

# E DONGSEO UNIVERSITY ZINE



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BEAUTIFUL **DSU**

EDITORIAL

# Dream, Plan, and Act



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Do you have a motto? Mine is to live a better today than yesterday, and a better tomorrow than today. Because of its aptness, as well as its romance, I also like to compare life to a voyage, for we need to pass by many islands to reach our destinations. And while on our way, we will undoubtedly meet storms and pirates, but mainly the struggles will be with ourselves. So, how far have you sailed on your voyage?

We plan many things: losing weight, waking up early in the morning, getting a license, learning or buying things, and so on. Yet I need to know if I'm the kind of person who actually achieves goals, by comparing myself this year with the person I was last year, and seeing if there has been any change or progress. Most of us will realize when we do this though, that we haven't changed a bit. A year would have been enough time to take a trip around the world, but why are we still in the same port?

Let's look at a simple example. Have you ever told yourself: "As soon as the mid-terms are over, I'll study hard for the finals," or "I'll start exercising when this semester is finished." The point is. when the mid-terms are over, and when the semester is finished, we compromise with ourselves to rest for a little while and resolve to work towards our goals a little while later. However, a little while extends to days, weeks, and even months, eating up the precious time we have to work on our goals. We repeat the process of busyness, regretting, resolution, and doing nothing over and over again. How can we escape this endless Möbius strip?

First, dream. Think about what you want to be in the future: your character, lifestyle, values, career, and so on. Your dreams are the compass and the map that show the way. We can set big and little goals based on our dreams. The more specific they are, the more clearly the paths towards them will be revealed to you.

After that, you need plans to achieve your chosen goals. They should be feasible, applied as a priority, and be divided into smaller tasks in order of their necessity—especially if the goals involve starting a good habit, as our brain effectively runs the body with different actions, expending more or less energy depending on our bodily habits. That's why we need to start from small actions that our brain won't notice. While carrying on your plans, you might want to think about more goals too. Then put them in the 'dream' category. You can carefully think of and plan them, and, once you start carrying them out, they are no longer dreams.

And finally, you need to act. This is the hard part. Many people fail because they don't have a strong enough will to carry out their plans. So, we need to set up a situation instead, as it's the situation that drives our will to do the work. Let's say a hungry tiger is running toward us to hunt us down. Will anyone just stay still in that situation? The answer is no. Everyone will run for their lives. Setting ourselves on a path towards carrying out our plans is similar. To accomplish our goals, we need to put ourselves into irresistible situations. For instance, if you're planning to lose weight, brush your teeth every time you feel like snacking; the taste of toothpaste will decrease your appetite, and it will help you keep your plan working. Moreover, trying to act with only will is almost impossible, and we have all learned that through our own experience. It is the same as trying to bloom a flower in the desert.

Sometimes we complain that there wasn't enough time, but on the contrary, really we don't know what to do with the time that we do have. So, dream, plan, and act. For no wind is fair to those who don't know where to row.





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## Global Korea Scholarship Program Hosted for Second Year

For the second consecutive year, DSU has been selected as a host institution for the Global Korea Scholarship (GKS) for African and Latin American undergraduate students. In addition to DSU, the National Institute of International Education and the Korean Ministry of Education have also selected Kangwon National University, Chonnam National University, and Chonbuk National University as host institutions for this year's GKS program for African and Latin American undergraduates.

The GKS program at DSU will be in the field of ICT Convergence. Dongseo University will provide in-depth ICT education to 20 students from Latin America majoring in Computer Engineering, Content Engineering, and Digital/Media Engineering. The training will last five weeks, from July 8 to August 9, 2019. All fees will be covered by the program

for the students from Latin America, including airfare, dormitory expenses, tuition, and insurance.

Last year, as a host of the 2018 GKS program, DSU received 20 students from 17 universities in 11 Latin American countries. The students who received GKS training at DSU in 2018 were selected for excellence for their project called "Multi-model User

Interface with Sensors," which they presented at an event showcasing project results.

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## K-Move School Offers New Courses for Overseas Employment

The DSU Student Employment Office has announced that DSU has been selected to teach three courses of the 2019 K-Move School, an overseas employment support project sponsored by the Korea Employers' Corporation.

The three courses were selected in February this year, and will be offered to a total of 55 students. The courses include U.S. Industrial Graphic Design, to be offered to 20 students; in U.S. IT Engineering, also to be offered to 20 students; and in Japanese IT Engineering, to be offered to 15 students. In order to recruit promising candidates, from the end of April this year the DSU Student Employment Office is holding briefing sessions for interested students.

Through the courses, from this July selected

students will receive intense language and job-specific training for eight to nine months, before leaving to be placed in jobs in companies in the United States and Japan. Dongseo University will provide many benefits to students participating in the K-Move School, including taking care of all educational and visa processing expenses.

Through the K-Move School, from 2011 to 2018 DSU has trained a total of 439 students with the practical skills they require to succeed on the global stage; in light of these notable achievements in overseas employment, the K-Move School won the Prime Minister's Award in 2016. In addition, the K-Move School at DSU is set for further expansion in the near future, currently being considered by Korea Employers' Corporation

to teach additional training courses in U.S. fashion, U.S. trade, Vietnamese Business, and Japanese Service from June this year.

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## President Jekuk Chang Delivers Commencement Speech at Camarines Norte State College Graduation Ceremony

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On April 5, DSU President Jekuk Chang delivered the commencement speech at the 27th graduation ceremony of Camarines Norte State College (CNSC) in the Philippines.

President Chang's commencement speech was made at the request of Dr. Rusty G. Abanto, CNSC President. President Chang was accompanied by DSU's Dean of International Affairs, Hahn Kyong-ho, on his visit to the Philippines.

Afterwards, President Chang said of the ceremony, which lasted from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., "It was very touching to see all 1700 graduates of CNSC show respect for the occasion despite waiting in the hot sun for 5 hours. I shook hands with so many of the graduates that my hands were sore later. Also, I was very moved by my esteemed counterpart President Abanto's standing for over four of those hours to award every graduate individually."

In his commencement speech, President Chang called for three things from the honourable graduates of CNSC as they begin the next chapters of their lives after university:

"First, let me say all the people I have met today have extended the utmost kindness and will give me treasured memories that I will hold deeply in my heart. Please cultivate such meetings in your own lives, for the extension of warmth and kindness to others will lead to great things and bring you many rewards in the future. Indeed, in my personal life, the reason DSU was able to establish a separate campus in China was ultimately due to my relationship with a Chinese student whom I met while studying in the United States."

"Next, find your vocation and a sense of responsibility toward one another. Once you have, they will give you a strong power that

will motivate you towards success and add great meaning to your life."

"Third, you should strive to pursue your hopes and dreams under all circumstances. When you face big challenges or hardships, you can and will overcome them if you are steadfast and don't give up on your hopes and dreams. As Martin Luther King of the United States exclaimed, "I have a dream." And even in times of extreme discrimination, the hopes and dreams he inspired were a torch that illuminated the darkness for both African-Americans and oppressed peoples everywhere."

"I wish good luck to all graduates leaving here today, to those entering graduate school, and to those friends, family, and faculty who helped get you to this moment," President Chang concluded,

In response to President Chang's warm and encouraging words in his commencement speech, CNSC students and faculty rushed to leave messages of thanks on Facebook. Here is a small sampling:

Reynald Ibanez (CNSC student)  
Thank you for visiting our university in the Philippines—it was a great honor to be able to welcome you as a commencement speaker. Filipinos love Korea. Teenagers in the Philippines are fascinated by Korean dramas. Korea is incredible! Thank you again for visiting the Philippines.

She Mayores (Professor, Bicol University, Philippines)  
I remember that President Chang once came to Bicol University too as a commencement speaker at our graduation ceremony.  
It was a memorable event both because my students were such good students, and



because President Chang gave such a great commencement speech at that time too. Thank you very much. I will always pray that President Chang keeps his health and continues to give blessings and inspiration to young people around the world, who are in urgent need of such innovative leaders as him.

In addition to President Chang's commencement speech, he initiated a shared commitment with President Abanto to begin exchanges between the two universities.

The fields covered include film production, computer science, digital contents, and business administration. Specific programs are now being formulated, and upon completion President Abanto and twenty-four professors will visit DSU in June to sign the finalized exchange agreements.





# Sino-Korean School of Multimedia Design Marks 13th Graduation Ceremony

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On April 24, the 13th Graduation Ceremony of the Sino-Korean School of Multimedia Design was held at the Shanghai University of Engineering Science (SUES).

From DSU, the graduation ceremony was attended by President Jekuk Chang, Dean of International Affairs Han Kyeong-ho, and Professors Kim Jong-gi, Lee Byeong-gook, and Kim Dong-hyeon. Attending on the Chinese side from SUES were President Wang Yansong and Dean of International Affairs Jeon Hye-min.

The Sino-Korean School of Multimedia Design was cofounded in 2003 by DSU and SUES. Through a shared 3+1 program in which participants study for three years in



China and one year in Korea, more than 800 SUES students have been educated at DSU, with 35 students graduating this year. While studying at DSU for a year, Chinese students have gained knowledge and skills in media facade, interactive video, augmented reality, and virtual reality, and have been trained to combine them with the field of design.

At the graduation ceremony, DSU President Chang gave the following advice to graduating students, "In the Fourth Industrial Age, the most important talent for designers is creativity. You have to develop your creativity through various experiences and reading. I am sure you will all have great talent as designers based on what you have learned at both universities."



Following the graduation ceremony, the Sino-Korean School of Multimedia Design hosted an exhibition under the theme of "Tradition and Future." The Sino-Korean School of Multimedia Design also resolved to start several new projects in Shanghai, following a great number of resolutions and developments resulting from the board of directors meeting attended by representatives from both universities.

# International Youth Leader Exchange Project Enhances Students' Global Capabilities

Dongseo University has been chosen as one of 15 universities to run the 2019 International Youth Exchange Support Project hosted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Korea Youth Work Agency. Other universities selected to run the project this year include Konkuk University Global Campus, Chungnam National University, and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

The International Youth Leaders Exchange Support Project is an initiative designed to support interchange activities among multinational college students in order to enhance their global capabilities and deepen their understanding of Korean culture, history, and industry.

Dongseo University is conducting this program under the themes of "Busan: The Asian Hub," and "The Dreams of a Global Youth." A total of 100 people are participating, comprising of 50 Korean and 50 international students currently attending the university.

Participating students experience hands-on, project-based programs that utilize the educational infrastructure, industry-academia network, and professional labor force of the Busan area's global corporations and industries, as well as taking full advantage of the wide range of specialized expertise available from the DSU faculty.

College of Global Business Professor and Dean of International Affairs Hahn Kyong-ho

further added about the project, "We intend to contribute to the enhancement of the industrial and national brand image of the Busan area by strengthening exchanges and teamwork among both Korean and international students through various programs such as lodging tours and cultural experiences."

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# Dongseo University Publicity Video Produced by International Students

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Three international students studying in the Department of Digital Contents have joined together to produce the video *Aim Higher with Dongseo University*,\* which promotes DSU and highlights the attractions of studying and living here.

Advised by Professor Bang Hong-sik, the three students are Markus Magnússon from Iceland, Vazhko Vladislav from Belarus, and Vazhko Greta from Lithuania. All three are students of Mykolas Romeris University, studying at DSU as part of its 2+2 Agreement with DSU.

In the video, Markus Magnússon features as the main character directly introducing DSU and Busan. Various dramatic shooting, special effects, and editing techniques are used to capture the beautiful campuses of DSU, to portray DSU's lively campus life, and to present the attractions for young people of studying in Busan.

\*The video can be viewed at  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1aXp8P9E00E>

The video will be publicized by Mykolas Romeris University and will help further promote DSU to prospective exchange students there.



# Special Lecture on Japanese Diplomacy and Korea-Japan Relations Held

The 21st Century Political Science Association, a group of intellectuals in the Busan, Ulsan, and Gyeongnam regions, invited Professor Katsuyuki Yakushiji of Toyo University, Japan, to deliver a special lecture on Japanese Diplomacy and Korea-Japan Relations on March 19 in the MICE Hall of the DSU Centum Campus.

The theme was "Japanese Diplomacy and Korea-Japan Relations in Transition," and was co-hosted by the DSU Japan Research Center and the Consulate General of Japan in Busan. Dongseo University President Jekuk Chang is the chairperson of the 21st Century Political Science Association.

Professor Yakushiji, who graduated from The University of Tokyo's Department of Literature, was a journalist for *Asahi Shimbun* and its monthly magazine *Ronza* for a long time. Since 2011, he has also been teaching as a professor in the Department of Media and Communications Faculty of the Department of Sociology at Toyo University.

In his special lecture, Professor Yakushiji said, "Although there have been troubling moments in the Korea-Japan relationship in the past, it is now much improved, and indeed good relations should very much be maintained in various fields such as politics, economy, and security." This is in the best interests of both countries, he emphasized, as "if the two countries do not cooperate in the event of great disputes between the U.S., China, and Russia, both may face very difficult situations."

After the lecture, there was a question and answer session focusing on the lessons to be learned from Japan's 'lost decades,' and then a board meeting of 21st Century Political Science Association was held.

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## Department of International Logistics Selected for 2019 Busan Strategic Industry Customized Human Resource Development Project

The Graduate School of International and Logistics Studies at DSU has been selected as the recipient of the 2019 Busan Strategic Industry Customized Human Resource Development Project, sponsored by the Busan Institute for Talent & Lifelong Education.

Under the auspices of this project, the graduate school will run a “Smart Logistics Specialist Human Resource Development Team Leading the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution” headed by Professor Han Cheol-hwan, Dean of the Global Business University.

The purpose of this project is to enhance the capacity of human resources in the region and to solve young people’s difficulties in securing employment by providing them with tailor-made education relevant to strategic industries’ needs. Of the 14 project teams that applied this year in Busan, Five were ultimately selected, with DSU being the only one in the international logistics sector.

In addition to the theoretical training that will be received on such digital innovation technologies as big data, block chain, and artificial intelligence, all of which are crucial to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the project team is invited to participate in both theoretical and practical work through field trips in Korea and overseas, all to better cultivate and develop smart logistics specialists increasingly demanded by the Busan logistics industry.

Professor Han Cheol-hwan also added, “Two additional projects DSU’s International Logistics major is involved in are the International Exchange and Cooperation Project and the Industry-University Linkages Project, both of which are supported by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The department’s involvement in such projects is a solid pillar upon which it continues to grow and develop.”



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## Nolla Event and Tourism Web Platform Developed

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Dongseo University announced that ‘Nolla,’\* an innovative new web platform for events and tourism in the Busan region, has been jointly developed and commercialized by the DSU MICE Centrum Industrial Complex Campus Composition Team, directed by Professor Hong Jeong-hwa, and by Stepping Stone Communications, of which Kim Deok-un is the CEO.

Nolla’s name derives from *nolla* (놀라), the Korean word for “play,” and is the result of a collaborative academic-industrial research effort that began in 2018 between the two bodies. At its heart, its innovation lies in its software’s utilization of Web Bot artificial intelligence to automate the finding, collation, and editing of information about Busan events from across the web, a tedious, passive process that otherwise has to be done entirely manually.

In addition to saving time, Nolla also incorporates a mobile app and event website builder through which event planners can upload to, inform people about, and edit event information directly and which the general Busan public and consumers can access. A reservation and payment system has also been incorporated into the app, bypassing the need for setting up and/or visiting homepages if desired.

Dongseo University Department of Tourism professor Hong Jeong-hwa, leading the DSU MICE Centrum Industrial Complex Campus Composition Team, said, “The research and development behind Nolla is a new direction for the creation of high added value in the tourism industry.” Moreover, it will be an enduring one, as “The future of the tourism industry will depend on the convergence of entertainment tourism value and information and communications technology.”

Kim Deok-un, CEO of Stepping Stone Communications, said, “I want Nolla to be a bridge between the citizens and event planners of Busan. It provides a comprehensive solution that will help event planners who have many difficulties in web creation and promotion.”

Stepping Stone Communications is a start-up company for cultural events software solutions in Busan, which was established in 2017. In the near future, Nolla is expected to play a huge role as a regional and urban platform to link event planners and Busan citizens.

\*<https://www.nolla.kr>



## Industry Professional Practice Long-term Work Practice Project Receives Top Evaluation

On April 2, DSU’s Industry Professional Practice Long-term Work Practice Project (IPP) achieved an ‘A’ grade in the 2018 IPP Work Day Cooperative Training Center Performance Evaluation.

Organized by the Ministry of Employment and Labor and the Korea University of Technology and Education, the overall result is based on evaluations of the organizational management, goal achievement, practical management, affiliated employment rate, and participant satisfaction of 38 IPP universities nationwide.

Dongseo University was selected as an IPP host university in 2017 to build a cooperative model of industry-university symbiosis and has been devoted to nurturing talented individuals in the field since. Scholarships for IPP were provided to fully support the participating students. Also, efforts were made to reduce the burden on participating companies through support for on-the-job training and corporate consulting, and to form an industry-university cooperative relationship that grows with participating companies.

To run the IPP, DSU reorganized its undergraduate system so that students participating in the project were allowed to complete 12 credits on a four-month basis. In addition, in order to increase the participation rate in the project and the practical benefits for students, the on-the-job training provided was supplemented by the provision of IPP scholarship funds and field training fees of 240 million won each, from which scholarship students received a total of 400,000 won per month.

Part of the operation of the DSU IPP team is involves inviting participation and input from industry experts who have been working in large companies for more than 20 years or who have run a company as a professor in industry-academia cooperation. Participating experts then use their extensive field experience and corporate networks and know-how to

help them assist students with employment through on-the-job training and career counseling.

Last year, 150 students from seven departments participated in long-term field practice, from which 41 students were recruited by companies in the field.

Dongseo University is planning to extend its participation to all departments this year and to conclude agreements with more than 150 local companies to extend long-term field practice to 110 more students. In addition, on the basis of its excellent 2018 evaluation, DSU’s IPP project team’s capabilities will be expanded with the establishment of a joint training center in 2019.

As a result of the DSU’s IPP project team’s efforts so far, 36 senior students were employed as pre-graduate learning workers. In the first semester, they received trained in National Competency Standards.

Professor Kwak Joon-sik, Director of the IPP project at DSU, said, “The IPP work-related system is a great opportunity for students to train for a long-time job in a company and to learn a systematic way to become a ‘new employee with experience’. I will continue to make efforts to nurture differentiated talents.”



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# LINC+ Project Receives Excellent Evaluation and 13.2 Billion Won in Funding

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Dongseo University President Jekuk Chang recently announced that DSU was awarded 13.2 billion won from the Korean Ministry of Education and the National Research Foundation of Korea to enter the second phase of the Leaders in Industry-University Cooperation (LINC)+ project. The highest level of support among recipients in the southeastern region of Korea, this funding will be received over the next three years. President Chang also announced that DSU received an evaluation of "excellent" for its running of the first phase of the project from 2017 to 2018.

"Everyone at DSU is grateful to hear the news that our university received both such an outstanding evaluation and the highest

amount of support in the southeastern region," said President Chang, "I will do my best to help continue the revitalization of local industry-academia cooperation, to assist students with securing employment, and to ensure their practical education and skillsets are responsive to the demands of industry."

The LINC+ Project, a follow-up to the LINC Project of 2012 to 2016, continues its forerunner's goals of deepening university education and cooperation between industries and universities in Korea. In particular, through such projects, DSU is devoted to realizing its goal of establishing a world-class model university centred on industry-university cooperation and specialized cultural and artistic contents. In this vein, after establishing industry-university cooperation specializing in cultural contents, DSU has indeed promoted sales and commercialization as well as the planning and production of cultural contents.

In addition, through the establishment of cultural contents start-ups such as the Culture Content Joint Venture Company, the LINC+ Project has been of invaluable assistance to both faculty and students. The DSU Musical

Center for Corporate Collaboration is working to cultivate the musical human resources of the Centum City area, and in the process is actively contributing to both local culture and industrial development.

Moreover, with the continuing operation of the social demand customization module, practical, and fusion and multi-disciplinary, education initiatives have been carried out. Also, with the assistance of the Culture Content Joint Venture Company, the LINC+ Project has attracted 220 million won in industrial scholarships in the past 2 years.

Jo Dae-su, Head of the DSU LINC+ Project Team, said, "Dongseo University has been highly evaluated for its excellence by identifying and establishing unique and differentiated industry-university cooperation excellence models built in the first phase of the LINC+ Project."



ranked first among four-year tertiary institutions in the Busan, Ulsan, and Gyeongnam region in the 2018 University Employment and Entrepreneurship Capacity Assessment conducted by the *Korea Economic Daily* in 2018.

Cheong Do-woon, Head of the DSU Creative Startup Cluster, said of these achievements, "We are making efforts to improve start-up support programs for innovative start-up companies every year by taking advantage of the infrastructure and specialization strengths of start-up support that is only to be found at DSU. With the help and support of the Small Venture Business Division and the Business Startup Promotion Agency, we will build a more creative and practical business support system."

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# Dongseo University Selected for Lifelong Education Support Project

Dongseo University was selected as a lifelong education support project. The Ministry of Education and the National Institute of Lifelong Education announced on April 28 that 30 universities nationwide (including seven professional colleges) among which Dongseo University were selected as the subject of the lifelong education system support project this year.

This year, the total amount of subsidy is 23.4 billion KRW, which is differentiated according to the size and operation method of lifelong education by universities. DSU will receive support of 826 million won (4 departments and 120 students) this year.

Lifelong learning degree programs can be supported by adult learners with university entrance qualifications, such as graduating from vocational and specialty high schools. It is supported by the customized type instead of the score.

From this year, the lifelong education support project will be changed from one year to four years (two years + two years). Universities selected this year will receive funding up to 2022. Considering that the degree program usually takes four years, this change is in order to manage mid-to-long-term performance and to continuously check progress.

Each year, the annual evaluation is applied to the next year's project based on the evaluation results. Universities that are determined to be lacking in the development of a lifelong education system are excluded from the next project.

The Ministry of Education said, "Strengthening the functions of lifelong education at the present time is emphasizing the importance of post-employment learning." We will lower entry barriers so that adult learners can receive higher education at desired times."

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# Industry-Academic Graduate Support Agreement Signed Between Future Career College and Sungwoo Hitech

Dongseo University's Future Career College and Sungwoo Hitech signed an "Academic Exchange Agreement for Cultivating Customized Workforce for Lifelong Education System Support Project" at Sungwoo Hitech's head office in Yangsan on March 15.

Sungwoo Hitech is a specialized auto parts maker, with sales of roughly 3,460 billion won in 2018.

In attendance from DSU at the signing ceremony were Professor Chung Hyun-seok, Dean of the Future Career College, as well as Professors Kim Dae-min and Jo Sang-hyeon. Attending from Sungwoo Hitech were CEO Lee Moon-yong, Vice President Do Jong-bok, Director Song Sang-min, and Department Head Kim Gyu-yeong.

Points covered in the agreement between the Future Career College and Sungwoo Hitech included: the operation and development of special education curricula; the revitalization of on-demand human resources education; the support for employment admission by lifelong learner special screening; the activation of related technology and research; the support and early dissemination of new, on the spot technology; and the establishment of a cooperative technical support system.

Sungwoo Hitech CEO Lee Moon-yong said, "Sungwoo Hitech has a corporate culture that contributes positively to society through many various activities; through this agreement, I am glad to add to those the revitalization of lifelong learning, which I think is a nationally important undertaking. I will actively pursue talented graduates who have chosen to acquire skills through lifelong learning with different perspectives and talents obtained through tertiary education."

Dean Chung Hyeon-seok of the Future Career College said, "I am deeply grateful to CEO Lee Moon-yong and Sungwoo Hitech for their active recruiting of talent among lifelong learners," and that "Sungwoo Hitech's efforts in this regard will be great future assets for many talented students who are pursuing lifelong learning."



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# Creative Start-up Cluster Selected as Host Organization for 2019 Initial Startup Package Project

On March 20, the DSU Creative Start-up Cluster announced that it was confirmed to be the host organization of the 2019 Initial Start-up Package Project, in recognition of the 2018 performance evaluation of its business incubation project for start-ups, which it has been conducting for the past three years.

This new project, led by the Small Venture Business Division and the Business Start-up Promotion Agency, is a consolidation of existing business start-up universities, smart venture campuses, and generation-convergence start-up campus businesses. As well as analyzing the potential of entrepreneurs' start-up ideas, supporting pre-

start-up stages, and promoting regional start-ups, it also plays a role as an educational start-up base for supporting both faculty and students through the operation of specialized programs.

In addition, DSU has also concurrently been carrying out entrepreneurship education, item commercialization and follow-up support for students and the general public through a separate Business-leading University Project. Through this project, a business support center, entrepreneurship training center, and incubation center have been established to support two-way collaboration between university departments and strategic growth start-ups. Through of these efforts, DSU

# CREATING

Young people are our future leaders, and soon they will be in charge. Therefore, we should ask them to contemplate what makes for great leaders, and who can lead us well in the future. We should not forget to put an emphasis on happiness in our future. So, what do you need to make a happy future? Many people will say things like national economic power, advanced systems, love, and so on. But, I think we can create happiness with design. Economic power, advanced AI systems, and loving hearts are necessary for the future, but I also want to emphasize the importance of design. This is because design is a language that can actively utilize the merits of creativity, and can be used in many fields.

First, let's look at everyday examples that we can see around us, to better know about the positive effects design can have on us. Look around you now. What do you see? If you are in a room, you will see a variety of furniture. If you are on a pedestrian crossing, you will see a traffic light. These things serve as designs that can make us happy everyday. Recently, a new traffic light has appeared, indicating the time we have left to cross the road. The traffic light could tell us that we have six seconds left to safely cross the

street. We are pleased with the countdown display on the traffic lights and can safely cross the crosswalk. What about interior design to suit a large family of varying heights? The old light switch design wasn't comfortable for the elderly or children. One day, however, a new switch design appears to accommodate family members of all heights. This new design is a small pleasure or victory and has brought a little more happiness to families. We can see how these new designs are much more convenient for everyone. There are a lot of functional and convenient designs around us, such as air-conditioned bus stops in the hot summer and ondol or heated seats to warm up in the cold winter. There are lots of things that were invented or designed for our convenience and happiness. Machines that measure calories burned during exercise, pedometers that measure how many steps we take, new health care technology, 3D printers, and moving solar panels are other examples. Also, there are many other designs that we should be thankful for and that give us satisfaction in our everyday lives.

We should look at the world as it is, but need to find where good design is needed to improve our lives. In the future, individual happiness will be central. Even today, we are

constantly changing. Many nations are worried about politics and economy, in order to become more developed countries. However, we should spend more time on design. People do not know or realize how much design can help to make us happy and give us unique advantages. As furniture designer Charles Eames says, "Design is the planning of how to arrange elements in an optimal state to achieve a specific purpose."

In Korea, Hangul is one example. Hangul is a design method that was established with the letters made by King Sejong and his servants for the purpose of education. Hangul is our own originality. There is design ingenuity. Apple is a company that has won the hearts of people with simple, neat, and beautiful designs too. Apple's founder, Steve Jobs, was one who thought design was important enough for phones to be both beautiful and practical. He said, "True design is not just about how the product looks or feels..." It was not just a pretty cell phone design, but a design for a cell phone that people could use. That's why Steve Jobs was a true designer rather than a CEO.

We are living amongst huge designs. Therefore, it is inevitable that the young people responsible for the future will feel

# HAPPINESS

burdened to be more creative. But I do not think it is necessary to feel overburdened. When we say design, people think about making something or drawing a pattern to make something. But because not only the design is important, we have to design around us. Like Professor Herbert Simon said, "Anyone who invents a set of behaviors to change an existing situation into a more desirable situation can say that they do a design." But that does not mean that designers who make chairs or fonts and other designers deny the design. It's not just the seemingly good design, but the ultimate purpose and focus on problem solving that is the true design, as mentioned by Steve Jobs. He said, "For most people, design is a pretext. But for me, nothing in the world is a design. Design is the most fundamental essence of human-made creations, finally revealing itself to a layered look around a product or service".

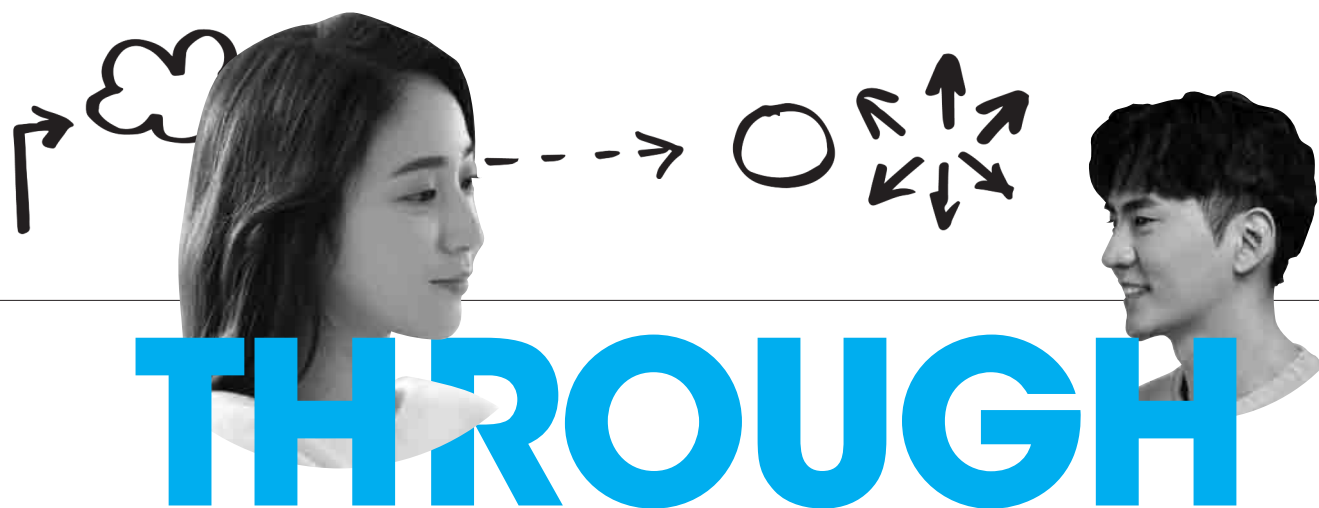
Originality includes traditional aspects, like Korean Hangul. It is true that the originality of tradition may sound tiresome. The tradition already contains the emotional value that originality requires and the story to bring to the design. This deep-rooted tradition is our own originality. That's why we focus on the tradition a little bit more and the design of the

story can be a shortcut to our future. Italian designer Alessandro Mendini also says: "Korea is a technological powerhouse that boasts the world's best high technology. On the other hand, there is a strong culture that emphasizes crafty tradition, family atmosphere, courtesy and religion. There is a story that K-Design (Korean design) should put in it." In addition to this, many famous designers from around the world have many ideas about design in Korea. For example, we have a high market share overseas of products made by Korean designers, and Korean design is attracting attention in various famous design exhibitions. But nevertheless, we need to focus on design for a better future and for our happiness. Korea's design falls a bit short because it lacks creative confidence, which is the idea of David Kelly, the founder of the world-class design firm IDEO, and his brother, Tom Kelly. David Kelly and Tom Kelly wrote a fascinating booklet on Creative design in which they explain, "Creative confidence is a natural ability to awaken the idea of reality improvement, and it always brings the courage to make that idea happen." If we combine this confidence and courage, we believe that our own style, K-DESIGN, will be embedded in innovation and the next genera-

tion will continue to develop. As mentioned in this booklet, people tend not to see the Korean tradition, but rather to think about the traditions and beauty of other countries. Maybe it's because we do not have the pride of our tradition.

On the contrary, there are designers who have pride in tradition. Park Young-sook is an example of such a designer. Park's designer moon jar is currently in a permanent collection at the British Museum in Victoria and the Victoria Albert Museum. In addition, the moon jar was selected as the best collection by British actress Judy Dench in 2012, and our Korean traditional beauty is loved. Once again, the design that incorporates the tradition is a place that can be loved by many people, and it should not be forgotten that this design is the material that will lead and inform the country. Therefore, it is important to think about new designs combined with the traditional ones.

It is time to change new designs back to traditional ones. Kim Bin-lee has reinterpreted the value of traditional culture. The Korea Institute of Design Promotion has been recognized for its reinterpretation as well as the top 10 global luxury products, selected for the first time in 2014. Kim Bin-lee has reintroduced



# THROUGH



**DESIGN IS THE PLANNING OF HOW TO ARRANGE ELEMENTS  
IN AN OPTIMAL STATE TO ACHIEVE A SPECIFIC PURPOSE.**

# DESIGN



various aspects, such as making something with *Hanji* (traditional paper which was dyed with natural materials used in the Joseon Dynasty, such as ocher and pine). This tradition is a medium that allows young people to walk towards a better future, while still being innovative. That design is the card we need to prepare for the future. It is time to be wealthy mentally and cognitively, not just economically. Design will bring creativity. This creativity will make the country unique, and it will be a medium to guarantee a better future.

Let's take a closer look at the direction of design that we need to create to be happier. First, there's a way to get the design out in the circulation of nature. The world is repeating itself every day. The Earth revolves around the solar system, and all things are born and gone. The moon rises as the sun is setting. The clouds in the air become rainwater and flow into the river to become seawater. Then it evaporates again, becomes clouds and then rain. Spring, summer, fall, and winter beautiful fours move around in respect of each other's time. The world's logic is that it repeats these cycles of creation and coexistence. This is the order and the law of space. As soon as the order of this cycle breaks, nature is destroyed, so all plants and animals live in compliance with this cycle. Sadly, however, only humans live in defiance of this natural order.

Humans destroy underground resources endlessly to produce energy and destroy forests for mass production, ignoring the cycle of trees. Industrial waste that doesn't decay is dumped on the ground and in the sea. Just like water that doesn't flow, we need to know that the Earth can rot as soon as it stops.

The key to green technology is to respect this natural order. This includes technologies that develop energy and increase the life cycle of the product. Furthermore, we need to utilize the energy of nature and produce clean, unspoiled energy. New eco-technology that doesn't pollute the land and the sky has to be developed. The same is true of design. We need to respect the cyclical order of nature and study the creative work accordingly. This is going to be a new way of creating, that design can contribute to nature. There is an old saying that people die and return to the earth. Just as death and life happens, human beings are part of nature. When the body dies, it will be the order of the universe to return to nature. The skeletons developed by French designer Margaux Ruyant contain that philosophy. Thanks to the eco-friendly Poe Tree, people can be planted as trees when they die. The skeleton is made of cork and ceramic materials, which are then planted with wood on top of it and re-planted in the ground. The underground cork remains will naturally disappear over time. It's an eco-friendly, natural-cycling structure of skeletons. It's an idea that will feel precious whenever a tree grows, as if it contains the soul of the deceased. In Korea the cemeteries are now nearing saturation and land space is limited. There is even a saying that the Republic of Korea is a graveyard Republic. That's why we need this 100

percent natural-circulation natural field. It's a great idea for nature and for humans. Also, it will somehow add a warm feeling to the families who lost loved ones. Just as the deceased became a tree and returned to nature for eternal rest, the next way is using energy by natural circulation.

It is often frustrating to live in the murky air of the city. Because of fine dust and polluted air, modern people are always exposed to bronchial diseases. What we need are air cleaners. These days, every house will not have an air cleaner. There are products sold that have bad effects, because of how they are produced. This is why you should be especially careful when purchasing air cleaners. Normally, air purifiers conjure up a common mechanical device. Many products are touted as clean energy, but it is virtually impossible to produce 100 percent active natural energy in a mechanized way. Clean energy comes from nature at any time.

World-renowned French designer Mathieu Lehanneur and scientist David Edwards, a professor at Harvard University, introduced an air purifier that maximized the effects of nature. They designed the air purifier by utilizing the principle of the transpiration of plants. The name of the air cleaner is ANDREA, and, surprisingly, test measurements show 44 times the decontamination effect of conventional air cleaners. Also, plants can be bought from a flower garden and have an air purifying effect. The design with subtle lighting and cleanliness is cool to look at. I think you can use it as an interior prop. This idea is more comfortable and relaxed than a normal air purifier. Above all, it is a design with wisdom that can use nature as it is. Eco-technologies are featured in an eco-friendly design, giving both functionality and appearance a satisfying style. There are abundant natural energy sources on Earth.

Humans foolishly don't use this energy, but they continue to dig into the ground endlessly. It's not a sustainable way. This is why products using natural energy should be further researched and commercialized. Designing to capture the order of nature will be another way to capture the way the universe is created in human civilization.

What are the most fundamental forces and energies that a design has? Design usually has more positive power than we can imagine. Beyond just what's good to look at, we enhance the public nature of the design and add novel ideas to it to create new value. One of them is the power of communication that design has. The power of this communication is sometimes the most important alternative to solving social problems. So, design is more than just the aesthetic of visual consumption. It's connected to our fundamental daily lives, so the social value of design can only grow. This leads us beyond the selfish consumption of design to the altruistic integration that cares about nature and humans. Lastly, we can consider nature and society's weaknesses through design for all the public goods used in our daily lives.

Created by Spanish eco-designer Curro Claret, church chapel chairs can be folded up and used as a crib at any time. The idea was designed specifically to care for homeless people who have nowhere to go in the cold city. In fact, the chapel is placed in a cathedral in Barcelona, offering a comfortable night's sleep for the homeless. Until now, design has been recognized only as being beautiful and pleasing on the outside. We can now realize the inherent power of design. Design can make more positive changes on Earth and in society. However, it will be possible only if we take a serious look at the design and carefully examine the consideration for others. It's an

altruistic design that has humanity. Now is the time to design.

Design originated from the desire to exploit the unpredictable forces of nature in primitive times. Primitive people made tools for survival and huddled to protect themselves from the rain and the sun. In addition, it was assumed that they made murals or sculptures out of the shapes of humans and animals in a shamanistic way to protect them with supernatural and magical powers at the time. Today's design is handled in close connection with technology, civilization and socialization. Instead of thinking of design as a mere add-on and decorative manipulation, they seek to realize beauty in a situation, responding to a changing society or evolving technology. That's why it's imperative today to identify design as a person in charge of meaning and enter into a matter of beauty in that position. That's why Swedish aesthetics Paulson's theory of the Sangjing Environment drew attention. He emphasizes the social dimension of art, and rightly values its social functions, such as architecture and crafts, as well as design. That is, the function of what is made is thought to be two great poles, so "in one play, the form is mainly technically determined and the practical function of it is indistinguishable; in the other, the form is the person in charge of social values and the person in whom it is played in a certain group." And when you look at a product at the social level, not just at the technical level, it goes beyond the 'simple object' stage to become a person in charge of a new meaning. Design is the middle nature of visual communication design and environmental design. It is installed outdoors to make our lives convenient and also provides a vital place in the surrounding space.

When designing, make

sure that there is a beauty that many people can easily recognize and empathize with. We should approach something strategically when designing. In order to do so, one must grasp the problem well. The result of the design strategy is 'why make something.' But it's the ultimate product, and behind that, there must be 'some problem.' What is it that identifies the problem and puts it up as a solution? If you misidentify a problem or go wrong on how to solve it, you will find it difficult to get the desired result. Also, the design strategy is to think about how to do something and define what not to do at the same time. It is important that organizations with limited resources do not use their capabilities to be as meaningless as to decide what to focus on.

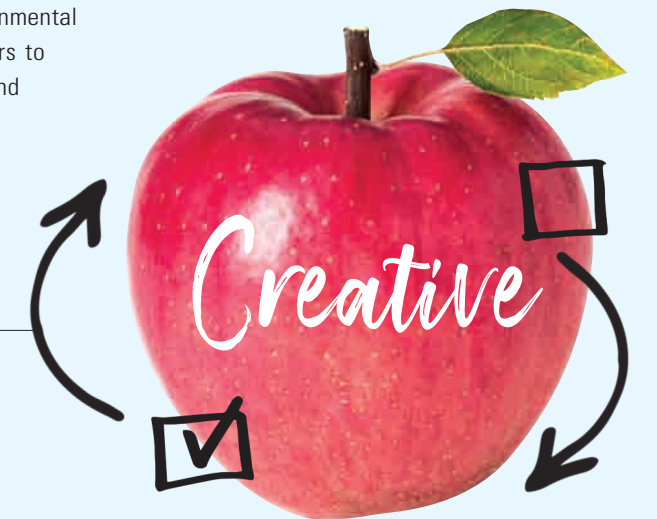
Design is not difficult. Design is the ultimate goal, the creative idea of simple thinking for happiness, and it should be able to improve the quality of life. We should always long for creative thinking and new ideas. I'm going to finish by mentioning the impression that Buckminster Fuller, called the Da Vinci of the 20th century. If we fight against the reality that exists, we cannot change anything. For "If you want to change something, come up with a new model that will make what's there obsolete."

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**IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE SOMETHING,  
COME UP WITH A NEW MODEL THAT  
WILL MAKE WHAT'S THERE OBSOLETE.**





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# MY EXPERIENCE AT DONGSEO UNIVERSITY

Back at my home university at Sakhalin, Russia, students are offered various programs to study abroad, mostly in Japan, Korea, and China. I was always interested in the unique experiences of such programs, so I immediately took the opportunity offered to me to study at DSU. I was already semi-familiar with Korean culture and way of life, since in Sakhalin we live side-by-side with Koreans, but I wanted to learn more.

My way to the peninsula wasn't easy though. As I applied for the exchange, I had to face several challenges. Those included an interview, getting a Korean visa and some other necessary documents, not to mention the fact that I had to prove to my seniors that I would be able to study my home university's subjects on my own while abroad. With all of those challenges handled, an even bigger one appeared—actually going to Korea and being away from home for a semester.

My arrival didn't go as planned. My friend and I somehow missed the staff member who was waiting for us at the airport, so we had to get to DSU on our own. We decided to taxi, not knowing how expensive it would be, and we were left quite short of money. Moreover, we didn't know where to get off, so we ended up near the library in the middle of the night. Fortunately, the DSU security staff were very friendly and understanding. They helped us move our bags and find our way to the dormitory.

Over the next few days, we had a chance to get familiar with the city and with DSU itself. As for the university, I was quite shocked by its size and its multiple campuses. We spent a few days learning where to go to study, where to buy groceries, and so on. That was when I first began to notice interesting things about Korea. Most interesting of all was the food. I'm a bit familiar with Korean cuisine since I had a lot of it back in Sakhalin, but still, the food here is more authentic and has many more varieties. Of course, the things you notice are the kimchi and the overall obsession with spicy flavors. It seems most Korean foods are either spicy, fried, or both. This was and still is my biggest concern, since my hometown food is more neutral. It was hard for my stomach to adjust to Busan's reality at first. But I managed, and I find Korean food delicious. Another thing to get used to was the sheer size of Busan. I'm no stranger to big cities, but here, anywhere you go, you see skyscrapers, big apartment complexes, and so on. Busan's urban design is good in that the big buildings don't crowd you because there is enough space in between them. They also look gorgeous at night.

As for the DSU area, there are so many cafes and bars around that I still haven't been to them all even in two months. Truly amazing!

As an exchange student I am free to set my own schedule. I came to DSU to take International Studies, so I registered for 18 hours of classes a week, which is the maximum. Also, I decided to attend three more hours in another discipline I like a lot. My classes here are in English and there is great variety to them. I had never studied these disciplines before, but the initial knowledge I had of them helped me a lot. By far the most interesting part about DSU classes are the professors who teach them. In particular, my Korean history class is taught by Professor Bryan Myers, one of the world's top specialists in Inter-Korean relations, which makes for pretty interesting classes with lots of insights on the current political situation on the peninsula and around the world.

Studying, especially abroad, isn't only about classes and professors; however, it is also about the people you study with. The DSU community has been welcoming, friendly, and fun. As an exchange student, it's a bit harder to make friends since I study with different students all the time, but I have managed to get along well with a few Uzbeks, my fellow Russians, and, thanks to the DSU's Buddy Program, Koreans too. All the people I've met have been great, and we've had lots of fun times together. I'm also glad I chose to join the acoustic guitar club and the kumdo sport club as extracurricular activities. These fit my physical and emotional needs perfectly.

Studying abroad is not always easy, but it certainly is a great experience. To push yourself out of your comfort zone, to get knowledge you wouldn't otherwise get, to make friends you wouldn't otherwise make, and to prove your own independence are things you should do at least once in your life, and Korea is a great place to do this.



# WE ARE SURROUNDED BY ADVERTISING!

Everywhere you look and everywhere you go, you will find yourself inundated by a wide array of advertisements. This is especially true in Korea. If you are waiting at a bus stop, you will see electric displays touting various products. If you are walking down the street, someone will be out handing fliers for stores in the neighborhood. Even when you are sitting at home in front of your computer or in a park on your smartphone, you will be swarmed with pop-up ads and banners. Online or offline, we are surrounded every day and everywhere by advertising. It is nearly impossible to go a single day without seeing an ad for something. The time has arrived to ask ourselves: how are we affected by these ads?

Ads are an act of one-sided communication with the sole purpose of influencing behavior. The Chinese word "advertisement" is abbreviated as "to make public," and the origins of ads trace back to the start of the written word. Both Eastern and Western cultures have long used ads to influence people. However, advertising has never been more popular than it is today and there are now far more avenues for ads to reach people than ever before. We must consider that ads have considerable impacts on all sectors of society, economy, and even culture.

Ads are more than a communication device. It is true that ads give us information about the products they are hawking, but ads also function as a market space. While the goal of advertising is to target people and persuade them to buy products, the socio-economic functions must also be considered. From an economic point of view, advertising leads to a safe competition in the market and helps consumers make appropriate, well-informed

decisions. They serve to lower prices for the consumer, as consumers can easily see prices of competing products. From a societal standpoint, numerous experts claim that advertising acts as a mirror reflecting the values of the culture it is aimed at influencing. Taken even further, some experts have argued that advertising can also lead, and to some extent create, culture.

The ads of today are exciting, bold, and interesting. They feature pretty visuals and the most popular spokespeople. They are extremely persuasive, but one has to pick and choose which ads to pay attention to with the utmost care. Numerous ads tout their products as the best in the marketplace, but a close examination of the product proves their claims to be far from truthful.

Many ads have become so commonplace and repetitive, that they can actually turn people off the product they promote. Indeed, people now pay extra not to be bothered by a constant barrage of ads on a daily basis. YouTube users are very familiar with this. For South Koreans, the situation is only going to get worse as Kakao Talk recently announced that it will add banner advertisements starting in May. Due to the extreme popularity of the chatting app, advertisers believe that it may produce amazing sales effects. Users of the app have already started expressing displeasure with the decision.

Too much of a good thing is lesson that advertisers should heed. Too many ads turn off consumers. Ads can also have a negative effect on the environment, with many of the fliers and brochures simply being tossed aside soon after they are received. The streets of Korea are covered with ads that no one took

the time to read. Another negative effect is that ads may lead people to buy things they don't need and thereby contribute negatively to a household economy.

With these problems in mind, a forum aimed at examining the online advertising market has been opened. It addresses the need for protecting consumers from false and inappropriate advertising. Online ads have quickly outpaced more traditional broadcasting methods. The internet is a borderless realm and the effects of false and exaggerated advertisements have increased dramatically. Currently the Korean government has been addressing these problems through new legislations and strengthened regulations to protect consumers. While steps in the right direction are welcome, some feel these steps to be insufficient. It has been suggested that Korea look to advanced countries' existing laws and implement them while preparing more substantive regulations for consumer protection.

We are in an era of limitless competition. Ads are undoubtedly as important as they have ever been, but we can no longer simply push aside the rights of consumers. The voices of concern are getting louder with the ever-expanding exposure to advertising we are experiencing. Advertisers need to be held accountable if they are not mindful and truthful in using the power they wield.

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# THE LAW

## “SOMETIMES TOO KIND TO CRIMINALS”

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Do you believe there are laws that are too kind to the criminals? Generally, we make a proper application of the law to the person who has been found guilty of a crime. For example, the person who commits a big crime gets a big penalty, while a small crime gets a small penalty. By the way, do you think that committing a crime after drinking alcohol should result in a more lenient sentence? Unfortunately, South Korea admits this as a 'reduction reason,' assuming people who drink alcohol have a temporary mental handicap. Now, think about this problem. Is it fair to sentence people differently because they consumed alcohol? Aren't people responsible for drinking alcohol?

Let me give an example about the problem: the 'Jo Du-sun case' that shocked Korea society. This case caused huge mental anguish for the victims and public outrage. During the investigation, the accused said that at that time of the crime he was too drunk, so he could not remember anything at all, but in fact the police found out that he tried to remove the evidence right after the criminal act—despite the clear evidence, he still faked alibis and tried to hide his crime. But at the end, he could not escape at least some justice because of the testimony from his wife. At that time, the big problem was that he got a decreased sentence because he was drunk on the day of the crime. He couldn't be given the highest penalty of life imprisonment because in court the judge accepted that the accused was a feeble-minded person do to intoxication. For that reason, the judge sentenced him to 12 years instead of the maximum.

As you already know, giving a lower penalty to those committing crimes because of drinking is not right. Then why did this situation happen? In this article I will first talk about crime and what the reason was for this situation. Second, I will explain the problem of a particular Korean custom, along with some possible solutions.

Recently, we have been seeing the term 'mental and physical scarcity.' In 2018, a PC room employee was murdered. The accused tried to decrease his penalty using the 'mental and physical scarcity' defense. The media and public knew that he was trying to get off easy by exploiting a weakness in the law. But before explaining the mental and physical scarcity, let me explain the definition of crime. To be a crime, an act needs to fulfill three conditions. First, the criminal's behavior must be the component of the crime. Second, it should be against the law. And third, the criminal should have the ability to be responsible for action. If there is an insufficient element even for one among those, it can't be established as a crime. In the third, ability, there is a factor that diminishes the punishment. One of those factors is 'mental and physical scarcity,' some rightful examples of which are various mental illnesses. The main point of this is that the court can judge a drunken criminal as having temporarily suffered 'mental and physical scarcity' too. As a result, even if they have committed the same crime, a drunken one could get a lower penalty than a sober one.

According to police and court statistics, from 2011 to 2015, one fifth of criminals were charged for crimes that took place while they were

intoxicated. For example, on October 4, 2018 in Geoje, there was an incident in which a 20 year old man beat a woman for 30 minutes. He filed several rebuttals afterward, arguing that he did not remember the incident, due to his drinking. In additionally, some administrative officials were found to have been writing fake letters of apology in order to have the punishment reduced.

How about in other countries? In Germany, if it's not a case of severe mental illness, drinking is not an acceptable excuse for committing a crime. In the France, a crime caused by drinking will in fact result in a more rigorous punishment. Unlike in foreign countries however, the problem in Korea is that criminal law is complicit with the generous culture of drinking. But these customs are used allow drinking as a criminal defense. To prevent them from utilizing it, Korea created the Yoon Chang-ho law on November 2018. The law also applies to sex crimes. In spite of these options, there should be more alternatives. The most important thing is to revise the criminal law. If someone did a crime on account of drinking, it is valid not to adjust the 'mental and physical scarcity' but to punish them more severely. From 2011 to 2015, 27 percent of the 5 most violent crimes, including murder and theft, which were about 710,000 incidents in number occurred due to drinking. If there would stricter laws, the right judicial culture could be established.

In 2018, the campaign to stop Jo Du-sun being released from prison had exceeded over 6 million requests on the Blue House petition homepage. Unfortunately, the government was not able to act on these requests. Nevertheless, what is the reason for the concern of so many Koreans? It is if a crime is not properly punished according one's guilt, it results in more suffering for the victims.

# MINIMALISM

## AS SIMPLE AS YOU CAN BE

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Imagine that you are going on a trip. After deciding where you want to go, and what you want to do, you will have to start packing. As anyone that has travelled knows, knowing what to pack is very important. The size of one's suitcase is always smaller than expected. You have to consider what you will need very carefully to ensure an enjoyable vacation. What you need to bring is not always what you want to bring. If you packed everything that you wanted, the bag would be far too heavy to carry, and your trip would not be enjoyable. Now imagine that the trip that you are taking is for the journey we call life; the suitcase is packed and ready to go. What is inside it? What should be inside it?

Have you ever considered just how many things you own? Do you have too many things? Do you have too few? There is no correct answer to these questions, but we can be certain that having too much is just as bad as having too little. Oftentimes, people buy things that they do not need to fill a void, a feeling of emptiness that they believe material things can fill. If these acquisitions don't fill the void, should we continue to go out and buy things? I would like to propose a different method that many people have not considered before: minimalism.

Minimalism is the idea which values simplicity. It has recently gained traction due to Marie Kondo and her extremely popular TV show. I think that her way to thinking is one that many people would benefit from, and that we should all be asking ourselves "Does this item spark joy?". Take a look around your house. Are you surrounded with things you don't actually need? If the answer is yes, then we should consider what has led you to

this point? What is the root cause of the need to buy things?

If we look at the reasons why we feel the need to continually go out and buy things, our insatiable need to shop becomes a little clearer. We are bombarded with advertisements telling us what we "need" to have, touting the "latest" and "best" products available. Retailers also tap into our fear of missing out by using words like "sale" and "limited edition." We have been conditioned to buy things that we don't need from day one. We buy things that we might use in the future, but rarely actually use. Or we buy things that made us happy for a moment, but now sit untouched in a corner of our room. Take a look around you: can you see anything that you no longer use?

We have been taught how to earn money, but we are rarely told how we should use it. Spending money wisely is just as important as making it. Before you go out and blindly buy things, take a minute and reconsider. Here are a few steps to help you spend your hard-earned money a little more wisely.

Divide your things in to two piles, one to keep and one to discard. What do you use the most, and what sits untouched in your closet? This simple process will illustrate what you actually should buy, and what is simply a waste of money.

Buy things that you are going to use for a long time, rather than succumbing to fads. Fads come and go, but what is popular today is unlikely to be popular tomorrow. Make sure that you buy things that you like, and don't be pressured into buying items by beautiful spokespeople or flashy ads.

Don't buy too much of an item simply because it is on sale or take it because it was free. Many products have expiration dates. Think of the tears you will shed over the money you wasted buying something that you never used!

Ask yourself if you have room for your purchases. If the answer is no, then you have to entertain the notion that you have too much already.

Finally, if you have decided that you need to get the item, look for the lowest prices.

These tips will be extremely helpful in formulating a new way of thinking about shopping.

Now that we have addressed buying things, let's look at the things that we already have. Minimalism is about simplifying our lives and removing the clutter that surrounds us. We often hesitate to throw things out because we think that we might need them in the future, or because they were gifts. I suggest that you ask yourself a simple question. Have I used this item in the past year? If the answer is no, then you should be able to throw it out. It is simply taking up space and adding to the clutter in your life.

We have discussed how to be a smart consumer, and how to reduce clutter in our households. The question remains, is minimalism the right choice for you? Many people look at the idea of minimalism with disdain. They feel that it is an obsession geared towards organizing and cleaning. There are also those that feel that throwing out gifts and keepsakes just for the sake of reducing your possessions is the first step in becoming a cold-hearted person with no ties to the past. Other people have stated that buying books

on how to become a minimalist is inconsistent with the very idea of minimalism.

I would argue that minimalism is not about having fewer possessions. I think that it is more of a way to focus on myself. Reducing the clutter that surrounds us, allows us to see what is important in our lives. You can see your true self, learn what you value the most, and understand what you require to be truly happy. I think that this is extremely important to living a fulfilling and healthy life, don't you?

We don't need to limit minimalism to our possessions. We can apply it to our relationships as well. Rather than wasting our time and energy on people and relationships that aren't important, we should value those that are most important to us. Instead of spending time and money of meaningless get-togethers and endless meetings, concentrate on family and your closest friends. Ask yourself how much you care for the people in your life. Deep and treasured relationships are far more valuable than shallow ones.

Starting a minimalistic life might seem like a huge undertaking, so I recommend that you take small steps to start you on this journey. Start with your interests, decide what you like and apply minimalism in a manner that suits you. You won't find it all that hard because you are doing something that you already enjoy. Minimalism is not just about reducing things in your life, but also about showing you what you value the most. You might start with huge trash bags full of unnecessary junk, but you will be left with what really matters to you. Isn't that a better way to live in the long run?



# EZINE INTERVIEW WITH DEAN GWAK JUN-SIK

## ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



We recently sat down with Gwak Jun-sik, Dean of the Department of Student Affairs and Employment Services, to find out a little more about the department and the services it provides students.

**Ezine** Could you please give us a little background information on DSU's the Department of Student Affairs and Employment Services?

**Dean Lee** I'd be happy to. The department is located in the Student Plaza building on the third floor. Ours is one of the largest departments at DSU with one dean, two vice-deans, and thirty employees. Since the department

opened on January 28, we have provided students with assistance on a wide variety of matters. In fact, the only area in which we cannot be of assistance is with university entrance. The department is the result of the combination of the Creative Talent Promotion Center and the Student Services Center.

**Ezine** DSU has a high rate of employment when compared to other domestic universities of similar size in the Gyeongnam area. Why do you think that DSU graduates have been so successful in finding employment?

**Dean Lee** Universities can be divided in to three different groups according to the number

of graduating students. Dongseo University is in the second group with two to three thousand graduates per year. In this category, I am proud to report that DSU ranked first in East Asia with a 66.9 percent employment rate. I feel that this speaks volumes about the quality of education that students are receiving here.

**Ezine** On the university website it states that the Talent Development Room is under the purview of the Department of Student Affairs and Employment Services. How does that room supplement the services offered by the department?

**Dean Lee** Dongseo University's Talent Development Room is a testament to the dis-

tinctive education philosophy at DSU. Our focus is not on rote learning. We are trying to help students develop their talents and guiding them to appropriate careers that will best suit the skills they have acquired during their time here on campus. We have a number of programs that are specifically aimed at achieving these goals.

**Ezine** Could you provide us with an example on how the Department of Student Affairs and Employment Services helps students find and develop their talents and increases their chance of employment?

**Dean Lee** We have introduced a program called "TalMUD," which is an abbreviation for Talent search, Motivation, Undertaking, and Dreams come true. The program helps students with a combined solution methodology using a step-by-step process. There are a number of lectures, and different classes that allow students to choose the most appropriate map for their own personal success. This program also provides scholarships to students that are in need of some financial assistance.

**Ezine** How can students best utilize their time here at DSU?

**Dean Lee** It is essential that students set up life goals. When you are going on a trip, you have a destination planned in advance. Education is a journey; it is not a destination. Students should approach education with a specific destination in mind, a goal that they can travel towards. Too many students view entering university as the end of the road, but it is simply the starting line. Once a student has set a goal, they can pick lectures and programs from TalMUD that will help them reach it.

**Ezine** How big is the business network of Dongseo university? How exactly it can help the enrolled students and graduates?

**Dean Lee** We have a rather extensive business network at DSU. This network provides us with three large advantages when trying to find employment for our graduates. First, our students are able to visit companies that they are interested in working for. Second, this hands-on experience lets the student know if they are a good fit with the company. And lastly, our network gives the students access to practice and

more importantly real work experience. Actual workplace experience is very valuable when searching for a job after graduation.

**Ezine** There is another program called K-MOVE. Could you tell us a little about the program and any other international employment opportunities that are offered by DSU?

**Dean Lee** K-MOVE is an international employment program led by the Human Resources Development Service. It provides education, employment connections, airline fees, and some living expenses to students placed overseas. This program is only available to senior students and is not limited to only DSU students, so the level of competition for placement is rather high. For students who are selected to the program, the first semester is aimed at preparing them to go abroad, and the second semester is completed overseas.

**Ezine** Can you think of an instance of employment that exemplifies DSU's BDAD motto?

**Dean Lee** Before Dongseo After Dongseo? Sure. One example that springs to mind concerns a student from the Division of Architecture and Civil Engineering. His grades were not the highest, but he applied for, and was accepted to several of DSU's international programs. Consequently, he was able to visit Vietnam and America. During his time in America through the Study Abroad Program, he studied hard and was actively involved in volunteer activities. His efforts left a lasting impression on his professor, culminating with an introduction to the director of Hanil Engineering & Construction Co. This introduction led to a recently completed internship, which has become a full-time position, his dream job in America!

**Ezine** The world's employment market is exceptionally competitive; do you have any advice for students who are finding it difficult to get a job?

**Dean Lee** Finding a job is a lot like fishing. When you throw your net, you only need to catch one fish to be successful. Many students are afraid to throw the net, afraid they won't be able to catch the most delicious fish. Throw your net as wide as possible as you only need

to catch a single fish. Keep in mind that 90 percent of applications fail in the document review stage, so the wider you toss your net the better your chances are of catching the fish you want. Many companies allow for online applications, so the process is simpler than before. Apply to as many companies as possible. Stop preparing for getting a job, and actively start fishing for one.

**Ezine** Many people think the Fourth Industrial Revolution will have a big influence on jobs in future. Can you offer any insights on how a student might adapt to the coming changes?

**Dean Lee** No one is sure how quickly the Fourth Industrial Revolution will proceed. We can assume that jobs that require simple knowledge or repeated actions could potentially be done by robots when the technology is available. For students about to enter the workforce, I would stress that creativity is essential. Having the ability to solve problems will guard against being replaced.

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# WALKING

I have long maintained that the best way to really discover anywhere is to do it on foot: nothing gives you the feel of a place more than slipping on a pair of shoes and just rambling. In this aspect, Busan—the city that I’ve called home for nearly a decade and a half now—doesn’t disappoint. It is, in many ways, a walker’s paradise, offering up mountain paths, beach roads, hillside warrens, and winding back alleys just begging for exploration. From the sweeping views of its stony ridges to the salty breeze of the city’s harbors and coast, Busan is a perfect place for blissful wandering.

# BUSAN

Hwangryeongsan

For me, these strolls have become an addiction of sorts. By the sheer act of walking, I can take in the splendor of mountains and pine forest, ultra-modern skyscrapers and shopping malls, along with ancient temples and traditional markets just thrumming with vitality. And the best part is that each time I lace up my sneakers and head out, it’s a little different. Like any metropolis, this city of three and half million is constantly shifting and changing so that no two jaunts into its streets are exactly alike. In this way, it certainly lives up to its moniker of “Dynamic Busan.”

While the walks to be done in Busan are seemingly infinite, a number of ‘must-dos’ pop into my head. The first of these are the city’s famous mountains, all of which feature well-marked and worn trails that can take you to the summits, along the ridges, or just around the flanks of these great rock forms.

Gumjeongsan is the granddaddy of Busan’s mountains, a sprawling, dominant ridge that is most famous for the ruins of a fortress up top. The mountain can be accessed from myriad points below, though the most popular route is to head up from Beomosa temple and scale the peak, which at 801.5 meters is the highest point in city. This craggy crown is a veritable eagle’s nest that, on clear days, gives you an unparalleled 360 degree view of the entire region.

Jangsan, the imposing massif rising above Haeundae, also draws hikers from Busan and beyond. While not as high at the apex of Gumjeongsan, it is, towards the summit, a steeper and more strenuous climb. And while a small military installation prevents you from standing at the very top (fences are the enemy of all walkers!), you can get very close and marvel at views of the city below and the azure blanket of the East Sea. If conditions are right, you can also see the spine of Japan’s Tsushima Island (known as Daemado in Korean) looming in the distance.

Our campus here at DSU is perfectly situated for anyone wishing to go hiking, so much so that there are trails that start right on the school’s edge. Just behind us is a whole clus-

ter of small mountains that would take days to fully explore, including Eomgwangsan, Gudeoksan, Sunghaksan, and Gubongsan. A spider’s web of trails connects all of these ridges and peaks; this is also among the least-traversed area in the city, so it’s more than possible to immerse yourself in quiet and solitude while having portions of your walk all to yourself.

Just across the valley from DSU also sits one of Busan’s biggest rock rises, Baekyangsan, which, at 641 meters, is the second-highest in town. There are several ways to access this peak, though most trails eventually link up with a gravel road that switchbacks to the top of the ridge, making Baekyangsan one of the city’s most gradual and easiest climbs. Once you’ve reached the summit you can double back the way you came, drop down the other side to the Grand Children’s Park at Choeup, or, if you’re feeling motivated, you can descend along the ridge until it links up with Gumjeongsan and continue on north.

While the mountains get the lion’s share of press, this city offers heaps of walking opportunities for those who may not be in the mood to grunt and sweat up a rocky steep slope. This is where the proper urban hiking kicks in, where you can really get to feel the pulse of Busan from a street’s-eye view.

While the amount of choices is dizzying, the best place to begin is the Galmaet-gil,\* a series of nine interconnected walking routes that wind throughout the whole of the city and beyond. These paths start up at Imrang Beach (30 kilometers north of the city) and stretch all the way out onto Gadeokdo Island at the far southwestern edge of town, offering up the very best of old and new Busan, along with some nice scenery to add natural flavors to your walk.

At this point I’ve walked most of the Galmaet-gil paths, and, while they’re all great, let me point out a few gems: Course 2 is a seaside hike, taking you through Suyeong, Millak, the whole stretch of Gwangali Beach (with the majesty of Diamond Bridge span-

ning the bay), and ultimately Igidae, the ocean side park of forest, dramatic cliffs, and snaking paths that is one of the best spots in the city, hands down.

Course 3 continues where Course 2 leaves off, going through the UN Cemetery, up along the side streets and hillside shanties above Jwacheon and Choryang (which offer spectacular views of “old Busan”), down through the frenetic harbor maze of Nampo-dong, and out onto Yongdo Island, where it becomes a proper coastal path of top-notch vistas and fishing villages before dissolving into the pines and rocks of Taejongdae, another local natural wonder.

Course 8 starts at the mouth and the Suyeong River and skirts the bank until the dam at Hoedong, where the river now becomes a lake, rimmed by low mountains on the opposite shore. The path now follows the lakeshore and at times jumps up onto the hillside. This is a pastoral walk that takes you through several villages offering up coffee, drinks, and local fare, all at the city’s edge.

While the Galmaet-gil is indeed a civic treasure, you don’t need maps or organized routes to truly walk Busan. Perhaps the best way is to just head out the door, put one foot in front of the other and see where it leads you. Just get out there and walk. Who knows what you might find?



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## MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.busan.go.kr/health/galmaetgil01>



# HAVE A TRADITIONALLY COOL SUMMER IN KOREA

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Korea has four distinct seasons. However, you can clearly feel that not only spring and fall are getting shorter, but also summer and winter are getting longer due to continuing global warming. If you look at the news and articles in recent years, you can easily see that Korea has hit a new record every summer. Each year we feel that this year's summer will be the hottest summer and the winter will be the coldest. Is it just us, or is it really only getting worse and worse?

Based on weather data, temperatures began to rise in 2010 and then again in 2016 and again in 2018, which recorded the highest temperatures. The number of days of heat wave, when the daily high was over 33°C, as well as the nation's average temperature was the highest on record last year. So, it wasn't just in our minds that the temperature was raging from year to year.

As a result, for years people have relied on various electronic products such as fans and air conditioners to cope with the hot and humid weather that also seems to last longer now than ever before. The amount of electricity used was higher than the amount of electricity supplied in 2011, resulting in a nationwide blackout. This type of situation only goes to show that our actions are accelerating global warming, causing us to have hotter and hotter summers in the future. So, isn't there a way to spend the summer comfortably and energy efficiently, with minimal use of these electronics? Can't we find solutions by looking at traditional approaches? In history, in the summers before electronics were invented, it was still as hot as it is today. Then let's see how our ancestors overcame the summer, when science and technology were not as developed.

First, let's learn about summer clothes. Our ancestors lightened their attire by using windy hemp and ramie. Hemp is well suited to hot climates and is cultivated in many parts of the world. It was used by ordinary people until the end of the Goryeo Dynasty, before cotton came in. Also, ramie is a silk-like glossy fabric made of thread from the bark of the ramie grass family. While hemp was worn well among common people, ramie was a favorite for aristocrats because it was slimmer, softer and more expensive than hemp. The most famous of them, Hansan ramie, was brought to Kings as a gift.

Nowadays, it's common to use ice or to keep food for a long time because there is always a refrigerator and a freezer at home, but in the old days when there were no refrigerators, how did they keep their food from going bad? Was there a refrigerator-like alternative in those days? In fact, there was. It was a natural stone ice storage called a *seokbinggo* that served as a refrigerator. A refrigerator is a mechanical device that artificially makes cold or ice, but a *seokbinggo* is a freezer that keeps ice stored in winter and it doesn't melt until spring, summer or even the next fall. The technology that allows ice to be stored in the winter for use in the other seasons is called *jangbing*. As I mentioned earlier, this technology developed because of the wide gap between summer and winter in Korea. Past records show that there was a government post in charge of storing ice from the Silla Dynasty and then using it in summer. It was also divided into *dongbinggo*, which used to store ice for royal ceremonies, and *seobinggo*, which was used to supply food or meat for royal or high-ranking aristocrats, as well as medical or edible ice during

the Joseon Dynasty. This supply of ice was strictly controlled and was an important national commodity. This shows that ice was a very valuable resource because it was understandably hard to store at the time.

So what about sleeping on hot nights? Do you know about the invention of a long pillow in Korea that a person can sleep with when it is hot? We call it *jookbuin*. It is made of bamboo and is as long as a person, but is hollowed out and forms a cylindrical object that's suitable when sleeping in a heat wave. It was made with bamboo because it is naturally cool and by sleeping under a thin sheet in the summer, the heat was reduced. Additionally, in the old days when there was no sleeping pill for insomnia sufferers, it became a good cure for them. You did however need to be careful whose you used; it was seen as impolite for a son to use his father's *jookbuin*.

Another cooling method was the *daecheong*, made to stay cool at home. Many people call it *daecheong maru*, but since *daecheong* already refers to the floor, you just need to say *daecheong* to express it. The *daecheong* is part of a house where the material and structure of the floor are woven into wood, so that the floor can be separated from the ground and that part of the outer wall can be opened to provide cooling.

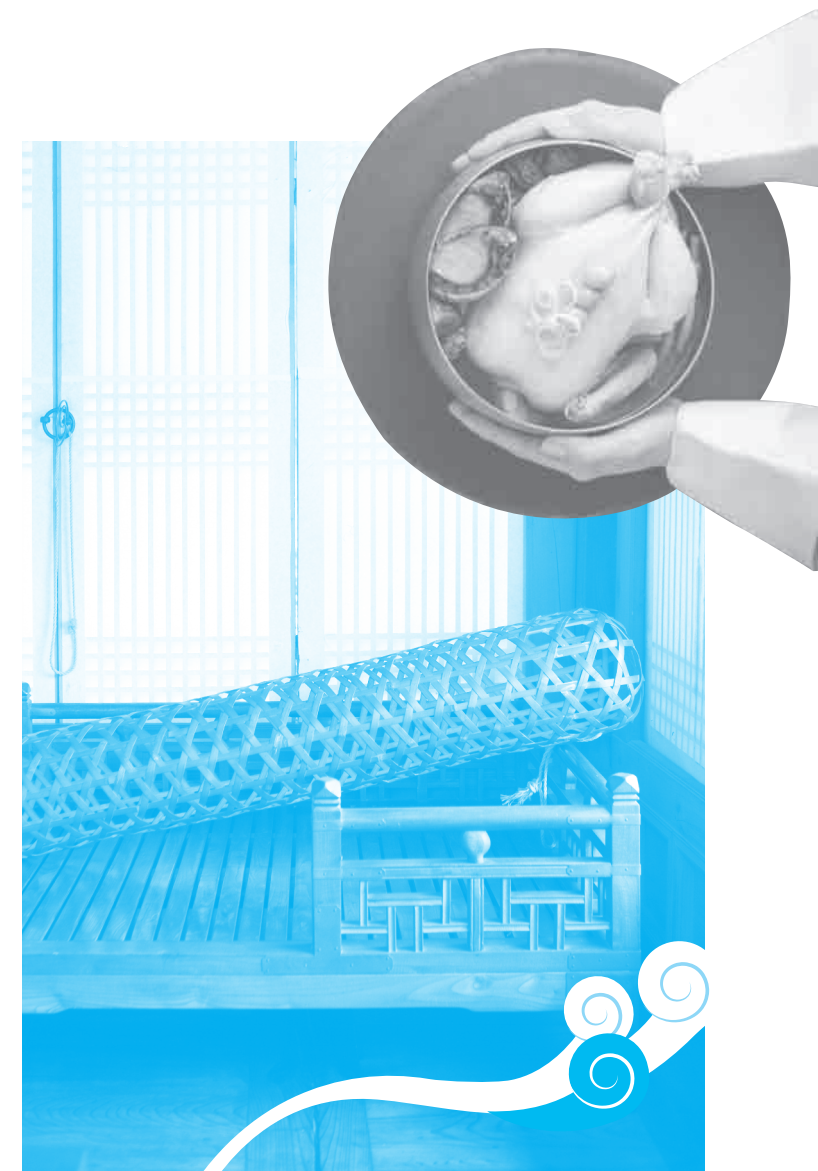
The *daecheong* was a status symbol and showed authority, so that access to that area by servants and maidservants was strictly controlled. It was also used as a place to hold ancestral rites or to honor a household god, called *Seongju*. Since *Seongju* is the guardian of the house and the eldest of all the household gods, *Seongju* was honored in this space, the cleanest place in the house. The *daecheong* was wider for aristocrats and was usually used as a living room. It was also used as a passageway for entering and exiting the room. The *daecheong* was usually open at the front and on the back wall was a type of board gate. When the board gate was opened, the cool winds from the back mountains came through in the summer. There was also a partition between the room and the main hall. In the summer, the room and *daecheong* would be used as a single space. You could enter the room directly through the door, but by entering the room through the *daecheong* helped to adjust the temperature differences between outside and inside.

Finally, *samgyetang*. There is a saying that "like cures like," and here this means to eat something hot when it is hot. In summer, the human body is trying to prevent its temperature from rising due to the high temperature outside. Blood is collected near the skin more than in other seasons, while the stomach and other organs are short of blood. In the summer, when a lot of sweat is released and physical exhaustion is greatest, the outside of the body is hot and the inside is cold and the gastrointestinal function is weakened and therefore it is easy to lose energy and catch a disease. Also in summer, when the temperature inside the body falls, a person's appetite may decrease, resulting in symptoms such as chronic fatigue. Therefore, at this time, it was seen as necessary to eat hot food or to sweat in order to protect the organs of the body. So, *samgyetang* was born as a summer food.

*Samgyetang* is a soup with chicken and ginseng. It has the effect of blowing a warm aura into the body and restoring a weary body in the heat. This food is also good for people who are not only hot, but also cold. Chicken and ginseng in *samgyetang* are warm foods. People who are constitutionally warm are better to control the heat in their bodies by adding milk vetch root or cold mung bean paste rather than ginseng. My ancestors settled in the hottest period of the year and enjoyed this food.

It was recommended by them to eat *samgyetang* in summer and it is still recommended to eat it in summer in modern society. This food is also popular among foreigners, not only in Korea, but also as a representative dish of Korea. *Samgyetang* is also said to help relieve stress. Let's remember *samgyetang* as a food that will not only help with the health of one's body and also with one's mind.

As mentioned above, the ways to remove the heat by our Korean ancestors did not demand a lot of money or electric power. Even when the technology was not as developed, people were able to survive a hot summer with wisdom and traditions and the know-how of life. Now that the weather is getting warmer and electricity usage is increasing, global warming is having a considerable impact on the environment. In the future, we need to return to some of our traditional cultures and principles and not rely solely on electronic products. Efforts need to be made to make use of tried and tested traditional solutions. I hope that this summer will be a healthy and cool one for you using traditional methods.





# KOREA'S POET, YOON DONG-JU

Yoon Dong-ju was a significant Korean poet during the period of Japanese rule over Korea. He passed away at the age of 29, but his poetry—in particular the poems “Counting the stars at night,” “Self portrait,” and “Prelude”—still has an effect on our lives with its incorrupt humanity.

Our generation has become aware of his significance through the 2016 movie *Dongju*, and although he lived in a very different time to us, Dong-ju can be seen as a motivator for students today. Whenever the present situation or the difficulties of hard work affect us, we can look at the life of Dong-ju, and recall how he never put down his pens despite endless distresses and wandering. Today, his poetry is considered priceless among Koreans, having expressed his feelings of shame through self-examination under Japanese rule.

Living in the Japanese colonial era, Koreans weren't recognized, their names were removed, and the people were restricted in the expression of themselves. At the time, many educated Koreans, such as Lee Gwang-su and Yoon Chi-ho, encouraged the people to adapt to the circumstances around them. Yoon Dong-ju would have been heartened by this in his tireless reflection on himself and the situations he was surrounded by. In this article, the life of Yoon Dong-ju will be introduced, in order to motivate people DSU, and we will look closely at his “Counting the stars at night” poem.

Yoon Dong-ju was a Korean independence activist, poet and writer. Born in Longjing in Jilin Province, China, he attended Soongsil Middle School in Pyeongyang and graduated from Yeonhui College, which later became Yonsei University. During his middle school years, he announced his first poem. He officially entered the literary world in 1939 when he published a poem in the magazine, “Boy,” while he was a sophomore at Yeonhui College. Following on from this, he chose 19 of his poems to publish under the title, *Heaven and Wind and Stars and Poems*, which he had written in his spare time while he studied. He failed to fulfill his intention however, due to opposition from Japan, and so gave the manuscript to Jeong Byeong-wook as he prepared to study at a Japanese university.

He moved to Japan in March 1942 and entered the English Literature Department at Rikkyo University in Tokyo, before transferring to the English Literature Department at Doshisha University in Kyoto. While attending school in 1943, he was arrested by Japanese police on charges of staging an anti-Japanese movement, resulting in his imprisonment in Fukuoka Prison. He died in prison in February 1945, leaving more than 100 poems behind.

His poetry collection, *Heaven and Wind and Stars and Poems*, was published posthumously in 1948, upon which time Yoon Dong-ju became recognized as a Resistance poet under the Japanese occupation. Among the published works was the poem, “Counting the stars at night,” written in 1941. This poem has become one of his most well-known literary works.

## Counting the stars at night by Yoon Dong-ju (Translation by Alex Rose)

*In the sky where seasons pass  
Autumn fills the air.  
And ready I wait without worry  
to count all the stars she bears.*

*Now the reason I cannot tally  
all the stars impressed on my heart, is  
'cause the morning soon comes,  
my youth's not quite done, and  
another night still lays in store.*

*One star for memories, and  
One star for loving.  
One star for melancholy, and  
Another for longing.  
One star for poetry, and*

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*Another for ma, mother,  
Mother, I will try to name all the stars after beautiful words:  
The names of school friends I sat with, foreign girls like Pae,  
Kyeong and Oak; girls who have now become mothers and other  
poor neighboring folk; the pigeons, the puppies, the hares, mules  
and deer, the names of such poets as James and Rilke.  
Yet all of these people so far away now.*

*And mother, the star,  
is in Northern Jiandao.*

*Pining for something  
I scribble my name  
into a star spattered hill.  
Then bury it again.*

*As for the insect who wails through the night  
on account of the pain of its name full of shame.*

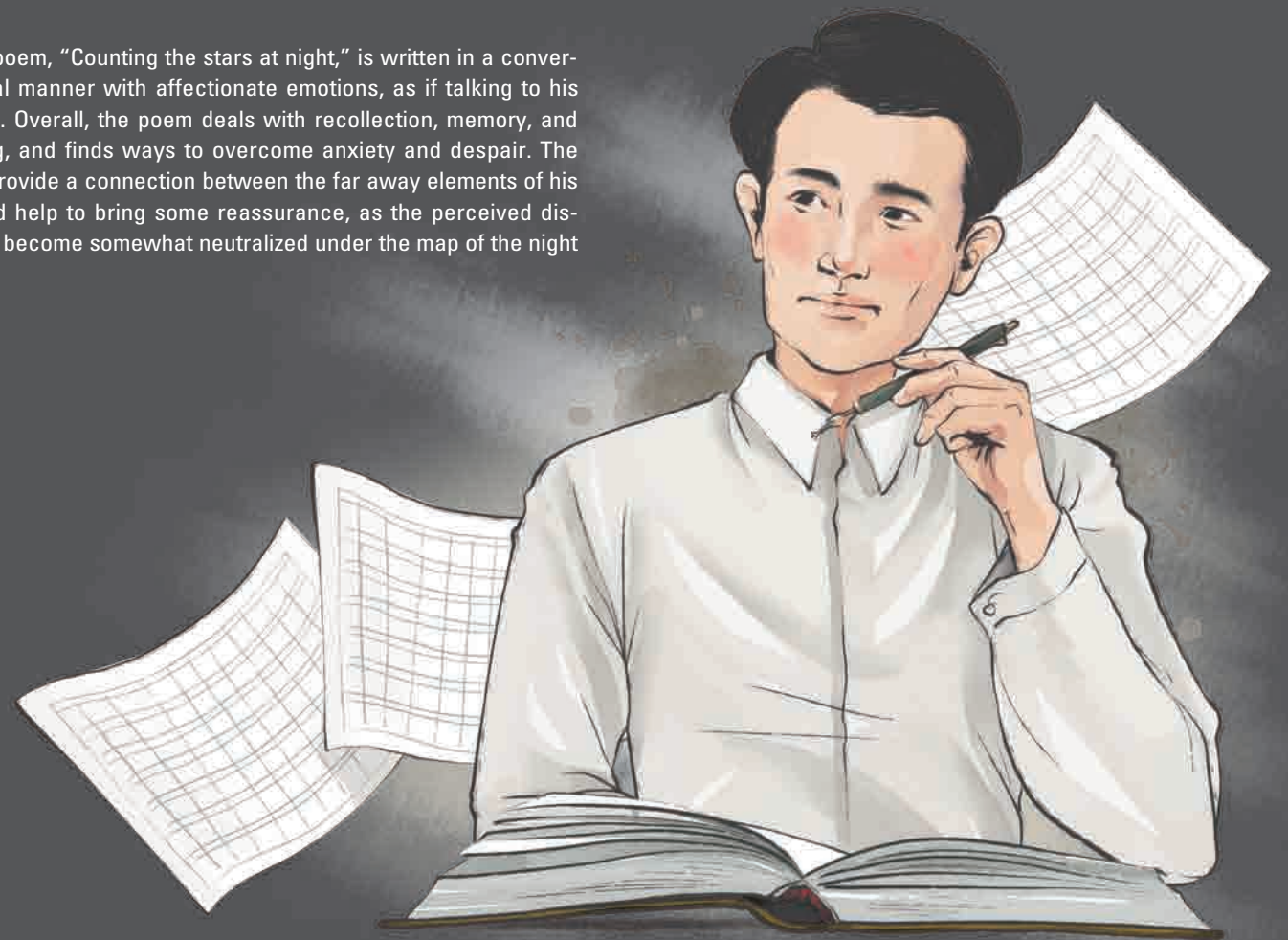
*But winter will pass bringing spring to my star.  
As the tuft grows round gravestones  
the grass will abound  
where my name has been buried in that star spattered mound.*

This poem, “Counting the stars at night,” is written in a conversational manner with affectionate emotions, as if talking to his mother. Overall, the poem deals with recollection, memory, and longing, and finds ways to overcome anxiety and despair. The stars provide a connection between the far away elements of his life and help to bring some reassurance, as the perceived distances become somewhat neutralized under the map of the night

sky. With everything laid out before him, from the past, present and future, he acquires the ability to read the stars like an astrologer.

This poem was written while Yoon Dong-ju was in his early-20s. His composed and honorable behavior in the face of such a difficult time in Korea's history must surely bring a sense of hope and beauty to the Korean youth of today. According to one admirer, the poet sought to drive out “darkness a little by brightening up lamp light,” and he confronted the horrific present like “daybreak ... (and it being) ... a new era to face.” He would not surrender to frustration, but rather held on to dreams for an optimistic future. It was not only a self-examination but also a resistance and struggle against an era.

His poetry is touching through the value placed on love, mementos, and the coexistence of each other. He believed that it was not until people brought out the living truth in their minds that the effect of literature could be realized and when this did happen, the world could be changed. Such an ideology could give willpower to the youth of today to face any situation with a mighty spirit and to furthermore solve the social conflicts of this era in a peaceful way.







# Dongseo University is opening a new chapter on higher education

- ☑ Realization of innovative educational methods
- ☑ Global academic network connecting 80 universities worldwide
- ☑ Student Satisfaction Project (SSP) developing each student's talents

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