THE SEJONG TIMES

CAMPUS
Post University:
The Future of Universities

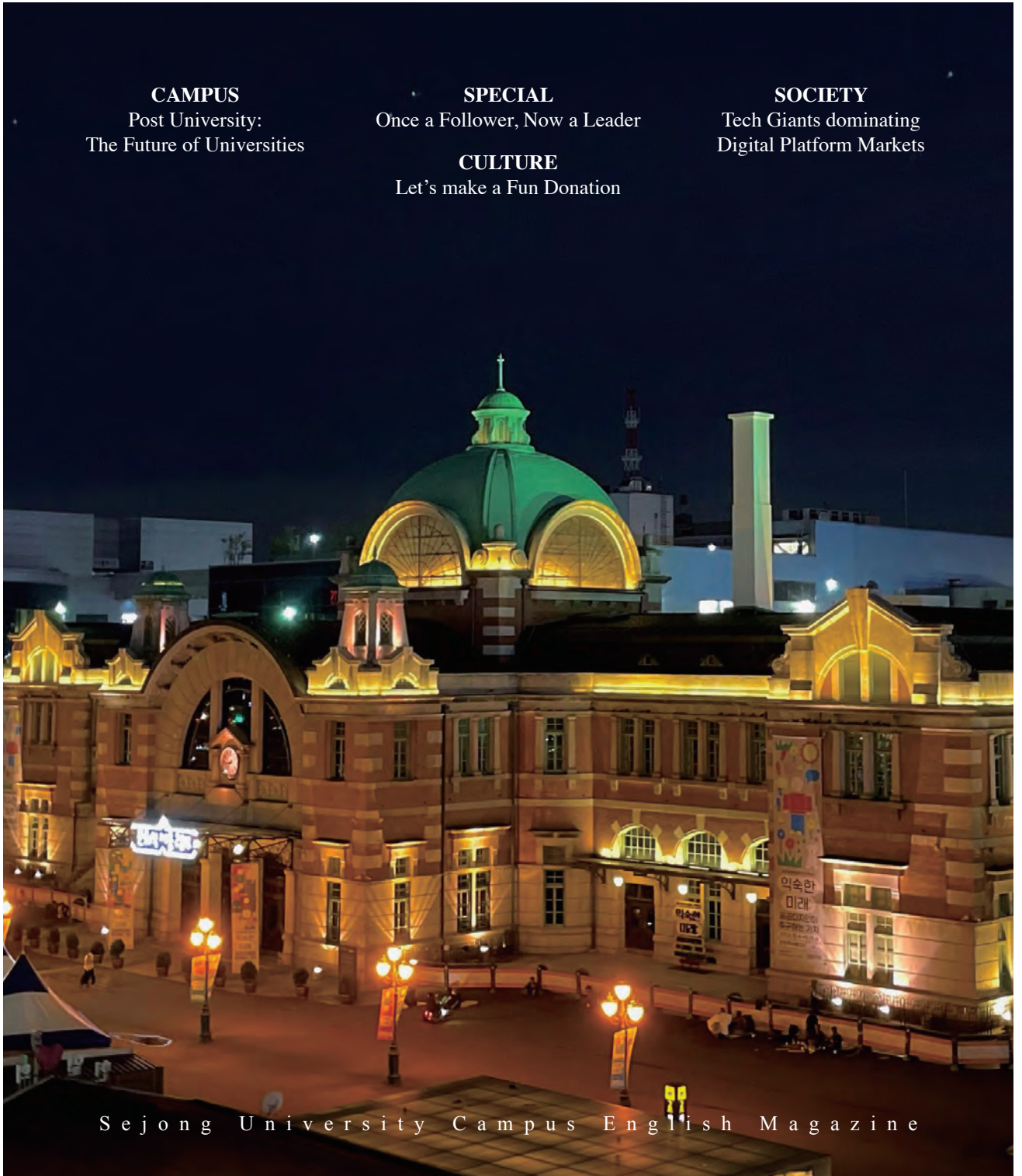**SPECIAL**
Once a Follower, Now a Leader
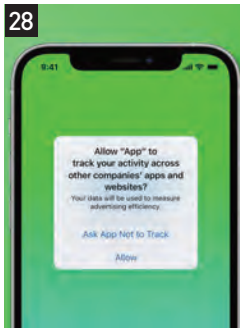
CULTURE
Let's make a Fun Donation

SOCIETY
Tech Giants dominating
Digital Platform Markets

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EDITOR'S LETTER

The Joy of Little Things

'Are you happy in the present moment?'. Whenever I came across this question, it always took me some time to answer it, and I don't think there was ever a time when I said 'yes' with full certainty. I used to think of happiness as a very complex concept and had certain expectations to reach my ideal state of happiness, such as being in good shape, life goals, frequently traveling etc. Until every single condition was met, I could never say I was one hundred percent happy.

It was not until recently that I have solidified my personal meaning of happiness. What I realized was that I was searching for external happiness when actually I create my own happiness. Especially in this unprecedented ongoing pandemic, the simple moments fill me with joy, such as spending time with beloved ones, eating delicious food, taking walks on breezy days etc. Although there is no 'perfect' state of happiness and it is subjective, time and a slower pace of life has equipped me with my desired happiness. No magic was needed but simply becoming in touch with myself and cherishing the things that I already have!

I dearly hope that everyone is presently happy living in the moment and will continue to do so. Sejong Times will always be here to entertain readers with interesting and informative articles, which I promise will make the most of your precious time. As always, I wish that everyone stays safe and healthy and enjoys the upcoming semester!

이 지 윤

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Local Press, A Hidden Card

By Jo Seong-yun
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The local press has been facing a sharp drop in sales with many events being cancelled due to the pandemic. Since the local press gets most of their profits from advertising and consign management, event cancellations are a big matter that cannot be ignored. However, there is research noting that the local press can help the local community and change crisis to opportunity.

Through the thesis 'Social Media as a Civic Mobilizer: Community Storytelling Network, Social Media and Civic Engagement in South Korea', Professor Choi Doo-hun of the Department of Media and Communication in Sejong University announced that social media use for news about local politics and community is positively related to civic participation. The thesis was published on 'Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media (SSCI International Journal of Fame), Volume 65, 2021 - Issue 1'.

Professor Choi jointly analyzed a survey of 1,300 adults aged 19 or older across Korea with a research team led by Professor Nah Seung-an of Oregon University and Professor Chung Deborah of Kentucky University. As a result, people who use social media to actively share news about local politics and communities with others or actively express their opinion, showed a high level of neighborhood belonging, collective efficacy and online civic participation.

Professor Choi pointed out, "In the United States, as the number of local media dealing with local issues has decreased, there is much concern about the expansion of the desertification of local news". He also noted that "In Korea, most people tend to consume news through online news sites like 'Naver' or 'Daum'. That is why implementing policies to ensure that local news is fully distributed within social platforms is important."

It is an essential task for the local press to make better use of new media as the number of news consumers through social media increases. Showing just a little concern will help the local press to develop local communities.

We can make 'Everytime' better

By Jo Seong-yun
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M any university students use an application called 'Everytime'. It's an essential app to get information about campus life fast and simple. Without it, our campus life would be quite inconvenient. However, due to the anonymity which guarantees liberty of expression, problems often arise. People often take advantage of this feature to backbite others and as a result, turn the online platform into a 'field of hate'. Now, let's take a look at the strengths and weaknesses of 'Everytime'.
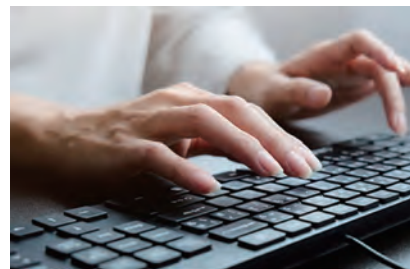
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🔔 INITIAL PURPOSES AND STRENGTHS

First, it supports community services for 400 universities and offers the personal timetable function for 109 universities. If you add the subject, professor, and time & room of a lecture in specific blanks, it will be added to your timetable automatically.

Second, it offers a credit calculation service. If you add the subject name, credit, type of subject (such as major or liberal arts), it shows your total credit right away.

Third, you can search reviews of each class and professor. If you are wavering (to take the class) between the professors of the same subject, the reviews will help you.

Fourth, you can use the 'Chaek-bang' board to make a deal with the members of the app to sell or buy used books. In the past, students could exchange with members of other universities but now it is only possible with members of the same university.

Fifth, you can write down the assignment details and core information about the classes using the note function.

Lastly, there are various community bulletin boards — math questions, stock investment, MBTI boards — which you can use to share and obtain information.

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🔔 WEAKNESSES AND PROBLEMS

First, it is based on an anonymous system, meaning that users are not fully aware of how much their thoughtless comments can affront others. Not only 'Everytime' but also other anonymous online communities struggle with this kind of problem.

Second, there are lots of hateful expressions, including gender-based hate or LGBTQ hate, belittling a specific person, and immoderately criticizing a professor. Especially in universities with gender imbalance, frequently one might find the expressions that demean minority genders. Often, remarks lacking attitude of sympathy that disparage someone for being different from others are found.

Third, it uses an AI based operating system so AI sanctions inappropriate content automatically like erasing the post after accumulating reports to some extent. But there is no fact-checking, and this makes the app vulnerable to abuse, causing cyber bullying.

Fourth, it separates the community between the main and secondary campus selectively. Some universities which have decentralized campus, including Sungkyunkwan University, can use the same community and there are bulletin boards for each campus. On the other hand, Hongik University and Sangmyung University use different communities for each campus.

In March 2017, the Ministry of Education of Korea canceled the university branch designation for each campus of Hongik University and Sangmyung University. Briefly speaking, they were actually the same university which was just known to be two different universities. Conflicts were caused on whether to integrate the communities or not, but in the end they were not integrated.

Lastly, users may take a personal remark as a public agreement in bulletin boards used by the minority, especially those who show lots of interest in gender conflicts and political issues. This causes misunderstanding of public opinions for particular topics.

'Everytime' is one of the most vital applications for sharing information about campus life. We should critically access and evaluate each information on 'Everytime' rather than simply thinking of it as a way of obtaining information. Furthermore, we ought to think maturely and not to take matters too emotionally in order to keep 'Everytime' from turning into a 'field of hate'.

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Post University: The Future of Universities

By Lee Woo-jin
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How long will universities remain as they are now? In a few years, gathering in classrooms to attend lectures and do group activities will no longer exist. It has been long since universities have existed for graduation with good grades rather than meaningful learning and new challenges. A reason for universities' existence has always been doubtful, so universities need to prove their existence. In this context, universities need to change and now we are at the starting line of their transformation. The world is changing through the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the pandemic is accelerating these changes. Let's preview the process of transformation which will shake universities' education to their very foundation.

THE FOURTH UNIVERSITY REVOLUTION

  Like the Industrial Revolution and the Science Revolution, universities have also experienced the process of revolutionary evolution through a thousand years of history. This process can be called as the 'university revolution' that is divided into four stages. The first stage of university revolution is the establishment of university itself. A new type of community named 'university' was formed in Western Europe during the Renaissance period in the 12th century. The University of Bologna, the world's first university was established in Italy. Following that, the University of Paris, the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge were founded. The second university revolution is the 'research-centered university' that started with the spread of research theory in the 19th century. After the first university revolution, professional jobs emerged as democracy developed and capitalism expanded. Therefore, universities started to focus on professional learning education which led to the formation of research-centered universities. The third University Revolution is the popularization of the modern comprehensive university concept. In addition to the Industrial Revolution period that emphasized standardization and efficiency, the Civil War, and the World War I period built a modern higher education system. The Fourth University Revolution which is still very active is led by the Fourth Industrial Revolution. A fundamental change in traditional universities is demanded in response to an increase in the total amount of knowledge, a sudden decline in the average life of knowledge, Knowledge Fusion, and AI's spread. 'Post university' has appeared to meet the demand, and it shows the shape of future universities well.

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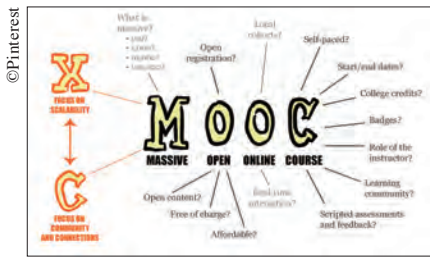
PLATFORM UNIVERSITY

Platform University, centering on MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) system based on network, big data, and AI platform, seeks education and learning that can overcome space-time constraints. There are several examples of MOOC services including Coursera, the world's largest MOOC service established by Stanford University professors, and edX created by MIT and Harvard University. There is also a Korean model of MOOC service started in 2015 named K-MOOC. It offers access to online courses from 140 universities for free. Sejong University has also been participating in it since 2016 and opened 6 lectures in the first semester of 2021.

CONVERGENCE EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

Convergence Education University pursues crossing each section of the curriculum instead of separating each section such as humanities, social science, and natural science. In the new era of knowledge, newly created knowledge is mostly fusion knowledge. This created new majors and rearranged the existing majors. Sejong University also created 'AI connective major' as a part of the university innovation project, taking a step forward to Post University.

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TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION UNIVERSITY

Technological Innovation University applies the Fourth Industrial Revolution's convergence technology to the curriculum, actively using AI and big data platform. At the current stage of innovation, convergence technology doesn't apply to learning directly but assists the education management system. Sejong University's U-dream, Do-dream, and automatic attendance program U-Check are examples of the education management systems.

Looking at the shape of Post Universities so far, the transformation of universities is happening at this very moment, not in the distant future. However, Post University still has a long way to go to be of practical use. For example in Sejong University, there isn't much difference between the total number of K-MOOC lectures and the number of lectures that students can register for each semester. Therefore, using K-MOOC as a general curricular system would be quite impractical. Furthermore, there hasn't been much use of the technology of the Fourth Industrial Revolution we can experience in learning except for an increase in online classes due to the pandemic. However, the Ministry of Education is proceeding with learner-centered K-MOOC 2.0 which will enable students in Korea to take lectures of famous foreign universities as well as real-time learning from 2021. In addition, the Ministry of Education has started processes for training 5,000 teachers specialized in AI convergence education since 2020. Although the start of universities' transformation looks insignificant now, this start will go on to shake universities' education to its very foundation.

Once a Follower,

# Now a Leader

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South Korea was once the world's poorest small agricultural country in the East. How did it achieve the miracle of growing into the world's 7th largest economy in such a short period of time? Through the commentary at the Korea Economic Development Hall of the GKEDC[1], you will be able to experience and learn about the history of South Korea's economic and industrial development over the past 70 years. Let's take a peek at the exhibition about South Korea's development history through this article.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HALL

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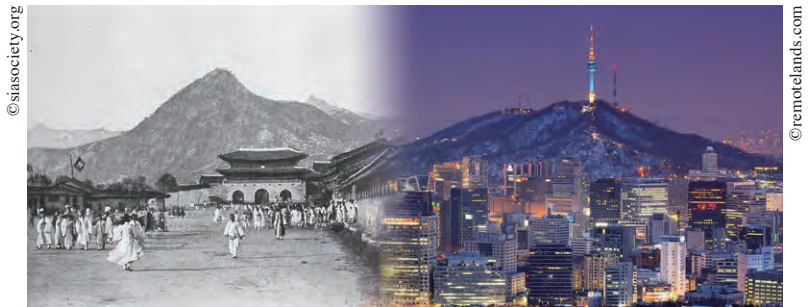
Zone 1: Sowing the Seeds of Hope in the Field of Ruin

In the first period, you can learn about South Korea right after the restoration of Korean independence. On August 15, 1945, Korea finally regained independence from the Japanese colonial rule. However, before they could fully enjoy the moment, the 38th parallel was drawn and the Korean Peninsula was divided into north and south. Through the division of the two Koreas and the Korean War, Korea's land was turned into ruins. How could Korea slowly develop in this desperate situation?

Shortly after Korea regained independence, there wasn't any foundation to run the country, so it was urgent to enact a constitution on it. Thus, Korea enacted the constitution focusing on three things: governance structure, basic rights of the people, and economic structure. At last, rule by law became possible. In such a way that guarantees the property rights of individuals established in the constitution, Korea implemented the Agricultural Land Reform, in which land is expropriated and distributed at a cost. The government distributed the land of the landlords to the farmers, and the farmers who got their own land worked harder, increasing the overall rice production.

Korea received a lot of foreign aid immediately after the war because it was a typical underdeveloped agricultural country. The government invested 70 percent of its aid in the wheat, sugar, and cotton textile industries. Other aid funds were invested in restoring social

infrastructure.

The level of education in Korea was so poor that most of the people were illiterate right after independence. Since people did not know how to read and write, it was very difficult to transmit information and knowledge. Therefore, the government actively invested in education with the aim of eradicating illiteracy. As a result, the illiteracy rate fell from about 78 percent to around 4 percent in a decade.

Zone 2: Overcoming Poverty and Building the Foundation for Rapid Growth

In the second period, we can take a closer look at the 1960s and 1970s. Korea faced a new crisis in the late 1950s as foreign aid was reduced. This made the government feel the need for independent economic development. Thus, the government carried out an export-oriented industrialization by implementing a five-year economic development plan from the 1960s. In order to efficiently carry out exports, the government also redesigned the country's land space and made efforts to foster human resources necessary for economic development. Afterwards, the urban-rural balance policy was implemented to bridge the regional gap between urban and rural areas caused by the acceleration of heavy industrialization.

Zone 3: Sustainable Economic Growth by Correcting the Imbalance

In the 1980s, Korea suffered from the aftereffects of the government-led growth policy and rapid development of heavy industry. It also suffered stagflation[2] from two oil crises. How did Korea overcome this unstable economic situation at that time?

The government made efforts to stabilize prices and revitalize market functions by shifting from the previous growth-driven policy to an economic stabilizing policy. At this time, Korea still suffered from a foreign currency shortage, but thanks to the three lows (low dollar, low interest rates, and low oil prices) that emerged during the booming period of the global economy in the 1980s, the trade surplus greatly increased, and the national debt decreased.

Starting with the democratic uprising in June 1987, a wind of democratization and liberalization blew in Korea, which in turn led to economic advancement. From the introduction of the real-name financial system, there were liberalization of interest rates and deregulation of foreign exchange transactions. As a result, lots of hot money[3] flowed into Korea. However, without proper management or supervision, Korea suffered from a sudden outflow of hot money after a series of bankruptcies started in 1997. This is the background of the 1997 foreign exchange crisis, which is known as the biggest crisis since the Korean War.

Zone 4: Averting Sovereign Default and Leaping Forward

Starting with the Hanbo Group in January 1997, the foreign exchange crisis began in earnest with a series of bankruptcies of large companies such as Sammi and Jinro. Korea applied for a bailout from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the situation stabilized dramatically at the end of December 1997, but bankruptcies continued. At that time, 16 of the 30 largest

1) GKEDC
Global Knowledge Exchange & Development Center located in Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul

2) stagflation
an economic situation in which prices keep rising but economic activity does not increase

3) hot money
money that is moved, for example, from one bank or country to another, to make a profit from high interest or exchange rates

conglomerates went bankrupt, and in 1998, more than 100 companies went bankrupt a day. Furthermore, the number of unemployed people quadrupled in two years. This period is so-called the 'IMF Crisis.' At this time, people participated in the Gold Drive Campaign and collected all the gold they could sell, such as wedding rings, first-birthday rings, and trophies, and converted them into dollars. This campaign helped Korea to repay the debt it received from the IMF three years earlier than planned.

As Korea experienced the foreign exchange crisis, it came to the realization that there were limits to the economic structure centered on large companies. Therefore, the government made efforts to develop independent and innovative venture companies that are not dependent on large companies. Naver, Gmarket, and Interpark are some of the representative venture companies that were born during this period. In addition, Korea has moved its administrative capital to balance development of the land and promoted plans for innovative cities. To this day, Korea is striving for its economic development.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HALL

In the Industrial Development Hall, you can see the amazing history of Korea's industrial development, which was achieved in 50 years.

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Zone 1: Light Industry

In the 1950s, agriculture and fisheries accounted for 40 percent of Korea's total industry. It was not until the 1960s when Korea began full-scale industrialization for economic growth. At that time, Korea lacked technology and capital, but was abundant in high-quality and cheap labor. In this way, Korea developed the light industry centering on three major export products based on 'good quality and low price'. Wigs, the first export product, were manufactured from real hair, and hair was collected through events such as free cuts and perms at hair salons. Secondly, textiles, known as 'the flower of light industry in Korea', accounted for a large portion of Korea's export industry, monopolizing 40 percent of Sweden's overall sweater market at that time. Finally, there are shoes. Nike's shoe production plant was once located in Busan, meaning that Nike's shoes were produced and exported from Korea. As such, in the 1960s, Korea took its first step toward industrialization, focusing on labor-intensive light industries.

Zone 2: Heavy Industry

Since the 1970s, Korea began to intensively foster capital-intensive heavy and chemical industries. After the declaration of the heavy and chemical industry, the government designated six major industries for industrial advancement and military and political purposes, including automobiles and shipbuilding as representative basic industries.

From Korea's first ever car, the 'Sibal', to the first unique model, the 'Pony', Korea has invested a lot of time and effort to develop automobiles. In the early days, automobiles were produced by simply assembling engines and transmissions from US military vehicles or

Japanese vehicles. After the introduction of the conveyor belt and successful development of its own engine, Korea gained technological independence and proudly entered the global automobile export market.

After the Suez Canal blockage in 1967, the global shipbuilding industry boomed due to an increase in demand for large ships. Korea, which did not have a shipyard at the time, built ships on one side and a shipyard on the other to save time and money. The 'Atlantic Baron' was the first large-scale ship to be built with large-scale manpower in such unfavorable situations. After that, Korea succeeded in building the world's fourth LNG carrier and the world's first icebreaker LNG carrier, emerging as a successful shipbuilder of LNG carriers.

Zone 3: Electronics Industry

In the early stages of industrialization, Korea was a latecomer in the electronics industry. The government focused on attracting foreign technologies and partnering with them for a quick catch-up. It protected the domestic industry by allowing limited imports of electronic products or encouraging domestic production. With such active support from the government, the electronics industry has grown rapidly, and one of the representative industries is semiconductors.

Korea, which had no semiconductor production technology and experience, skipped the development of 1K to 16K DRAM and immediately jumped into the development of 64K DRAM to narrow the technology gap. With the support of the government, Korea succeeded in development within six months of starting, becoming the third country in the world to develop 64K DRAM. After that, it succeeded to develop the world's first 64M DRAM in 1992 and V-NAND flash in 2013. Thanks to this, Korea currently occupies about 57 percent of the memory semiconductor market, which accounts for 30 percent of the global semiconductor market. However, when it comes to non-memory semiconductors, which account for 70 percent of the global semiconductor market, Korea occupies an insignificant market share of about 5 percent. Therefore, Korea's task in the future is to further research and reinforce the relatively weak non-memory semiconductor technology.

Exhibition viewing tip: After listening to the commentary, it is recommended to slowly look around the exhibition and experience the various panels. For example, in the Economics News Desk, the most popular experience booth, you can deliver Korea's economic news from 1980 to 1996 with your own voice.

In addition to the permanent exhibitions discussed above, many special exhibitions are frequently held such as the National Geographic cooperative exhibition "One Hundred Years of Transformation in Korea" that you can visit until this year. You can apply for free exhibition commentary online in Korean or English, and also pick up a ticket from the entrance. Such an exhibition will instill a high sense of pride for Koreans and will be able to convey the history of Korea and the efforts of Koreans to foreigners more vividly.

You can access the exhibition commentary application site through the QR code on the right.

VAPORWAVE

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Untitled - Notepad

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'2002 FIFA World Cup, Nintendo Gameboy, Windows XP'. What comes to mind when you think of these keywords? It will remind you of certain memories that you don't often think about. Sometimes we want to feel nostalgic about the distant past to which we cannot go back, even though we are living quite a satisfying life. The past in our memory is not always rich and gorgeous. We could even say it's out of style. Regardless of the outdated style, there is an artistic movement that uses the popular culture of the past to make us feel nostalgic. It doesn't seem to require much effort, and in the case of music, it even sounds incomplete with poor quality. Let's look at 'Vaporwave', which can bring back our precious memories of the past.

VAPORWAVE

Vaporwave art is literally extraordinary. In terms of the word 'extraordinary', you may find it strange at first sight. Let's take a look at some example images.

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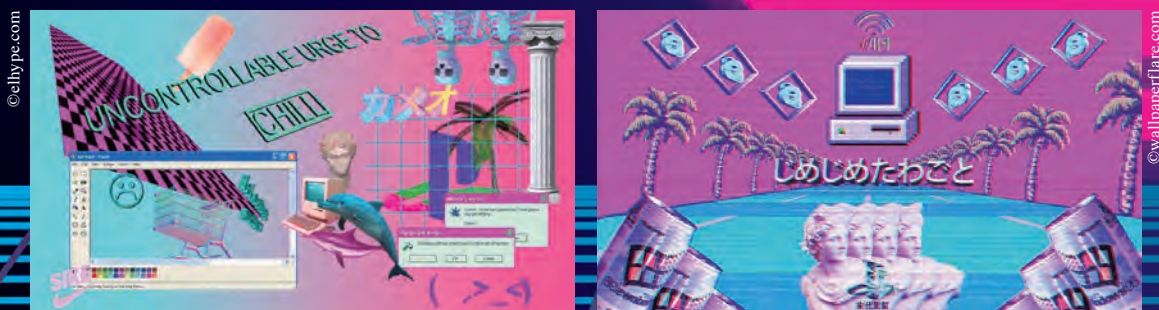
'What is this?' might be the first thought that pops into your head when seeing the designs of an old Windows 95, a CRT monitor, and some awkward 3D graphics that no one uses now. This is because this artistic movement intentionally pursues designs that go against modern-day designs. It may feel somewhat old-fashioned or grotesque. However, this is all based on the purpose of the movement.

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ORIGIN & PURPOSE

Then, what exactly is vaporwave? Vaporwave is an art movement that reuses and reinterprets old Internet and pop culture of the 80s and 90s. It has started sporadically in various music communities and Tumblr, a blog platform on the Internet in the early 2010s. At that time, users of the same age (mainly in their 20s and 30s) felt the similar nostalgia, which is why the current vaporwave is still pursuing the nostalgia of the 80s and 90s. Vektroid, know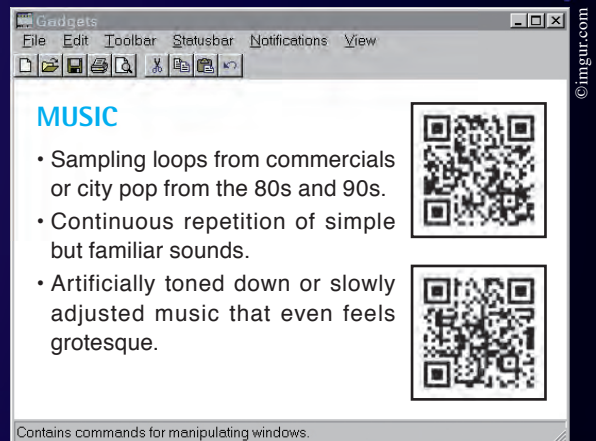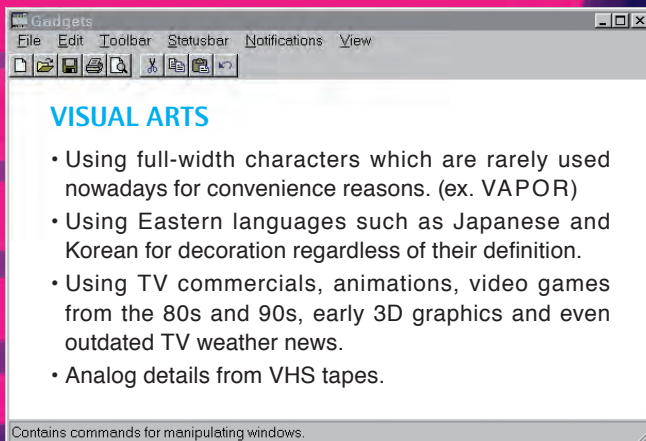n as the first vaporwave artist, merged two separate vaporwave genres (visual and aural) into one through the album 'Floral Shop' in 2012. Both the album cover image and the music on the album define the current definition of vaporwave.

The term vaporwave was invented by a music producer Will Burnett to define the characteristics commonly found in such creations after 'Floral Shop'. He explained that the form of various cultures constantly spreading is similar with vapor which is prone to change.

CHARACTERISTICS

Unlike any other artistic movement, anyone who knows the distinctive characteristics of vaporwave can make their own artwork. Making your own vaporwave will be an enjoyable experience for sure.

Gadgets
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VISUAL ARTS
- Using full-width characters which are rarely used nowadays for convenience reasons. (ex. ＶＡＰＯＲ)
- Using Eastern languages such as Japanese and Korean for decoration regardless of their definition.
- Using TV commercials, animations, video games from the 80s and 90s, early 3D graphics and even outdated TV weather news.
- Analog details from VHS tapes.

Contains commands for manipulating windows.

Gadgets
File Edit Toolbar Statusbar Notifications View

MUSIC
- Sampling loops from commercials or city pop from the 80s and 90s.
- Continuous repetition of simple but familiar sounds.
- Artificially toned down or slowly adjusted music that even feels grotesque.

Contains commands for manipulating windows.

DISCUSSION

The debate over whether vaporwave can be acknowledged as a convincing 'artistic movement' is still ongoing. There is always criticism that vaporwave is just another trendy meme that only requires copying and pasting. However, advocates argue that the purpose of the genre itself is to criticize commercial-oriented music. In addition, some say that vaporwave already has sufficient cultural and artistic value and people are constantly finding vaporwave for their nostalgia. Through this, can we say that specific standards exist for culture and art? Does the fact that vaporwave has aesthetic values and purposes of criticism justifies underestimating copyright and modern pop culture? We need to reconsider the standards or specific conditions needed for culture and artistic movements through vaporwave.

Basics of Wine

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Which country first comes to mind when you think of 'wine'? You probably would have thought about western European countries like France or Italy. Surprisingly, however, wine originated from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations and Egypt. Evidence of wine called tartaric acid was found in jars of Mesopotamian civilizations and the murals of the Egyptian civilization depict people producing wine and the privileged class enjoying it. When it comes to wine, Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt, is indispensable. It is said that she used wine to seduce the Roman heroes Caesar and Antony. The wine that she used was a rose wine, 100% of the Braquetteau kind, famous for its sweet and refreshing taste. The words here may sound a little unfamiliar. However, this article will provide you the basic knowledge of wine!

CLASSIFICATION BY GRAPE VARIETY

The wines that we commonly know of are classified as red wine, white wine, and rose wine depending on the color and the grape varieties used to produce them. There are more than 200 varieties of grapes used to produce wine. The color, taste, and aroma of wine are determined by the grape variety used. The grape varieties used in wine are different from grapes that we eat as fruits in that they are relatively small in pulp, thick in skin and high in sugar.

Red wine is literally red in color. Typical grape varieties used in red wine include Cabernet Sauvignon, Gamay, Grenache, Merlot, and Syrah. If the color is close to purple, it means that it hasn't been long since the wine was produced, and if the color is close to brick red, it means that it has been produced quite long ago. Of course, the color may slightly differ depending on the grape variety. The smell of wine during the aging process is called 'bouquet' and as the wine ages, the grape scent lightens while the bouquet strengthens. Red wine is said to pair best with meat. Therefore, most people enjoy drinking red wine when they eat steak. Red wine is also known to go well with dishes served with cream cheese and foods like pizza and lasagna.

Typical grape varieties of white wine include Chardonnay, Chenin Blanc, Moscato, Riesling, and Sauvignon Blanc. White wine is produced mostly with white grape varieties mixed with parts of the red grape varieties, except for the skins. The color of white wine varies from clear to golden. White wine smells of fruits such as pineapple, apple, peach, and melon etc. White wine goes well with fish and chicken and pairs well with spicy Korean food.

Rose wine is a rose-pink wine made by mixing grape varieties of red wine and white wine, or by extracting less of the skin of grape

varieties of red wine. Rose wine is mostly produced with grape varieties like Cabernet Franc, Gamay, Grenache, and Pinot Noir. Rose wine tastes more like white wine than red wine. Those who drink wine for the first time tend to choose rose wine because it is light and enjoyable. Rose wine goes well with all foods, so you can choose any food you like or maybe even choose to drink it without any side dishes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WINE BY COUNTRY

Wine producing countries are classified into the 'Old World wine' and the 'New World wine'. The Old World regions consist of western European countries, and the New World regions consist of countries that have newly entered the wine business.

©pinterest

Old World wine

1. France: Wine produced in the Bordeaux region is the most famous and recognized worldwide. The main characteristic of French wine is its dryness as well as its soft and elegant taste.
2. Italy: People look for Italian wine when they want to taste traditional European wines. Italian wine is characterized by its weak acidity, yet strong sugar content.
3. Spain/Portugal: Spain and Portugal are the representative regions of fortified wine and sweet wine. While the alcohol level of wine is normally 10 to 15 degrees, fortified wines' alcohol level goes up to 18 to 22 degrees. Sweet wine is usually enjoyed with dessert after meals due to its strong sweet taste.

New World Wine

1. Chile: Chile's large daily temperature range, abundant sunlight, and mild summer temperatures enhance the quality of grapes. It is famous for producing wine so delicious that it is called the Bordeaux of the southern hemisphere.
2. America: California's red and white wine ranked first place at the blind test that took place in France, 1976. This proved that the new world countries can produce wines with rich flavor as much as old world countries.

Find your wine!
Many people enjoy beer and soju regularly but tend to hesitate when it comes to wine. Get rid of the stereotype that wine is difficult! Why don't you experience the pleasure of finding wine that suits your taste?

Space to Connect the Past and the Present

By Lee Woo-jin
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When thinking of the structures of the past, most people may come up with negative images such as haunted houses or abandoned buildings. As for myself, an old building that gives off a creepy atmosphere comes to mind. However, I came across a place that changed my thoughts completely when I was traveling in Sokcho. It is the 'Chilsung dockyard' that was once a dockyard built over 70 years ago and has recently been transformed into a café. Two years have passed since I first discovered the café, it has now become one of the most famous places in Sokcho. For several years, retro and originality have been trending and 'Chilsung dockyard' has also been a trend, making good use of its originality. Likewise, I selected 4 places in Seoul where forgotten structures were newly reborn by renovating to follow the current trends.

DAELIM CHANG-GO
• 78, Seongsui-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul / 04784

The café street may be the first thing that comes to mind when you think of Seongsu. Unlike today's delicate café street, Seongsu was once a factory district where large warehouses were concentrated. Many of the warehouses were turned into short and tiny buildings but Daelim Chang-go kept its original form. It stands in the middle of the café street, representing the history of the factory district in the past days of Seongsu. As you can tell from its name, Daelim Chang-go was once a factory and renovated into a café with a warehouse look. A high ceiling, large aisles, tough furniture, and metallic interior show its factory history as well as giving out a calm and cozy café vibe. In the ceiling, the cold metal frame of the factory is exposed but ivy and colorful lighting cover it warmly. As it is a gallery café, paintings and installation arts are displayed but in a crude way that looks as if they've been thrown away.

CULTURE STATION SEOUL 284

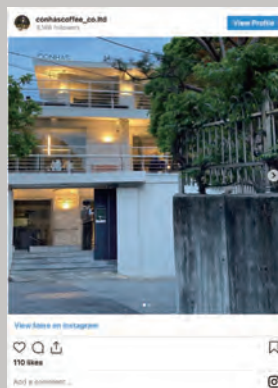• Culture Station Seoul 284, Seoul Station 1, Tongil-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul / 04509

Culture Station Seoul 284 is a historic space with a hundred years of time. Back in 1900, it was a woodcraft building called 'Namdaemun station'. In 1925, it was rebuilt with red bricks, granite floors, and stained glass following the Renaissance architecture trend. The building was renamed as 'Gyeongseong station' which is the current Culture Station Seoul 284. It hosts various exhibitions, markets, and performances. Including Culture Station Seoul 284, the area around Seoullo7017 has established a space where the past, the present, and the future coexist.

VERY STREET KITCHEN

• 205, Mallijae-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul / 04508

Very Street Kitchen is a European-style architecture that has kept its place for over 100 years. Compared to the places introduced above, it is relatively small, but the two-story building has its own unique space with terrace seats. In the past, the space was used as a hospital and a publishing company, but now it has become a fusion dining restaurant. The interior was renovated so that it can harmonize with its vintage exterior. Unlike its classical appearance, Very Street Kitchen serves exotic fusion menus which combined global street food with Korea's traditional food. You can savor its unique food that goes well with wine while enjoying the space that keeps the trace of time.

CONHAS

• 99, Yeonhui-ro 27-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul / 03698

An old single house was transformed into a crowded café. Conhas is a three-floor building including the basement with a somber and dusty outer wall as its distinct feature. Unlike its bleak exterior, the interior is fresh and blue because of the outdoor pool and patio. Although swimming is not allowed, dabbling your feet will cool you on hot summer days. You can find former house spaces each with a unique concept that gives off a friendly yet comfortable vibe. Through interior designs such as bookshelves and cabinets, you can get a glimpse of the old café that used to be a house.

As time goes on, people will forget old structures and won't even recognize even if they disappear. Did you find the common feature of the spaces above? All of them are used differently from their original purpose, but even so, they didn't completely remove the trace of the past. Instead, they harmonized it with trends of the present. Space where the past and the present coexist can be connected to a minimalist life that pursues a simple lifestyle. In these days of a minimalist life, transforming old buildings instead of building new ones would be an easy, yet trendy way to live a minimal life.

Daelim Chang-go
Culture Station Seoul 284
Very Street Kitchen
Conhas
(from the left)

Let's make a Fun Donation

By Yang Jeong-yeon
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<Sejong Times Editor>

Since last year, social distancing to prevent the spread of COVID-19 has made meeting people difficult. Volunteering and donation activities, which offer warm hearts to the disadvantaged, should not be avoided in this atmosphere. In addition to overseas volunteering, many in-person volunteering options in South Korea were canceled, and numerous donation campaigns encouraging people to donate were suspended one after the other. However, to overcome this phenomenon, a new donation culture was formed in Korea last year.

WHAT IS FUNATION?

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Funation is a newly-coined word, combined with the words 'fun' and 'donation'. It is a new donation culture which allows people to donate in an easy and fun way, unlike existing volunteering by donating money regularly or directly participating in activities. This was created to break away from the stereotype of many existing donation cultures, allowing people to make fun donations. Funation is forming a new culture focusing on "how more" people donate than "how much" people donate.

THE BEGINNING OF FUNATION

Korean funation culture started from the "Ice Bucket Challenge", which was a worldwide hit a few years ago. This campaign challenged people to pour a bucket of ice on their heads to raise the awareness of ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) and gather donations for a while. After posting a video showing this process on social media, one had to nominate three other people to participate and donate in relays. The campaign, which started in 2014, quickly spread around the world, and a large number of Koreans participated in the campaign.

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The broadcasting industry also participated in the funation culture. <Coffee Friends>, a tvN entertainment program aired in 2019, is one example. Famous celebrities such as Son Ho-joon and Yoo Yeon-seok ran a cafe in a tangerine farm on Jeju Island with their close colleagues. It donated all of its profits for rehabilitation for disabled children. Viewers acknowledged this program and praised it for naturally sharing the purpose of funation. Another entertainment program called <4 Wheeled Restaurant>, where Korean chefs and celebrities ran a food truck in various countries, donated its profits.

HOW CAN WE TAKE PART IN FUNATION DURING THIS PANDEMIC?

Funation marks a new turning point starting from COVID-19. From the existing funation that directly participates in fun-seeking volunteering, it has changed its way to donate at home. Let's try some of these together.

Star & Fan – Mobile App 'CHOEAEDOL'

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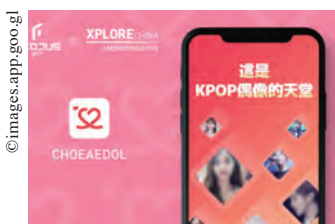
"Choe-ae" is a Korean acronym combined with the words 'favorite' and 'idol', meaning ultimate bias. The mobile app "CHOEAEDOL" is a system that uses idol fandoms to make donations by the name of their favorite idols. You set your favorite idol as 'favorite' on the app and vote for your bias to make your bias rank higher. Cumulative scores are recorded monthly and ranked among all idols. The top-ranked idol is selected as the "charity fairy" or "charity angel" of the month, and the company makes a contribution in the name of that idol. Some may wonder, 'Why do they donate by the name of others and not their own?'. Fans donate instead unlike the past when fans expressed their love by gifting. Fans can make donations in the name of their favorite idols while expressing affection, creating a heart-warming fandom culture.

Mobile Game – 'TreePlanet'

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The mobile game "TreePlanet" gained explosive popularity as the number of downloads exceeded 1 million by making virtual reality happen in real life. By watering and nourishing virtual trees, trees are actually planted in real life. Tree Planet raise funds for planting real trees through in-game advertising. Game items display the logos of the corporate sponsors, and the advertising fee is sent to green business groups or NGOs who carry out the planting process. The way of participating in planting trees to save the earth while playing a game has gradually expanded to various areas. TreePlanet's crowdfunding created forests named after famous idols like the 2NE1 forest in South Sudan and the Infinite Sungyeol Forest in Burundi. The campaign has expanded from creating a forest of favorite stars to planting individual pet trees. Through this game, users can grow their own that is quite difficult in real life. Also, they can take pride in protecting the environment at the same time.

In the past, people had a stereotype that donations are boring or could be done when they could afford it financially. However, starting with the Ice Bucket Challenge, the donation has begun to be recognized as a fun activity and can be done even if there is no time to spare. Why not serve two ends by taking part in this new donation culture?

Learning through Art: The Culture of the Joseon Dynasty

By Kim Min-seo
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We mostly learn history through written languages. Written records tell us about what happened in the past and the important values of that time. However, art also serves as a guide to learn cultures. The paintings that were drawn by commoners are called folk paintings, and the paintings that depict the daily lives of Joseon people are called genre paintings. Both paintings allow us to explore the culture of that time. Let's have a look at the cultures of our ancestors through folk paintings and genre paintings.

FOLK PAINTING: MAGPIES AND TIGERS

The first painting is called 'The Magpie and the Tiger'. Since ancient times, tigers have symbolized bravery and have been known to act as patron saints to chase away evil spirits. As magpies were a good sign of bringing good news, people thought that good things would happen soon if magpies chattered. The tiger and the magpie were painted in one painting to express people's hope for good things and protection from bad energy. However, this painting also includes criticism about the noble people. The powerful tiger represents the noble class and the magpie represents the commoners. By expressing the tiger as silly and depicting the magpie confidently, it indirectly criticizes the foolishness of the noble class. It may just look like a painting of animals wishing good luck, but criticism and dissatisfaction of commoners about the class system lie behind.

GENRE PAINTINGS

Kim Hong-do and Shin Yun-bok are the two representative artists of the Joseon Dynasty. They mainly depicted genre paintings. The two artists differ in the objects they used as their painting subject. Kim Hong-do mainly painted the lives of common people while Shin Yun-bok mainly painted women, love, and relationships of men and women. Now, let's take a look at the society and culture of the Joseon Dynasty through their paintings.

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Kim Hong-do's Seodang

The following picture depicts students being educated at a seodang. A seodang is now equivalent to elementary school, and unlike other higher education institutions, children of the noble class and commoners were allowed to take classes together. Let's focus on the way children are sitting. They are not sitting randomly without any standards. The children on the right are wearing a robe, which only noble people could wear at the time, while the children on the left are not. It indicates that the children on the right are the noble class and those on the left are the common class. Also, the student sitting close to the teacher on the right side is wearing a hat named 'gat'. This 'gat' indicates that the boy is married, and because Joseon Dynasty was a society based on Confucianism, the boy has been favored by sitting close to the teacher. One child is sniffling and is ready to be scolded by the teacher. Some students are reading their books because they don't want to be scolded, and some children are laughing at the child. Rather than being angry, the teacher is looking at the child with pity. Like this, Kim Hong-do expressed vitality by depicting diverse facial expressions. The following paintings are other works of Kim Hong-do.

Shin Yoon-bok

As mentioned earlier, Shin Yun-bok enjoyed drawing love between women and men. The first painting is called 'Wolha Jeongin' which means 'lovers under the moonlight'. This depicts a woman and a man meeting secretly under a fence late at night. The phrase 'samgyeong' which refers to 11p.m to 1 a.m can be found in the poem on the left. The curfew during the Joseon Dynasty was from 8 p.m to 4 a.m, meaning that the couple broke the curfew and met secretly. Women at that time were limited in their outdoor activities and had to cover their faces and always accompany a servant. The absence of the servant further highlights their secretiveness. The fact that the boundary of the fence is drawn by matching the fold of the book also shows Shin Yun-bok's artistic sense.

The second painting is called 'Danopungjeong' which means 'the scenery of Dano'. It depicts men peeking at women who are washing their bodies and riding swings on 'Dano'. It is one of Korea's national holidays, which takes place on the 5th day of the 5th month. On this day, rice planting is completed, and rituals are held to pray for good harvest. Also, there is a tradition of women washing their hair and riding swings while men enjoy wrestling. Shin Yun-bok used a variety of colors in his paintings including red, yellow, and blue to add splendor to his works. You can see these colors on the skirts of the women. Also, the men peeking at the women through the rocks makes the viewers feel like they are peeking along with them.

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Learning history and the life of the past through written records may seem somewhat dull. Then, what about learning history through artworks such as folk painting and genre paintings? You will be able to study culture in a more fun and enthusiastic way. In Korea, there are various museums where you can see many artworks of the past including the Korean Culture Museum, the Dogye Folk Museum, and the Gahoe Folk Museum. Let's visit these Museums and have fun learning our traditional culture and society through artworks!

Small Wedding

©elegantweddinginvites.com

By Jang Hwan-ho
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For a soon-to-be-married couple, a wedding is an event that they will never forget as they start their marital relationship later on. That's why they devote themselves when preparing for the wedding. They have a lot of things to pay attention to, and nowadays COVID-19 is one of them. With stricter social distancing rules, events such as weddings should be held with guests less than 100. Compared to existing weddings in Korea where about 200 guests usually attend, this is a very small number. In this situation, an unfamiliar wedding culture has emerged among couples. Are you curious about this new wedding culture? Let's find out about it!

WHAT IS A SMALL WEDDING?

Unlike traditional weddings, small weddings only accommodate close relatives and friends in a small scale. In Korea, it has been recognized in earnest after Lee Hyo-ri and Lee Sang-soon held a small wedding at their home in Jeju Island, inviting only a few guests. People easily misunderstand that this type of wedding is easy to prepare due to the word "small". However, it is difficult for most couples to plan and hold by themselves, and so they need help of a small wedding company.

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HOW TO PLAN A SMALL WEDDING

After signing a contract with a small wedding company of the couple's choice, they hold a meeting for the wedding concept. They meet two or three times before the wedding, and exchange opinions and feedback through non-contact meetings. At the concept meeting, they direct their spaces: waiting rooms for welcoming guests, a photo table to display their wedding photo, entrance gates and wedding arches, and flowers to decide what kind of bouquet and boutonniere to decorate with.

The next step is to plan the order of events at a wedding by deciding whether to have someone to officiate the wedding and how to proceed with the wedding. Even though there are basic guidelines, couples decide everything including the event they want to host and the order of the events they will host. For example, "Thanks Wedding Day" involves giving awards and handing out letters to those who have helped them get married.

After that, they prepare a meal. Recently, as buffets are limited due to COVID-19, there is tableware for different course menus per person. Of course, couples choose all the features of the dishes and tableware. In addition, they need to consider the outline and other additional factors.

As such, a small wedding is different from a typical wedding. While a traditional wedding has a time limit of 2 hours, a small wedding provides higher quality service and vivid memories because it can be held at any time with fewer guests. Also, they can prepare their wedding according to their budget. Couples can weigh wedding fees and expenses and spend more on things they value highly.

THRESHOLD OF SMALL WEDDING

It takes a lot of effort and time because couples have to decide all of these things. Couples are not only the main characters, but also the directors. Although there is a lot of joy in choosing decorations, lights, and music, they cannot avoid the corresponding effort and burden for it. This can put much pressure on couples who are busy working. In addition, since the existing wedding still occupies a larger proportion than small weddings, they can be daunted by other people who are not familiar with it.

SMALL WEDDING IN THE FUTURE

Although couples are the protagonist in the typical wedding, it is said that they don't remember much about their wedding because they are very busy following the given order. However, through a small wedding, they can have a memorable and enjoyable time in their meaningful place with their favorite meal. That's why engaged couples prefer small weddings amid the coronavirus pandemic and this could change the future wedding culture.

In Korea, people have been interested in small weddings from long ago. However, it is only recently that people are holding small weddings. With fewer guests to be invited, couples are considering a small wedding. Due to the current pandemic, people's thoughts about small weddings have changed from 'Can we try?' to 'Let's try!'. The development and satisfaction of small weddings may change the culture of weddings in the future.

SMART

By Jang Hwan-ho
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<Sejong Times Cub-Reporter>

Humanity has gone through the First Industrial Revolution based on the steam engine, the Second Industrial Revolution based on electric energy, and the Third Industrial Revolution based on the internet and computers. Now, we have entered a new Revolution. It is the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) based on ICT* which is in the recent limelight. Nowadays, smart agriculture, which uses technologies such as Big Data, IoT, AI and Robotics to stably manage farms and maintain production and quality, is rising in Industry 4.0. In other words, agriculture is getting smarter with technology. Let's adapt to the fourth industry through this article.

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⚙ ABOUT SMART FARM

Smart Farm is a compound word of 'smart' and 'farm' which indicates the system that incorporates IT technology into the existing primary industry to increase productivity and sale. Also, it helps to overcome difficulties in farming such as instability in cultivation and produce prices and aging of the farm household population.

⚙ HOW ABOUT SMART FARM IN KOREA?

K-Smart Farm has developed from 1st to 3rd generation since its introduction. In the 1st generation system, which offers remote control and monitoring of facilities with electronic devices such as smartphones and computers, farmers can spend less time investing in agriculture. The 2nd generation of K-Smart Farm is the most representative Smart Farm model that has become more precise to control the growth condition by adding ICT to the previous model. The 3rd generation of K-Smart Farm is a system using robotics for automating farming to increase efficiency of overall agriculture from cultivation to distribution. In this way, the K-Smart Farm continues to develop in order to keep up with the advanced agricultural system.

According to a report of Smart Farm Korea, productivity increased by about 75% in the first year of introduction, 43% in the second year, and 27% in the third year, as of 2019. Income growth exceeded 100% in all three years of introduction. In addition, quality of production has increased significantly. As such, it can prevent structural and climate problems which hinder agricultural growth such as aging of the agricultural population and climate change. Despite its proven effects, the number of Smart Farmers is still small in Korea, and it is less than 70% compared to that of the Netherlands which has the highest Smart Farm technology. This indicates a six-year gap in terms of period.

* Information and Communication Technologies

FARM

⚙ HOW ABOUT SMART FARMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES?

The Netherlands is the leading Smart Farming country. The total area of the Netherlands is about 4.15 million ha, which is less than half of that of South Korea. In 2018, the Netherlands ranked second in the world's agricultural exports, amounting €90.8 billion, 7% of all. The first was the United States, which accounts for 11% of the world's agricultural exports. This is a massive figure given the 270 times territorial difference between the two countries. According to MarketsAndMarkets (a market research institute), the penetration rate of Smart Farms in the Netherlands has reached 99%. In addition, it has recently formed smart agriculture cooperation with various countries, showing the aspect of a representative Smart Farm country.

These days, countries in the Middle East, where topography and climatic condition make it difficult to grow crops, are paying attention to Smart Farm. To increase the self-sufficiency of farm produces that are now highly dependent on imports, Kuwait started to build *Vertical Farm* which grows crops indoors through artificial lighting to overcome harsh climate. Countries such as Singapore and Hong Kong are also planning to build this soon for the same reason.

⚙ WHAT IS *VERTICAL FARM*?

It is an indoor farm where crops are grown in multilayer structures. It enhances production and quality of produce by controlling the environment under an automated system. It is eco-friendly because it excludes soil and pesticide and uses only water and nutrients. However, there are thresholds in Smart Farm where a lot of electrical energy is needed and the types of produced crop are limited to leafy vegetables. So far, more research is needed to be used widely.

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⚙ THE FUTURE OF SMART FARM

We must think about how to get resources for our future life. We are no longer able to expect a stable supply of resources while adhering to the primary industry. Smart Farm is a large field that encompasses production to distribution and sales. Smart Farm is an indispensable system in order to overcome the transport and supply chain disruption and satisfy the European Green Deal and Green New Deal for the environment.

Inhumanity kills the Marine Ecosystem

By Chang Ji-hoon
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After a cargo ship carrying toxic chemicals caught fire and sank off the coast of Sri Lanka in June, hundreds of dead marine animals like sea turtles, dolphins, and fish have washed ashore. The animals were killed due to chemicals and tons of plastic pellets spilled from the ship. We often hear news that marine animals have been entangled or choked by plastic waste and take these kinds of accidents seriously. However, we should also be concerned about hurting or capturing marine animals and solve these problems willingly.

SHARK FINNING

Many of us think sharks are ruthless killers. However, sharks kill about 10 people every year on average, while humans kill about 100 million sharks every year. Although shark fins do not have any taste or nutrition, shark fin soup has been considered one of the top three delicacies of China as a symbol of wealth. Continued demand for shark fin soup is fueling overfishing of sharks. Some countries ban shark finning and the shark fin trade, but fines and prison sentences for violations are generally light and have little deterrent effect. Shark finning kills 73 million sharks every year, pushing them to extinction. Sharks are finned (have their fins sliced off) and thrown back into the ocean, often still alive. Unable to swim without their fins, they sink to the bottom of the ocean and suffocate or get eaten by other predators. Sharks are also hunted for meat, leather, and oil.

©scubasystems.org

Sharks are apex predators and keystone species that play a key role in balancing the marine ecosystem. Also, it is difficult to recover their population since they grow slowly and produce few young. The decline in sharks causes a trophic cascade, where lower trophic levels (species) below the sharks increase or decrease, and thus creates an imbalance.

DOLPHIN DRIVE HUNTS IN TAIJI, JAPAN

Did you know that cute dolphins are being slaughtered ruthlessly by humans? As Taiji dolphin hunting season returns in September, the sea turns complete red with the blood of nearly 2,000 dolphins over the next six months. Taiji dolphin hunting gained its first worldwide attention after it was featured in the Academy Award-winning documentary film *The Cove* (2009). The hunters bang metal poles underwater to confuse dolphins and herd them into a cove with a line of boats. There, they are either killed for their meat or captured alive and sold to aquariums and marine parks.

Taiji's cruel dolphin drive hunts have been criticized around the world. In 2015, World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) suspended Japan's membership and prohibited their members from acquiring captive dolphins from Taiji. From 2010 to 2017, South Korea was the second largest importer of captive dolphins from Taiji, and most of the dolphins in South Korean aquariums are from Taiji. Fortunately, in 2018 the government banned the import of dolphins that are captured in a cruel manner, including Taiji dolphins. Meanwhile, Taiji continued its dolphin hunting season last year.

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MARINE MAMMALS IN CAPTIVITY

While fewer people are engaged in the above two, the reality of marine mammals in captivity is something to do with ourselves. You might have heard that not visiting aquariums is the best way to protect captive marine mammals. Understanding the natural habitats and behaviors of marine mammals, especially whales and dolphins, it is clear that they can never thrive in small concrete tanks.

Wild cetaceans[1] travel 40 to 100 miles (65 to 150 km) a day and dive hundreds of feet deep. Even in the largest facilities, they have less than one percent of their natural habitat. In the wild, they live in large family groups, but in captivity they are separated from their families and forced to live in artificial groups. They are fed on dead frozen fish, so their natural foraging behavior is denied. Also, they are exposed to constant noise as their own sonar bounce off concrete walls. Captive marine mammals suffer from various health issues, including extreme stress, abnormal aggression, and compulsive behavior. In addition to dolphin shows, programs involving direct interactions with humans such as swimming with dolphins are also problematic. These forced interactions are highly stressful for dolphins and can cause physical injuries or disease transmission between dolphins and humans. In this environment, marine mammals have shorter life expectancy than others of their species in the wild.

©earth.com

After 20 cetaceans in South Korean aquariums died between 2016 and 2020, and interactive programs have stirred controversy over animal abuse, animal activists are raising their voices to free them. In January this year, the government announced its five-year plan to ensure marine mammal welfare. It will ban new facilities from displaying cetaceans, but this will not be applied to existing facilities. Also, it will regulate interactive programs between marine mammals and humans. The government will set specific standards for new facilities to be licensed rather than be registered.

Whether we intended or not, marine animals are facing threats because of human greed. The lives of marine animals do not seem to be directly related to ours, but what we have done to them eventually affects us. We may underestimate their roles, but they are clearly playing an important role in maintaining the marine ecosystem. We humans all have responsibility to help them live and thrive in their natural habitat. The first steps we can take to protect marine animals are not buying tickets to aquariums and always paying attention to marine animal abuse issues.

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1) a whale, dolphin, or other sea creature that belongs to the same group

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Tech Giants dominating Digital Platform Markets

By Min Kyu-ho
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<Sejong Times Reporter>

Julian Robertson, an 88-year-old former fund manager and titan of the hedge fund world and the founder of Tiger Management, remarked that "Big Tech[1] firms are a good value" in the interview with Financial Times in June 2021. He is renowned as a figure who predicted the "dot-com boom" in the late 1990s. The dot-com boom refers to the speculative investment bubble that formed around Internet companies in between 1995 and 2000. The soaring stock prices of Internet start-ups tempted investors to put their money into any company with a ".com" or an "e-something" in its business plan. In March 2000, he refused to invest in technology and Internet-related companies, commenting on the investors that they were "unwittingly creating a Ponzi[2] pyramid destined for collapse". And he was right in the end. Given his past comments and actions, his positive remarks on tech stocks[3] are significant. The sector weightings of Tiger Management are concentrated on the technology sector (69%) based on the report of the first quarter of 2021, and the portfolio is largely composed of Big Tech firms such as Microsoft, Facebook, and Google's parent company Alphabet.

Alex Robertson, left, and father Julian Robertson, right

©ft.com

Sector Weighting

Energy	0.75%
Basic Materials	
Industrials	3.14%
Consumer Cyclicals	19.49%
Consumer Non-Cyclicals	0.26%
Financials	6.8%
Healthcare	0.45%
Technology	69.1%
Telecommunication Services	
Utilities	

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TIGER GLOBAL MANAGEMENT
LLC Report last updated Mar 31, 2021

TECH GIANTS DEVOURING ALL

©macrumors.com

In this promising technology market, tech firms are struggling to gain more market shares than any other. Apple added the app tracking transparency (ATT) function to iOS 14.5, and this forces applications to ask permission if they want to track their users' activity logs. In this case, most people are likely to choose "Ask App not to track" because the anxiety over privacy violation is widespread. Accordingly, Facebook and other advertisers seem to have trouble inserting personalized (recommended based on each one's identity, preference, interest) advertisements in

the days to come. Facebook's damage is especially unavoidable because 97% of the revenue comes from the advertisements based on the report of the first quarter of 2021. Google as well added the privacy dashboard function to Android 12 to protect user privacy, allowing users to have a simple and clear timeline view of the last 24-hour accesses to location, microphone, and camera. Users can also easily limit access of applications on the dashboard. This means marketing and targeted advertising are going to be tough unless they are carried out via Apple or Google, ending up being a method to strengthen their market domination.

To escape this order of existing platforms, Facebook is striving while making the VR world Horizon, all sorts of VR gear, a cryptocurrency Diem and so on. Facebook also plans to launch its smartwatch which can be interconnected with its suite of applications. In the first fiscal quarter of 2021, Apple's wearables took the impregnable top position in the market with the revenue of $13 billion. And the biggest reason for that is its domination in the Chinese market, which is the biggest smartwatch market in the world. Besides, Facebook is banned in China. It is noteworthy whether Facebook's smartwatch will be able to survive without losing its competitive edge while Apple seizes the Chinese market.

In addition, Apple announced that communication functions including FaceTime will be reinforced in the Worldwide Developer Conference 2021. As for FaceTime, you can see everyone in the chatroom at once with Grid View and talk with Android or Windows users through FaceTime links. You can also have a chat with your friends, sharing and watching all sorts of materials together through the SharePlay function. These are adding new functions previously expected to be seen on other social media services to the iPhone operating system itself. Therefore, it can be a declaration that Apple will encroach on the social media domain including Facebook.

Furthermore, Apple forces applications launched in the app store to use the In-App purchase system, taking 30% of their revenues as a commission fee. In these circumstances, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg said that Apple is becoming Facebook's biggest competitor. Apple's expansion toward software and peripheral markets triggers the existing companies to stand against it, some saying that Apple will devour all the markets.

FAIR COMPETITION BACK ON TRACK

To cease this monopoly of a few tech firms, the U.S. House Judiciary Committee passed the antitrust legislation in June this year. It may be cited as the "Ending Platform Monopolies Act", which would allow federal regulators to break up companies that both operate a dominant platform and sell their own goods or services on it services on it ("irreconcilable conflict of interest"). If the bill takes effect, Amazon and Google will be in danger of being divided into pieces. Facebook is not an exception. It has already acquired and merged with threatening competitors such as Instagram and WhatsApp. These kinds of bulking up were hardly regulated with traditional antitrust laws, but now it is worth watching the way the wind blows in Big Tech platform markets with the new legislation.

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1) A name given to the five largest and most dominant companies in the information technology industry of the United States: namely Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, and Microsoft.
2) A Ponzi scheme is a form of fraud that lures investors and pays profits to earlier investors with funds from more recent investors.
3) Tech stocks refer to any stock involved in the technology sector, from semiconductor producers to software providers.

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Increase in NEET and ongoing problems

By Jang Su-rim
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<Sejong Times Cub-Reporter>

Have you heard of 'NEET Company'? NEET Company is an imaginary company where only the unemployed can enter. Although it's just a place where NEETs gather and play as if it were a real company, it exists to make a change in their daily lives by creating routines and sticking to them.

Considering that many terms related to NEET have appeared along with the NEET company, we can notice that the number of NEETs are increasing. Now, let's find out the reasons why NEETs are increasing and more.

WHAT IS NEET?

'NEET' is an acronym for "Not in Education, Employment or Training". The OECD defined this term as "young people who are 15 to 29 years old, not attending any formal education or work". It was first used in the U.K. but more frequently used in Japan as the unemployment rate increased after the long-term economic recession in the 1990s.

The number of NEETs in Korea is increasing. The population rate of NEETs which used to be 3.5% in 2000 has grown to 18.4% in 2017 which is the 7th highest among the 36 OECD countries.

REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN NEET

The biggest reason why the number of NEETs is increasing is the poor condition of the labor market which makes up 45.3% of the population; unable to get a job or giving up job-seeking activities due to the long period of searching for other companies with better conditions. The second reason, which accounts for 27.7%, is resignation due to job dissatisfaction, 'gapjil[1]' in workplace, or low salary. (Korea Labor Institute).

In Japan, young people tend to stay in the low class, and such a condition is defined as the Low-streaming phenomenon. It is likely that this phenomenon has influenced the NEET increase in South Korea, given that terms like 'N-po generation[2]' and 'This life of mine has no hope' are used frequently. According to Korea Labor Institute's research, the probability of someone becoming a NEET increases when they lay down job-seeking activities.

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In South Korea, there is another problem where a significant portion of NEETs have bachelor's degrees (42.5%). Job training or re-education is an effective means for supporting job-seeking activities, but most of the NEETs in Korea have completed college courses. So, the idea solving NEET problems by re-educating is not cost-effective.

PROBLEMS FOLLOWED BY THE INCREASE IN NEET

As the range of NEETs is defined as 15-29 years old, the increase in NEETs means that we are losing the chances of utilizing young labor. Also, tax revenues will decline, growth potential will be damaged, and a significant number of young people will fall into poverty, causing social polarization. Such problems incur social and economic expenses, and the figure reached 23.8 trillion won in minimum or 41.5 trillion won in maximum, as of 2016.

SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE INCREASE IN NEET

For youths who have job experience that continued for more than 15 hours a week over 2 months, the probability of being a NEET is 3.3 times lower than those who don't. Also, when they have experienced job training, the probability is 5 times lower. So, it is necessary to maintain job training and have workplace experiences even if it is short, and policies supporting them should be made.

As mentioned above, NEETs after resignation due to poor working conditions, account for 27.7% of the NEET population. Therefore, solutions for overworking and gapjil in the workplace are needed.

Young people who are living with their parents are 1.9 times more likely

to become a NEET than those who are not. It means that setting up self-reliant environments and social condition for youth to be independent earlier can be helpful to solve the employment problem of young people.

Lastly, according to the research of the Korea Labor Institute, the lower the income, the higher the probability of becoming a NEET. Therefore, aid for the vulnerable should be implemented.

LIMITATION OF CURRENT SOLUTIONS TO NEET PROBLEMS

Employment difficulties are the fundamental reason of the increase in NEETs. If there is no job vacancy, policies supporting people to have job experiences are useless. Also, if there were alternative job vacancies, those who had quit work due to workplace problems would have not become a NEET.

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1) An expression referring to an arrogant and authoritarian attitude or actions of people in South Korea who have positions of power over others.

2) A new term for the generation of people who have given up on N number of things in South Korea.

In Korea, the number of NEETs is increasing, causing problems such as inefficient human capital utilization and subsequent economic costs. But current actions taken to solve this problem lack efficiency, and so practical solutions are in need.

However, making efforts and having confidence individually are the top priorities. People with high self-esteem have a lower probability of becoming a NEET than those who don't. With continuous job training and self-improvement, NEETs will be able to bounce back. Although it might be challenging, there is nothing impossible and effort will pay off for sure.
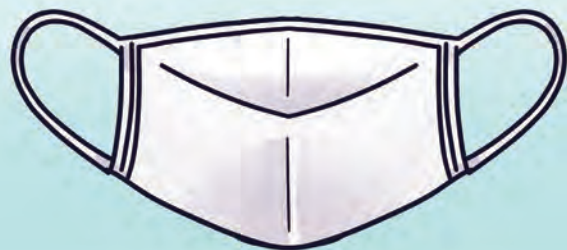

Employees of NEET COMPANY

Don't let your guard down!

Hey! Let's grab some lunch together!

I guess it'll be okay for a while….

Hey! Let's go get some coffee!!

It's only a few minutes….

Anything can happen in a blink of an eye. Don't let your guard down and always remember to keep your mask on at all times!

By Sim Eun-hyoung <Sejong Times Cartoonist> **Kim Sang-yeon** <Sejong Times Cub-Reporter>

WORD PUZZLE

R	D	O	N	A	T	I	O	N
E	M	I	T	Y	R	E	V	E
W	F	D	K	M	I	V	N	M
O	G	A	G	C	B	I	Z	A
L	X	O	R	Z	W	I	M	R
L	Z	P	N	M	T	C	O	I
O	S	W	J	N	A	W	O	N
F	D	A	Y	U	J	K	H	E
G	S	O	U	B	S	I	H	Q

해당되는 기사 페이지에 힌트가 있습니다.
정답과 설문내용을 엽서에 적으셔서 11월 12일까지 세종타임즈 이메일로
보내주세요. 채택되신 분들께 소정의 상품을 드립니다.

When you find all the hidden words in the puzzle, please send the postcard attached at the end to thesjtimes@sejong.ac.kr by November 12th. There are prizes for those who send in the correct answers.

1. We can make '_____' better [p.04-05]

2. Once a _____, Now a Leader [p.08-11]

3. Basics of _____ [p.14-15]

4. Let's make a Fun _____ [p.18-19]

5. Smart _____ [p.24-25]

6. Inhumanity kills the _____ Ecosystem [p.26-27]

Dictionary

disparage to criticize someone or something in a way that shows you do not respect or value him, her, or it

affront to insult or offend someone

convergence the fact that two or more things, ideas become similar or come together

expropriate to take away money or property especially for public use without payment to the owner, or for personal use illegally

eradicate to get rid of something completely or destroy something bad

deregulation the action of removing national or local government controls or rules from a business or other activity

baron a low-ranking male member of the nobility (= group of people from a high social class)

grotesque strange and unpleasant, especially in a silly or slightly frightening way

aesthetic relating to the enjoyment or study of beauty, or showing great beauty

indispensable so good or important that you could not manage without it, him, or her

minimalist belonging or relating to a style that uses the smallest range of materials and colours possible

virtual almost a particular thing or quality

depict to represent or show something in a picture or story

daunt to make someone feel slightly frightened or worried about their ability to achieve something

protagonist one of the main characters in a story or a play

artificial made by people, often as a copy of something natural

deterrent making someone less likely to do something by making it difficult for them to do it or by making them realize that it will have bad results

slaughter to kill an animal for meat

captivity the situation in which a person or animal is kept somewhere and is not allowed to leave
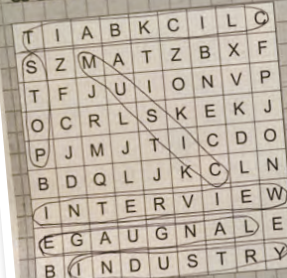
encroach to take control or possession of something in a gradual way and often without being noticed

peripheral a piece of equipment, such as a printer, that can be connected to a computer

irreconcilable impossible to find agreement between or with, or impossible to deal with
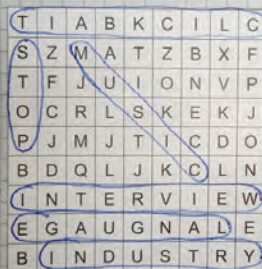
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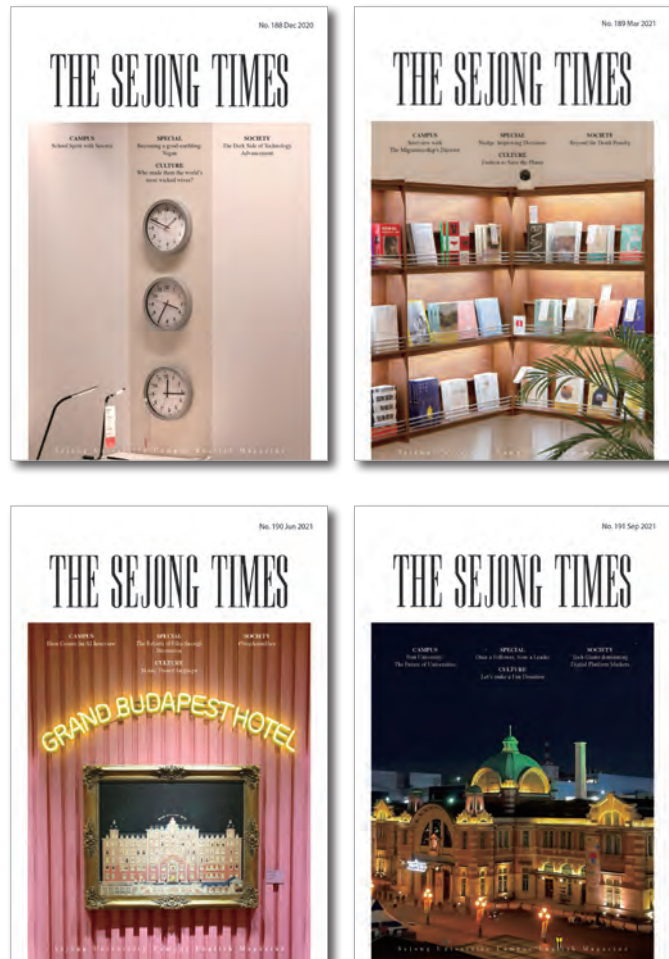
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