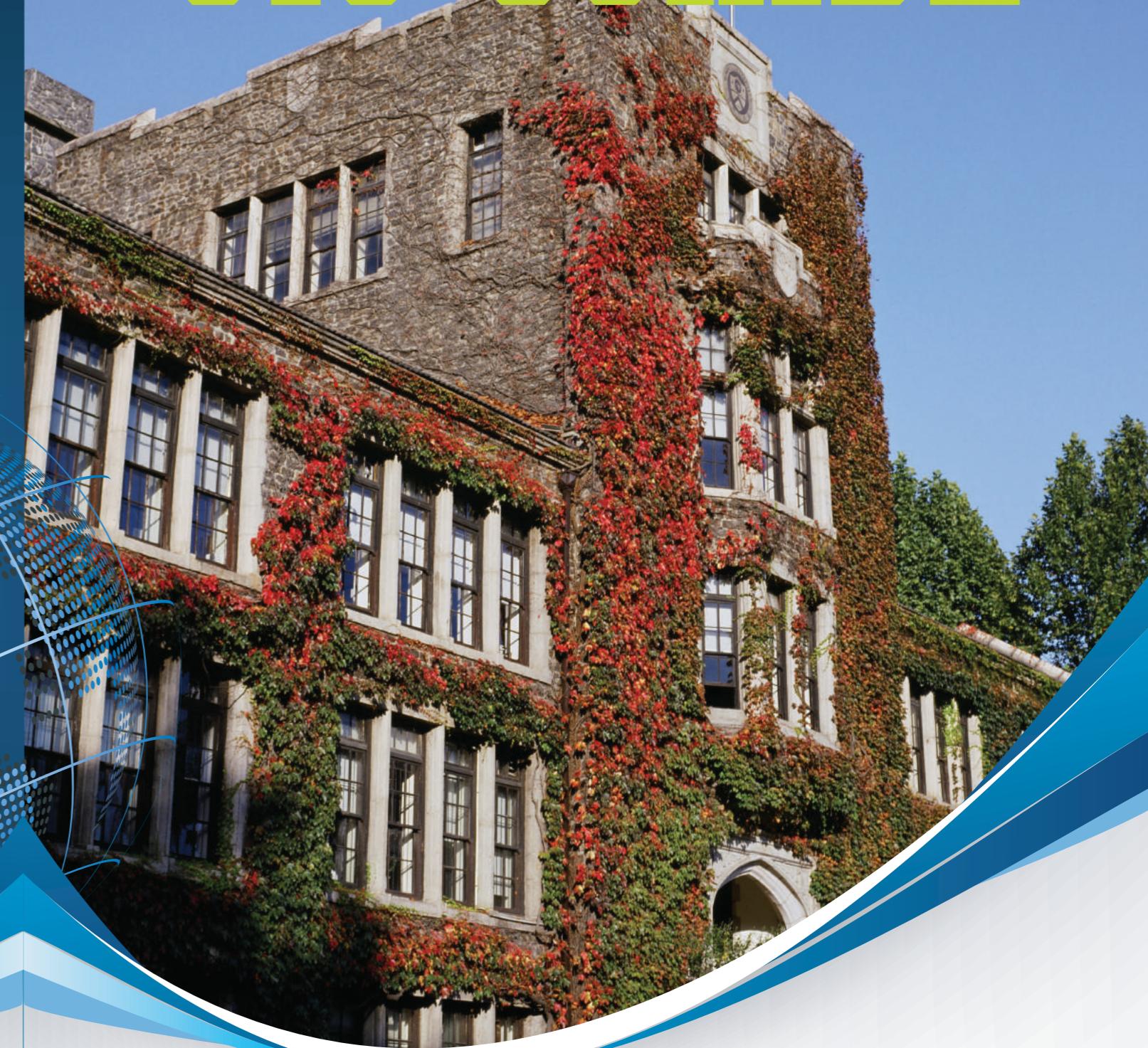


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# REMARKS BY DEAN

As the new Dean of the UIC, let me first say what an honor it is to be serving as your Dean. This is not "diplo-speak" but something I sincerely believe in since I played a small role in the ultimate founding of the UIC. In 2002 as the then Director of International Education and Exchange, I first floated the idea of building a premier international college within Yonsei University. When I left that position in 2004, the UIC was on its way of being formed as an independent unit.

The UIC is blessed with expanding opportunities but also a range of new challenges including, but not limited to, the administration's decision to educate all incoming freshmen from March 2011 at Yonsei's International Campus based in Songdo. I know that students, faculty, parents, and alumni have voiced their concerns on the administration's decision and while I assumed the deanship after the decision was made, it is now my responsibility to see it through as smoothly as possible.

Whatever I do as Dean, however, I would like to emphasize that I will be guided by three principles. First, regardless of how sensitive or difficult the issue may be, I will be frank and transparent. If I don't know the answer I will let you know that I don't know. But I will not varnish the truth with "bureau-babble." Second, as long as I serve as Dean, I plan to practice what I preach to our students, faculty and staff. Thus, from March 2011 I will teach one course per semester at Songdo based on an overview of contemporary international relations. Third, my door is always open to each and every member of the UIC family. While it's impossible for me to individually know all of our students, if there's an extremely urgent or important issue that you must share with me, make sure to let the office know why you want to see me and I will make time.

And each semester, I will hold a UIC-wide "Dialogue with the Dean" so that I can share my thoughts with you but more importantly, for all of our UIC students to share their views, concerns, and suggestions with me. I also plan to work closely with the student council. Last but not least, I want all of you to know that UIC is on the path of becoming the best college of its kind in Asia. Full stop. There are many other colleges primarily although not exclusively in the United States that have longer histories and much more established "brand value." Nonetheless, that doesn't worry me in the least because the UIC is the only brand of its kind in the world. And enhancing the UIC's reputation and brand value depends crucially on the choices you make and the voices you articulate.

I look forward to meeting many of you in the weeks ahead and thank you again for making UIC your home away from home.

With warmest wishes,  
Chung Min Lee, Ph.D.  
Dean, UIC



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# FACULTY INTERVIEW

## Professor Chad Denton

Sang Hee Choi



Professor Chad Denton, an assistant professor of European History of the Underwood International College (UIC) Common Curriculum, has been teaching at UIC since the end of August 2010. He received his Ph.D. and M.A. in History at the University of California, Berkeley and his B.A. in History and Literature at Harvard College. He currently teaches World History at UIC. The Scribe was able to secure an interview with him in his office and chat about everything from history to dancing.

*Q1) How did you get to know about UIC in the first place? Was there any special reason you came to Korea, particularly UIC?*

I found out about UIC in an unusual way. I was on the job market, and I had gone to the American Historical Association Conference in New York City where the first round of interviews were done for history positions. I didn't know why I would ever teach in Seoul, but I applied for the job anyway. I got an interview with Professors John Frankl and Michael Kim but still knew nothing about UIC. Honestly, I walked into the interview not really expecting much because Seoul was the last place on my mind. However, in the course of the interview, they've completely convinced me that UIC was transforming higher education in East Asia, and that it was a perfect fit for me. I have realized that everything that they told me in the interview has so far come true, so much so that I am now traveling to high schools around the world and recruiting potential UIC students. I'm basically telling them the same things professors Michael Kim and John Frankl told me in the interview. I really do believe in UIC, and I'm very excited about what the future holds for it.

*Q2) Lately, UIC and other English-language undergraduate programs have been receiving some spotlight. How would you say UIC is doing in the process of "transforming higher education in East Asia"?*

We are taking the idea of a liberal arts education and transplanting it in East Asia where there is no tradition of a liberal arts/humanities based education at the undergraduate level, and the important part about that is that UIC has hired people who have had experience with that, and who are bringing those experiences to UIC. I think that the danger of establishing an English college abroad is the tendency to want to translate the higher education system into English. But UIC doesn't do that, because we have foreign faculty that aren't even capable of translating that "Korean" higher education system into English. I would not know how to teach in a way that would be "Korean." The second part is that we've found a way of integrating this English language/liberal arts college within an existing traditional university, and we've found a very wonderful hybrid situation in which we've taken everything you get from a small liberal arts

college and all the benefits you get from a large research university. And we've put the two together into a pretty interesting combination.

*Q3) As a History professor, what does history mean to you?*

History is a change over time, basically. It's primarily about stories. I'm interested in the stories that we tell about our past and other peoples' past, and how those stories give meaning to our present and help inform our vision of the future. One of the things that we tend to forget when we look at history is that at any given moment or time, we have an understanding of our past, and we have that through our understanding of our own history. Our understanding of our present is mediated, so that we understand our present through our conversations that we have with people, rumors, what we see on TV and what we read and we never know what's going to happen the next day. We will never be able to see into the future, but our understanding of the future and present is based on our understanding of the past. As a historian, it's easy to forget that people in the past could never see what was coming next.

*Q4) What is your impression of UIC in general?*

One of the things I was told in my job interview was that the students were amazing, and Professors Michael Kim and John Frankl were absolutely right. I've been really impressed not only with the quality of the students but also their intellectual curiosity, motivation, and their drive to excel. I think that in some ways it's the students that will keep attracting the best faculty. I have to say that I'm very excited to be working with the professors, especially my fellow professors in the common curriculum. I think that we appreciate the energy that we get from the students, and we're able to translate that enthusiasm and energy back into our own classes. It's really the students that make UIC, and I think that it has tremendous potential, and I'm very excited for the future.

*Q5) UIC had its first class graduate this year. I know that you haven't been here for a long time, but are there any aspects of UIC that you think could be improved?*

This is based not only on my limited vision of what I've seen since last September, but also on my conversations with top high school students from abroad. In the future, I would like to see more courses offered in the curriculum and UIC electives expanded, along with senior thesis to really make a robust and rigorous liberal arts curriculum.

The other is that we're still a very young institution, and I think that UIC is still trying to create its own identity. What UIC is trying to do is not to make students bilingual, but rather bicultural. It is one thing to learn to speak a language fluently, but it's quite another to

learn a language and be able to operate culturally within that language. It's more than just the words that you speak, but it's the shared cultural assumptions, shared knowledge of history and traditions, and mannerisms. And I do think that biculturalism is something we can work towards. That means my Korean students who have graduated from Korean high schools can aspire to be able to communicate with somebody either British or Americans in English, and my international students can aspire to communicate and operate within a Korean cultural context. And I think that this is the foundation on which UIC could forge its distinct institutional identity.

*Q6) There are some students who are intimidated by the mere thought of History. What tips would you give to students who are history-phobic?*

The analogy that I've used for history in the past is the process of learning a foreign language. If all you did in the four years you learned that language was study nothing but vocabulary lists, without grammatical rules or actual practice of conversation, you wouldn't learn how to speak the language. I think that kind of history education is really not history education. Learning how to critically read historical texts, how to weigh the value of the evidence that you're looking at, why did this happen, and not just purely when or what happened. Asking those kinds of questions and learning those kinds of skills allows you to "speak history." In the end, I think that the value of becoming fluent in a foreign language is that it allows you to have access to a totally different culture (literature, way of seeing the world, communicating). I think that historical understanding is the

same way. If you aren't just learning names and dates and you're actually starting to think and ask questions like a historian, it gives you a way of communicating, and understanding the world and your surroundings in an enriching way.

*Q7) To end on a less serious note, I'm sure many people still vividly remember your energetic dancing at the UIC Pre-Frosh workshop. Apart from dancing, what are your other hobbies?*

No comment on the dancing (laughter). Learning languages is definitely one of the things that I enjoy very much. I dabble in languages. I'm very good at convincing somebody that I speak a language that I don't really speak. I love walking, if that can be counted as a hobby, and I've really enjoyed getting to know Seoul by walking through its side streets. I actually frequently walk to campus from where I live, which is near Seoul Station. It's very fun to discover the side streets. I think you get to know a city much better that way. I love downhill skiing, although I haven't done it in Seoul yet. Maybe I'll do it next season. I also love to travel. The recruiting trip enabled me to go Shanghai twice this year, and also Kuala Lumpur, Taiwan, and Singapore.

# NEW UIC FACULTY

PROFESSOR EIRIK LANG HARRIS

PROFESSOR JESSE SLOANE

*Q1) Can you give us a brief self introduction?*



Professor Harris: Born in Keflavik, Iceland, I grew up on a small farm in rural Ohio. When I was 16, I went

to Hong Kong for the last two years of high school. From there, I headed to Pomona College in Claremont, CA. There, I majored in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. After graduating I went on to the University of California, San Diego where I received an MA in Philosophy. I then received an MA in Asian Languages and Cultures from the University of Michigan and went on for a PhD in philosophy at the University of Utah. During my time in graduate school, I spent a number of years in Asia, mainly in China and Taiwan. After finishing my dissertation, I spent a year teaching at Santa Clara University, a liberal arts college in California, near San Francisco, before accepting this position at UIC.



Professor Sloane: I've spent my entire adult life—college included—learning about China.

Much of that time I was officially doing other things: getting a bachelor's degree in Western philosophy, working at a major

publishing house in New York, studying in Japan, and teaching a variety of undergraduate history classes.

*Q2) How did you get to come to UIC? Was there any special reason?*

Professor Harris: As someone who specializes in East Asian moral and political philosophy, I have always been interested in an opportunity that would allow me to spend more time in Asia. And, while I have never lived in Korea before, I am quite excited to continue my teaching and research career here at Yonsei.

Professor Sloane: My work is East Asia, so East Asia is the natural place to do it. UIC in particular offers the chance to help build something new that people can be proud of, which is a rare opportunity.

*Q3) Tell us about the lectures that you are planning to give students. Are there any helpful tips they might know beforehand?*

Professor Harris: First of all, my lectures are not lectures, but rather conversations with my students. True, I sometimes have to do a lot more talking than my students, but without student participation, very little will be gained. Philosophy is not something that you can learn simply by watching and listening. One has to engage in, working through it in one's own mind and become an active participant. As I

told my students last week, just as you will never become a good basketball or baseball player by watching other people play, you cannot learn how to be a critical thinker simply by listening to me talk.

Professor Sloane: In a serious college history class, the goal is not to remember things. We don't need college educated people to be good at remembering; we have books and computer storage media to preserve information for us. Instead, the goal of class is to figure things out, much as one would in a math or science class. In the early stages this can be difficult and students may feel a little lost or as though they're making mistake. The more questions you answer, though, the better your answers will be. There has been a lot of research on human learning and the conclusions are pretty clear: the most common kind of lecture – where one person talks and other people listen quietly and perhaps take written notes – is not a very effective way to learn. Human beings forget most of what they're told. The more you talk and write, the more you will actually learn from the class.

*Q4) Can you tell us your first impression of UIC in general?*

Professor Harris: I've only been here a couple of weeks, so there is a lot that I still have to learn about UIC. However, I have been quite impressed with the quality of my students, and I have great colleagues!

Professor Sloane: I'm finding that the newness of the program gives both students and faculty a high level of energy and room for creativity; this is sometimes missing at programs where things are done the same way for decades on end. Here, there's not really any such thing as "doing things the old way."

*Q5) Relatively, UIC is a young college aiming to be raise global leaders especially in East Asia. How do you think you can contribute to its mission?*

Professor Harris: I will be teaching a range of courses in critical reasoning and East Asian political thought. The contributions of critical reasoning should be self-evident. After all, you need to have critical reasoning skills to succeed. And I believe that the courses I will teach in East Asian political thought will be extremely useful in allowing students to understand not only the political thought of their neighbors, but the sources of at least certain aspects of Korean political thought.

Professor Sloane: First I should point out to all UIC students that you will be asked this exact question at every job interview. I'll try to give you all a model answer:

Remember, I teach the history of East Asia. What could be more relevant to global leadership? A person who knows only one or two societies will have only a limited understanding of human societies in general. Individual human beings are the same way: you can't understand much about human beings in general if you only know a limited number of them, or if all the people you've met are from similar backgrounds. Studying the societies of East Asia before they were modernized is a

uniquely powerful way to broaden one's understanding of what human beings do, how they live, and what the consequences are in the short and long term.

*If you have any, last word for the students please.*

Professor Sloane: As you must have noticed, UIC students come from a lot of very different educational backgrounds. At a regular university where most students come from the same country, professors would have a pretty good idea of what all their students already know. In a humanities class at UIC, asking questions if you don't understand something isn't just acceptable; it's the most intelligent thing to do.



# VISITING PROFESSOR

Professor Lee Sung Chul

Professor Hong Joon Kee

ROK-US military alliance.

The most memorable accomplishment while serving as the Deputy Commander of CFC is that I have contributed to secure independent warfighting capability of ROK Armed Forces along with the OPCON transfer. Though the OPCON transfer has been delayed to 2015, as recently announced, it was originally scheduled to be transferred in 2012 when I was the Deputy Commander of CFC. Therefore, I have endeavored to accept advanced war command techniques from US Military and to secure suitable operational command capability for ROK Military.

In retrospect, after serving in the military for about forty years, I have no profound knowledge of other fields than national security. People might think that I am stubborn and foolish but I regard this as my destiny and I would like to go on.

*Q2) How did you get to come to UIC? Was there any special reason?*

As far as I know, UIC provides well-organized curriculum for young leaders with thorough understanding of East Asia and Korea. I believe the most important factor of fostering quality of a leader is the understanding of our security conditions because security is the base of national management.

In this perspective, military aspect cannot be ignored in understanding the surrounding security conditions. It is because the regional security is greatly influenced by military confrontation and conflicts between north and south Koreas.

As I believe that security issues require following efforts to keep

them secured and since it is a life taking task, I have become a part of UIC.

I decided to come here because I would have opportunities to share thoughts with young potential leaders of the future regarding the security situations.

*Q3) Tell us about the lectures that you are planning to give students. Are there any helpful tips they might know beforehand?*

At UIC, I would like to lead my study with focus on two problems. The first is to look at the regional security environment in military perspective. There are various ways to manage security problems. Even though there are number of occasions in which security conditions are studied in terms of international politics, there are not as many occasions in which they are studied in the military perspective. Therefore, the key emphasis is on speculating security conditions from military aspect and devising strategic responses.

The second is to understand the meaning and role of the ROK-US Alliance. The most significant axis of security is the ROK-US Alliance, which is also an important framework for our survival. Having a vision about how we interpret the meaning of the alliance and how we develop it is essential for building the future of security. Accordingly, I would like to share my interest with you regarding the issues of the ROK-US Alliance.

I hope this opportunity will put you and me on the same page through transparent conversations.

*Q4) Can you tell us your first impression of UIC in general?*

PROFESSOR LEE SUNG CHUL

*Q1) Your career path in Korean military is eye catching. Can you give us a brief self introduction?*

Throughout forty years of my military service, I have mainly served in the field of operations and strategies. Perhaps explaining the recent post that I have worked for would best describe who I am.

Very recently, I have worked as Assistant Chief of Staff of Strategic Planning Center of ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Deputy Commander of ROK-US Combined Forces Command.

Strategic Planning Center is responsible for establishing military strategy of ROK Armed Forces and constructing military power. As all of you are well aware, strategic environment in Korea is very mobile.

Military provocation from NK is still in existence and the countries surrounding Korea are very strong nations in terms of military power. Working as Assistant Chief of Staff of Strategic Planning Center, I focused on how to overcome, survive, and prosper in such a security situation.

Next, I moved on to serve as the Deputy Commander of CFC. The security of our country heavily depends upon the ROK-US Alliance. For this perspective, the Deputy Commander of CFC serves very important role of maintaining the ROK-US Alliance along with US Forces in Korea. I strongly believe that maintaining strong ROK-US Alliance is the cornerstone of the security for our country and I have tried to strengthen the

I see brilliant professors and their inspired pupils with aspiration, creating this exuberant atmosphere. As a life long soldier, this kind of fresh mood energizes me, and I am looking forward to meeting you all.

*Q5) Relatively, UIC is a young college aiming to be raise global leaders especially in East Asia. How do you think you can contribute to its mission?*

As I mentioned earlier, security is a life-long task to me. So I will keep studying with my focus on fusing the field experience with theory. Through exchange of thoughts with various people, I anticipate to share our knowledge in order to overcome security issues.

*Q6) If you have any, last words for the students please.*

I think I mostly covered this before. I believe that helping students to formulate measures on how to improve our security conditions based on precise understanding of the reality is what I can contribute to the goal of UIC.

*Q7) If you have any, last words for the students please.*

Persevere with vision and dreams. Every single drop of your sweat will count leading you to the final goal you want to reach if you pursue it with diligent attitude.

Furthermore, I hope you to be deeply aware of the importance of social responsibility by maintaining a sense of community and be a leader with the balance of mind.

## PROFESSOR HONG JOON KEE

*Q1) We heard your current career is the manager of UBS Bank, Korea branch. Can you give us*

I am a Korean-American (born and raised in Korea, naturalized US citizen). I have graduated from MIT with 3 degrees (BS in Chemical Engineering in 1984, MS in

Chemical Engineering in 1985 and MBA in 1989). Since 1989, I have worked in the investment banking industry with various responsibilities in various locations (New York, Hong Kong, Seoul). I have just started as the head of UBS AG Korean bank branch. Previously I was Asia head of Global Finance at Lehman Brothers and Nomura International in Hong Kong (Lehman Asia became part of Nomura International in 2008) managing capital market divisions such as Equity Capital Markets, Equity-Linked Solutions, Debt Capital Markets, Risk Solutions Group, Leveraged Finance, and Insurance Solutions.

*Q2) How did you get to come to UIC? Was there any special reason?*

I learned about UIC from Professor JH Lee. I had chance to host UIC students' visit to Nomura in Hong Kong and I had chance to learn more about UIC and its students who really impressed me. I always wanted to contribute to the education of Korean students, especially in my professional area of international investment banking, and I was convinced UIC would provide the best platform for that.

*Q3) Tell us about the lectures that you are planning to give students. Are there any helpful tips they might know beforehand?*

Lectures I am planning to give are in financial engineering and financial risk management. Though I will do my best to make sure the lecture can be helpful to broad audiences, students would get more out of it if they have had prior classes in finance. Lectures would focus on how financial theories are used in actual 'real life' business in investment banking.

*Q4) Can you tell us your first impression of UIC in general?*

I see brilliant professors and their inspired pupils with aspiration, creating this exuberant atmosphere. As a life long soldier, this kind of I was pleasantly surprised how international the student mix is. I think that is so great as students will learn from each other's international backgrounds and they would have much broader and diverse perspectives which would help them with international education to be international leaders.mood energizes me, and I am looking forward to meeting you all.

*Q5) Relatively, UIC is a young college aiming to be raise global leaders especially in East Asia. How do you think you can contribute to its mission?*

I have had the privilege of working in various fields of international investment banking and my goal would simply be trying my best to contribute to the education of the next generation. Maybe I can help students to get excited about the investment banking enough to consider investment banking careers.

*Q6) If you have any, last words for the students please.*

I am familiar with Asia as I had been manager of Asian business in various divisions, and hence I could help recruiting more Asian students into UIC.

*Q7) If you have any, last words for the students please.*

Use the unique opportunity of being at UIC to learn international perspectives including our obligations as global citizens.

# UIC Exchange

# Study Abroad Program



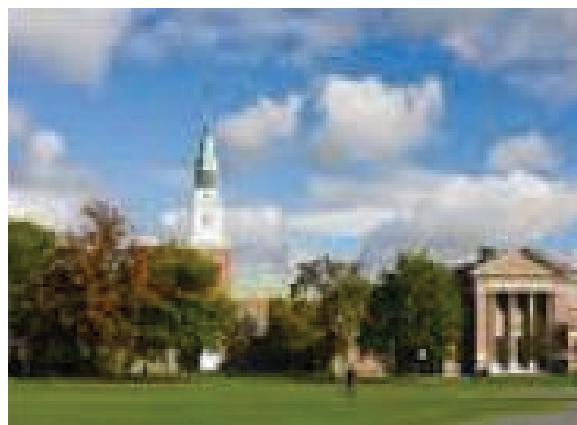
emerging as a center of cultural production as well. The East Asian Leadership Track aims to train students as future global leaders of East Asia. UIC, The University of Hong Kong, and Keio University each host students for one semester, helping them understand the society and culture of each country and to cultivate a network of connections in Korea, China, and Japan. The UIC Three-Campus Exchange Program will bring the future leaders of East Asia together to share a remarkable

UIC is committed not only to providing the highest-quality English-only liberal arts education available in East Asia but also to ensuring that a significant number of its students venture beyond Korea in order to further broaden their intellectual and cultural horizons. Right now, UIC students can take advantage of four kinds of exchange programs: The East Asian Leadership Track, the Global Career Development Track, the Ivy League Track—all of which are UIC-exclusive as well as the Yonsei University Exchange Program. East Asia has already grown into one of the world's major economic and political centers, and is rapidly

experience and make friends that will last a lifetime.

UIC students are also given the option of studying at Waseda University

as exchange students. The Global Career Track aims to help students plan for a career in the country of their choice. For students with an interest in international organization, an exchange program is available with the University of Geneva in Switzerland. And by developing additional exchange programs with the universities at the global centers of finance, media, and other areas, UIC hopes to help students take the first step toward an international career. The UC-Berkeley Economics Semester-Abroad Program (BESAP), launched in the Spring Semester of 2010, will provide international students with the unique opportunity to enrich their academic and cultural experience by spending one semester at the world-renowned University of California, Berkeley. UIC students majoring in economics have exclusive access to BESAP. The Ivy League Track provides students with a unique opportunity to study at elite US institutions. An exchange program with Dartmouth College was introduced in the fall of 2009, and students also have the option of participating in a visiting study abroad program at Barnard College, Columbia University. In addition



to participating in the exchange programs specific to UIC, students also have the opportunity to take advantage of Yonsei University's other exchange programs. At present, Yonsei has exchange agreements with 606 universities in 59 countries around the world - more than any other university in Korea.

# Senior Interview: Econ & CLC

UIC OFFICE

On February 22, 2010, during graduation ceremony, Underwood International College proudly announced its first graduates. As much as the class of '06 received much applaud for exceptional qualities as a group of outstanding students, the first class that pioneered the UIC way have much to tell to their followers. We owe class of '06 establishing the respectful reputation and rigorous academic environment within UIC. Although class of '06 is pursuing their goals in many different fields, no doubt that their achievements and future careers will give a good direction to UIC students. Some plan to jump right into corporate sector and some plan to pursue higher degree. We have witnessed some '06 students make into prestigious corporations and we anticipate that some good number of students will get into one of the most prestigious graduate schools in the world. Following from the last issue, UIC Scribe proudly feature two students from the class of 06, Yeon Sup Sim(Econ '06) and Ji Ha Ko(CLC '06) to share their stories with the fellow UIC students.

## *Q1) Which course did you think was the most challenging?*

Yeon Sup Sim: The most challenging course I have taken so far is macroeconomics. I took Professor Jo Ha Yun's macroeconomics because of my friends' strong recommendation. The course was taught in Korean and most of students in the class were candidates for government officers. Thus I had hard time getting good grade for this class and the course itself was very intense.

Ji Ha Ko: Law and Economics (a UIC seminar, not sure if it's still available) was very difficult not only in its subject material but that it was taught by three different professors, all specialising in different areas of the field and bringing their own perspectives to the class. It was interesting but overwhelming to take in all at once.

## *Q2) What would you consider as the most meaningful lesson from university life?*

Yeon Sup Sim: The most meaningful lesson from university life so far would be gain as much experience as possible. There is Korean saying that by starting, you already have accomplished the half of its task. I think gaining new experience in university is the start of life after graduation. By taking effort to gain new experiences, I am sure one will be well prepared of life after university.

Ji Ha Ko: The time you spend at college is invaluable - you should use it wisely to make friends, contacts, and grow as a person.

## *Q3) If you had any, please describe your difficulties as a first student at UIC?*

Yeon Sup Sim: Personally, the most difficult part of being the first UIC students was that there were no upperclassmen. That is, we had to establish tradition and specialty of UIC by ourselves. I hope upperclassmen don't have to experience such difficulty that the first UIC students have gone through anymore.

Ji Ha Ko: As mentioned, the newness of UIC made it difficult for the class of '10 to get quickly settled into university life. High expectations held of the first class. Lots of animosity and disinterest from some Yonsei students outside of UIC. Lack of student infrastructure, institutions meant we had to create many things from the ground up.

## *Q4) Can you tell us about your freshman year?*

Yeon Sup Sim: It has been quite a while since I served military service. What I remember as a freshman was participating many events held by school such as Daedong Festival and YonKo games. These events provided

experiences only Yonsei students are allowed to gain. So I tried to enjoy these events.

Ji Ha Ko: Very hectic as college was still new. Smaller class meant everyone was very close to each other. Classes started off insanely difficult (scope, amount of reading, expectations of professors) but got better.

## *If you had any, please describe your difficulties as a first student at UIC?*

As mentioned, the newness of UIC made it difficult for the class of '10 to get quickly settled into university life. High expectations held of the first class. Lots of animosity and disinterest from some Yonsei students outside of UIC. Lack of student infrastructure, institutions meant we had to create many things from the ground up.

## *Q5) What do you think are the advantages of UIC Economics?*

Yeon Sup Sim: The most standing out advantage of UIC Economics would be you can study economics with using English language. If you have UIC Economics degree, then you will be seen as the one who has the expertise in economics and excellent language skills. Therefore, I believe UIC economics has more competitiveness than other majors.

## *Q5) What do you think are the advantages of UIC Comparative Literature and Culture?*

Yeon Sup Sim: I just finished my second semester of sophomore year. So, I can't tell the current senior students much regarding career path. Yet I hope class of '06 and '07 can develop strong bond in the future so that in reality we can be in mutually beneficial relationship in reality.

Ji Ha Ko: Focus on networking and meeting the right people, especially those who are connected to the fields of work you may be most interested in. Keep in contact with these people, even if you've only met them once. If you're preparing for graduate school, get your applications in as quickly as possible - try to have everything ready by the end of the summer, as most schools begin their admissions process in September/October. Getting your app in as early as possible can be quite important, especially for programs that have rolling admissions processes (law schools, business schools etc)

*Q6) What is your advice to underclassmen?*

Yeon Sup Sim: As much as I would like to emphasize the importance of studying hard, I would like to tell underclassmen to get out of university life and gain new experiences. Studying as a matter fact should be done over one's life time. Thus I hope our UIC underclassmen gain new experiences through various programs and opportunities in and out of university life altogether. (Again, I don't mean that you should neglect importance of your academic performance.)

*Q7) What is your career plan?*

Yeon Sup Sim: I want to be a public servant by taking Hang-Jung-Go-Si. Contributing my capability for the good cause of my country is very ideal plan for me.

Ji Ha Ko: I am still exploring my options as I am doing my military service right now. I've considered law school, business school, an MFA in creative writing, and seeking employment at a news agency.

*Q8) Can you share your lifetime goal?*

Yeon Sup Sim: My lifetime goal is to become a person who is not ashamed of anything and capable of many things. I want to be better than average person in all aspects, not limited to studies. Therefore, I try to pay attention to events that go around me and gain new experience for learning purposes.

Ji Ha Ko: To write so that I satisfy myself while at the same time being both critically and popularly successful.... almost impossible, No?

*Q9) What is your favorite book? Why?*

Ji Ha Ko: I have two - Native Speaker by Chang-rae Lee, and Cloud Atlas by David Mitchell. Both are novels that have profoundly affected how I approach fiction, and consequently how I read and write. Native Speaker resonates strongly with my issues of language and duality of identity as a Korean Australian, while Cloud Atlas provides a model of structural innovation, integrity and polish that I aspire for in my own writing.

*Q10) What is your motto? What do you do to live up to your motto?*

Ji Ha Ko: Be as flexible and open minded as you can possibly be. I try (and fail) to live up to this every day, because I believe being able to approach a situation from as many different possible angles and

perspectives is vital to resolving it (or at least understand it). Be willing to challenge your own beliefs, even regarding the smallest problems (with friends, colleagues, random strangers). That is not to say that you don't need to hold any firm principles yourself - you need the flexibility to think from perspectives that may oppose your principles. Many conflicts can be avoided/resolved this way..

*Q5) If your dream comes true, what will you do for UIC?*

Ji Ha Ko: Support the Cultural Arts and Theatre Society, The Lab, and creative writing in general at UIC.

*The UIC Scribe expresses gratitude to class of 06 on behalf of UIC students for the courage and wisdom class of 06 has shared with the UIC students.*



Kyu Yeob Kim

With the inception of Underwood International College, the first students in 2006 established two sports clubs (soccer and basketball) with a common interest to sweat and exercise along with their UIC colleagues; and thus, Underwood United and Insuff, were founded by Kim Min-kyu and Park Sung-ho respectively. Both the soccer and the basketball teams are still running this semester, with additional students joining every year. The two teams have participated in the Yonsei League each year since its foundation, and have held friendly games with other college departments. This author visited both teams to explore their atmospheres: conversation with the students and the interviews from the captains as well as the managers of both teams delineate a couple of similarities: both clubs emphasize that the purpose of their establishment was for shared interest in their respective sports; both clubs, although waiting to amass talent and experience, are not fully ready to compete against other clubs yet. But the winds are starting to change course: both clubs are starting look forward to improve and to play bigger, older teams.

As much as the author of this article does try to portray the image of both teams in an objective, encouraging manner, it's impossible to hide the fact that both teams have rarely (if ever) won in the games within Yonsei League for three years. There is no offense here: I am also a member in the UIC basketball. Now, it should be clear that the objective of this article is not to commemorate the past and present victories of both teams; rather, it is to hopefully convince readers that UIC sports teams are evolving, for the better. This article begins with Haze, the UIC basketball team.

If students can remember, March did not prove to be a favorable month: the constant snow and cold rainy weather, gave great excuses for players in both teams to skip practices. And for all the inclement weather, as well as the overall below-average condition of each member, team Haze ended up in the same group against the fourth and eighth runner-up teams of last year's Yonsei League out of forty two possible teams. Not many words are needed here: team Haze was clearly the underdog; neither the competition nor the audience expected much. At this point, this author would prefer to use the word "however" or "but" in the beginning of this sentence, as it is commonly employed to imply the opposite condition, but he will not: team Haze had won against both teams in preliminary rounds this semester.

The core founding members of Haze are Danny Kim, Tae-kyung Kim, Kwang-jin Park and Jun-hyung Hong. Haze rose out of humble beginnings compared to the

previous UIC basketball team, "Insuff". Until this season, the UIC basketball team had won just once in four years. In the interview with the captain of team Haze, I asked for the reasons explaining his persistence. "I love playing basketball...even though we keep losing, we want the challenge to win eventually". Asked about the last two victories, he claimed to be, "proud of everyone as a team, even for the people who didn't play...bottom line is the team effort whether someone played or not". "The efforts of the core members are finally paying off". Considering the results for this semester, indeed they have. In comparison to other Yonsei sports clubs, it seems that UIC sports teams are smaller with fewer students who have high school athletic backgrounds. Yet, things are changing. Growing number of students in UIC is correlating to the growing number for members, and eventually for talent as well. Since members are increasing, so are the expectations for a member's athleticism. To quote the captain of the team, "I look forward to any new members who are serious about playing basketball. Anybody who is willing to be committed is invited, but since members have been increasing, I do expect some level of athleticism".

Honesty works best. And this author does not try to dramatize the fact that a UIC athletic team managed to advance to the sixteenth round in Yonsei League for the first time. But, considering the history of this club, with its perennial losses, there might be a flicker of hope in the future. The two games that were won this season have made a statement that team Haze is becoming a competitor. And indeed, the two clubs that played against Haze were considerably larger and more organized, with a much longer history of recognition among other clubs. Yet, for the progress that this team has made this semester, it is still a social club. Both managers for the basketball team, Ja-yeon Koo and Soo-yeon Park, who decided to participate in this club for the first time, think it as an opportunity for "get[ing] to know more people and having fun". The basketball club likes to dine out after games or meet from time to time to drink. The conversation does not always relate to amateur or professional basketball.

The same situation applies more or less to the soccer team of UIC, Underwood United. Perhaps the progenitors of this club were more or less fans for Manchester United; regardless, the name still implies a certain trait of this club: it is open to any UIC students who enjoy playing football and share the same interest in Professional leagues. The records for this team are not too different from that of team Haze. Out of three

games in Yonsei League this semester, team Underwood United has won once, and did not manage to advance to the next round. The team is still waiting for future opportunities. "We are definitely getting better", quotes the captain of the soccer team, Kim Joong-Min. "In terms of individual talent, there isn't much big difference between this team and other large teams...what we need is more organization for each players to play together as a team".

Underwood United has definitely shown much improvement from the past: there are students in the club who are conscripted to the military, leaving a vacuum of players in the club; but some students in the freshmen year are bringing diverse experience and talent to the team. "Because UIC accepts students from different schools with their own international backgrounds, the new players are very promising", says Joong-min. One student for instance has experience in playing within a junior professional soccer club of Pohang Steelers. Asked about potential and possibilities of this club in the future, Hamdan Almaainah, also the captain of Underwood United, quotes: "The problem is organization, but we would definitely appreciate more support from students who are interested in soccer". The football club of UIC is, first and foremost, a social club. Both captains emphasize that students in UIC who want to join this club should be interested in soccer. It is not necessarily about winning games in matches; members of the club "go out to have dinner after games" and talk about recent columns of professional soccer matches. Members within the club are not just peers in a sports club, but friends in the campus.

While team Haze is already showing signs of development in games, Underwood United is still waiting for the right time. If readers are unaware, the team that wins the Yonsei League advances to the amateur matches in the Yon-Ko Games. It may be a very long time before UIC sports clubs ever achieve such feats, but the signs are starting to show that both clubs are becoming more competitive each year. Friendly matches among other clubs within Yonsei as well as intra-friendly matches will shape both teams to develop. But more importantly, both clubs are open to UIC students who share enthusiasm in their respective sports. Whichever team students choose to participate in, they can expect a lot of jokes and laughter among members.

# A NECESSITY FOR



Noblesse Oblige, meaning the duty of those who are privileged to use their entitlements for the benefit of the less fortunate, has been emphasized in the Korean society in recent years. For this, the carte blanche was mentally pressured to give monetary donations to the poor. Nowadays, the term as

been specifically narrowed down to obligate the companies with "Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)". CSR, also known as corporate social performances, is a form of self-regulation integrated into a business model. The term is to discuss the issue of whether the companies should embrace the responsibility for the impact of its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, and communities. Furthermore, CSR implies that businesses should promote public interest by encouraging community growth and voluntarily eliminating practices that harm the public sphere, demanding that companies perform more sophisticated duties than simple donations. Thus, companies are left with responsibilities that deal with various social issues such as the environment, ethics, finance etc.

The term CSR has existed since the 1970s, but its methodology of helping the society in diverse aspects has only recently been practically implemented in the field of business. People who encourage the spread of CSR movements argue that there is a strong motivation for businesses to enact CSR, in that corporations benefit in multiple ways by operating with a perspective broader than their own immediate profits. Typically saying, CSR is thought as one of the most effective PR (Public Relations) move, creating positive images for the companies which attract future consumers and investors. Moreover, CSR is highly recommended by the governments worldwide, in a sense that it would increase the business ethics of the companies, which



# HEALTHY CAPITALISTIC MARKETS

Na Yeon Kim

have been strongly demanded by the conscience-focused public. This too endorses the application of CSR because many consumers just prefer to deal with responsible companies. Increasing sales of environmentally friendly products despite their premium price is visible proof that consumers nowadays are more conscious about environmental issues. With the eco-friendly trend, CSR also shows the potential to relieve the environmental threat, possibly enhancing the visibility of the severity of environmental problems which were previously difficult to achieve.

Perhaps because of the numerous benefits, many enterprises in Korea are trying to assimilate CSR into



their economic actions. For example, Shinsegae has a separate department dealing with ethical management whose executives are chosen to specifically focus on the issue. Also, the company reflects 20 percent of ethical service when assessing employees, not to mention the strict corporate laws against corruption and venality. These attempts are different from the conventional ways of taking social responsibilities but they are important in promoting "trust" for the overall society, when consumers and stockholders are bombarded with all the corruption reported daily by the mass media. Of course, Shinsegae carries out the conventional aspects of CSR by performing a matching-grant form of donation called the "hope delivery" campaign in which the companies donate the same amount of money their employees donate to the public. This campaign, specifically in the Gwangju

province, has contributed about 160 million won from March 2006 until now for children who need financial medical support.

Furthermore, there are companies that go beyond the traditional ways of donations by providing physical products that are needed by the poor. For instance, TOMS shoes has been promoting the "one for one" campaign asserting that with every pair of shoes consumers purchase, the company will give a pair of new shoes to a child in need. Founded under this vision, TOMS has given over 600,000 pairs of shoes to children since its beginning in May 2006, preventing soil-transmitted diseases and infections that could be generated from minor cuts and sores for many children in developing countries who grow up barefoot.

TOMS has also inspired other companies to implement the "one for one" model. TOMS Korea has also been launched along with America, Japan, France and many other countries who are committed to help children around the world.

However, there are some strong voices against the CSR movement especially in Korea. The main criticism of implementing CSR is the Korean public's demand that companies generate economic profit and take social responsibility at the same time. In a 2006 public-opinion census of the nine OECD countries including Korea, America, Japan etc, Korea was in 2nd place for ethical management but 7th place for compromising ethical management and making profit. Also Korea is known for strict governmental restrictions against the economic actions of enterprise, which makes it even harder for them to satisfy the double-burdening demands of the Korean public.

Korea is still on the way of making a corruption-free, capitalistic economy where ethical management is rewarded with an increase in profit. However, there are some specific changes to be made in order to do so. Companies should acknowledge the fact that accepting CSR is a way of investing for the future, that their financial loss, if there is any, can be compensated later on. They should also focus on certain subjects that CSR can be implemented, including the ones related to the issues mentioned above. The roles of consumers and the government are equally important. They should also be ready to support the CSR responsible enterprise, such as via socially responsible investments, simultaneously being critical and watching out for any absurdities of the companies.

# FINDING THE FINALE IN



 “Blood was everywhere,” Mohammad Iqbal described the attack on the hospital in Lahore, Pakistan early Tuesday, March 30, 2010. Four gunmen suspected to be members of the Pakistani Taliban had stormed into the hospital in police uniforms, in an attempt to reach a militant who had been wounded and had been kept on a ventilator since Friday. Their efforts were thwarted, however, and thus they were forced to flee empty-handed. Yet the damage had already been done; four people were killed during the assault, and two who were severely wounded died. A senior police officer, Suhail Sukhera, said: “We will trace them by any costs. We are in a state of war.”

Almost nine years have passed since the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center in 2001, the incident which eventually led to the campaign known as the war on terrorism. The campaign’s architect, the former US President George W. Bush, led multiple campaigns on nations that housed and supported terrorists, namely Afghanistan and Iraq. The Bush administration’s goal was to defeat terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and deny support for such groups.

Considering the terrorists that have been eliminated so far, one may presume the war on terrorism to have been successful – for instance, when one considers the defeating of figures such as Abu Musab al-Zarqawi – a key figure in al-Qaeda – and Saddam Hussein – the Iraqi President who supported terrorist groups – the war should be seen in a more positive light. However, the fact remains that terrorist attacks are still transpiring in the Middle East; on April 26th, a suicide bomber attempted an attack on the British ambassador, Timothy Torlot, in Yemen, but fortunately in vain. Considering the continuous nature of terrorist attacks, one must ask: Will the world ever see the finale to the war on terrorism? The Current United States President Barack Obama has set the deadline for withdrawing U. S. troops from Iraq for this summer, but it is doubtful that the troop withdrawal will stop the terrorist attacks and end the war on terrorism.

In order to put the war on terrorism to an end, three groups of people must reach an agreement and understanding – Americans, supposed terrorist supporting nations, and anyone who can lend a hand in ending the war on terrorism. Firstly, the attitude towards

terrorism against Americans will be addressed. A nationwide poll conducted by Quinnipiac University in February questioned the people whether they thought terrorist suspects deserve a civilian court trial or a military court trial. The results showed that 35% of the respondents said the suspects should be tried at a civilian court, while 59% replied that they should be tried at a military court. These numbers show that the



Americans hold a rather antagonistic viewpoint towards terrorists; they believe them to be enemies” rather than fellow global citizens, thus allowing trials from the military. This can also be inferred from the response when people were asked how they regarded an al-Qaeda influenced man who attempted to bomb an airliner on Christmas Day. Among the respondents, 76% answered that the man was an “enemy combatant,” while only 19% replied that he was just an “ordinary criminal.” If Americans retain this antagonistic view on terrorists, it

# THE WAR ON TERRORISM

Min Sung Park

is most likely that they will not stop to call for extreme actions until all terrorists are eliminated, and if this viewpoint is what will guide Americans in the future concerning the war on terrorism, there is bound to be no end.

Nations suspected of supporting terrorist groups would of course, wish for the war on terrorism to end as much as anyone. Regardless of the reasons – whether they be to gain independence from American influence



[www.china-defense-mashup.com](http://www.china-defense-mashup.com)

or terrorist groups – the war on terrorism has brought nothing beneficial to them. Continuous attacks on their governments by extremist groups have continuously brought their capabilities as a government to question, and U. S. led attacks on supposed terrorist locations have never meant the local people any good. The majority of attacks would involve a considerable amount of civilian casualties, yet despite such casualties, the attacks continued. Thus, attempts to end the war on terror have appeared in various forms; on

January 2002 former President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf allied himself with the United States to bring an end to the war on terrorism, despite the criticism that he was acting as a puppet to the United States. On the warzone front, children of merely two years of age are holding rifles, a sign of desperation to lend a hand in reaching a conclusion on the war. In short, suspected nations are undoubtedly wishing for an end to the war, even if it requires them to take up extreme and end of the line measures.

Lastly, since the war on terror is a global issue, the remaining nations – the people who can lend a helping hand in ending the war – throughout the entire world shall be addressed. The war on terror itself has been met with a great deal of criticism from the international community since its early stages, mainly because former President Bush's means of achieving an end of terrorism through military force was practically impossible. The war itself has also never brought too much good for the international community in general; for example, Korea sacrificed two innocent civilians who were captured and killed by extremists, simply because Korea was a supporting nation of the war on terror. In addition, Britain is also continuously targeted by terrorists, for being America's number one supporter in its war on terrorism. Many critics from Britain have questioned why their country's soldiers have to die for a war that was not in their interest. One critic stated his frustration towards the war in the following comment: "Every day British troops are brought home dead, or badly injured, and it's appalling. Millions are being spent, or wasted, when we all know that, especially Afghanistan is a war that cannot be won." For the rest of the international society, the sooner the war on terrorism is brought to an end, the better.

As a species, humans have moved on from the stage of resolving problems through militaristic forces. They have evolved and designed ways to settle disputes through constant conversation and patience. As seen in the sunshine policies adapted by Presidents Kim Dae Joong and Roh Muh Hyun in relations with North Korea, in order to counter terrorism, the United States and the rest of the world need to wait, endure, and constantly engage in discussion with terrorist groups; so that some time in the future, the war on terrorism can finally come to an end.

# Kids Getting Older Younger

Bora Lee



Do you remember what childhood used to be like? Trips down memory lane show us that there was a lot of running

around and playing outdoor games. Children once upon a time used to be enthusiastic in just about anything, enjoying themselves with the simplest of activities. All this seems to have been replaced by “modern childhood.” The increasingly frequent phenomenon of “Kids Getting Older Younger” is starting to become a relevant contemporary issue in today’s society. Children of the twenty-first century are acting less their age and are, instead, becoming more miniature adults every day. What made this happen?

The media has played and is still playing a huge role in influencing the younger generations. Children receive a distorted version of reality through the decreasingly cautious approach of the show-business. One would be surprised at how easily little girls can watch the TV show Gossip Girl without supervision. The episodes introduce the child to the exaggerated world of teenagers who act like adults. Nowadays, elementary school girls are introduced to the other sex, and to the concept of “party” and “fashion” prematurely; however, television and movies do nothing but glamorize the grown-up young adult. On the other hand, young boys get acquainted with gratuitous violence by the heroes of popular action movies and games. Ask any boy if he would play a video game without any fight options or weapons – they would probably find it boring.

One must also consider a trend that can be argued to be present mainly in Asia, but has, as a matter of fact, infiltrated in the Western show business as well: the unhealthy attachment of small kids to the countless idols and pop bands that dominate the media. The fame of these idols reaches higher peaks as time passes, and one can notice that members of this “privileged” group are becoming younger every year. Today, entertainment for children is provided by an unscrupulous modern

mass media. Justin Bieber is fifteen, and yet he is so famous that his fans send death threats to those not sharing their idolization. Moreover, underage girls like Miley Cyrus can be found starring in R-rated music videos, looking much older than they are; consequently little girls strive to achieve the grown-up look in order to relate to them. I challenge any couch-potato, especially an Asian one, to deny having seen a child barely out of kindergarten dancing some pop-band’s often sexy choreography-flawlessly, most of the time.

Little girls’ fascination towards their mother’s lipstick, pearls and high heels has been experienced not only by the majority of the female population of today, but in many other women in the past as well. The difference of this behavior between yesterday and today is that now children are provided with outlets for their desire to appear older. Profit-seeking enterprises target this escalating need of young children to release their



Miley Cyrus performing at 2010 Music Video Awards

desire to emulate adult ways. These days, magazines and toys aim at these susceptible little girls, trying to sell sample cosmetics for both the buyer and the toy, concealing the seriousness of the issue with child-tolerant advertisements. Nowonder Barbie dolls are growing outdated, and are quickly being replaced by Bratz dolls instead. These latter toys are a miniature hybrid of a young child and a developed teenager, who look far more provocative than Barbies in their heavily made-up faces and much more fashionable clothes. The modern child is actively searching and demanding for modern forms of leisure. As a matter of fact, tabloids have recently demonstrated to the public the living evidence that supports the “Kids Getting Older Younger” theory: Suri Cruise, the now four-year-old daughter of actors Tom Cruise and Katie Holmes, was spotted sporting not so subtle red lipstick on her lips and high heels on her feet.

The “Kids Getting Older Younger” occurrence was perhaps surprising in the rate with which it is growing; however, it was certainly not unexpected. This growing trend might be seen as inevitable in a way, considering that this past century has been a tour-de-force of progress and advancement. Earlier sociologists should have predicted that the change in definition of ‘childhood’ is a side-effect of today’s rapid social development. Many of the biggest issues concerning young adults today originate from the “Kids Getting Older Younger” problem.

Although still relatively a rare case here in Korea, the teenage pregnancy rate is not only frightfully high in the US, but is increasing globally. The worst part is that a considerable number of these girls wish to getpregnant before the age of eighteen. That is because teenage pregnancy has been much glamorized in the 21st century: the scandal of Britney Spears’ younger sister, Jamie Lynn, giving birth at seventeen has been seen through corrupt, idolizing lenses by the youth worldwide. Being a teen mother can be seen as the ultimate demonstration of young people yearning to be adults. This problem is like a vicious circle: the younger teenagers become parents, the more responsibility will fall upon them, forcing them to grow up even faster. What is more, if children are encouraged to pursue their attraction for adult ways, and are not deterred on time, it is very likely that they will learn harmful behaviors earlier and earlier in their teenage years. Smoking and drinking will become a custom, and with the force of “peer pressure”, it is feared that childrenwill no longer understand that the opportunity of being a child comes only once in a lifetime. In brief, the most alarming thought is that children might eventually arrive to waste the precious chance to enjoy an irreplaceable stage of life.



# Do You Believe in Saju?

Soo Yeon Ryoo



Here in Korea, every now and then, we hear people talking about what they heard from a Saju-teller. It is an interesting issue for some, for it is believed to be able to predict one's future. How could it not be? The idea of knowing one's future—possibly knowing one's soul mate or discovering that one might win a lottery in the near future—are just too tempting to overlook. Ignoring the criticisms or advocating views towards its validity, many people, even now, are excited to hear about their futures.

I, the writer, also have experience with Saju. I recall feeling very weird having the Saju-teller telling me what would happen to me in the near future. The teller asked me of my birth day and time, and predicted the time periods in my future when I would have luck and chance for love, career and study. I half believed in and half doubted the validity of Saju.

So, what is this Saju about? Basically, it is predicting one's future based on his or her sexagenary cycle—birth year, month, and date. This system of fortune telling based on such cycle has originated from China, and is simply referred to as Saju. Due to Korea's historical relations with the Chinese culture, most of the interpretations of Saju are made through identifying and cross matching Chinese characters of one's sexagenary cycle and their meanings. To give a concrete example, if one were born in the time between 11:32 and 13:32, this would correspond to the Chinese character Oh, meaning

'The time of cow'. If you were born in the year 1990, this would translate to the Chinese characters 'Kyung Oh', which means 'The year of the horse'. According to the believers of this system, one's fate is already decided with the bearing of that person, with the complex formation of their birth-day and time. It follows the same Chinese system of inserting the person's birth information into a certain criterion, which then interprets the Saju of that person using Chinese characters containing meanings of certain dates or human characteristics. This 'predetermined fate' can give clues regarding various issues ranging from one's love life, monetary fortune, to domestic fortune and many more.

With Korea having adopted many aspects of the Chinese culture due to its long history of tributary relationship, Saju was one of the many studies that came from China to Korea. Following this, there has been a tradition in Korea of asking for the Saju of the to-be-spouse upon marriage in order to assess the long term marital harmony. It has been more than mere superstition to the people of the Chosun Dynasty and even to some today; there have been further studies and in-depth researches conducted in this field. As such, the tradition of Saju has been continuing throughout the history of Korea from the past to the contemporary era. Of course, many other popular fortune predicting methods like Tarot cards flowed into Korea with the

surge of Western cultures. However, some Koreans still have their strongest faith in Saju despite the influx of many other methods. Because Saju takes into account one's sexagenary cycle, so it seems – or is – more scientific than other methods, spurring one's curiosity about its scientific reliability. The long history of its existence in the Korean society also supplemented its continued survival amongst the Western fortune telling methods.

Then why is it that people believe – or want to believe – in Saju? Obviously, people have the natural tendency to be curious about future events. To them, Saju seems to be the relatively reliable source of anticipating their future. They tend to trust in the interpretations of their sexagenary cycles, adjusting their views of their lives or even shifting their lifestyles to match their 'predetermined fates'. Contrary to the fervent believers of Saju, others argue that it is just one of the many superstitions surging in the society. These individuals regard Saju as merely another remnant of ancient superstitions that lacks any sense of reality or scientific probability. They have little regard towards its traditional influences or plausible assumptions, criticizing them as a thing of the past which cannot compete with the accuracy or logicality of science.

There is an interesting research on the relationship between Saju and the possibility of accidents. According to the research, those who consider Saju a superstition obviously do not take actions to avert potential accidents predicted by Saju; however, those who believe in it do whatever it takes to protect themselves from harm. The awareness of future phenomenon, as this research argues, influenced the severity of harm resulting from future accidents that occurred to individuals. In this sense, Saju can actually

have an impact on people's lives by promoting a sense of safety and caution towards danger. It is an original view towards the practicality of Saju, relating it in terms with human awareness and its effects.

So, is Saju scientifically reliable? This is a question that has been raised again and again. The answer is that no one is sure. However, it is essential to note that it is rather difficult for any fortune-telling system to be accurate in the lives of so many people with different possibilities of having different events in their daily lives. Saju first came in to use more than a thousand years ago; the social ethos of the modern day is so different from that of the past, so it is rather difficult to apply Saju to the contemporary society. But viewing from a larger scale, Saju could reflect mysteries and complexities of human lives involved with their sexagenary cycle –it may have some validity. It is possible for non-scientific or mythological methods such as Saju to foresee events that could actually happen in the future, regardless of the debate over its scientific reliability. After all, there are things today that cannot be solved by science as well like unsolved mysteries of cosmic creatures.

It is important to find the golden way when dealing with something so ambiguous like Saju. One has the choice to believe in it for entertainment purposes or as a realistic advice, but it is never a good idea to depend too much on it. Too much trust in something as mysterious and vague as Saju, can result in consequences that might not be pleasant to both the person in question and its surroundings. However, with Saju being one of the fields of deep study in Asia, its significance as a study cannot be wholly ignored. In the end, Saju, along with other fortune-telling systems, comes true only to those who choose to believe in it.



# You are where you're born

Sarah Yoon

There are numerous ways of categorizing human personality into definable and predictable patterns, as can be observed in astrology and blood type-personality correlations. It is embedded in the human psyche to find patterns in the world they occupy. In the early-20th century, theories based on psychology and espoused by psychoanalysts began to emerge. These ideas claimed that birth order has a profound impact on personality formation.

The majority of theorists agree that birth order itself does not affect personality but the roles siblings construct or are assigned affects the way they perceive the world. Although there has been no definitive research or evidence to support many of the connections that have been made, the field has been one of continued interest in popular psychology. Based on the theory that child development affects one's perception of the world, expectations of others and patterns of behavior, there have also been many experts who claim that this area of psychology has significant merit and support.

The psychologist Alfred Adler (1870-1937) pioneered the theory on the effect of birth order on personality. According to Adler, that firstborn child is "dethroned" by the birth of the next child, a loss they may never recover from. In line with this idea, Frank Sulloway, author of "Born to Rebel: Birth Order, Family Dynamics, and Creative Lives" argued that birth order has consistent repercussions on personality. Developing Adler's theory, he claimed that firstborns are more likely to be dominant, less

open to new ideas and more conscientious than later-born children. Delroy L. Paulhus, a psychology professor in the University of British Columbia (Vancouver), extended this idea by saying that later born children tend to be more rebellious, open and agreeable. In contrast to Adler, Sulloway and Paulhus, however, the psychologist Judith Rich Harris has been one of numerous critics who disagree that birth order has an effect on personality though it may well affect the family dynamics.

It is important to note at this stage that even if the theory is credible, other factors must be considered as there are obviously many different families. The number of children in a family, the spacing of age between them, gender ratio of siblings, whether or not the person has a family (orphans), innate personalities, and the social status of the family as well as its financial stability are among the most basic variables that can challenge the relevance of the theory. For example, there are families where the age difference between the firstborn and the second-born can encompass seventeen years. Events such as a parent's early death, divorce or remarriage can affect a child's development regardless of birth order theories. This is also the case when a parent suffers from poor health (both psychical and mental) or substance abuse problems.

In spite of such problems arising from oversimplification, it is interesting to examine the different correlations of personality and birth order that are generally agreed upon.

## The Firstborn

The firstborn child in a family tends to be goal-oriented, driven and good leadership material. They are logical and organized in their approach to work. In most families, the eldest child is responsible and accountable for younger siblings, and thus feels familiar with being in control. The firstborn child usually has conservative views and is less rebellious than younger siblings, often aligning themselves with their parents.

In addition, firstborn children are more likely to go to university than younger siblings. Families tend to invest more in their firstborn children. They may then earn more money and be more likely to hold a high-paying job. Although the responsibility of being the eldest child means that parents often treat the firstborn as a little adult, they are more likely to be favorites (though not as doted upon as the last born) and nurtured with time and attention.

## The Middle Child

Both supporters and opponents of the theory equally agree that most middle or "sandwich" children are neglected more than the firstborn or youngest child. Middle children are generally expected to be mature whilst being eclipsed from parental attention by the dominant firstborn and spoiled last born. Middle children often feel that they are being compared to their older or younger siblings. In this respect, they are more complicated, even mysterious, as their identity changed from last born to middle child. Comparatively, they are also less attached or connected to the family than their siblings.

Middle children are more likely to keep the peace in their family and restore relationships. They often act as mediators in conflicts between the family members. As a result, they are more willing to compromise and are more flexible. They are able to



work calmly and pleasantly with people. Middle children are not spoiled and are realistic (unlike the youngest), seeking recognition from their peers but being independent at the same time.

## The Youngest Child

The youngest child is often showered with affection by their parents. They are more adventurous and prefer to challenge themselves in contrast to the firstborn, who shies away from risks, and the peaceable middle child. The youngest is more inclined to be experimental. They often choose careers paths that are diametrically opposite to those of their siblings, either from fear that they can't compete or as an expression of rebellion and a desire to be differentiated.

The last born usually learns to be the entertainer in the family whilst staying out of family conflicts, being too young to have an influential voice. As well as being more humorous, youngest children are also idealists. They tend to have unrealistic expectations of fun relationships. Despite this, the last born is considered to be more agreeable.

## The Only Child

The case of the only child has been subject to more heated debate. As only children have both introversive and extroversive characteristics, they are both sociable and solitary. They tend to have high expectations of themselves and aim for the best, perhaps as a result of parental expectations. They often trust their own opinion and are enterprising thinkers.

Only children are generally unfamiliar and sensitive to criticism, and dislike admitting they are wrong. In general, they also worry more than most children and are sometimes thought inflexible.

Although these characteristics are certainly

interesting to compare and discuss, critics have pointed out that every family is different, and there are different ways of growing up. They question the validity of the birth order theory. Among critics have been Dalton Conley, author of the "The Pecking Order: Which Siblings Succeed and Why." He claims that "birth order makes about as much sense as astrology, which is almost none." The sociologist Alan Wolfe also attacked the idea, stating that "the biologizing of human beings is not only bad humanism, but also bad science." Critics have argued that the birth order theory has many pitfalls, and is an oversimplification of the infinitely more complex process of psychological development.

However, the theory may contain partial truth or some other value aside from its debated validity. It is based on an effort to understand the challenges children face in different circumstances and how pressures within the family can fundamentally contribute to their developing psychological makeup. Sulloway acknowledges that humans are complex but claims "The fact that you can find things that are more important than say, birth order, doesn't mean that birth order isn't something we learn from." The theory can be conducive to an appreciation for the different roles children are expected to fulfill within a family.

Despite the issues of birth order psychology, research is still being conducted. The focus is being taken beyond Adler, who was chiefly concerned with the patterns of birth order in children, and is being expanded into studies of its effects later in life. For instance, a study at Ohio State University conducted in the winter of 2001 showed that birth order affects career interests. In the Journal of Career Assessment, researchers observed that only children and firstborn children were more inclined to cognitive and analytical interests, whilst later born children were more artistic and outdoors-oriented.

One can conclude that the birth order theory is but a daring venture in the field of popular psychology, and perhaps a better perspective is that it is but one attempt to decipher the underlying processes in a family setting. Its soundness as a comprehensive categorization of personalities from diverse background has often come under fire by critics. However, perhaps it is not as important to perceive all firstborns as innate leaders or youngest children as experimenters than to understand the core lesson the theory provides. By becoming more aware of individual circumstances, one can gain a clearer understanding of oneself as well as of siblings, and of others. It may just be that the true value of the birth order theory is as a product and testament to the human desire to understand each other.

# PERFECT SPOTS FOR SPENDING YOUR BRILLIANT SUMMER

BY: SOO JIN KIM

Summer has come rather slowly and teasingly this year with unexpected cold days bewildering people who were beginning to doubt whether it will ever come. However, it is finally here now, and people, as much as they have been waiting, are ready to enjoy it. As the vacation season approaches, people search for the best places to travel to, so that they can make the best of their precious holidays. This holds true especially for university students, freed from endless papers and presentations, and fixed, tight schedules. However in some cases, students, with part time jobs, internships, and languages to master are busier during their so-called ‘breaks’ than they are during the regular semesters. Even for these students, however, there are diverse ways to enjoy the brilliant season. These days, when people plan their vacations, their primary choice is always to go abroad. However, this is just because those people are simply ignorant of the amazing places in Korea that can turn one’s summer into an unforgettable memory.

## DAEGWALLYEONG

Strangely, many students seem to have a fixed equation in their minds concerning summer’s hot spots: summer = beach. However, that is not necessarily the case. Instead of the overly crowded beaches of Korea, there are places with fresh, clean air, amazing views, and an atmosphere that is ever so peaceful and soothing. For instance, there is Daegwallyeong. Sheep are sprawled over the greenest hills, forming an exotic—view that seems too picturesque to be considered a place in Korea, especially for those who have been stuck with the grey skyscrapers in Seoul throughout the year. In Daegwallyeong, there are beautifully laid out courses for friends, families, or lovers to take pleasant walks. Some parts of the course make people feel as if they are walking in the clouds because of the high elevation. Even for students who are less athletic, taking a walk around the beautiful scenery is strongly recommended since they can provide extraordinarily amazing backgrounds for photo shoots.



## INJE NERINCHEON

Another hot spot for the summer is Inje Nerincheon, especially for rafting maniacs. Because Inje Nerincheon is very famous for rafting, there are numerous rafting package tours and services provided in the area. Even those who have never gone rafting before can enjoy the splash of nice and cool water, with safety almost perfectly guaranteed. Apart from rafting, there are many other leisure sports provided around the area, such as paragliding, bungee jumping, survival game, and fishing. So if friends visit in a large number, they can split up and engage in sports of their personal tastes; although a big part of the fun is all about being with pals and loved ones, so perhaps moving in a group and participating in all the provided activities one by one is a better way to enjoy the vacation. Also,



around the region, there are many spots for sightseeing, such as Dae-Seung waterfall, 12 Sun-Nyu Tang, and Ok-Nyu-Tang stream. Thus before tiring oneself out from the sports activities, one might as well look around and take pictures of the beautiful scenery.



## YANGYANG SOL-BEACH HOTEL

The last, but certainly not the least on the recommendation list is Yangyang Sol-Beach Hotel in Gang-Won Do. People who have been there post on their blogs describing the place simply as a ‘paradise’. One traveling blogger, Lea H., in making her recommendation, commented that she felt like she was somewhere in the middle of the Mediterranean. Not only that but she also said that the architecture of the hotel reminds her of Spain, both inside and out. The view is amazing, and the price is reasonable. What more is needed for a perfect place for vacation? In addition to all that, there are various leisure zones around the area such as luxuriously decorated pools, water slides, tanning zones, spas, cave waterfalls, and so on. This hotel sounds and seems like a luxury, and it is—but it is enjoyable at reasonable cost, which makes it even more attractive.

Students, around this time of the year feel bad about not having saved up enough to travel abroad, or simply cannot find the courage to travel outside of Korea (while this may be irrelevant to most U.I.C. students). For those people, there are places like the ones listed above and more in Korea that can make you enjoy your summer so much that you would hope that the following season would never come (Plus, you won’t have to go through the disasters of getting plane hair after a long flight). Go to nearby book stores and look through books on travel guide for Korea or visit blogs on the hot summer spots. They will be an inspiration right away and you will soon be calling up a travel agency to book your travel.

# Conscience in Need of a Makeover

Sohyon Lee



Some say beauty is pain, but it seems that humans are not the only ones capable of sharing the burden. Just like many women around the world, animals are undergoing makeovers every day, except they are unwanted and painful. Animal testing for

cosmetic purposes is tolerated in the majority of countries around the world including South Korea. The controversy of the issue even sparked the interest of the Hollywood industry, giving birth to the film 'Legally Blond 2' in 2003. In the movie, Reese Witherspoon plays the part of a lawyer who fervently tries to save the birth mother of her dog 'Bruser', currently locked up by a cosmetic company for experiments. Despite Witherspoon's adorable acting and the overall comical tone of the film, the real situation is no laughing matter. Animals hardly get their happily ever after; they meet rather grievous ends such as permanently damaged organs, severe mental trauma, or in the worst case scenario – euthanasia. Given the circumstances, to what extent should cosmetic animal testing be, if at all, permitted and what alternatives do we have?

Before any further debate, it seems necessary to clarify one's standpoint on the practice of animal testing. Generally, the use of non-human animals in experiments is classified according to the purpose of the study - whether it is for pure research (genetics, developmental biology, behavioral studies) or applied research such as biomedical research, xenotransplantation, or toxicology tests including cosmetics testing. When deciding where to draw the line of which experimentations 'should be' allowed, you find yourself cornered by the question: 'in the interest of humans, how much are you willing to benefit at the expense of the suffering of animals?' To say that animal testing should be banned completely would be hypocritical, considering the fact that the health care you take for granted was built upon the suffering of animals. Therefore, any reply falls short of moral support because in this case the ends can never ethically justify the means.

A crucial difference exists between an act that is

'ethical' and an act that is 'necessary.' No breakthroughs or treatments of human diseases would have been possible in the history of mankind if it had not been for animal testing. Painful as it is to admit, animal testing is an indispensable part of medical and biological development; every single drug we are prescribed today has been tried on animals in advance. Frankly speaking, I myself value the health of human beings over the welfare of the animals and therefore do not think studies on animal models for pure and biomedical research should be prohibited. This does not imply the superiority or guile of humans; it is just a struggle of instinctive self-interest. On the other hand, using animals to determine the toxicity of cosmetic products is an entirely different matter. Unless you are one of those people who vehemently abhor showing your saeng-ol (face with no make-up) to others, you cannot really insist that the mascara you brush upon your eyelashes is absolutely essential to your daily life. The majority of people may agree that cosmetic testing is indeed neither ethical nor necessary.

If cosmetic testing loses both sides of the argument, then why is there no national outcry - let even at least some social awareness? Sadly, people sometimes tend to turn a blind eye towards issues that do not concern them directly. So even though cosmetics companies hold little ground in defending their actions, as long as they do not hurt the loved pets of humans such as Bruser's mom in 'Legally Blond 2', it is hard to expect more than a feeble hint of opposition. But the least we can do is be aware of what our indifferent attitudes are doing to these poor animals.

Many unpleasant types of experiments within the cosmetic industry are conducted on animals such as guinea pigs, mice, rabbits, and monkeys. In an eyeball sensitivity experiment used to test eye shadows or mascara, irritants are excessively applied to the eye of the animal and the turbidity of the cornea is observed. In order to measure the acute toxicity of certain cosmetics, toxicants are injected directly in the body of the animal. Assays for sunscreen or other light related products are even crueler; ultra violet radiation is directly shined upon the skin of the animal for long intervals of time to confirm phototoxicity. To identify the effects of chemicals such as antiseptics, antioxidants, and tar pigments included in cosmetics such as lipstick, they are relentlessly coated on the dermis of the animals and left to be. You cannot possibly imagine the excruciating pain and uttermost misery the animals experience throughout these experiments and photos of this atrocity are too disturbing to even look at. In such ways, millions of animals a year are being sacrificed annually, although the statistics might vary by institution.

Amidst this brutality, the most despondent fact is that several alternative methods exist, other than animal testing. Animals are not even suitable testers in the first place because their anatomical structures and sensitivity to chemicals don't exactly match that of humans. It would be much more reasonable to utilize and develop alternative experimental procedures that are properly applicable to humans. Recent breakthroughs in the US and Canada have opened doors for in vivo culturing of human cornea cells which can replace the current eyeball sensitivity experiment that is conducted on animals. Three dimensional culturing of skin cells and glass chips that imitate the physiological response to toxicants provide solutions for how to measure the toxicity of cosmetics. Computer simulation is also a possibility since systems can be programmed to accurately record the absorption and metabolism of chemicals according to a function of concentration and time. Tests that measure the emission of light from photobacteria can be used to estimate the effects of sunscreen and LDH testing can prevent any allergic side effects. All of these methods are realistically capable of replacing cosmetic testing on animals; it is just that companies either lack the enthusiasm or the resources to do so. Alternative testing can be costly or complicated compared to animal testing, therefore discouraging companies that may have considered it. In the end it all comes back to the matter of self interest, since many companies prefer maximizing their profits in such a competitive capitalist economy.

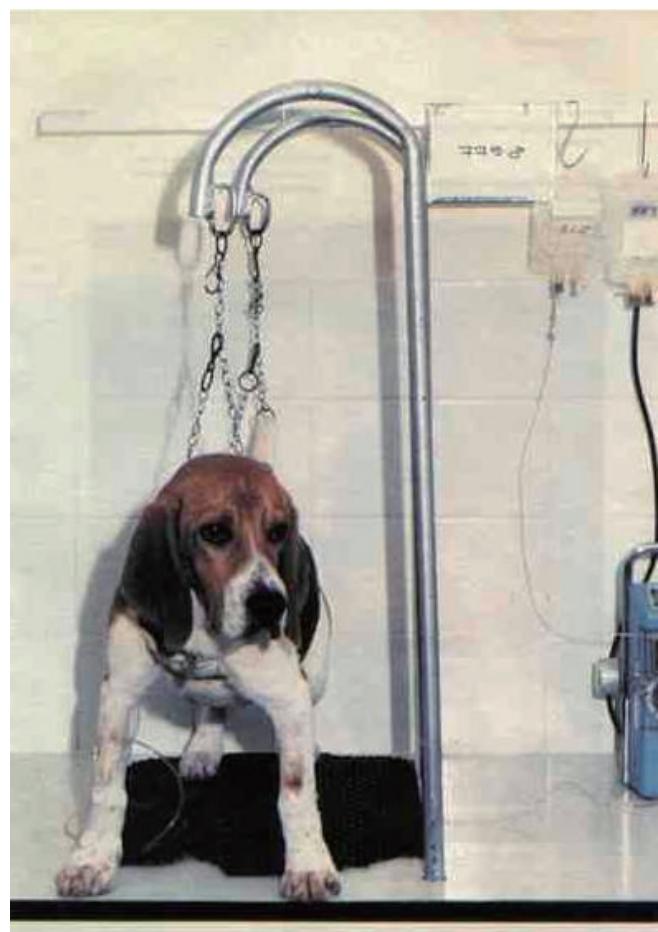
Fortunately, the global trend in the cosmetic industry is starting to get hold of a more favorable wind towards anti-animal testing. EU proved itself as one of the more responsible leaders in this movement by prohibiting by law any kind of cosmetic related animal testing and the import of such cosmetics in 2009. But the problem is, even though various small companies with moral consciousness might have changed their policies, many of the major cosmetic companies are stubbornly holding out. Leading companies such as Johnson & Johnson, L'Oréal, Pantene, Shiseido, Procter & Gamble are all still undergoing animal testing or are using materials that have been already tested on animals. In order to change the favorable wind blowing in Europe to a forceful intercontinental 'gust' that can permanently put an end to this practice, emphasizing the corporate social responsibility of companies alone will hardly do the job. Consumers and the government also play essential roles in the master plan as the willingness of companies to change depend entirely upon their responses. Consumer sensitivity lies at the core of the cosmetic market, like any other, meaning companies would never do anything that would irk the consumer. If consumers

protest against animal testing, then banned it shall be. The role of the government follows the same line of reasoning in that companies would not venture do something that is illegal according to the law.

The participation on part of the consumer and government are especially inconspicuous in Korea as its hard to even find any information on cosmetic animal testing for Korean cosmetics companies – the social awareness of this issue is that low. The only trace of attempts to protect animals from unnecessary testing is seen in Article 10 of the Animal Protection Law where the 3R [replacement, refinement, reduction] principles of animal testing is stated along with the provision specifying that any experiment should be approved by

the animal experiment ethical committee. Meanwhile, the breadth of products one can consume in Korea that have the mark 'no animal testing' is extremely narrow considering the fact that the majority of lotions, soap, and shampoo have also been tested on animals too.

It is now time to face the uncomfortable reality. Think of the animals that have suffered today while taking a shower in the morning, getting out and putting on lotion and sunscreen, and putting the finishing touches on your face with whatever product, whether you are a man or a woman. Our cheeks should be turning pink with shame without the help of artificial blushers. Sometimes, ignorance can truly be a crime.



# IT'S A HARD

What is hip hop music? Is all hip hop music the same? Most people who think of this term think of artists that they hear on the radio, in clubs or on T.V. Sure that's hip hop music, but that's mainstream hip hop. People will never hear about and will probably never learn about the other side of hip hop music because it's not as easily accessible as the pop culture we are all familiar with. The media controls, regulates, and decides which kind of music people should listen to. There exists a hierarchy within the hip-hop industry and this is a fact that cannot be refuted. Hip-hop is more than just music; it's a lifestyle. There are those who are in the underground scene, and those that are in mainstream. Those underground artists work and strive to reach many different levels of audiences and for this, most of them struggle and will not be rewarded with any type of mainstream fame that other artists receive.

Mainstream hip-hop music is what most people are aware of and have been accustomed to throughout their lives. When someone thinks of hip-hop, the general public in Korea can name several artists; Drunken Tiger, Tasha, Dynamic Duo, Epik High, and Juvi Train. These are the artists that have reached fame and success on the mainstream level. Mainstream music is often the most widely accepted form of music due to current and popular trends the mass media and record companies have created. This is not a statement saying that mainstream is a bad thing, but an explanation so the reader understands more about mainstream and underground hip-hop culture in Korea.

Underground hip-hop is more than just a genre of music; it is a culture. We see influences of underground hip hop everywhere we go. Graffiti murals some stores have on their walls, the little public shows that are held on the street and possibly friends we know that beat box or free style at parties. These artists generally perform their art outside the border of conventionalized commercial influences. This is the underground culture that most people are not even aware of, yet it is seen everyday. Now the hip-hop music perspective of this underground phenomenon has its own distinct characteristics. For these artists, it's more than just pursuing fame and money. Some of them do want to become famous and make lots of money, but there is more to their music than just glamour. It is innovation, originality, and a creativeness that is un-tampered with.

Are you aware that we have a number of students at UIC that are underground artists? Most likely you did not know that fact. As previously mentioned, when someone thinks about hip-hop, they can automatically list off a variety of artists. Conversely, trying to name underground artists will be a task and a half for most people. Stating which artists are more popular than other artists at the underground level would be a conversation

that only hip-hop heads could discuss. Just because someone is not always on television or sells millions of records, that does not make them unpopular. Every underground artist has their own group of "mania fans" that supports them because there is something distinctive and unique about their style and rhymes that appeal to each fan.

There is a large underground community in Korean hip-hop and it is continuing to grow. A current artist, Dok2 is very popular and has sold many CDs to his fans, and is able to make a living so that he can continue doing what he loves. Another artist is Nuck Op Shea from Infinite Flow who is also a very popular underground artist, selling up to 10,000 CD's. With his large following of supporters, he is attempting to make the jump to mainstream with his new group, Soul Dive.

To get an enhanced insight about some differences about underground and mainstream hip hop, I was able to get a first hand interview with a group who began their career separately in the underground scene but formed the group Soul Dive and together are trying to pursue mainstream success.

This is a relatively new group consisting of three members, each having their own unique qualities to contribute. The leader Nuck, is a veteran of underground hip hop and mentioned earlier, was once a member of a legendary underground hip hop group, Infinite Flow. The other two members, Zito and D. Theo were previously members in the group Brown Hood. In 2009, the trio signed with J2 Entertainment and was named artist of the month in September 2009.

## What is the main difference you see as artists, between underground and mainstream hip hop?

For us, the biggest difference we notice is the degree of freedom that we have when recording songs. In the underground we can say whatever we want: our thoughts, feelings, concerns and even anger. There is more freedom of expression in the underground because it is not censored by the networks. Mainstream is



# KNOCK LIFE

regulated by certain people and we have no control over that. The underground scene does not have these constrictions. In mainstream, we've noticed that the lifestyle is busier and more hectic. There are more deadlines, meetings and pressure to live up to the expectations that are naturally expected of us. In the underground we write our own songs when we want and how we want. Shifting to mainstream, we are constantly writing new songs.

## If the underground scene is less hectic, then what are your reasons for pursuing mainstream success?



Well, as for many underground artists, the main goal is to deliver their music and messages, to as many people as we can. We want to reach a larger audience and work at a larger scale than underground music can do for us. As artists in the underground music scene, our fan base is very limited and for us to reach a larger audience, going mainstream is the next logical step.

## Will you ever go back to underground music?

As far as we are concerned, we have not left the underground scene. We have been there for so long that it is a part of us. Even though we are undertaking a different route, a part of us

will forever remain underground.

## Before we end, is there anything you would like to say to the readers?

We just want to say that no matter what kind of music you listen to, there is always a message within the music that wants to be heard.

After conducting this short interview, I found that all three of these artists have a solid grasp of what they want by going through mainstream music. They recently recorded a new single with a top Japanese producer; FPM (Fantastic Plastic Machine) and each member has their own particular style which will bring them success at the mainstream level. Good luck to them.

The previous interview showed that not all mainstream artists are the same but it is a miserable

Daniel Siegel

truth that the mainstream is where the money is and most of the underground artists will struggle to make a sufficient income. Many mainstream artists are discovered, created and sculpted into products that will sell to the majority of the public. Once a person goes the mainstream route, they typically lose their individuality and have to conform to a certain way of acting and singing. Some people may say that this is selling out for the quick dollar, but then this is the reality that every underground artist has to decide; the choice to stay true to their music, or to obey to the wants and needs of the record companies. Underground artists will always have the problem of self-marketing with a low or no financial support, and this is the reason why many underground artists cannot succeed. Lack of exposure will continue to be the source of the problem for these underground artists until the media decides to give these very talented people opportunities to share their thoughts and feelings to a world that needs to listen.

There is a correlation between mainstream and underground. Without an underground scene, it is difficult to commercialize mainstream hip-hop. With the growth of underground hip-hop, more people outside the underground community are beginning to recognize hip-hop as a form of music that can be respected compared to the watered down pop/idol music culture. The fan base is starting to grow, thus artists such as Hyori Lee are beginning to have more of a hip-hop influence in their music.

Hip hop music has been a dying genre in the Korean culture for a few years now due to the huge popularity of techno, house, and electronic music. However, there has always been a place that has constantly been a home to hip-hop for both underground and mainstream. That place is known as Hongdae. This area is popular to both foreigners and Koreans alike because of the common bond that people share for their enjoyment of music and the entertaining night life. Hongdae has always been the hotspot to go if you want to see performances or listen to a variety of underground music in all genres. Most of the clubs in Hongdae only play hip-hop, while other well known hang outs in Korea have been more and more influenced by the mainstream of techno clubs. Hongdae has maintained its distinct flavor of hip hop culture. Most underground hip-hop artists work and perform from this area. Hongdae is not just about underground music, but it entails all of the underground culture. If you take a five minute walk from the front gate of the University, it is almost guaranteed that you will see multiple indie works created by students and artists from all over Korea. Unfortunately this is one of only a very few places that people are able to gather and show their artistic abilities and not be judged by the expected norm that people have learned to identify

