourage anyone who did not meet their favor. It is true that the internet provided an arena where netizens could gather and support their desired contestant, but it also provided the means for spreading reckless expressions of hatred.

In addition, it is worth noting that Korean netizens place a lot of ethical obligations upon celebrities on TV. Celebrities must constantly be cautious about their behavior, and whether it goes against traditional moral standards in Korea, such as public etiquette. What is unusual and also ironic is that these criteria by which

they are judged do not represent the views of many young Koreans, who are the contemporary audience. Korean celebrities feel the pressure to be "perfect" – in the sense that they satisfy traditional social demands and also behave in accordance with the new trends of the current time. This places them under more pressure in becoming a respected celebrity, even though these qualifications are actually unrelated to their professional talents.

This is not an unfamiliar situation in Korea. There have been several cases where Korean celebrities were driven to commit suicide primarily due to irresponsible and abusive online posts and unrealistically high "moral" demands. Such celebrities include Jin-sil Choi, Uni, and Eun-joo Lee. Even though netizens are aware that they can literally kill people, or at the very least potentially destroy their hard-earned careers on the internet, they do not seem to care. They seem to be dismissing the fact that they are hiding behind anonymity and damaging real people, and thus abusing their online freedom. The case of Superstar K2 also

displays some similarities with these other tragic cases of people deeply affected by internet posts, in that many of the participants were emotionally hurt right up until the final round. For example, Geu-rim Kim, who was a member of the Top 11, was attacked by various netizens for being "arrogant" during the competition. Indeed, her actions could have been seen as arrogant, such as having a quarrel with a partner over the proportion of lyrics when performing a duet. Her behavior could be interpreted in a lenient manner, however, in that it was generated by her enthusiasm to win the contest and excel, which is natural for a person who had dedicated her life to this competition.

voted her life to this competition. Many netizens, in a sense, do not understand such desperateness of Superstar K2 participants or the sentiments of other celebrities in the entertainment world. Instead, they approach them with skepticism and sometimes even pure animosity.



It seems that many Korean netizens are neither ready nor willing to appreciate their celebrities, despite the important role they play in our society. It is clearly a shame for Korea to have various instances of celebrities committing suicide because of their reputation being attacked in cyberspace. Netizens now have the power to elevate the status of a mere cable TV show to a nation-wide program. However, they have to possess at least the minimum degree of respect for celebrities, including the once-ordinary citizens who were on Superstar K2. They should also respect participants who are on TV for being there and always doing their best to entertain us as an anonymous audience. Superstar K2 has successfully achieved its goal of entertaining us on Friday nights. Now it is time that we prepare "netiquettes" in accordance with the honor that shows such as Superstar K2 deserve, offering both compliments and moderate criticism with appropriate respect.

Nayeon Kim

In Favor of the Right to Know

If a known sex offender was living in your neighborhood, would you want to know about it? Or would you rather not? This seemingly simple question is the question on which the debate over sex offender registries is built upon. In response to the alarmingly increasing number of sex offense related crimes, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family released information about sex offenders online. From January 1, 2010, any individual can now access a website and find out about any sex offenders with a criminal record in their vicinity. This database reopened the issue of whether or not sex offender registries should be available to the general public.

Sex offender registries provide people with necessary information about potentially dangerous neighbors. The newly opened website in Korea provides people with the name, age, and address of sex offenders. Also, physical characteristics, such as height and weight, are also available. For some people, such information may not be of the utmost importance, but for others with young children, such information would be their top priority. There is probably no parent in the world who would wish to raise children in a neighborhood in which a dangerous individual resides. Criminals on these registries are those who had been judged

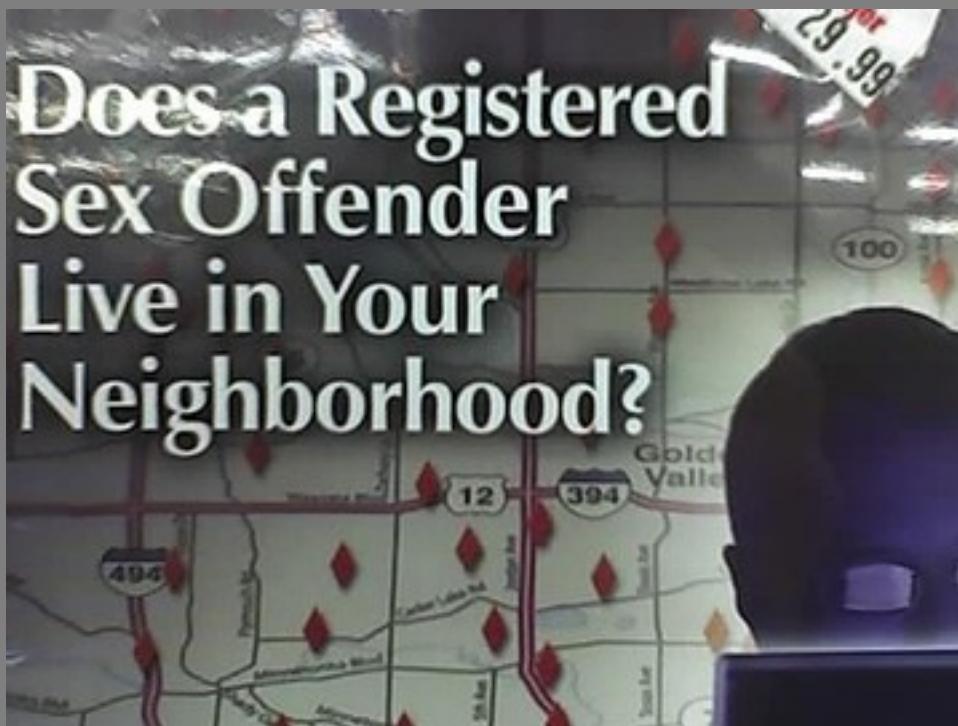
guilty in court. These individuals have been labeled as dangerous people by the court; therefore, some say that it is only right that the people around them be aware of this danger.

Sex offenders are likely to commit repeat offenses. According to the Commission on Youth Protection, only 8.4% of all sex offenders commit such crimes just once; 14.6% commit sex offenses six times or more. This means that sex offenders have the potential to commit similar offenses again and again, making the situation potentially very dangerous for those living or working with these individuals. Adding to these appalling statistics is the fact that Korean law is extremely lenient towards sex offenders. The most striking case is last year's Na-young incident, where a man in his fifties brutally raped and nearly killed a young girl. The Na-young incident sickened and angered the Korean public, but unbelievably, the criminal only received 12 years behind bars.

Such incidents argue for the necessity and importance of opening such registries; however, another issue on hand is the families of the criminals.

Those against the continuation





of registries argue that the criminals' families should not suffer throughout their lives just because of the actions of their family member. The society should be aware that criminals and their families are two separate categories of human beings. The families of sex offenders should not be punished socially for being in same bloodline with these offenders; people must change their perceptions to adjust for this fact.

Other opponents of sex offender registries argue that registries strip criminals of their rights. No one denies that these criminals are human beings as well; they also are entitled to the basic rights that any non-criminal is entitled to. However, criminals such as sex offenders have voluntarily given up some of their own rights and privileges when they commit such heinous acts as child molestation. The majority of sex offenders were not forced into committing such crimes; therefore, they have no one to blame for their acts but themselves.

Those against registries also point to studies that

claim that registries do not hinder sex offenders from striking again; however, one must keep in mind that these registries and notifications are merely a supplementary step in the effort to prevent sexual offenses. Registries cannot become a substitute for other preventive measures. Also, these registries must be accurate and up-to-date.

Governments have tough decisions to make when it comes to the rights of criminals. Ideally, the role of a government is to ensure the rights of all its citizens. When it comes to a situation where one must choose between the rights of sex offenders and the public's right to know, the latter must come first. At the end of the day, the choice comes down to criminals and the innocent. What would you choose?

Sang Hee Choi

Our Second Base in Songdo

UIC will welcome its first freshmen at the new Songdo campus in the spring of 2011. The competition for admission to UIC was consistently high despite the new location. With two campuses, the UIC Student Council will be working towards strengthening the bonds between both centers as one of its top priorities this year. All UIC Freshmen will spend one year at Songdo and then join the upperclassmen at the Shinchon campus starting from their sophomore year.

Yonsei students will not be the only university students at Songdo. The “Smart City” has already welcomed students from the University of North Carolina and the State University of New York at Stony Brook in the fall semester of 2010. This year, the University of Delaware, George Mason University, and the University of Missouri are also scheduled to open classes there. Songdo promises to be an exciting and metropolitan center for education.



However, when UIC first received news that it would have a second base in Songdo, most students did not initially welcome the change. Songdo city was still under construction at the time and relatively unknown. Some were not convinced that it would be wise to divide the student body between two different campuses. The Student Council was aware of a possible move from as early as May but the decision was unexpectedly finalized during the summer vacation in the following month of June 2009.

Students raised a host of issues about the sudden decision. Among the concerns was the division between freshmen and upperclassmen that would occur, as well as the separation of required courses between Songdo and Shinchon. Some worried that the integration of students at Songdo without upperclassmen would weaken the “sense of belonging.” The possibility that the “quality and quantity” of applicants to UIC would decline due to dividing the program into two campuses was another concern.

At the highest peak of tensions, students organized a peaceful demonstration outside the Underwood Hall during the summer vacation. Students requested further discussions and asked to be included in the decision-making process. Some even suggested that the move to the Songdo campus was unfair for a young college that had only recently established itself as one of the best undergraduate programs in Korea. The UIC faculty was also concerned and requested certain conditions, such as additional space on the Shinchon campus, free dormitories at Songdo, more faculty lines and scholarships.

The Yonsei administration responded to the criticisms by offering financial support and gave assurances that the move was not the result of a lack of commitment but rather to benefit UIC through the availability of new facilities at Songdo. As an international college, the administration believed that UIC students

would benefit from the new “global” city and the new residential college program that will include freshmen from the Medical School, Dental School and the “Free Major” program, which allows students to choose from any major on the Shinchon campus. The Yonsei administration agreed to increase the quota for students, hire more professors as well as more space for UIC on the Shinchon campus. Although the nature of the decision initially appeared one-sided, the UIC community came to accept the terms for the move to Songdo.

There was uncertainty and even resistance to the move at the beginning, but as Songdo continues to be developed, more people have become open and optimistic about the move. With campuses in Songdo located in the Global University Campus zone occupying 295,000 square meters, the cluster is based on a shared network of facilities such as libraries, student union buildings, gymnasiums, on-campus dorms, staff and faculty quarters, and guest houses. This structure will allow students to interact with students from other universities and indeed be part of a global university complex.

In addition to universities across the world, Songdo seeks to attract global and local businesses, world-class research institutes, hospital and international organizations. There are several zones with different purposes in the new city. They include the bio and medical clusters, education and research facilities, the global business sector, and leisure and tourism zones. Songdo has acquired state-of-the-art facilities and seeks to position itself as the Northeast Asian hub for international business when construction ends in 2020.

Korea has been trying to combat the issues of overpopulation and pollution in Seoul by creating a “brand new city.” Our challenge in UIC is to forge ties with students in Songdo and seek to profit from our two campuses with their respective opportunities to become more global citizens.

Writers: Sarah Yoon and Eric Kim



Editor's Note

Dear UICians,

It is indeed my utmost pleasure and honor to publish this first edition of The UIC Scribe under my responsibility. This issue includes a wide range of topics, but the most attention-grabbing article is likely to be the editorial co-written by our two editors on the new Songdo campus. The Songdo move has been a topic of endless discussion amongst students, parents and professors. We hope that this additional information might possibly serve to enlighten those who are not yet fully informed about it.

Until I came actually to take charge of this edition, I didn't realize what an arduous task it is to publish our magazine successfully. Now, I would like to thank all the dedicated members of The Scribe for writing thoughtful and stimulating articles. Further thanks to our advisory professors for their detailed and caring revisions of these articles.

By the time this issue is going to be published, the year 2010 will be nearing its end. I hope that every UICian will have a promising and happy 2011. I look forward to next semester, with new *UIC Scribe* members, a better, more intriguing issue to be published.

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