Dongseo University
Is Becoming a Future University!

Providing the same education as others means you cannot be better than others. The innovative education methods at DSU introduce an ambitious educational shift offering students a new vision of the future.

Ten Changes into a Future University

1. **US & China Campuses** / Dongseo University has campuses in California and Winter
2. **Asia-focused Education** / East Asia Department, CAMPUS Asia Program, Dongseo Asia Initiative and Program, Asia Summer Program etc.
3. **Globalized Campuses** / Undergraduate double degree and joint colleges with overseas universities
4. **Creative Education** / Design skills taught to all students with support for start-up projects provided by the Creativity Development Center
5. **Talent Development** / Office of Creative R&D & Talent Development present student on projects, portfolio with personalized plan and mentor project
6. **Assembly University** / Global Access Asia (GAA) past social collaborations
7. **Future Classes** / Course on fight technology with international competition development projects through various student organizations
8. **ICT TROIKAR** / Cutting-edge future technologies with international competition development projects through various student organizations
9. **Centum Campus** / Under the film of K-talent providing support for student start-ups through School and Video DSU Creative Start-up Center
10. **Focus on Culture Contents** / DSU is national treasure Hall of Culture and Media Assembling

Recent Funding & Achievements

- Well-taught University (ACE+) 80+ over 4 years
- Leads in Industry-University Cooperation (LINC+) 220+ over 5 years
- University Specialization (OX+1) 2018 over 5 years for 6 selected projects
- Top 20 listing for university film instruction by Variety magazine (US)
- K-Movie School selection for internships in the US, Japan, and Vietnam
With winter being just around the corner in Korea, lots of people cannot stop sniffing and sneezing. And, because it is getting colder, people are inclined to use a great deal of electric power on heating. But how do you think all that power in Korea has been generated?

It turns out, Korea is supplying a majority of its electricity through nuclear power plants, their being responsible for 30 percent of the country’s power output. As of 2017, Korea possesses a total number of 24 of them. However, at the time Moon Jae-in’s administration took office in May 2017, reactors 5 and 6 under construction at the Shin-Kori nuclear power plant had become increasingly controversial, because during the presidential election he made a pledge to completely phase out nuclear power, as Germany did previously. Indeed, soon after he was inaugurated, his administration swiftly had the construction of all additional nuclear power plants stopped. However, before long, a public committee composed of 437 citizens cast a ballot to decide the fate of the reactors at Shin-Kori specifically. Fortunately or unfortunately, the decision to proceed with construction won over the decision to halt construction by 19.5 percentage points.

What is the Moon administration’s concern about nuclear power plants? They raised the potential risk of a meltdown, taking the Japanese Fukushima disaster as a case in point. To make matters worse, successive earthquakes have recently hit the south of the Korean peninsula. Let’s have a closer look. The main problem was the location of the epicenters. In particular, the first one was in the Gyeongju and Ulsan region, in which 14 nuclear power plants stand close together. Then it emerged that there is a fault in the region called the Yansan Fault, with the strong potential to cause severe earthquakes in the future. Also, the Moon administration insisted that if the step to phase out nuclear power was taken, the lost energy production could be replaced with renewable energy sources before all the nuclear plants were completely shut down, which would take a long period of roughly 60 years.

Against this position, some considered the government’s suggestion to be too dogmatic. In fact, experts in favor of resuming construction of reactors 5 and 6 also cited a Japanese example, that of the Onagawa nuclear power plant, as that was closer than Fukushima to the epicenter of the earthquake which occurred in Japan at 2011, but which was not damaged at all due to having higher protective walls than Fukushima had. Given that precedent, they stressed the new reactors’ low costs and high efficiency to the committee. Furthermore, Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. spoke of the reactors’ high safety by pointing to their company’s disaster simulations. According to those, even in a worst case scenario where radiation would be completely leaked to the atmosphere, the danger radius would be only five kilometers. This proved very persuasive to the committee.

Yet despite the disagreements, what both sides have in common is that nothing is more important than the safety of people. So the die is cast. Given that both sides of the nuclear energy debate stress that this is of paramount importance to them, it can be expected that this will factor in the remaining construction of the new reactors at Shin-Kori and the ongoing management and ultimate dismantling of existing nuclear power plants. This is very reassuring.
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Students from 55 Countries Come to Study at DSU

Walking around the DSU campus now, you can quickly tell you are in an internacionalized university. Every semester, hundreds of international students settle into a wide variety of divisions and departments at DSU to begin their studies. In the second semester, there were students from as many 55 countries. They include those who have come for language training, freshmen, graduates doing their master’s degrees, undergraduate and graduate exchange students, those doing double degrees, and those completing their doctorates.

In total, 522 international students joined DSU in the second semester. They come from all over the world, including the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, China, Russia, Nigeria, Mexico, Lithuania, Venezuela, Oman, Egypt, India, and Finland. By continent, the students come from 21 countries in Asia, 9 countries in the Americas, 12 countries in Europe, and 12 countries in Africa.

On August 25, DSU organized two orientation sessions in the U-IT Hall to help the international students settle in early. The first session in the morning was conducted in English, and the second in the afternoon was conducted in Chinese. These were followed by the “2017 GSI Welcoming Ceremony” held in the Sohyang Art Hall on September 6. The audience enjoyed performances by students from the Salmunni Play Student Club and the DSU Musical Department, with one international student saying, “I am grateful for the warm welcome from DSU and for being able to become a part of the DSU family. I will devote my passion to making my years spent at DSU the most rewarding time of my life.”

Continent and Country Origins of 2017 Semester 2 DSU Students

Africa
- Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Kenya

Asia
- Japan, China, East Timor, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Oman, Uzbekistan, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Hong Kong

Europe
- Germany, Russia, Lithuania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Spain, Albania, Italy, Iceland, France, Finland, Montenegro

The Americas
- United States, Canada, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Barbados, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Peru

Chuseok Event with International Students

On September 28, roughly 600 international students gathered to celebrate Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving) in front of the New Millennium Building at DSU.

As part of the celebration, DSU staff gave students the chance to taste songpyeon (rice cake), gangjeong (traditional confectionary), and siyter (sweet rice drink). The staff also cooked pajon (chives pancake) at the event location.

The international students had a great time playing traditional games such as yuyon, jegi-chagi, and tiro. They also flew kites and wore traditional hanbok.

The event was organized to help international students experience Korean traditional culture, promote friendship, and encourage all students to feel a sense of belonging at DSU.

Joseon Tongshinsa Registered in the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme

With help from DSU President Jeuk Chang, who served as a co-chairman of the committee established to promote registering the Joseon Tongshinsa in the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, the committee’s aim has been accomplished. In 2016, President Chang visited the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, to spread public awareness of the Joseon Tongshinsa, which are a series of goodwill missions carried out from 1603-1888 between Hanpyung (Seoul) and Edo (Tokyo) that have come to represent peaceful Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations.

It is hoped that the recognition by UNESCO of the historical and cultural importance of the Joseon Tongshinsa may contribute toward improving current diplomatic relations between the countries of Korea and Japan. The civilian led effort to have the Joseon Tongshinsa formally recognized was conducted in a similar spirit of good neighborly relations as the original missions.

A meeting regarding the issue was held at UNESCO headquarters on October 31, where the favorable decision was announced. President Chang expressed gratitude and pleasure over the historical acknowledgement and the recognition of the recent meaningful efforts of civilians in Busan and parts of Japan.

Since 2013, the joint Korea-Japan committee has put forth great efforts to have 124 pieces from Korea and 209 pieces from Japan included in the Memory of the World Register. Currently, all 333 pieces have been registered successfully.

International Culture Night

On October 27, DSU held the 2017 International Culture Night at Sohyang Art Hall. The event was hosted by the Global Studies Institute (GSI) in the goals of further strengthening bonds between international students, fostering harmony through voluntary participation and communication, attracting other international students to DSU, and creating alumni associations after graduation.

Currently, about 1,000 international students from 69 countries are enrolled in programs at DSU, as degree students, dual degree students or exchange students. By 2020, it is expected that about 1,500 international students will be studying at DSU.

Participating in the 2017 International Culture Night were over 300 international students from GSI and the Korea-China New Media Institute, as well as exchange students. Also taking part were Korean Global Program students and Korean GSI supporters.

The audience was treated to the following cultural performances: singing by one Malaysian student; taekwondo and K-pop dancing by one Korean student; traditional dancing by one Pakistani student; singing by one Chinese student; B-boy dancing by one Korean student; traditional dancing by one Chinese student; traditional music and dancing by 15 Indonesian students; traditional music and dancing by eight Uzbek students; and singing by two Russian students.

After the performances by international students, the GSI’s music club and a Lithuanian physical theater troupe gave additional performances. At the close of the event, professors and other audience members went up to the stage to offer congratulations to all of the participants. The evening closed with a thank-you party outside of the Sohyang Art Hall.
Architecture Students Receive Special Award at Japan Student Design Workshop

In September 2017, a group of Architecture Design majors, led by Professor Oh Gi-hwan of the Division of Architecture & Civil Engineering, visited the Fukuoka, Yufuin, and Kitakyushu regions in Japan for 5 days and 6 nights. During their visit, they participated in the Japan Student Design Workshop hosted by the Architectural Institute of Japan (AJI), visited the Architectural Design Office and the Korea-Japan Student Architecture Exhibition hosted by the Kyushu Institute of Technology Architectural Design Laboratory, and explored urban architecture.

The highlight was the Japan Student Design Workshop, with the students' International Network of Women Engineers and Architects, and the BDAAD and LINC + projects. However, this year, Professor Oh and students visited Japan with the support of the AJSN Industry Track (Global Capstone Design) project of LINC + business.

This year's workshop project was a remodeling plan for the Yulun Training Center building in Japan, which was damaged by the 2011 Kumamoto earthquake, with the theme of "Flexible Design for Scenery and Community." Two teams with a combined total of 13 students participated from DSU, most of them juniors. Among them, the "A" team, consisting of Professor Oh, Park Ga-yeon (a senior), Lee Sang-jun, Yu Ho-sang, Gong Tae-seok, Kim Jong-yoon, Im Hye-jin, and An So-yeon, designed environmentally friendly architectural works with excellent concepts that can be appropriately applied to the local terrain, for which they won the AJI Special Award.

Each workshop is held with a theme centering on the essence of the previous year's winners, and is decided several months before the event after a long period of preparation, involving the joint guidance of local architects and architecture professors. In addition, the length of this particular workshop was extended to 2 days and 3 nights, in order to allow participants to enjoy special lectures by architects Kunihito Gantam and Masumi Sanoh.

Separately from the workshop, the Kyushu Institute of Technology Architectural Design Laboratory held an international exchange exhibition on architectural design works to introduce DSU design studios, and discussed long-term plans for joint architectural workshops and architectural design camps.

Finally, through the visit to the Japanese architectural design office, the participating DSU students also explored the possibilities for overseas employment and further study. In addition, they experienced firsthand the characteristics of East Asian architecture through an exploration of reconstructions and of modern buildings in Kyushu and Hino-shu, and of the redaction project in the waterside park area.

Dongseo University Maintains Highest Accreditation Level for International Architecture Education

Dongseo University’s major in Architecture and Design has again been awarded the highest possible accreditation level from the Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB), which is affiliated with the Unesco International Union of Architects. First receiving this top certification in 2012, this renewal was made through a combination of a self-assessment document review and an inspection from May 14 to 17, 2017.

In accordance with the Architectural Law and the Enforcement Decree enacted in 2012, only those students who have had three years of practical training, and who have either completed courses at institutions accredited by the KAAB or at graduate schools, qualify to take the Architectural Qualification Examination and become certified architects. There has been a grace period for the full implementation of this law, but once this ends in 2019 there will be intense competition between universities based on their KAAB accreditation and whether they offer three, four, or five year degrees.

Not counting vocational colleges, currently ten universities in the Busan area (nine with five-year courses, and one with a four-year course) have been certified by the KAAB. Since 2012, not only has the DSU Architecture and Design major held the highest accreditation level, but it has maintained the first place to third place in the Busan area in terms of entrance competency, education competitiveness, and graduation rate.

In her previous roles, Vice-President Kim has been active as a representative female scientist in various domestic and international forums and activities.

The INWES annual meeting was held as part of 17th International Conference of Women Engineers and Scientists (IWES7) held in New Delhi, India. This is a forum for international academic conferences and information exchanges held every three years after the first conference was held in the United States in 1964. In 2002, INWES, the operating organization of IWES, was officially formed, and the INWES Annual Meeting and the Board of Directors Meeting have been held together during IWES ever since.
SPOTLIGHT ON DSU

Design and Computer Engineering Students Win Prestigious Red Dot Design Award

The winning DSU team comprised of Design students Kim Tae-yong and Kim Gui-ri, a senior and junior respectively, and Computing students Yu Do-hyeob and No Geon-ho, also senior and junior students. Leading the team were Professors Moon Min-gyeong and Ryu Do-sang, who teach the Capstone Design class (Ideaation Practical Application: IT & Design) as one of the educational components of the LINC+ project.

The students’ award-winning “Smart and Safety Bicycle” entry consisted of a bike direction indicator connected through Bluetooth to navigation apps on a rider’s smartphone. With this system, LED lights indicate the direction of the rider’s direction to vehicles behind the rider, while also vibrating the respective handlebar to indicate to the rider which direction to turn. In simple terms, when the rider is supposed to turn left as per their preprogrammed route in the navigation app, this left turn is indicated on the smartphone, by a vibration in the left handlebar, and in a near-future LED light attached to the end of the left handlebar, the latter having much the same function as an indicator light on a motorized vehicle.

Of the inspiration for the design, Kim Tae-yong said, “As the number of people enjoying bicycle riding grows, bicycle accidents are also increasing. To help avoid that, the vibration sensor and the LED light in this design inform both the rider and following vehicles of the rider’s intended direction, allowing the former to concentrate their surroundings rather than look at their smartphone screen, thereby reducing the risk of accidents. I hope people will be able to ride their bicycles more safely through our work.”

No Geon-ho said, “This project was the first time I was working with the Design College, so it was a great opportunity to learn more about design while also enjoying seeing our various image processing technology ideas come to fruition.”

Jo Dae-soo, head of the DSU industry-academia cooperation team, said, “This winning design is an excellent demonstration of how, through the fusion Capstone Design class supported by the LINC+ project, students’ ideas can be developed into practical technology transfer applications and commercialization. The LINC+ project team will support the awards ceremony held in Germany for the award-winning students through the Capstone Design Specialization Program. We look forward to continuing to support and develop such excellent and differentiated fusion education.”

The Red Dot Design Awards Gala, Awards, and Winner exhibition will be held on October 27 in Berlin, Germany. Award-winning works will be featured in the worldwide Communications Design Yearbook for 2017/18.

Students Learn about Future Employment from Leaders in Their Fields

A wide variety of industry-mentor programs are being actively conducted at DSU to provide students with professional vocational information and customized education. Two examples include:

The LINC+ Project Team and Industry-Academy Mentor Professors

On August 22, 2017, in the U-IT International Seminar Room, the “Lettter of Commendation for Professors of Industry and Mentors” event was held by the University’s LINC+ project team. In attendance were 35 representatives of mentor companies and 20 matched DSU professors participating in the LINC+ project.

Dongseo University President Jekuk Chang awarded a letter of commendation to a representative of the 35 mentor company representatives and asked them to be good mentors for their students.

In this mentor-mentee program, each representative of the mentor companies becomes a professor of industry-education mentoring their assigned DSU students each. Through this program, the students will have time to prepare for their future through not only receiving career counseling but also through visits to their mentor’s company.

This program is offered as an industry-university mentoring course, with one credit given to participating students.

The Dongseo University Talent-Fostering Institute’s Industry Mentoring Program

On August 24, 2017, the inaugural meeting of the “Medium-Sized Business Enterprises’ Mentoring Program” was held in the Minsook Library.

In attendance were 14 representatives from the

Cultural Contents Development Institute, Humm, Oriental Precision & Engineering, Joten, Total Soft Bank, Parkland, the Hilton Hotel, Haadong Hospital, Hwasung Group, Air Busan, Dlo, Sangoow-Hloch, Kingslo-Borie, Marine, and Busan Bank. A total of 50 DSU students are enrolled as mentees.

The program will be held once a month for four months from September to December. The program will be conducted in a free atmosphere with new mentors and mentees selected each month.

Participating students Kim Ji-young, a junior majoring in English, said of the mentoring pro-

gram that, “I am really interested in working in Air Busan in the future. Through this mentoring program, I will get sound advice on the areas I have a lot of trouble with and prepare for my job strategi-

ically.”
Film Graduate’s Movie Selected as Opener for Ulju World Mountain Film Festival

The 2nd Ulju World Mountain Film Festival, which attracted attention as the first mountain film festival in Korea, lasted for five days from September 21 to 25, screening 97 films from 21 countries around the world. The event was sold out each day. In particular, the UDIFF Cinema, an outdoor theater, attracted more than 1,000 people every day, raising the heat and passion of the mountain festival. In light of the intense demand from viewers, the staff were considerate enough to set up a LED screen outside the auditorium for those who could not enter the main cinema.

The theme of this festival was “coexistence with nature,” showing special exhibits, exhibitions, performances, experience events, and events reflecting the theme. Moreover, the scope of the festival was not limited to only mountain movies, but was also expanded to those themes of coexisting with nature, symbolism, and all the stories of living together. It was a way to provide an opportunity to get closer to the public, as it was felt that attention on only mountain movies would have limited the potential appeal.

During this year’s Mountain Film Festival, the first prize was given to Kim Gye-d, a graduate of DSU, for his movie Mount Yoonhw. The movie is about a brother and sister whose names are “Yoonhw” and “Sang” (Mount) who go to the top of their namesake mountain to find their father’s grave, and was chosen as the festival’s opening piece for aptly illustrating the themes of nature and coexistence of this year’s festival. The number of invited guests who visited the Mountain Film Festival included 50 foreign and 170 Koreans, demonstrating the future possibility of becoming a global mountain film festival.

Aldis Audinon, head judge of the film festival, said, “We can see how the Ulju World Mountain Film Festival is growing rapidly, given that there were as many as 80 more films entered compared to last year. Also, the selection of our judges from four countries indicates a growing interest from around the world.” He added, “We chose the winner based on its creativity and innovation as well as the quality of shooting, sound, directing, and subject matter.”

Junior DSU students in the Graphics track of the Division of Design have swept the contest awards.

In the “17th Ulju Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition,” Son Min-hee won Gold in the student category, taking away two million won in prize money. This is the third consecutive year a DSU student has won a top student prize in the competition. The awards ceremony took place at the Citizen Hall in Ulju Metropolitan City on September 26. The competition was divided into general and student prizes, of which there are the categories in each of creative advertising materials, machine installation advertising, and creative advertising design. Son Min-hee’s winning entry was in the latter category, consisting of a design for a small pet art design shop called “Gagago-Gagabo-Syu,” deriving from a friendly, familiar term for puppies in French. Her design simply and symbolically expressed a puppy’s face in the form of a basic circle. The logo also combined a puppy’s eyes, nose, and mouth in a single image so that it could better represent the image of the brand.

Son Min-hee said of her design, “As a pet is not just an animal but a companion and part of the family, I wanted to express this concept in my designs for the new art store.” In addition, Pui Ye-jin won the combined silver prize and Gyeonggungnam Council Chairperson’s Choice Award in the “16th Gyeonggungnam Province Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition” for her unique concept for a kimbap restaurant, in which you can choose your own ingredients in before having the meal prepared for you. For her winning entry, she received prize money of 500,000 won. Also, Yeon Sung-joon won the combined silver prize and Korea Advertising Association Chairperson’s Award for his “Baking Studio” concept in the “2017 Busan Sign Expo,” also receiving 500,000 won, and Lee Gyeong-mi won the combined excellence and Busan Mayor’s Choice Award in the 43rd Busan Metropolitan City Art Competition for her “Moon Neighborhood” comic book and sign design, receiving one million won.

Additional winners of the various competitions include: encouragement prize winners Park So-yeon, Choi San-yeong, Song Se-yeong, Choong Ho-ye, and Gu Hyun-yeong in the 17th Ulju Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition; special category award winners Son Seong-yeong and Lee Da-jung in the 16th Gyeonggungnam Province Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition; and encouragement prize winners Kim Jin-hee and Kim Yu-yeong in the 17th Ulju Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition; and special category award winners Kim Yeong-yeon, Lee Yu-jeong, Kim Ryeong-a, Cheong Ho-in, and Cho Seo-ye in the “17th Ulju Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition; and special category award winners Kim Jin-hee and Kim Yu-yeong, and special category award winners Kim Yeong-yeon, Lee Yu-jeong, Kim Ryeong-a, Cheong Ho-in, and Cho Seo-ye in the “16th Busan Sign Expo.”

Graphic Design Students Sweep Contests

Imagination Seed Competition Fosters Student Innovation

The DSU Minseok Library “Ocean” Reading Club won the Excellence Prize at the “15th National University Students’ Reading Debate Competition.” The Ocean Reading Club consists of four participants: leader Kim Jeong-gook, a senior majoring in Computer Engineering; Kim Tae-gyoon, a senior majoring in Design; and seniors Son Hyeong-seon and Juon Jeong in the 16th Gyeongsangnam Province Outdoor Advertising Awards Exhibition; and encouragement prize winners Kim Jin-hee and Kim Yu-yeong, and special category award winners Kim Yeong-yeon, Lee Yu-jeong, Kim Ryeong-a, Cheong Ho-in, and Cho Seo-ye in the “16th Busan Sign Expo.”

Imagination Seed Competition is open for the submission of ideas. The deadline for submission of entries is October 13, and the results of the first round of judging will be announced on October 25, with the second round to be conducted on October 31. The award ceremony and exhibition of winning entries will be held on November 6.

Computer Science and Engineering Professor and Director of DSU Engineering Education, Kim Tae-young, said of the competition that, “The Fourth Industrial Revolution is a fusion of people and technology, of reality and the virtual world, and of engineering and biology, and finally of large and small organizations, the last being our main focus.” He continued, “A small start-up company with almost no organization challenges big companies and raises competition and convergence. Similarly, what our students have to do is to find our burning passion and thinking ideas. While they may lack supporting organizations and funds, if they try to use their passions and ideas as weapons, this will help them achieve our goals. We hope that the new contest will be an occasion for students to come up with the idea of a fusion of creative ideas that transcends the boundaries of imagination throughout DSU.”

Ocean Reading Club Wins Prize at Classical Reading Debate Competition

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The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games

The 2018 Winter Olympics will be held from 9 to 25 February 2018 in PyeongChang, South Korea. It will be the second Olympic Games to be held in South Korea, following the Summer Olympics held in Seoul 30 years prior in 1988. PyeongChang was selected as the host city after receiving a majority vote at the 123rd IOC Session held on 6 July 2011 in its third consecutive bid for the Winter Games. Therefore, South Korea is very excited and honored to be holding the 2018 Winter Olympics. In addition, the Korean government is highly aware of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and, as such, much of the preparations for the 2018 Winter Olympics have focused on information and communications technology, such as 5G, IoT, UHD, AI, and VR technologies. Korea is expecting to receive positive economic benefits through these Winter Olympic Games as it has been shown to be a global IT leader.

PyeongChang is located about 125 kilometers east of Seoul, and is near the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea. The Korean government approved the construction of a special high-speed train line from Seoul to PyeongChang that will make the journey in about an hour, but it will take more time to get to PyeongChang in reality because of the traffic jams in central Seoul. It normally takes two hours or more from Seoul to PyeongChang by bus. PyeongChang and closely-located cities in Gangwon Province will be the stage for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies as well as the Olympic Games. According to the PyeongChang Organizing Committees for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (POCOG), alpine events will take place in Jeongseon and all ice sports will be in the coastal city of Gangneung.

The International Olympic Committee added four new events to its Olympics program for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympics. On the slopes, athletes will now be able to compete in big air snowboarding and mixed team alpine skiing. On the ice, mass start speed skating and mixed doubles curling are newly introduced. The athletes at PyeongChang will compete in 15-varied disciplines of winter sports. There are seven snow sports events, which comprise alpine skiing, biathlon, cross-country skiing, freestyle skiing, Nordic combined, ski jumping and snowboarding. There are five ice sports events, which consist of short track speed skating, speed skating, figure skating, ice hockey and curling. There are also the three sliding sports events of bobsleigh, luge and skeleton.

One thing to keep in mind for Olympic Games visitors from outside of Korea is that PyeongChang, the city for the 2018 Winter Olympics, is different from the capital city of North Korea, Pyongyang. The two cities can sound very similar, and can be easily mistaken by non-Koreans. One example of someone making this mistake is that of a Kenyan man in October 2014. He was registered to attend a United Nations conference in PyeongChang. However, he landed in Pyongyang in North Korea instead, because the travel agent who booked his ticket accidentally arranged to send him to Pyongyang. So remember, and state very clearly, that it is PyeongChang you wish to travel to, not Pyongyang!

Medals and a Commemorative Bill for the PyeongChang Winter Olympics

Medals for the 2018 Winter Olympic Games are inspired by Korean culture and traditions and incorporate Hangul, the Korean alphabet, into the design, with a series of three-dimensional consonants on the side. The medals were created by the designer, Lee Suk-woo. The medals have dynamic diagonal lines that symbolize both the history of the Olympic Games and the determination of the competitors hoping to wear one of them at the end of their event. In total, 259 sets of medals have been made for the 2018 Winter Olympics, ranging in weight from 586 grams for the gold to 493 grams for the bronze. It is interesting to note that both the gold and silver medals are actually made of 99.9 percent silver, but with the gold medal being additionally plated with 6 grams of gold. The medals were officially unveiled recently by the Korean Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism.

Additionally, the Bank of Korea has unveiled commemorative 2,000 won banknotes that are being issued for the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games. It will be the first time that a commemorative bill has been issued for a special event. The commemorative banknotes portray seven sports, including speed skating, ice hockey, curling, biathlon, ski jumping, luge, and bobsleigh, as well as the famous painting, "Tiger Under a Pine Tree" by Kim Hong-do, one of the best artists from the Joseon Dynasty. Commemorative coins are also being issued, in gold, silver, and brass.

Soohorang and Bandabi

There are two mascots for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympics, Soohorang and Bandabi. Soohorang is a white tiger, the guardian animal of Korea, to protect the Olympic athletes, committee, and worldwide audience. “Soohang” means “protection”, while “rang” means “tiger” and also points to the Korean traditional song, Arirang. Soohorang is the official mascot for the 2018 Winter Olympic Games. Bandabi is an Asian black bear, which is native to the Korean peninsula, and has a V-shaped white stripe on its chest. It is the mascot for the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympics and is symbolic of strong will and courage. Also, the Asian black bear is the symbol of Gangwon province, which is the area of Korea PyeongChang is located in.
Ice hockey is one of the most famous, exciting, and long-awaited sports of the Winter Olympics. While it is not popular in Korea, for the leading countries in the winter sports, ice hockey is the big one. For instance, it is the most popular winter sport in Canada, the US, Russia, Belarus, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia, Slovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Regardless, Korean teams will have a relatively better chance of getting the medals from both the men’s and women’s short track and speed skating.

Skeleton is a winter sliding sport with a sled. Yun Sung-bin, the first Korean skeleton slider to finish on top in a world event, is expected to get a medal. Bobsleigh, or bobliding, is a sliding sport for teams of two or four teammates down a narrow, twisting track. Wona Yun-jung and Seo Young-woo, both the first Korean and first Asian pair of bobleding sliders, are expected to get medals, but injury in the 2016/17 session and changing coaches and sleds have had negative influences on their scores. Regardless, Korean teams will have a relatively better chance of getting used to the track, so Korea has bright prospects in sliding sports in PyeongChang.

Economic and Other Benefits

South Korea anticipates the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games will activate the Korean economy like what happened with the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. During the Olympics, tourists from all around the world will come to South Korea to watch the Olympic Games, so travel and tourism spending will accelerate the Korean economy. Many experts claim, however, that holding an international event does not necessarily result in any financial benefits. Indeed, the 2002 Busan Asian Games and the 2014 Incheon Asian Games actually recorded losses. However, we should also consider the potential positive non-economic effects that will lead to economic benefits in the long-term, such as higher brand recognition and the increase in international status gained from holding a world event.

The 2018 PyeongChang Olympics has a role in popularizing winter sports to Asian and tropical countries too. The Winter Olympics have been held twice in Japan in 1972 and 1998, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics will be only the third time that the Winter Olympics has been held in Asia. The next Winter Olympics however, which will take place in 2022, will also be held in Asia, in Beijing, China. Programs that invite children from tropical countries to try winter sports will increase as a result of the 2018 PyeongChang Olympics. Moreover, in addition to the aforementioned economic benefits, this event will promote Korea’s national strength and standing in culture, economy, society, and politics.

Larger and nationwide integration can also be developed, which is important now for Korea after the impeachment of President Park and the change of government. The Winter Olympics can be seen to have come at an important time to generate stability for regional development and infrastructural growth. It will also vastly improve the entire infrastructure for winter sports in the country. Korea did not have enough stadiums and training facilities for winter sports previously. The infrastructure newly built for the 2018 Winter Olympics, however, will undoubtedly help Korea to be more successful in holding winter sports in the future. Most of the stadiums and accommodation for the athletes are well within close proximity of each other for convenience during the PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Games. Also, it only takes a maximum of 30 minutes to get to the stadiums from the Olympic Plaza, the location for the opening and closing ceremonies.

Concerns

The risk of creating a deficit is the biggest concern for Korea. The cost of hosting an Olympic Games is enormous, and many host countries make financial losses due to the Olympics. According to the Oxford Economics Study, if the 2012 London Olympics had a deficit, it would be more than $15 billion. The cost of the 2018 PyeongChang Olympics is much more expensive than the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics. If one takes into account the costs for accommodation, parking fees, and internet usage.

Another concern is that the location of PyeongChang is close to the Demilitarized Zone and North Korea. PyeongChang is only around 230km south of North Korea. International relations with North Korea are currently very sensitive, and several countries have expressed their worries regarding potential safety issues. The IOC, however, has said in a statement that, “In none of the discussions, has anybody expressed any doubt about the Olympic Winter Games of 2018.” Indeed, South Korea is one of the safest countries in the world and has successfully held numerous international events including sports events, music, film, theatre, history, culture, religious events, and festivals.
I believe that we all go through some important stages in our lives, and one of them starts when we make the decision about where to study. After successfully graduating with my bachelor’s degree from Namangan Engineering Technology Institute, I was curious about my future career. It was time to think about and make plans for the future.

**Taking a Step Toward My Bright Future**

Honestly, even before finishing the last semester of my bachelor’s degree, I was really concerned about my future. Thus, I started doing extensive research on various universities around the world so that I could find the perfect place to study my chosen major, which is Biochemical Engineering. For over half a year, I considered thousands of universities in the USA, Australia, Canada, the UK, Japan, and South Korea. Finally, while I was examining Korean universities, I encountered the ideal institution that I was looking for. It was DSU.

Biochemical Engineering is an important discipline concerned with the design and operation of cell culture processes and the separation processes for biopharmaceutical production, food processing, biorefinery, and biological waste treatment for making a wide range of products on which everybody’s standard of living depends. Once a chemical, biological, or physical process has been successfully accomplished at a concept stage, professional engineering skills are required to translate it into industrial practice while ensuring process optimization, environmental management, and energy conservation. Biochemical engineers are always in demand as industries and businesses rely on chemicals to create products for manufacturing. We also conduct research in biopharmaceuticals, biofinery, biorefineries, and industrial enzymes with the guidance of our professors in the laboratory. The results of these researches can be used in industries such as bio-based manufacturing, global challenges on sustainability under energy, food, and water, and also provide opportunities for biochemical engineers in those rapidly emerging areas. By working on microalgae, our laboratory members are creating new sources of proteins, minerals, and vitamins, which have a positive impact on the development of food and nutrition. Producing non-alcoholic beer was the last and most enjoyable practical work I have experienced so far. Also, I would like to point out that by working in the laboratory with other students, I have learned how to be very comfortable with taking on responsibility.

**My Life in DSU**

Starting my new academic life at DSU was a life-changing experience. Every day was a new adventure that was completely different from my life in high school. However, I can’t say everything about my Busan adventure was easy sailing. From the beginning, there were times when I really missed my family and friends. Additionally, I came across a language barrier, culture shock, and other difficulties which every overseas students tends to have. Luckily, all of the students who are doing practical work with me in the laboratory and our dear professors who are guiding us helped me to ease the situation with their politeness and kindness.

Furthermore, the Busan urban life with its convenient public transport, stunning beaches, impressive mountainous landscapes, and, of course, festivals like the Cherry Blossom Festival, is great, and has added variety to my life. In addition, it is obvious that sport activities help students socialize. Normally, students interact with their classmates only. But by doing sports, they can also interact with other students, teachers, and schools within the community. At our university, there are several kinds of clubs, which unite students who are interested in sports, and this is a huge avenue to interact with others and develop our social skills. I can say I am a great fan of sport. I enjoy playing football with my friends and other students. It helps me to release tension and refresh my mind after long lessons, and at the same time I can build closer friendships.

**The Coming Age of Augmented and Virtual Reality**

Technological innovations have always had a significant impact on industries. Among the most significant to come are Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR), which will help people to combine the virtual world with the real world.

A number of people are confused about the exact differences between AR and VR however, despite both being such creative and valuable assets for current and future generations. Augmented reality is a situation in which computer-generated information and images are combined with things in the real world, or with images of real things. It develops applications based on mobile devices that make users interact with virtual contents in the real world. Pokemon Go is a good example of AR. It illustrates travel between the virtual world and the real world. It uses real locations to encourage players to search for and wide in the real world to discover “pokemons,” which are monsters in this animation app. There are 1.5 million daily active users playing that game. I can say it is also making surprising changes in players’ living habits. Through this popular app, the world witnessed how AR can take center stage in the world.

In contrast, VR is an environment produced by a computer that looks and seems real to the person experiencing it. It makes people feel like they are experiencing a simulated reality with their vision and hearing. They are used in two different ways. First, for gaming, entertainment, or for watching 3D movies on a head mounted display. Second, it helps people receive visualized training to prepare them for emergency situations such as flight simulators for pilots, steering a ship or a car for drivers. In 2017, VR is not far from us. We can go to a place which provides virtual games almost everywhere. In particular, if you are a university student, it is not unusual for a classmate who has already experienced a virtual game to recommend it to others. It is an undeniable fact that we are already merging the real world with virtual and augmented realities.

**Life in Busan as a Biotechnology Graduate Student**

There are some differences between AR and VR to remember. AR creates virtual elements as an overlay to the real world, while virtual reality provides digital images of a real life stage. Simply put, AR is closer to the real environment and VR is closer to the virtual environment. They also have different purposes and delivery methods. AR offers virtual images such as digital images, graphics, or sensations as a new illustration of interaction with the real world. It is used in mobile devices such as laptops, smart phones, and tablets. It shows how the real world can combine digital images and graphics with interaction and interaction. In contrast, VR makes its own reality that is completely computer-generated and driven with new equipment like Oculus on Facebook, Samsung Gear VR, and Google Cardboard. It connects people to VR, and allows them to control and navigate their actions to simulate the real world.

There are some similar points between VR and AR in the field of technology, entertainment, science, and medicine. Their purpose is to let users experience the virtual world. It makes users see science fiction in their imagination. They are commonly accepted in the entertainment field for greater possibilities. People can allow new artificial worlds to come to life with various stories of interaction in the real world. Additionally, they have great potential in science and medical field. They have been used to treat and heal psychological conditions such as PTSD. The technologies are usually blended together to generate more creative and vivid experiences and they are creating more and more related jobs. For these reasons, we should definitely all learn about these two very modern technologies.
The Anti-Bribery Law: A One-Year Retrospective

This year, parents who visited their children’s schools on Teacher’s Day, found themselves unable to give the teachers even the smallest of gifts to say thank you for all their hard work. Koreans typically, and traditionally, value the efforts of those entrusted with the education of others. Teaching is thought of as a noble profession. Parents and students alike have, in the past, given presents to their teachers as a way expressing gratitude. Students alike have, in the past, given presents as a token of their appreciation for all their hard work. Koreans typically, and traditionally, value the efforts of those entrusted with the education of others. Teaching is thought of as a noble profession. Parents and students alike have, in the past, given presents to their teachers as a way expressing gratitude.

This year was originally proposed to prevent the gain of illegal profits by government officials. Its reach was expanded to include journalists and private school staff during the legislative process. The main idea of the law is that if someone receives more than a certain amount of money that bears close watch as it affects a significant portion of the public. Its goal was to punish people accepting illegal bribes, and it was to be applied equally to all members of Korean society, but statistics have shown that it has been mainly farmers and fisheries that have suffered damages, due to the arbitrary amounts set by the law.

Moreover, opponents to the law contend that in the year since the law was enacted, the frequency of punishment is insufficient when compared to the frequency of reported violations. In fact, there have been approximately 3,000 violations reported, and only a meager 1 percent have faced any sort of ramifications. This supports the position that the clarity of the law is lacking, and the actions taken are pathetically underwhelming. The language used in the law is not clear enough and reasons for exceptions are vague at best. Instances such as gifts provided for smooth job performances, and allowable money according to social regulations are exempt from the law, but have not been adequately explained.

One year after the law passed, the advantages and limitations of the Kim Yeong-Ran Law have been revealed. I do not express the law. I strongly feel that corruption is a danger that increases the gap between the rich and the poor in any society, and it is right to attempt to combat the cause. It is not a matter of just and well meaning. I also feel that the law has limitations and needs to be improved upon. The language needs to be much clearer, the monetary limitations on gifts need to be revised on an annual basis, and the scope of the law should be more in keeping with the original idea. Ensuring public workers are working in the interest of the public is an absolute, and it remains important to continually examine whether the law should include teachers and other professionals. Should private companies, lawyers, accountants, and the media be constrained by the law? Should the regulations that damage domestic interests and the domestic market be revised? It is not an easy endeavor, but it is an important one. We must use a rational mind, basic common sense, and a steady resolve to move forward in creating a fair and equal society.
These days, it is hard to find someone who uses ATMs. Soon, bankbooks, which have connected people with the finance system for over 100 years, will disappear from our lives. Instead, each day, more than 70 million financial transactions totaling 37 trillion won occur through the Internet, and half of these transactions are done on mobiles. As smartphones are more widely used, mobile banking will increase sharply. Not only will bankbooks disappear, but some experts predict that an entirely cash-free society may be possible. Nowadays, there are many people who do not use cash. We don’t encounter any problems in our daily lives, even if we have only one plastic card. However, there is the prospect of even the card becoming redundant. People store their cards in their mobile phone using Near Field Communication, in which microchips enable contactless payments. They can pay through mobile applications by using QR codes or bar codes. People can also verify their identity via biometrics, such as iris scanning or voice recognition, instead of by signature or PIN number. Furthermore, people can buy products with virtual money.

As described above, this “fintech” is part of our daily lives, and it will continue to increase, as fintech touches not just the financial services sector, but every business in the financial services industry. Fintech startups are small and agile, able to disrupt the lumbering behemoths that are traditional financial institutions and innovate quickly. One consulting company recently released a report which found that investment in fintech around the world has increased dramatically from $30 million dollars in 2008 to more than $12 billion dollars by early 2015. According to some research, a third of consumers worldwide are using two or more fintech services, with 90 percent of customers saying they are aware of fintech. Fintech is a combination of the words “Financial” and “Technologies” in its broadest definition, but it includes technologies used and applied in the financial services sector, chiefly used by financial institutions themselves on the backend of their businesses. More and more, fintech is beginning to represent technologies that are disrupting traditional financial services, including mobile payments, mobile transfers, loan fundraising and asset management.

It was used to be usual to go to the bank to ask for a loan or seek out a traditional investor if you wanted to start a business. If a company wanted to accept credit cards, it would need an account with a big credit provider. However, this is no longer the case. Fintech, through crowdfunding, mobile payments, and money transfer services are revolutionizing the way small businesses start up, accept payments, and go global, and they are making it easier than ever to start and run a business. While certain characteristics of Fintech’s benefits, it can also create challenges during early periods of uncertainty and growth. It can carry out banking into its core functions such as settling payments, performing maturity transformations, sharing risk and allocating capital. Despite some of the obvious advantages of the business model, there is still suspicion about the ability of online platforms to provide secure financial services, since fintech may impact on the broader market. It might influence customer loyalties and the stability of bank funding. New underlying models could impact credit quality and even macroeconomic dynamics. New investing and risk management paradigms could affect market functioning. On the one hand, critics say fintech is an exaggerated bubble. Ironically, Peter Thiel, who is a co-founder of Paypal and was successful in his business before the concept of fintech came into being, said that we need to be a little wary of the fad of fintech. To wit, much of the ballooning growth of fintech start-ups are difficult to distinguish as good or bad investments, yet tend to be overestimated simply because they coincide with popular trends.

One of fintech’s biggest problems is cryptocurrency. A cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security. It is not issued by any central bank, rendering it theoretically immune to government interference or manipulation. The first cryptocurrency to capture public imagination was Bitcoin, which was launched in 2009 by an individual or group known under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. He defined Bitcoin as a purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash that would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. As of September 2016, there were over 14.6 million bitcoins in circulation with a total market value of 3.4 billion dollars. Bitcoin’s success has spawned a number of competing cryptocurrencies since. However, some people have raised a number of concerns. First, a cryptocurrency transaction is well-suited for a host of nefarious activities, such as money laundering and tax evasion. It is also being used as a favorite of cyber criminals to pay for services such as developing and distributing malicious software, to the movement of stolen funds resulting from account takeovers. Second, it is vulnerable to the threat of hacking. In Bitcoin’s short history, the company has been subject to over 40 thefts, including a few that exceeded one million dollars in value. Still, many observers look at cryptocurrency as hope that a currency can exist that preserves value, facilitates exchange, is more transportable than hard metals, and is outside the influence of central banks and governments. Lastly, because cryptocurrency is virtual and it does not have a central repository, a digital cryptocurrency balance can be wiped out by a computer crash if a backup copy of the holdings does not exist. Since prices are based on supply and demand, the rate at which a cryptocurrency can be exchanged for another currency can fluctuate wildly. Some of the problems are substantial obstacles to the online currency, while others may be resolved as the system matures. The demand for a suitable virtual currency is real. However, if you decide to use virtual money or take it in exchange for your goods or services, limit your risks. Remember that the risks of engaging in virtual currency transactions are entirely your own.
EZINE INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR OH GI-HWAN

Ezine Reporter Hello Professor. Thank you for meeting with us today. In our fall issue of Ezine we had an article about the expanding recognition of DSU’s Innovation Center for Engineering Education (ICEE). As the center’s former director, can you tell us about its history and goals?

Prof. Oh The center focuses on changing entire purposes rather than developing programs. It is necessary to reset what we are doing. The center operates through the Support Program of Innovation for Engineering Education. The government manages this innovation and many universities participate in this program. The assigned budget is about 200 million won per year. It is a smaller amount than other programs such as LINC and ACE+. However, this program is very important for engineering fields. This project runs for ten years, and if a university is selected, the university has to be evaluated three times. Without the evaluations, the university needs to submit annual reports and business plans and give a presentation in Seoul for three days. The evaluation consists of three steps, but it has an additional two steps this year because of decreased budgets.

Ezine Reporter Also, can you tell us more about the specific awards the ICEE recently received?

Prof. Oh ICEE received three awards recently. The first one was the “2017 Leading Innovator in Korea Award.” The second one was the “Korea Customer Satisfaction Power Award.” It was hosted by Sports Seoul and we were awarded it for the education part. The third one was the “2017 Korea Customer Satisfaction Brand Award.” It was hosted by Sports Donga and I received the award for the innovation component.

Ezine Reporter One of DSU’s proposed “Ten Changes for a Future University” involves becoming a cradle of cutting-edge engineering. How is the engineering program at DSU different from those at other universities?

Prof. Oh First of all, we produce outstanding individuals who have self-directed learning capabilities related to improving self-directed learning capabilities, database industry, creative talents in engineering, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution industries. We have also separated many formal committees into some programs. After separating, we made four categories. The first category is creative thinking and intellectual properties; it is the realization of ideas, not just static thinking. The second category is Capstone Design which takes place in the LINC program; it focuses on projects that the industry needs. Students’ application abilities are weak because they mostly learned about intellectual properties in university. However, its purpose is making and designing things and producing a sales strategy by themselves. The third category is Global Capstone; it supports making structures with the International Technology Corps. The last category is curriculum; its purpose is developing items for the poor and the underprivileged. It gives support to welfare facilities and does volunteer work with local societies. The people majoring in related works do this and it receives both material and structural support.

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Ezine Reporter We often consider the coming impacts of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Many of its driving forces are based on innovations in engineering. What are your thoughts on how life and work will change in the future?

Prof. Oh Computers can learn and execute what people cannot do through the development of artificial intelligence (AI). People’s life patterns must change because all objects have AI, leading to the automation of jobs previously done by people. Educational innovation has to come. Therefore, traditional teaching methods do not fit due to the amount of knowledge, so someone who needs knowledge should be a learner and professors have to teach how to find, use and analyze information. Learning methods also have to be active and self-directed, not passive.

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Diaries and Journals: The Gateway to Memories and a Prioritizing Key

We cannot stop time from passing. But there is a way to capture and preserve it, simply by placing it in a bottle. This magical bottle comes in the form of a diary or journal. There are numerous rewards for bottling time in such a manner. It is important, however, to first distinguish not only between a diary and a journal, but also how they differ from a blog.

If you maintain a blog, you may think... why should I keep a diary or journal? I already do this with my blog.

One key difference between a diary or a journal, and a blog is the frequency in which one writes. A diary or journal is intended to be a daily exercise, while a blog can be far more sporadic. Furthermore, a blog is intended for public consumption on the internet, whereas a diary or journal is meant for only one person... you.

While both diaries and journals are meant to updated daily, there is a difference between the two. A diary deals more with feelings and emotions, whereas a journal is more of a record of observations, and statements of fact. Scientists usually keep journals when conducting experiments, to record the progression of their work. Although it is true that a journal can occasionally overlap into diary terrain, and vice versa.

Should you keep a diary or a journal? Which method is better suited to you? My suggestion is quite simple. Conduct your very own experiment. As a long-time music fan, I take extensive notes whenever I go to a concert, including a band performance critique and their set list in my journal. As a cinephile, several times a month I write an entry on all the movies that I have recently watched.

When it comes to journals, I speak from experience. My journal writing began in 1995, when I turned 21. Since that time, I have faithfully written two pages every day.

We cannot stop time from passing. But there is a way to capture and preserve it, simply by placing it in a bottle. This magical bottle comes in the form of a diary or journal. There are numerous rewards for bottling time in such a manner. It is important, however, to first distinguish not only between a diary and a journal, but also how they differ from a blog.

If you maintain a blog, you may think... why should I keep a diary or journal? I already do this with my blog.

One key difference between a diary or a journal, and a blog is the frequency in which one writes. A diary or journal is intended to be a daily exercise, while a blog can be far more sporadic. Furthermore, a blog is intended for public consumption on the internet, whereas a diary or journal is meant for only one person... you.

While both diaries and journals are meant to updated daily, there is a difference between the two. A diary deals more with feelings and emotions, whereas a journal is more of a record of observations, and statements of fact. Scientists usually keep journals when conducting experiments, to record the progression of their work. Although it is true that a journal can occasionally overlap into diary terrain, and vice versa.

Should you keep a diary or a journal? Which method is better suited to you? My suggestion is quite simple. Conduct your very own experiment. As a long-time music fan, I take extensive notes whenever I go to a concert, including a band performance critique and their set list in my journal. As a cinephile, several times a month I write an entry on all the movies that I have recently watched.

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As an avid traveler, my journal allows me to return to any of the ninety countries that I have visited. From time to time I have recorded dreams in my journal when they were fresh in my mind directly after waking up. As a long-time music fan, I take extensive notes whenever I go to a concert, including a band performance critique and their set list in my journal. As a cinephile, several times a month I write an entry on all the movies that I have recently watched.

There are no set rules when it comes to keeping a diary or journal. Any amount of daily writing will force you into self-analysis. Since a diary deals more with feelings, the self-analysis is more upfront in a diary. But even with a journal, you cannot help but become more aware of how you operate as an individual and why you do what you do. These are questions that we do not always ask about ourselves. With daily writing, they become apparent, assisting in the never-ending task of “knowing thyself.”

Sometime others cause us stress. Before having an outburst or hotly confronting the other person, to write about the situation and isolate what is causing you the stress or anger can be a great help. It also gives you time to cool off and think more rationally. Not only will it draw some of the poison out of your system, but it will also help you to organize your thoughts. Organization is an ever-present theme in daily diary or journal writing.

Our mind often reconstructs past events in such a way that reflects our bias or how we imagined the event to have happened based on what was important to us at the time. Compare a past event with a friend or family member and you may be surprised by how much your version and their version differ. By allowing time to pass and then reviewing an event, we are able to see a clearer picture while also strengthening the accuracy of our memory.

There are many times when we need some information that we once had or knew, but have since forgotten. With a diary or journal, it becomes easy to access forgotten information. If you originally record your diary or journal in a notebook, I recommend the extra step of typing and saving it as a computer file. Then you can quickly retrieve the information you need by inputting a keyword into an EFS Find command in the file.

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When you visit South Korea for the first time, you will be quite surprised with the delivery culture here. A delivery culture can be found in many other countries all around the world, but it is particularly much more common in Korean culture. There is a wider range of things that you can order. Not only can you have pizza, fried chicken, burger, and sandwiches ordered, but also noodles, soup, sushi, and even coffee and ice cream.

If you are of legal age, you can also order beer and liquor too. The most remarkable thing of all is that you can pretty much get a delivery by placing a phone call, no matter where you are. Some places have a service charge on orders below a certain value, but it is about three dollars at most. Koreans are accustomed to the fact that they can have food delivered, even at a park or beach.

Along with various kinds of food, some Koreans use delivery services for flowers, documents, and parcels. The name of the service in those circumstances is called “quick service.” In a recent online survey by the Corea Image Communication Institute (CICI), over half of both Koreans and foreigners in Korea taking part listed fast food delivery as their favorite aspect of Korean culture. "The fact that the singer Psy portrayed Korea’s delivery food culture in his contributed to its popularity," said the CICI in a press release.

There are a number of reasons that have contributed to Korea’s delivery culture. First of all, the size of the country plays a huge role. Compared to many other countries, Korea is heavy-populated in a limited land space. Homes and office buildings are located close together, which enables deliverymen to bring food to many people within a short time. Another reason is that most of the vehicles for delivery are scooters. Since deliverymen on scooters usually rush and cut in while driving, delivery is very quick. It could be a good thing for people who get the delivery, but there is the downside because of this. Young drivers, often working for a minimum wage to pay college tuition, are under a certain amount of pressure to get food to its destination as fast as possible. As a result, driving on pavements, breaking speed limits, and jumping red lights are all in a day’s work, resulting in a high rate of accidents. Considering their high fatality rate, something has to be done about this. For example, one thing that has been done is that advertised delivery-time promises have been abolished, and another is that delivery apps have introduced measures to promote safe riding. However, despite this, the general public’s mindset and expectations, which are ever faster and more impatient, increases fierce competition among businesses.

Twenty-four hour service is another reason for the popularity of delivery services. Some of the delivery companies offer this service, even on rainy or snowy days. We can pay not only with cash, but with a cash or credit card most of the time too. It is also common for Koreans to order food through smartphone applications, mostly for free. The most popular apps are Yogiyo, Baedal Minjok, and Baedaltong. Yogiyo is the most popular, having been downloaded over 12 million times. These apps act as the middlemen that find the restaurants that serve the food you want, and relay your order to the restaurants that will ultimately deliver your food. In these situations, you can either call a restaurant or pay online in advance.

But there is a downside of delivery apps as well. Cost is the main complaint from restaurants affiliated with the apps. The presence of a listing online or through an app increases an audience, but monthly fees for advertising, extra fees for appearing earlier in the listings, and even commission taken from every order can make this unprofitable. Some businesses have even seen a fall in net profits due to these commissions. However, choosing not to advertise through these services is not the answer, because that limits the customer base, and also risks a fall in orders and a decrease in profits as a result. It is not always good for customers to order through apps either. There have been reports of a reduction in quality and size when placing orders through apps, instead of calling the restaurant directly. Businesses have used these tactics to try to counteract commission fees taken by large delivery service companies. However, Baedal Minjok abolished taking commission on orders, through a monthly subscription fee still applies. They have made no secret of the fact this will reduce their revenue, but hoped that smaller businesses will be encouraged to partner with them. Actually, even before the emergence of apps and online ordering, Korea’s food delivery service was well organized. The country’s long working hours and the rise of single-person households have provided delivery restaurants with rich hunting grounds, which is another reason for delivery’s prosperity.

Korean food delivery has its own etiquette that may amaze you. First, no tip is required when you get food delivered. Of course, the same applies when you eat out at Korean restaurants. In addition, when you order Chinese food, delivered food usually arrives in regular bowls, not in disposable plates. These bowls are supposed to be returned to the restaurant, so you can just put all of the dishes outside your door after you finish your meal. A deliveryperson will come to get these dishes later. In this case, you do not necessarily have to wash the dishes, which is very convenient.

Korea’s delivery culture has exploded in popularity in an incredibly short time. Investors have injected billions of won into improving and diversifying delivery services, and nothing looks like it will slow down any time soon. As an example, US investment bank Goldman Sachs handed Baedal Minjok a US$26 million cash boost at the end of 2014. Other niche areas will expand the market even further. Delivery of fresh fruits and vegetables, market shopping, and specialty food where short delivery times are essential for quality are only some of the new services available. There is also Korea’s proximity to the rest of Asia, a massive market for food delivery investment. Success in Korea provides companies with a foot in the door to the Asian market, a sharp move by investors looking to expand into Japan, China, and beyond. Therefore, for the foreseeable future at least, the rise of Korea’s food delivery culture is likely to continue.
How to Enjoy Korea’s Jjimjilbang and Sauna Culture

Taking a bath not only means washing ourselves clean. It can be a hobby for some, or even holy rites for others. There are also differences in how it is enjoyed around the world. Celebrating this, there is an entertainment program in Korea literally called This is your First Time in Korea, Right? which has been on the air since 27 July. It shows the travels of foreigners who visit Korea for the first time. In one episode, Russians visited a jjimjilbang and were surprised at Korean cultural enjoyment. Seeing that, I felt that I wanted to introduce Korean bathing culture that is different from that of other countries. That’s why I was motivated to write this. To begin, we need to know the exact meaning of “washing” based on environmental conditions and cultures within different countries.

“Show er” means the partition used for washing the body in the bathroom, or the action. A shower can be done by standing, while, on the other hand, “bathing” means taking a rest in the bathtub filled with water. A studio or a villa for the people who live alone usually has a bathroom for taking a rest) in foreign countries, but “spa” in Korea refers to something more luxurious and enjoyable. Spa Land in Shinsegae Department Store in Centum City, Busan is a representative place. As children under 14 years of age are not permitted to go in, people can take a rest more easily than other places, but it is more expensive than other places too, and the permitted use is only four hours. Though luxurious spas like this one are popular, most people prefer cheaper, casual ones.

Japanese people too use the jjimjilbang when they visit Korea, although Japan is famous for its springs. So why then, is it so popular? And what do people do there? Bathing, eating, steaming, taking a rest, and sleeping can be done there. Before going into the bath, we have to pay a fee. A staff member will ask if you want to use the sauna or the jjimjilbang. As I wrote above, the sauna is in the public bath. But in the jjimjilbang, sauna means using only the public bath. On average, the price of a jjimjilbang 2,000 won more than that of a sauna.

After paying, we take the clothes for jjimjilbang, a towel, and a key for a cabinet. Before going into the jjimjilbang, we have to take a bath. Many people wash off their body with green towels in a Korean bath tub; we call it “scrub off.” The green towel is called an Italian towel. But in actuality Italians don’t scrub their bodies, and have no relation with that towel. As many tourists have tried it in Korea and visitors from foreign countries have increased, Korean public baths have been localized. So some foreigners scrub their bodies, but it isn’t common yet. To explain simply how to scrub off your body, go into the hot tub. It can make the dirt on our bodies soft. And then, wearing an Italian towel, touch the soap, and scrub off the skin side to side. The Italian towel is made with towels, so people with sensitive skin would be better off not using it. And the areas that cannot be touched with hands, such as a back, can be scrubbed by the person who went with you. People who go there alone or don’t know how to scrub their own body, can ask the staff to help scrub them. They do it skillfully and scrub it well. They sometimes provide professional massages for people who have a lot in their back, or place mask pack on their faces. But they have to pay three times the regular fee. After bathing, they change their clothes, bring the towel to wipe the sweat, and enter.

After bathing, you must feel hungry. There’s usually a restaurant and snack bar. Stone-plate cooked egg, sikhye, and cup noodles are the most popular items on the menu. Although we can eat them in other places, they’re much tastier in a jjimjilbang. That’s why I recommend that you order something if you visit. Stone-plate cooked egg is not boiled but roast rooted. It turns brown and chewy. “Sikhye” is a Korean traditional sweet tasting beverage made with glutinous rice.

To go into a sauna, you must bring a cup of sikhye. Finally, cup noodles are what all people are familiar with. Though it is a little more expensive than usual, the meals from the restaurants there are more expensive. So I recommend you to buy it. In the TV show mentioned earlier, the Russians tried to eat spicy cup noodles called “Fire-fried noodles,” which I recommend you to try. Sikhye can neutralize the spicy taste. There isn’t a wide variety of menu items in the restaurants, but sea mustard soup must be the first thing that passes our mind when we think of a jjimjilbang. Of course it can be different according to the place. I think the soup in jjimjilbang is bland and not that good. Please eat it in other restaurants and try cup noodles and eggs if you do not want to eat rice. After finishing your meal, it’s time to continue the experience. There’s an oxygen room, sauna, iron pot area, and ice room. The oxygen room is the room is warm, while the sauna is hot. The iron pot area is literally the place where you go into the iron pot. After you go there, you’ll want to go into the ice room. And when you go into ice room, you will feel like going into iron pot area. You’ll repeat those actions several times.

After that, you want to visit the ice room. If you do not want to go into the ice room, you’ll find there is a lot of things in the jjimjilbang. O f course it can be different according to the place. I think the soup in jjimjilbang is bland and not that good. Please eat it in other restaurants and try cup noodles and eggs if you do not want to eat rice. After finishing your meal, it’s time to continue the experience. There’s an oxygen room, sauna, iron pot area, and ice room. The oxygen room is the room is warm, while the sauna is hot. The iron pot area is literally the place where you go into the iron pot. After you go there, you’ll want to go into the ice room. And when you go into ice room, you will feel like going into iron pot area. You’ll repeat those actions several times.

Now I’ll introduce to you how to take a rest in a jjimjilbang. If you go there with friends or family, chatting with them on the seat is good. If you are alone, you’d better find the area with comic books. But above all, I recommend to you the massage chair. It is the machine that massages you when you lay down on it. That is the reason why people feel cozy when they think of a jjimjilbang. Originally 100 won was sufficient for 10 minute slots, but recently more money can be inserted into the machine at one time. Just putting the key card that you took from counter can make it work. And you can pay for it when you are ready to leave. Of course snacks can be paid with this card too. You don’t need to bring cash, but you may be surprised when you see the receipt of your expenses. Finally, you can sleep there. The characters in dramas who don’t have much money go there to wash, eat and sleep. You can use the sleeping area that separates men and women. But many people sleep anywhere in a jjimjilbang. After sleeping, you just wash your body and give back the clothes, towel, and key. The jjimjilbang in Korea is not simply the place for bathing. It is the place for taking a rest or spending time with friends.

If you ever visit Korea, you’ll find the jjimjilbang is very popular. And you’ll find that it is different from other places. So I hope that you will enjoy your stay there.