

# THE DUKSUNG VISTA

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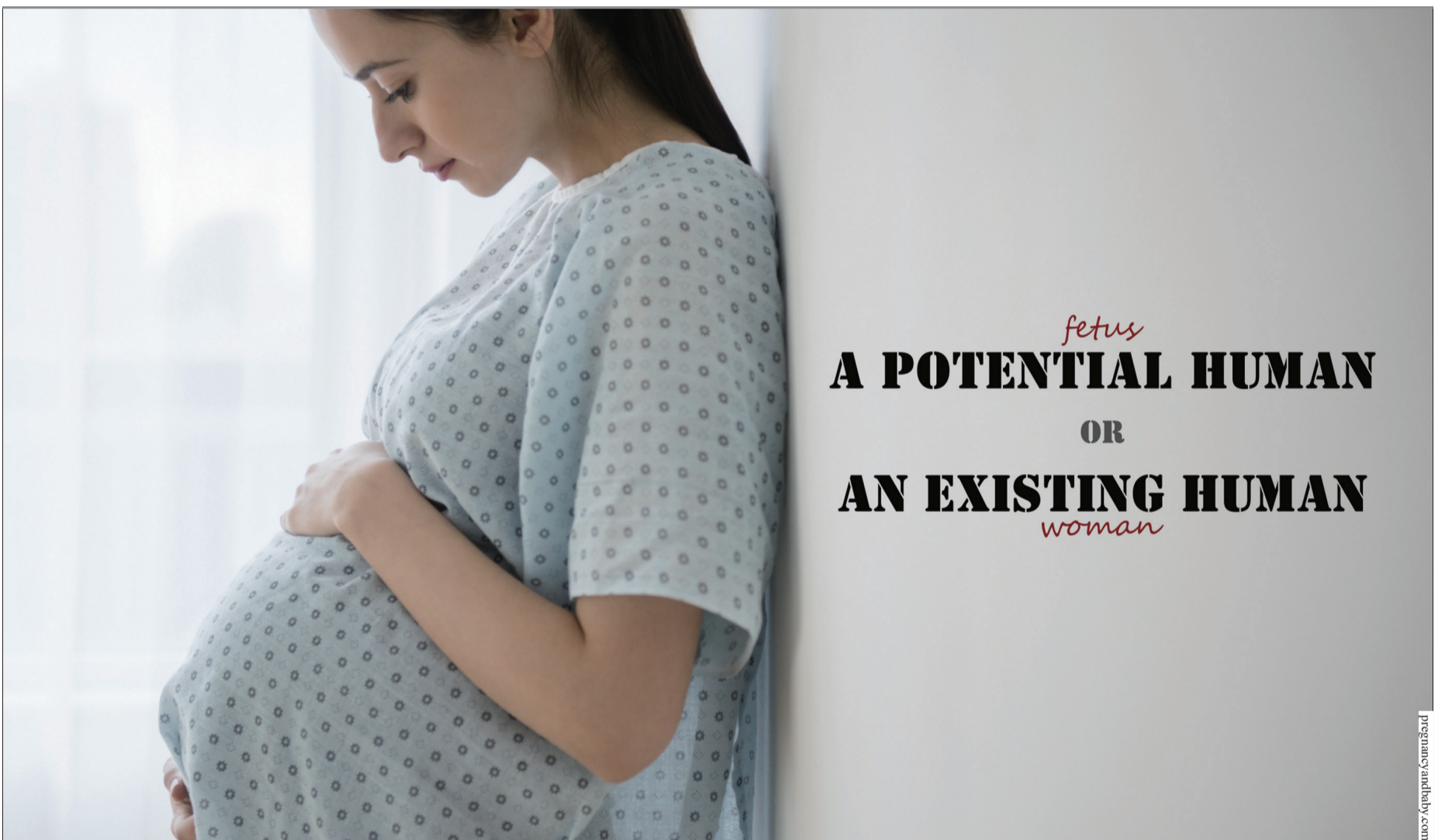
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*fetus*  
**A POTENTIAL HUMAN**  
**OR**  
**AN EXISTING HUMAN**  
*woman*

pregnancyandbaby.com

## Introduction of the 45th Edition

# What Comes to Your Mind When You Think of 'Abortion'

Kim MinJeong

Editor-in-Chief

Korea has the highest abortion rate among OECD countries; abortion in Korea is illegal except for several specific cases under the current law however, backstreet abortions are frequently conducted. Illegal abortions have many problems such as demanding exorbitant costs by doctors and the many deaths of women during surgery due to improper care.

Abortion issue is a highly controversial topic. Pro-life advocates oppose it because they regard it as murder and they emphasize the sanctity of life. Pro-Choice advocates claim a right to self-determination by women. Moreover, they point out the contradiction in the current law, 'abortion

is banned because of the respect for life except in cases when the woman is raped or her life is put in danger'; Is the rapist's baby unworthy? Can choosing life be a real 'respect for life?' However, we cannot avoid the moral problem of 'killing for convenience' if abortion is permitted. There is yet another opinion in regards to whether the fetus is a living human being. This has led to a confrontation of opinions too.

Abortion is a complex issue that requires active discussion on how society should treat the weakest and most vulnerable. However, the public view of abortion in Korea is firmly pro-life and there is little room to discuss abortion. This attitude is

evident in the public education system. Schools show a short film to juveniles for sex education. The film shows a fetus being sucked from the womb by a machine with a painful expression on its face. This film is the first exposure that students have to abortion. However, there has been discussion in the medical community as to whether the film is fake and whether it is fair to show the film which is used as pro-life propaganda. This film is shocking to students who are trying to establish their own values of life. These views accompany a person throughout adulthood. Therefore it is hard to make informative pro-abortion arguments in

our society as there is only criticism of abortion but no suggestions of how to handle the dilemma.

To share thoughts with Duksungians, the VISTA is covering 'abortion' for the last issue of this semester. We introduce various positions and raise awareness about how abortion affects women in the long term (page four to five).

The high rate of abortion in Korea is a social problem that we cannot overlook anymore. We need to take systematic measures to educate individuals on abortion and on how society needs to understand more about the long-term consequences for 'women' who have an abortion. VISTA hopes this edition gives you a chance to think about abortion. ■

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2 CAMPUS NEWS

Reducing the Burden of New Students Next Year

Kang KyuMin

Junior-Reporter

Duksung Women’s University (DWU) has altered its existing administration rules for 2016 students who are enrolling in 2016. DWU chose to relieve stress upon pre-DWU students and their parents from the costs of private education. They also chose to provide more opportunity to students who have put a faithful effort into school activities rather than private academies.

The overall number of non-scheduled admission students that our school admitted has increased from 548 students in 2015 to 664 students in 2016. The school selected 164 more future students based solely upon school records. DWU increased the Duksung Admission Policy for Talented Students by 98. These changes were all possible due to the abolishment of the Korean essay test. Further, DWU newly started a special Art Department entrance test to select students who are talented in Art due to the need for a subjective assessment of student abilities.

The usual admissions process that demonstrates students’ school record fully, involves gathering of 403 students. The transcript of the school records differ for every student because three subject grades differ depending on what major they select. All students who want admission via this process must have a scholastic ability test score to fulfill the lowest academic level. Requirements of the Duksung talented student policy are similar but slightly different. Our school selects 142 students under this policy. The difference is that students have to write their own resume and provide transcripts of school records. DWU will determine which students are accepted based on a 60/40 split: 60% by their resume and 40% by school records. However, this policy does not require a scholastic ability test score.

It is unclear how the change of admissions policy would affect other students and the school’s overall growth. However, we can be sure that more adequate students will enter each major since the school is selecting students with more valid evidence based on their resume and high school report. Scholastic ability test scores are necessary in some policies as it will work as a great tool to filter smart and appropriate students to DWU. The change will also help students avoid the burden of private academies.

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DWU’s Dormitory Open House Party – More Publicity Needed

Park SooJin

Junior-Reporter

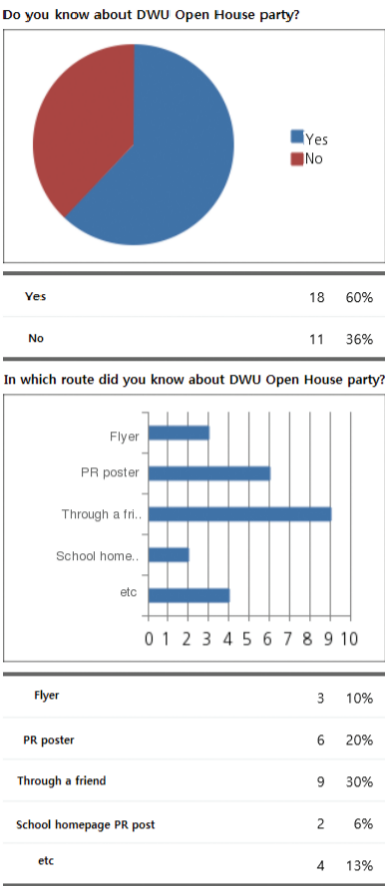
Duksung Women’s University (DWU) Dormitory Open House party is open to Duksungians as well as other visitors. The Open House party is DWU Dormitory’s long-standing tradition. It is held twice a year, in May and November.

However, its Public Relations (PR) does not seem to be enough to attract many students, despite DWU Dormitory Open House party’s thorough preparation. Open House party related posters are plastered around the dormitory and some other school buildings. The PR postings in our school community site were inadequate to gather DWU students’ attention. One Duksungian said, “I was not even aware of this Open House party. I got to know because my friend tipped me off about this party.”

The VISTA did a student survey of general campus knowledge in regards to the party and how they found out about it. Among 30 students who did the survey, 60% of the students said they knew of the existence of this party, but most of the students had been informed about it by friends while very few people knew from dormitory PR. The original purpose of the Open House party (which is to have a great time opening the doors to visitors other than DWU students) falls quite lost due to the lack of PR.

There are many events prepared for visitors at this year’s Dormitory Open House party. This year’s Open House party will be held on November 6th. The staff in charge recommended attending this party, saying, “Since this party is full of interesting events I hope many Duksungians come to the party.” You can check out more details on the dormitory homepage (<http://academy.duksung.ac.kr/dormitory/>).

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Survey asking whether they know about the open house party

DWU Trains Talented Students by Supporting the Overseas Internship in America



Presentation about the overseas internship

Song SeulGi

Sub-Editor

Until now, Career Women’s Center of Duksung Women’s University (DWU) had only provided an overseas internship program in Southeast Asia. However, DWU Career Women’s Center has now started to support students to cultivate insight by experiencing overseas service in America through ‘Career Plus’, an overseas internship company. The program’s major purpose is to help DWU’s students improve their individual ability during the Korean unemployment crisis through an overseas internship and to cultivate talented student programs.

The applicable overseas internship companies of America are in California, New York and Washington D.C. The fields of recruitments are: Business Department, Design Department and Information Technology. Companies pay the minimum wage rate of eight dollars per hour.

The matching company, Career Plus, matches a company with students in consideration of their major and the company’s propensity. The company helps students get a J-1 Visa (which allows them to enter or leave a particular country) and decides the details of the program content, such as issuing official documents, training to adapt to local circumstances and helping students pass English interviews. Students have to pay about 4.9-5.95 million won plus expenses for a Career Plus internship. DWU provides a scholarship of about 3 million won for promising graduate students among the applicants.

A DWU alumni who works as an intern at an American company under this program said that “the overseas internship is really good to develop a specialty as well as to become an independent person. Even though it is very hard to live alone in another country without family and friends, courage from the hardship makes me a new person.”

An overseas internship is harder than working in Korea because one has to work in a foreign country. Some of the interns quit during the contract term. This put the school and supporting company in a difficult position; students should consider this before applying for an internship. If you need more information regarding an overseas internship program, you can visit the DWU Career Women Center or <http://career.duksung.ac.kr>.

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Making Money and Developing Employment Capability by NWSP

Son JiSu

Sub-Editor

Have you heard of the ‘National Work-Study Program (NWSP)’? It is a type of scholarship driven by the Korea Student Aid Foundation. The NWSP encourages stable study conditions by supporting tuition fees and living expenses. As well, it helps develop employment capabilities by providing opportunities for various jobs related career experiences. Any enrolled students of local universities that meet minimum academic requirements (a grade over C) or have a Family Income Level 8 (or lower) can apply under this system.

The NWSP is divided into on-campus and off-campus work which leads to a difference in selecting students. On-campus work selects and prioritizes students depending on Family Income Level, ranked lowest to highest. Students with disabilities, students from multi-child families and students from North Korea also have priority in selection. Off-campus work selects students by university standards. The standards differ from school, but are based on Family Income Level and the grade in common. The working hours are the same (up to 20 hours a week during the term and up to 40 hours during vacation), however, the hourly wage of on-campus work is 8,000 won compared to off-campus work at 9,500 won.

Duksung Women’s University (DWU) only features administrative internships operating in the school building. There are 25 departments at DWU (such as the educational affairs department, student service center, general graduate school, health promotion center, fitness center, etc). Students can apply to only one department. Choi HyangJi (English Literature, 14) a student who worked as an administrative intern in the school library said, “I instructed on how to use the automatic book lending machine and arranged books. This work requires physical strength because I had to arrange books using a heavy cart; however, I think the administrative internships at our school is a good system because the working environment was calm and clean. It was a good opportunity for learning the way of using the library and searching books.”

Winter vacation NWSP application is in November. Students who want to experience NWSP can apply for it through the Korea Student Aid Foundation homepage ([www.kosaf.go.kr](http://www.kosaf.go.kr)).

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Inside Duksung

Revivng the Hanbok with ‘Wearing Flower Shoes’

Son JiSu

Sub-Editor



Hanbok is Korean traditional clothing. It is a fine cultural heritage and its excellence has been recognized universally. Foreigners trying on and purchasing a Hanbok when visiting Korea are increasing. Newlyweds in China also buy a Hanbok as a kind of wedding present; consequently, field enterprises and Hanbok companies are working together nowadays. Yet Koreans have had limited interest in Hanbok. It is relatively unpopular in Korea because of cost and impracticality; people who do not have a desire to purchase it have increased.

According to ‘Research about male and female college students’ attitude and awareness of traditional Korean clothes,’ when students see people wearing Hanboks, they think it must be related to a special day because the Hanbok is not considered ordinary clothing. Some students think the Hanbok is beautiful, while most other students replied that they avoid wearing the Hanbok because it is impractical.

To realize the Hanbok's value and to develop it in tune with the times versus the reality of public disinterest, there are various

efforts; events like ‘Busan Hanbok-day,’ ‘Korea Hanbok-festival’ and ‘The parade of traditional Korean cloths.’ In addition, the ‘Casual Hanbok’ has shown up and the culture of wearing ‘Casual Hanbok’ has become a new fashion trend among young Korean women.

There are students who work hard for the Hanbok’s popularization and generalization; a school club, ‘Wearing Flower Shoes’ in Duksung Women’s University (DWU) is one of them.

The role of ‘Wearing Flower Shoes’

“I really envy Japan because they like to wear traditional clothes, Yukata, at any festivals.” “I am impatient when the Hanbok is treated disrespectfully.” These thoughts served as the catalyst to establish the ‘Wearing Flower Shoes (WFS)’ club which attempts to share the culture of Hanbok with many people. At the break of June in 2011, some students with similar views gathered together and established a club through ‘DWULIP (DWU’s anonymous website)’; the club, ‘Wearing Flower Shoes.’

WFS are a group of people who do various activities to break the Hanbok stereotype. Their goal is the popularization and generalization of the Hanbok. They planned ‘Duksung Hanbok Festival’ which is regarded as an unusual college campus festival. The external evaluation of this festival is quite positive. Korean clothes designer Park SulNyeo said, “As a person who has been a Hanbok designer for 29 years, I am very

pleased and proud of this festival.”

Duksung Hanbok Festival

During DWU’s festival period, Duksung Hanbok Festival is held at DukWooDang, a Korean-style house located in our campus. Many DWU students, foreign exchange students and outsiders participate in this festival, wearing Hanbok. The festival aims at breaking social prejudices against the Hanbok and at popularizing it. There are various activities like traditional performances, quizzes, Ganggangsulae (traditional Korean circle dance), and Hanbok queen contest.

WFS has been trying to hold this festival every year since the ‘Affair of Refused Hanbok entry at the Silla Hotel’ in 2011. At first, WFS did not have the school’s support to rent Hanboks and install a stage. However, they never gave up. They personally visited about 60 Korean traditional costume rental companies with a proposal for support. Finally, they received a Hanbok from business enterprises and also the cost for festival programs from a sponsor. The school now supports a



stage installation. The festival has been developing every year.

The president of this club, Seo JeongIn (psychology, 10) said, “The total participating number of people for our festival has increased from 150 to 350, and the number of outsiders’ participants has also grown. I think this phenomenon shows that the people’s interest towards Hanbok has increased.”

They also held various events related to the Hanbok. For example, they ran a ‘Hanbok Attack’ on April 1st, 2015 at DWU. It was a small event for April Fools’ Day to promote the beauty of Hanbok and was designed to encourage ‘trying the Hanbok instead of a fake high-school uniform on April Fools’ Day.’ They paraded around campus and took commemorative photographs with DWU students.

Recruiting new members

WFS recruits new members every semester. Recruitment for second semester this year was after the midterm exams. The president of the club said, “We recruits about 10 members. Any students who love Hanbok and can manage club activities for more than a year can join.”

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Voice on Campus

What Is Your Opinion about Duksung Hanbok Festival?

Kang KyuMin

Junior-Reporter



Choi JiHyun \_ Fashion Design, 15

It was an honor to become a member of ‘Wearing Flower Shoes.’ The most favorite activity in this club is wearing a Hanbok. I believe that a Hanbok is beautiful and it emphasizes women’s beauty. I could feel the patriotism via wearing traditional clothes. Further, I felt like I was in the Chosun Dynasty.



Cha SuMin \_ Statistics, 14

It was amazing when all of our members helped each other plan and hold this year’s Hanbok Party. Every student stayed late to plan the party. We invested tremendous efforts and sleeping time to make the party come true. It made our students tired; however, we all believe that it was worth it. I wonder what the next year’s Hanbok Party will be like.



Lee YeNa \_ Korean Language and Literature, 13

This year’s Hanbok Party was my first Hanbok Party experience. Most people believe that a Hanbok is impractical; however, it was actually better than I thought. It was also stylish. Many people from outside our group told me that they did not expect that a Hanbok was so practical, beautiful and free. I wish more people would realize this and wear Hanbok more often.



Roh TaeHyup \_ Business Administration, Professor

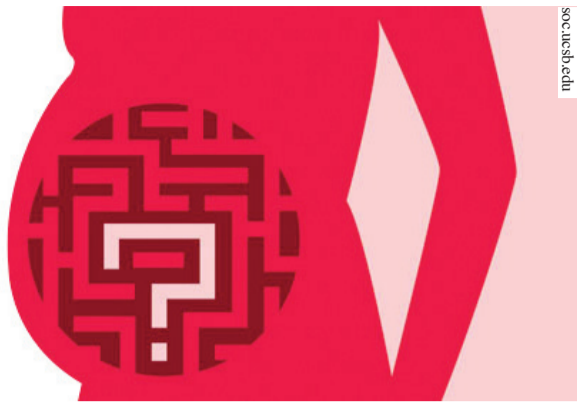
I am proud of my ‘Wearing Flower Shoes’ students and that about 200 students took the initiative to establish their own festival and event. I hope that school students as well as local residents enjoy the Hanbok Party and will continue to grow into a regional event. The club should develop more events rather than the Hanbok Party to promote our traditional Hanbok culture.



# Abortion ; The Matter of Choice

Song Daln, Shin Yeln, Park SooJin, Kang KyuMin

Editors, Junior-Reporters



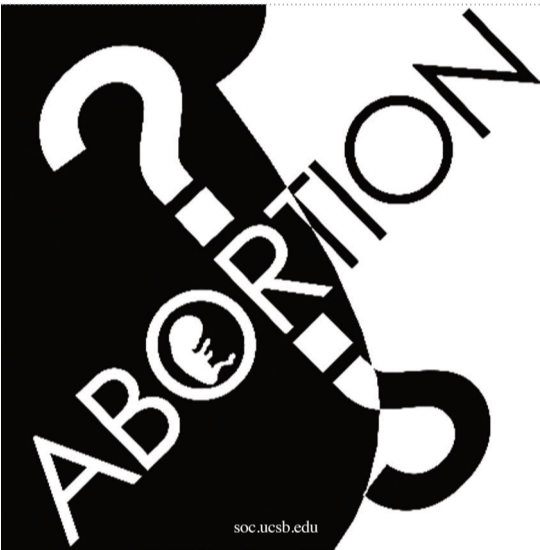
A Korean teenager died after an illegal abortion in October, 2012. This 18 year-old girl had been pregnant for 23 weeks. During the procedure, the girl's blood pressure and heart rate collapsed. The hospital sent her to the nearest university hospital immediately; however, the girl died from copious bleeding. The accident occurred due to poor procedures and the lack of emergency equipment. Illegal medical procedures such as abortion often lead to medical accidents in Korea.

Abortion in Korea is illegal as the law considers it murder. We protect the lives of unborn children and recognize them as humans. Korean law is strict on abortion; however, Korea has the highest OECD abortion level and the indignity of being known as 'the Republic of Abortion.' Many Korean women have experienced abortion and the long-term consequences.

The first problem they face is unauthorized medical procedure. Doctors perform

abortions for money as opposed to medical necessity; questioning their doubtful medical skills and judgements. Also doctors cannot afford the same efficient surgery support mechanisms and proper equipment. These unsanctioned activities increase the percentage of medical accidents. Further, there is no insurance or compensation for the women when medical accidents occur. Lastly, the expense of illegal abortion varies due to the different profit margin each doctor prefers. Approximately 750 million won is spent on illegal abortions each year. Due to the burdensome nature of this cost, illegal abortion pills are becoming the more popular method; however, pills are also becoming a social problem these days.

In today's world where human rights are guaranteed, the controversy between pro-choice and pro-life became entrenched. The argument of whether abortion should be legal is tense in Korea.



## Overview of Abortion

Before going over the details, it would be better to make a short and general explanation about abortion to help you understand. First, what is abortion? According to the British Pregnancy Advisory Service, abortion means terminating a pregnancy before the fetus can survive on its own.

Abortion has been the source of considerable controversy and activism. Based on ethical, biological, legal and religious issues, positions on abortion (either pros or cons) are divided into several parts. The latest well-known standard is pro-choice and pro-life. It is divided depending on whether acknowledging the human right of the unborn (pro-life) or the right of a woman's self-determination (pro-choice) is more important.

There are other matters of crucial concern. The perspective that says abortion has to be partially allowed depending on what legal

protection should be applied to the 'unborn (according to what is defined as human)' and also 'what can/should be the points of division (when allowed vs. not allowed).' According to most international laws, the first trimester (not exceeding twelve weeks since conception) of pregnancy is accepted as the threshold of increasing viability (likelihood of survival outside the uterus) over the course of a pregnancy.



## Abortion Is Controversial

There are many intricate stances regarding abortion however, VISTA covers abortion with pro-choice, pro-life and the middle ground to explain the big picture.

**Pro-Choice:** Because it profoundly affects a woman's life, giving birth should not be forced on a woman.

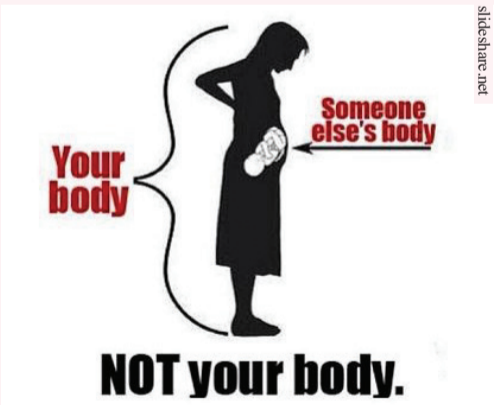


Setting standards for abortion devastates a women's life if social or economic fundamental conditions for birth are not given. For example: Korea treats single mothers with cruel coldness and shelter or education are rarely provided to both child and single mothers. The matter is worse for teenage pregnancies. There are more high possibilities for minorities to become stuck in poverty due to a lack of education and economic status. Married women with unwanted pregnancy are in a similar situation; they are oppressed in their workplace, which drops their career level.

**Pro-Life:** If abortion is legalized, the cheapening of human life will be a widespread trend.

Pro-life advocates consider abortion as the immoral killing of a human being. The unborn child is a life and a legal entity that has an identity upon the moment of conception. There is a unique genetic identity that is distinguishable and a biological identity that does not change. All individuals, upon conception, are granted a right to live as a human being. Abortion is regarded as wrong and must not be sanctioned action by society.

Women and their partners are both responsible for their actions. Abortion can never be regarded as a method of contraception. According to the Guttmacher Institute report, a non-profit organization which operates in the United States and globally to advance reproductive health through birth control, including abortion, half of women who had abortion before have already had abortion at least one more time in the US. Human life must always be precious and never disposable.



**The middle ground to negotiate:**  
**Partial allowance**

By considering both women's rights and life protection, there is a position pursuing middle ground to solve this problem in certain situations. Abortion may be allowed if a woman is in a medically dangerous situation due to a pregnancy, or if a medical doctor advises abortion due to severe genetic and eugenic problems that can create long-term health problems for the woman. Women impregnated by incest or rape are also allowed to have abortion. The Korean 'Mother and Child Health Law' operates under many of these medical considerations.



# What about the Current Movement in the World?

## Abortion Law Changing Trend : Medicalisaion, Proceduralization, Socialization

Abortion laws are different around the world according to culture and history. In some areas, abortion is legal only in special cases such as rape, genetic problems, risk to a woman’s health, or incest; in some areas abortion is entirely forbidden. Laws on abortion differ and the changes show something in common: ① Medicalization, ② Proceduralization, and ③ Socialization.

First, ‘Medicalization’ points out the increasing role of medical treatment in the abortion issue. In the past it was considered that the criminal responsibility for an illegal abortion was up to the mother. However, things gradually

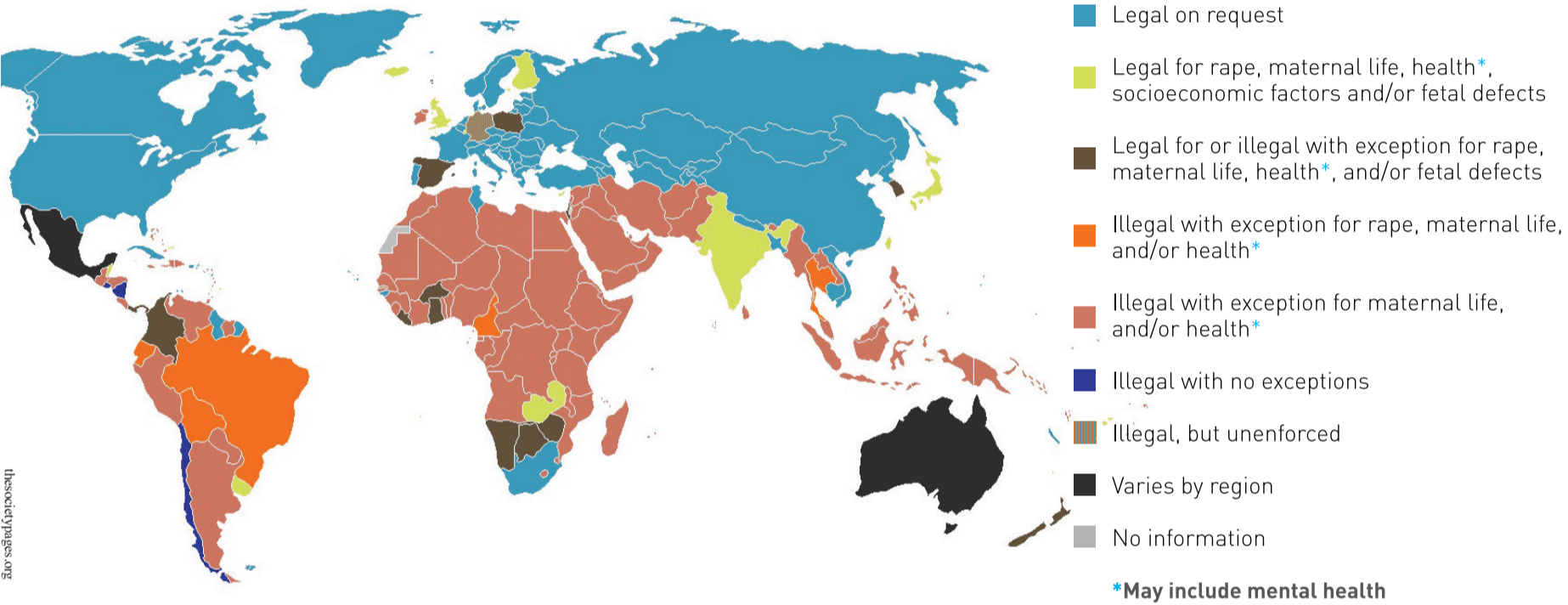
changed as the number of countries to release mothers from punishment for abortion has grown and abortion doctors are also becoming responsible for illegal acts. The responsibility of all medical participants is now emphasized and the responsibility of the mother has weakened.

When involving doctors and medical treatment, people attempt to approach the abortion problem through professional and detailed procedures (which means having detailed regulation and having to decide whether to allow abortion according to rules) versus previous years that considered only permission or prohibition of

the abortion. This phenomenon is called ‘Proceduralization’ and establishes procedures in the regulation of abortion that tighten medical controls of abortion operations. In the long term, however, it addresses only the ‘how’ of abortion procedures and leaves the policy making of abortion as a social issue.

‘Socialization’ means that people understand abortion not just as an individual matter but as a social issue that society should understand. Countries are actively involved in the process of solving the problem which leads to changes in social perspective.

## Abortion Laws Around the World



# Women and Abortion



Post Abortion Stress Syndrome (PASS) refers to women and men who have suffered physical or psychological aftermath after an abortion. Abortion can be dangerous so the long term medical and psychiatric services are required for women

who have had an abortion. However, due to the illegality of the act, Korea provides no special countermeasures or supports. Government investigation about the actual conditions of abortion was implemented only twice until now; in 2005 and 2010. Chae AnnNa, a pro-life spokesperson, criticized the Korean governments’ complacent attitude, “They are proposing countermeasures with no support and no regulation.” Moreover, comprehensive countermeasures about illegal abortion, that the Ministry of Health and Welfare announced, has not changed from 2010 even though many years have passed.

Poor institutional support is a problem, but a more serious problem is our society’s public perception towards abortion; women who had an abortion are labeled and all the criticism of abortion is concentrated only on women. On September 1st, Pope Francis commented that he would forgive people who had an abortion. The Pope said ‘people who had an abortion’ included not just the woman herself, but the father of an unborn child, and the doctor who helped do an abortion. However in Korea, most of the articles’ titles were ‘Pope

forgives WOMAN who had an abortion’ that emphasize the woman’s role and exclude the man’s responsibility. Recently, a man trying to pay for his girlfriend’s abortion fee was caught and fined. With this example, it can be expected that men are to be held equally responsible for the illegal act of abortion.

Abortions have long-term consequences and, regardless of whether the abortion is illegal or not, institutional recognition of the problem in Korea is urgently needed. If abortion becomes legal, a law which offers counseling before and after having an abortion is needed. In North Carolina, an act called ‘The Woman’s Right to Know Act’ demands that parties concerned have all the relevant information before agreeing to a medical procedure and are not being coerced into having an abortion they do not want. Otherwise, if abortion keeps regulated as illegal, current laws on abortion should entail financial support for single mothers at the state level. Korea has enough problems with a low fertility rate and society must change public perception of single mothers and a special law for single mothers should be legislated to protect their rights.

# Last Words on Abortion

Korea is a Confucian country in the middle of an ideological transition period. However, abortion is still a sensitive issue in Korea and the controversy will still be the same in the near future. The abortion issue is a serious problem in modern society, which resolution is urgently needed. Korea must look at the single-mother welfare systems of other countries and find a way to handle the problem. Our government has to confront the gap between life and law further

providing a practical plan to help and protect young women. The government and citizens should understand the long-term consequences of abortion.

## 6 OPINION

## Editorial

## Morning-After Pills Should be Accessible for Women

An SuYoon

Reporter

On June 7th, 2012, the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) suggested a bill seeking that morning-after pills (drugs that prevent women from becoming pregnant) should be reclassified as general pharmaceuticals. Diverse public opinions were highlighted by religious organizations and civic groups, further arguing on this subject. Both the medical and religious community strictly opposed this bill due to the serious side effects that would affect women's health due to the hormonal content in morning-after pills. They claimed, "The abuse of morning-after pills would be higher if accessibility was easy." The reclassification of morning-after pills failed due to arguments presented by them.

Currently, the difficult accessibility towards medicine is the problem that leads to debate. The inaccessibility leads people to buy illegal drugs to have an abortion. However, the Pharmacists Association which sells the legal form of these drugs refuted those arguments as excessive concerns. They

argued that side effects such as vomiting and headache when people take morning-after pills are not serious problems because there is scarcely side effect to happen from a single-dose. Moreover, the morning-after pill does not require special care. Consumers can be taught how to use the drug properly by pharmacists. With regards to the concern of misuse and abuse, the Pharmacists Association says that it can be controlled by pharmacists. Pharmacist would warn and advise consumers who buy morning-after drugs.

In addition, accessible morning-after pills can replace surgical abortions. Kim JongSuk, the head of the Child Violence Support Center said, "It is necessary to increase access to morning-after pills in order to reduce primary damage, such as unintentional pregnancy." The current situation, that people cannot buy the emergency contraceptive, freely leads to unlicensed abortions. It would be more economical to take emergency contraceptive drugs than to have abortion surgery for women; taking drugs is

safer and cheaper than surgery. Morning-after pills enable the self-determination of women, abortion prevention and practical measures in terms of health. Morning-after pills could be used instead of surgical abortion to lower the medical costs. Accordingly, it is necessary to increase accessibility through making it a general pharmaceutical available to anyone.

After the bill failed to approve morning-after pills, the MFDS announced that they will research related morning-after pills over the next three years and examine reclassifying it again. It had been three years in August, 2015 since the government postponed the reclassifying of the drugs. However, government has postponed the decision once again due to the debate. Morning-after pills are critical. It is worth considering to make morning-after pills available to solve the problem of women impregnated from rape and incest.

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## Global Issue

## What Makes North Korea Angry

Kang KyuMin

Junior-Reporter



The wood mine that North Korea had planted exploded

On August 4th 2015, two South Korean soldiers on patrol in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) were injured by a mine that North Korea appears to have planted. After the incident, South Koreans became angry and asked for an apology. However, North Korea ignored their request. In response to the reaction, the South Korean government resumed propaganda broadcasts along the border area using loud speakers on August 10th. The propaganda broadcasts to North Korea, which stopped in 2004 due to North Korea's request, utilized again for the first time in 11 years. Due to the broadcasts, North Korea fired shells at South Korea's west area in order to stop the broadcasts. South Korea fired a few shells back and sent them a message that further violation would not be accepted. Meanwhile, North Korea was still angry and said they would start taking military actions if the anti-North Korea broadcasts were not stopped. Since both of the countries did not want a war, they held summit talks for three days and found an agreement.

North Korea's provocation was not the first time. This time, however, the difference was that North Korea focused on the propaganda broadcasts. They seemed distressed by the broadcasts and provoked South Korea to make them

stop. Why is that? Why would North Korea react to these broadcasts so angrily? Did South Korea already know about the effects of restarting the propaganda broadcasts?

**Stressful stimulus to North Korea**

Anti-North Korea broadcasts are for North Korean soldiers and citizens. It utilizes tremendously large loudspeakers placed in the DMZ. It delivers a message of the superiority of Democracy, the different social systems between South and North Korea, and K-pop, South Korean TV or radio shows. It affects a lot of North Koreans because the broadcasts go out about 20km. According to the former North Korea military officer, Lim YoungSeon, "At first, the broadcasting was a news which contains international news and sports. Since the military soldiers have strong ideology and loyalty, they did not believe it and therefore it was no more or less than entertainment to them. As time went by, however, the broadcasts pulled down the morale of North Korean soldiers and citizens. A few people found out about the truth of the outside world and left North Korea." Likewise, to North

Korean leaders, the broadcasts are a painful stimulus which triggers the loss of their loyal soldiers and citizens.

**Why South Korea stopped and restarted the Propaganda Broadcasts?**

In June 2004, North and South Korea made an agreement to stop Propaganda Broadcasts in a Generals' meeting. It was right before The South-North Joint Declaration on June 15th. North and South Korea compromised on several points in order to alleviate military tension. Specifically, South Korea agreed to compromise for our peace; peace in the West Sea, especially. The agreement was often called a 'phenomenal historical moment' because the propaganda broadcasts started in 1962 and had been running for 42 years.

However, South Korea unofficially destroyed the agreement via reestablishing the loudspeakers. Obviously this was due to the DMZ mine incident, but there have been many incidents similar to that over the years. Why did they restart the broadcasts this time?

First, South Korean government's precedential actions toward North Korea were assessed as 'too weak.' The Media criticized the government's lukewarm actions even though there were several incidents. To get rid of this criticism, this time the South Korean government restarted the strong propaganda broadcasts and stayed firm.

Second, our government and military recognized the mine bomb as a serious attack. Secretary of Defense, Han MinGu, visited the DMZ himself and claimed that, "The DMZ mine incident is a clear provocation which violated South and North non-aggression agreement." According to the Korean Daily Report, the mine incident was the first time in 48 years.

**South Korea should take more effect**

South Korea's strong confrontation was adequate. At some point it seemed too strong. Many people thought another Korean War was about to occur. However, the confrontation was actually appropriate. Rather than staying in peace via suppressing our stress towards North Korea, showing them strongly what we have got created an unprecedented peace. More strong confrontation is necessary in the future.

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Soldiers from South Korea are installing the loud speakers in DMZ

To Be Professional

One Who Laughs, Lasts

Song Daln

Editor

Under the name of the Duksung Asian Partnership program, Duksung Women's University (DWU) recruits many foreign students from Asian countries. The VISTA met alumna Huong Giang (Fashion Design, 09) who is the first student ever from Vietnam since the program started. Her positive energy made the interview moving and exciting.

**What company are you with and what line of work are you in?**

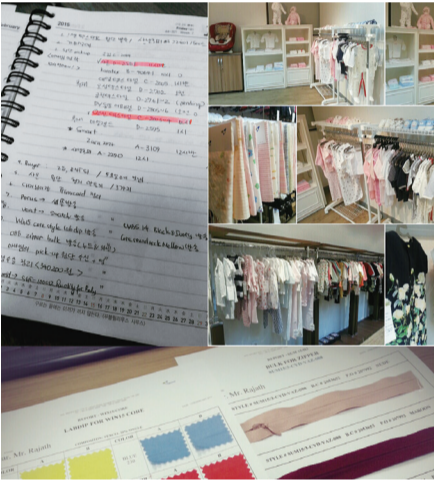
I work for a fashion trading company called 'Cycoordi' and I belong to MR (retail merchandiser). My job is to make sample clothing based on a design set by a client and act as a broker. I have to connect the company to a product line in Vietnam.

**Are there any difficulties or fruitful things during the work?**

It is difficult to deliver and understand the 'language' in terms of communication because I am a foreign person in Korean society, even though I have lived here for six years. However, I always try to overcome problems without being complacent. I would rather use a photo or picture to describe the point that has to be changed than explain it orally if there are some changes required in the sample making process in order to meet the customer's need.

In addition, 'night overtime' is such a burdensome work for me when it comes to stamina. Night overtime is by no means unusual in the fashion industry. However, it makes it hard for me to take care of my acquaintances. I have to work hard on weekdays and meet them on the weekend. It is so exhausting that sometimes I am confused whether I work to live or live to work.

However, the sense of accomplishment from the finished product encourages me to get over every hardship during work. Moreover, the



Her notes, sample clothings and swatches in working process



words of comfort and encouragement from people always support and help me keep smiling.

**How was your school life in DWU?**

I was the first student who came to DWU under the Duksung Asian Partnership program. I unquestioningly came here to see the wider world. It was hard to get familiar with everything. The language, culture, and study methods were almost too much for me to overcome. When I went to the Educational Affairs Department to change my major from fashion design, a faculty member said, "You are a special student who we decided to support with your fashion design dream.

We believe you can get over the difficulties on your own. We trust and believe you." I felt humbled and realized that I have to pave the way for junior colleagues as a senior. I struggled a lot to find a way to adapt to this environment. I looked for a part time job to cover material costs and tried to improve my skills like computer programs. Everything hard or happy has served as a special foundation.

**Is there something to say to DWU or Duksungians?**

There are a few foreign students at DWU. Foreign students are passive about looking for jobs in Korea because of a lack of career information. I think they need support from the school, such as employment information, which can be reliable, detailed, and accessible.

To other Duksungians, I want to say "Know what you want to do, what you can do, and what your specialty is." During school, I think the most important thing is 'finding out who I am.' It must lead to good results in the future. It is good to travel around for fun, but you can experience anything related to yourself.

**At the end, what is the root of your positive energy?**

I try to see things positively. According to a book I read recently, you can see trifling things as it is a nice thing simply by changing your mood and mind. I tend to regard that it might be better to smile than to cry.

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Voice of DS

We Are New Settlers of Korea!

Song Daln, Shin Yeln, Park SooJin

Editors, Junior-Reporter

Many students come to Duksung Women's University (DWU) every year as exchange students to study Korean. The VISTA interviewed foreigners who have just started living in Korea about how they like Korea and DWU.

**Q1. What made you decide to study in Korea?**  
**Alina (Germany)** I studied Asian studies, German, which is my mother tongue, and Korean in Germany. Korean was the most interesting language to me and I wanted to improve the language itself and translate well.  
**Alex (Spain)** My major is also Asian studies. Within Asian studies, I wanted to learn Korean in a more professional capacity; therefore, I decided to come to Korea. In Spain, I could not learn Korean language sufficiently and my college options were very limited.  
**Olga (Russia)** I always wanted to study abroad, especially in Europe. However, when I toured Korea in June, I met a wonderful Korean man and got an opportunity to study here. I think Korea has a wonderful culture and people that are interesting to learn about.  
**Naomi (Japan)** So do I. I met a nice Korean man and I decided to study Korean to get married with him.  
**Q2. Why did you choose DWU?**

**Alina** There are no women's university in Germany (anymore) and I wanted to experience what a women's university is like. At the same time, I was doing research in Korea and my topic was about Sex Slavery under Japanese. Therefore, I thought a women's university would be more appropriate to do my research.  
**Alex** Most of my colleagues wanted to go to Incheon University because of benefits such as free dormitory fees. However, I chose DWU because a few friends of mine who had gone to DWU told me their teaching levels were really high.  
**Q3. What is the most different thing about the reality and your ideals of Korea?**  
**Alina** There were no particularly different things compared to the ideals I dreamt of because I studied about Korea in university for two years and I searched for other practical things about Korea for more information in the internet.  
**Alex** Korean traffic scared me, because most of the vehicle's average speed was insanely fast and some vehicles drove at pedestrians from time to time. I felt the regard for pedestrian safety was nonexistent.  
**Olga** In my country, Russia, we have the image of all Asian countries as super polite and they do not reveal their mind in person. However, I realized that there are other sides of Korea. People are so emotional and honest.  
**Naomi** I felt that the level of price in Korea is more expensive than Japan especially when I visit a store named Daiso. In Japan, Daiso sells



Olga, Naomi, Alina and Alex from the left

the majority of products for approximately 100 yen, which is worth 1,000 won.

**Q4. What is the difference from Korean language compared to your mother tongue and what is the most difficult thing to learn about Korean?**  
**Alina** It is a totally different language. Korean is difficult to grasp because of the sentence structure. Listening to Korean is difficult because many Koreans mumble when they speak (I think). I have difficulties understanding Korean and it is hard to improve my listening skills by speaking with them. Korean grammar and vocabulary were easier than speaking and listening.  
**Alex** Spanish and Korean definitely have different characteristics. Nonetheless, the pronunciation of both languages is the same. Both languages are pronounced the same way it is written. However, negative questions are hard to answer because the way to respond in Korean is opposite to Spanish.

**Olga** The main problem is the tonality of Korean language. They are different indeed; however, some sounds are similar for me.  
**Naomi** Whenever I listen to Korean I am confused with vowel between eo(ㅔ) and oh(ㅛ) sound. It is difficult to distinguish. Furthermore final consonant(받침) is hard to pronounce because there is no final consonant in Japanese.  
**Q5. Please tell me the difference between your country and Korea.**  
**Olga** Well, Moscow is less safe. Walking to the grocery shop in the middle of night is definitely not a good idea in Russian cities. Moreover, Korea has professional medical systems compared to Russian medical centers. Korean doctors work fast and precisely.  
**Naomi** I cannot imagine spending the day without hearing car klaxon in here. People always seem to be busy. What is more, I cannot use big money when buying products from the vending machine whereas I can use up to 10,000Yen (around 100,000 Korean won) in a Japanese vending machine.

The VISTA had a great time with students from various countries. It was a little surprising that they pointed out things we did not think about. We were also surprised by the different views about Korea that they experienced.

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## Exhibition

### Antoni Gaudi: A Matchless Architecture Ahead of His Time

Son JiSu

Sub-Editor



It drew special attention because some pieces were displayed for the first time in Korea; Gaudi's personal histories, his unpublished works, portraits, and the final model of Sagrada Familia.

The exhibition was divided into seven sections, including the special section. One of the sections in this exhibition was 'Destiny' dedicated to Gaudi's key patron and sponsor, Guell. The Destiny section focused on Guell Park in Spain. This section took a unique untraditional form. Especially, 'Trencadis (a mosaic made of the fragments of colorful pottery)' is highly regarded for its beauty and looks like a scene from a fairy tale.



churches' structuring elements were on display. Interestingly, Gaudi left a lot of models and sketches about the church for future generations because he had a foreboding that he might not complete Sagrada Familia during his lifetime. It is supposed to be completed in 2026, the centenary of Gaudi's death. Sagrada Familia is considered to be a great masterpiece that shows modern people the aesthetics of slow.

An audience member who saw this exhibition said, "This exhibition feels like I am reading a story about Antoni Gaudi. It's composition was great and it makes me focus on his work. I am surprised again at Gaudi's genius through his work and models."

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## [Movie Review]

### Helping Hand with Sincerity Changes Everything

Park SooJin

Junior-Reporter

The 'Blind Side' is an American biographical sports movie released in 2009, written and directed by John Lee Hancock. This movie is about American football player Michael Oher's life story and is based on the book 'The Blind Side: Evolution of a Game' by Michael Lewis. The movie was a big success with the actress winning many awards and the movie creating significant box office profits. There is a definite reason for its success; human relationships between the characters emotionally moved the viewers. Particularly the scene in which Anne and her family accepted Michael without any condition, Michael then responds to their love including his tutor who devotedly taught him.



An 18 year old Michael (leading man) had no place to sleep and no family to care for him because his father was murdered and his mother was a drug addict. Anne and her husband Sean passed by Michael walking down the street looking disheveled. They decided to adopt Michael out of sympathy. Michael's tremendous size and protective instincts gave him the ability to see the threats that no one else can see and to protect other football players on the field. He later realizes his potential as a great quarterback player. By the time Michael graduates from high school, he receives scholarship opportunities from many universities. Michael decides to apply to the same university where Sean and Anne went. However, some people doubt his choice due to pressure from Anne and Sean who might want to benefit from their old school, but Michael proudly tells them "I chose the same University because they are my family." Michael finally becomes one of the most talented football player in the world with financial and psychological help from his new family and tutor.

Glenn Whipp, a reporter of The Associated



Michael Oher and his family celebrating after his game

Press, showed his pleasure by saying, "Writer-director John Lee Hancock wisely expressed the true story of Michael Oher." Ki SunMin, a reporter from JoongAng Daily News, said, "This movie serenely and convincingly shows that Michael and Anne are qualified enough to have such a relationship." However this movie did not only get good reviews, there were also some harsh reviews. Elizabeth Weitzman from the New York Daily News criticized it by saying "Writer-director John Lee Hancock has turned Oher's remarkable life into a Hollywood fable by trading difficult truths for easy cliches."

In addition to Elizabeth, this movie received some other criticism due to its perception as a Hollywood fairy tale. Unrealistic and perfectly matching story lines and a typical touching story was the main reason. It would be a lie if there were no sentimental touching factors covered by a huge package 'based on a true story.'

The success of this movie is because of the message the movie implies: the courage. Many of us could not try it, let alone change the world and life. In this hopeless world, adopting a poor and pitiful black teenager would be a hard decision. Anne's decision made a small miracle even though her decision was surrounded by doubtful eyes. "Shame on you" is what Anne said to her friends who worried that Michael would do bad things to Anne's daughter. Anne showed the world the message and proved that small courage and help can change everything and anything.

'Blind Side' means the side where a person's vision is obscured. A helping hand with sincerity which can provide a positive influence in the hearts of many people can balance out our blind sides and even change one's life.

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## Word Quiz

Major

Student ID

Name

Phone Number

### 45th Edition What Comes to Your Mind When You Think of 'Abortion'

The Front Page

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The 2nd Page

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The 8th Page

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2) \_li\_\_s

Please bring the word quiz paper to Library 401. The winners will receive a coupon of Cafe Malo. Due on November 20. The Vista will send the message to the winners on November 23.