Future University

MY BRIGHT FUTURE

DONGSEO UNIVERSITY

Learn and communicate from anywhere in the world

- Gain first-hand experience in 10 dynamic world cities
- Study in the US, Japan, and China without extra cost
- Join summer programs in Asian countries
- Complete a one-year intensive English program

Learn whatever, whenever, and wherever you want

- Classes available 24/7 in any location
- In-class field training programs
- Specialized education in film, media, content, design, and AI
- Capstone-design focused courses

Helping find your dream job after graduation

- Talent-focused education
- Abundant internship opportunities
- Access to personal and collaborative studios
- Start-up support from idea generation to business launch
Hello! I want to thank you for picking this magazine and deciding to read it. We did our best to write articles that give you a fresh and neat feeling, like an autumn that comes up to us after the hot summer. Now it's time to start another semester. How was your summer vacation? Was it good or bad? Of course, the criteria of a good holiday can vary from person to person. For some, the holiday is a time to recharge for the next semester, a time to do an internship program, or a time to study and earn certificates. Whichever you did, I hope you had a joyful and satisfactory summer holiday.

Before you read the main articles, such as the cover story, I want to introduce something known as 'Cold Shower Therapy' to you as a warm-up. I'm sure most of you have never heard of it—I didn't know about it myself until I found a random video introducing it on YouTube. The video was about Wim Hof, a Dutch adventurer, who explained the advantages of cold showers and how vulnerable modern people are to the outside environment. For me, who almost always takes warm showers, I couldn't tear myself away from that content. After I searched for more of his videos, I learned that his main subject of interest is teaching people how to train themselves through experiencing voluntary stresses.

According to what he says, because we wear clothes and artificially control the temperatures at home and at work, we've greatly reduced the natural stimulation of our bodies, atrophying the age-old mechanisms related to our survival and basic function. Our bodies, which are free from all sorts of discomforts, are increasingly weakened and our cardiovascular functions are degraded. The best way to prevent this, Hof claims, is to take a cold shower. According to him, lots of medical doctors insist cold showers help your blood circulation. According to him, lots of medical doctors insist cold showers help your blood circulation. As cold water hits your body, he explains, it constricts circulation on the surface. This causes blood in your deeper tissues to circulate at faster rates to maintain ideal body temperature. As a result, you can easily prevent many cardiovascular problems by taking cold showers.

There are more benefits too. For people with depression, cold showers can work as a kind of gentle electroshock therapy. The cold water sends many electrical impulses to your brain. They jolt your system to increase alertness, clarity, energy levels, and endorphins (otherwise known as the ‘happiness hormones’).

After some internet research about Hof’s methods, I decided to practice what he taught. First, I started by taking a usual warm shower; switching to cold water only for 10 seconds at the end. I increased the time by 10 seconds every day, and, after 5 days, I took a cold shower from the beginning. I was skeptical, but it actually worked. The change was noticeable, not from the external sensations per se, but from the inner mindset the experience created. While soaking in cold water and enduring the painful moments, I could feel distracting thoughts disappear. I used to waste my time watching YouTube or Instagram on my phone after waking up in the morning, but now the sense of accomplishment I gained from overcoming the stress of my voluntary cold showers was able to help me to grow above those bad habits. The idea that I should not repeat those bad routines let me do more productive things.

I hope you try a cold shower later and experience what I felt. I think the voluntary experience of a plunge into discomfort and overcoming the resulting stress will take you to the next level. Thank you for reading, and I hope you enjoy the following articles.
CONTENTS

GLOBAL CAMPUS NEWS
06  2021 Workshop Held with Architect Ico Migliore  
    Advertising Students Win Awards at Home and Abroad  
07  Best of the Best at 2021 Red Dot Design Award  
08  Seven Teams Selected in 1st Youth Start-up Support Program  
    Information Security Student Wins Grand Prize at  
    KOSPO Web Service Contest  
09  Dongseo University President Jekuk Chang Participates in  
    “Let’s Do it Together Campaign”  
    SW Centered University Project Group Co-hosts 2nd  
    Artificial Intelligence Ethics Conference  

SPOTLIGHT ON DSU
10  Tourism Management Students Win Excellence Award  
    Broadcasting and Media Studies Students Build on  
    Educational Strength by Sweeping Competitions  
11  Contest and Entrance Ceremony Held in Metaverse  
    Awards Ceremony for Online Startup Camp  
12  Q-College and YouCanStar Sign Next-Generation  
    Immersive Content Training Business Agreement  
    Q College Signs MOU With THE WELL Application  
    Planning Developer  
13  LINCo Project Group Co-hosts Fifth University Living Lab  
    Network Forum  
    SW Centered University Business Group Signs Agreement  
    With E-Tech System Co., Ltd. to Operate Amazon Web  
    Service Specialist Course  

EZINE OPINION
20  Should We Raise the Minimum Wage?  
22  Should Sporting Events be Held During the Pandemic?  

EZINE INTERVIEW
24  Ezine Interview with Professor Chang Juyoung  
    Director of Asia Design Center for Future  

PROFESSOR’S COLUMN
28  National Holidays in Korea  
30  The Global Impact of BTS  

COVER STORY
14  Energy and Nuclear Power  

STUDENT COLUMN
18  Busan’s City Regeneration Program  

REPORTER COLUMN
19  Virtual Humans  

Publisher and President  Chang Jekuk  
Executive Editor  Prof. Kari Torvanger  
Managing Editor  Prof. James Turnbull  
Editor-in-Chief  Kim Yeong-hun  
Reporters  Han Jeong-min, An So-yeon, Lee Yun-j, Park Ji-bin,  
                      Kim Ju-ae, Yim Han-bi  
Advisors  Profs.: Lenard Stevens, Mark Wing, Chris Saaman,  
                      Mary Burris, Matthew Phillips  
Photography by  Kim Chuljin  
Address  Ezine Office  
    #8407, Business Administration Building, Dongseo University  
    47 Jurye-ro, Sasang-gu, Busan 47011, Republic of Korea  
Questions or Comments  
    Tel: +82-51-320-2746, 2748  
    Email: international@dongseo.ac.kr  
Designed and Printed by  Good Design (82-51-786-6602)
2021 Workshop Held with Architect Ico Migliore

Students from the DSU College of Design, together with DSU Division of Design Professor Ico Migliore, conducted a workshop in the summer of 2021. Professor Migliore, a representative of Migliore & Servetto Architects located in Milan, Italy, is a world-renowned architect as well as being considered a Mecca in the design field. He has won many world-class design awards, including the Golden Compass and Red Dot.

For the workshop, which marks its third year of operation this year (2019-2021) despite the global pandemic, Professor Chang Juyoung and Park Bso-mi led the process in Milan and Busan simultaneously through real-time internet video. A total of 13 students participated, including graduate students Yu Jin-ah and Lee Jae-myung; seniors Jeong Jae-hee, Jae Yun-ho, Kim Su-min, Baek Hee-kyung, Kim Ye-eun, Kim Taewon, and Lee Ji-sae; and juniors Park Chang-je, An Hong-beom, Gwon Kyung-min, and Kim Hu-jeong Kim. The theme for the 2021 workshop was "Readymade Cocoon", a design concept process which recycled the folding chair (beancha) concept familiar to the general public, but with an added focus on creativity and flexibility of ideas, with the aim of creating a haven-like chair that enabled new uses and interactions based on user behavior. Held for a period of 10 days during the summer vacation (July 12-22), among the highlights were the production and presentation of videos and PPTs by students, including the construction of 1/5 scale models, with the participants enjoying the ensuing combined experience that incorporated visual and tactile elements of architectural design. Also coming in for special mention and commendation were the personal reviews of projects offered by Professor Migliore, all participants grateful for the opportunity for exposure to his outstanding individuality and ideas, sophisticated expressiveness, and open creativity.

Dongseo University has won numerous national and international awards in the field of advertising in recent years. On the national stage, DSU students have been awarded six ministerial prizes over a period of five consecutive years at the Korea Design Exhibition. On the world stage, DSU students have received awards at prestigious international competitions, including 13 prizes at Germany's Red Dot Awards, 2 Finalist distinctions at the New York Festivals, 1 Finalist distinction at the Cannes International Advertising and, most recently, the Silver Prize at the CLIO Awards. Many of DSU's prize-winning works were developed through collaboration between design students and computer engineering students for a Capstone Design course called Ideation Practice. Professor Ryu Do-sang (College of Design) and Professor Moon Mi-kyung (Computer Science) as part of the LINC+ Convergence Education Program. So far, DSU Ideation Practice students have won a total of 16 prizes at the Red Dot Awards over the past 7 years (2015-2021), an achievement that is unprecedented not only in domestic universities but also in universities around the world. This year's award-winning works will be displayed permanently at the Red Dot Design Award gala show and award-winning work exhibitions will be held in Berlin on November 2.

 Below are comments and impressions from the student designers of the award-winning works.

**RED DOT AWARD: BEST OF THE BEST**

Lee Young-joon, Lee Seo-young, Ha Eun-bul, Cho Dong-ha, Park Joon-hyuk (Title: Smart Label Package)

**Description:** Children often drink milk with- out knowing that it may be spoiled because the expiration date is difficult for them to read or even to understand as a concept. A smart label package was proposed in which the word “milk” automatically changes to “ill” when the expiration date is reached by using temporary ink.

**Award Acceptance Speech:** Lee Young-joon (AD Creation)

I want to say thank you to our team members and professors Ryu Do-sang and Moon Mi-kyung for guiding us in a harmonious atmosphere. Best of the Best is a great award that I never expected and I’m so happy. Taking this class will remain an unforgettable memory.

**RED DOT AWARD: WINNER**

Son Young-min, Im Soo-bin, Park Ga-bin, Kim Min-seok (Title: Animal Guardians)

**Description:** We would like to use the power of wild animals for the early detection of forest fires. Animal rights associations worldwide rescue thousands of wild animals each year and release them back into their habitats after treatment. We want to attach carbon monoxide sensors to them, which can pinpoint fire locations and automatically notify fire services.

**Award Acceptance Speech:** Ahn Ji-hyun (AD Creation)

I never imagined that I would win, especially in my first entry in an competition. I had a lot of difficulties registering my work, but I received a lot of help from the professor in this regard, and I am very grateful. Don’t just think it’s too difficult but always persevere with your classmates. Participate and savour the experience with a happy heart.
Seven Teams Selected in 1st Youth Start-up Support Program

Dongsseo University students have been sweeping selections for government start-up support projects in recent months, with three teams in the field of preliminary start-ups and four teams in the field of early start-ups being selected for the First Youth Start-up Support Program in 2021.

The First Youth Start-up Support Program was prepared with the purpose of helping young entrepreneurs with potential to gain practical experience of the start-up process and to develop their capabilities. The program provides support for the start-up activities of young entrepreneurs, including team building, market understanding, and risk management.

Since the start-up support program was first implemented in 2021, DSU has been selected for the 2020-2022 period for the Initial Startup Package Support Project run by the Ministry of SMEs and Start-ups (MSS), the Maker Laboratory Startup Leading University Project run jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and ICT, and has completed a full-cycle start-up support platform that connects the results of start-up education to actual start-ups. Furthermore, in 2021, it has been selected for even more various start-up support projects still, the most notable of which is the BS Operation Support Project, a new start-up incubation-related project providing the best service for nurturing young entrepreneurs.

Information Security Student Wins Grand Prize at KOSPO Web Service Contest

Kang Dong-soo, a senior in the Department of Information Security, won the Grand Prize for his team in the Second Web Service Information Security Contest co-hosted by the Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (KOSPO) and the Ministry of Education’s Yeongnam Regional Korea Education and Research Information Service Center (KERIS). Informally known as a “White Hacker” contest, the award ceremony was held as part of the online 2021 Cyber Security Conference which ran for two days from September 1 to 3, 2021. Kang also won a cash prize of four million won for his team.

Due to his participation in a security leader training program that he has participated in for the past year, and which includes a renowned white hacker training program, Kang was placed in the ‘BoB’ or ‘Best prize of four million won for his team.’

Through his selection of start-up teams, DSU has completed verification of promising young entrepreneurs so that they can develop into successful entrepreneurs, as well as striving for DSU to serve its ongoing role as a base for revitalizing local entrepreneurship and supporting growth.

In addition to the benefits of being automatically allowed to participate in the program in 2022, in addition to and as a partial reflection of DSU’s success in this program, the number of student entrepreneurs at DSU is steadily increasing. In 2020, 17 student entrepreneurs were produced, recording grades far below the national average. Under the university’s slogan of ‘Easy Start Up,’ with the aim of continually revitalizing the region’s start-up culture, DSU runs many various customized support-start-up programs every year, including club activities, hackathon contests, and the hosting of laboratory startup festivals.

On August 20, 2021, DSU President Jekuk Chang participated in the nationwide campaign for the World Expo 2030 Busan Korea, ‘Let’s Be Together in Busan 2030 Campaign.’ The World Expo is an event that presents scientific and cultural achievements of humankind and a new image of the future to the public. In order to draw national support from the public as well as international support for the Korean government’s official bid for the World Expo to be held in Busan in 2030, the campaign has been joined by many various companies, institutions, and celebrities since Busan first announced its formal intention to bid in June.

President Chang, whose participation in the campaign was spearheaded under the nomination of Chairperson Kim Hyun-geom of the Panstar Cruise Group, said, “I hope that through this campaign, the aspiration of all Busan citizens for a successful bid will come true.”

To further contribute to the campaign, President Chang in turn recommended Jong pil Jeong, Secretary-General of the Busan Foundation for International Cooperation, and Kim Young-hwan, Director of the Busan National Science Museum, as additional participants.

SW Centered University Project Group Co-hosts 2nd Artificial Intelligence Ethics Conference

From September 1 to 3, 2021, the AI Korea 2021 event will be hosted by Busan Metropolitan City, the Busan IT Industry Promotion Agency, and BEXCO at the BEXCO venue in Busan. Also heavily involved will be the DSU SW Centered University Project Group, the Dongguk University Institute of East/West Thought, and the Chung-Ang University Humanities Research Institute, all co-hosting the parallel Second Artificial Intelligence Ethics Conference.

Organized by the Korea Artificial Intelligence Ethics Association, the latter conference is drawing particular attention for being held in the midst of the rise of public concern and debate regarding: self-driving vehicles accident judgment standards, the socioeconomic relationship between cyberspace and ‘real’ society, the merits and demerits of social media based on human-designed algorithms, and the sociocultural problems caused by AI biases.

The conference has been highlighted for its gathering of scholars from all over the world in one place to open the arena of academic discussion.

Korea Science and Technology Foundation has announced the 2021-2022 Artificial Intelligence Ethics Research Grant Program. The program aims to spur research in artificial intelligence ethics by inviting project proposals. Each project needs to have a clear objective and benefits, and be completed within a year.

The program will support projects that meet the following criteria: (1) the research needs to have a clear objective and benefits, (2) the research should be completed within a year, (3) the research needs to be conducted by researchers based in South Korea, and (4) the research needs to be conducted by researchers based in South Korea.
Tourism Management Students Win Excellence Award

The all-day bk team, composed of students from DSU’s Department of Tourism Management, were presented with the 15th Korean Tourism and Leisure Society Spring Regular Conference Award for Excellence in a ceremony held at Hotel Neinshin in Busan on July 22, 2021. Roughly 60 teams from universities across the country participated in this contest, with DSU teams passing the preliminary round to compete in the final round. The DSU team’s winning entry was for a combined Busan International Film Festival (BIFF) and performance tourism product combined under the theme of ‘SBS-linked Mobile Performance Tourism: All That Film.’ It involved tours of major tourist destinations in Busan, with the aim of enabling audiences participating in BIFF to enjoy movies in a variety of ways beyond mere screenings. The final concept, which included a seven-hour bus tour program consisting of movie-related performances and audience participation missions, received excellent evaluations from judges. The winning all day bk team, consisting of Class-18 students Lee Yu-jin, Lee Gun-jii, You Ji-young, and Yang Tae-yeon, said, “As we put a lot of work and thought into our Capstone Design project for the competition, we are very happy and grateful to get such good evaluations for it. Based on this result, we will continue to work hard to become tourism planners that develop and strive for Busan’s continued development as a tourist city full of festivals.” In addition to the students, Professor Park Chang-ihwan of the DSU Department of Tourism Management, who led the all day bk team, was awarded the Outstanding Advisory Professor Award for his guidance of the students. Upon receiving the award, Professor Park said, “I think that efforts to solve problems related to local tourism improve the level of completion of Busan, an international tourism city.”

Broadcasting and Media Studies Students Build on Educational Strength by Sweeping Competitions

Kim Song-eun, a freshman in the Department of Broadcasting and Media Studies, won the Grand Prize in the 2021 Disaster Prevention Video Contest. Hosted by the Abn1 and MBC TV, the contest is designed to prevent accidents and raise safety awareness. Kim’s winning video entry, for which he also received a prize of 3 million won, was titled ‘Goodbye to Electric Shock Accidents.’

In addition to Kim’s success, Department of Broadcasting and Media Studies junior Lee Hye-young won the Excellence Award in the 100 Night Tour UCC Contest hosted by the Korea Tourism Organization; sophomore Seo Yeong-ju won the Grand Prize in the 2021 Reading Asian Classics Competition hosted by the DSU Mireuk College of Liberal Education; and sophomore Je Yu-na won the Excellence Prize in the DSU Global English Program English Presentation Contest. As well as the students’ talent and hard work, also playing a role in their success has been university’s ‘In-School Field System’ based on ‘Media Outlet’ (Virtual Media Co., Ltd.), through which DSU provides students with practical training in all elements and roles of video production, such as PD, writer, filming, and editing. In particular, the Department of Broadcasting and Media Studies uses its own OTT service ‘Moca TV’, through which 150 pieces of video content annually are produced under the guidance of field-trained faculty with extensive theoretical and practical skills, and then sent worldwide. As a result of this innovative educational system, in two consecutive industry-wide university evaluations provided by the Korean Council for University Education under the Ministry of Education in 2015 and 2019, the department was selected as the best in the media field.

Contest and Entrance Ceremony Held in Metaverse

DSU’s Q College was recently established to foster creative convergent talents to lead the 4th Industrial Revolution. The “Q” in its name derives from “questioning,” which in turn derives from “curiosity” and “creativity,” the provision of a “quality” convergence education, and the achievement of “qualifications” for future careers. On August 31, Q College hosted the ‘Idea Contest to Change the World’ at the Metaverse Conference Hall, where the 50 participating students presented their ideas using avatars. The students were divided into 10 teams, among which the Oreo team won first prize for their idea of a ‘Paper Soap Heat Bracelet’ using the characteristics of paper soap and temperature-sensitive ink. This idea received good reviews for solving the environmental waste problem caused by paper wrist bracelets worn after a temperature check for coronavirus-19 and for using temperature-sensitive ink to detect fever. Earlier, on September 1, Q-College also hosted its first entrance ceremony at the Metaverse Campus, which was attended by 60 people, including President Jukol Chang of Dongseo University, Dean Kwak Jun-sik, graduate representatives, and many others. The entrance ceremony showed the future of education in the new-normal era. Q-College plans to use the metaverse extensively for classes and extracurricular programs. Dongseo University’s Q College selects students from various majors and supports them to freely take on challenges and receive credits through studies in Busan, Asia, and the United States. It also teaches students to solve entrepreneurial, creative, and social problems.

Awards Ceremony for Online Startup Camp

On August 11, 2021, the DSU LINC+ Business Team Startup Education Center held an awards ceremony to mark the conclusion of the ‘2021 Pivoting Online Startup Camp,’ held from May to early August 2021, to foster the development of new ideas. At the DSU Startup Education Center, a ‘pivoting’ business strategy was utilized for the camp. This refers to a series of educational processes in which various hypotheses are established and constantly tested to respond to the ever-changing market in the face of the post-pandemic era. Students received practical training to increase the success rate of startups, including learning how to seek and acquire startup tools, practicing presentations, and receiving training sessions on strategies for writing high-quality business plans. After the education-focused portion of the camp, students submitted final business proposals to participate in mock crowdfunding and strategically utilize the startup support system. The program was conducted in a real-time, non-face-to-face manner, enabling the increasing participation and fuller immersion of trainees. A total of 93 students from the Pastel Start-up Club participated in the start-up camp, from which 9 teams were selected through an internal expert evaluation. The ‘Style Match’ team received the Grand Prize for its idea of an AI app using chatbot. Three teams the First Prize, and five teams the Excellence Prize. Jo Da-sung, Head of the DSU LINC+ Project Team, said, “Watching the students participating in the Pivoting Start-up Camp, I was able to confirm the huge potential of online start-up education. Dongseo University will continue to support the activities of start-up initiatives and strengthen start-up competency.”

SPOTLIGHT ON DSU
Q-College and YouCanStar Sign Next-Generation Immersive Content Training Business Agreement

Edited by Park J-bin
Architects, Freeman
soyeonny99@naver.com

In a ceremony held on August 18, 2021, the DSU Q College signed an MOU for nurturing the next generation of VR game developers with gaming company YouCanStar. Amongst those attending were Kwak Joon-shik, Dean of Q College, and Choi Dae-gil, CEO of YouCanStar. A variety of initiatives aimed at nurturing the next generation of VR game developers were discussed, as well as investigating ways of revitalizing the local game industry. Through this MOU, each will cooperate to: nurture the skills, experience, creativity, and vision of developers; support small business and its successful operation of a number of related games, projects, and as well as investigating ways of revitalizing the local game industry. nurturing the next generation of VR game developers were discussed, through which they receive credits for entrepreneurship, creativity, and problem-solving. Through its continued engagement with cutting-edge technologies via agreements such as these, DSU strives to further cement its reputation as a future-oriented, innovative university.

Q-College Signs MOU With THE WELL Application Planning Developer

Edited by Yim Han-bin
Information Society, Freeman
dasogu@gmail.com

In a ceremony held on September 2, 2021, Kwak Jun-shik, Dean of DSU Q College, and Kim Dong-jo, CEO of THE WELL, signed a mutual business agreement for nurturing human resources for application planning and developers. After the ceremony, Dean Kwak and DSU Kim, as well as other officials in attendance, discussed ways to increase collaboration on commercialization to develop human resources for planning applications for start-ups and to create shared values. Towards those ends, through this MOU both parties plan to cooperate in education and employment startup fields to nurture application planning developers’ human resources, to support small business and SME marketing through application production, and to lead various industry-university projects. Founded in March 2013, THE WELL is a venture company with the aspiration of ‘Let’s create a smart, cozy world.’ It is a leading ICT company which believes in sharing, and which strives to achieve a merging, consensus-led business model. Meanwhile, reflecting its leading role as a future-oriented, innovative university, DSU Q College selects students from various majors with the goal of becoming a ‘Cultivation Challenge School for Intellectuals,’ and supports them in freely taking on challenges to solve entrepreneurial, creative, and social problems by offering the possibility to receive credits in various exchange programs and campuses across Busan, Asia, and the United States.

LINC+ Project Group Co-hosts Fifth University Living Lab Network Forum

Edited by Kim Yeong-hun
International Studies, Junior
soyeonny99@naver.com

Between August 17-18, 2021, DSU’s LINC+ Project Team co-hosted the Fifth University Living Lab Network Forum, held at EXCO, Daegu. Sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the National Research Foundation of Korea, the University Living Lab Network is a ‘university-led innovation platform’ in which 28 universities nationwide participated this year. The first item on the agenda was the Global Living Lab, followed by the University Living Lab Policy session, a seminar and topic discussion session, and finally presentations and an exhibition. In consideration of the pandemic, both on-site and online live broadcast classes were conducted, with only a minimum number of people in attendance at the forum site itself. Also, the ‘Main Performance of Barrier-Free Living Lab’ was presented as an outstanding example of a university living lab, and outlined the innovative ways in which DSU has been cooperating with the Busan Community Media Foundation to provide barrier-free cultural content and media festivals for the disabled. Professor Lee Hyun-dong of the LINC+ Project Team said, “According to data from the Busan Social Welfare Development Institute, 97 percent of people with disabilities registered in Busan were unable to experience and participate in cultural and artistic activities. We are therefore currently operating and planning further programs to ensure the cultural and artistic interest and participation of all Busan citizens.” Kim Hyungsu, Director of the LINC+ Project Team, added, “This forum has become a place to explore the development of the ‘University Living Lab,’ a space within which the university and the region coexist. Through this forum, we will continue to take the lead in community contribution activities linking universities with their wider regions.”

Through initiatives such as these, DSU demonstrates its ongoing commitment to the field of community contribution. Since January 2018, it has also served as the presiding institution of the Local Community Contribution Research Association, which is affiliated with 10 universities throughout the country.

SW Centered University Business Group Signs Agreement With E-Tech System Co., Ltd. to Operate Amazon Web Service Specialist Course

Edited by An So-yeon
International Studies, Junior
soyeonny99@naver.com

On 27 August, 2021, it was announced that the DSU SW Centered University Business Group had signed an agreement with E-Tech System Co., Ltd. for the purposes of providing Amazon Web Services (AWS) specialist course education and industry-academic cooperation in AWS cloud and AI fields. In attendance at the signing ceremony, held in the AI-X Research Center in the DSU UIT Building, were DSU SW Centered University Business Group Director Moon Mi-kyeong, Senior Professor Park Seung-min of the Department of Software, E-Tech System Co., Ltd. Managing Director Kim Jun-seung, AWS Korea Partner Development Manager Lim Yeong-in, and related officials. AWS has been recognized as the world’s most comprehensive and widely adopted cloud service for over 15 years, with E-Tech System utilizing its technology to provide cloud service solutions and technical support to numerous domestic public institutions and businesses. The AWS Specialist course, which is operated through this agreement, is an industry-specific customized program in which students participating in the SW Centered University Business Group, in turn centered on the DSU Department of Software, receive in-depth education in the cloud and AI fields at DSU, then perform long-term internships at E-Tech Systems and AWS partners. In addition, by acquiring AWS certification international certification, participants gain further benefits when working with E-Tech Systems and AWS partners. “With this agreement, DSU students will be able to gain strengthened employment capabilities through learning of the best practical AWS-based cloud and AI-related knowl- edge,” said Director Moon. “We expect great results from the training, and we will provide comprehensive educational cooperation and employment support.”

Autumn 2021
Energy and Nuclear Power

Kim Yeong-hun
kimyeonghun1@gmail.com

...-energy and significantly ramped up in the 17th and 18th centuries. Steam-powered machines based on the ability to harness the power of water and wind were used to power the simple machines that ground our grain and dried dung when the sun disappeared. For instance, a windmill using the power of the wind in our countryside? Luckily, I have had a knack for looking up at the night sky every week. For over 200 years, humans have been designing machines to harness the energy of the wind for our lives to become convenient. It was global change expressed a need for humans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Seventy-five percent of the fuel use. In 1992, the Rio Convention on Climate Change declared that carbon dioxide was the main cause of global warming. From 10,000 years ago to the industrial age, the balance of greenhouse gases was relatively stable. However, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by more than 30 percent since the age of fossil fuels began in 1750. In 1985, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program declared that carbon dioxide was the main cause of global warming.

Carbon dioxide accounts for 48 percent of all greenhouse gases. Seventy-five percent of the carbon dioxide concentrations that have increased over the past two decades have come from fossil fuel use. In 1992, the Rio Convention on Climate Change expressed a need for humans to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Later in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol imposed a greenhouse gas reduction obligation on some developed countries. Through the Paris Agreement in 2015, countries around the world voluntarily set goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. As a consequence, humans increasingly started to pay attention to the production of energy without carbon emissions. So then, the idea of nuclear power started to emerge. Let’s take a look into the history of how nuclear power was found before turning to the topic of nuclear power generation.

In 1895 in Germany, a man named Roentgen discovered X-rays. He systematically studied these plates, they would get exposed even though no radioactive rays were passing through them. In 1896, Becquerel noticed that if he left uranium salts sitting on photographic plates, they would get exposed even though no radioactive rays were passing through them. He suspected that the X-ray was produced by a hidden source of energy. Helen and Irene Joliot-Curie, who were the children of Pierre and Marie Curie, discovered that radioactive radiation had been produced by the uranium salts. Szilard, Wigner, and Teller wrote a letter to U.S. President Roosevelt, warning of nuclear weapons, and had Einstein sign it and send it because he was more famous. Roosevelt authorized a small study into uranium. In 1942, Fermi successfully created the first man-made nuclear chain reaction in a squash court under the stadium at the University of Chicago. Once the U.S. entered World War II, concerted efforts were made to use nuclear power as a weapon. The Manhattan project kicked into full gear, and the path to developing a nuclear bomb proved successful. On July 16, 1945, the Trinity test, the first and only nuclear explosion test, was carried out in New Mexico. After the experiment, two types of nuclear bombs were made: Little Boy was made with enriched uranium, and the Fat Man was made with plutonium. It was catastrophically decided that Little Boy and Fat Man should be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, on August 6th and 9th, 1945, respectively. The cities were devastated, with up to 250,000 casualties. Japan surrendered unconditionally six days later, on August 15th, 1945. This was the first time the world realized that the U.S. had been developing the next generation of nuclear technology.

But how does a nuclear power plant generate electricity? It depends on the type of reactors, but almost every nuclear reactor in the early days were light water reactors. It wasn’t very innovative, and it wasn’t too popular with scientists, but it had some decisive advantages. It was there, it worked, and it wasn’t terribly expensive. So, what does a light water reactor do? The basic principle is shockingly simple: it heats up water using an artificial chain reaction. Nuclear fusion releases several million times more energy than any chemical reaction could. Really heavy elements on the brink of stability, like uranium-235, get bombarded with neutrons. The neutrons are absorbed, but the result is unstable. Most of the time, they immediately split into two moving lighter elements, which makes additional free neutrons, and energy in the form of radiation. The radiation heats the surrounding water, while the neutrons repeat the process with other atoms, releasing more neutrons and radiation in a closely controlled chain reaction. This is very different from the fast, destructive runaway reaction in an atomic bomb. In our light water reactor, a moderator is needed to control the neutrinos’ energy. Simple, ordinary water does the job, which is very practical since water is used to drive the turbines. The light water reactor became prevalent because it’s simple and cheap.

Finally, electricity was generated by a nuclear reactor once the prices were lower. It depends on the type of reactors, but almost every nuclear reactor in the early days were light water reactors. It wasn’t very innovative, and it wasn’t too popular with scientists, but it had some decisive advantages. It was there, it worked, and it wasn’t terribly expensive. So, what does a light water reactor do? The basic principle is shockingly simple: it heats up water using an artificial chain reaction. Nuclear fusion releases several million times more energy than any chemical reaction could. Really heavy elements on the brink of stability, like uranium-235, get bombarded with neutrons. The neutrons are absorbed, but the result is unstable. Most of the time, they immediately split into two moving lighter elements, which makes additional free neutrons, and energy in the form of radiation. The radiation heats the surrounding water, while the neutrons repeat the process with other atoms, releasing more neutrons and radiation in a closely controlled chain reaction. This is very different from the fast, destructive runaway reaction in an atomic bomb. In our light water reactor, a moderator is needed to control the neutrinos’ energy. Simple, ordinary water does the job, which is very practical since water is used to drive the turbines. The light water reactor became prevalent because it’s simple and cheap.

Finally, electricity was generated by a nuclear reactor once the prices were lower. It depends on the type of reactors, but almost every nuclear reactor in the early days were light water reactors. It wasn’t very innovative, and it wasn’t too popular with scientists, but it had some decisive advantages. It was there, it worked, and it wasn’t terribly expensive. So, what does a light water reactor do? The basic principle is shockingly simple: it heats up water using an artificial chain reaction. Nuclear fusion releases several million times more energy than any chemical reaction could. Really heavy elements on the brink of stability, like uranium-235, get bombarded with neutrons. The neutrons are absorbed, but the result is unstable. Most of the time, they immediately split into two moving lighter elements, which makes additional free neutrons, and energy in the form of radiation. The radiation heats the surrounding water, while the neutrons repeat the process with other atoms, releasing more neutrons and radiation in a closely controlled chain reaction. This is very different from the fast, destructive runaway reaction in an atomic bomb. In our light water reactor, a moderator is needed to control the neutrinos’ energy. Simple, ordinary water does the job, which is very practical since water is used to drive the turbines. The light water reactor became prevalent because it’s simple and cheap.

Finally, electricity was generated by a nuclear reactor once the prices were lower. It depends on the type of reactors, but almost every nuclear reactor in the early days were light water reactors. It wasn’t very innovative, and it wasn’t too popular with scientists, but it had some decisive advantages. It was there, it worked, and it wasn’t terribly expensive. So, what does a light water reactor do? The basic principle is shockingly simple: it heats up water using an artificial chain reaction. Nuclear fusion releases several million times more energy than any chemical reaction could. Really heavy elements on the brink of stability, like uranium-235, get bombarded with neutrons. The neutrons are absorbed, but the result is unstable. Most of the time, they immediately split into two moving lighter elements, which makes additional free neutrons, and energy in the form of radiation. The radiation heats the surrounding water, while the neutrons repeat the process with other atoms, releasing more neutrons and radiation in a closely controlled chain reaction. This is very different from the fast, destructive runaway reaction in an atomic bomb. In our light water reactor, a moderator is needed to control the neutrinos’ energy. Simple, ordinary water does the job, which is very practical since water is used to drive the turbines. The light water reactor became prevalent because it’s simple and cheap.

Finally, electricity was generated by a nuclear reactor once the prices were lower. It depends on the type of reactors, but almost every nuclear reactor in the early days were light water reactors. It wasn’t very innovative, and it wasn’t too popular with scientists, but it had some decisive advantages. It was there, it worked, and it wasn’t terribly expensive. So, what does a light water reactor do? The basic principle is shockingly simple: it heats up water using an artificial chain reaction. Nuclear fusion releases several million times more energy than any chemical reaction could. Really heavy elements on the brink of stability, like uranium-235, get bombarded with neutrons. The neutrons are absorbed, but the result is unstable. Most of the time, they immediately split into two moving lighter elements, which makes additional free neutrons, and energy in the form of radiation. The radiation heats the surrounding water, while the neutrons repeat the process with other atoms, releasing more neutrons and radiation in a closely controlled chain reaction. This is very different from the fast, destructive runaway reaction in an atomic bomb. In our light water reactor, a moderator is needed to control the neutrinos’ energy. Simple, ordinary water does the job, which is very practical since water is used to drive the turbines. The light water reactor became prevalent because it’s simple and cheap.
the X-10 Graphite Reactor in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S., which was the first nuclear power station to power a light bulb. Since then, developed countries around the world built nuclear power plants one after the other. In 1956, the world’s first commercial nuclear-power station was opened in Britain. By the end of the 1960s, 78 reactors had been built across 14 countries. Nuclear power’s finest hour finally came in the early 1970s, when war in the Middle East caused oil prices to skyrocket worldwide. Then, commercial interest and investment picked up at a dizzying pace. More than half of all the nuclear reactors in the world were built between 1970 and 1985. But the renounced nuclear hype lasted barely a decade because of the following accidents. In 1979, the Three-Mile Island reactor plant in Pennsylvania barely escaped a catastrophe when its core melted. In 1986, the Chernobyl catastrophe in northern Central Europe with a catastrophic fallout, and in 2011 the drawn-out Fukushima disaster sparked new discussions and debates.

After these events, a voice of concern began to be heard from both media and the public. Nuclear power, which seemed to be the perfect energy to replace fossil fuels, had become increasingly criticized and called into doubt. Those in favor of nuclear power plants asserted that nuclear power is at least as safe as fossil fuels. In 2013, a study conducted by NASA found that nuclear energy has prevented around 1.8 million deaths. Even if you include the death tolls from Chernobyl and Fukushima, nuclear energy still has a long way to go to match the death tolls of coal. However, it is clear that fossil fuels, which are the main cause of global warming, are not the solution to our energy problems. Therefore, as long as nuclear power is used, there will definitely be a group aiming for that nuclear weapon, and no matter how many times you block it, there will be a group that breaks through the barriers. As nuclear proliferation increases, there is a concern that groups such as ISIS will possess nuclear weapons at some point. If they have nuclear weapons, they may use them without hesitation for their ideology or gain. It is argued by those who oppose nuclear power over political issues that there will then be an inevitable disaster for mankind.

Last is the nuclear waste and pollution issue. Perhaps the worst debt to our descendants is high-level radiation waste. As of the early 2010s, the amount of high-level radioactive waste generated by nuclear power generation was 250,000 tons. Despite international trends, such as Germany’s nuclear power plant abandonment, the figure will rise even further in the future due to emerging nuclear power generating countries such as China.

So far, we have considered the pros and cons of nuclear power plants, the history of the energy, and the background on how nuclear power was found and developed. These are controversial topics, but one thing is clear. The efficiency of nuclear energy production is unrivaled, and mankind should find energy sources other than fossil fuels because these are known to destroy the environment. Even if there are some problems with nuclear power generation, there is no denying that it is less evil than fossil fuels. If you hope to take an interest in nuclear power and the various opinions about it for your future. It could be interesting to read other theories, and watch YouTube videos related to this topic during your free time.

Thank you for reading this cover story.
****

**Busan’s City Regeneration Program**

H ave you ever heard of the City Regeneration program before? I hope you take interest if you live in Busan or have a plan to visit sometime. I will tell you why, but before anything else, I will explain what the City Regeneration program is.

The City Regeneration program is an attempt to reverse decline by both improving the physical structure and economy of an area. It invigorates urban functions while preserving the original form of the city, without destroying the existing city’s cultural, economic, and residential role. Why do we need this type of program?

There are increasing problems. First, many cities in Korea which have grown in the process of industrialization and urbanization, have entered a decline phase due to a decrease in population, a departure from traditional industries, or poor living conditions. Those side effects have come from rapid economic development since the 1960s. Despite the fact that the average age for people has increased due to increased living standards, there are many attractive cafes or trending photo spots in the village, which are useless unless the residents are happy. To date, numerous urban regeneration projects have been implemented nationally, yet various problems have remained. First, there is a risk of low business feasibility in urban regeneration projects. Urban regeneration projects are expected to have side effects from rising real estate prices in the region, which is the limitations due to increased housing costs. Second, financial burdens can be a problem. If the government tries to crack down on speculation, there may be limited means to stabilize the real estate market. Even if the government tries to crack down on speculation, there may be limited means to stabilize the real estate market. If you pay attention to issues concerning this program, because the government does not try to invest in areas where the public is indifferent. Even though Busan has some successfully regenerated villages, areas of decline still exist, and it is in these areas that there are people who need the government’s help.

I hope you take interest in this program because the government does not try to invest in areas where the public is indifferent. Even though Busan has some successfully regenerated villages, areas of decline still exist, and it is in these areas that there are people who need the government’s help. You may visit some of the regenerated cities, and also think about supporting villages in the countryside in South Korea, because the government technically will continue to be areas of concern as time goes by with the depopulation of our country.

---

**Virtual Humans**

T hree days ago, you can often see virtual humans whenever you use social media. Do you know what virtual humans are? Created by adding artificial intelligence and graphic technology, they are fake people made to look like they are real. Previously, chat services using artificial intelligence technology, such as Luisa Lees, or voice services, were the main locus. Now, technology is so advanced that it’s hard to distinguish the graphics from the real person, visually. These days, same virtual humans advertise their products through their subsidiaries and even become an influence. Are virtual humans, who have such a great effect, used with good intentions? Will the increasingly used virtual humans only have good effects on us? Or will the use of virtual humans have adverse effects?

If you’re on social media a lot, you must have seen virtual humans among them, influencer Roeie is already a star on Instagram. It, or she, already has 518,000 followers as of 24 August, 2021. She is actively using her social media activities by posting her daily photos or communicating with her followers as if she really exists. Her followers treat her like a real person, and they like and admire her. But there are also negative opinions. Every time she posts an advertisement, people react negatively to such open-profit seeking and wonder if she was created only for that reason?

At this time, there are also virtual YouTubers who are actively working on YouTube. Loui is a music creator for the `Louicovery’ channel, which produces cover songs on YouTube as its main content. While Loui is a real person, he presents himself as a character that is composed of virtual faces. Loui revealed that the reason he decided to become a virtual YouTuber was that he wanted to be free. It can be seen that the satisfaction challenge of working as a real person, as Loui is. Loui is quite high, saying that he was able to accomplish something new that he couldn’t have done without Loui. However, some argue that if you cover your face virtually like that, what will become of music creators who reveal their real faces and do activities?

Finally, there is a K-pop girl group that is releasing songs through virtual humans and gaining enthusiastic fans around the world. It’s called K/DA. K/DA is a virtual K-pop girl group created by collaborating with artists based on characters in the game League of Legends. The opposite effect of K/DA has been strong. Within one month of its debut, their first music video had 100 million views, and it has gained a lot of fans around the world. However, side effects have also occurred. There was the problem of creating fake pornography using members of K/DA. Using ‘deepfake’ technology, there is a site that combines the faces of K/DA members with scenes from pornography and posts them on pornographic sites or sells them for money. As our society does not yet have a law to protect virtual humans, experts say that if virtual humans develop more, it will cause enormous social problems and the damage done will increase.

So, what are the net benefits of virtual humans? First, they are optimized for un-tact (contactless) marketing. All scenes can be produced with computer graphics, so marketing is possible without time and space constraints. Second, unlike real people, they never get sick or get older, so they have a long period of activity, and there is a low risk of stopping advertising due to controversy over privacy. Recently, as the controversy over school violence broke out, I saw a lot of celebrities whose image of the advertising brand they were in charge of take a big hit. However, virtual humans see it as a benefit because they can use it as a corporate advertising model for a long time without such worries. In this way, we could see the advantages and disadvantages of virtual humans. Virtual humans are optimized for brand marketing, so if they are used well, we think they will be able to melt into everyday life. However, we must think again about the pornographic and equity issues that have arisen and constantly come up ways to solve them.
The minimum wage, the purpose of which is to guarantee income and the human rights of low-wage workers, is part of the core policy of “income-led growth” promoted by the current government. At first glance, it is a policy aimed at creating a better life by guaranteeing a minimum wage for low-income workers, but the reality may be different. Rather than helping low-wage earners, it has resulted in fewer low-wage jobs. The impact has been directly directed at workers in their 20s, the most vulnerable in the job market.

About 1 in 5 workers in their 20s works without receiving the minimum wage. This is the highest rate ever. The proportion of young workers in their 20s and 30s not receiving the minimum wage continued to rise in 2019 compared to 2018. However, it was recently decided that the minimum wage for next year will be raised to 9,160 won. As a result, the absolute amount of the current minimum wage will increase, and even a small increase can have a huge impact on the market. Small business owners claim that employment could be further reduced. Some small business owners claim that they have no choice but to reduce their employment.

In June, the number of self-employed people and small businesses stood at 5.58 million, up 29,000 from last year. However, between them the number of small businesses actually decreased by 63,000 to 1.28 million, and has been decreasing for 31 consecutive months since December 2018. On the other hand, the number of self-employed people without employees increased by 112,000 to 4.3 million, with 29 consecutive months of increase.

This economic trend has led to a new type of hybrid store, in which clerks work during the day but the store operates without a staff at night. Customers entering the store when there are no clerks must touch their credit card to the terminal next to the store entrance and directly scan the product barcode at the unmanned checkout counter to pay. Cash settlement is difficult due to this structure. Therefore, customers who are accustomed to paying in cash may decrease at night. Nevertheless, the reason for operating the unmanned systems is that it is more economical than hiring part-timers when they have to be paid a night allowance even if the number of customers who pay with cash is reduced. An official at a fast-food restaurant said, “One part-timer costs 1.8 million won to 1.9 million won a month, but for unmanned systems it is more economical than hiring part-timers because the economy is in trouble, and raising the minimum wage is impacting them. At this rate, the number of part-timers who wish to work, even if they do not receive the minimum wage, will inevitably increase. The rising minimum wage is burdening store owners, so they are choosing kiosks instead of looking for part-time workers. As a result, there have been fewer part-time jobs, and competition for part-time jobs has intensified as the number of part-timers who wish to work still remains. This is why many will work for wages less than the minimum wage. A public interest member of the Minimum Wage Commission, who helped decide the final amount by compromise between management and labor, said, “Small business owners and self-employed people were directly hit by the Covid-19 outbreak, but it was difficult for low-wage workers,” adding, “That is the reason why we decided on 9,160 won.”

The problem is that employers are choosing to reduce labor costs as the minimum wage is raised without considering other factors such as the Covid-19 situation and the development of IT technology. Economists say they have virtually raised the minimum wage for next year, and now they need supplementary measures such as differential application of the minimum wage. The current structure of applying the minimum wage uniformly to both manufacturing and service industries is one in which both labor suppliers and consumers are unhappy.

Park Ji-bin, head of the Policy Promotion Office of the Federation of Small Businesses, said, “The minimum wage had to be frozen during the Covid-19 situation, and that freeze may end soon, but when it does small business owners may be devastated by the increase. The economic recession will continue as higher labor costs affect job losses.” Indeed, the damage to small businesses caused by the fourth wave of the pandemic is further freezing the job market for part-timers. The part-time job market seems to be at its worst, with small businesses moving to preemptively reduce labor costs at the news of next year’s minimum wage. In this situation, will raising the minimum wage mechanically help? It may be difficult to say right now, but I think it would be best to understand the overall economic trends and present alternatives.
Should Sporting Events be Held During the Pandemic?

COVID-19 has significantly affected everyone on the planet, and the sports industry is no exception. On March 30, 2020, the International Olympic Committee officially announced the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. As a result of this announcement, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games were rescheduled to July 23 to August 8, 2021, and it was a first case in Olympic History. In addition, the UEFA European Football Championship and the CONMEBOL Copa America, the world’s leading soccer leagues, have also postponed their 2020 matches to 2021. They may have thought that after a year, the spread of the virus would decrease so people could return to their normal lives. However, as of July 21, 2021, as this article is being written, the spread of COVID-19 continues. As of July 18, more than half a million new COVID-19 cases are being confirmed day worldwide, with approximately 4,000 deaths. Moreover, COVID-19 has seen numerous mutations. In particular, the Delta variant appears to be far more contagious than previous forms of the virus, and the examples of turning a crisis into an opportunity, it will be possible to achieve something even more significant. In addition, many sports competitions have already modified operating practices that will allow you to play safely in the era of the pandemic. The coronavirus has taken away the lives and homes of millions of people, and long-standing social distancing guidelines have plunged many into a depression called Corona Blue. In this difficult situation, the Olympics can give people hope that they can overcome any adversity and unite. Many experts say it will be a very long time before we can fully return to our pre-COVID-19 life. Even after the game has been postponed for a year, or even after the game has been canceled completely and the next game, the Paris 2024 Olympics, has returned, we cannot say that the pandemic would have ended then. Finding modified operating practices that will allow you to play safely in the era of the coronavirus can be an opportunity to learn how to deal with the uncertainties of the future. In addition, many sports competitions have already been held in the past year and a half. If we refer to their success stories and the examples of turning a crisis into an opportunity, it will be possible to safely hold a bigger game.

The biggest reason for opposing the Olympics is undoubtedly because of concerns about the spread of the epidemic. As of July 18, 2021, the number of daily confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Tokyo, the host city of the Olympic Games, recorded around 1,000 for the fifth day, and 3,000 across Japan. Also, in response to the spread of COVID-19, the Japanese government has issued a “State of Emergency Declaration” in Tokyo from July 12. Under these circumstances, the IOC and the Japanese government eventually decided to ban the entry of both foreign and Japanese spectators and proceed with the match without spectators. However, concerns about the spread of the virus are growing as foreign officials and athletes staying at the Olympic Village tested positive for the coronavirus ahead of the opening ceremony. The Olympics would not be possible without the help of health care workers, medical institutions, and valuable medical resources. But as Japan is battling a fifth infection, the medical association warns that the Olympics could add even more pressure as the medical system has already overwhelmed. IOC President Thomas Bach also announced that he believes that more than 90 percent of athletes will stay in the Olympic Village until the Olympics open. To do so, Japan’s limited medical staff and vaccine supplies must be used for Olympic officials, which has resulted in delaying the vaccination date for the elderly. Why is the Olympics being held despite such a significant risk? From the point of view of the Japanese government and the IOC, this would be to reduce economic damage and raise Japan’s status in the international community. However, the Olympic Games are expensive because they have to build, maintain, and manage stadiums and accommodations. Katsuhiko Miyamoto, professor emeritus of economics at University, said the postponement of the Olympics caused about 640 billion yen (about U.S.$6.5 billion) in damages, and parlament eventually decided to ban the entry of both foreign and Japanese spectators and proceed with the match without spectators. However, concerns about the spread of the virus are growing as foreign officials and athletes staying at the Olympic Village tested positive for the coronavirus ahead of the opening ceremony. The Olympics would not be possible without the help of health care workers, medical institutions, and valuable medical resources. But as Japan is battling a fifth infection, the medical association warns that the Olympics could add even more pressure as the medical system has already overwhelmed. IOC President Thomas Bach also announced that he believes that more than 90 percent of athletes will stay in the Olympic Village until the Olympics open. To do so, Japan’s limited medical staff and vaccine supplies must be used for Olympic officials, which has resulted in delaying the vaccination date for the elderly. Why is the Olympics being held despite such a significant risk? From the point of view of the Japanese government and the IOC, this would be to reduce economic damage and raise Japan’s status in the international community. However, the Olympic Games are expensive because they have to build, maintain, and manage stadiums and accommodations. Katsuhiko Miyamoto, professor emeritus of economics at University, said the postponement of the Olympics caused about 640 billion yen (about U.S.$6.5 billion) in damages, and

The 2020 NBA playoffs, which took place from July 30 to October 11, 2020, are an example of a sporting event that was successfully quarantined during the pandemic. In order to resume the season, the NBA created a bubble in Orlando for about four months, including an isolation facility and stadium, and completely isolated about 1,500 people, including the team, staff, and referees, from the outside. They always had to wear a mask and undergo regular coronavirus tests, and they always wore a smart ring that could measure body temperature and heart rate and a smart card with a location tracking function. In addition, each room is equipped with a thermometer and a heart rate monitor that can be linked with Bluetooth to measure daily readings and record them on a smartphone app. In addition to this, the NBA puts enthusiastic cheers from fans in large LEDS that are over 10-20cm wide and 6m tall to overcome the handicap of no spectators. Fans’ cheers were played on the stadium speakers so that the players could play in an environment as if there were real spectators. The NBA’s bubble court made it possible to enjoy a realistic game without being infected with the virus even in a situation where there is no vaccine or treatment. Based on these successful cases, the Tokyo 2020 Olympics also announced that it would implement bubble prevention. In conclusion, besides economic and political issues, sporting events mean too much for athletes and the international community. Also, we cannot predict the future, so it is undesirable to postpone the problems of the present into the future. For this reason, I believe that sporting events should be held even during a pandemic. However, given that the number of confirmed cases continues to increase worldwide, thorough quarantine guidelines will be needed to prevent further spread of the virus.
Ezine Interview with Professor Chang Juyoung
Director of Asia Design Center for Future

Can you please give our readers a brief introduction to the Asia Design Center for Future (ADCF)?

Chang Juyoung

The ADCF, established in 2017, pursues the research, education, and implementation of design based on ‘locally,’ and explores the values of Busan, Korean, and Asian cultures within a universal human culture. Through these activities, we will play a role in the production, education, storage, and diffusion of research, and realize our vision of becoming a global hub for Korean and Asian design research. In addition, the ADCF seeks solutions to various local problems through a design approach, and intends to make an impact in both the region and the wider world.

What motivated the application?

Chang Juyoung

Agreeing with the motto of “Think global, act local” of Agenda 21, which is similar to what the ADCF is aiming for, we decided to join the UN and SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) activities. To this end, we have become a member of the SDSN, a group of experts from the world’s higher education institutions to promote practical solutions to SDGs. As a member and as a global citizen of the international community, I think it is meaningful to participate in UN activities. With this opportunity, I hope that all ADCF members will take this opportunity to think about the 17 themes of SDGs to create a sustainable society and continue active activities.

How does design connect with sustainable development?

Chang Juyoung

We live in a turbulent world of transition, characterized by such themes as global warming, low growth, aging populations, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution. I would like to suggest ‘Design Thinking’ as an excellent alternative way to deal with these issues. I believe that design can be a subject of change for a better world, and has infinite potential.

What can individuals do to support sustainability?

Chang Juyoung

Let’s start with the relationship of ‘3P’ meaning People, Planet, and Prosperity, discussed in the past by the UN. In the past, the other two Ps were somewhat sacrificed for economic prosperity. Later, as the importance of the environment and the global environment emerged, the UN shifted to the view that 3P should maintain a balanced relationship. But now it has changed to the idea that if the 3P of the global environment should be the top priority for a sustainable world. This trend can be confirmed by the fact that companies are also emphasizing ESG management with a long-term perspective. However, the biggest problem is that design education, design practice, and ecological aspects are still considered secondary in society as a whole. Unsoundable conditions in design framed as ‘function’, ‘efficiency’, and ‘economic’ are still prioritized. Efforts to equip students with ecological literacy in professional design practice are only just beginning at the university level. Educational institutions are responsible for making students graduate with the ability to understand and solve the consequences caused by unsustainable designs. The field of design has an important role to play for a sustainable future, and designers will now have to become the key experts responsible for the design of future sustainable lifestyles. The work will only be possible when ecological literacy is supported. This is because we can only properly understand the nature of environmental problems and respond effectively designing a sustainable lifestyle when we have ecological literacy. Thus, the demands of sustainable development are not only to understand the nature of environmental problems but also to be able to respond effectively designing a sustainable lifestyle when we have ecological literacy.

Do you think the current generation of students is more or less aware of sustainable development challenges than their parents’ generation?

Chang Juyoung

I can’t say which generation is in particular better, but I believe that all generations need the same proper education. It is my belief that it is only possible to find a reasonable solution when it becomes the basis for the perception of a sustainable world. As mentioned earlier, we all need to get out of ecological illiteracy.

What can individuals do to support sustainable development?

Chang Juyoung

Today’s crisis is not due to the development of sciences, technology, and knowledge but to their abuse or misuse. These were caused by a lack of knowledge and proper awareness of the relationship between nature and humans, and it is thought that it is time to change our view of nature, values, attitudes, and thinking patterns based on the ecological cultural paradigm. Based on such awareness, we will be able to try small changes and changes that we can put into practice in our daily lives. These small actions will become habits, and these habits will bring together to social transformation.

What can individuals do to support sustainable development?

Chang Juyoung

The RSSI news article about the ADCF’s acceptance as an SDSN member you said, “As a member organization, we will solve various social and environmental problems through design activities with our students, find practical ways to solve problems, and communicate with the region and the world.” Can you give us some further details about your intentions?

Chang Juyoung

Traditionally, awareness of design has been regarded as a social activity that functions as a visual form, supplying products and services to the market to meet the demands of consumers. However, the social role of designers today is gradually expanding. It means that designers are increasingly playing a role in dealing with not only images, objects, spaces, and services, but also various wicked problems of society with humanistic and sympathetic design methods. Social innovation is very difficult in reality because it not only has to deal with very complex problems due to intertwined difficulties, but also requires the involvement of various actors to solve them. Nevertheless, the potential of the design is also very large in fact. To this end, students will need to be aware of social issues that require an ethical and empathetic perspective to produce socially responsible and sustainable performance. It is now playing a role in driving and facilitating changes in society and culture by showing the creativity of designers. To fulfill this role, the ADCF plans to continue its efforts for the sustainable development of the local community through education.
A Traveler’s Snapshot

1995

In the summer of 1995, I was a junior in college, majoring in English and History. My History classes led to my decision to go to Korea, instead of just back home during the summer vacation. Having taken courses such as Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia History, my curiosity was attuned about different countries. Seeing advertisements on teaching English in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, I figured that while visiting somewhere on the other side of the world might be a strange experience, the desire of these countries to learn the English language would serve as a bridge for me.

I chose Korea over Japan and Taiwan because of a family connection. My grandfather served as an army cook in the Korean War. The thought of going to Korea for the summer unfortunately came a year after he died… not that his experience would bear any resemblance to mine. But I was never able to ask him of his life during those three years. From what I was told, it was a part of his life that he did not like to discuss, which is normal for those who lived through fighting in a war. Yet I am sorry that he was not alive to hear of my decision to go to Korea.

Having traveled to more than half the countries in the world at this point in my life, Korea still holds a special place in my heart. Besides being a place I lived through fighting in a war. Yet I am sorry that he was not alive to hear of my decision to go to Korea.

1996

In 1996, I returned to Korea for a month in 1996, after graduation, considering working and living in the country. At that time, I saw three times the number of foreigners compared to the previous summer. Twelve years later, I returned again, to work and live in Korea. So much was similar and natural to me. I surprised Koreans who met me. Yes, I easily use chopsticks. I have no problem eating spicy food. I also quite like Mexican food, which is spicy in a different way. I like garlic, both in Korean and Italian dishes. Unique to Korea, I savor the side dish style, all recalled from 1995. I also knew about soju and makgeolli.

2021

Daejon exists only in the memories of those who stayed there. Being a few blocks from the Sejong Center, both the yogwans and narrow alleyway where it was have long since been erased. Giant buildings now occupy that land. Being of Irish, Swedish, and Czech descent, the Irish part of me saw similar landscapes between Ireland and Korea. Like Ireland, there was a divided country. Like religious Ireland, here was the most Christian country among Asian countries. And like Ireland, here was a country with many who liked to drink. More than once, while walking at night, I passed an outside drinking area, where Korean businesspeople out late drinking spotted me and offered me a drink for the novelty of having a foreigner in their midst. In 1995, foreigners were a novelty, being far fewer in supply compared to later years.

I returned to Korea for a month in 1996, after graduation, considering working and living in the country. At that time, I saw three times the number of foreigners compared to the previous summer. Twelve years later, I returned again, to work and live in Korea. So much was similar and natural to me. I surprised Koreans who met me. Yes, I easily use chopsticks. I have no problem eating spicy food. I also quite like Mexican food, which is spicy in a different way. I like garlic, both in Korean and Italian dishes. Unique to Korea, I savor the side dish style, all recalled from 1995. I also knew about soju and makgeolli.

Elements remain and elements change. I recall relishing my visits to Seoul’s three prestigious palaces, Gyeongbokgung, Deoksugung, and Changdeokgung. But in 1995, the intrusive Japanese-built administrative building was in front of Gyeongbokgung Palace. It has long since been demolished. Back in 1995, some of us at Inn Daejon would do a weekend outing to Overwatch. The only way there was by bus. Now it has a subway stop. It’s amazing to see the spread of what was already a well-maintained and easily accessible subway system, the seventh largest in the world even back in 1995.

Sellers of Korean music mix cassette tapes are no longer on street corners like back in 1995. But I found an mp3 copy of Rohin’s (“Wingless Angel,” which like a time machine instantly transports me to the summer of 1995, being quite popular then. I mostly only visited Seoul in 1995. During a trip as a tourist to Japan and Korea in 2003, I returned not only to Seoul, but also visited Gyeongju and Busan for the first time. Since relocating to Korea in 2008, I have been to and lived in many places. I am happy and at home here, as a part of yet also outside Korean society.

As traveling abroad is currently difficult, I look forward to exploring various corners and niches within Korea that I have not yet explored. But there is only one first… and for me, it was the summer of 1995 in Seoul.
National Holidays in Korea

Samiljeol

Samiljeol is a day designated to encourage children to grow up strong, wise and courageous, and to promote love for children. In order to promote the national spirit of children in the wake of the March 1st Independence Movement in 1919, Samiljeol, a group of students who were studying in Japan, decided to make May 1 Children’s Day. Since then, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea has designated October 3 as Samiljeol and celebrated it in collaboration with the national government. However, because dates of the lunar calendar change every year, which can be confusing, the date of Samiljeol was permanently changed to October 3 of the solar calendar in 1949.

The birthday of Sakyamuni is another public holiday. The name of the holiday was changed to Buddha's Birthday in 1948 and is still sung on Children’s Day.

The birthday of Sakyamuni is another public holiday. The name of the holiday was changed to Buddha’s Birthday in 1948 and is still sung on Children’s Day.

Buddha’s Birthday is celebrated on the first day of the first month in the new year of the Lunar Calendar. The Seolnal holiday is not actually a single day but generally a 3-day holiday when people return to their hometowns and visit relatives to exchange gifts and well wishes. While January 1 is constant, the Seolnal holiday varies from year to year as it follows the Lunar Calendar. The word Seol is sometimes interpreted as a ward that counts age because every New Year’s Day people in Korea consider themselves to be one year older. But while Seol was established as a way to measure a person’s age originally, eventually it was changed to sol, which remains the term for expressing age today.

Then there is Samiljeol, which literally means a public holiday. Samiljeol is celebrated on March 1. It is a national holiday that commemorates March 1, 1919, the day when the people of Korea protested against Japanese colonial rule and declared Korea’s independence to the world. Although the demonstrators were brutally crushed by the Japanese, the events of that day marked a turning point in Korean history. Children’s Day is observed on May 5. Children and their families are welcomed to the day off. Today, it is a national holiday in Korea, and even though we haven’t really had much to celebrate for quite some time, people are welcoming the day off. What are the public holidays in Korea?

January 1 marks the beginning of the year and is a public holiday called Sinjeong. It is New Year’s Day according to the solar, Gregorian calendar. Although Korea adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1896, Korea traditionally followed the lunar calendar, and many of its holidays still revolve around it even in the modern era.

The next holiday is Chuseok, which is the custom of greening and exchanging words of various foods and share them with their neighbors. The most representative food is Songpyeon (Pine Needle Rice Cakes). It is made by kneading rice flour dough with hot water, forming it into a crescent shape, stuffing it with fillings such as cooked soybeans or sesame seeds, and then steaming it.

Next, let’s look at Gaecheonjeol on October 3, another autumn public holiday in Korea. Gaecheonjeol, also known by the English name National Foundation Day of Korea, celebrates the legendary formation of the first Korean national state of Goguryeo in 233 BC. Gaecheonjeol became a celebration in 1909 when Korean nationalism was suppressed by the Japanese, and Na Cheol founded Daegongjeol. Since then, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea has designated October 3 as Gaecheonjeol and celebrated it in collaboration with the national government. However, because dates of the lunar calendar change every year, which can be confusing, the date of Gaecheonjeol was permanently changed to October 3 of the solar calendar in 1949.

Gaecheonjeol is related to the myth of Dan-gung, the founder the Korean people. Dan-gung’s ancestry legend begins with his grandfather Hwanin, the “Lord of Heaven.” Hwanin had a son, Hwanung, who wanted to live down to the human world. Hwanung and Hwanaw, who lived with the anti-illiteracy crusade, despite various persecutions and difficulties from the Japanese. Since 1942, Hwanung Day has become a nationwide event since Korea’s liberation in 1945 and is now celebrated as a legal holiday. Finally, Korea also established Christmas as a national holiday to celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Although most people just enjoy a day off from work or school, there can be a reason and purpose that should not be forgotten.

Nowadays, when a holiday overlaps or falls on a weekend alternative holidays are established. There are approximately 10 public holidays a year in Korea. These public holidays tell the story of Korea. I hope this article will help you reflect on the meaning of each holiday and build cultural pride while you enjoy your next day off.

T

Time flies quickly. While it seems like 2021 only just started, as I sit and time flies quickly. While it seems like 2021 only just started, as I sit and look at the calendar, time flies quickly. While it seems like 2021 only just started, as I sit and look at the calendar, it is January 10. The next holiday is Hangul Day, which is the celebration of the Korean language, which has been re-established by the Korean Language Society since 1943. However, Hangul Day became a nationwide event since Korea’s liberation in 1945 and is now celebrated as a legal holiday. Finally, Korea also established Christmas as a national holiday to celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Although most people just enjoy a day off from work or school, there can be a reason and purpose that should not be forgotten.

Nowadays, when a holiday overlaps or falls on a weekend alternative holidays are established. There are approximately 10 public holidays a year in Korea. These public holidays tell the story of Korea. I hope this article will help you reflect on the meaning of each holiday and build cultural pride while you enjoy your next day off.

in the wake of the March 1st Independence Movement in 1919, Samiljeol, a group of students who were studying in Japan, decided to make May 1 Children’s Day. Since then, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea has designated October 3 as Samiljeol and celebrated it in collaboration with the national government. However, because dates of the lunar calendar change every year, which can be confusing, the date of Samiljeol was permanently changed to October 3 of the solar calendar in 1949.

Gaecheonjeol is related to the myth of Dan-gung, the founder the Korean people. Dan-gung’s ancestry legend begins with his grandfather Hwanin, the “Lord of Heaven.” Hwanin had a son, Hwanung, who wanted to live down to the human world. Hwanung and Hwanaw, who lived with the anti-illiteracy crusade, despite various persecutions and difficulties from the Japanese. Since 1942, Hwanung Day has become a nationwide event since Korea’s liberation in 1945 and is now celebrated as a legal holiday. Finally, Korea also established Christmas as a national holiday to celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Although most people just enjoy a day off from work or school, there can be a reason and purpose that should not be forgotten.

Nowadays, when a holiday overlaps or falls on a weekend alternative holidays are established. There are approximately 10 public holidays a year in Korea. These public holidays tell the story of Korea. I hope this article will help you reflect on the meaning of each holiday and build cultural pride while you enjoy your next day off.

In 1926, the Korean Language Society celebrated the 46th anniversary of the declaration of Hangul and called the day “Gagyanal.” It was renamed Hangul Day in 1929. At that time, Japan suppressed Korean national consciousness to nulify colonial axiom. Hangul in the Korean language were not spoken during this time, as Japan controlled all aspects of life in Korea. Korean scholars who felt a sense of crisis launched the Korean Language Society to preserve the Korean language during this time of rapid Japanese colonization. They made various efforts to protect Korean words and settings, including classes on discerning Hangul and the anti-illiteracy crusades, despite various persecutions and difficulties from the Japanese. During the Japanese colonial period, participants in the Hangul celebration were considered small-scale scholars, including nationalist Korean scholars. Even this became difficult due to the oppression of Hangul and the Korean language, which has been re-established by the Korean Language Society since 1943. However, Hangul Day became a nationwide event since Korea’s liberation in 1945 and is now celebrated as a legal holiday. Finally, Korea also established Christmas as a national holiday to celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Although most people just enjoy a day off from work or school, there can be a reason and purpose that should not be forgotten.

Nowadays, when a holiday overlaps or falls on a weekend alternative holidays are established. There are approximately 10 public holidays a year in Korea. These public holidays tell the story of Korea. I hope this article will help you reflect on the meaning of each holiday and build cultural pride while you enjoy your next day off.
BTS have now become an icon all over the world. They first entered the Billboard charts in 2016 with their debut album, `The Most Beautiful Moment in Life: Part 1', and their full-length album, `The Most Beautiful Moment in Life: Young Forever', both of which topped the charts. Their album `Love Yourself: Tear' was also a huge success, spending 14 weeks at the top of the Billboard 200 chart. They have also been successful in their other ventures, such as their acting in the popular Netflix series `Black Panther'.

Their success has been attributed to their unique sound, which blends traditional Korean music with modern pop elements. They have also been praised for their powerful stage presence and their ability to connect with their fans on a personal level. Their message of hope and love has resonated with people all over the world, and they have become a symbol of hope and inspiration for many. Their fans are known for their dedicated support and their passion for the group. They have been described as a phenomenon that has captured the world's attention and has set new standards for success in the entertainment industry.

The Global Impact of BTS

BTS has achieved many goals in the eight years since their debut. Being a group that always breaks the mould, the title of the first Korean, they have introduced Korea to the world with their influence, and Korea's cultural pride has risen as a result, with foreign fans around the world studying Hangul or becoming interested in Korean food and fashion. Fans who liked K-pop were highly interested in Korea. Among them, BTS fans were the most interested. BTS attended a UN Youth Support Event on September 25, 2018, and delivered a speech asking them to love their lives, receiving favourable reviews around the world. Many people were moved by the speech, and numerous compliments were given, saying that it gave them great courage to live their lives. BTS has a clear message that it wants to convey to the public, so fans are comforted by listening to such BTS songs. But for those who were not interested in BTS, or didn't know BTS music, by attending the UN Youth Support Event, BTS seems to have impressed on the world that they are such a group that sing songs with a message for them. BTS has long believed that "if you say it, it will come true." In reality, BTS's goal has been fulfilled, so I hope they have given great support to those suffering from COVID-19.