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STUDENT-ORGANIZED OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF YONSEI, UNDERWOOD INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE



WINTER EDITION

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Farewell Letter from the Dean

For the past year and a half, it has been an immense pleasure and an honor to have served as Dean of UIC. Since I joined Yonsei University in 1998, I have been involved with UIC in one way or another, and since its inception, UIC has grown into one of East Asia's premier honor's colleges. What makes UIC special? What can it do to sustain its competitive edge? And what lessons have I learned during my time as Dean of UIC?

First, UIC is special because of a simple mission: Provide a first-class, fully internationalized, liberal arts education in Korea. The three pillars of UIC that consists of outstanding students, world-class faculty, and the most professional staff at Yonsei University have combined to make UIC the premier school of its kind not only in Korea, but also in East Asia. I am positive that UIC is going to remain as one of the main engines of Yonsei and Korea's globalization in higher education.

Second, no school, university or any other organization can continue to retain its reputation without constant change and innovation. This is also true for UIC. Others may certainly have different views, but I would argue that the best way to retain UIC's branding in Korea and across the world would be to continue and strengthen the core values of UIC; namely, complete and full dedication to core universal values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights. Our students must speak out on issues that are not only relevant to their studies at Yonsei, they must also speak out for human dignity, social justice, and emerging global issues as freely as possible.

Third, I have met with numerous UIC students and have constantly conferred with UIC faculty, and the main lesson that I take with me is the need for openness, responsibility, and focused mission. I am very proud that I began the "Dialogue with the Dean" sessions with all UIC students, including our freshmen who have been studying at Songdo's International Campus since March 2011. All stakeholders at UIC must assume their own responsibilities, but in the end, I feel very strongly that UIC should never veer away from its core mission—providing outstanding education to Korea and the world's emerging leaders.

I would like to thank all UIC students, recent graduates, faculty and staff for making my tenure a very enjoyable one, and I look forward to my continuing association with Underwood International College.

Warm Regards,

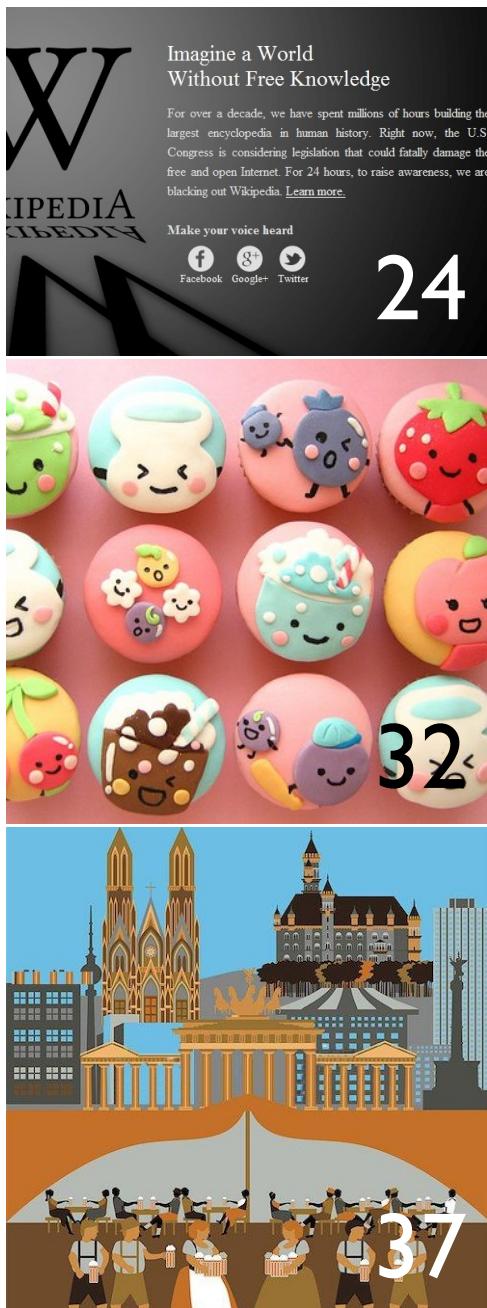


Chung Min Lee, Ph.D.

UIC Dean



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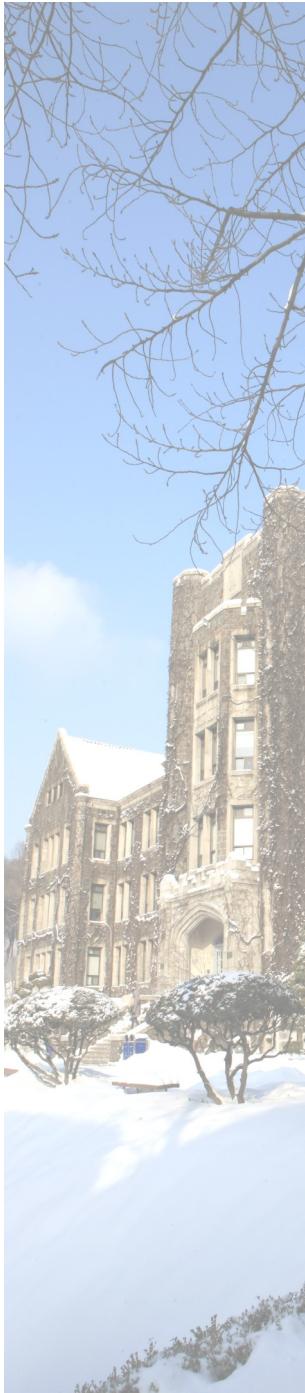
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Chief Editor's Letter



There is always something exciting about a new year. Whether or not we make resolutions, we all hope for better things and anticipate new events for our year.

There's something about being at the beginning of something new, with months filled with opportunity. We remember the good times but are also eager to see what the future will bring. On both a personal and global level, we hope for positive change and progress.

In Libya and North Korea, we can certainly expect change, particularly after the death of leaders Gaddafi and Kim Jong-Il (*Libya After Gaddafi: Fears and Hopes* on p. 26, *The Death of Kim Jong-Il: Now What?* on p. 28). Meanwhile, Egyptian revolutionaries continue to fight for political justice and reform (see p. 31, *A Flashback on the Egyptian Revolution*). In the United States, websites such as Wikipedia and Tumblr continue to protest against the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA). The English version of Wikipedia blacked out its content in January, claiming that SOPA would "severely inhibit people's access to online information" (more on p. 24).

In addition to the coverage of current events, this edition of *Scribe* also contains an in-depth interview with Professor Jungmin Seo, chair of the Political Science and International Relations (PSIR) major (p. 5). We commemorate two UIC festival 'firsts' – the YIC Festival on the Songdo campus (p. 10) and the U&I Festival in Seoul (p. 16). We ask two professors about their favorite films and hear their unexpected answers (p. 34). We congratulate Jen Young Cho, a former UIC student, on receiving the Fulbright Scholarship and gaining acceptance into a postdoctoral program at Yale University's Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department this fall (p. 8).

This issue also celebrates the holiday season and the rich cultural traditions unique to Korea. Alongside the Korean traditional holidays, such as *Chuseok* (mid-autumn festival) and *Seollal* (lunar new year), the younger generation have formed their own breed of holidays, including White Day and *Pepero* Day (more on p. 32). As an international college, and also because we love food (join to experience for yourself!), we have included a photo essay on German cuisine as well (p. 37).

Have a lovely new year! We wish you exciting things for 2012.

Warm Regards,

Sarah Yoon
Editor-in-chief



Introducing UIC's New Dean: Dr. Hyungji Park

Dean Hyungji Park has been the UIC Dean since the beginning of February 2012. Dean Park is a professor at the Yonsei English Language and Literature (ELL) department. She graduated from Harvard University with a bachelor's degree and continued her education with a master's and postdoctoral degree at Princeton University. She specializes in nineteenth-century British literature, Asian-American literature, and postcolonial literature. She was a founding member of UIC, helped shape its mission and curriculum, and served as Associate Dean from 2005 to 2006.

Can you tell us what UIC means to you on a personal note? How do you feel about UIC?

I'm unbelievably excited to have become the new Dean of UIC. It's absolutely thrilling because I was involved in the inception of UIC from the beginning, and I am a true believer in UIC. I believe that a place like Underwood International College is the future of Korea's higher education. I've come to be even more of a believer in UIC as I meet the students. The first entering class of students, and subsequent classes, have had some of the best students that I've ever met. For whatever reason, UIC students tend to be intellectually engaged and take a proactive role in what they wish to achieve.

What are your visions for UIC as the new Dean?

My own mission during my time as UIC Dean is to make sure that we meet all the educational objectives we promise. We promise an education that's unrivalled in the world, which really teaches our students to think, write and be creative. I want to make sure that we're fulfilling all those goals and preparing students in the ways that we say we are. I also want to make sure that UIC maintains and thrives in its position as the leader by far of international colleges in Korea.

What are some of the current challenges for UIC?

UIC faces serious questions of expansion and evolution in the next two or three years. We are



(UIC Public Relations)

going to have an Asian Studies program and possibly also a Techno-Arts program. It will be a challenge to ensure that these programs contribute to the development of UIC as a larger college beyond its traditional Underwood Division. I hope that it will make us stronger and not just a bigger place. The challenge will be that UIC will now encompass programs over two campuses, Shinchon and Songdo. It will be a challenge for those new students to interact with other students across campuses and majors. The two new divisions may open up more opportunities and attract international students, making us more diverse, but there will be growing pains. ■

New Yonsei President Jeong's Vision: "Yonsei, Where We Make History!"



Creating a "New History" for Yonsei

"Yonsei, Where We Make History!" encapsulates the newly inaugurated Yonsei President Kap-Young Jeong's vision. With the goal of increasing excellence in research and education, the president seeks to create a new chapter in Korea's history by establishing Yonsei as a globally recognized institution. His motto has particular significance since the Yonsei International Campus (YIC) opened less than a year ago.

To achieve this vision, President Jeong has proposed the following: firmly establish the Residential College (RC) system at YIC, increase the excellence in Yonsei education, promote strategic globalization for Yonsei as "Asia's Global University," achieve world-class research performance with greater practicality, expand academic-industrial cooperation, renew the campus environment,

innovate the administration system, increase financial capacity, establish an open Yonsei community culture, redefine the leadership role Yonsei will play in society, and efficiently manage the multi-campus system.

Establishing the Residential College (RC)

President Jeong announced that he will strive to raise the bar for excellence in Yonsei by introducing the Residential College system at Songdo's Yonsei International Campus (YIC). This will serve as the basis for an all-around education for the students living at YIC. As a result, residential halls are being transformed into "educational communities" in which students and professors live together, interact and receive a well-rounded education.

From 2013, all freshmen will be required to fulfill the residency requirement at YIC. President Jeong explains that this will allow "Yonseians" to develop teamwork and empathy. "For the Korean society to continually develop... the leaders of organizations and the society shall be people who are considerate of others, not those who are merely concerned with winning."

"Asia's Global University"

President Jeong plans to increase Yonsei's international status by transforming it into what he calls "Asia's Global University." To this end, he plans to invite world-renowned scholars, create programs for top international students, and firmly establish a global research capacity. Additionally, Yonsei will engage with the world's top 50 universities for exchange agreements. Yonsei will also expand its range of dual degree programs in partnership with Asia's best universities, including Keio University (Japan), Fudan University (China), and Hong Kong University.

Increasing Financial Capacity

Traditional methods of fundraising and donations will be modernized, while also developing a new profit-inducing internal infrastructure. Yonsei hopes to be more attentive to the needs of the less fortunate and neglected with regard to tuition fees, and cultivate social responsibility at Yonsei. ■

(Read the 2012 January edition of the *Yonsei Soshik* [Yonsei News] and the *Yonsei Newsletter* for the full article.)

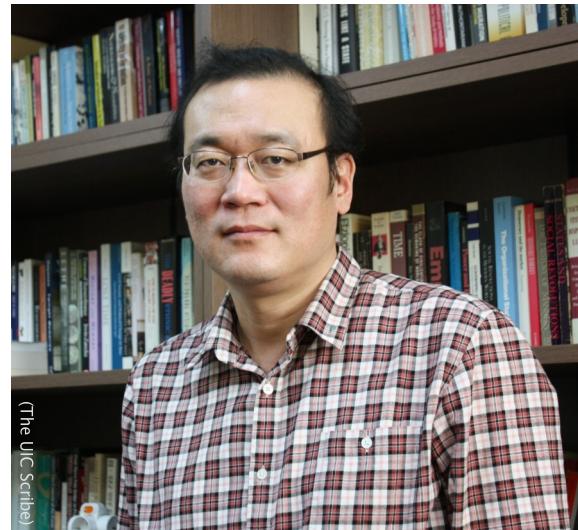
The Past and Future of Liberal Arts

Professor Jungmin Seo, Chair of Political Science and Int'l Relations Major

At the heart of the Yonsei campus stands an ivy-clad building, the Yonhi Hall. UIC political science and international relations (PSIR) students, as well as students in the Yonsei-general political science and international studies (PSIS) program, take their classes at the Yonhi Hall. “The two programs are basically the same. Students in both study political science,” Professor Jungmin Seo remarks. He pauses. “Maybe they are a little bit different. UIC PSIR has more privilege in taking small classes and many classes are discussion-based.”

An alumnus of Yonsei University’s political science department (both undergraduate and graduate), Prof. Seo went on to receive his PhD at the University of Chicago. His teaching experiences include six years at the University of Hawaii and a year at the University of Oregon. He joined Yonsei University as a professor in political science in 2010. Since Spring 2011, he has been the chair of the PSIR program. His research interests include Chinese politics, nationalism, and the political economy of culture.

What does liberal arts mean to him? “It is about educating designers and creative people. It is about teaching ideas, perspectives and ways of thinking.” In class, he gives the example of the Nike Company. The employees in Portland, Nike’s headquarters, determine the ideas and symbols that represent the company as a whole. Even though factory workers in East Asia make the actual products, it is those in Portland who are at the top of the business. “Liberal arts colleges should emphasize human creativity and imagination,” he says. Professor Seo recalls reading an article that Steve Jobs had never conducted a consumer survey. “He created consumer desires and tastes,” he emphasizes. “Liberal arts education should help you, not to take orders from someone else and perform them, but to create your world, your own visions, your perspectives.” Reflecting on South Korea’s political transition from an authoritarian regime to a democratic state, he concludes that it is more important than ever to have innovative thinkers, rather than passive performers. “We need creators in the 21st century,” he emphasizes. “I want you students to become the ones giving the vision. What eventually makes you [liberal arts graduates] really successful in society is your uniqueness and irreplaceable skill.”



Why did *he* choose to study political science? Professor Seo reflects, “Perhaps since I was an elementary school student, I knew that I wanted to study political science.” He read a newspaper column written by a Yonsei political science professor. “I loved it, and I had a kind of fantasy since then,” he says. This dream stayed with him through middle and high school. He had no doubts when applying to Yonsei, a top university. He didn’t know then that he would become a Yonsei professor – “I simply wanted to study political science.”

Recalling his college time during the 1980’s, he says that even though it was a chaotic time for Korean society, he feels privileged to have witnessed all those events. Although society may have been in turmoil, it was also a period of unprecedented intellectual fervor. “We had to read political books to understand – things that were happening, how to fix the problems and envision a new society.” Study groups introduced students to “rebellious” books, including socialist theories by Lenin, Marx, and Mao Zedong. Students at that time enthusiastically read political philosophy, from Aristotle to Rousseau.

Professor Seo remarks that intellectual curiosity in classrooms has subsided since then. “Today, students seem to have less curiosity – maybe they prefer simple ►

and direct answers, how to get a job, how to get good grades.” In the 1980’s, he says, students felt the strong urge to establish their own positions and perspectives on the state. As the educated elite of Korean society, they felt responsibility for the political condition of the country as a whole. Professor Seo remarks that it is disappointing sometimes that students today are overly focused on exams and their future careers. When key political and philosophical texts are introduced in class, students seem less interested in forming their own opinions than gaining the “right” answer. He sees comparatively fewer students questioning the material and even challenging the professor.

After South Korea became a democracy in the summer of 1987, Professor Seo directed his academic research to Chinese politics. While he had taken courses in Chinese politics as an undergraduate, it was not until he finished his compulsory military service that he decided to specialize in that field. In 1994, he travelled to China for three months. It was the early period of reform, and China was transforming into a market economy. China was in the process of economic modernization and liberalization. “I loved it,” Professor Seo says without hesitation. He studied Chinese language at Beijing Jiaotong University. “That was a unique experience,” he admits. “Since it was an engineering college, all the students were basically apolitical, and I got along well with them. The only thing they cared about was computers.”

Professor Seo went on to teach political science at the University of Hawaii for six years and at the University of Oregon for one year. In the spring of 2010, he returned to Yonsei University as a professor. On



(The UIC Scribe)

his reason for returning to Seoul, he says that he feels a “strong energy” here. “Seoul and East Asia in general has become a hub of ideas across the globe,” he states. He sees a comparative advantage for South Korea, since China maintains certain restrictions to liberal arts education (due to the political situation) and Japan is relatively “more closed” than Korea. Professor Seo confidently says, “I see the opportunities here, and we can maximize those advantages.”

In the future, he sees UIC competing with top liberal arts colleges, like Williams and Dartmouth. “I don’t think we are competing with domestic universities – that age is over. Our competition is international,” he explains. “UIC is a unique opportunity to receive a globalized liberal arts education.” He recalls that last fall, five students who had been accepted to American colleges chose to attend UIC. “UIC has to be special for those kinds of students – there are thousands of colleges and UIC is an interesting option,” he says. UIC is both Korean and global at the same, while continuing to emphasize a strong curriculum.

As chair of the PSIR program, he believes that the major is central to a distinctive UIC education. “Every human relationship involves power relations... those who major in political science can easily adapt to that and understand societal relations in different contexts.” However, he also sees room for improvement. “We definitely want to have more variety of courses,” he adds. After reading the UIC student survey conducted by the 2011 Synergy Student Council, he decided to find a lecturer who could teach Islamic politics. Therefore, this will be a course offered next semester to PSIR students.

“Also, I want the curriculum to be more systematized,” he says. Currently, PSIR majors freely take courses that fulfill major credits without clear requirements. Although this has been well-received among the students, Professor Seo disagrees that it is an effective system. “I believe we should have a more structured curriculum – for instance, students should learn basic concepts in their second years, study specific sub-disciplines in the third year, and the fourth year should be about application.” The danger that could arise without a clear system is that students in their third or fourth year may be unfamiliar with the basic concepts of political theory. This would hinder each student’s own learning and lower the overall standard of the class. “That kind of system is necessary,” Professor Seo says. “There are some realistic restrictions, but I will do my best.” One way he has tried to improve the curriculum is by introducing more basic courses. There will be courses in rational

“What eventually makes you [liberal arts graduates] really successful in society is your uniqueness and irreplaceable skill.”

choice theory (which was not introduced to Yonsei-general PSIS) and classical political philosophy next semester. “We want to give you more of the fundamentals,” Professor Seo says.

A few social science majors at UIC have been heard to complain, however, that their majors are catered more toward East Asian politics and relations. “I understand, but East Asian politics is what we are strong at in Yonsei,” Professor Seo says. Yonsei University boasts prominent professors who specialize in this field. “The Yonsei political science department is perhaps the best college in the country teaching North Korean politics,” he points out. “That is why we have this kind of curriculum.”

So how can students succeed both in PSIR and other majors? “In many cases, the professors enjoy classes where they see students raising questions. That energizes class and inspires professors to prepare very thoroughly,” he says. Students should consider the classroom an opportunity to acquire knowledge, and also to shape their own opinions. That, Professor Seo believes, is at the core of UIC liberal arts education. ■

UIC Majors

Underwood Division

- International Studies (IS)
- Political Science and International Relations (PSIR)
- Economics (ECON)
- Comparative Literature and Culture (CLC)
- Life Science and Biotechnology (LSBT)

Asian Studies Division

- (Minor) Korean Studies
- (Certificate) Creative Writing

Below Yonhi Hall, College of Social Sciences.

(Written by Sarah Yoon and Fangzhou Joy Yuan)



Jen Young Cho: From UIC's LSBT to Yale

Within moments of meeting 2010 UIC graduate Jen Young Cho, it becomes clear that she is no ordinary girl. At only 26 years old, Cho has taken the scientific world by storm. She has just completed a master's degree program at the Yonsei University Department of Biotechnology and is poised to begin pursuing her Ph.D. at Yale University in the fall. In addition, she is one of only five Korean students in the area of science and technology to be awarded the prestigious Fulbright Scholarship to fund her continued educational endeavors. However, it is not her impressive list of accomplishments that sets Cho apart from the crowd—it is the passion for her field that resonates with every word she speaks.

Cho has had an affinity for science since elementary school. It was the scientific process itself that first attracted her. She enjoyed every aspect, from the experimental design to criticizing her results. "I liked how I had to think it through from the beginning to the end" she states. As her scientific knowledge grew, she began to gravitate towards biology. The subject fascinated her from the start because it allowed her "to understand what was happening inside the human body." She completed three years of high school in San Diego and spent her freshman year of university at the University of California at San Diego (UCSD) before transferring to UIC as a Life Science and Biotechnology major.

Her interest in immunology began to blossom during her sophomore year when she attended a lab course taught by Jong Won Oh, a microbiology professor at Yonsei University. Under the professor's tutelage, Cho learned that the immune system is the first line of defense against disease. This ignited in her a desire for more knowledge, and she began to understand the impact this field of study could have on advancements in medical science. Her academic curiosity further peaked when she began lab work for Professor Sang Kyou Lee in her junior year. She was given an independent research project developing therapeutic methods for autoimmune diseases (including rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), which immersed her in the immunology world. She decided to finish her project by completing a master's degree in the Yonsei lab. Through the practical application of her knowledge, Cho realized that she had found her true calling.



(UIC Public Relations)

She decided to pursue her Ph.D at Yale, which has one of the most advanced immunology departments in the world (2011 US News Ranking). In 2009, Cho spent her winter break working as a visiting researcher at Yale University, and she was impressed by the thriving academic environment. She found there were many opportunities for immunologists to work together and share their knowledge. This type of cooperative environment seems to be absent in Korean universities, Cho explains, due to the shortage of academic immunologists. She aspires to change this by returning to Korea armed with the expertise gained abroad in order to create Korea's first department entirely dedicated to the field of immunology. "Teaching is my priority," she says. When asked why she wants to be a professor, Cho replies, "UIC and the Department of Engineering inspired me a lot." Her previous educational experiences instilled in her a deep desire to give back to the academic community.

While Cho speaks enthusiastically about her field, she remains humble on the topic of her recently awarded Fulbright Scholarship. Although she consistently downplays her personal achievements, she speaks candidly about the rigorous application process.

According to Cho, a great deal of emphasis was put on the quality of the essays. Applicants are expected to express passion and explain their concrete research intentions. She also believes that the extent of a candidate's research experience was a strong determining factor, as was exposure to diverse areas in science and critical thinking. Most of the principal candidates had a great deal of overseas research experience and many had already previously worked for companies.

Upon being selected as a scholarship recipient, the Fulbright program covered all of Cho's fees, expenses, and application paperwork for up to six schools. She needed only to provide the organization with her test scores, essays, and letters of recommendation, as well as a list of the schools to which she wished to apply. The scholarship amounts to approximately \$40,000 USD for two years and is designed to cover her living expenses, insurance, and visa costs. However, the J-1 visa stipulates that Cho return to Korea after completing her program.

Although the application process was rigorous and highly competitive, Cho says it allowed her to "get to know people with diverse backgrounds" who share the same goal of continuing their education in the U.S. "We are supporting each other," she states. In fact, Cho plans to spend the time between finishing her master's and beginning her doctorate degree traveling in Europe with fellow Fulbright recipients. Although they will part ways in the fall to pursue their separate academic goals, she is confident that the connections she has made will be long-lasting.

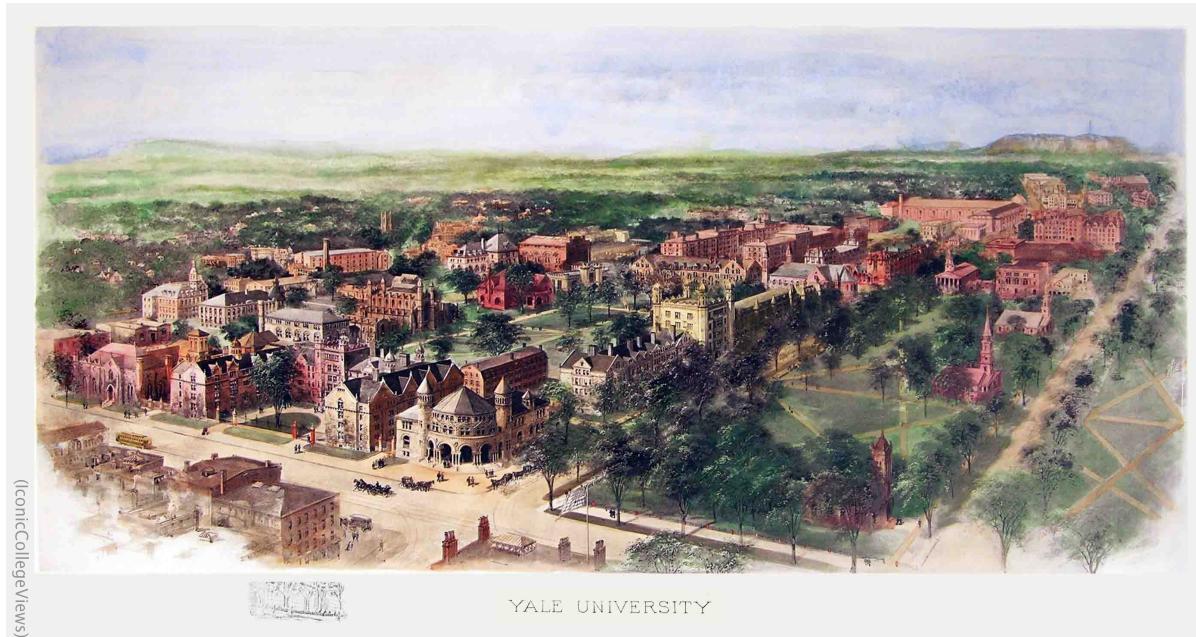
Cho will join the ranks of the academic elite in 2012 as a doctorate student in the immunology track of the Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department at Yale University. Her quest for scientific knowledge, which began in her childhood, has already taken her farther than most people could dream of. Her inquisitive mind and strong work ethic will ensure continued success as she embarks on the next stage of her scholarly journey. ■

Life Science and Biotechnology (LSBT)

UIC's only natural science major prepares students to be productive and innovative research scientists. The program covers basic and advanced courses on diverse biological phenomena and various technologies, including the manipulation of microorganisms, tissues, and organs at the cellular and molecular level.

The major provides a solid academic basis in the fundamentals of life science and biotechnology, and in-depth research experiences in the laboratory. LSBT graduates pursue careers in research, law, technology transfer, marketing, management, and business consulting.

(Written by UIC Public Relations)



Korean rock band *Romantic Punch* addresses UIC freshmen at Songdo's Yonsei International Campus (YIC). The evening followed with performances both by YIC students and non-Yonsei participants.

(Photos by Jihye Ahn)



BLUE AVIATION 2011

1ST SONGDO CAMPUS FESTIVAL REPORT



Blue paper airplanes flew into the sky celebrating the grand finale of the 1st Yonsei International Campus (YIC) Festival, Blue Aviation 2011. Students came up to the stage to enjoy the final moments together with music and dancing. Blue Aviation 2011 will indeed be remembered as one of the greatest moments for students at YIC.

“Blue Aviation” was chosen as the name for the 1st YIC Festival partly due to Songdo’s proximity to the Incheon Airport. However, the YIC student representatives also wanted to convey that YIC is ready to take off into the future. Though YIC is a new campus, it is designed to become a powerhouse for Yonsei University. Having opened only last spring, it does have its shortcomings. This makes some students think unfavorably of YIC or feel indifferent towards it. The Festival Task Force Team (TFT) wanted to show people that YIC is ready to take its place as a force that will propel Yonsei University to even greater heights.

The grandiose plan for the festival first began during the YIC Workshop in mid-August. During the workshop, residential heads, advisors and the YIC Central

Committee student representatives gathered to discuss specific plans to run the campus for the second semester. Among many ideas was the possibility of a YIC festival. Over long hours and meetings, the event date and YIC TFT heads were decided. Once the semester began, TFT members were recruited. The YIC Festival TFT was comprised of four teams: planning, advertising, treasury and liaison, and the event running team. Despite their busy individual schedules, the TFT staff members worked hard and participated in many meetings to make the festival a reality.

The president of Yonsei University, Dr. Han Joong Kim, visited YIC the evening before the YIC Festival on Thursday, October 6, 2011. He opened the barbecue dinner party (**see right**), which started in the evening after most classes had ended. Students and faculty professors enjoyed the dinner together. Moreover, some students were able to meet President Kim in person and shake his hand. Following the barbecue party was a YIC dance party titled “Bring your Bling Bling Friends.” With the help of the YIC Performing Arts & Series (PAS) coordinator Raul Vergera, as well as student volunteers, the YIC

multipurpose hall was transformed into a dance floor and stage. Notable indie bands such as *Romantic Punch* and *Neh Gwisokae Dochung Jangchi* (literally translated, The Concealed Microphone In My Ear) from the Hongdae area were invited to perform at the dance party. There was also a special break dancing performance by *Saedonggamm* (Lively Feeling) Crew, in which UIC freshman Sang Yeop Lee ('11) is a member. After the music and dance performances, the dance party continued with a professional DJ.

The next day on Friday, October 7, Blue Aviation 2011 officially began. There were many events including soccer, basketball semi-finals and finals, college booths, a beauty class, mini-games, performances and a *Songdo’s Got Talent* show. In the sports events, the UIC soccer team and basketball team won 1st and 2nd place respectively. U2 (UIC’s soccer club) won decisively against the Pre-Dentistry College team.

Six colleges at YIC and Songdo students from the Yonsei Korean Language Institute (KLI) ran the college booths. These included the Pre-Med BBQ Booth, the Pre-Dentistry Cocktail Booth, the International Booth hosted by YIC



and UIC, the Open Major Music Booth, the Integrated Engineering Board Game Booth, and the Pharmaceutics Food Snacks Booth. The UIC and KLI International Booth provided a great opportunity to introduce students to different cultural foods from around the world.

While the college booths were running, other forms of entertainment were simultaneously offered. A professional make-up artist, Woon-chan Jung, visited to demonstrate how to apply make-up naturally and skillfully. There were also small games held in the soccer field as well as tug-of-war (see left), which created a good chance for students from different colleges to mingle.

After the afternoon events, performances took place at the YIC multipurpose hall. The new YIC clubs, clubs from other colleges, and Yonsei-general clubs decorated the stage. *Sharpflet*, the YIC choir club, enchanted the audience with their harmonious voices. After the performances, *Songdo's Got Talent* concluded Blue Aviation 2011. Nine contestants came up to the stage to showcase their talent. Their skills ranged from taekwondo (Korean martial arts) to singing and belly-dancing. UIC students won both 3rd place and a special prize. Kevin Koh ('11), who won the special prize, performed "We Speak No Americano" by Yolanda Be Cool (see next page, bottom left). The 3rd place prize was won by Chaoreum Park and Younghyu Park, who sang "Instinctively," by Seung Yoon Kang. The 1st and 2nd place prizes were taken by Jiung Park (open major) and Juwan Yoo (from the Integrated Engineering Department).



**Written by Byeong-il Harry Ryoo
(UIC Freshman Representative)
(YIC Central Committee Chair)
(YIC Festival '11 Head Coordinator)**



“

One of the main reasons I volunteered for this booth was to show the people a glimpse of our diversified cultures and background. Two of my friends even wore their traditional costumes that day. One of them wore a stunning *sari* from India, and the other wore a beautiful *ao dai* from Vietnam.

I woke up early that Friday morning to meet my Vietnamese, Singaporean, Korean, and Canadian friends in the new kitchen to prepare food for the YIC International Booth. I helped prepare Vietnamese spring rolls by cutting vegetables, and then went on to prepare *jemput-jemput pisang*, a cuisine from my home country, Malaysia. Made from bananas, flour, and sugar, these banana fritters are often eaten as snacks.

We also sold maple cookies, Russian pancakes and kebabs at the YIC International Booth. Our booth was set up at 11am. People started coming by about an hour later. Unlike those of us who were directly involved in this festival, most students had classes that day, so the crowd came at random times. At some points, we just talked amongst ourselves. Other times, we ran all over the booth trying to get small change, putting food on the plates, slicing spring rolls, spreading jam on pancakes, and calling out for customers—it was chaotic. Two of us had to stay put to fry the spring rolls and *jemput-jemput pisang*.

As we were cleaning up, we realized that our booth did well. We had no leftovers. All the effort we had put in since the beginning of the day was worth it. Although some of us were running back and forth from the dormitory to the kitchen and the booth, the success of the event could not be questioned.

Therefore, I think events like this ought to be held annually. Not only does it allow us to interact with each other in a good atmosphere, it also creates multicultural understanding in this small community of Yonsei International Campus. I am glad I was a part of YIC's first major festival.

Amalia Wisam (Freshman, '11.5)

”



Above UIC's rock band *No-daji* performed songs by Velvet Revolver, Nickelback, and Hoobastank.

Below Jazz-street dance club *Bionic* performing Beyoncé's "Single Ladies (Put a Ring on It)."

Left page (above) UIC students serve food at the YIC International Booth.

Left page (below) UIC prize-winning performers, Kevin Koh, Chaoreum Park, and Younghyu Park.





THE U&I FESTIVAL

The Sound of You and I



The first UIC-organized festival was held at the Yonsei Sinchon campus on November 10 (Thursday) and 11 (Friday) 2011. The event brought together UIC students, professors, clubs, and performers. Organized by the sixth Student Council Synergy, the festival included booths and performances on Thursday and the annual One Night Pub event on Friday. Thursday evening was a particularly memorable time for UIC students and visitors.

The festival opened on Thursday at 6pm, with clubs and majors holding separate booths. *The UIC Scribe* chose to sell homemade fudge brownies and *yuja* tea (honey citron tea). Other clubs sold Indonesian noodles (UGC – *Underwood Global Community*), macaroni and cheese (CATS – *Cultural Arts and Theater Society*), and sausages with chili sauce (YIBC – *Yonsei International Business Club*). The five major councils also participated. Economics, Political Science and International Relations ►



Above (top) Fashion show organized by *Underwood Global Community* (UGC) club. From left to right, traditional dress from India, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Congo, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, and Germany.

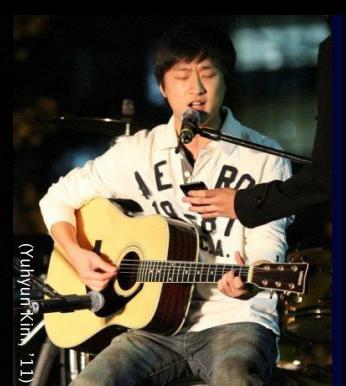
Above (below) Costumes from Morocco, China, and Germany.

Below (left) Professor Paul Tonks (Common Curriculum, History) returns to judge the UGC talent show.

Below (right) 1st-prize winners, Tiffany Palmer and Uyen Nguyen (both '11.5, Uyen not shown) performed "Price Tag" by Jessie J. JeeSoo Zack Han ('11) played sang "Hallelujah" by Jeff Buckley.

Next page (above) Talent show line-up, participants waiting for the judges' result.

Next page (below) Homemade cookies and cream fudge brownies (with rainbow sprinkles and sugar dusting) sold at *The UIC Scribe* booth.





(PSIR) and Life Science and Biotechnology (LSBT) teamed up to sell *jjimbang* (steamed cakes with black bean filling), churros, and roast marshmallows. International Studies (IS) sold cocktails, while Comparative Literature and Culture (CLC) sold Australian gourmet meat-pies, together with the *Underwood Vision Ensemble* (UVE). The Student Council Organizing Committee for the festival also sold hot chocolate with a variety of muffins and cakes.

There were also performances, including a fashion show organized by UGC, and a talent show. The UGC fashion show included both male and female costumes from Morocco, Germany, Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia, China, the Congo, and India. Yoomi Suh ('07), who will graduate this February, said that being part of the fashion show as a Japanese girl was a "beautiful and memorable souvenir." Student Council member Christopher Gularowski ('11.5) said that the UGC fashion show was the "perfect way to start the festival."

The judges for the talent show were Professor Paul Tonks, Professor Hwa Young Seo, and PR Officer Hannah Chung. Performers included both dancers and singers. Loubna Chraibi ('09.5) and Professor Chang were the first performers. Loubna

sang "Someone Like You" by Adele while Professor Chang played the guitar. Wang Hu ('09) sang a translated version of "One Night in Beijing" by XinYue Tuan. JeeSoo Zack Han ('11) played the guitar and sang "Hallelujah" by Jeff Buckley. Driestie Kafle ('11.5) danced to "2 Different Tears" by the Wonder Girls. The winners of the show were Tiffany Palmer and Uyen Nguyen (both '11.5), who sang "Price Tag" by Jessie J, with Uyen also playing the guitar. Talking about her experience, she said that she was "truly surprised" to win, but that it was a "truly enriching experience." She said that she hopes the U&I Festival will continue next year.

Student Council member Aeja Galaputh ('10.5) said that the vision for the festival was to "introduce UIC to others outside of UIC." The Synergy student council wanted to hold the festival "to provide them with knowledge and show them what we have as a college." Then UIC Vice-President Max Han Kuhm Lee ('09) agrees, saying that the U&I Festival began "in hope of consolidating our identity as a Yonsei college." Christopher adds that even though it was "not an easy task" to prepare for the festival, he was "happy with the outcome." Explaining the name of 'U&I,' Max

says that "U&I, the sound of You and I, represents our purpose for the whole festival, the You's and I's to come together in a festive atmosphere. It also represents U and I from 'UIC' as well."

The UIC Scribe member Fangzhou Joy Yuan ('09.5) agrees that she had "an enjoyable time watching the diverse performances, selling food, and experiencing campus life." It was an opportunity for both international and Korean students, student clubs, major councils and professors. "With the efforts of every club, performer, and participant," Fangzhou says, "the first U&I festival has been an excellent experiment and a united show to present the UIC identity." Perhaps it would have been better if more Yonsei or KLI students had joined, she muses, "then it would really have been like a big party." Nonetheless, it was a good time for students to mingle and *The UIC Scribe* hopes that it will be an even greater success in 2012. ■



(Written by Sarah Yoon and Fangzhou Yuan)

Heat on *Underwood Union*

Stories of Youth with Passion and Wisdom

Five years of history, over twenty active members, nine time champions in national and international contests, the *Underwood Union* (UU) debate club is certainly the pride of UIC. The strong college spirit can be observed here, in an environment of smart, passionate, and liberal arts-educated students.

As the name suggests, *Underwood Union* is famous for its healthy sense of community. It facilitates a strong bond among members. A number of them stay for over two semesters. In long-term member Wang Hu's words, "The people in UU are like family to me, I just can't quit." The club attracts international students as well as those from Korea, engaging them in exciting and friendly debates. Workshops and frequent joint sessions among top colleges provide great opportunities to meet with people from different societies. Above all, as Bo Kyung puts it, teamwork truly serves as a highly prioritized value here. "In a group of two or three, perspective conflicts, miscommunications and other difficulties in interaction surely occur. In any circumstance, however, it is your team's responsibility to bring up the best case. Always keep the harmony, especially when you lose. Blaming each other may lead to the destruction of the team spirit as a whole. You learn to accept your faults and deal with real-life social situations," says Bo Kyung. It is one of UU's goals to be an uplifting force in "a society where one's right to speech and one's opinions are held in the highest regard," as a society built upon mutual respect.

The love for intellectually stimulating debates brings members together. Knowledge, logic, confidence, and speaking skills are all critically important for a debater. Regular practice and participation in arguments refine

these abilities. "It has personally been a critical influence on all aspects of my college life - from academics to socializing", Minjae says. The greatest acquired skill is perhaps learning to think quickly on one's feet and to analyze a diverse range of topics from varied perspectives. Within 15-30 minutes, the teams brainstorm, organize ideas, and predict rebuttals from the opposition. Sometimes debaters attack harshly, sometimes delivery may be weak or flawed. At such moments, remaining cool, calm, and collected is crucial. Wang Hu says that participation in UU gives him passion or, as he calls it, "fire within." Ambition, immense satisfaction when winning, irritation when defeated, the responsibility of being a representative, but more than anything, the very moment standing there, on the stage, with your comrades, pushing your brain cells to the maximum capacity, makes one feel alive!

Another uniqueness of UU is its approach to debating, emphasized by the club's former president, Minjae Yoo (International Studies, '09). Each debate society has its own style, and so does UU. UU pursues a philosophy that arguments should reflect the breadth and depth of one's intellect. This idea transforms into the practice of extensive reading. The debate topic per session ranges from Chinese foreign policy to stimulus packages to the existence of God. Members, therefore, must equip themselves with awareness of a diversity of issues. "We don't select specific reading assignments. What is important is to develop a habit of daily reading. Besides keeping you updated, it provides parallel examples to support your arguments." While some members choose in-depth academic analysis, Wang Hu says he prefers novels. "It is less about what you say than how you say it." Novels teach you the art of telling the best stories out of the most common content.

Competition is obviously an integral part of UU activities, and this extends to both national and international tournaments. UU has won several major debate events, such as the Korean Intervarsity Debating Association (KIDA), National Tournaments, the Asian Debate Institution, and the Northeast Asian Open (NEAO). The NEAO Cup victory in 2009, the first in UU history, was "a hard-earned and unprecedented feat," Minjae remembers. In International debating tournaments for college students, UIC has ranked at the top for the past two years. There have been defeats, but UU grew stronger





out of these disappointments. As Wang Hu recalls, they encountered the topic of “Governments should mandate price controls in a time of disaster” in the 2008 NEAO Championship. The UU team favored free markets, focusing on practical and realistic solutions. “We had thought we would have won for sure. But the adjudicator decided for our opponents, reasoning that we focused so much on the practice that we neglected the theory. It is hard to accept, but lesson learned: Don’t ignore the theoretical frame.”

The *Underwood Union* debate club strives to go forward and even to exceed the achievements of the past five years. Expanding the club’s size, institutionalizing rules and codes for better regulation, and reinforcing the

debating skills of members are the immediate targets Bo Kyung has set. Overall, UU will continue to excel as a community based on comradeship, passion and self-development. ■

The “Particular Thrills” of Debating

“I have never in my life learned anything from any man who agreed with me.”

Dudley Field Malone, lawyer (1882 –1950)

“Debate is like a sport to me, and I prefer the competition of mind and thought.”

Wang Hu, Underwood Union member

“*Underwood Union* is ideal as a place where students are not limited intellectually and can discover new perspectives—basically learning more.”

Minjae Yoo, former UU President 2010-11

“The particular thrills and fun of debate are addictive.”

Bo Kyung Kim, UU President

(Written by Thuy Thi Thu Pham)



Underwood Union Awards and Honours

2011

Northeast Asian Open (NEAO)

(Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages, Taiwan)

1st Best Speaker: Krystal Lee ('10)

3rd Best Speaker: Jiyoon Han

Quarter-finalist: Krystal Lee, Jiyoon Han ('10)

Korea Intervarsity Debate Association (KIDA) National Championships Fall

(Hanyang University, South Korea)

Semi-finalist: Miran Suh ('10), Krystal Lee

Quarter-finalist: Bokyung Kim ('10), Jiyoon Han

Asian Debate Institute (ADI) – Summer

(Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

Best speaker: Jiyoon Han

Grand-finalist: Jiyoon Han, Yesul Pae ('10)

2010

Australasian Intervarsity Debating Championships

(Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

Best reply speaker: Jiyoon Han

Korea Intervarsity Debate Association (KIDA) National Championships – Fall

(Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea)

Grand-finalist: Wonjoon Jang ('08), Minjae Yoo ('09).

Northeast Asian Open (NEAO)

(University of Macau, Macau)

Champion: Nurliana Kamaruddin (Graduate School of International Studies student, *Underwood Union* debate coach), Wonjoon Jang

Best speaker: Nurliana Kamaruddin

2010 (cont.)

Chung-Ang University and the International Debate Education Association (CAU-IDEA) British Parliamentary Tournament

(Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

Champion: Minjae Yoo, Jiyoon Han

Best speaker: Minjae Yoo

2009

Northeast Asian Open (NEAO)

(Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU), Beijing, China)

Champion: Wonjoon Jang, Minjae Yoo

Best speaker: Wonjoon Jang

KIDA National Championships Fall

(Kyunghee University, South Korea)

Champion: Nayoung Song ('07), Wonjoon Jang, Minjae Yoo

KIDA National Championships Spring

(Kyunghee University, South Korea)

Rookie Champion: Eun Lee ('09), Ahyoung Kim ('09), Michael Sianipar ('07)

CAU-IDEA Pacific Rim Championships

(Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

Champion: Wonjoon Jang, Minjae Yoo

Yonsei International Campus News

YIC Receives Excellence Award/Second Construction Stage

Residential Hall Receives Excellence Award at the Korean Architecture Awards

Yonsei International Campus (YIC) Residential Hall building has received the **Excellence Award** at the *Korean Architecture Awards*.

The *Korean Architecture Awards* is hosted by the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and the Korea Institute of Registered Architects for the purpose of architectural cultural advancement. Excellent buildings, which are “cradles of history”, are discovered and presented with awards.

The YIC Residential Hall is composed of 10 above-ground floors and one underground floor. It has an area of 58,774m², with the capacity to hold 2000 residents. It is equipped with various facilities and equipment, enabling a successful implementation of the ‘Residential College System.’ Each and every room comes with a separate shower and bathroom facilities, and the buildings are equipped with academic and social zones such as reading rooms, seminar rooms, multimedia labs, club rooms, and community lounges. There are also master, fellow and guest rooms, with disabled-access rooms available, all of which are customized for a variety of residents.

The bridges connecting Residential Hall buildings A, B, and C are gaining a reputation for being both functional and practical, since they serve not only as bridges interlinking separate buildings but are also equipped with multiple seminar rooms within the hallways themselves.



Second Stage Construction Commences

The YIC General Administration Office announced on September 30, 2011 that the second stage of the YIC construction has begun. It has been two years since the first construction stage was completed in February 2010.

The second construction stage is divided into stages 2A and 2B. Stage 2A is comprised of eight buildings, including the central library, lecture halls, multipurpose hall, POSCO Green Energy Town and a parking lot, with a total area of 82,645m². Stage 2B will involve the construction of a residential hall for married couples and two further buildings as part of the Research and Development (R&D) Campus, with a total area of 4,386m². The planned dates for completion are February 2013 for stage 2A and February 2014 for stage 2B.

Once the second stage is completed, YIC will expand to double its current size. Since the second stage buildings will be located in the central area of the campus, it will give the campus an appearance of completion and will increase student’s ability to receive a comprehensive ‘Residential Education.’ Furthermore, students and faculty will also be able to comfortably concentrate on education and research through the use of the central library, multipurpose hall, R&D Campus, etc.

Details regarding the third stage of YIC construction will be finalized after the completion of the second construction stage. ■



(Translated from *Yonsei Soshik* (Yonsei News) newsletter, no. 528, p.12-13—Oct 16th, 2011.)



(Politico)

The Internet Blackmail List

Will the New U.S. Bill End the Internet As We Know It?

"Under the new bill, Americans could get 5 years for illegally uploading a Michael Jackson song, one year more than the doctor convicted of causing his death."

How old is the Internet? Do we trace back its beginning to a conceptual idea, a small experiment, a pilot project, or the first entrepreneurial investment? Though it may not be possible to fix a single date for the invention of this complex technology, we can all agree on its constant and integral presence in our current life. The double-edged sword called the Internet has given our wandering attention free rein to change focus as fast as a high-speed connection and fast-clicking finger allow. Over the course of a few decades, cyberspace

has democratized communication and fostered the spread of innovative ideas. Unfortunately, the ideal of a boundless frontier is accompanied by the absence of law. There are few regulations governing conduct in the virtual realm, and it is often unclear who has the prerogative – or, more often, the capability – to enforce those laws in the first place. The rampancy of online file sharing and illegal downloading has raised the question: In the matter of copyrighted materials, is the maxim “sharing is caring” still valid?

For American lawmakers, the answer is a clear-cut “No.” In a rare concurrence, Congress, the tech world, and the media companies are all talking about the same thing: internet censorship. Congress is pushing a bill called the “Stop

Online Piracy Act” (SOPA), introduced on October 26, 2011, while the Senate is considering a piece of legislation titled “Protect-IP Act” (PIPA), introduced May 12th, 2011. Both would combat piracy and copyright infringement. This, in and of itself, is not a bad thing. However, the proposed bills, in the current way they are written, will effectively remove any and all websites in their entirety for content that may be seen as copyright violations, either by the creators or the users of the website.

These bills will put social networks and file sharing websites as big as YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr in danger because they cannot monitor every image and video shared. The bills will also force search engines like Google to cease all relationships



with sites hosting copyrighted content. These companies, along with various human rights organizations, have voiced their opposition. The online community has responded without the slightest delay. Every hour 23,000 emails are being sent to Congress via the American Censorship Campaign. Tumblr users are sending 3.6 calls per second. "Stop Online Piracy Act" is trending on Twitter. Mozilla links to the anti-SOPA campaign from the default homepage of Firefox.

While the proposed bills are well-intentioned, they are misguided and oversimplified responses to a complex problem. It is without a doubt that artists have the right to protect their intellectual property. It is also without question that the Internet has enabled some people to violate these rights. However, the Internet as a whole is not responsible for theft and copyright violation. Giving the government the means to easily deactivate internet users' ability to access any given sites it deems illegitimate is an undemocratic and unjustified way to go about piracy prevention. Nor will it be efficient. Many people in China where access to Facebook, Google, or Youtube is from zero to none

know how to get around the system by simply using proxy sites, or entering the IP address of a desired site instead of the actual URL.

Not only would SOPA and PIPA have little effect in protecting copyrighted materials, they would also send people like you and me – college students highly familiar with technology and access to broad and largely anonymous computer networks – to jail for trivial actions. Imagine posting a video of you and your friends on Facebook, as you probably have once or twice. There's music in the background? Sorry, you're going to jail. Think of all the Youtube cover artists you watch on a daily basis. Their careers? Gone. Think of the young innovators developing sites and search engines. Their hopes and futures? Possibly crushed. Think of the employees of companies such as Tumblr, Twitter and Youtube. Their jobs? Most likely lost.

This may seem like a strictly U.S. matter, but in actuality, it is not. Currently, IP addresses are classed regionally, not nationally. The region which this proposed bill will affect includes not only the U.S. but also Canada, as well as 20 Caribbean islands. The U.S. government should not be empowered to decide how

American people are and aren't able to access the Internet, let alone citizens of other countries. Moreover, because many of the Internet's hosts and hardware are located in America, their tampering with DNS servers has the potential to affect the entire world and their blacklist would clamp down on the free web for all of us.

The House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on SOPA on November 16, 2011, which ended with the bill scheduled for a possible markup later this year, on December 15. The committee chairman has announced that he is still in discussions, and the bill is open for some language changes.

If these bills go into legislation, this is just the beginning. They will change the Internet as we know it and create a scenario in which there is a real possibility that websites we visit every day would cease to exist. It is without question that protection of copyright *per se* is vital for the success of many; however, these acts are not the proper solution to such infringements. Rather, they seem to be counterproductive measures which would undoubtedly have inadvertent effects on the web as a whole. ■

Left page (left) Representative Lamar Smith (Republican, Texas) introduced the Stop Online Piracy Act bill in October, 2011.

Left page (right) Representative Darrell Issa (Republican, California) attacked the bill, reportedly claiming that "the legislation is beyond repair and must be rewritten from scratch" (The Hill, 18 Nov 2011).

Above Websites such as the English Wikipedia and Tumblr have protested against the legislation. On January 18, 2012, the English Wikipedia fell under a blackout, in opposition to the SOPA bill. The website called for US visitors to "call [their] representatives and tell them [they] oppose SOPA" (Wikipedia, SOPA Initiative).

(Written by Hai-Ha Pham Tran)

Libya After Gaddafi: Fears and Hopes

Arab Spring," the nickname for the ongoing democratization

movements in the Middle East and North Africa, is now well known to the world. After the anti-government protests in Tunisia began in January 2011, dictatorships in three countries—Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya—collapsed in the midst of the fierce calls for democracy and civil rights. Those of other states, such as Syria, Bahrain, and Yemen, are also facing strong demands for freedom from their people. The Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi used brutal measures to attempt to suppress his people, but ultimately, his use of force could not protect him. On October 20, he was miserably killed in a sewer near his hometown of Sirte. Despite his iron-fisted rule of 42 years, once the Libyan people had risen in protest, Gaddafi was unable to subjugate their will.

Arab Spring contradicts a commonly held assumption about democracy. In his 1991 book *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late 20th Century*, Samuel Huntington, a renowned American political scientist, suggested that there may be a positive relationship between Islam and autocracy in the Middle East, noting that almost none of the Islamic countries had a form of full democracy. In fact, democracy has been absent in most of the Arab countries except Turkey for such a long time that the term "Arab state" has almost become synonymous with an autocratic

government.

The ongoing revolution in the Middle East, however, is defying this assumption about the relationship between religion and politics. The Jasmine Revolution in Tunisia was started by its own people (who were predominantly Muslims) without any help or instruction from other countries. And in Egypt, there was a striking demonstration of solidarity between the Coptic Christians and Muslims

Gaddafi was forced to flee from his stronghold in Tripoli and the next day, the Arab League proclaimed NTC as "the legitimate representative of the Libyan State."

There is no doubt that the NATO intervention helped Libyans to end the dictatorship and saved thousands of people who would otherwise have been helplessly subject to Gaddafi's retaliation. Nonetheless, it seems unlikely that the Western powers attacked Gaddafi for solely humanitarian purposes. Despite Gaddafi's human rights violations, nuclear development, and support of terrorism (such as 1986 bombing of a nightclub in Berlin), Western powers had largely maintained a relatively neutral relationship with Libya for security and economic reasons for many years before the revolution. Indeed, in spite of his notoriety for sponsoring terrorist acts in the 1980's, the United States and Western Europe had in recent years treated Gaddafi as an ally against terrorism. At least part of the reason for this uneasy pact may have been related to Gaddafi's attitude towards Al Qaeda. He had distanced himself from the international Islamist terrorist group and quite successfully prevented it from spreading in Libya. In fact, when he began to crack down on the protesters in late February, he tried to blame Al Qaeda for encouraging the uprisings, but the tactic did not help this time.

Another reason for ignoring Gaddafi's transgressions was



(Badische Zeitung)

against Mubarak despite the tension between them just a month before the revolution.

Whereas the movements in Tunisia and Egypt were largely independent, the revolution in Libya had external help. Although it started independently in mid-February, NATO began to intervene on March 17th when Gaddafi used military force to brutally push back the rebel forces. Thanks to NATO's air support, the forces under the National Transition Committee of Libya (NTC) were rescued from the verge of defeat. On August 24th,

economic; Western powers have vast economic interests in Libya. Not only is Libya's government-controlled oil production the eighth-largest in the world, but Gaddafi also invested his personal assets worth more than \$60 billion in the West, including \$30 billion in the United States and \$20 billion in Great Britain. Undoubtedly then, the Libyan dictator was more than welcome at European and American banks.

On the other hand, economics may also help explain why Western Europe and the U.S. quickly took action against Gaddafi when the NTC emerged as legitimate possibility for new leadership in Libya while keeping their hands off the equally bloody crackdowns in Syria and Yemen, where they do not have as many economic interests at stake. Naturally, this attitude has drawn the criticism that the free countries have acted for their benefit rather than democratic values. "The

West's intimate relationship with questionable rulers is now appearing in unflatteringly bright light," commented *Der Spiegel* on May 16th, "This year's pro-democracy movements in North Africa and the Middle East are directed against a series of potentates who were once welcomed with open arms in the European Union."

The Libyan civil war has ended with Gaddafi's death, but the other problems that were hidden during Gaddafi's rule are beginning to emerge. The most critical is the hostility among races, tribes and regions. Secularists and Islamists are also disagreeing upon the stance that the new government should take. Libya is a very diverse country with more than 500 tribes. The regional rivalry between the eastern and western parts of Libya has been particularly intense. Now that the main enemy has disappeared, it is very likely that these different factions will now strive for more

influence in the new government. From November 9th to 13th, the troops of two different regions waged a battle against each other, leaving 13 dead and more than 100 injured.

Retrieving weapons that were distributed during the civil war is another urgent task in the wake of the civil war. Until now no one has even estimated the number of weapons that have disappeared from the arsenal. Without retaking control of these weapons, Libya will always be in danger of slipping back into the state of civil war and anarchy.

Despite these existing issues, people in a post-Gaddafi Libya can hope for a better future. They can now be certain that they have the freedom to build their own government. The international community is also providing aid and advice to a new Libya. Hope for progress is higher now than ever before. ■

(Written by Sung Pil Kim)

A Libyan rebel is pictured with Gaddafi's golden gun.



The Death of Kim Jong Il: Now What?



After 17 years at the helm of North Korea, the Dear Leader is no more, and suddenly we are faced with a reality on which so much “contingency planning” has been based. What can we expect of the next chapter in the North’s political history? How should the key players—South Korea, the US and China—navigate this sensitive and critical transition period?

In April, we argued in an essay for *38 North* that the succession process appeared to be going smoothly. Now, a few days after the death of Kim Jong Il, we stand by that assessment. We see no evidence

of near-term political crisis or confusion as to the new pecking order; no sign of immediate factional struggles, popular revolt, or systemic breakdown. In this, what *Time* magazine has called “the Year of the Protestor,” when dictators were overthrown, tried and shot, there remains no hint of a Pyongyang Spring to come. Kim died of natural causes.

Why is near-term crisis unlikely? For the same reason that a senior North Korean official told one of us that comparing North Korea to Libya is “laughable;” the country’s political system is unified around the new face of North Korea, Kim Jong

Un, the son of Kim Jong Il and, most important, the grandson of founding father Kim Il Sung. Think of him surrounded, and protected, by three inner circles. The first circle is the ruling family—here, the key sign of unity is that Kim Jong Un’s aunt and her powerful husband Jang Songtaek both received promotions along with the heir-apparent at the historic Party conference last year. The second inner circle is the Korean Worker’s Party itself, which has been going through a period of resuscitation in recent years. The revitalized network of Party members, who now carry cell phones and are eager to travel abroad, see their prospects



linked to the success of the grandson.

The third circle is the military – the Korean People’s Army – which would be the logical competitor for power with the next generation Kim, but here too, there is no sign of the high-level disaffection seen in many Arab Spring states. The military has been the primary beneficiary of the North’s “military first politics” campaign that Kim Jong Il initiated in 1995. In addition, Kim has co-opted the military through numerous incentives, while controlling it through his close confidants. So far, the military has pledged its unfailing loyalty to Kim Jong Un, whose highest title is vice chairman of the central military committee of the Korean Worker’s Party.

What then of the outer circle, the 20 million or so North Koreans not in the Party, not members of the “core” class? Kim Jong Il was not beloved like his father, and pragmatic North Korean civilians are likely to take a wait-and-see approach to the new leadership group. Kim Jong Un bears a striking physical resemblance to his grandfather, evoking nostalgia for North Korea’s halcyon days, and people may hope this starts a new, better chapter for their country. Even those who may wish to rebel have no networks or organizations through

which to do so. There are not even the rudiments of civil society to organize resistance. So for now, all signs point to what the state media is saying: Kim Jong Un is the “outstanding leader of our party, army and people” and “great successor” to his father.

The Long-term Dilemma: Security Plus Prosperity

Therefore, in the near term, the chances of political crisis, let alone regime collapse, appear remote. But in the medium to longer term, the new Kim Jong Un leadership is likely to face a dilemma, and this should be the focal point of international responses to the transition process. It’s a dilemma created by two mutually conflicting goals that the regime has set for itself.

Pyongyang has been loudly promising its citizens that 2012 marks the year of North Korea’s emergence as a “strong and prosperous great nation” (*Gangsong Daeguk*). If Kim Jong Il could claim nothing else, he did achieve at least one thing for North Korea—the ultimate “strength” of nuclear deterrence. Now, it’s up to his son Kim Jong Un to achieve the other half of the equation: prosperity. Over the past few years, there have been unmistakable signs of a push to improve the national economy—from growing trade with and investment from China, revived plans for special economic zones and official propaganda promising to improve the people’s welfare. In numerous direct contacts with North Korean officials, including a visit to Pyongyang a couple of months ago, both of us have witnessed these developments first-hand.

But the issue at stake is whether Kim Jong Un can enhance North Korea’s prosperity without undermining the source of its strength – its nuclear weapons program. Food aid and foreign

economic assistance are urgently needed to ensure a smooth path to the first year of *Gangsong Daeguk*. Comprehensive economic development would also require foreign investment, trade, and financing; all of that would require an initial loosening and eventual lifting of the sanctions regime that surrounds the North Korean economy like a barbed wire fence. Getting that sanctions regime lifted would require substantive nuclear concessions on Pyongyang’s part.

International Response: Open Channels

The essential question is, what should the international community do? The most prudent course for key players in the region is to re-open or expand channels with Pyongyang in the days, weeks and months to come. The better we know the new leadership, the better we can respond to events as they unfold. For now, we expect Pyongyang to turn inward, focusing on the funeral and ►

Left page Kim Jong Il and successor Kim Jong Un.

Above UIC professor Prof. John DeLury wrote this article with Below Yonsei Political Science professor Prof. Chung-in Moon.



mourning the loss of their leader. Kim Jong Un may take a backseat even for a period of three years (in accordance with Korean mourning traditions, and the precedent set by his father after his grandfather's death in 1994). The more that Seoul, Washington and Beijing can do to draw out the new North Korean leaders as Kim Jong Un receives further promotions – Kim Jong Il's 70th birthday is celebrated in February and Kim Il Sung's 100th in April – the better.

Fortunately, the US has some modest positive momentum to build on in crafting this kind of proactive diplomatic outreach. US-North Korea bilateral talks have been held in Pyongyang, New York, Geneva and Beijing on issues ranging from humanitarian aid to denuclearization. The timing of these revived channels is fortuitous, and Washington should make the most of them, signaling readiness to work with the new powers in Pyongyang in a constructive fashion. The key precedent is the bilateral negotiations between the US and North Korea that were thrown into doubt by the sudden death of Kim Il Sung in 1994. At that time, officials in the administration of President Bill Clinton stayed engaged, and sure enough, Kim Jong Il came around to signing the Agreed Framework, which froze the North Korean nuclear program for the rest of the 1990s. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton would be wise to take a page out of President Clinton's handling of that critical moment, and her measured, constructive comments in response to Kim Jong Il's passing are an encouraging sign.

Seoul's reaction is even more crucial, and delicate. The South Korean public is divided over inter-Korean relations, and President Lee Myung-bak will take a hit whichever way he steps, but there have been increasing signs of fatigue with a

hard-line approach, and this president, who has proven his conservative credentials, is uniquely positioned for a kind of "Nixon in China" moment. That may be a bridge too far for the Blue House. An expression of condolence would have been a bold statement of Korean solidarity in the face of ideological division, but the Unification Minister announced only "allowing" an unofficial delegation. At a minimum, prudence would dictate avoiding any sign of an offensive or threatening posture. Self-restraint in Seoul will encourage moderation in Pyongyang.

Beijing, it turns out, probably has the best model for how to handle North Korea, particularly in sensitive times like the present. Chinese realists spend far less time thinking about scenarios of North Korea's collapse, and instead, keep diplomatic channels open at the same time that they support economic opening. China also has military-to-military ties to the North, and can exert at least some leverage when it comes to moderating military behavior. In an optimistic scenario, China, South Korea and the US could use this changing of the guard to embark on a coordinated, constructive engagement policy to normalize, and denuclearize, the Korean Peninsula.

For years, political analysts and military planners have discussed "contingency plans" for after the death of Kim Jong Il. But now, with Kim actually dead and no sign of chaos or collapse, what we need is prudent and realistic diplomacy that lays foundations today for progress tomorrow. Down the road, the Kim Jong-un leadership is likely to shift from "military-first" to "security plus prosperity." The regime has promised not just a "strong", but also a "prosperous" great nation—"Gangsong Daeguk." Real economic development will require foreign

investment, trade, and financing; in other words, lifting of sanctions that surround the North Korean economy like a barbed wire fence. Seeing those sanctions lifted will require substantive nuclear concessions on Pyongyang's part.

It is in that moment, the transition from security-only to security-plus-prosperity, when the unity of the North Korean political system would come under strain. Elements in the military might oppose sacrificing their prize possession. Hardliners will argue it would be a fool's errand to give up the ultimate weapon, leaving their country exposed to an Iraqi or Libyan fate. Therefore, the path to getting North Korea over that hump starts now, with the building of constructive relationships with its new leadership and avoid playing into the hands of hardliners. ■

Prof. John Delury is Assistant Professor of East Asian Studies at Yonsei University. **Prof. Chung-in Moon** is Professor of Political Science at Yonsei.

Hope in the Desert

A Flashback on the Egyptian Revolution



(Hussein Mohy)

Earlier in 2011 “Freedom! Freedom!” were the loud cries of the Egyptian people. Riots broke out in the land of the pyramids, and the people were sending a clear message voicing their desires to their government. They wanted freedom from the current government. They wanted change, change that they had not seen in a long time. It seemed like the government wasn’t allowing the country to prosper and was not ruling effectively. For years they had not seen any improvement, and they wanted to usher in a new era. This was a declaration that rang around the world. It was this particular event that broke the many chains of silence the Egyptians had endured for as long as President Mubarak ruled. With nearly a million people of different economic statuses, ages, and religious beliefs united together, they knew that they would not be ignored. Although the government tried to suppress the demonstrations, it was not successful. The people united as one and overthrew President Mubarak and his parliament, forcing the government to

give in to the people’s demands.

The Egyptian people sought a better future for the next generations. With very little improvement in their country over the years while President Mubarak was in power, they did not see any of their dreams coming true as long as he was still president. The riots began on “police day” on January 25th, and President Mubarak finally resigned on February 11th.

Although Mubarak and his family have been tried for corruption, Egypt has become unstable and its future remains uncertain. However, with the elections expected to be held from November 2011 to April 2012, there is a sense that anything can happen.

The nation has seen a glimmer of hope for its future. The dried up desert of Egypt, once ruled by a controlling power, could possibly be a country that leads by example to become a wellspring of freedom around the world. ■

(Written by Marie Suazo)



Korea's Younger Generation's 'Traditional Holidays'



Every country has its own traditional holidays. Many of these special days date back centuries, such as New Years Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas. Traditional holidays can also be relatively new, celebrating historic moments like Independence Day. Although the practice of celebration might have changed over time, holidays preserve their traditional meanings. However, in Korea there are holidays newly invented and commemorated by the younger generations that lack a clear origin or a worthy reason to celebrate. Although these new holidays can be seen as unique and creative, there are clearly some controversies over them, primarily due to their commercialization. The main examples are 'North East Asian' Valentine's Day, White Day, and Pepero Day.

'North East Asian' Valentine's Day and White Day

Foreigners might wonder why Valentine's Day is often categorized in Korea as a new holiday celebrated

by the younger generations. Every February 14th is known as Valentine's Day, and is celebrated by couples and loved ones around the world. Valentine's Day is usually known as a time for expressions of love. Couples send messages through love letters, which is a common Valentine's Day tradition.

However, Valentine's Day in North East Asia is celebrated somewhat differently. These unique traditions started to emerge in the 1930's. During this era, the Japanese snack industry got a new advertising theme from European couples giving chocolate to each other on Valentine's Day. Although giving chocolate on Valentine's Day began in 19th century Europe, the Japanese were the first to start advertising and presenting the new image of Valentine's Day as "giving chocolate day". In 1960, Valentine's Day traditions in North East Asia went through another transformation. Again originating in Japan, a chocolate company (MORINAGA & CO., LTD.) held a campaign encouraging women to give chocolate on Valentine's Day to express their love to men. From then on, Valentine's Day had a new image, moving from 'the day of giving chocolate' to 'the day when women give chocolate to men'.

The new image was more firmly established in 1965, when a Japanese marshmallow company began another campaign. The company advertised that since men receive chocolate, which is usually black, on February 14, men should give marshmallows, which are white, in return on March 14. At first, since the company specifically advertised

marshmallows, March 14 was called 'Marshmallow Day'. A few years later other food corporations joined the advertisement campaigns, encouraging men to give other white sweets such as white chocolates and candies. Thus, March 14 was changed from 'Marshmallow Day' to 'White Day'. The newly born White Day and the newly celebrated Valentine's Day spread to neighboring countries such as Korea and Taiwan, and nowadays people of North East Asia recognize and celebrate Valentine's Day as a day when women give chocolate to men, and White Day as a day when men give chocolate to women.

Pepero Day

While Valentine's Day and White Day, mentioned above, were born in Japan, Pepero Day is a 'traditional' Korean holiday. Pepero are long cookie sticks that are dipped in chocolate syrup and manufactured by the Korean food company Lotte. Since these sticks are long and slim, middle school girls in Busan started to give each other Pepero, wishing each other long, slim bodies. They gave Pepero to each other on November 11 because Pepero are shaped like the number 1, and November 11 is the date when there are four ones on the calendar (11.11).

Although it started with middle school girls giving Pepero to each other, Lotte succeeded in making Pepero Day a Korean version of the Japanese Valentine's Day and White Day. Promoted by numerous commercials and special Pepero, nowadays Pepero Day is a big event in Korea where not only couples, but

almost all Koreans, offer the chocolate sticks to each other to demonstrate affection.

Criticism on these new holidays

Even though Valentine's Day, White Day and Pepero Day have all settled into Korea as part of the younger generations' culture, they still receive a lot of criticism. The biggest controversy is that they are too commercialized. Compared to other traditional holidays, the younger generations' holidays do not have a clear origin or tradition. Rather, they were created and manipulated by companies for their own economic benefit. As seen above, Valentine's Day's new interpretation was crafted by MORINAGA & CO., LTD., and White Day was also invented by Japanese food companies to increase the sale of chocolates and candies. Pepero Day is no different in Korea. Lotte's total sale of Pepero raises about 70% each November compared to other months. This year Lotte advertised the 'Millennium Pepero Day', which comes only once in a thousand years because it is 2011.11.11, which has six ones. Also, the company emphasized that their Millennium Pepero would give

good luck to the students who were taking the KSAT on November 10th, just one day before Pepero Day.

People can easily tell that Lotte's advertising is just another business trick to increase their profit. Why is this year's Pepero Day a Millennium Pepero Day when in 2111.11.11 there will be seven ones in the date? Also, how can Pepero provide good luck to students taking the KSAT exams? It is all just a gimmick, but because Pepero Day has already taken a firm status in our culture, and since Koreans are weak when it comes to superstition and place great emphasis on the KSAT, Lotte's commercials have been successful. Pepero Day and Lotte's advertising brought Lotte about 85 billion won (about 75 million US dollars) in November. In convenience stores, which joined in the advertisements, Pepero accumulated to about 50% of their whole sales on November 10th, 11th, and 12th.

Offering gifts to families, friends and loved ones on holidays is a beautiful tradition. However, it becomes a problem when companies manipulate and create new holidays, which almost force people to spend money on buying gifts, for the sake



(Naver Blog)

of their own benefit. In order to truly build a younger Korean culture, both the companies and the new generations need to find a way to touch one another's hearts instead of using solely their wallets. Luckily, as DIY (Do It Yourself) and analogue styles are getting popular, more people are putting emphasis on the heart and intention of gifts by making their own chocolates or pepero, rather than focusing on the present itself. Also, there are movements emerging to create traditional holidays, such as *Garaedduk* (long strips of rice cake) Day or Farmers' Day, to appreciate and celebrate our truly traditional culture. By promoting these alternative methods of creating new traditions, younger Koreans could be sincerely proud of themselves by offering occasions where people could truthfully send their hearts to each other, and eventually these new holidays may create a new '*Hallyu*'. ■



(Good Evening)

(Written by Hyung Ku Han)

The 2012 Apocalypse Rumor

The American preacher William Miller claimed that Christ would return to judge the world in October, 1844. The so-called “Great Disappointment” occurred on October 22, after thousands of people had sold their possessions in expectation of the Rapture, which failed to occur as expected. More recently, the American radio host Harold Camping claimed that the Judgment Day would occur in May, 2011. The day passed contrary to his predictions. This year, the world is alleged to end in an apocalypse in December.

“The Day of Judgment” is a theme of several religious traditions and has been falsely predicted over the years. The Scottish baron John Napier, Eighth Laird of Merchiston, who developed logarithms, also falsely claimed that the world would end in 1786, based on studies of the book of Revelations. English physicist Isaac Newton himself claimed 2132 was the year that Christ would return to judge the world in his book *Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse of St. John*. The 2012 apocalypse myth, however, traces its origin to the Mayan Calendar, to at least the 5th century BCE. The final day of the Mayan Calendar falls on December 21, 2012. This date is the end date of the Long Count Calendar, which has lasted for 5,125 years in the Gregorian Calendar.

Unsurprisingly, most scientists and scholars have dismissed prophecies of an apocalypse. Scholars have claimed that the Mayan Calendar never signified the end of human existence with the end of the Calendar. According to Mayan expert, Dr. Anthony F. Aveni, Professor of Anthropology and Native American Studies at Colgate University, “It’s the time when the largest grand cycle in the Mayan Calendar... overturns and a new cycle begins.” In other words, the Mayan Calendar suggests that December 2012 is the start of a new period of time from day zero.

Furthermore, scientific explanations have called into question some popular “pseudoscientific” assumptions about the events to occur in the presumed apocalypse. Scientists have dismissed the phenomenon of continental breakup portrayed in the 2009 movie “2012,” directed by Roland Emmerich, (who himself explained at Comic-Con 2009 that he originally intended to retell “Noah’s Ark in a modern way” and that the Mayan 2012 myth had been incorporated later.) Geologist Adam Maloof, Assistant Professor of Geosciences at Princeton University, concluded that if a drastic rearrangement of continents were to occur, it would take place over a lengthy period of



(List Verse)

Above The ancient Mayan Long Count Calendar has been presumed by some to indicate that its last date, December 21st, 2012, indicates a prophecy of the end of the world.

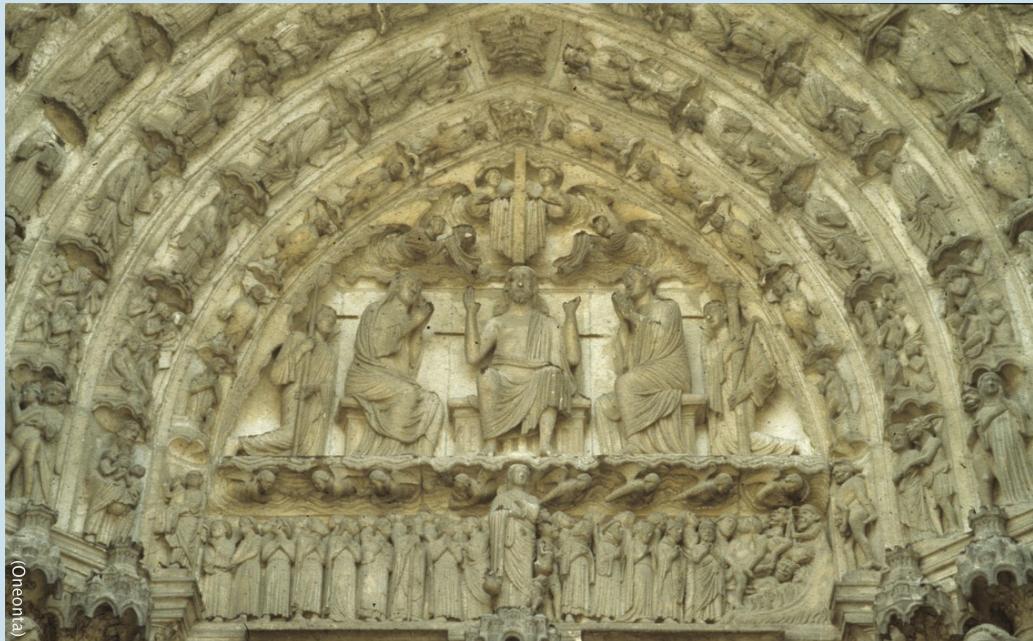
Right above The Last Judgment relief sculpture from the South Transept portals of Cathedral of Our Lady of Chartres in Chartres, France.

Right below Harold Camping insisted the world would end on October 2, 2011.

millions of years, as in past instances of continental drift. The other hypothesized event – the collision between a mysterious astronomical object and the Earth – has also been refuted by scientists, including astrobiologist David Morrison, senior scientist at NASA. According to Morrison, if there were something large heading toward the Earth, astronomers would already have done research on it for the past decade, and it would be visible even now with the naked eye.

Given the lack of a scientific or scholarly basis for the 2012 apocalypse myth, one wonders how the sensationalist fantasies have entered mainstream consciousness. Comments on NASA “Ask an Astrobiologist” website indicate that people are “genuinely frightened.” If groundless rumors scare people to believe that world will end in 2012, the only solution would be to spend a year in fear until the alleged date. ■

Harold Camping's Failed Predictions for a 2011 Apocalypse



(Oneonta)

American Christian radio broadcaster Harold E. Camping has made predictions about Christ's Second Coming since 1994. He first predicted that the Rapture would take place on September 6, 1994, in his book *Are You Ready?* (Vantage Press, 1993). When this failed to occur, he made new predictions and changed the date to September 29, then to October 2. In 1995, Camping made another prediction for the end of the world. He claimed that Christ would return on March 31 and was proved wrong.

In 2011, at the age of 89, Camping claimed that the Rapture would occur on May 21 at 6pm. He said in an interview with New York Magazine that he had completed the "preliminary study" he had presented in 1994. Camping predicted a "tremendous earthquake" and "horrible thing[s]" for five months until the end of the world on October 21, 2011. He insisted that May 22 was not "going to happen."

Camping drew criticism for his predictions. Founder of ChristianNewsToday.com Kenneth Lewis claimed that there was nothing in the Bible to support his claims. When the day passed with the natural disasters he had

predicted, Camping was reportedly "flabbergasted," according to the San Francisco Chronicle. Camping reinterpreted the date by claiming that a "spiritual judgment" had taken place on the day and that the world would physically come to an end on October 21, 2011. He since lives in seclusion, according to The Daily Mail. ■



(Marcio Jose Sanchez/AP)

Beyond the Lecture Podium

Three Favorite Films with Professor Paul Chang and Jesse Sloane

The classroom environment seems to make students forget that their professors lead lives outside of the classroom. Convinced that professors are regular people just like their students, I decided to explore a different side of our professors apart from their profession as educators. What could be more “regular” than going out to watch movies? I therefore conducted an interview on favorite films with two UIC Common Curriculum faculty members—Professor Paul Chang, assistant professor of Research Methods, and Professor Jesse Sloane, assistant professor of East Asian Studies.

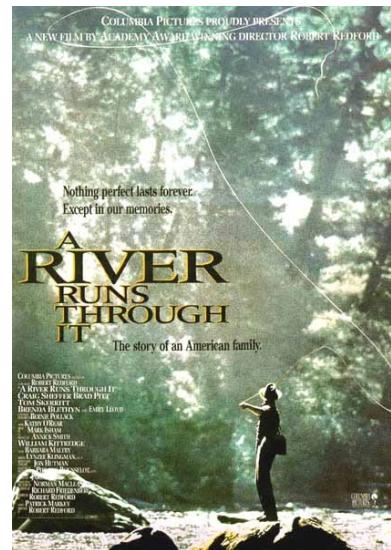


(Prof. Paul Chang)

For Professor Chang, the films that constitute his favorites are ones that “remind [him] of what’s important in life.” These are the films which provide “life lessons” and tell “the truth with a capital ‘T,’” while simultaneously being “smart” and “well-thought

out.” Based on these criteria, the first film he cites is *A River Runs Through It*, a 1992 film directed by Robert Redford and starring Brad Pitt. He praises Redford as one of the best directors around and a “master storyteller,” whose ability to construct narratives especially shines through in this film. A period drama about two brothers living in Montana in the 1920s, he characterizes the film as a “retelling of the Cain and Abel story”; the archetypal motif of competition between brothers told almost universally in all cultures. It is a familiar story that we see played out from works such as John Steinbeck’s *East of Eden* to Korea’s *Heung-bu and Nol-bu Folktale*. As someone who has an older brother, he feels a personal connection to this film depicting the complex, and at times ambivalent, relationship that is brotherhood. He further stresses how “amazingly beautiful” the cinematography is, as it portrays the landscape of Montana through simple scenes of the brothers spending their afternoons fly fishing in the Blackfoot River.

The next film Professor Chang mentions is *Buffalo 66*, an independent movie made in 1998 directed by and starring Vincent Gallo. Professor Chang describes the movie as “the purest love story [he had] every seen,” despite not being “the most obvious love story,” breaking away from the typical Romeo and Juliet story that people instantly recognize as romantic. The main character, Billy Brown, is a man struggling with his demons and pent up anger as he returns to his hometown upon his release from prison. Once there, a



young woman completely falls for him, even though Billy never returns her affection and is even abusive to her. She quietly supports him and follows him, “not wavering in her attachment” to Billy, despite his unwillingness to let her in. By the end of the film, however, Billy realizes that he no longer has that crippling anger inside of him, and he does not know why. This disappearance is “a remarkable thing” for Professor Chang, for it illuminates the power of unconditional love. Indeed, for him, unconditional love is about “loving somebody when they don’t deserve it,” and the “power of that love in changing people’s souls.” Although it is a slower-paced movie, sharply contrasting with the usual Hollywood blockbusters flooding today’s theaters, he believes this “one message makes the movie worth seeing,” and the audience’s patience will be rewarded.



That is not to say Professor Chang vetoes all Hollywood films. Although he laments that Hollywood is usually akin to a factory “spewing out stereotypes” and misguided values, he articulates that “sometimes, sometimes, Hollywood says the right thing.” This is the rare case with Professor Chang’s third favorite film. Directed by Brett Ratner (yes, the man responsible for the *Rush Hour* movies), *The Family Man* was released in 2000 and stars Nicholas Cage. Summing it up as “a great movie,” it tells the story of a single, affluent financial broker in New York who gets to experience another life, but this time around, is much less affluent and with a loving family in the suburbs. The “juxtaposing of money, wealth and power versus small town, family, true love and good human relations” comprises the heart of the film. For a Hollywood movie, an industry embodying the allure of fame and wealth, to deliver this message was a welcome shock to Professor Chang. It is a movie teaching a life lesson and reminding him that there are more important things in life than money, while also managing to be “really funny and touching.”

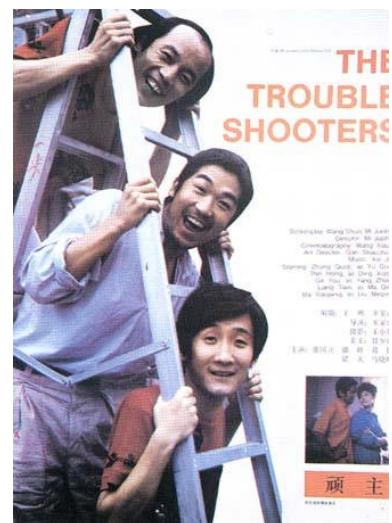
The collection of movies listed by Professor Sloane tells a completely different story. He says that he watches movies because they give you “a chance to expand your experience beyond what you do in your ordinary life,” which are usually constrained by “a limited range of situations.” His favorite films, then, are “ones that you enjoy watching and yet also give you something to think about” by leaving “some kind of emotional or mental traces” on the viewer. Key to his conception of a smart movie is one “based on the dialogue, no matter what language it is,” which may explain why the majority of his favorite movies are actually not in English.

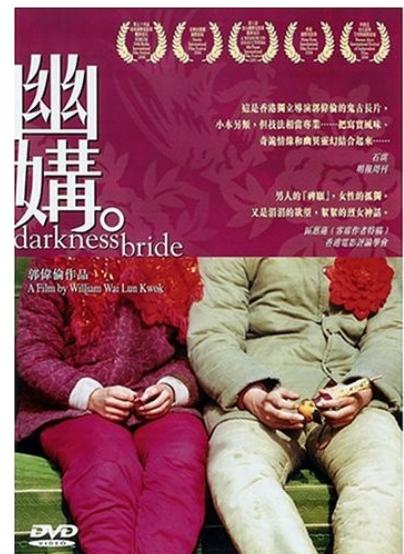
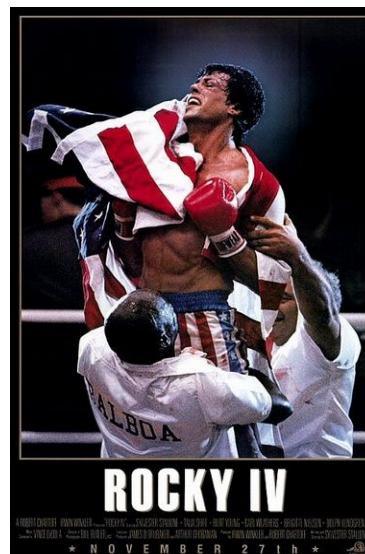
The first movie he names is *Wanzhu* (English title, *The Troubleshooters*), a Chinese comedy-drama made in 1989. A simple story about a group of friends in Beijing trying to put together a company, it is a movie which he says would probably be considered rather “old and amateurish” nowadays. Still, the movie holds “some nostalgia value” for Professor Sloane as it was a movie shown in class a long time

ago when he was learning Chinese, and a movie he repeatedly watched scene by scene. *Wanzhu*’s “dry and cynical humor” appealed to the younger version of himself and will certainly speak to the young adult who has a similar “outlook on life,” where the individual “wants to put something together, but only having a limited amount of optimism about how far [he or she] will get.” It is a position to which many of today’s university students can relate, which is why the movie remains relevant.

Wanzhu is unlike the exotic martial arts pieces western audiences normally associate with Chinese cinema. Professor Sloane reveals that most Chinese movies are actually comedies; unfortunately, these movies are rarely exported abroad as they are less likely to be profitable than movies featuring gravity-defying actors flying through bamboo forests.

Professor Sloane’s second favorite movie is what he calls “the most anti-intellectual movie” out of his favorites. *Rocky IV* (1985) is the fourth of six movies spawned by the Rocky franchise starring Sylvester Stallone. Well-known as a sports movie about Rocky Balboa, the ▶





underdog boxer from Philadelphia, Professor Sloane actually cites the movie “for political reasons.” Set during the height of the Cold War, he feels the film “encapsulates” the Cold War mentality “where the entire world was divided into ‘us versus them.’” *Rocky IV* does not stand out for its political correctness relating to this era; in fact, it is the contrary. It is the “paradigmatic or archetypical propaganda movie” where the opponent (a boxer from the Soviet Union in this case) epitomizes evil while the hero is depicted as “being loyal to family and friends,” thus the subject “the audience should sympathize with.” He describes the movie as “so generic” yet “so exaggerated” in its portrayals and riddled with “sports movie clichés,” that it becomes enjoyable if “you watch it with a sense of humor.”

The third film he mentions is another more recent 2003 Chinese film called *Yougou* (English title, *Darkness Bride*). An update on the classic Chinese ghost story, the plot involves a woman unjustly killed returning as a ghost to tempt the innocent male protagonist. Set in the “very gritty [and] very real

world of northwest China,” the story unfolds in a world unfamiliar to most people outside of domestic China. It sounded like an interesting movie that Professor Sloane categorizes as “romance with some subtle horror.” Although there is a ghost, “all of the tension is psychological” regarding human relationships, so nobody actually dies during the course of the film. Once more, the attraction to this movie stems from the dialogue-driven scenes; he describes them as “very well done in a way that can’t



really be summarized” until one actually watches the movie.

Both interviews turned out to be a pleasant surprise. Professor Chang admitted that he is “a little bit of a sentimentalist,” and his list of movies uncovers a softer side of the Research Design and Quantitative Methods professor. As for Professor Sloane, behind the pre-modern Chinese history scholar also lies someone who enjoys laughing at a good comedy. ■

(Note: *A River Runs Through It*, *Buffalo 66*, and *Rocky IV* are all available to watch at the Yonsei Samsung Multimedia Library)

(Written by Eun Hae Kim)



(Wikitravel)

Essen und Trinken: The Pleasure of German Cuisine



(Flickr Photoclinique)

If someone has to travel to Europe, he or she must visit Germany, not only for the beautiful scenery but also the local cuisine. German food is certainly one of the most delicious in the world. (However, since I was raised in Germany, I may be biased.) *The UIC Scribe* introduces the pleasures of German dining.

Wurst (Sausage)

Most people, if not all, are aware that sausage, together with ham, is the prominent feature of German cuisine. Collectively called *Wurst*, there are many varieties. *Bratwurst* is perhaps the most popular sausage in Germany. It is typically made of sliced beef and pork. The “Brat-” in *Bratwurst* comes from the German verb “braten,” which means fried or roasted. *Bratwurst* is commonly served with *pommes frites*, better

known as French fries (see above right).

There are other ways to enjoy *Bratwurst*. One way is to add *Sauerkraut* to it. *Sauerkraut*, literally translated, means “sour cabbage” in English. As implied, it is pickled cabbage, perhaps comparable to the Korean side dish *kimchi*. However, *Sauerkraut* is not as spicy as *kimchi* since it doesn’t include red pepper powder and pickled shrimp. It helps to relieve the greasiness of the *Wurst*. Another way is to eat it with special bread called *Broetchen*.

There is also a special version of *Bratwurst* called *Currywurst*. Actually *Currywurst* is not German in origin, but a fusion food which was developed by an individual take-out restaurant in Berlin. However, there is also a rumor that the Turkish immigrants invented this popular take on *Bratwurst*. *Currywurst* is one

of the most famous snacks in Germany.

Other than *Bratwurst*, there are various other kinds of sausages. For example, *Leberwurst* is made of pork liver and veal. The combination is stuffed into pork intestine skin and sometimes cooked (boiled, fried or smoked).

There are also raw versions of *Wurst* which are called *Rohwurst*. *Rohwurst* can be sorted in two groups: sliceable and spreadable. Sliceable kinds of *Rohwurst*, such as *Salami*, are usually made of salted raw meat added with seasoning and fat pieces. Spreadables, such as *Mettwurst*, are made of raw meat and fat pieces that are puréed and stuffed into intestines or artificial skins.

Doener

One can’t leave Germany without



(Seemeground Wordpress)

trying *Doener*. Like Currywurst, it is not part of the traditional German cuisine. Doener is a sort of Turkish Kebab. Meat, usually lamb, chicken, or beef, is attached to a rotating spit and shaved off. Then the meat is put between a thick, crispy pita (Turkish bread) along with various vegetables and sauces. The choice of vegetables can vary but usually includes lettuce, cabbage, onions and tomatoes. The choices of sauce to serve with Doeners can vary from a red, spicy sauce to *Tzatziki* (a white yogurt garlic sauce which is a traditional Mediterranean condiment) and *Krautersosse* (a herbal sauce made of dairy products). Doener kebab has been one of the most popular takeaway foods in Germany ever since the Turkish minority immigrated to Germany and opened small stores called "Imbiss." It is

mostly considered a fast food dish rather than a main meal in Germany and it is often consumed by busy workers and students.

Broetchen

Broetchen is a traditional German bread, literally meaning "small bread" in German. Broetchen is usually served for breakfast. Fresh Broetchen are very crispy. The best way to eat Broetchen is to cut it in half and add toppings such as fresh cheese, salami and *Schinken* (smoked ham) on it.

There are many different kinds of bread besides Broetchen. *Bretzel* is one of them. Bretzel is a knot-like shaped bread which is known as a pretzel in America. It is softer than Broetchen.

There are also dessert breads. There is a bread called *Berliner*

Pfankuchen (Berlin pancake). It looks like a round doughnut filled with jam and whipped cream.

Schnitzel (Jeger Schnitzel und Zigeuner Schnitzel)

Schnitzel is thin fried boneless meat (usually pork or chicken) covered with bread crumbs. There are many versions of Schnitzel depending on the ingredients and origin. There is a Schnitzel called Cordon Bleu which came from Switzerland. It is a version that is stuffed and filled with ham and cheese. *Wiener Schnitzel* is mostly made of pork or veal and it got its name from Vienna, Austria. It is said that the origin of Schnitzel is Austria. In any case, Germans certainly enjoy it as traditional meal.

Schnitzel is usually served with toppings. Sliced lemons or various sauces are the most common. ►



(Wikimedia)

Jäger Schnitzel, for instance, usually goes with creamy mushroom sauce. On *Zigeuner Schnitzel*, a red sauce made of red pepper, chicken broth, tomato sauce, and onions is poured on. There are several other versions of Schnitzel depending on the restaurant and region.

And of course... Bier!

German is one of the largest beer producers in the world. There are more than 1200 breweries spread all over the country. Among these, Bayern (Bavaria) and Dortmund are the two leading centers of German beer production. The variety of German beer is enormous. Some examples are *Pils*, *Hell*, *Dunkel*, *Malz*, and *Koelch*. Pils got its name from Pilsen, Bohemia and has golden color. It is brewed with a special brewing technique called

Pilsener Brauart. Hell and Dunkel beer are distinguished by the color of the beer: “hell” means light in German and “dunkel” means dark. The brewing technique of Malz beer turns it into an alcohol free ale that is identical to root beer. Koelch is made in Cologne. Koelch is exclusively distributed to the Cologne region which makes it so unique and special, since it is really hard to find Koelch outside of Cologne. ■

(Written by Shin Hyung Lee)

U I C

G A L L E R Y



The UIC Ambassadors, together with advisory professor Prof. Chad Denton, visited Songdo's Yonsei International Campus (YIC) on Sunday, November 20, 2011.

From left to right: Prof. Chad Denton, Michael Sianpiar ('07), Christopher Gularowski ('11.5), Hannah Chung (UIC Public Relations), Fangzhou Joy Yuan ('09.5), Thi Thu Thuy Pham ('10.5), Ahn Phung ('10.5), Max Raven ('09.5), Lu Yu ('08.5).



On Monday, November 21, 2011, the Election Committee held the Presidential Candidate Speech and Debate session. Major Representative candidates also gave their campaign speeches. For the first time in UIC's history, a re-election is planned at the beginning of the spring semester 2012.

From left to right: uOS 7 Han Kuhn Lee and Myung Jin Choi; *The Messenger* Kang San Lee and Kyoo Yung Ra; *Beyond* Sungryul Park and Insung Lee.



UIC's orchestral club, the *Underwood Vision Ensemble* (UVE), performed "Apassionato" concert on Friday, November 11, 2011. Image is not representative of club size.

From left to right: Flutist Hee Eun Lee ('08), violinist Prof. Helen Lee (advisory professor), cellist Han Byul Kim ('09), violinist Dayoung Kim ('09) and cellist JeeYoon Sung ('08).



Visionaries of International Studies (VOIS) held their symposium "Exercising Soft Power: Eat, Play, Run" on Tuesday, November 29, 2011. Academic papers were shared on "gastro-diplomacy" in Asia, Korea's prospects for Hallyu (Korean pop music) soft power, and "Olympics for diplomacy". Spokesperson Theresa Rah from the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics Bid Committee was the keynote speaker.

UIC Student President's Last Remarks

Dear UIC Community,

About this time one year ago (spring 2011), the *Synergy* campaign team was excited about the projects it had planned, including the Summer Culture Camp and the U&I College Festival. At the same time, we were worried about the upcoming academic year, since we had made certain pledges (see right) regarding the Yonsei International Campus (YIC) at Songdo. Fortunately, high student participation in, and support of, these new events made them successes, enabling us to fulfill ninety-percent of our planned pledges.

One of our main goals was the integration of UIC into the general Yonsei community, as well as improving the cohesion at UIC between upper- and lower-classmen and Korean and international students. We also sought to enhance the five majors at UIC by helping the major representatives establish their own major councils. The councils provided students with the opportunity to express their academic concerns and bond with each other. The UIC Student Council also initiated the Summer Culture Camp, which allowed UIC students, particularly the incoming international freshmen (class of '11.5), to have cultural exchanges with each other. This fall, the Student Council also organized the inaugural U&I College Festival (reported on page 20). As one of six campus-wide festivals held this semester at Yonsei, we saw this event as symbolic of UIC's rising stature in the university.

The Student Council also participated regularly in the Yonsei General Executive Committee (GEC) meetings, representing UIC students' interests in the larger Yonsei community. UIC also participated in joint Yonsei-Korea University events, including the after-parties for *AKARAKA* and *Ipsilenti* (Yonsei's and KU's respective spring concerts) and the *Yonko* Games (the sports competition between Yonsei and KU). UIC also joined the Division of International Studies/International College (DIS/IC) Union with five other domestic universities (KU, Hanyang University, Kyunghee University, Ewha Womans' University and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies).

Despite this array of successes, we did face some difficulties, most significantly with the situation for freshmen at the new YIC campus and the five-major system. With freshmen moving to the Songdo YIC campus for the first time, the UIC Student Council sought to help students adapt without the presence of upperclassmen on campus. *Synergy* also strove to

organize the five-major system by allowing major representatives to voice their concerns in Student Congress meetings. We wish the next Student Council the best of luck in dealing with these issues.

We would like to thank UIC professors, office staff, and students, as well as members of the *Synergy* team, for making 2011 a successful year at UIC.

Regards,

2011 Student President, Alan Shintae Choi

The 2011 *Synergy* Student Council pledges

Successfully fulfilled:

- Bi-weekly student newsletter (*The New Millennium Times*) and bulletin boards
- Establishing Student Council branch at Songdo YIC
- Freshmen adjustment/Korean culture program (Summer Culture Camp)
- The U&I College Festival (UIC-organized festival)
- Reinforcement of Student Major Representatives
- Alumni Association Network (successfully managed prior to the UIC office taking control)
- Establishing the UIC Student Club Union (meetings between UIC club presidents)
- Renovating the UIC Student Center
- Required minimum quota of international students in the Student Council
- UIC Town Hall meetings (future plans and concerns within Student Council and major councils)
- Increased frequency of Songdo-Sinchon (inter-campus) shuttle buses
- Interaction with other universities

Not fulfilled:

- UIC-GSIS Network (partially)
- Underwood Intervarsity Educational Forum (with other international colleges) (partially)
- International Baccalaureate (IB) credit recognition as Advanced Placement (AP) (partially)
- Regular financial reports from the Student Council
- Ensuring UIC student space and girls' lounge
- Increasing student access to more scholarship information

Final Remarks

Underwood International College is a highly selective four-year college that serves as an intimate, elite setting within the larger institution of Yonsei University. UIC takes its name from Yonsei's founding Underwood family to acknowledge its origins as the first modern institution of higher learning in Korea.

All institution is conducted in English to facilitate and enhance multicultural and multinational perspectives on campus. The college is open to students of all nationalities and is devoted to educating future global leaders and responsible democratic citizens. UIC boasts an innovative curriculum that seeks a balance between a rigorous liberal arts foundation and diverse, often interdisciplinary, majors.

UIC is vibrant, truly multinational, yet uniquely East Asian community. The academic curriculum, extracurricular programs, and student organizations all capitalize on UIC's distinctive location at the crossroads of East Asia. UIC brings these pioneering students tougher with faculty who are committed to creating the best institution of higher learning in East Asia, and share an enthusiasm for providing an innovative and rigorous curriculum.

Professor Michael Kim



Yonsei University Motto
“The truth will set you free.” (John 8:32)

Below 2011 *Synergy* Student Council. Clockwise from left, SaeYeun Kim, Aeja Galaputh, Christopher Gularowski, Elizabeth Rose, Choong Min Kim, Miran Park, Soomin Yim, Student President Alan Shintae Choi, Student Vice-President Max Hankuhm Lee, Sunjung Lee, Margaret Kim Heitjan.





UNDERWOOD INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE (UIC) is an all-English college within Yonsei University, a private university based in Seoul, South Korea. UIC freshmen take classes at Songdo (a city nearby Seoul). The Asian Studies major continue to take classes at Songdo and the other majors move to the main Sinchon campus (in Seoul) from their sophomore year. UIC aims to bring together students from diverse and multinational backgrounds, providing them with a liberal arts program that rivals top universities worldwide. The first class was admitted in the spring semester of 2006.

THE UIC SCRIBE was also founded in 2006 as the official student newsletter. It continues into its sixth year. The newsletter continues to be organized by UIC students. (For inquiries and articles, email us at scribe.uic@gmail.com.)
