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UIC SCRIBE



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THE DEAN'S

MESSAGE



Professor Chung Min Lee

Yonsei International Campus (YIC) was officially opened in March 2010 although the first batch of students first set foot in the YIC in March 2011. Although some 450 students are currently living and studying at the YIC, the UIC freshman comprises the lion's share of students at the YIC. As Dean of the UIC, I am fully aware of the many problems and issues associated with the YIC given that the campus is just beginning to take shape. Our university just celebrated its 126th anniversary in mid-May and while a direct comparison can't be made between the earlier years of Yonsei University and YIC I would like to stress that all pioneers--like our UIC students studying at the YIC--must shoulder most of the burden of making YIC into a true success story.

While it's difficult to peer too far into the future, I would like to ask our UIC freshman to imagine what YIC would look like when they return for their 25th and 50th anniversaries. The Class of 2011 will graduate in March 2015 and it will be 2040 when they return for their 25th reunion and 2065 when they come back for their 50th reunion. By 2040, chances are better than ever Korea would have been unified. One can imagine a group of students who were born in the North but have chosen to study at the UIC. Free Trade Agreements will be up and running between Korea, Japan and China with unprecedented flows of people, goods, and services between these three major Northeast Asian countries. The Class of 2011 will be in their late 40s in 2040 going into the peak of their careers. Climate change will most likely worsen although alternative energy sources will be the norm. The YIC will probably house some 5,000-7,000 students and Songdo will be one of the key hubs of Northeast Asia.

All journeys begin with the first step. And no one can say for sure how the journey will proceed. But if Yonsei's journey over the last 126 years can serve as a guide, the future of the YIC is hardly in doubt. The UIC Class of 2011 will have pioneered the concept of a residential campus. Although they have to cope with cafeteria food, one coffee shop, and zero entertainment facilities on campus, it's a work in progress. Things will improve. New ideas will be born. Life-long friendships will be forged. Global networks will be created. And in the end, that's what the YIC really aspires to be. All pioneers pay a price but they should also know that the incoming Class of 2012 and onwards will be the major beneficiaries of their experiences. Looking back at my own journey over the last 29 years since I graduated from Yonsei in 1982, I am confident that the YIC will succeed. And right in the heart of that success will be the UIC Class of 2011.

EDITOR'S NOTE



Feelings of happiness and weariness both haunt me as I prepare to print this edition. I have been part of The UIC Scribe for the last four years, and it's time to finally let it go. Three years as a writer and finally a year as an editor-in-chief have influenced me in tremendous ways.

Looking back, I think I have learned a lot, both as a writer and a leader. When I was a writer, it was mostly about technicality; how well I can write, how precisely I should write, and most importantly, what I would write. As a leader, though, it took so much more effort, both in administrative and writing arenas. Being a leader wasn't easy; sometimes things didn't proceed as smoothly as I hoped nor resulted as well as I expected. At each step of the way, many people helped and even found solutions for me; and in each step, I have learned how to be at least a little bit better than before. At the end of the day, I found myself improved as a person. Therefore, I would like to thank everyone around me for their great support; if it wasn't for them, this issue wouldn't have been possible.

This issue is special in many ways. It covers a wide range of issues, from Songdo Campus to sports. We took a step further from the previous UIC Scribe, and decided to be more comprehensive and diverse in topics of writings. One most interesting section would be the Songdo articles, where we covered the daily lives of Songdo students we never heard of – from their morning till night, what they eat, what they do, and how they think. The writers have done an excellent job, and the entire UIC Faculty members have helped a great deal in the editing process. I would like to express my gratitude to them.

It's time to let what has been center of my college life go, and search for another thing that could be part of who I am. It has been a pleasant year being an editor-in-chief, and I am sure that UIC Scribe would only improve in the future with a new leader.

Thank you!
Editor-in-Chief,
Hyesung Heather Ahn



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Dialogue with Dean

Chung Min Lee

By Hoa Dang

On May 6, 2011, an important UIC event took place, one which may have a profound effect on the future development of Yonsei University's English-language liberal arts college. This event, a talk with Professor Chung Min Lee, the Dean of UIC, was of great interest to the UIC student body, as 30 minutes before the talk started, dozens of students were already in the designated room at Yonsei's Sinchon campus (Room 112 New Millennium Hall). Furthermore, many UIC freshmen, who are currently studying at the Songdo campus, actively participated in the talk even though it took them over an hour to get from Songdo to Sinchon via the school's shuttle bus. Everyone was eager to meet with the Dean and express to him their concerns about living conditions and the academic environment.





At 6:30pm, the talk officially began. Dean Chung Min Lee appeared and gave a warm greeting to all the UIC students. Right away, he came to the topics of UIC's current state and its future development, calling UIC's current circumstances "fairly OK." He also expressed his concerns about the Songdo campus, especially the new campus. He then suggested that Songdo students should spend more time in Sinchon during the weekend, and take advantage of opportunities to get better acquainted with the UIC upperclassmen.

The Dean continued by eloquently conveying his thoughts about what UIC will have to do to become a better place for its students. First, he emphasized the connection between faculty and students. UIC faculty members, he observed, should spare as much time for their students as possible, talking with them not only about exams, but also about important matters like gaining greater self-confidence. Second, he showed his concern about the occupations students will have after grad-

uation. Since few students are equipped with sufficient information about the opportunities available to them after graduation, the Dean expressed his desire to ask more UIC faculty members to provide guidance. Last, he expressed his concern about the lack of attention a UIC student receives when he or she enters a major department after his or her freshman year. In his opinion, these upperclassmen have not received as much attention as they deserve from their professors, so he promised to increase the involvement major faculty members have in their students' lives. At 6:50pm, he finished his speech and moved onto the Question and Answer segment. It was now time for students to raise their concerns about UIC and hear the Dean's response. Most of the questions were about academic programs and financial aid. A student majoring in LSBT pointed out the inconvenience of having to read mostly in Korean. For instance, experiment instructions were in Korean.

In reply to this question, the Dean said that he is also very concerned about the issue. It is obvious, he said, that the school's administration has not paid enough attention to the major, leaving the small number of these students at a major disadvantage. It will take time, he noted, to find enough fluent English-language teachers for the major's courses because professors in LSBT are appointed by the College of Natural Sciences. Other UIC students expressed their opinions about the Korean Language courses, which are mandatory for international students. In the past UIC students had the privilege of studying Ko-

rean course at the KLI for 2 years for free; now, however, the language courses are separate from the KLI program. Due to the larger size of the classes, students have fewer opportunities to communicate in Korean, which made the UIC students feel as if the courses were less interesting and effective than in the past. Moreover, Japanese, Korean, Chinese language courses are rather burdensome, as they all occupy 5 hours per week, yet only count for 3 credits. The Dean answered that originally UIC had only a few international students, so at that time they were able to organize a language class at the KLI.



He did promise to think about the matter, saying that in the future he may increase the number of levels available to UIC students in the Korean language curriculum, as well as in Japanese and Chinese. In the area of financial aid, a junior asked the Dean about the possibility of offering more scholarship opportunities so that more students could benefit from financial aid. In response, the Dean affirmed that he would review this request; and though he could not absolutely guarantee satisfying the demands of students, he would do everything in his power to make sure that those students in need will be able to get some amount of financial aid, allowing them to continue their studies.

Before leaving, the Dean invited every student to voice his or her thoughts by setting up an appointment or by emailing him. In this way, he said, he would know what he should do to further develop UIC during his term as UIC Dean, and make it a better place for all its students. At 7:40pm, the Dean left and the students continued their discussion with Associate Dean Michael Kim until it was almost 8:00pm.

From our pioneers

THE UIC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

By Ly Nguyen

UIC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The UIC Alumni Association (UICAA) was founded in 2010 by the first graduating class of 2006 and 2007. Its aim is to strengthen the bond between UIC alumni and current undergraduates while continuing the spirit of UIC in aspiring to be global leaders. Members currently include 69 alumni, most of which are currently working in marketing or finance. They are working in leading firms such as Samsung, LG, POSCO, McKinsey & Company, Goldman Sachs, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Boston Consulting Group, Deutsche Bank, MCM, and so forth. A handful of alumni are pursuing graduate study in prominent medical schools, law schools, such as Yonsei Graduate School, Seoul National University Graduate School, KAIST Graduate School, Yonsei Law School, Columbia Law School, Yonsei Medical School, and so forth. Social sciences is the most popular, which is most likely due to the greater number of social science majors in UIC. 60% of CLC majors enrolling in graduate programs and all 9 LSBT majors going on to graduate/professional schools. Also a large number are working in various non-profit organizations and government institutions in Korea and other countries.

Since the first class enrolled in March 2006, UIC has been in the fifth year of its history. Three classes of alumni have graduated with 27 students in February 2010, 25 students in August 2010, and 41 students in February 2011. The Scribe did interviews and surveys with some UIC alumni and the UIC Alumni Association Chairman to learn about their experience and advice they would like to give UIC students in preparing for our future after graduating.

UICAA major activities

UICAA is holding several activities to meet the purpose of strengthening the bonding within UIC Alumni as well as between the Alumni and the UIC students. Some activities within the alumni body are holding annual meeting of alumni, issuing newsletters, doing surveys and keeping in touch with all alumni as well as getting updates of alumni's professional and academic tracks.

Besides, UICAA is trying to help foster the ties between the UIC alumni and undergraduates. The UICAA is collaborating with the Student Council the Synergy to initiate a Mentorship Program. Working together with the UICAA, alumni have volunteered to participate in the program as mentors for up to five UIC students each. Undergraduate students who participate will get career guidance and academic advice from the alumni. Apart from that, the UICAA also collaborated with the CDC to prepare a UIC guidebook. The guidebook is a reflection of alumni of different majors on their academic experience at UIC and alumni of different career paths on their professional experience. An early version of the guidebook was actually prepared, but the UICAA is trying to issue a more thorough and updated version in the near future. Moreover, the UICAA and the CDC are collaborating in holding job conference and recruiting people from UIC, such as a job conference of McKinsey & Company.

All these activities promise benefits to UIC students in planning their future, and would be essential steps in building a strong alumni network, contributing to building the legacy of our prestigious college.

Advice from alumni

We did a survey among alumni to find out their advice to UIC students to prepare for the post graduation future. Many alumni have stressed the importance of taking advantage of the excellent UIC curriculum and taking the initiative in consulting professors. UIC liberal arts education is an advantage, but we should never satisfy but keep improving ourselves. We should not only focus on studying but also advise to actively get involved in various activities in the school, and keep in mind certain strategies while applying for graduate study. Alumni advised those who want to apply for job seek consultation from the CDC.

Interview with the UICAA Chairman

We also had an interview with the chairman of UICAA, Suh Yeon Christine Hong (IS major, Class of 2006), who is currently working in McKinsey&Company, about the UICAA and advice to UIC students regarding the post graduation experience.

On being asked about the advantages and disadvantages of UIC students in preparing for their career or graduate study, Christine said that for UIC students, the advantages much overwhelmed the disadvantages. UIC students have entrepreneurship spirit, which is reflected in their problem solving skill and leadership. Also, UIC students are equipped with a liberal arts curriculum which allows us to expose to diverse learning experience. UIC students are offered a handful of great opportunities such as Distinguished Faculty Seminars, Three Campus Program, Ivy League Track, etc. UIC students can get a lot from these opportunities once they know how to explore them to the fullest. Also, UIC students are language-wise in English, Korean as well as in terms of general verbal ability. The only disadvantage for UIC students is they are mostly unprepared for applying for jobs and graduate school. The UICAA is trying to help by collaborating with the CDC to eliminate this major disadvantage.

In general, Christine believes that UIC students have great advantages in preparing for their post graduation.

Christine also made a few more comments and gave advice in terms of academics and job seeking to the UIC students who are in their last year. First, students should enjoy the college years and try to get as much experience as possible, as well as learn a lot of stuff before getting into the real world. Second, you should prepare things in advance what course to go through and be aware of the steps in applying for jobs or graduate study. Finally, Christine said "Have no fear". Eventually what the employers or the admission committee want from you is the confidence and the conviction you have in life and career and study no matter what. "Don't follow steps of other people, don't be intimidated, and just be different." You may be afraid that your profile is not cool enough, or you are lacking internship experience, or you are not joining enough club activities. The fact that UIC is young also is not a matter. What matters most is the internal quality and how passionate you are about the job or the academic area. For example, Christine studied IS but worked in banking and finance. She said it is even a bonus point for her as the background of IS major differed her resume from a batch of other similar profiles of business majors. So have no fear and believe that UIC is a batch of special people and no other is better than UIC students.

The lesson learned

It is impossible to stop the time. We would probably like to all stay undergraduates in our early twenties, cheer at Akaraka every year, hang out with our friends in our dearly familiar corners of Sinchon, gather in New Millennium Hall and enjoy every minute of our university experience where we celebrated both delight and despair. At some point, however, we will graduate together with some friends and merely witnessed by onlook. Again, there would be congratulations, smiles, farewells and tears, it would be both joyful and sad, but most importantly, the graduation should be an honouring ceremony of the effort we put in our work that we have hoped to accomplish. No matter what expectation of future or ambition that we have, have no fear, and always leave rooms to explore all our potentials and interests. Plan conscientiously, but tolerate surprise. No matter what we do, do it with joy and gratitude.

Interview with President and Vice president of 2011 Student Council

By Marie Suazo

UIC is on its way to becoming a liberal arts college not only renowned for its academics but also well-known for its extracurricular activities, and every day it is trying to improve itself to attain that goal. It goes without saying that the Student Council – the organization representing UIC students – plays an important role in deciding the college's development and fate. Therefore, this semester, the Scribe is interviewing the President (Shin Tae Choi) and Vice President (Lee Han Kuhm) of the spring 2011 Student Council – The Synergy. We hope that through this interview, all UICans will gain a basic idea of how UIC is growing and give their opinions as to the policies of the Student Council, to help UIC develop in the right direction.

Hi Shin Tae and Han Kuhm, as the leaders of the Student Council, you two surely have your own vision of UIC. So would you mind sharing this vision with us?

President: It has been six years since Underwood International College was established at Yonsei University. Throughout its history the previous Student Councils have put great effort into improving students' life at UIC and setting a firm basis for UIC in Yonsei. As a result, UIC now has a bigger voice on campus and students are living in a better atmosphere than the past.

Despite the improvements of the past few years, there are still a number of problems which have not been solved and new challenges that have emerged as serious issues for UICans' college life. The 'dual-campus system' that began this year is an exemplary case that highlights worries over the interaction between upperclassmen and lowerclassmen. As a means to overcome challenges and realize a better college life for UICans, the 6th Student Council, The Synergy, set, their six point platform at the beginning of its term.

They are working hard to 'make UIC more interactive, integrated, organized, intellectually inspiring, experiencing and supporting'.

Vice President: First of all, I would like to mention that the love and pride I have for my school is immeasurable. Considering what it has given me in terms of life as a whole - outstanding students as my friends, great professors as my mentors, and a stage which has given wings to my dreams - UIC indeed has already affected me tremendously. So, what else do I have to say about our vision for UIC other than to make it a better place? Of course, the answer is vague, but I would say that this is the ultimate vision. A better UIC for all the UICans, a school of which they can be proud where ever they go, of which they can have adorable memories to think of in the future, and of course, where they can enjoy it to the max during their student life.

Would you mind telling UICans about your plans to make UIC a better destination for students?

President: Keeping up the projects and events started by previous Student Councils, The Synergy has organized and is planning to

To enhance communication within UIC, The Synergy held a Town Hall Meeting at the beginning of the semester. The Student Council and major representatives presented what they will do throughout the semester and year. Anyone from the student body and the professors were welcome to participate, and ask questions during the Q&A section. There will be another Town Hall Meeting at the beginning of the second semester and all UICians are more than welcome to attend the meeting.

In order to increase information access for UICans, The Synergy also began publishing a page-long bi-weekly newsletter on April 11th, posts a larger version on the New Millennium Hall and Theology Hall announcement boards and sends out E-Newsletters. The contents include information such as reports of past events, upcoming events and student opinions.

Moreover, The Synergy established the Student Council Songdo Branch with the main purpose of providing guidelines for student life as well as assisting UIC students in Songdo with adapting to the new campus and university life. The Songdo Branch is now directly and regularly managed by the executive members by means of weekly visits, bi-weekly general UIC council meetings and cooperation with the freshman representative.

Furthermore, The Synergy plans to hold a Summer Culture Camp in late August (about a week before the beginning of the Fall semester). The contents of this camp will mainly focus on experiencing different cultures.

Last but not least, to promote UIC in the broader Yonsei community, The Synergy will organize the "U&I" Festival in cooperation with the majors and the Student Club Union. The contents of the festival will be filled by diverse parts of UIC.

Vice President: Plans definitely include improving what we have now, and also creating what we do not yet have.

A handful of students have pointed to communication and integration as major problems within UIC. These are also the main issues which The Synergy has been concerned with since last year - perhaps they are what brought The Synergy together. The invisible walls between the International and Korean student communities, between upper-classmen and lower-classmen, between the freshmen at Songdo and their Shinchon based classmates, and even between UIC and the broader Yonsei community, these are all issues that The Synergy has been, and still is working to improve, if not solve.

I believe the role of the Student Council is to serve as a medium of communication and bring about the integration of the student body. In that sense, The Synergy is trying what its predecessors have not tried before. With many areas needing improvement, we launched the first Town Hall Meeting in March, published the first Student Council report newsletter in April, and are working on various new projects, such as the UIC U&I Festival that will help us meet our goal. Also, the Student Council is cooperating with several different student organizations including the UIC Congress and the major councils, the UIC Student Club Union, the UIC Alumni Association, and the Yonsei General Student Council (future projects will involve the Divisions of International Studies at other universities). As you can see, our activities and communication reach far outside the UIC community, and this is crucial, especially at this point where many organizations are still in their infant stage (the major councils, the Student Club Union, the Alumni Association, and Songdo, for example). The Student Council is more than willing to provide them with full support and cooperate with them because we believe these organizations are essential for the betterment of UIC. With the activation of these other organizations, the Student Council will be able to focus more on fundamental issues like the general concerns that college students have, while other issues can be dealt by the major councils and/or the Student Club Union.

For some final words to UICans, what are your hopes for the future of UIC?

President: I hope that the new projects the 6th Student Council initiates and organizes in its term will not simply be single events, but will continue as traditions, since the aims of the projects are to set a fundamental basis for UIC to stand firm and strong both internally and externally.

Vice President: My hope for UIC is that it will become larger and more integrated – a United UIC in the future, and that is what we are working toward now. The UIC society is a diverse community, and I have to admit that it is a difficult environment in which to achieve our goals. My hope is that I can contribute to enhancing the diversity of UIC while forming an intimate community out of it.

The Strong Roots of the First and the Best

“The Truth shall make you Free.”

By Marie Suazo

Found in the gospel of John, these words echo through the campus of Yonsei University. From its inception, Yonsei has been founded on strong Christian principles, especially those of truth and freedom. These principles are what have made Yonsei University unique and helped distinguish it as the “First and the Best” university in Korea.

Yonsei University was established by a Presbyterian missionary named Dr. Horace Newton Allen. It opened in March 1886 as a small medical school with only sixteen students. Three decades later, another Christian missionary by the name of Dr. Horace Grant Underwood established the first Private Christian College in Korea. It had programs such as business, mathematics, agriculture, humanities, physics, and theology. Then, in 1957, Dr. Allen’s medical school and Dr. Underwood’s college merged to become the Yonsei University we know today.

Throughout its history, Yonsei’s guardians and trustees have made sure that the University’s mission is built on the truth of God’s word. They have encouraged their students to live according to the ideas of truth and freedom. They have believed that truth is essential for freedom and that both are necessary to achieve greatness in this world and faithfully serve the glory of God. Originally, its Christian foundations were maintained through weekly chapel services, Bible study, and campus ministries available to students. Its founders made Christian fellowship a priority, something equal in value to academic study.

Ultimately, this resulted in the establishment of an international campus which now provides an international campus ministry.

The first international campus ministry began as the Yonsei International Christian Fellowship, a place where international students could come and take part in a community of believers, growing together in Christ. Over the years, leadership roles have been switched due to certain personal issues. The Ministry is now under the wings of the New Philadelphia Church. And today it is called the Emmaus Campus Ministry, based on the famous passage in Luke 24.

The Emmaus Campus Ministry tries to be a place for every student’s spiritual growth at Yonsei. Serving many exchange students and Yonsei students, this ministry has become an oasis where students strengthen their faith and have fresh encounters with God. It is a place where they are loved by other students who share the same faith and the same goal of growing together in their Lord. It is a safe place to freely worship their Savior in anyway the Holy Spirit leads them. Each week an individual of strong faith comes to talk about how God has worked in her or his life. These talks are not only inspiring; they also impact the soul. Here, Christ’s love resonates among all the members, creating a community away from home. This ministry allows students to encounter Jesus Christ in a new way, giving them the passion to spread the truth of Christ when they leave Yonsei and return home.

From UIC Office

UIC CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Underwood International College Career Development Center (UIC CDC) provides UIC students with resources they need to make important decisions about their academic lives at Yonsei and their careers beyond graduation. The CDC currently includes 9 UIC faculty and 3 staff members who hold regular office hours in the CDC and who are available to help students prepare for the future. CDC faculty and staff can provide information about applying for jobs, professional programs, such as medical and law school, and graduate school. Practical advice on preparing application materials, such as resumes and cover letters, is also available. Career-oriented lectures covering a broad range of topics are arranged by the CDC on a regular basis.

The latest in this series of lectures was a special workshop focused on preparing for job interviews. The lecture took place on Friday April 8th, 2011, and was led by invited speaker Eugene So, a former CDC intern and expert on preparing job applications and interviews. In the lecture, Mr. So shared his knowledge and experience relating to positively affecting the outcome of a job interview. In a step-wise manner, Mr. So outlined the major points and pitfalls of the interview process and stressed the importance of research, preparation and practice that must occur prior to an interview with a potential employer. He stressed that the resume is a foot in the door used to pique the interest of a potential employer. Once the interview is arranged it is essential that the interviewee prove that he or she can live up to what is claimed on the resume. Mr. So explained to his audience of Yonsei undergraduate and graduate students that while an interviewee should strive to show his or her strengths and character, the two most important qualities in a good candidate are the ability to communicate and the ability to demonstrate that past experiences have led to quantifiable results. Mr. So went on to say that interviewers are looking for employees who can bring something useful to the company. During the interview process, interviewers may base their judgments on qualities such as communication skills, body language, attitude, and confidence level. Other important elements in the interview include the questions the candidate asks to the interviewer and finishing touches such as a follow-up 'thank you' email.

Mr. So reminded the students that they must sell themselves during an interview and therefore being shy or humble is not advised. It is important to be prepared to prove one's competence and congruity with the position. The UIC CDC is located on the fourth floor of New Millennium Hall, adjacent to the UIC office. Stop by for a visit in person or check out the CDC website, which is available directly from the UIC homepage: <http://uic.yonsei.ac.kr/>



SYMPOSIUM ON GLOBAL LIBERAL ARTS

By Thuy Pham



The liberal arts referred to arts, capacities that could be learned, studied, acquired, that were fitting and appropriate for a free human being that did not compromise, but rather confirmed, human freedom. Human freedom, here, was understood principally as a freedom from material necessity. Servile arts were arts that served necessity; that provided for basic human needs. The liberal arts, in contrast, were appropriate to that part of human nature that transcended mere necessity; they concerned the part of us that made us human: more than mere animals. What makes us more than mere animals was the capacity for reason. Hence the liberal arts involved, above all, the cultivation of human rationality.

Prof. Anthony Adler – “Saying the Obvious”

Friday, April 29th, 2011, would become one of the memorable landmarks on Underwood International College's path towards defining itself as a truly international liberal arts institution. On this day, UIC professors and students, along with several guest speakers, successfully put on the UIC Symposium on the Global Liberal Arts. The event was more than a mere academic conference. It reaffirmed UIC's status as a pioneer of liberal arts education in Asia, while providing a forum for promoting its values and educational mission and for critically thinking through its pedagogical approaches.

One of the major strengths of a liberal arts education, stressed by many of the Symposium speakers, is that its spirit of free, open inquiry can potentially serve as an effective counterbalance towards flawed and outdated attitudes towards education in Korean society.

Prof. George Baca of Dong-A University in Busan addressed the issue of how students and parents tend to overvalue specialized and "practical" majors such as Business or Management at the undergraduate level. He attributed this to what he called "economic education", a side-effect of "globalization". This specialization, in Prof. Baca's view, can only really deal with the conditions of the immediate present. A Liberal Arts education, because it emphasizes a broad base of knowledge, critical thinking, and intellectual flexibility, is more effective in dealing with "contingency." It does not limit itself to teaching students very specific skills needed at a specific moment of history; instead, it prepares students to continually learn and adapt in response to the inevitable, but unforeseeable, changes of the future.

Prof. Baca also underscored that the Korean education system focuses a great deal on English-language courses and rote-memorization but much less on creativity and critical thinking. This observation was later shared by Prof. John McGuire from Hanyang University and Prof. Steven D. Capener from Seoul Women's University. Both of them supported the possibility that the liberal arts, by teaching critical thinking and literature, can help make students more critical and creative thinkers. In an interview for the Scribe, Prof. McGuire, after his presentation on "Critical Thinking Pedagogy," described how this core component of the Liberal Arts curriculum can help to "wean students away"

from Korean values of hierarchically based authority and group-oriented conformity. From his perspective, the former makes students passive—accepting everything their teachers say—while the latter takes away their independence and individuality. Unlike Prof. Baca, who saw the "huge education industry" of Korea and its standardized university entrance exam (UEE) as detrimental, Prof. McGuire believed that even the UEE can help promote CT by asking "questions that tested students ability to think creatively and critically, which would "help to promote a very different kind of education".

Prof. Capener expressed his concern that Korean students tend to read texts in the English Literature classroom merely as "a medium to learn language." He also expressed frustration with the traditional manner of teaching literature in Korea, in which students are told to accept orthodox interpretations, rather than thinking for themselves. According to Prof. Capener, they have a hard time trusting their own feelings—and are sometimes even unaware of their feelings—since they do not think for themselves. Literature, he stated, raises one's awareness of fundamental matters in life.

Prof. Walsh from UIC suggested the practice of "mere reading" as a way to deal with these issues in the literature classroom. In his talk, he mentioned a certain attitude some students at UIC have expressed toward literature: "It's only literature"; there's no use reading the texts, since "one can simply consult Google to find out what Sparknotes, Wikipedia, or some other online sources have had to say about them." This was similar to examples cited by Prof. Capener, in which students refused to seriously engage with the text, and the important issues raised by it, because it portrays events that are not pleasant or amusing. "Mere reading" – or close textual analysis – is an idea Prof. Walsh borrowed from Paul de Man. Asking students not to make statements about text that are not supported by the specific use of language in the text, students, he said, are prevented from making superficial assumptions based upon preconceptions. An important point he made

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is that this process of reading orientates students towards self-reliance. In order to write a 2-3 page essay on literature without any external assistance, a student has no choice but to actually read carefully and force himself to think about what the text says. Furthermore, in order to get an A for that essay, students must be imaginative, creative, and have the ability to discern patterns in the text as a whole. In this way, according to Prof. Walsh, students can evaluate their own capacities more clearly. Such a demanding approach to reading, he also argued, is beneficial to students because it has broad applications for “every form of academic inquiry they will encounter.”

Many of the Symposium’s speakers suggested that most Koreans understand a proper university education to include a specialized major, rote memorization, and English-language courses and experiences. On the other hand, there was widespread agreement that a liberal arts education more effectively fosters creativity, critical thinking, and textual engagement. And it also hones student writing ability, one crucial skill highly valued by head-hunters. Prof. Anthony Adler from UIC suggested that UIC should emphasize the classical liberal arts trivium of grammar, logic (or dialectic), and rhetoric as core values instead of trying to invent “more sophisticated, timely, pertinent education, tailored to the pressing demands of the ‘new’ economy”.

The benefits of a liberal arts education extend to guiding one in seeking philosophical answers about the significance of life. In the panel “Religion, Science, and the Liberal Arts,” three professors from Yonsei -- Prof. Hong Suh Won, Eungbin Kim, and Prof. Dae Sung Lee – discussed, from multiple perspectives, the relationship between art and literature and science and religion. In Greek mythology or Paradise Lost, for instance, there is the sense that God created the world from chaos, but also that chaos remains in our lives. In a scientific context, chaos represents entropy, which is always increasing in the universe. The famous and surprisingly poetic phrase, “Organisms are islands of low entropy in an increasingly random universe”, has a bleak message; it suggests we shouldn’t be here. But we come to the reality that we are here. That is why, the speakers put it, UIC

needs to continue teaching “core courses,” including science, humanities, and religion, to help students more meaningfully reflect on the ethics of life – who we are and where we are going – and to “look at things differently”, to see “the vision of reality beyond merely reality”.

Finally, the speakers agreed that what students gain from a liberal arts education is academic satisfaction, the ability to freely learn what they love and are curious about. As Prof. Baca said in response to a student’s question about choosing a major: “You shouldn’t be too concerned with specific majors at this point. Eventually you will have to specialize in a profession but as an undergraduate, your future profession should in no way prevent you from studying what interests you.” Prof. Park Hyungji, a participant in the Round Table Discussion, added: “As a Literature professor, I myself feel that I chose my career partly because I couldn’t help it. It’s a lot about passion.” (UIC Prof. Neeraja Sankaran went so far as to call it an “addiction.”) Prof. Lee gave the simple but compelling message that students should study what they think is significant in defining who they are.

Q&A:

The Symposium was also an open forum where students could freely challenge and question the professors about the kind of education they are receiving. Below are some of the most interesting responses:

Prof. Baca:

Q: What kind of jobs can I get with an Anthropology degree?

A: The same job you will get with a Business Administration degree.

Q: Don’t you think the lack of a proper orientation is to blame for why students do not understand what the liberal arts are? What can we do about it?

A: I believe we should try to encourage critical thinking in students, inspiring them to learn what they feel passionate about. A more flexible mindset about future careers should also be encouraged. Students should give

heir education.

I myself did not know what the liberal arts were before I went to UIC. Should we have promotion for high school students to encourage them to apply to liberal arts colleges?

A: I suggest that people think about curriculum modifications on a national level. There should be some transformation – but the changes are coming. One important point is that Korea had better stop looking up to the US.

Prof Lee Dae Sung

A lot of us have no background in Christianity. Should there be some solid and basic knowledge about Christianity provided before we jump into a difficult text like the Paradise Lost?

A: I don't want students to understand Christianity as rigid doctrines. This book, it is my hope, helps you approach the subject in a more interesting and lively way. It provides a great deal of theological knowledge at the same time as it allows greater room for imagination.

Dear Professor, the liberal arts provide a good education. But \$7000 is not a small amount of money. Do you think students get their money's worth at UIC?

A (Prof. Park Hyungji): From the perspective of an administrator, I know UIC students are having the best quality education that Yonsei can possibly offer. Just think of 20 students as the average class size, and compare it with 200 for a normal Yonsei class. You can see how our commitment to one-on-one interaction between professors and students is carried out.

Q: Throughout the day, we have listened to why we should not be worried about choosing a specialized area of study at the undergraduate level. Then why do we still have 5 majors?

Former Dean Mo: The Common Curriculum and the Seminars pursue our core liberal arts' goals while the majors seek to reconcile this ideal with the frustrating fact that Korean society tends to consider college choices based very much on the department's brand name. By offering concrete majors we hope to adapt UIC to a Korean context better.

Prof Park: We have worked for the development of UIC for 7 years. From the beginning, Dean Mo's perspective has always been liberal arts education plus employment opportunity for every student. He wants our students to be hired by the best companies.

Q: I have been to a pretty fabulous school on an exchange for one year. During that time I came to believe that UIC can achieve the status of an Ivy League school. However, it seems that most of my friends do not have the same confidence that I have. Do you professors have any ways to instill such confidence in future students?

Prof John Frankl: Did you get that confidence before you went to Dartmouth?

Student: No, it was after I went there.

Prof Frankl: There you see, we have to wait for the students to discover it themselves. It takes time for them to see the value of a UIC education.



Songdo: Our new base!



PLACES WHERE STUDENTS CAN GO

By Sung Hwan Kim, Sung Pil Kim,
Shin Hyung Lee, Hyung Ku Han

Although many students have said that the Yonsei International Campus (YIC) is in the middle of nowhere, if you travel just a little way off campus, you will see that Songdo is not much different from any other city. The place closest to campus where students tend to hang out is “downtown” Songdo, a commercial area near the Incheon Maritime Police Department. There, you can find restaurants, karaoke, bars, and saunas. One major problem with going downtown, however, is the poor transportation service. The university shuttle bus, the only means of public transportation connecting YIC and downtown Songdo, comes only once an hour on weekdays.

E-Mart and Incheon Bus Terminal

There is also the Campus Town subway station near YIC where students can get the subway to go to E-Mart or the Incheon Bus Terminal in less than 30 minutes. E-Mart, which is connected to the Dongchun subway station (Incheon Line 1), is a mall where household items and electronic gadgets are sold at low prices. When a YIC student runs out of daily necessities or simply wants to get snacks, E-Mart is often the place they go. The E-Mart food court also has more dining options than the YIC cafeteria, which is another reason why many students often go there.

If students want to go out, have fun, and enjoy the night life, they often go to the area near the Incheon Bus Terminal. This is the real “downtown” area of Incheon. Although perhaps less dynamic and populated than Sinchon, people can still enjoy themselves in this area. There are two department stores, Shinsegae Lotte, a New Core shopping outlet, as well as a great number of restaurants and

bars. Unlike in Songdo, the bars and restaurants stay open past midnight, so many students come here to drink and have parties.

Sinchon

There are also many Songdo students who go to Sinchon during their free time, especially on weekends. Sinchon, with many more people and places to go than Songdo, is a place where UIC freshmen can meet upperclassmen. However, we hope that before the first class at YIC leaves Songdo, we will have developed our own college culture, one which is attractive enough to draw senior students from Sinchon to Songdo. As pioneers of the Yonsei International Campus, we should take on the responsibility of building something out of nothing, while cultivating new interests and ways of facilitating a social life in the place where UIC freshmen are right now.

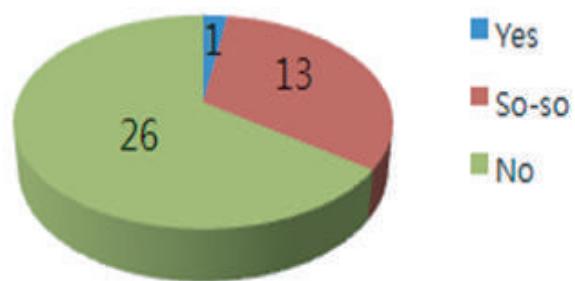
Activities Student do in Songdo

If anybody first wonders what kinds of activities are offered at Songdo campus? The obvious follow-up question might be, "Are there any?" However, in reality, the campus offers students with various activities to do! In this article we will explore three representative activities in Songdo campus; student club activities, movie night, and various sport activities.

First, a wide variety of clubs are currently being formed and activated at Songdo campus. There are "yopapa", the breakdancing club, "sunlight", the volunteer club for planting trees, art clubs, and choir clubs. The Songdo students are enthusiastically forming new clubs that makes the atmosphere of the campus lively and wild. Students get to form more deep relationships with friends and build more of their potentials by participating in these student activities. However, lots of limitations were found. Sungpil and I did a survey on Songdo students' response to the student clubs. We surveyed 40 students, regardless of majors, during the global leadership forum class.* As you can see in graph 1, most of the students were dissatisfied with the extracurricular activities offered. Graph 2 shows students demand for more variety in student club. In the sport section, students wanted table tennis clubs, swimming clubs, golf clubs, horseback riding clubs, tennis clubs, and YIC sports festival (swimming, golf, horseback riding—so unrealistic isn't it?). In the art/music section, students desired more dance clubs, music performance clubs, and music composition clubs. In the academic section, they wanted business clubs and YIC newspaper club. Those who chose "others" wanted billiards club and karaoke. To specifically know what aspect of student club activities students dislike, an interview with Sangyup Lee, the founder of the Songdo campus's breakdancing club was conducted.

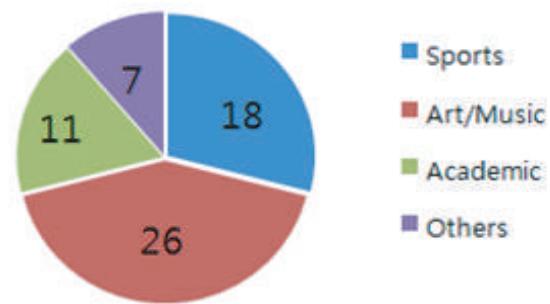
By Sung Hwan Kim,
Sung Pil Kim

Are you satisfied with the extracurricular activities at the International Campus?



*This survey is not representative of all the 427 students living at the International Campus

What kind of activities do you think should be more added in Songdo Campus?



UIC

Club Fair



In Songdo

3 ~ 6 PM

ROOM # 523

Humanity Building

Come and Join US !

Why the sound of delivery motorcycles won't stop

By Sung Pil Kim

The tale of food at Songdo

The opening of the Songdo campus has marked the beginning of an important new era in UIC history. However, like most new endeavors, the first year has been a process of trial and error. One of the most widespread complaints from the freshman class has been the overall quality of food in the cafeteria on campus. The International Campus faculty has reflected on these concerns and widespread changes have been enacted to better meet the needs of the students living there. As of June 1st, a new administrative staff and nutritionist have begun working at the Songdo campus cafeteria. In addition, beginning from the fall of 2011 students will be offered a meal plan that includes breakfast and dinner, an option not offered during the first semester. However, before these changes were fully incorporated, there were certain challenges for the students living at the campus.

6:30pm, Yonsei International Campus

A loud motorcycle appears on the road leading to the Residential Hall. Students are waiting, hungry, in the first floor lobby. Upon hearing the sound of the motorcycle, they spring to their feet, rush out and return a few minutes later with boxes of fried chicken in their hands. This is what Songdo students call "Chicken Time." It may seem like an ordinary event after a study group meeting, but what makes this one interesting is that it was the fourth time that week that these students had ordered chicken for dinner.

It has been several months since freshmen from UIC and other Yonsei departments moved to YIC, but the debate over the quality of cafeteria food is still far from over. There is a wide consensus among students at YIC that something has to be done with the cafeteria. Since the first day students moved into the YIC Residential Hall, many students have complained that the food in the cafeteria is high in price and low in quality. Particularly, "give us more meat" was the battle cry for many of the male students. Among the 43 YIC students asked to give their opinions about food in the dormitory, five answered "so-so," one said "satisfied" and 37 said "not satisfied." Moreover, quality and price of the food were designated as the chief reasons for dissatisfaction, each earning 37 votes.*

The central question, then, becomes whether the food we get is worth the price we pay. Currently at the YIC cafeteria, breakfast and dinner cost 2,500 won each and lunch costs 4,000 or 4,500 won, which is more expensive than in the Sinchon campus (at the Student Union Building) or other universities in Seoul. Min-Seok Kim, a UIC freshman, says that the YIC full-time residential program is another factor that affects student residential program is another factor that affects student dissatisfaction with the price.

*This survey is not representative of all the 427 students living at the International Campus.

"If we have lunch only in the campus as students in Sinchon do, we might be able to tolerate it," said Kim. "The fact is, however, we have to have all three meals here every day. That costs about 10,000 won each day, whether or not we like the food."

It seems, however, that what troubles student most is the quality of the meals. One Tuesday, students were served rice, kimchi, doenjang stew, stir-fried mushrooms and a vegetable jeon (pancake), which many students, especially males, found insufficient for dinner. "I can't even go and ask for more rice, because there are people waiting in line," complained Hyun-tak Yoon, UIC freshman. "They cannot expect us to endure fourteen hours until the next morning with this."

Students are left with few alternatives. The convenience store in the underground floor provides only ramen and instant food, while the nearest restaurant is more than a forty minute walk from the dormitory. As a result, many students are turning toward delivery services instead of choosing to eat at the cafeteria. One of these students is Yoon, who often eats chicken, pizza, or Chinese food four times a week. His reason is straightforward: although ordering chicken is expensive, it's far better than the cafeteria food.

There are, however, positive opinions as well. "The price will eventually go down as more students come to YIC," said Seung-Ju Ra, a UIC freshman. Some also point out that there is no food paradise in Sinchon cafeterias either. "In my opinion, the food here is not so bad," commented political science Professor Jong-Kun Choi, after having lunch at YIC. "Also, you don't have to stand in an extremely long line."

Despite different opinions on the quality of the YIC cafeteria food, the dissatisfaction is unlikely to end soon. Until then, the sound of delivery motorcycles at YIC will not end.



Shrimp Pizza from Mr. Pizza



Black bean noodle

Free time

As soon as the class is over, Alex wraps up his writing homework in his dorm and goes out in the fields to play soccer and basketball. Alex also enjoys playing table tennis in the C dorm with his friends. After this, he eats dinner, which is disappointing as usual, and attends another class which starts at 7:00p.m. This class is sort of an extension of the global leadership forum class, where students form into groups and debate about important key points a guest speaker or a professor mentioned. Alex discussed with his group members how he will establish his future plans, which connects to one of the key ideas mentioned in the lecture; time management.

As soon as this class is over, it's time for show time! First, Alex eats a whole bunch of chicken with his friends! He long ago decided to form groups of friends who want to eat chicken from "crazy chicken" and "BBQ". He currently has groups of 7 people who are crazy about eating chicken. At 8:00 o' clock sharp, Alex orders the chicken and eats with full joy with friends at 9:00. From 9:00 to midnight, Alex and his friends enjoy joking around. They normally go to one of the dormitories and chat with each other. But on special days, they go to Inchon Terminal and drink soju and beer, which sometimes lasts till the morning. But, considering that he has bunch of homework on Tuesday, Alex restrains playing until midnight and starts completing his homework in his dorm. After that, he goes to his dreamland. But, before he goes to sleep, let me have a brief interview with him about his life in Songdo.

Q. Alex, what do you like about Songdo campus?

Well... the positive part is that I get to have more deep relationships with friends because unlike in Sinchon campus, I have close contact with them; My best friend is right up the floor and my roommate who I am also intimate with, stays right next to me. Also the dorm is excellent in that it has up-to-date facilities which make my life in Songdo convenient.

Q. I see. Then, could you tell me some different issues at this campus?

The negative part has to do with limited access to student club activities. I truly understand that since this is the first time to accept students at Songdo campus, there are only few number of club activities within the campus. However, I think it is unfair for us to not have access to the central club of Sinchon campus. I really wanted to be a member of INYON in my 1st year, but I couldn't even submit my application form because the interview was scheduled at times when Songdo students had bunch of classes! Even though we can participate in new clubs available at Songdo campus, I think the central club should at least allow Songdo students to apply and take interviews.

Q. How's your relationship with open major, pre-med, dentistry, medicine, global engineering students?

Although I have many friends within UIC, I have limited number of friends in other majors. I try to be intimate with them, but they tend to be exclusive within their department! Also the only chance to have friendly conversations with them is in the global leadership forum class. Furthermore, their class schedule is very different from mine so it is difficult to meet and have conversations with them. But, I think time will solve this problem. Regardless of majors, we live close to each other! I believe that would naturally make me to have broad relationships!

Q. Do you like being here at Songdo?

Although there are some limitations, living in Songdo campus has many advantages that Sinchon campus does not have. While living in the dorm, I learned what independence is. I wake up by myself without my mother's screams. I also do the laundries and clean my room without help from others. This living pattern helped me to become responsible for my own actions as well. Furthermore, as I mentioned before, Songdo campus is the platform in which I can have more intimate relationships with my friends. We stick around in the residential college together for a year, which I think is very meaningful. I think that's why I feel proud to be here!

Q. What would you say to future students who would spend their 1st year at Songdo? Is there any advice you would give to these students?

I would advise them to always maintain pioneer spirit once they enter Songdo campus. They will be amazed by the fact that there are only 3 lecture buildings, a dormitory, and a temporary library within Songdo campus. Outside, they will find out that there are limited activities to do. But I don't want them to feel depressed about it! They can form new clubs or fun activities by themselves and make their lives at Songdo wild and exciting as or more than Sinchon campus!

Q. What is your future outlook of Songdo Campus?

I think the future of Songdo Campus is bright! The present looks dark because it is the first time opening the campus. I know that the "first" time always contains many risks, but as time goes by, the problems gradually get solved. I believe this will happen to Songdo campus as well!



Photo by Miran Park

Smell the scent of Jasmine

By Sung Pil Kim

Jasmine Revolution

This past January, I was watching a tour guide program on TV where the reporter said that a travel warning had been issued to visitors in Algeria and Tunisia due to the uprising against the governments there. The news piqued my curiosity for a moment – as far as I knew, a typical unrest in the Arab countries was so far caused by some other factors such as communal disputes or anti-tourist sentiments, not by direct dissatisfaction against the government. I dismissed the idea as an effort that would be short-lived and turned my attention to other things. Two weeks later, however the Tunisian dictatorship was overthrown. This was the beginning of the “Jasmine Revolution,” thus named for the national flower of Tunisia.

No Arab exception

For decades, the Middle East has seemed completely isolated from the general worldwide trend towards democratization. Even when the Iron Curtain collapsed in 1989, Arab regimes remained unaffected by the dramatic changes that were occurring in Europe. Now, however, it seems that the whole of North Africa the Middle East is bustling with the Jasmine Revolutions. “There is no ‘Arab exception,’” wrote Michael Elliot of TIME magazine in its March 7th issue. “No iron rule that specifies the desires that motivate human society anywhere... are somehow absent from the Middle East.” The revolution that began in the small country of Tunisia has since spread outward, spurring massive protests in many countries like Egypt and Yemen, bringing down some of their leaders, and prompting the Libyan dictator Gaddafi to wage civil war against his own people in order to keep his power.

Worries and hopes

Naturally, many people of the democratic world are welcoming this ‘spring in the Middle East.’ However, just like many major revolutions in the past, the path ahead of the revolutionary countries does not seem to be an idyllic or a peaceful one.

Who fills the now empty leadership may have a significant impact on the future progress of the revolution. Some commentators have said that, though the overthrown leaders were cruel and oppressive in their regimes, they managed to maintain a certain stability and prosperity. The now-ousted Tunisian president, Ben Ali, for example, promoted the country to have the highest per-capita income level in Africa, provided a high level of education, and prevented the influence of radical Islamic fundamentalists. Now that the corrupt yet arguably useful bulwarks are gone, who or what kind of group will emerge to govern the countries?

It would be most desirable if a transparent democracy took root in place of autocracy, but realistically speaking, the process will most likely be one full of turmoil. The Philippines, for instance, established a democracy in 1986, but is still struggling to maintain an efficient and meaningful democracy amid numerous military coups and crippling economy.

Since the Jasmine Revolution began spontaneously and suddenly without a prominent leading figure, it is reasonable to predict that Tunisia and Egypt may transform into arenas of political conflict, with several groups vying for power and rights. Moreover, the economic recession, one of the main causes of the revolution, still continues. If such sources of instability persist even after the revolution, dissatisfaction with the leadership may give way to another form of dictatorship, or even a radical government.

The Jasmine Revolution is, of course, presenting as many new opportunities for a bright future as uncertainties. Certainly one of the most positive aspects to the revolution has been that in most countries it was initiated by the people themselves without the imposition of external influences. Moreover, the toppling of dictators may signal increased rights for marginalized and long-neglected groups such as women, who actively participated in the protests. Also, once transparent democracies are established, increased political and financial efficiency may generate a synergy effect with the utilization of the abundant natural resources in the Arab region.

Will it affect North Korea too?

As people here in Korea watch the rapid progress of the Jasmine Revolution, many must question whether a similar uprising may occur in our northern neighboring country. Disappointingly, however, many specialists on North Korean politics are skeptical about this possibility. They argue that Kim Jong-Il's control over the people is too tight for such rebellions to occur. However, one cannot completely dismiss the possibility either. When one reflects on the way certain historical revolutions began against dictatorships, one is reminded that it was the smuggled cassette tapes of Khomeini's

Khomeini's recorded speech criticizing the established government that brought an end to Iran's Pahlavi dynasty in 1979, and the role of social networking sites like Facebook that played a role in the success of the Jasmine Revolution. Should the North Korean people gain access to modern communication and information services as the Tunisians and Egyptians did, there is no telling whether or not North Korea will stay intact forever. Andrei Rankov, professor of history in Kookmin University, has claimed that the radio will be the device that could channel critical foreign influence to North Korea. "The impact of the radio upon North Korea will be greater than that of dramas, movies, and music combined," Rankov claimed in the Chosun Ilbo, "Since North Koreans are living under a system of unilateral ideology, just listening to diverse opinions and ideas will be sufficient to electrify them. Right-wing, left-wing, religious and other perspectives will become an agent for change in North Korea."

For now, nothing can be certain. Libya is in a deep quagmire of civil war and Arab women are struggling for their basic rights, and states that remain dictatorships are still standing firm. But one thing seems certain – that this is a great opportunity for them to take steps forward towards progress.



How Hanoians are destroying their proud heritage: the Giant Turtle and Hoan Kiem Lake

By Hoa Dang

T

he environment is sometimes reflected by the situation of the animal living in it. Therefore, the turtle in Hoan Kiem Lake (literary Lake of the Returned Sword) in Vietnam – a hot topic in Vietnamese newspapers these days – receives a lot of concerns from both authoritative and from citizens not only because it is a rare, legendary animal in Vietnamese belief, but also for the reason that its current circumstance alerts the seriousness of environmental problems in Vietnam.

Classification of the Giant Turtle in Hoan Kiem Lake

The Giant Turtle currently living inside the 12-ha lake is said to be 500 to 700 years old. The exact measures of the turtle's body has not been carried out, but they may be the same as the specimen displayed in Ngoc Son Temple (or Jade Mountain Temple, lying on the Jade Island near the northern shore of Hoan Kiem Lake), which weighed about 200 kilos and was about 2 meters long. As released on September 10, 2010, by Peter Paul Van Dijk, director of Conservation International, among the 10 turtle species most endangered, Hoan Kiem turtle is now ranked as the species with the highest chance of extinction.

For many years, questions have arisen around the topic of whether the turtle bears some relation with Shanghai soft-shell turtle (could be referred to as Red river giant softshell turtle, Yangtze giant softshell turtle, or scientifically *Rafetus swinhoei*). Most scientists, like Mr. Tim McCormack – coordinator of Asian Turtle Conservation program, agree that the Giant Turtle is part of the Shanghai soft-shell turtle. Meanwhile, some, like Professor Dinh Duc Ha – a keen scientist in the subject of Hoan Kiem turtle, suggest that the turtle establishes a new species, specifying certain differences from Shanghai turtle in various aspects

turtle in various aspects like their skulls and shells. He even goes further by giving the turtle a scientific name: *Rafetus leloii*, the name that symbolizes the pride of Hanoi people regarding the legend of Hoan Kiem Lake. According to the folklore, in the early 15th century, Le Loi organized a troop rebelling against the invading Ming dynasty, due to their bloody ruling which deprived many Vietnamese of their own lives. At the beginning, the rebellion was unsuccessful because of their weak army. But then, Le Loi was granted the legendary sword from the Golden Turtle God, which marked the turning point of the battlefield. He won against the Ming troop, ascending to the throne and then returning the sword to the Turtle God while he was having a boat trip in Hoan Kiem Lake (which also explain why the lake's name was literally means Lake of the Returned Sword).

The Current Condition of the Giant Turtle

When some images about the condition of the turtle was publicized in the Internet, the whole community was really shocked at how degraded it is. Here are some pictures of the turtles severely injured:



On foot and neck



On shell

Not only the superficial wound, the turtle is supposed to have pneumonia as stated by Professor Dinh Duc Ha and Doctor Te Quang Bui – Institute of Aquaculture. According to Mr. Ha, in 18 consecutive days in February, 2011, the turtle appeared on the lake's surface 28 times; meanwhile, from January to November, 2010, it is only 9 to 14 times per month. Also, Mr. Bui gives out his opinion that from the record of Mr. Ha, it is likely the turtle is suffering from a lung disease, thus cannot stay in the water for too long.

The implication of the deteriorated environment

The turtle does not suffer from bad injuries without a cause. Everyone knows this, but most Vietnamese people are unaware that it is the degraded environment of the lake that is responsible for this mishap. But why does the lake become like this? There is only one answer: the behavior of citizens. Most scientists seem to agree with the idea that the trash and rocks thrown into the lake is what makes the turtle injured. Unlike other lakes, Hoan Kiem Lake does not have the drainage system;



therefore, it is understandable that the lake is highly susceptible to pollution. When interviewed by Viet Ha – a Radio Free Asia (RFA) reporter, Mr. Son Viet Nguyen, a citizen, said: "Every December 23, people throw ashes, nylons into the lake." (According to Vietnamese tradition, December 23 in Lunar Calendar is the day the gods ride the giant fish to the heaven and join in a meeting there. Therefore, people often buy fish, putting it in a water-filled nylon and then releasing the fish into the lake, but most people even throw away nylons into the water. Also, in that holiday, it is traditional that Vietnamese people burn something like imitated money papers to send it to the other world, thus some citizens living near the lake often dump the ashes into the lake after that.) And according to Trinh Nguyen, a high school student in Hanoi, in response to the interview with RFA, it is not a strange event to encounter some students going there for sight-seeing, buying foods and beverages in the stores around and then throwing the bottle or the packet into the lake after drinking and eating.

The turtle and Hoan Kiem Lake, in one way, is considered the symbol of Hanoi's history and culture. In another way, the citizens are gradually destroying what they often boast about whenever seeing a foreigner or person from another province. To stop this paradox, it not only requires the punitive methods from the government, but also the cooperation of the citizens in remedying the current situation of the lake. However, this is still too hard to achieve, especially when the punishment is still so lenient, and the citizen's awareness of their act's consequences is yet awakened.

Seoul Gallery Tour

By Ly Nguyen, Thuy Pham

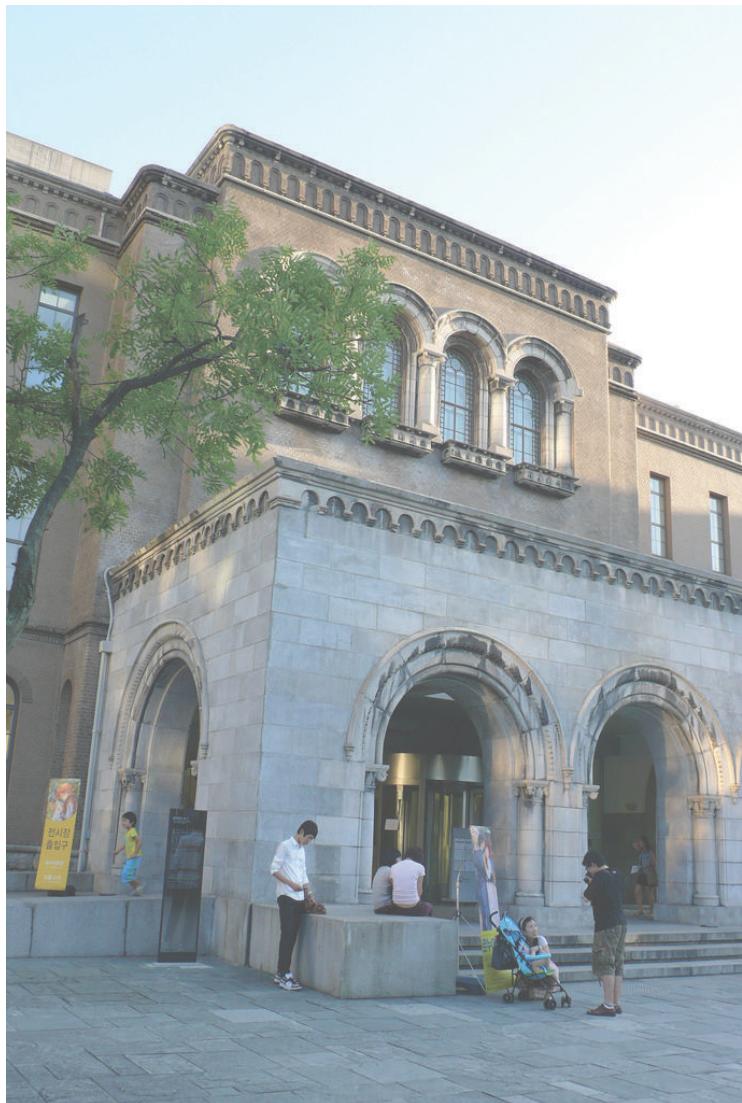
Walking through the corners of Seoul, a city emerging as one of Asia's art hubs, you can see for yourself beautiful experiments of contemporary art in various artistic museums and galleries. Here the pieces of Paik Nam Jung, Lim Ok Sang and Yoon Hae Jin are proudly exhibited together with those of other 20th century Korean artists. They declare: This is how we do, from the cuddle of Western influence, defining authentic Korean aesthetic values in inspiration, medium and perspective.

Museum of Contemporary Art

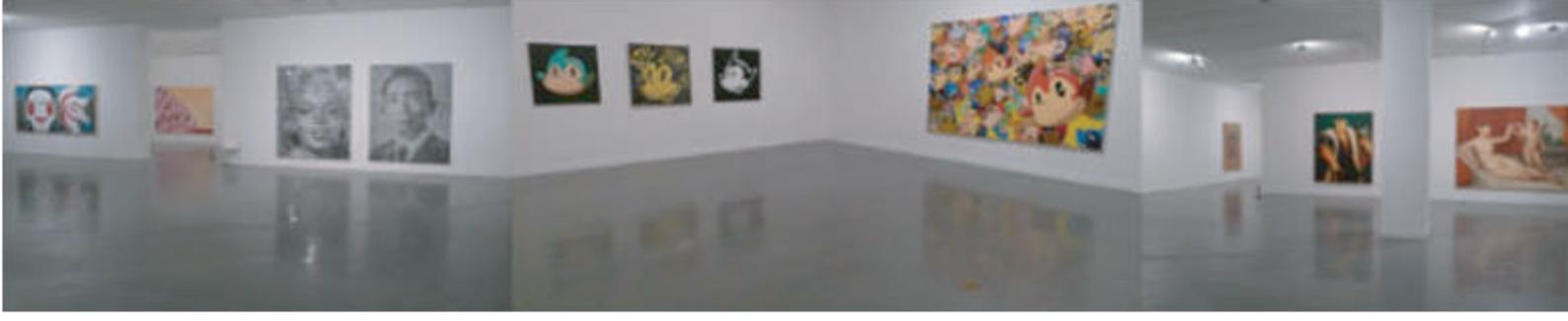
Held in 2010, "Made in Popland", according to both specialists and many visitors, is one of the major successes in Korean contemporary art exhibitions. Presenting artistic works of Chinese, Japanese and Korean modern artists, the show amazed visitors in its diverse mind-boggling perspectives and expressions. The artists demonstrated both animated and audacious reflections on relations between "mass media", "public", "society" and individual existence. One thing I found remarkable is how bold and profound emotions are instilled in each piece.

"Abstract it" was another exhibition in the Annex museum within Deoksugung. The site devoted for Contemporary art itself is intriguing for a Western classical order in exterior design within a Korean traditional palace. Visitors will find in this exhibition the concerns over contemporary subjects such as environment, peace, femininity, urban domestic scene, social mobility, etc. Transient feelings of objective phenomena like the movement of air and fire are also conveyed in the artworks exhibited. Of course, above all, the impression is of the abstraction, be that a mere primordial feeling or an intentionally applied artistic technique.

And yet these are only two of many fascinating shows in the museum dedicated to contemporary art. There have been exhibitions on Picasso as well as modern-day Indian art. This summer will see several exhibitions introducing major works from the prestigious Whitney Museum of American Art, "Tell Me Tell Me: Australian and Korean Art 1976 – 2011" project and the collection about realist photographer Lim Eung-Sik.



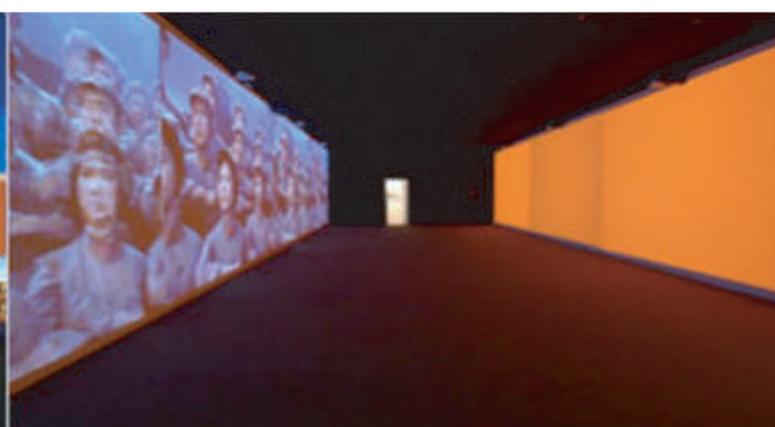
The Seoul Museum of Art



Made in Popland (photographed by Hwang Dana)



(left) Works by Murakami Takashi (right) Artwork by Nara Yoshitomo (photographed by Hwang Dana)



Feng Mengbo, Long March-Restart, 2006-2008 Installation (photographed by Hwang Dana)

Hongdae

The area surrounding Hongik University, known as Hongdae, is a well-known art hub of Seoul where one can find newfangled art galleries scattered across the neighborhood. I visited Sang Sang Ma Dang on a recommendation, which is a medium-sized gallery. I was impressed by the photo exhibit Twins by Lee Sun Min, which featured Korean couples either isolated in wild nature scenes, such as forests and riversides, or lost in the heart of their homes or office rooms.

SangSangMadang

I also visited Alternative Space Loop, which had a completely different atmosphere with fresh, lively and colourful works in the manner of pop art. The gallery, known primarily as Loop, was opened in 1999, and dedicated to alternative Asian art. The artworks here managed to be modern yet simple. In Alt Space Loop, pop art is not merely exhibited, it is alive. In Hongdae, you can find galleries that may make you introspective or lift your spirits. That is, perhaps, the charm of Hongdae.

Culture

Alt Space Loop

At Hongdae you should also visit the Trompe l'oeil (or trick-eye) exhibition. The name refers to a very old European technique for the ornamentation inside Catholic churches. At the Trompe l'oeil several paintings of many kinds of style ranging from renaissance to impressionism are repainted in a way that makes them look three dimensional. Visitors come to the exhibit primarily to take pictures with the paintings and most of them look very real. The exhibit can bring much fun to visitors. The place differs from other exhibits as it is pretty crowded and occupied with even children who are taken by their parents to take funny pictures with the paintings or simply to practice drawing and painting.

Insadong

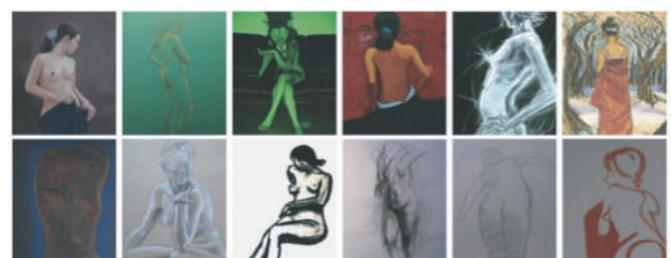
Renowned in the past as a trading area for Korean traditional paintings, Insadong still carries the sense of tradition. It is a unique artistic area in Seoul with more than 100 galleries. I found Topohaus, a gallery dedicated to contemporary art that exhibits paintings and photographs by emerging Korean artists such as Bon-Chang Koo, as well as lithography and ceramics.

Topohaus, Myungdong Gallery

located on the 3rd and 4th floor of a quiet, isolated café named Insomnia at the heart of Myungdong, Myungdong Gallery was opened by the renowned Korean artist Dae Ha Kwon. Myungdong Gallery has a cozy atmosphere due to its small size, yet visitors can find refined artwork here. In April, the gallery for the first time held a striking exhibition on the Nude with artwork from artists of Korea and America. At the Myungdong Gallery, art lovers can attend an art class lectured by the artist Dae Ha Kwon.



Sang Sang Ma Dang, Hongdae



-Myeongdong Gallery Presents-
The Nude Exhibition

April 23rd-April 30th
Opening Reception 5pm, April 23rd



The Future of

Korean Movie Industry

By Shin Hyung Lee

Focusing on computer graphics
technology and Originality

Culture

In Korean subways, people can often be seen watching movies on their I-phones or Galaxys. Some are watching western movies and others are watching recently launched, illegally downloaded, movies. And some of these movies are Korean, released by the Korean movie industry. But despite the popularity of Korean films, it is difficult to predict the future of the Korean movie industry. Currently, it is hard to say that the conditions of The Korean movie industry—which still maintains screen quota policies and exports dozens of movies—are positive. Media reports suggest that one of the biggest problems for the industry is that it doesn't have a stable infrastructure in place to support creators and directors. It is true that in recent years, more and more Korean computer graphic or visual effect designers have participated in big filming projects. However, the manufacturing conditions and planning are relatively poor compared to the giants of the movie industry, such as Hollywood. In my view, the Korean movie industry has to do two things: come up with techniques to create better visual effects and allow for greater originality and independence. Nevertheless, it will be important to draw upon the examples of Hollywood to achieve our own independent industry.

Hollywood is without a doubt the biggest movie producer in the world. Producing numerous blockbusters, Hollywood has achieved a cultural identity as the center of movie industry. The biggest difference between small studios and Hollywood is definitely its ability to create stunning visual effects. There are many other elements that make Hollywood the center of the movie industry, such as quality directors and scriptwriters, but I will focus on the visual effects. Even in the 1970s, Hollywood was at the forefront of the movie industry. The blockbuster science fiction saga, Star Wars, is a perfect example. Even within Hollywood, Star Wars was considered incredibly innovative. Many of the movies at that time were about social issues, but George Lucas, the director of Star Wars, showed the audience the incredible movie making ability of Hollywood. No one expected to see space ships actually blasting each other in outer space.

At that time, Star Wars was a movie that the studios of no other country could even imagine producing. This was 40 years ago. And the gap has yet to be closed. 3D (three dimensional) movies are a contemporary example of Hollywood's position at the forefront of the movie Industry. When James Cameron's Avatar showed up on the screen, the world was fascinated by the new filming technology.

In terms of originality and independence, Bollywood is a prominent example of a rising movie industry. Though its name resembles that of Hollywood, the Indian movie industry displays unparalleled creativity. The largest movie producer in India, Bollywood has made many creative movies, which are at the same time uniquely "Indian". Its films depict the culture of India in a modern way so as to attract not only domestic audiences but also those from other countries. Bollywood movies are usually musical: very few are made without at least one song or dance number, as Indian audiences demand full value for their money. Named after the Indian spice mixture, "masala", these movies are called masala movies; and they are a mixture of love, comedy, music, dance and much more. Although there aren't any high-tech visual effects in Bollywood movies, they have succeeded in appealing to a world-wide audience. The most famous example of recent years is Slum Dog Millionaire.

Most Koreans don't know very much about the Korean movie industry, even though it has been almost a century since the first Korean movie premiered. The first movie was Jangwha-hongryunJun which was actually made during the Chosun dynasty in 1924. Since then, there have been many Korean movies made, and some of them remain popular to this day, including: Yongari and Miwodo Dashi Hanbun. (Dragon; Once Again even if It Hurts). In the 1970's, when people born during the post-war era entered their twenties, Korean movies started to make some innovations. The young generation brought a new energy to society and the movie industry, represented by "jeans or miniskirts" (at that time, jeans

and miniskirts were regarded anti-social in Korea). Korean movies, which tried to represent the spirit and conditions of the contemporary society, developed slowly but independently. However, due to the dominance of Hollywood blockbusters since the 1990's, Korean movies have had a hard time competing, as they have been unable to catch up with the new trends based largely on Hollywood blockbusters.

The Korean movie industry has started to create movies with innovative visual graphics, as seen in movies such as Gwemul, Gukkadeppyoo, D-War (Monster, National Player, D-war). All of these movies received praise for their sophisticated graphics. However, the fact remains that the graphics of these movies relied on non-Korean graphic companies. For instance, although the graphics of Gukkadeppyoo were made at KISTI (Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information), Australian technology influenced much of the filming process. The main reason that Korean movies depend upon foreign graphic companies is that Korean graphics companies are not sophisticated enough to produce large-scale movies. Most of these companies are online game-graphics companies, which are quite different from cinematic and animation graphics companies. It thus appears, at present, that domestically producing movies with the same quality of special effects as Hollywood is an impossible mission.

This doesn't mean that the Korean movies industry is unconditionally inferior. Based upon the content of recent movie releases, it's obvious that there is great potential in the Korean movie industry. But it is important that it works toward creating movies that are uniquely Korean, and not merely copies of Hollywood films. It is, admittedly, beneficial to learn the graphic techniques of Hollywood and other major film companies. However, the Korean movie industry should not blindly copy their techniques. If Korean studios create movies that are creative and independent and that have great special effects, the future of the Korean movie industry will be bright.



<Gukkadeppyoo>



<Monster>

Into the kitchen[®]

BE MY COMPANION ON THE TRAIL TO DISCOVER KOREAN DAILY CUISINE

By Thuy Pham

1. Korean rice is definitely different from Vietnamese rice

My first time learning how to cook rice the “Korean” way was a big surprise. The cooking teacher lectured about “bab” -(rice) for the whole 10 minutes while I was mumbling to myself I’m also from East Asia, I’ve already known about this. But it turns out that even ☒ varies among inter-related wet-rice-agricultural cultures. Back in Vietnam, I did not have to pay much attention to the rice cooking process. I just slightly rinsed the rice once and put it into the electric cooker right way. Nice and easy. The logic is the more you rinse, the more you wash out nutrition from the rice.

Here in Korea, the rice is rinsed four times and then immersed in water for half an hour for it is actually cooked. Unlike in Vietnam, people here mix barley or millet with white rice in daily meals like people do here. The rice, already shimmering and porous thanks to the soaking phase, now looks like a bowl spattered with yellow, purple or green dots from the grains, which add both a mild aroma to the nose and a pleasant taste to temptation for the tongue. And of course it also provides you with various additional proteins and minerals. This little unexpected detail seems to add a motherly touch that spices up the everyday simplicity of white rice.

2. The ‘taste of the hand’

Can you tell me what the best kitchen tool is? A Korean housewife would most likely show you her hands for the answer.

This is what I learned about making “bulgogi” - grilled marinated beef, from my cooking teacher. After 15 minutes of marinating the sliced meat in pear juice, she mixed it in the spices directly with her hands. She said it must not be too hard as to “squeeze” the meat, but at the same time not too gentle like “stroking”. The control of how much energy one applies and how flexibly one manipulates the fingers is critical. “You have to use the taste of the hand”, my cooking teacher insists. “It bears certain resemblance to making kimchi, but of course each dish requires its own particular sophisticated style”. She may be exaggerating the case a bit, but it is true that the hand have a lot to do with the success of your final product. The thinly sliced “sheets” of beef may be crushed or may exude the unwanted liquid of blood and pear juice. In addition they may not get spiced evenly.

Hands can even substitute for the taste buds to a certain extent. If you have watched the 2003 MBC drama series “Jewel in the Palace”, you may remember the incident of the court lady Dae Jang Geum, losing her taste and managing to use her hand for replacement. Even for a beginner like me, the feeling of the soft smooth meat accompanied by firm crunchy “yangpa” and “daepa” - (2 kinds of onion) promises tasty sensuality.

3. Freshness on your tongue

The Korean cuisine appreciates the combination of fresh raw main ingredients and spices It may come as a shock for many non-Koreans to see Korean mixing the raw meat for “bulgogi” (marinated bar

becued beef), and then tasting it as they are preparing it. And even more so when they watch the meat being mixed with spices using bare hands. Fortunately, my previous, though limited exposure to raw meat eating allowed me to actually enjoy bulgogi in its original state. It was strange, but quite good. Not only meat, but also vegetables are also usually served uncooked and you are expected to add complementary sauce, for which “bibimbab” rice dish topped with various vegetables and sauces on the side, is a great example. The chef can also have little preparation like rubbing in salt or chili power like “songsongi” and “oimojim” (radish kimchi and cucumber salad). The unrefined dense savory when jazzed up by exquisite spice feels different and stimulating. Moreover, raw material may remain either crunchy or resilient, a little more challenging but much more exciting.

There are so more fun facts to be explored about Korean daily cuisine. Learning cooking here is such a joyful experience that gives you a big bite of the Korean culture pie. You never know how delicious it is before you try.



Bulgogi



Bibimbap

The 10/11 European Soccer Report

By Hyung Ku Han

With FIFA being the largest international sporting organization in the world and the World Cup being the biggest sports event, soccer is definitely the world's number one sport. The soccer boom hit Korea after the 2002 FIFA World Cup, since when Korean players began to play on the main stages of Europe. Since then, not only have the number of fans and the size of the soccer-related market increased, but also the influence of soccer grew to the level of Europe, where soccer takes up a fairly large part of their culture. With soccer growing in a variety of aspects, it is helpful to understand current International soccer, and there are some remarkable changes and exciting competitions during the 2010/2011 season right now in their final dramas.



Manchester United Football Team in 2007

English Premier League (EPL)

For many years, the EPL has been ranked the top league of Europe, and undoubtedly, it has the largest number of fans and the biggest soccer market around the globe. Being the most influential league, it has always grabbed much attention from fans, experts and the media. As the 31st Round of the EPL has been played during the first week of April, there are many competitions that soccer fans should focus on until the end of the season. First of all, the main interest will be in which team will be the champions. Currently, with only seven matches remaining, Manchester United has the biggest chance of winning its 19th title to become the team with most titles in the first division. Although Manchester United has a tougher schedule compared to second place Arsenal, they are seven points ahead, so it is most likely that they will win the league.

Another competition that soccer fans should pay attention to is which team will play on the European stage next season. Only the top four teams at the end of the season are able to play in the UEFA Champions League, the top European club competition, and only the fifth team gets to play in the Europa League, another European club competition just below the Champions League. However, of those top four teams, the fourth team would need to go through a play-off, so the race for the third place will be fierce to enter the Champions League directly. Currently, the race for the third spot is narrowed down to between Manchester City and Chelsea. Although it is tough to predict which team will end up being third, Manchester City seems to be in a more advantageous position, being a point ahead of Chelsea, and having a relatively favorable remaining schedule compared to Chelsea. In the case of the race for the Europa League, it is between Tottenham and Liverpool. Again, it is hard to guess which team will grasp this ticket. Although Tottenham is currently five points ahead, their remaining schedule is much tougher, having to play against Real Madrid, Arsenal, Chelsea, Manchester City and Liverpool. Therefore, the winner in the match between the two teams will probably have the chance to play in the Europa League. Lastly, the teams trying to escape from being relegated will be another great competition.

The bottom three teams are relegated to the second division, but at the moment, it really is impossible to predict. Wigan is ranked at the bottom with 30 points, but Blackburn is ranked 14th with only three points more, meaning that seven teams have the possibility to get pulled down to the relegation zone if they make one small mistake. Thus, soccer fans should watch until the end to see which teams win in which competition.

Spanish Primera Liga (LFP)

At the beginning of the season, in the summer of 2010, the Spanish Primera Liga got the most attention among the major European soccer leagues. It had the biggest teams and the best stars not only in Europe, but also the world. Many soccer fans were excited to see 'El Clásico' – the soccer war between Barcelona and Real Madrid. The two biggest rivals in Spain had the biggest stars. Barcelona had Lionel Messi, David Villa and Xavi Hernandez, whilst Real Madrid accomplished building their second 'Galácticos' squad by adding their final touch, Jose Mourinho as their manager, alongside star players like Cristiano Ronaldo, Xabi Alonso and Mesut Ozil. Surprisingly, the season kicked off with a bumpy start, with both teams humiliated by suffering against underdogs (Barcelona 0-2 Hercules, Mallorca 0-0 Real Madrid), but the title race was eventually between those two teams as expected. However, in the middle of the season, when Real Madrid was crushed 5-0 by Barcelona, they began to stumble and now, with eight matches remaining, even the players of Real Madrid have once again faced the bleak reality that their desired title will pass over to Barcelona.

There are, of course, other competitions within the LFP that are worthy of attention. Since the Primera Liga has other top class teams, the teams that play in the European stage change every season. Thus, it is entertaining to watch the competition between teams like Sevilla, Valencia, Villareal and Atlético Madrid. Every season, the places for these teams in the league table constantly change, and to add to the excitement, two new promising teams, Atlético Bilbao and Espanyol, have joined the competition. Although

the remaining Champions League tickets seem likely to be taken by Villareal and Valencia, the Europa League is a totally different story. The ticket to the Europa League is given to the fifth and sixth placed teams in the league, and they could be granted to any of the four teams ranked from fifth to eighth because there is only one match difference (three points) between the fifth and the eighth. Also, if Villareal wins the Europa League this season, there could be an additional qualification spot for the Europa League, making the race for next season's Europa League very complex, yet highly fascinating.

Italian Serie A + German Bundesliga

At the beginning of the 21st century, the three major European leagues were the EPL, LFP and Serie A, without a doubt. However, since two years ago, the league rank points between third place Serie A and fourth place Bundesliga began to become narrower and finally, last year, Bundesliga overcame Serie A and took third place. Thus, this instituted a new competition not only between the clubs of its own league, but also a competition between the Italian and German teams.

It really was a major drama to see the race between clubs from the two leagues this season, and the result is tipping towards the Bundesliga again. Usually, the way fans and experts compare leagues is by comparing their displays in the continental competitions. In the Champions League, both leagues were able to send only one team to the quarterfinals. However, in the Europa League, none of the Italian clubs were able to survive to the last 16, while Bayer Leverkusen kept up the Bundesliga's pride. Not only that, but in the overall displays by clubs, many experts give more credit to the German teams and criticize that the overall Italian level is getting poorer.

As well as their continental competition, their domestic competition in the league is extremely intense. In the case of Serie A, the traditional 'big four' used to be AC Milan, Inter Milan, Juventus and AS Roma. Among those four teams, Inter Milan used to be superior to the other three, even winning the Champions League. However, the big four have completely changed. Although the season is not over yet, it seems that only AC Milan

ve completely changed. Although the season is not over yet, it seems that only AC Milan and Inter Milan will be able to stay in the top four, while Juventus and AS Roma will be fighting to achieve their ticket to the Europa League by ending in at least the top six. Moreover, Napoli might have a chance to win the title, as they are only three points behind the leaders, AC Milan, and Udinese or Lazio could end up getting the final ticket to the Champions League.

The situation is even more unexpected in Germany. The familiar teams in the Champions League will most likely change next season. Usually, Bayern Munich is a regular team that has played in the Champions League almost every season, and other familiar names are Werder Bremen, Schalke 04 and Wolfsburg. Nevertheless, currently, with the exception of Bayern Munich, those teams are far from entering even the Europa League, and the top of the table is filled with unfamiliar names on the European stage. It is even more shocking when hearing the names of the teams in the relegation zone. Wolfsburg, champions just two years ago, and another famous team, Stuttgart, are fighting to remain in the first division next season. While these big clubs are suffering, Borussia Dortmund and Bayer Leverkusen have grasped their chance to restart their glory by being at the top of the league table.

UEFA Champions League

Being the biggest and most highly rated continental club tournament in the world, the UEFA Champions League, or the so-called 'Star Wars', acts as a yardstick to compare the best teams and leagues of Europe. Like the tournament's name, only the champions and the best teams of Europe qualify to play in this tournament, making this stage 'luxurious' with high quality displays.

Like every season, there were big issues and extraordinary underdogs. One of the biggest dramas was that Real Madrid finally succeeded in going through to the quarterfinals. Although Real Madrid has a record of winning the most trophies (nine times), it has failed to survive after reaching the round of last 16 for the last few years. In addition to that jinx, many fans doubted whether Real Madrid could beat Olympique Lyon

ning the most trophies (nine times), it has failed to survive after reaching the round of last 16 for the last few years. In addition to that jinx, many fans doubted whether Real Madrid could beat Olympique Lyon of France, a team that often got unusually strong when they met Real Madrid. However, with the 'Special One' Jose Mourinho, as their manager, they have once again aimed to win their 10th Champions League trophy by beating the French representative.

There are also two 'underdogs', which are adding excitement to the tournament. Although Tottenham of England and Shakhtar Donetsk of Ukraine are two great clubs, many have underestimated them due to their lack of experience in such a big competition. However, as if to prove that those experts were wrong, they both have crushed the giants of Italy, AC Milan (0:1 Tottenham) and AS Roma (2:6 Shakhtar Donetsk) in the round of 16 to reach the quarterfinals. Although it is a shame that they have met the two most favored teams, Real Madrid and Barcelona, their strength was already enough to shock the world.

Korean Players in Europe

Every weekend, Korean soccer fans stay up all night to watch the Korean players play in the biggest leagues of Europe. Overall, the display of Korean players in Europe was 'okay'. Most of the 'big names' were rated as below average this season. Of course 'captain' Ji Sung Park got the most attention from the Korean fans and the media, but his injury has kept him from playing regularly for Manchester United. Also, the 'Ki-Cha Duo', Sung Yong Ki and Du Ri Cha of Celtic in Scotland, have been suffering from injuries as well, despite their spectacular displays at the beginning of the season. 'Blue Dragon' Chung Yong Lee of Bolton as well has been a little disappointing compared to last season. Although he is still regarded as the key player at Bolton, since he has been playing too much in both his club and his international team, he seems to be exhausted and his appearance time is constantly decreasing. In the case of Chu Young Park, he has had both bad news and good news. The bad news is that his team (AS Monaco) is doing horribly, struggling in the relegation zone. The good news is that he has scored 10 goals already,

which is more goals scored in a single season than by the famous Thierry Henry and Emmanuel Adebayor when they were at AS Monaco, and many of the giant clubs such as Liverpool are trying to make a bid to bring him to their team.

Despite the fact that these 'veterans' are doing quite poorly, the 'new faces' are showing bright hopes for Korean soccer. Although Heung Min Son does not play regularly in Hamburg, Van Nistelrooy said that Son is going to be one of the biggest stars in the Bundesliga. Another new face in Bundesliga, Ja Chul Koo of Wolfsburg, is rated as the only player who is showing the true class of Wolfsburg. In France, although Cho Gook Chung (Auxerre) is still trying to adjust to the team, Tae Hee Nam (Valenciennes), Jin Hyung Song (Tours) and Yong Jae Lee (Nantes) are all trying to pull their teams back into shape.

It is Never Over Until the Final Whistle is Blown

As mentioned, the 2010/11 season has many elements that are adding thrills to European soccer – with jinxes being broken and new records being set, the pitch is full of surprises and excitements. Although the leagues and competitions are heading towards the end and the conclusion seems to be getting into shape, it is never over until the final whistle is blown. Fans should never let their tension go away because until it is really over; there could be miracles and unbelievable results. Who would have guessed that Liverpool would overcome and defeat AC Milan in the 2005 UEFA Champions League Final in Istanbul when they were losing 3-0 at the end of the first half? Like that historic match, there are lots of unpredictable dramas in soccer. With the last few most important matches remaining, fans must stay tuned to see the dramatic results after the final whistle is blown.

Underwood United

(U2)

By Shin Hyung Lee,
Hyung Ku Han

Underwood United (U2) is the only official soccer club at Underwood International College (UIC). Although U2 does not have a long history, it has been growing with UIC since the beginning in 2006. It was established in the fall of 2006, and has been participating in President's Cup, the school competition since 2007. Although U2 has never qualified to the knockout stages yet, U2 has definitely been growing and this year, U2 seems to have a chance to go through the group stages in only their 5th attempt. U2 not only does participates in the President's Cup, but it also has friendly matches with other teams, and plays against the soccer club of Korea University Division of International Studies during the Yonko Games. Even though it is true that U2 tries their best to win every game, their main goal is to enjoy playing soccer and build cohesiveness with other members who grouped up together with a common interest – soccer, so U2 meets regularly to practice and to go out together and have some fun.

THE 2011 SEASON OF U2

Since the main tournament that U2 participates in is the President's Cup and the Yonko Games, U2's season have just started, and it seems to be a pretty good start. As mentioned, in the past 4 four attempts in the President's Cup, where only the first team of each group goes into the knockout stages, U2 has never gone through the group stages. However, the members believe that this season could be their chance to go through with them winning the first match 2:0, as the opponent team forfeited. Also, there is another reason why the members have their positive aspect hopes high. Although U2 has lost some players due to them serving military service, the balance between the freshmen seems to be alright, showing some potential of a better team in the near future. They have already played a few practice matches and the results were better than expected.

When they played at the Yonsei International Campus against Incheon University's soccer club and FC Carpe Diem, U2 won some of the games and played equally well against their opponents. In addition, when U2 played against the soccer club of Physical Education students, which were the champions of the President's Cup last year, U2 only conceded one goal and lost 1:0. All of the U2 members and also the opponent thought that the match would be dominated by the P.E. students, but U2 players did fairly well and the result was shocking and satisfactory.

However, as a player who participated in those matches, U2 still needs to improve in some areas. The biggest matter problem is that the freshmen are at Songdo, making it difficult for all the U2 members to gather up.

The members would need to have regular practices to be able to play as a team and play with more stability. In addition, the team needs to quickly decide which formation it is going to use, so that the members would have time to get adjusted to their positions. With these matters solved, U2 would be able to not only enjoy playing the games, but achieve better results.

THE FUTURE AND GOALS OF UNDERWOOD UNITED

It has been about years that Underwood United was formed. Since the establishment, lots of good players have played but there weren't any outstanding records or results. However, the future is bright for Underwood United. There are two reasons for that.

Firstly, the ratio between male and female of Underwood International College has almost been equalized. In the past few years, the male and female ratio was about 3:7 which meant lower participation of soccer players. However, with increased numbers of male students, Underwood United succeeded in recruiting many good male players.

Secondly, it seems that many of the freshmen of the year 2011 are very promising soccer players. The diversity of good players can provide Underwood United with various strategies which obviously lead to higher possibility of winning.



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We would like to give a very special thanks to Prof. Michael Kim for all the assistance and support to the Scribe the past several years.
From UIC Scribe members



"Editing at The UIC Scribe for a full academic year now has been an illuminating and helpful experience. The work goes beyond editing and improving articles written by students. It offers a broader understanding of the unique and moral responsibilities that journalists have as the voice of a wider community. The experience has also helped me to write clearer and more concise academic essays. I would definitely recommend students who are interested in either improving their writing or in a journalistic career to consider joining the Scribe.

Best wishes,
Sarah Yoon

It has been more challenging than what I first expected to be a part of the Scribe this semester. Before joining the Scribe, I never knew it was this hard to publish a new issue of our school's exclusive newspaper. However, along with the challenge has come the joy and contentment when the issue was finally brought out. To me, it is an honor to contribute to the betterment of UIC through the Scribe articles. I hold gratitude towards the professors who spent time editing our writings, and I appreciate the experiences I have been through together with the whole Scribe staff. I hope these experiences will continue and result in a more insightful, striking new issue of the Scribe in the next term."

Ly P. Nguyen

I joined the scribe for simple reasons. I wanted to improve my writing skills. I also wanted to know about the editing process of a newspaper. Scribe was without doubt the perfect place to achieve it. It was hard in the beginning because my writings had to go through lots of revisions. Though I am still not sure whether I am a good writer, one thing is for sure. I have learned how to write better. I am happy to have finished my first article in my college life. Thanks to the help of professors and upperclassman, I've got the opportunity to participate and improve myself in a very productive project.

Shin Hyung Lee

I love to write when I have the freedom to choose what to write about, especially about soccer. It really was fun for me to write about soccer and I hope my readers will understand and learn more about soccer and gain more interest about European soccer through my article. One thing that could have been better for my article is that even as time went by and the results of each league and the evaluation of Korean players changed, especially Ji Sung Park who has been rated as Asia's best player this season, I had to stick to my article which had the view point from the first week of April. Also, with the busy schedule such as the mid-term and the school festivals, the Scribe couldn't meet that much so we couldn't become closer as I've hoped. Anyways, I am still excited to write my articles for the Scribe in the fall semester.

Hyung Kyu Han

IT WAS MY PLEASURE TO BE PART OF THE SCRIBE. I REALLY ENJOYED DESIGNING AND WORKING WITH THE SCRIBE MEMBERS! ^^

YOUN SEOK KIM

UIC

SCRIBE

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