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Ahn wins HUFs presidential election

Ahn Byong-man, 60, former president of HUFs and professor of Department of Public Administration, won in the Faculty Council (FC)'s presidential election. General Student Council (GSC) and Labor Union (LU) also elected him as new leader of HUFs on the same day, so there was no worried happening to elected different candidate as president among constituents of HUFs.

FC held a meeting for 7th presidential election of HUFs at Aekyung Hall on Friday 17. After the speech, which was conducted by five candidates elected in first election, the second election was held.

The number of participations was 317 among 356, all the members of

FC. The result reported that Lee Yun-Bae gained 27.1 percent, with 86 ballots. Ahn Byong-man gained 23.9 percent, with 76 ballots. Park Cheul gained 20.5 percent, with 65 ballots. Lee Jong-yun gained 20.1 percent, with 64 ballots. Won Jong-Geun gained 7.1 percent, with 24 ballots. Two ballots recorded abstention.

After counting the ballots, final voting was followed for choosing the high position. Lee and Ahn who have gotten into stages. In the final voting, Ahn earned 157 votes, or 51.9 percent of the total 302 ballots cast, defeating his challenger, Lee Yun-Bae, who obtained 48 percent, with 145 votes.

In his giving speech, he said "I think all the members who

supported me. I will do my best in making Hankuk University of Foreign Studies one of the leading private universities in Korea. Especially, the support from three constituents gives me courage." Ahn said. He reaffirmed his plan to pull together "new start HUFs with a bright future" forces under his banner. Lee said "Congratulations professor Ahn on your winning. And I give my appreciation to my fellow professors who have supported for me."

Kim Jae-yeon, president of GSC in Imun campus, said "The fact that all three constituents, the professors, staffs and student voting for the same successful candidate show that there was an agreement on trustee reform."

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus



HUFs new president Ahn Byong-man smiles after winning in presidential election at Aekyung Hall on May 17.

Less preparation, less interest

Imun **W**ith cloudy weather started the "2002 Daedongjae" from May 14 to 16 in our school despite of the bad weather the various departments pubs were busting. The department of Chinese sold Chinese noodles and ladies in chinese traditional costume took photographs of the students. Jung Sin-ho (C-01) said, "The event was very successful and we sold three boxes of noodle." Some students began to head towards the open theater around 4 pm. HUFsDovy, HUFsPhil, and HUFsRock displayed their unique songs and dances for the audience.

On the second day, there was heavy rain. So, the open theater was very empty. The Imun campus was quiet chilly but many pubs of various departments were full of students. Student Bin Su-kyung (S-01) said, "our university has not enough space for such a big event. But the most important thing is the student's participation. I think the participating rate is very low then other universities like Yonsei University, Korea University and the GSC should make

daedongje substantial. So our university will not look disorderly in festival season. On the final day, Lee Seung-hwan came to congratulate the closing ceremony. Because of that the open theater had no place at the closing ceremony. As he sang the audience cheered wildly. Oh Kwang-il (BE-02) said "The event of each department did not come as one. Indeed it lacked unity and the GSC should have prepared various and special events whom every student can see in HUFs."

Wangsan "2002 Wangsan Daedongjae" was held from May 21 through 23 with the banner of Nanjang-tou-gi, native event to exorcise in Korea, of 7000 students. Wangsan was filled with various event by departments, autonomous organization. General Student Council prepared a quiz game on current tuition hike and some anti-american event. HUFsSan owes pleasant festival to clear and lovely weather.

Daedongjae started out with the opening ceremony, on May 21. The

Seopongryon, union of Poongmul in college of European and American Studies, gave a congratulatory performance with folk music and samulnori, the traditional percussion club, the Korean art for self-defence, and Hapkido, a art of self-defence, had the exhibition of Taekwondo and Hapkido.

At night, the soccer game which were played between Korea and England staged in front of the Student Hall through relay broadcast. So, many students gave a shout together "Dae-Han-Min-guk."

By Kim Min-suk,
Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus



Keunde, a group of performers perform "Cast a boat," a dynamic play in front of the Student Hall in Wangsan Campus during Daedongjae.

GIST holds conference

A highly renowned institution which has trained professional interpreters and translators in Korea, Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation (GIST) of HUFs hosted the International Conference on Translation and Interpretation Studies at the Aekyung hall on May 21.

The conference was divided into morning and afternoon session, and scholars from France, the U.S., Germany, Spain, as well as Korea made speeches about translation & interpretation theories concerning restructuring curriculum, assurance quality conference or simultaneous interpreting, translating strategies, etc. It drew a lot of attention of students who were interested in translation and

interpretation. Some students of foreign language high school also visited the conference and showed recent popularity and interest about translation and interpretation. On May 22, open lectures from the conference participants were held at the same place about How To Communicate When Translating with Electronic Tools, Restructuring the Curriculum, and The Effort Model in Interpreting. One of the listeners of the lectures, Choi Mi-mi (F-00) said that it was a good opportunity to know specific and specialized methodologies about translation and interpretation.

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

BBC denounces Korean

Korea's eating of dog meat again became a major target of criticism by some Britisher. A head of the 2002 FIFA World Cup finals, Five Live, a radio program on BBC(<http://www.bbc.co.uk/fivelive/worldcup>) criticised that Koreans eat dog meat thrice a day, and get accustomed to other countries' invasions. The program made sarcastic remarks, "Korean men eat dog for their tonic medicine, they eat dog meat for every three meals." A year ago, retired French actress Brigitte Bardot, known as an ardent supporter of animal rights, also said eating dog meat was a savage custom. Whenever big international events, like the Olympics or the World Cup,

are held in Korea, people in the United States and Some European countries raised their objection to a certain Korean tradition. A folk scholar, Ju Kang-hyun, 47, said, "This biased view is a product of an imperialistic refusal to recognize other cultures." The BBC also picked out Koreans' violent behaviors. It gave advice to their listeners, "If you have a plan to visit Korea, you should take hard exercise to elbow your way through the rude Korean crowd." The Five Live denounced Koreans across the board, saying that Koreans always give off a bad Kimchi smell, and they are always in a hurry.

By Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

"World Cup brings good chances" ISRM chooses prof. Ahn

As a part of 'Lecture series from invited notables' entitled "The Way To Become a Global Leader", Chung Mong-Joon, a chairman of KOWOC, Korea Organizing Committee for the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, made a speech based on hosting a successful World Cup at Aekyung Hall for about an hour from 4 pm on May 22.

To the overcrowded audiences, he spoke of the obtainable benefits from holding the World Cup by attracting worldwide attention as well as nationwide attention. He pointed out that the World Cup would be a

chance to develop domestic economy, let Korea be known to abroad, foster better relationship with North Korea and close but distant country Japan, and harmonize the nation. He said the former two things are going well but other points aren't. However, he indicated strong confidence by saying, "Korea will make the World Cup a successful event."

By Park Min-sik / The Argus

Imun Student Representative Meeting(ISRM) was held on May 17 at the 3026 classroom The College of Business and Economics building. A total of 123 students representing every department and organization were present. The number of the representatives were more than half, therefore they could get launched on the meeting. They held a short silence in commemoration of 5.18 and had a main issues at hand. The main issue addressed at the meeting was the democratic presidential election. GSC said that the presidential election was so important because it would affect

HUFs's future. Continuously, students took a vote themselves for the next president of the school. After vote counting, Ahn Byong-man received 96 votes out of the total of 123 ones. This showed that he had the biggest support of the students. Won Jong-geun got 13 votes, Lee Youn-bea got 2 votes, Lee Jong-youn and Park Chul got 1 vote, and there were 11 invalid votes. Finally, GSC declared a resolution, which is to "Elect a democratic president and head forwards the public management of the foundation".

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

Nosamo opposes Chosun Ilbo

Nosamo, a gathering of people who support Rho Moo-Hyun, started the movement of cutting down the reading of five hundred thousand Jopok newspaper-Chosun Ilbo, JoongAng Ilbo, and Dong-A Ilbo and a Pan-referendum participation of 6.13 locality election. Myung Gye-Nam, the chairman of Nosamo, made it clear that "There is no hope of Korean political history as long as authoritarian politics culture and Cold War politics remain. The press reformation, which is the core of

conservative Cold War politics culture, and the relationship of North and South heading towards peaceful, regional conquest, etc. are issues of today." Nosamo has decided to establish jopok press committee a nationwide scale, cut-down sales of five hundred thousand Jopok newspaper, participate in watching of the press, and reform the election law through the cooperation with solidarity and other activities.

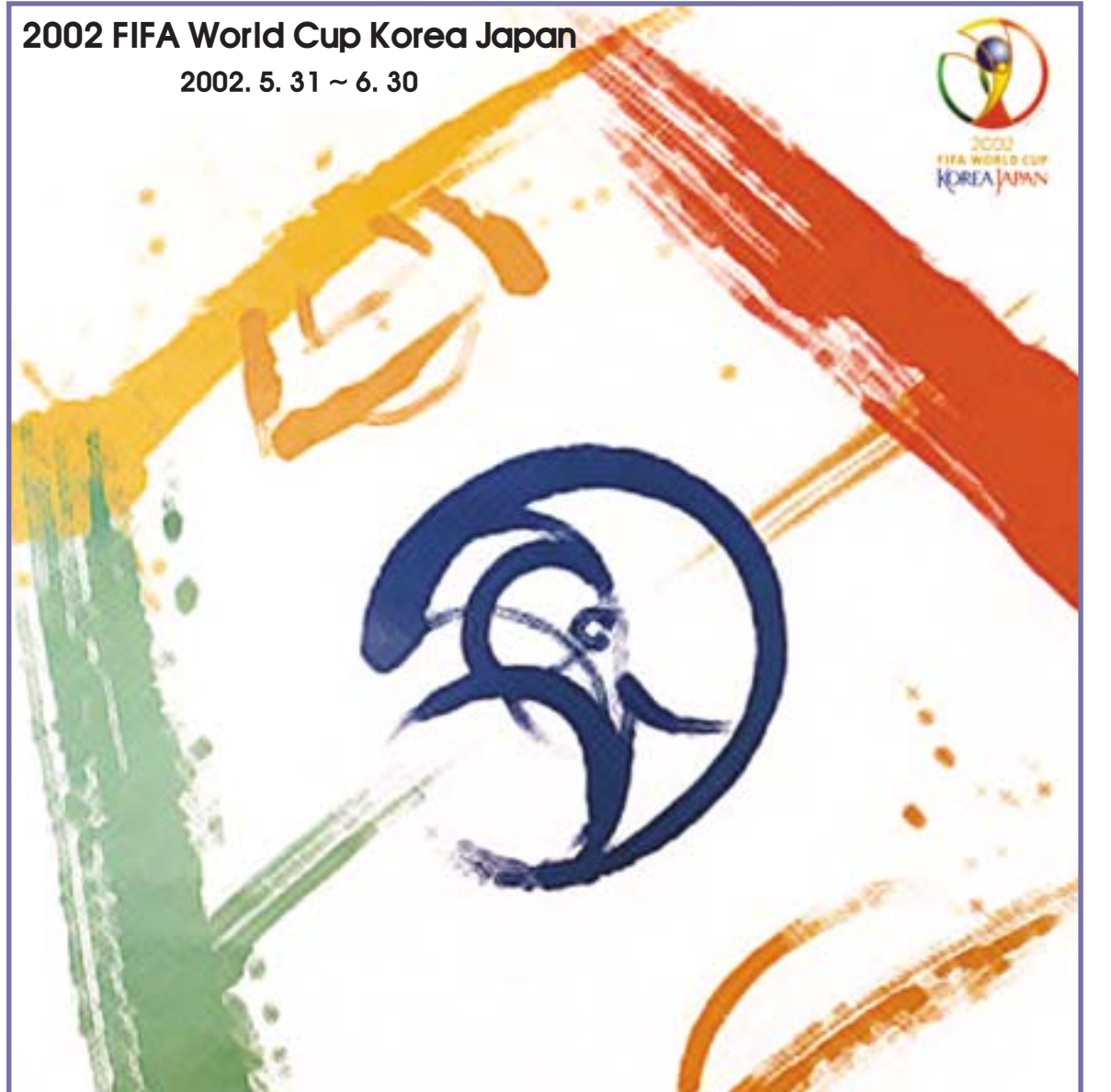
By Yoo Ha-na / The Argus

'Chungranje', held in Wangsan

The dormitory festival, 'Chungranje', which has been held every year was held at the small playground in front of the dormitory. Pre-festival activities including table-tennis, speedy beer drinking contest, women's free-draw game. A total of 24 teams have participated in the preliminary singing contest. The main events proceeded in succeeding order are, 'Chungranje' song festival, Club show, invited singer 'Park Hwa-Yo-Bi' show, campfire event. The manager of the party of dormitory

student, Jeong Ha-seung (M-97) said "I was very worried since the weather was bad. Nevertheless, many students came to our festival. I am thankful for them." And he promised that the dormitory student party would always endeavor in the future. Yang Min (E-00) who took part in the dormitory festival for the third time said "The festival has improved from the previous year by the condition of the microphones and the preparation of stage."

By Yoo Ha-na / The Argus



Editorial

Peace for whom?

The Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) has launched a general strike ahead of the World Cup finals. The government advised the KCTU to suspend disruptive labor actions during the soccer games, threatening a decisive measure otherwise.

Following the announcement of the KCTU, the workers were criticized severely by the major news media that they are going to take the World Cup as a hostage. Furthermore the press reported that the strike would lead to confusion during the World Cup games and thus ruin the global soccer festival. What parts of the strike can exactly affect the World Cup games and even if that happens, who is to blame for that? The one-sided report of the major news media tarnished the substance of this strike.

Before launching the strike, KCTU demanded that the government discontinue oppressing the laborers, adopt the five-day workweek without any change in working conditions, and withdraw the privatization plan of the basic industries. The KCTU denounced employers for the collapsed negotiations on shortened work hours and pay hikes. It also demanded that the management hold collective bargaining with union groups by industry, instead of with individual labor unions. If the government and employers do not accept their terms of the agreement, the strike will be only way for them to oppose the powerful.

Ahead of the World Cup, the government has urged the labor unions to announce a peaceful relationship between the labor and the management. In fact, however, the government has oppressed the workers through coercive means. Since the Kim administration seized the power, 752 workers have been retained on charges of labor dispute and so on. Seventy six are either kept in custody or put on the wanted list. Dan Byung-ho, the head of the KCTU has been also in custody since last October on a charge of leading the strike.

Also the government scheduled to adopt the five-day workweek system this year but now it is uncertain when it will be implemented. Labor, management and government representatives discussed on the legislation of the five-day workweek since May 2000. But the discussions have not yet been finished and there are wide differences of viewpoint on each side, especially on such specific issues as the time of enforcement, the number of paid holidays and the rates of overtime payment.

The labor is demanding no regress in working conditions with the shorter working hours while employers are very anxious about weakening of the industrial competitiveness and rising personnel cost caused perhaps by the proposed five-day workweek. But the government insists that it is possible to enforce the five-day workweek while maintaining the present working hours and wages through regulating legal holidays and monthly paid holidays. However, that will run counter to the meaning of the five-day workweek, the purpose of which is to cut work hours and improve the quality of life.

Now tensions between laborers and the government are diminishing as workers have decided to cancel their strike in many workplaces. And the Korean society is in a 'peaceful' mood as most of Koreans wanted. Actually, most people are critical or indifferent to this strike. The strike, however, is not to upset the World Cup event but to express their rights. And the responsibility rests with not only the workers but also the employers, who do not bargain with workers sincerely, and the government, who has clamped down on workers. For the Korean economy being revived recently, the peaceful relationship among them is keenly required. The government and employers should not just say "peace" but realize it.

Meanwhile, in national workers' rally on May 25, the KCTU declared a powerful struggle during the World Cup unless their demand is not met. If a nation hosts the global soccer festival successfully, the world would recognize the nation as a successful host. But is such a honor suitable for a nation that refuses to understand the situation of its workers?

Dating with the executive editor of the Korea Herald, Lee Kyong-hee

"Women have more advantages"

This year, the first female chief editor of Korea Herald was appointed.

She made it in the area, which has been believed as man's for a long time. This able and fortunate woman is Lee Kyong-hee (E-66), the executive editor of Korea Herald, which is the oldest and most authoritative English news press in Korea since 1953. The Argus met her at the Korea Herald editorial office to select her as the hero of Shooting Star on June.

When the Argus came to her office around 5 p.m., she had an editorial meeting with editorial staffs and her professional power was displayed in that scene. People usually think that the woman, who made a big success in her career in spite of gender discrimination, may have stern and charismatic personality. However, Lee Kyong-hee is a calm and humble woman, contrary to the public expectation.

She greeted the reporter with smile, saying she first knew the Argus when she was interviewed as an honor freshman of 1966.

Lee decided to go to English Department of HUFs because she liked English very much.

"At that time there were a few sources and materials which helped students study English compared to the present surroundings. I listened to AFKN radio programs to make my ears familiar to English. I loved to listen to pop songs and to go to the theater to see Hollywood movies. I tried to copy the lines and lyrics. I think my interests in pop songs and movies really worked. Imitation is a good method for mastering language"

After graduation, Lee Kyong-hee joined Korea Herald in 1969. At first, she wanted to be a reporter of political, national or international sections because they were the essential parts of the newspaper and were only allowed to men. However, she was positioned to the culture section and this

turned out to be a good choice.

Lee has devoted her life to introducing the Korean culture and history to the world. One of the purposes of the English newspaper is to introduce the Korean culture to foreigners. Most foreigners are not aware of Korean culture, people, or history. There have not been enough efforts to inform the world about Korea and there are also few people who have the ability to explain the Korean culture to the people of English background.

As a reporter of the culture section, Lee Kyong-hee has been on the frontline to introduce the values of Korean cultural heritage and the unique characteristics of our customs.

During 8 years in the 90s, Lee traveled nationwide and met human cultural assets who have developed the Korean traditional arts and contributed a series of articles to the Korea Herald once a week. She collected the series and published a book named "Korea Culture: Culture: Legacies and Lore" in 1994. She also published the "World Heritage in Korea" in 1998 to cover the Korean cultural heritage chosen by UNESCO.

Lee's English articles introducing Korean customs and culture were highly evaluated like a pearl. She has never lived overseas or studied abroad. However, she has a high reputation as a writer of English. The atmosphere of the English newspaper, which is free from subscription competition, helped her to be able to develop her writing skill. Lee said, "People often asked me how to improve their English writing skill. I just told them to read plenty of stories, not only news articles but also literature such as novels, poems, and essays." Lee said one must improve logical thought and have an abundant knowledge of the world as well as linguistic ability to write a good style of English.

The press has been notorious to

discriminate against woman. Despite this, Lee Kyong-hee was promoted to the editor-in-chief, and finally became the first female executive editor in Korea.

She said, "there was no more discrimination after getting this position. A woman reporter has more advantages because women are more amiable with interviewees and find news materials from a woman's standpoint." On the contrary, she felt gender discrimination, when media covered her promotion, because they just focused that she is a female.

Lee usually worked from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. or later. Lee said she held more responsibility and burden as an editor and a manager.

The Korea Herald has pursued the way of the independent press who stands firm against the pressure of the government and advertisers. "News media is the watchdog of society. The Korea Herald has tried to take a sensible yet critical stand against government policies and social injustices. Lee always said to her cub reporters that a superb reporter is a superb person. Reporters should have sincere affection toward both weak and powerless people."

Lee hopes that the Korea Herald will play



MINERVA

a role as being the window to the world and she wants to make it the best qualified English news media source in Korea. "I hope the Korea Herald helps students to study and learn English."

By Kwon Hye-mi
Editor of International Section

From the Faculty Lounge

Dust in wind "Hwang-sa"

Almost every spring, no matter where we live in the north-eastern part of Asia, we occasionally will see a sky overcast by yellowish light. As it is usually forecasted promptly by the meteorological service bureau and repeatedly happening throughout our life, even its overwhelming visible effect might not generate much concern or curiosity among us. We are used to living with it and assume it does not last long. It is called as "Hwang-sa (Yellow Sand)" in Korean, while the Chinese and Japanese call it as "Huangtu" and "Kosa", respectively. Internationally, it is referred to as "Asian Dust." Contrary to the general public's expectation, our scientific knowledge about its formation, transportation, and eventual setting hasn't been significantly expanded until a decay ago. Only recently, we have learned more about its formation and! atmospheric transportation by the use of research aircraft and scientific satellites. "Hwang-sa" refers to fine mineral particles suspended in the air. Mostly, these dust particles originated from a subareal deposit called "Loess". Loess is defined simply as a terrestrial windblown grayish yellow silt deposits consisting chiefly of quartz,

feldspar, mica, clay minerals and carbonate grains in varying proportion. It is distributed widely and accumulated extensively over the northern China, especially northwestern China and Mongolia where there is a semi-arid or arid climate. However in the early Pliocene, Tibet stood at an average altitude of only 1000m above sea-level and northwest China experienced a moist tropical climate influenced by the Indian Ocean monsoon. By the end of the Pliocene the average altitude of Tibet was 2000m and limited maritime-type climate. Continued uplift raised Tibet to an altitude of more than 4000m by the end of the Pliocene. Uplift created a barrier which impeded the northward movement of the Indian monsoon into Central Asia, leading to progressive desiccation of basins in the northwestern China and Mongolia. Lakes dried up, river systems were avandined, the winds got stronger and dune fields initiated. Reduced precipitation and increasing frequency of strong winds transported dust with a higher rate from one region to other. After all, present, deserts in the northern of loess with a total area of a million square km in the middle reaches of the "Hwang-Ho" River

and the North China Plain. These desert and loess deposit areas are the primary regions for atmospheric dust generation over the Asia. There is also a considerable amount of dust storm activity in our own country. Dust storm activity in Asia is minimum in the winter because of the frozen ground and snow cover. It is greatest in the spring as a result of the combined effects of low rainfall, increased occurrence of high winds associated with cold fronts, and freshly plowed soil for spring planting. About 85% of "Hwang-sa" events occurred between March and June. There is a considerable year-to-year variability in "Hwang-sa" frequency during the spring maximum period, as the dust-storm generation subsequent long-range transport are very sensitive to meteorological climatic factors. Dust deposition does not always harm man and the environments. It adds valuable nutrients to soils and open oceans and accumulates fertile loess soils which are of major agricultural importance. Loess covers about 10% of the land surface of the Earth and is concentrated in the temperate zones and in semi-arid desert margins: in the so-called "world wheat belt", which are the

highly developed industrial and agricultural areas as well as the densely populated areas of the world. The economy as well as the history of mankind is closely linked to the distribution of loess. Loess regions in Central Asia and China were important centers for the development of early human cultures and civilization. "Hwang-sa" itself not a kind of challenging environmental problem-either global or regional-we aware recently and need to agree for some sorts of international resolution or protocols. It is rather benign even to think we have the direct control over. While its existence and distribution can be attributed for sake of "Nature", it's frequency, intensity, and implications are closely connected to subtle changes of our own environments at large. Current scientific interest on "Hwang-sa" is focused to have a good understanding of these links by the turn of the century. Next time you see the "Hwang-sa", you may realize it is only dust un the wind no more.

Lee Kang-ung
The writer is a professor of Environment Department



Han Se-jung / Cartoonist of The Argus

Letter to The Argus

People should understand other cultures

2002 Korea-Japan World Cup has become the most interest event as the 'May' is drawing near. Now Korea has been trying to publicize itself for a great chance to seek the maximum tourism effects not only in its revenue but in making good images of Korea.

However, this time was not the exception that eating dogs custom has been an issue everytime Korea held the big events, and so was it in the 88-Seoul Olympics as well. As you know, a certain comedy TV show in France broadcasted the contents that disparages Korean with the eating dogs custom.

In addition, you cannot forget that Jay Leno, a famous master of the TV show, mentioned a Korean skater enraged at losing the gold medal by Anton Ohno, an american skater, probably went back to his country and started to eat all the dogs up. why does this problem come up? Why are Korean

treated as barbarous people only for the reason that Korean eat dogs?

The cultural relativism means the variety of cultures of each country needs to be respected, and every culture should be evaluated in its specific condition and in historical and social circumstances. From this point of view, judging other countries without consideration of their history and their living way is not correct.

In former days, a famous actress in France offered Korean an insult. Insistence that eating dogs is a barbarous act by the reason that she loves dogs is from the intellectual ignorances. How is it possible that they blame Korean despite they are eating horse meat, snails, and even doves. Compared with the culture of western countries, eastern culture does not identify dogs with human beings. They are only a part of livestock. However, allowing that a dog is a lot taken for a pet regardless of the country nowadays,

we need to inform that we distinguish edible dogs from pet dogs. In addition to that, It is necessary that the way of butchering the edible dogs is improved considering of its bad cruelty in front of the rest of dogs.

The '2002-World Cup' is the first time that it is held in asian countries. Perhaps it is natural that there are a lot of cultural misunderstandings between western and eastern. Nevertheless, the real 'barbarity' is not eating a dog, but criticizing other cultures on only account of difference from their own cultures. World cup is the place that many countries which have variable ideologies and cultures can harmonize each other with a sport, called 'soccer', and is the best chance to make them understand how wonderful Korea is, and how great our culture is.

Lee Seung-jae (IE-98)

Dear Readers

The Argus corrects an error on the last issue. In Dating on Sunday on 8 page, the interviewee's name (student number), "Park Hyun-a (00)" should be changed into "Park Hyun-aha (01)". We're sorry for the mistake.

The Argus is pleased to announce the additional four cub-reporters in Wansan campus. They are Jung Soo-jin (C-02), Kim Ye-ji (T-02), Kyeong-jin (T-02) and Yoon Sun-yong (T-02). The Argus hopes that they will become excellent reporters.

This month The Argus published the final issue for this semester. We are grateful to readers' attention during this semester.

We have no publication for summer vacation and the next issue of The Argus will be on September 1. We wish your nice summer vacation.

The Argus

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Interview with Ahn Byong-man, new president of HUFS

“Building Jagok Campus possible”

The Argus met Ahn Byong-man, new president of HUFS, at his office on May 20th to listen to his opinions.

Reporter : According to the campaign promises, you have proposed three ways to solve the matters connected with trustees. How do you plan to solve these problems?

Ahn Byong-man : I am going to construct three committees for this issue. And I will be in charge of each committee as chairman. I can say in confidence that I will solve this problem based on the discussions of the constituents. It is necessary to decide the most realizable plan during June through September. After we examine some plans, I will make the final decision and build new foundation next March.

R : The financial problem of our school must be settled without delay. Is there a concrete plan for this matter?

Ahn : First of all, there will be a fund raising campaign. Also, various profitable business will be developed. TESOL, FLEX, FLTTC (Foreign Language Training and Test Center), CIAS (Center for International Area Studies), Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation will create over 10 billion won in profit every year. I think that the cooperation between the industrial circle and the engineering departments will be another way to increase funds.

R : It is known to the general public that you have negative views on the activities of the Committee on Arrangement of Tuition Fee (CATF). What do you think about CATF?

Ahn : Actually, it was unprecedented to operate that sort of organization in a

University. It is quiet unreasonable to let the students decide the tuition fee. The students, staffs and faculty are all unable to see beyond their own standpoints. The president should be the one with the right to decide on this matter. This does not mean that the president can control everything. Any organization has to allow all members to express their opinions; I am aware of that and will make my decision after collecting all necessary informations.

R : You pledged to establish a separate system between Imun and Wangsan campus. But you did not mention anything about reorganizing the departments. Could you tell me more about this issue?

Ahn : That issue is very complicated and difficult to solve. The fact that two campuses have the same departments has brought much conflicts. The school regulation allows students in Imun campus to transfer to the Wangsan campus. But it is not possible vis-versa because of the law. Thus, we cannot abolish same departments in Wangsan campus easily. It is also easy to imagine the students opposition against it. So, it is true that we cannot solve this problem at this moment unless we build Jagok campus.

R : You have said about building a dormitory for Imun campus.

Ahn : The apartment for the foreign professors in Gong-reung Dong is approximately 1700 pyung. However, it is only occupied by 54 families. This is a waste of precious space. According to my calculations, up to 950 students can live in that area. So the dormitory can accommodate up to about 700 to 800 students, even with the existing professors. There are also plans to expand the dormitories in Wangsan

campus.

R : What is your opinion about the controversial retirement pay?

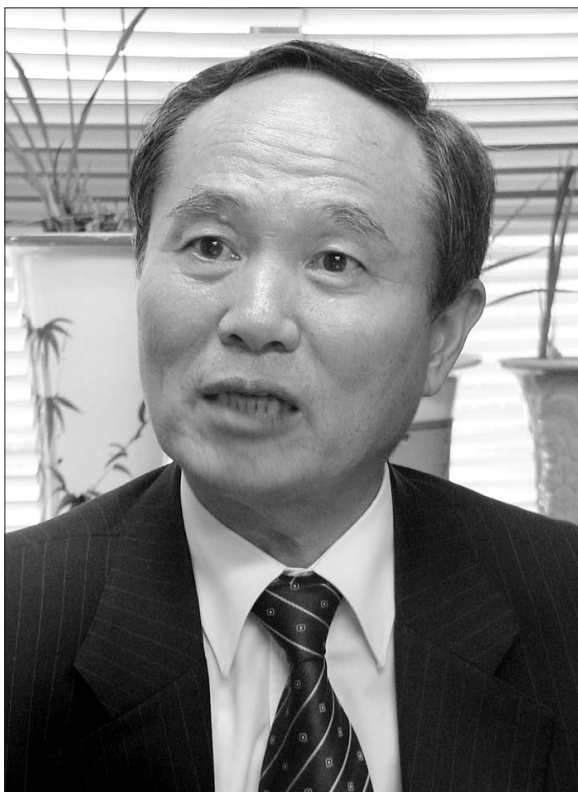
Ahn : Due to the school authorities' mistakes, we might face the situation where the retirement pay will be coming from the students' tuition fee. So, there are many conflicts these days. There will be a special fund for solving this matter.

R : Tell me more about the issue of building a new campus in Kangnam?

Ahn : The Jagok-dong area is a present given to us from the founder of this school. Some candidates have said that we can make over 40 billion won by selling this area during the election campaign, yet its value cannot be correctly estimated since it is still under the greenbelt policy. So our effort should concentrate on removing the policy in the cause of educational purpose. Although it is difficult to completely solve it during my term, I'll do my best. Anyway, I think we need great vision.

R : Would you like to tell the students your plan for the future?

Ahn : I prepared for this election with a strong resolution to change the depressed situation of HUFS. I am so grateful to hear that three subjects in HUFS, the FC (Faculty Lounge), Labor Union, and GSC (General



Kim Eun-jin / The Argus

Student Council) nominated me as the new president of HUFS. I appreciate their support, will earnestly work for the development of HUFS and I am willing to make sacrifices. Above all things, based on the people's agreements, I am going to lead HUFS in the path of harmony and reform.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Associate Editor of News Section

Dear HUFSSans

For those going abroad for further study

Have you ever considered going abroad to acquire an advanced academic degree or a professional certificate? I am pretty sure lots of you will give a positive answer to this question.

When determined to satiate your academic desire in an overseas country, you are supposed to consider two separate preliminary stages. One is a planning stage in which you prepare for getting admitted to an institution, the other is a settling-down stage in the country abroad. In the first stage, you make up your mind for leaving, decide specific destinations, and make every efforts to get accepted from each of those institutions. I strongly recommend that you make the duration of this stage as short as possible. Once you are determined to go, never look back and waste precious times asking yourself such absurd questions as "what if I cannot get admitted from any of the institutions I apply for?", "will I be able to complete the course?", or "what if my girlfriend(boyfriend) leaves me when I am away". Especially for that last anxiety, I have seen a lot more cases of breakup caused by the one studying abroad who met a new partner betraying his/her old lover left in Korea than the cases vice-versa. If you are really concerned about it, you have got to take your partner with you. Another factor that makes this planning stage overly long is the student's misinformation on priority in preparation for application. For example, those who are heading for an English speaking country seem to be over obsessed with the scores of language proficiency tests such as the TOEFL or IELTS. I frequently

see many students spending so much time preparing for and retaking these exams in order to continuously improve their score, having the whole application process sluggish, eventually spoiling it completely. In most institutions, those scores are no more than an initial reference, which becomes irrelevant to the critical decision of acceptance once you get the minimum score required by each institution. Of course obtaining a good score could be an advantage in some institutions but you would rather concentrate your efforts on writing better statements and study plans that will generally be more influential. After all, iterated trials on the exam will not critically improve your score anyway.

The most important procedure, on the other hand, is obviously an early informal contact with your prospective supervisor or advisor at various institutions. Just show him/her what you can and will do and why you are eager to be under his/her guidance. Sending a copy of paper or article of your own writing is always a good idea. This kind of communication between an applicant and a teaching staff used to take quite a time in the past as most of such correspondences were to be exchanged only through traditional snail mail. As you know, things have changed and time is not a problem any more for sufficient communication between two parts. In case, however, you do not get any positive response from the staff in spite of your successive efforts, you need to be shrewd and practical enough to give it up in some point and veer toward another institution or person. You do not have to be

disappointed or frustrated since the failure is not necessarily caused by a bad impression you made but possibly by other external reasons such as subject mismatch, dried-up funding at the institution. Once you have got a positive response, you are very likely to succeed in the official application as he/she will usually be a member of admission committee. This contact strategy is especially useful when your destination is somewhere in Europe where the graduate educational systems traditionally depend a lot upon the direct supervisor-student relationship and consequently the decision of the prospective supervisor is usually crucial.

Once your efforts are fruitful, your next concern should be about how you can get along well and settle down smoothly both inside and outside school at the overseas country. It is basically important to make a commitment to works as long as your final goal is to achieve an academic degree. This does not necessarily mean that you are supposed to keep yourself away from all social events or fun stuffs. By doing nothing else but study, you may be able to shorten the duration of study and obtain the targeted degree or certificate a little earlier. But you will miss a once-in-a-life-time opportunity of experiencing fascinating acculturation to a different society. In my first year at Edinburgh, Scotland, I was in desperate efforts to mingle with my colleagues and staff members. I tried not to miss any kind of fun stuffs such as Friday night booze, housewarming parties, or even coffee break chats. However, all these efforts were not so much an intention to catch the magnificent

opportunity of acculturation as a desperate struggle to survive. But later on, I found myself genuinely enjoying and expecting all those events. I recollect that such active participation in various non-academic events have definitely helped me out in accommodating myself to the seemingly exclusive school community to which I, as a foreigner, had first felt scared to get close. Once I got involved in it, the help of the community certainly inspired my confidence both in the study and life in Britain. With its help, I could easily get rid of many obstructions lying on the way to my destination. What is more, the friendship with most of those guys I got along with during the course of my strategy for survival is currently one of the most precious things I have achieved. After all, a firm commitment to work and a passion for energetic social activities are not two incompatible concepts each of which can only be fulfilled at the expense of the other.

I truly look forward to seeing you HUFSSans, heading for overseas for further study, come back not only with your mind filled with knowledge and reasons but also with your heart filled with joy and affection. Good luck!

By Jang Tae-yeoung
Assistant Professor at the
Department of English, HUFS

Reporter's Note

We need to examine the candidates' integrity

Mr. Roh Moo-hyun and Mr. Lee Hoi-chang have emerged as the two major-party candidates for the presidential election. Now they are asked to present their policies to the public, ranging from national security affairs, economic reform and welfare administration to the environment, science, housing and transportation.

They are asked to make a detailed policy set for each area. First of all, they are not policy analysts or policy scholars. They are presidential candidates. They are supposed to present their macroscopic views on domestic

and international affairs. It is funny or ridiculous to ask them managerial questions, because they are not bureau directors. A high level of policy can be designed by a cabinet member, not by a president.

A detailed operational policy can be made by a bureau director in accordance with the minister's high-level policy that is in accordance with a president's grandiose policy. There is always a hierarchy of policy sets.

The Korean presidents and many politicians have been seriously lacking in

integrity. That is the cause of the failure of the presidency. Policy failure is secondary to the integrity failure. Incompetence has been accompanied by corruption.

The first president Syngman Rhee, the third president Park Chung-hee, and the fifth president Chun Doo-hwan were all dictatorial rulers. Roh Tae-woo, and the seventh president Kim Young-sam were incompetent, too.

I would like to point out the candidate's non-policy issues are equally as important as his policy proposal.

I really emphasize integrity of the candidate. A series of policy debates are necessary. But examining the candidate's integrity should be instituted. What this nation needs is a man of integrity, not a policy scholar.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Associate Editor of News Section

Virtually Professor Ahn Byong-man was chosen the next university president of HUFS. Although the foundation did not approve it officially, unless something happens, Professor Ahn's entering president room is certain. Mr. Ahn is going to perform his duties as the result of taking the first place in the presidential election carried by three bodies; professors, students, and staff workers. HUFSSans who were worried about the situation when the result of each group's votes may be different seems to be relieved. It is true, of course, that some candidates for university presidency made a nerve war beyond tolerable degree during the election campaign. Anyway the step which is small but meaningful for the reconstruction of HUFS is taken forward.

Professor Ahn emphasized harmony and reform in his acceptance speech. In the light that president should bind spilt powers together under the motto of development of the university, and improve the existing system for preparing the coming competitive age,

what he remarked about it can be said proper. But the crisis that Mr. Ahn will have to pass is never small.

Our university has been chained to the foundation problem for last some years. Professor Ahn presented three ways for solving foundation problem. They are publicization, invitation of financial conglomerates, and nationalization. Mr. Ahn said that some committees would judge which plan is the most feasible, and after that, confirm the final program by discussing the matter with other constituents. Let's make the problem on which program is the best be out of the question. What we should put emphasis on is to draw a united opinion through a democratic process. Expanding funds is

also our university's long-cherished desire. Even though we do not mention the depending rate of tuition fees amounted to 80 percent, most of HUFSSans keenly feel that our university is poor in finances. Concerning this, Mr. Ahn pledged that he would expand profitable business and strengthen a drive for raising funds. Considering current situation that transferred fund from the foundation is only five hundred million a year, however, we doubt whether only the above plans can enrich our finances. The way we see the matter is school authorities have to employ the property so that they can create high profit after they accurately grasp foundation's property.

Professor Ahn also gave us hope. It is what is called Jagok campus. The new

concept of Jagok campus is that our university move to Jagok-dong and Segok-dong at Kangnamu that amount to approximately 210 thousand pyong of land. That real estate, of course, is currently tied by a greenbelt zone law. However, recently the government intends to take an action to lift the

greenbelt zone law for educational purposes, so that it is not impossible to move our university.

The election has already been over. But from now is more important. We should concentrate our energies on the development of HUFS. There is new university president Ahn Byong-man in the center of that. He became the focus of public attention with "open president room" last time. We all should join "HUFS development" in order that the pledges he promised will be not vacant pledges.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

President's duty

Our university has been chained to the foundation problem for last some years. Professor Ahn presented three ways for solving foundation problem. They are publicization, invitation of financial conglomerates, and nationalization. Mr. Ahn said that some committees would judge which plan is the most feasible, and after that, confirm the final program by discussing the matter with other constituents. Let's make the problem on which program is the best be out of the question. What we should put emphasis on is to draw a united opinion through a democratic process. Expanding funds is

Notice Board

The board of directors for electing the next president is going to be assembled on June 4th. In this meeting, Faculty Council, Labor Union and Imun GSC are supposed to recommend two candidates for university presidency that they have already elected.

Reunification Art Event sponsored by Imun GSC will be held at open theater on June 3rd. Song groups of each department, pungmulpae and yueoldongpae are going to be put on the stage, and then the GSC will have ceremony of awarding a prize. It is said that the basic theme of this event is "reunification".

The Club Union of Wangsan campus are going to hold Club Representative Meeting at the Department of Engineering College Building on June 4th. The Club Union will discuss some key issues including "an expulsion from the Club Union".



Kim Min-ahk / The Argus

A famous singer, Lee Seung-hwan, is performing at the Open Theater on May 16, in the closing ceremony of Daedongje. He is warming up the atmosphere in the rain.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Progress of relations depends on North

Park Geun-hye, chairman of the Korean Coalition for the Future returned to Seoul, from finishing a visit of four days and three nights to Pyongyang a few days ago. Representative Park received hospitable treatments such as an interview with North Korean leader Kim Jong-il, etc. The Park-Kim meeting became the center of public attention in that the daughter of former President Park Chung-hee and the son of former North Korean dictator Kim Il-sung met each other for the first time. Considering that Mr. Park and Mr. Kim Senior had gotten along on rivalry by entering into regime competition, anyway, it can be said that the meeting of the offspring of the two leaders has symbolic meaning of national reconciliation.

Reportedly, Kim Jong-il gave clear answers on some key issues between the two Koreas during his meeting with Ms. Park. The North Korean leader promised a joint investigation by the two governments of the Geungangsan dam, which soon might collapse. Also he gave his word to establish a meeting place for separated families and even to confirm life or death of South Korean soldiers missing during the Korean War. Actually the above issues have been consistently proposed by Seoul for last some years. Two Koreas, however, bore no fruit because of a difference of opinion. Provided we agree that South and North should construct mutual trust and pursue accommodation and cooperation, what Mr. Kim pledged in the meeting must be a very encouraging thing.

When considering the South-North relationship coming to a deadlock, representative Park's endeavor to open the sluice of dialog is also justifiable to be highly evaluated by people. A section of political circles, of course, has suspicions about why Mr. Kim made such an important approbation to a mere leader of an opposition party instead of passing it through official channel. They suspect that Ms. Park intends to participate in the center of domestic politics somehow or other at the current sensitive time with the chance. But it is more proper that we accept such Mr. Kim's consideration as a multipurpose message that he would like to form a friendly relationship with some South conservatives including representative Park while he shows off national solidarity of 7.4 Joint Declaration.

Above all we'd like to pay attention to Mr. Kim's positive attitude toward some current issues. The problem is whether Pyongyang has the will to implement the promises. Mr. Kim should directly resume the inter-Korean economic committee meeting that the North unilaterally called off on the ground of the problem of Geungangsan dam, so that they ought to hold deliberations on the connection between two railroads like the restoration of Kyonguisun railroad. And they should comply with a joint investigation by the two Koreas of the Geungangsan dam immediately. In addition, it totally depends on the North's practical will that Kim Dae-jung's government sets up the meeting place for separated families, and confirms the whereabouts of the missing soldiers. Because the South lies in a difficult situation that they only wait for the North's reply concerning two sides' agreement on the connection of the east coast railroad, which Pyongyang insisted on the assumption of setting up of the meeting place. We know a saying, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip". The North should return to the negotiating table and make the promises official quickly. And Seoul should also concentrate their energy on making the best of some fruits made at the Park-Kim meeting.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Editor of News Section

Tips for successful interview

When a company chooses their staff nowadays, applicants are burdened with the job interviews. What key points do you know for a successful interview?

Since the resume is crucial, applicants make the best use of it. Applicants have to strongly make self-advertisement. Tell the interview you are the right man for a job, but also do not hide you are weak point. If applicant bring solutions for the weak point, it has a good effect. Applicants have to grasp the information of the company, such as the philosophy of its management, organized culture and some issues of the main field.

Applicants can make the best use of human relations. Thanks to the senior students, applicants are able to learn from their experiences.

Applicants can also positively use the employment website. Applicants experience indirectly from these sites, such as the mood of interviews, and questions that netizens

went through. Applicants have to pick out about ten expected interview questions and prepare the answers. Then applicants can be comfortable with the actual conditions.

Applicants should habitually read the newspaper in preparation for the current events. Applicants should try to leave behind a good impression. For example, applicants are to answer calmly and greet the interviewer with a smile. Also taking memos are effective.

Applicants must be on time. After the applicants listen to the questions asked, and grasp the heart of the matter, the answers should be made confidently and clearly. When replying to questions, the applicants should at first state the conclusion and make additional comments.

By Heo Jae-sung / The Argus

Visiting "fortune-telling valley" in Apgujung-dong

Fortune-telling business enjoys great popularity among students

"Can I pass the state law examination?" A young man asks the fortune-teller with a serious look, and his girl friend sitting by him reads the fortune-teller's face. Looking into the eight Chinese characters on a piece of paper, the fortune-teller knits her brows. "No, No, you can't," she gives a definite answer. A puzzled look passes over the couple's faces. "You can't become a high-ranking public official, cause your 'saju' doesn't have an honor, but you can be a success as a businessman," she concludes. The young man and woman stuff their ears with the fortune-teller's words.

Park Young-ki, a university student 21, asking advice of the fortune-teller, said, "Actually, I've planned to prepare for the bar examination, but the fortune-teller's statement makes me think it over again."

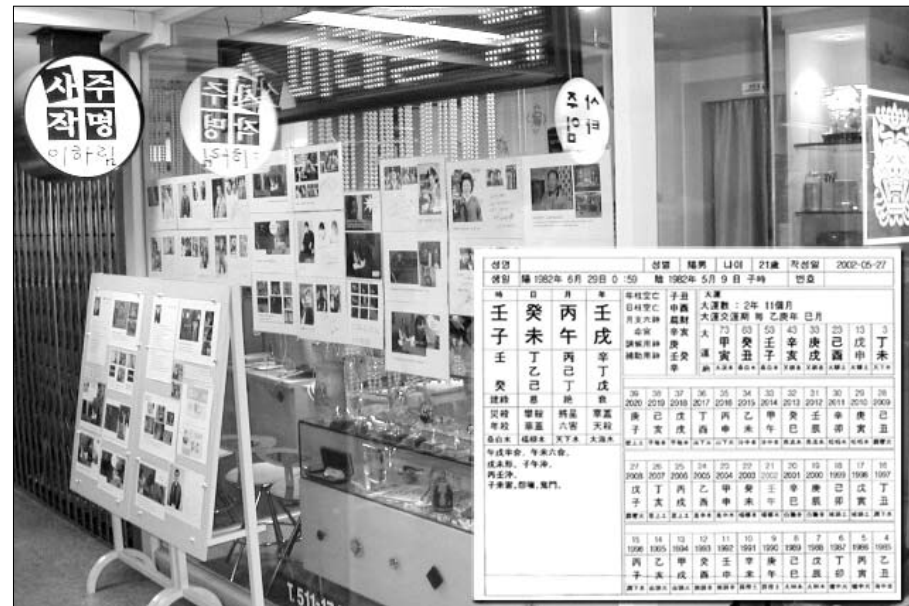
Oriental fortune-telling still enjoys great popularity among younger generation

In our society, reportedly, about a hundred thousand fortune-tellers play an active part. The officials estimated the profit at one trillion and five thousand hundred million a year. And it is the point to see that the number of young consumers are increasing rapidly.

On the evening of May 10th, the Rodeo Street of Apgujung-dong. As usual, this place is bustling with young people. The Rodeo Street features long rows of western style restaurants like McDonald and Starbucks, luxurious clothing stores with tastefully dressed windows.

However, nowadays, in this up-to-date street, the fortune-telling business is in all its glory. Establishments offering oriental fortune-telling services, such as "Saju Gonggan" and "Lee Ha-rim's saju and naming center" have sprung up like so many mushrooms after rain. So this district is even called "fortune-telling valley"

The latest fortune-telling service makes a vast difference to the old one. It has changed to meet the taste of its increasing young consumers, but the predominant fortune-



Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

Nowadays, fortune-telling business is in its heyday. But, there comes an issue that many university students depend on it too much.

telling technique still remain "saju," the fortune-telling formula based on Oriental philosophy.

"Saju gonggan" is a fashionable cafe where fortune-telling is done between sips of hot espresso and mouthful delicious cake. Featuring a chic modern interior boasting a second-story view of the humming streets below. A saju consultation is optional.

For those interested in a more serious foray into the realm of fortune-telling, located only a couple of blocks away is "Lee Ha-rim's saju and naming center". With a cozy interior and computer equipments, a young fortune-teller meets the customers.

Kim Young-jun, a university students 21, said, "The latest fortune-telling service has great interest for me, and so do lots of my friends."

Students have difficulty in deciding what to do

"Tell me, the year, month, day and hour of your birth," says a fortune-teller. Her client sitting across the table gives answers to the questions. The fortune-teller puts the data

into a computer and prints out a piece of paper with a lot of Chinese characters. "Saju, literally meaning four pillars, refers to the year, month, day and hour of one's birth. It is believed that the precise moment of one's birth determines one's fate," the fortune-teller makes clear the meaning of the "saju". The client who wears a worried look says, "I haven't decided what to do after graduation."

"You are very intelligent, but you've hid your talents in a napkin," says the fortune-teller. "You'll be a success as a scholar. Now, you can't study even if you try, but you'll take interest in it as time passes."

Kim Kyung-rin, a fortune-teller of "Lee Ha-rim's saju and naming center" said that young people who visit here were generally looking for something beyond casual entertainment such as love affairs. "Recently, students' greatest concern is getting a good job. Many students want a vocational counseling," she explained.

Choi Byung-gun, a university student 25, said, "I've planned to go abroad for study, but I'm in two minds about it. So I'm here to ask advice of a fortune-teller." He added that

recently many of his friends who just didn't know what to do about their future had a tendency to rely on the fortune-telling.

Fortune-telling, as a last resort

"It is a serious problem that many university students, the so-called intellectuals, put reliance on fortune-telling with no feelings of shame," Park Jae-hong, a psychiatrist of the Daesung Joongang Hospital said. The psychiatrist also criticized fortune-tellers for taking advantage of students who feel misgivings about their future. Dr. Park explained, "Students can seek their professors' advice. I'm pretty sure that the professors' guidances prove themselves to be far more useful than the fortune-tellers'. And as universities run the employment office for the job hunters, it may also give helpful tips."

However, Kim kyung-rin, a fortune-teller insisted with a strong hand, "Once you have your fortune told, you can gain important insights about how to best live your life. In our highly civilized society, there are still lots of phenomena which cannot be scientifically established."

A proverb has it that "a drowning man will catch a straw," and in the same way, anyone who falls into a difficult situation can depend on something unscientific or unreasonable.

Kim Su-young, a university student 21, said, "I think that if people can find consolation in consulting a fortuneteller, it has a certain worth of its own. Of course, we should not swallow everything the fortune-tellers say." Su-young also made complaints to the university authority which could not help the students, "It is hard to talk personally with professors."

As a last resort, fortune-telling can help people in a way. But it isn't desirable that young people depend too much on it.

By Kim Yu-kyung
Reporter of National Section

World Cup not a good news for stall keepers

The District Office of Dobong drew opposition from the street stall keepers after it had removed all the roadside stands without any prior notice to satisfy residential complaints and purify the streets. On May 20, the District Office of Dobong mobilized contracted service employees and removed all the street stalls and carts that had been placed in the Changdong Market alleyway in Dobong district without prior notice.

The removal of stalls by the District Office of Dobong drew even greater opposition

because it was done during off-duty period and without any notice. Service employees of the District Office of Dobong removed street stalls in the Changdong Market at 4 AM on the 20th. These men swept away over 20 street stalls that had been placed at the entrance of the market and the intersection in approximately 30 minutes.

The stall keepers at last heard the story that their carts had been removed and rushed to the scene, only to find scattered debris from the stalls that had been removed by the

service employees.

About 20 people had lost their means of earning a living. These stall keepers gathered on the street in the morning of the 20th. They were stopped by the police on their way to the District Office to protest, and a stall keeper, Wang-gu Yuh, was taken to the hospital after being injured during the process. The District Office explained that the act of removal was a normal part of the street purification project. A representative of the Street Reapment Section of the

Department of Construction Management had claimed that this crackdown doesn't have to be related to the World Cup, and that the District Office has been regulating street stalls on a regular basis. However, the stall keepers of Dobong district and pitchmen from other places gathered at the market due to this event, are worried that such crackdown is likely to expand and get worse nationwide before the start of the FIFA World Cup.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus



Hansalim, organization carrying on a campaign for our healthy food

Consumers and producers help each other

Lee Jong-jae, a made up name 28, is an office worker in Seoul. He hasn't had a dinner at home for a long time. Because it is similar to other workers, he often eats out with his fellows. His old mother always makes an earnest request to him, "Please, have your dinner at home, food in restaurants is out of health."

On a long-awaited holiday, his mother who worries about her son's health sets the table with her heart. Dishes are served appetizingly on the table. A bowl of warm cooked rice, a steaming hot beanpaste soup, various kinds of greens just picked up in a farm, well-roasted meats and ripen fruits are ready for Mr. Lee.

However, it isn't certain that this table is good for Lee's health. Because, nowadays, all sorts of agricultural chemicals pollute our food and drink. Moreover, gene-manipulated food circulates through the market without verification that it isn't harmful to our health.

"Hansalim" is a corporation carrying on a campaign for our healthy food. It says, "For your health, the most important thing is having a good food," and "People should give first priority to the movement for having a good food to protect environment



The farmers and the consumers, members of Hansalim, are enjoying a festival after harvest.

polluted day by day."

Hansalim is not just an ordinary environmental organization. It has lived up to its belief with its own method. All the members of Hansalim have taken chemical free farm produce, used many eco-friendly goods. You may wonder what made it possible.

First, the members of Hansalim are in two groups- the producers and the consumers. Farmers who joined Hansalim

do organic farming. Of course, it costs a little more, but the farmers don't worry. Because the consumers already gave their words that they would purchase all of them. Namely, the farmers shoulder the responsibility for the consumers' health, and the consumers hold themselves responsible for the farmers' living. They help each other.

We learned in a textbook that the demand and the supply fix prices, so the

producer and the consumer cannot make a profit together. One's loss is another's gain, One's gain is another's loss. However, Hansalim turned over the thinking, and proved the other way is indeed possible.

Hansalim has also produced various kinds of eco-friendly goods such as recycled soap, reclaimed tissue paper and even chemical-free cosmetics.

Shin Young-suck, a housewife living in Kwachon, said, "Its price is a little bit expensive. But for my family's health, I joined Hansalim with a good grace. And I find satisfaction in the choice."

Anyone can become a member of Hansalim with some money invested. Leaving Hansalim, you can get the money back.

Address : Hansalim, Yangjaedong, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea
Tel : 02-3486-9696
Homepage : http://www.hansalim.co.kr/

By Kim Yu-kyung
Reporter of National Section

Shot On Spot



Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

The 2002 FIFA World Cup is going to be held in Korea and Japan from May 31 to June 30. The Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corporation is running the World Cup subways on the No. 2 line.

Focus - Rachel Carson, forerunner of the modern movement of protecting the nature

True safeguard of environment

Not many people know that "The Environment's Day" is celebrated annually. It is pretty obvious that every one of us has heard about protecting our natural environment many times. However, although there are organizations such as "The Friends of the Earth" and "Greenpeace" to make sure that the environment is protected, people do not seem to pay much attention to maintaining the natural conditions as they have been.

Also, the concept of "protecting the natural environment" started to emerge much later than many ordinary people think. A lot of them thought that the nature is always able to stand by its own and humans will not be damaged because of unconcerned behavior towards protecting the nature.

It is said that the modern movement of protecting the nature was pioneered by a courageous American lady, Rachel Carson, who passed away in 1964. She was very academic and her great work on anti-DDT is considered as one of the most dramatic activities of the twentieth century.

Carson's background and her academic achievements

Rachel Carson was born in 1907, in Pennsylvania as the last child of Robert and Maria Carson. The family lived in a farm and this condition allowed Rachel Carson to get used to natural environment including animals and insects.

Mrs. Carson taught her children that they must not harm the nature excluding the consuming things for food. Rachel Carson was very much influenced by her mother's philosophy and when she drew animal pictures she tried to make them as natural as it could be.

One of her relatives noted that Rachel Carson adopted herself to the nature and respected natural occurrence such as not stopping a cat eating a small bird. She later said that these things influenced her in many ways in a positive way which helped her to do active works on protecting the environment.

Carson's favorite writer was Mark Twain and she first wrote her own book when she

was only a 10-year-old. "I really wanted to major in English literature and biology."

However, I had to choose one of them and then I thought that maybe I will be able to combine them." As Carson thought, she did an excellent job of combining English literature and biology.

She majored in marine biology after the graduation of the college and in 1936 she became a government employee of the Fisheries Bureau. In 1941, Carson wrote an introductory book on the ecology of oceanic creatures called "Under the Sea-Wind", and "The Sea around Us" was completed in 1950, which was to explain marine biology easily to ordinary people.

Both books got a wave of praises and especially "The Sea around Us" ranked to the list of "The New York Times" best sellers for 86 weeks.

Rachel Carson did a lot of scientific research and investigations and her remarkable work includes making the seabed map.

Going against DDT

The year 1957 became the most significant year for Carson's life. One of her best friends Olga sent her a letter telling that the damages of the DDT - dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane: a type of insecticide which was scientifically proved as an insecticide by P. H. Muller in 1939 - was starting to emerge very quickly.

The government of Massachusetts sprinkled a huge amount of the DDT in order to eradicate mosquitoes. Unfortunately, the mosquitoes didn't disappear but survived with tolerance. Worse thing happened afterwards. The DDT used near Massachusetts and killed harmless creatures in these areas.

Olga made a protest to the government on continuance of using the DDT but they ignored it. Rachel Carson carried out investigations in depth about casualties of the insecticide and noticed that the damages of the future were much more serious than what she thought.

She made protests continuously but the government did not listen to her and they

even started to use stronger insecticides more frequently for unnecessary reasons. So Carson decided to take an action about it.

She tried to serialize her reports on the casualties in a magazine called "Good House Keeping" but editor of the magazine rejected it because he worried that his readers might fear on unessential matters.

Then she finally decided to publish a book about it. Carson was already having health problems such as ulcers, arthritis, and on top of these sicknesses she was having chemotherapy for her breast cancer.

However, she did not stop this work and completed the book called "Silent Spring" in 1962.

As Rachel Carson expected, insecticide producers automatically drove back to the "Silent Spring" and they even collected contributions in order to publish a book for counter argument.

"If we do not stop using the DDT now, a silent spring will come very soon and we will not be able to hear songs sung by birds, animal sounds and delightful noise of leaves," Carson warned. At last, the government carried out investigations about the DDT and proved that Carson was right.

The brave lady passed away in 1964, only aged 56.

Rachel Carson's activities are important in many ways. One of the most visible reasons is that she created a stepping stone of the modern movement of protecting the nature and the environment. In addition, she tried to explain the matters in a scientific way so that her claim had clear evidence.

The lady insisted that the insecticides were responsible for serious illnesses such as cancer. Scientists proved that her assertion was correct because one of the important causes of getting a cancer is a chemically contaminated environment.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

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Looking at Our History Correctly



The Korean history reflecting the ideology of ruling classes began to change from 1970. The theory of nationalism that Kang man-kil suggested was a trial to overcome the ideology of division.

At the end of 1970, the term *Minjoong* was used as "The Principal Body of History" and reformation. Following this trend, historical studies of *Minjoong* was advocated in history. "Historical studies of *Minjoong*" caused the reconstruction of the classes views that had been discontinued because of the progressive camp's destruction right after the liberation. The historical book written from a view of historical studies of *Minjoong* began to spread

to the public from its start of "History of the Mass of Korean People".

After that, there were many attempts to cope with *Minjoong*'s limitations and establish scientific history. This is presented very well in "Looking at Our History Correctly". The first characteristic of this book is that this is based on the outlook of scientific history. In the specific history progress narrated consistently the fact that *Minjoong* is a main body that made its history changed and developed through labor and struggle. It explained that historic development was caused because of the productivity and the change in the productive style. Second, true history of *Minjoong* was diffused among important bodies of history, *Minjoong* and historic view of previous governing parties was overcome through this opportunity. The content of the book is so simple that even elementary students can understand it. This book has its meaning and limit in that it reflected the atmosphere of Korean society in the late 1980s.

At that time, Korean society was ruled by the most progressive flow after the liberation. "Looking at Our History Correctly" was the book made in the progress of making efforts that spoke for the mass in history, which was a medium of spreading ideology. The meaning of this book is still alive since this acted as a spokesman of alienated public. However, this was not persuasive enough to explain the social change according to the idle frame of productivity and productive relationship.

Kim Jung

A research assistant of Institute for Historical Studies



Rachel Carson poses during her research work. Her publication of 'Silent Spring' is the starting point of the modern movement of protecting the nature.

Mini interview

"Carson's effort also influenced Korean law and nature"



Kim Choony

Chief of international affairs of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

affairs of the KFEM The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, to get more detailed information on the pioneer of the modern movement of protecting the nature and the environment.

Reporter: Rachel Carson is not known in Korea according to all of her important works. What do you think about this?

Kim Choony: Well, she is a well-known person. What I can say is that at the time when "Silent Spring" was published, Korean environmental NGOs were not very capable of protecting the nature. Maybe this is why she was not famous. However, people with interests in the nature and the environment, they obviously know her because she was against the DDT.

In addition, she is more famous and internationally known than any other environmental movement workers.

R: What are the worldwide effects of the Carson's activities and works?

K: Carson was the first person who actually discovered the harmness of agricultural chemicals. She convinced that eating fruits and vegetables without marks of insects does not mean positive to humans.

In other words, the fruits and the vegetables physically looked good because of the agricultural chemicals and the insecticides such as the DDT, and it meant that their inner parts were contaminated and were very harmful to the humans.

R: Why did Korea decide to stop using the DDT and what happened during the process of banning the usage of it?

K: The amount of usage of the DDT in the Second World War and the Vietnamese War was tremendous and many people were already suffering from it. In 1985, the "International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides" was announced, supported by FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization, of the United Nation.

After this announcement, another remarkable event took place in 1987 in London. It was done by UNEP, United Nations Environment Program, and is called "The London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemical in International Trade".

These are the factors which led Korea to stop using the DDT and other harmful insecticides including the agricultural chemicals.

R: What was Carson's alternative plan for killing harmful insects?

K: Well, Carson's aim was to bring people to examine themselves fundamentally for the industrial society which has been carried on for more than a century.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Quiz Quiz!

Send your answers to theargus@hanmail.net until June 20. A prize will be awarded by lot. All the answers are in the No.367 of The Argus.

①	②		②			
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			②			
③						
			④			
	⑤					
⑥						

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- 1) Farmers who joined "Hansalim" do _____ farming.
- 2) "Korean men eat ___ for their tonic medicine."
- 3) Without any doubt, if an overflow of users' personal information occurs, the _____ would create a total chaos in the society.
- 4) _____, literally meaning four pillars in Korean, refers to the year, month, day and hour of one's birth.
- 5) The film, "The Cup" was inspired by _____ events of football in Tibetan monastery.
- 6) The IMC is improved to achieve _____ broadcasting of the World Cup over the world.

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- 1) Public Information and Cultural Center in the Embassy of Japan has played an important _____ in spreading of Japanese culture.
- 2) Another media center, the Media _____ Center, was established where these two kinds of people, people who like using digital cameras and film directors, can join it.
- 3) However, Rachel Carson did not stop this work and completed the book called "Silent _____" in 1962.

We deeply apologize that the answer to the "Quiz Quiz!" had mistakes in the last edition. Therefore, on this edition, We decided to select twice as many winners as those for the last edition.



Neo-file

PFMS helps your financial management

Mr. Han uses "Personal Financial Management Service", PFMS, to work out all the related things with money and he is very satisfied.

He is an ordinary salary man and he first met the PFMS about 6 months ago. "I always got confused with my money business because I had problems of working out numbers and it was a waste of time to confirm what was going on in my every single account. This means that I do not have cash flow problems any more and I can live with arranged accounts," he said.

Many people are beginning to use this service these days and range of users is also increasing. A financial director of "e-Shinhan" defined the service as one that allows individuals to combine bank

accounts including arranging credit card and cyber stock accounts.

In 1997, Microsoft Company first began to produce softwares called "Money", with fees in order to open a new market of personal financial management. "Quicken" of the Intuit company also emerged at that time. The original reason for producing these softwares was to calculate tax figures and working out number of income and outcome.

They were very useful to many firms but the firms had to pay to use the service and naturally not many of the ordinary people were able to use it. However, Mr. Han's case shows that the PFMS is designed for normal people like university students, employees and housekeepers.

A freshman of the Department of French noted that, "I have three bank accounts, two credit cards and one cyber stock account. Sometimes, it is really a time consuming work to check all of these things. On top of that HUFs made me another bank account which is now more irritating to check out." He added that nowadays it is normal that a university student would have at least two bank accounts and one credit card and this is the reason why the number of students using the PFMS is increasing.

One of its advantages is that it helps individuals not to have cash flow problems but the most serious problem of the PFMS is the privacy. Without any doubt, if an overflow of users' personal information

occurs, the PFMS would create a total chaos in the society.

Therefore, the service providing firms must make sure that they up-grade the system and invest in the preservation technology.

"Certainly, the Personal Financial Management Service is a good system. However, it has risks to solve and if security is added to the service, the PFMS would be even better than it is now," the financial director of "e-Shinhan" added.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

BULLETIN

June

Spring Conference by "The T. S. Eliot Society of Korea" and "The Modern British and American Poetry Society of Korea"

The conference will be held on June 1, 10:00 to 18:00 in the Faculty Office building of Imun Campus.

To get more information call,

Kim Koo-seul (kooskim@hanmail.net) 031) 299-0834, (02) 924-0933 or Noh Jeo-yong (jynoh@yu.ac.kr) 02) 914-2827

In addition, you may visit to the homepage of "The T. S. Eliot Society of Korea,"

www.soeliot.or.kr

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Upgrade brand of Korea

After long and systematic preparations by Korea World Cup Organization Committee (KOWOC), the world's biggest sport competition kicked off on May 31. It is the first FIFA World Cup to be co-hosted and held in Asia in the 21st century. During the world's largest enthusiastic and energetic soccer festival, starting from May 31 to June 30, the whole world will give their sincere attention to Korea as well as the football matches.

It is a golden opportunity to create and upgrade new and innovative images of Korea than ever before: Dynamic Korea. With the economic crisis behind us, Korea is now ready to show its strength to the world. World Cup has produced \$5 trillion economic values and stimulated 3.5 million people for employment. Like 1988 Seoul Olympics encouraged Korea to appear on the global business stage, World Cup will help us make a huge leap towards powerful economic state.

In bid to capitalize it, we should try to promote Korea's dominating image in the IT sector and make it known that we are back in the economic boom, recovering from Asia's financial crisis due to thorough structural reform. In addition, if we co-host the World Cup with Japan successfully, Korea can pull itself out of its poor country image of producing cheap and low-quality goods following Japanese developing models, and make the world recognize Korea as young, dynamic, with the possibility of being a world leader in comparison with Japan.

2002 World Cup finals will also be an opportunity to let the world see how excellent Korean culture is. Friendly feelings toward the Korean culture will accelerate lots of tourists to visit Korea and will affect the promotion of the brand name of Korea. Spain, which held the World Cup games in 1982, jumped to the world-favorite tourist country after publicizing its image as "the country of sun" during the World Cup. The income earned by tourist industries soared three times by 20.4 billion in 1993 than 6.3 billion in 1983. Many local World Cup organizations are preparing various cultural events to represent their own characteristics.

To take advantage of a once-in-a-century opportunity, we should make full arrangements. Hardware - stadium, operating facilities, accommodation etc. - has already been prepared. The only thing waiting ahead of us is to program the software efficiently, by providing high-quality service to the visitors. We HUFsians are playing active roles as volunteers especially in the field of foreign language services. Volunteers ought to do their best to satisfy the visitors, regarding themselves as one of the members of the national team. All Koreans try to help for successful hosting on their own position.

Festive Spirit is spreading nationwide. Koreans hope that their national team advances into the final 16, which has appeared to have a slim possibility. However, whether the players make it or not, we ought to pay attention to the other nations' matches. KOWOC officials are afraid that most Koreans will be no longer be interested in further games if their national squad drop out in the first round. Overly nationalistic soccer fans can put a damper to World Cup booming. We should enjoy soccer itself, not just indulge in the results of competitions. We should also cheer for other participants to play a good performance.

We should not only inform Korea to the world, but also try to understand different cultures and people through the soccer games. The World Cup, world's largest sport festival is a place where global community become aware of each other. Unfortunately, there are some ominous signs to threaten successful World Cup: uncompromising labor and management, premature electioneering and a series of bribery scandals. 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea / Japan gives a prime chance to jump into one of the developed countries. We try to make a positive brand image of Korea in multiple aspects - economy, technology, culture, nationality, etc. Koreans ought to cooperate together and show its mature and dynamic spirit to the world. Now it's time all world to join the party.

By Kwon Hye-mi

Editor of International Section

INTERNATIONAL / WORLD CUP

Looking into global broadcasting and press for 2002 World Cup Korea / Japan

Int'l media spotlights World Cup

2002 FIFA World Cup started in May 31. Ever since it has been decided that Korea and Japan were to co-host the biggest competition in world sport, all the people became busy in preparing for a successful World Cup. After that, Korea FIFA World Cup Organizing Committee (KOWOC) was established and has prepared in all fields of the World Cup.

For example, KOWOC has built new stadiums including the largest football-only stadium in Asia. The Organizing Committee has arranged hundreds of cultural events and exhibitions throughout the nation. Volunteers who are assigned to the connection point between foreign visitors and the Organizing Committee are recruited and trained for long time.

Now, it is important that all the people around the world as well as the visitors in Korea see the successful results of the World Cup. It would probably be essential that all the matches of participating teams are progressed smoothly in the stadium. However, all that is only shown in the stadium is not the whole of World Cup.

Even though we have already prepared for the World Cup completely, broadcasting all matches and Korean geography, culture and so forth over a worldwide network is also crucial. According to the announcement of KOWOC, the numbers expected were 32 million tourists, 158 million stadium spectators and 42 billion television viewers. Like this, the field of global broadcasting plays an important role in the World Cup.

International Media Center for 2002 World Cup

The International Media Center (IMC) is located in the Convention and Exhibition Center (COEX) in Samsong-dong. The center is used for the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), which is a biennial Summit meeting of heads of state and government of 10 Asian countries, 16 Europe Union (EU) member states including the president of the European Commission.

However, as Korea was chosen to co-host country of 2002 World Cup with Japan, the center is improved to achieve perfect broadcasting of the World Cup all over the world. In fact, the IMC is a concept that originated in the 1998 France World Cup, where the International Broadcast Center (IBC) and the Main Press Center (MPC) were housed under one roof for the first time. In the same way, the IMC in Korea is



The International Media Center serves global broadcasting and print media coverage of 2002 FIFA World Cup.

made up of the International Broadcast Center (IBC) and the Main Press Center (MPC). Covering an area of 40,000 square meters, the IMC is expected to serve as an important center for global broadcasting and print media coverage of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea / Japan.

Two IMCs will be operated for this year's World Cup, IMC-1 in Seoul, and IMC-2 in Yokohama, Japan. "By placing these two separate units under one roof, we are able to make the facility a more efficient investment," said Rim Che-min, director-general of the Media Support Bureau for the Korean Organizing Committee for the KOWOC.

International Broadcast Center and Main Press Center

The IBC, which is housing the broadcasting facilities, is ready to beam 64 matches from the 20 host cities in Korea and Japan to the world. It will accommodate a lot of dedicated television and radio studios, production offices and an outdoor satellite for telecommunication.

Some 10,000 media personnel from around the world are working in the IBC during the World Cup. In May 17th, the opening ceremony for the IBC for the 2002 FIFA World Cup was held at COEX with officials from the KOWOC and staff from Host Broadcast Services (HBS).

The MPC will cater to the optimum conditions for the print media to work for speedy and accurate delivery related information of World Cup including match results, photos, statistics and contents of FIFA briefings and press conferences. Providing working areas equipped with desks and pay telephones, and it will also offer a work area for photographers, management information system (MIS-INFO 2002) terminals, internet access terminals, as well as other media services.

"All the facilities in the MPC are made according to FIFA requirements," Mr. Rim said, "All news of the tournament will gather at the MPC and then be relayed to the media. For this purpose, it will serve as the media operations nerve center during the World Cup." The MPC will also house the FIFA media headquarters, which will hold daily briefings.

World Cup, chance to show Korean traditional culture

Host Broadcast Services (HBS), the official broadcaster for the World Cup event, is in charge of the operation of the IBC, whereas KOWOC will take full responsibility for the MPC.

"We will work in close cooperation with KOWOC so it is a joint undertaking," said Francis Tellier, CEO of HBS. During the World Cup, Tellier said more than 80

different broadcasters would use the IBC in Seoul, whereas only 30 will do so in Yokohama. More than 3,000 personnel will be working in the IBC in Seoul alone. For this reason, Korea has better opportunity than Japan to introduce Korean geography, custom and culture to people around the world throughout broadcasting of IMC.

As one of the projects to develop these strong points, the KOWOC announced that it has set up a public relations (PR) area at the IMC. The PR center is located in the lobby of the IMC at the COEX and it is designed to give visitors a glimpse of traditional Korean houses and rooms with wooden furniture, pottery, and desks.

The area is enclosed by a stone wall, a gate, and displayed panels depicting the 10 host cities. It will also have a large picture of the old capital Gyeongju's famous Bulguk Temple as a backdrop. The PR center, which opened Monday, will be used as a rest area for international media personnel.

Korea, the focus of world's attention

Although we can use these opportunities to let the world know about Korea, there are scarcely those who know the facts on how to broadcast each match of the World Cup and all the characteristics of the host cities.

Except for reporters and journalists, the public do not know when, where, and how the impressions of Korea are being broadcasted, including the scenery of the stadium. Surely, it is more favorable that people carry out the World Cup perceiving these facts than without knowing anything.

2002 FIFA World Cup Korea / Japan is receiving the whole world's attention. The focal point for media services should actually be uniformity and standardization, and media personnel should experience the event as if it were being hosted by one country.

But what is important is that the broadcasted image of Korea during the World Cup is reflected all over the world. Besides, we can spread our own traditional culture through broadcasting. Let's try to perform the splendid World Cup both inside and outside of the country.

By Kim Hong-ran

Reporter of International Section

Visiting the Public Information and Cultural Center in the Embassy of Japan

Contact Japanese culture easily

Japan is close to Korea geographically and it has a deep relation historically. Japan is also the co-hosting country of 2002 FIFA World Cup with Korea. Surely enough, Japan has been related to Korea for a long time in many aspects. In the cultural aspect, however, there has not been a lot of relations between Korea and Japan. In fact, it is illegal to freely carry Japanese culture like music, books, movies into Korea. For this situation, Public Information and Cultural Center (PICC) in the Embassy of Japan in Korea has played an important role in spreading of Japanese culture.

The PICC was established in 1971 in Embassy of Japan in Korea. Until now, the center has managed a library which the people could read various Japanese books, and created exhibition rooms where special Japanese art works could be appreciated. In

addition, the center has opened the Japanese language course for Koreans and offered the information about students of both countries studying in Japan. Also, there was a whole rebuilding work in early 1999, and the Japan Music Information Center (JMIC) was newly established in May, 2000.

In the library of the first floor, there are those who want to feel nostalgia from the old days. So to speak, there are a lot of old men who have memories under the rule of Japanese imperialism. Moreover, many students who are interested in Japan visit this place, read the books, magazines and so forth. Sometimes, you can experience the exotic exhibition in the second floor. Thus, in the third floor, you can get consultations about studying in Japan from good counsellors through The Japan Exchange and Teaching program (JET program).

Above all, the JMIC is notable in all systems in the PICC. As soon as you join this center, you can listen to various Japanese-Pop music of 1300 CDs, watch Japanese music movies of 12 DVDs and 100 videos, and read some 26 kinds of Japanese magazines. These possessions are up-to-date culture published since 1999 in Japan. When the fact that Koreans can not listen to Japanese music directly and legally is considered, it is quite a surprising information to the people to want to feel the Japanese culture.

"Although this center is somewhat small in scale, there are a lot of recent Japanese music and you can use it easily," said Lee Kwi-hee, the official clerk of the JMIC. She said that if you become member of the JMIC, you can listen to Japanese music, and watch Japanese music movies and magazines there. Although there is difficulty that you can not rent the possessions, 30-50 people go there on the daily average during the vacation. Moreover, this center is very valuable in the point that it is the only place to be able to experience the Japanese culture in Korea.

As you can see, the PICC has been a very important institution to exchange cultures between Korea and Japan. "With the 2002 FIFA World Cup is close at hand, this cultural center is exhibiting the principal information of all host cities of Japan in the entrance of the center," said Park Jin-hee, the official clerk of the PICC. Like this, the PICC has tried to let various informations about Japan be known to more Koreans until now. If you go to this cultural center one day, you will certainly be impressed by the exciting and interesting Japanese culture.

Public Information and Cultural Center in Embassy of

Tel : 02-765-3011-3

Place : near the exit no.4 of Anuk subway station

Website : http://www.japanem.or.kr

By Kim Hong-ran

Reporter of International Section



Life at the University of Ohio State in the U.S.A

Need careful plan to transfer school to U.S.

"April Come She Will", this is the song title sung by The Beatles and the sentence I will never forget. I spent about six months to prepare for the TOEFL test and took the test three times.

In general, every test includes questions about sentence structures inverted like the song title. However, I always got the wrong answers. On the day I received the score of the last TOEFL test by mail, ironically, I listened to the song by chance, "April Come She Will".

I am an international student at the Ohio State University (Ohio State), majoring in Communication and Criminology. Ohio State was established in 1870 and is located in Columbus, Ohio's capital and largest city.

The university has more than 55,000 students enrolled and 14,000 full-time support staffs. The campus is 1,700 acres, which is the second largest campus in the United States.

Also, the U.S. News and World Report for 1997 and 1998 ranked the Ohio State University's academic reputation fourteenth among national public universities.

The decision of studying abroad is not easy. Since transferring from a college in Korea to Ohio State, it was more complicated for me to make up my mind on whether to change my academic environment.

The first thing I was concerned about was what I can gain from studying abroad and what I can lose. It seemed to be a good chance to earn a degree from an American university as well as to learn English and other cultures.

However, I might lose the relationships with seniors I had from Korean schools, which is very significant in a typical Korean society. When one goes to study abroad, it involves some better job opportunities.

However, one cannot gain a sense of the current Korean culture as Korean society

rapidly changes. Moreover, prejudice and stereotypes against people who study abroad was another primary concern of mine.

Since I did not leave the process of applying to transfer to the agency that assists to study abroad, I had to handle all the problems by myself.

From the trifling matters like filling an application form out to the essential particulars like evaluation credits from an ex-university, everything seemed to be quiet confusing.

To get more evaluated credits, I needed to make an English translation of the course bulletins and the syllabuses that I had taken in the university in Korea similar to those in Ohio State.

I, for example, did not have to take any math classes because I had already taken two evaluated credits of college-level infinitesimal calculus.

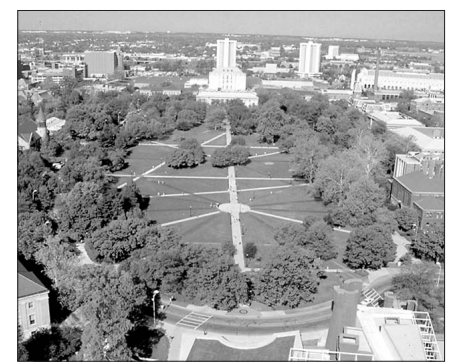
Despite these complicated processes, I eventually believe that preparing by myself helps me adapt to the college life in the United States.

The things that were required for admission to Ohio State were my TOEFL score, GPA, essays (about myself and working experience), and recommendation letters.

The major factors considered in the admission process (Admission Criteria) for transferring included ex-college performance as evidenced by class rank or GPA and performance on the TOEFL.

Also, additional factors, which are different from schools in Korea, included competitiveness of an ex-college environment (they have their own college rankings of Korean universities), involvement in extracurricular activities, leadership and work positions, and the presence of a support network at Ohio State.

Other particular criterions were individual circumstances such as cultural, economic, or



University of Ohio State

racial diversity. In my case, the experience I had taught students at a night school for two years might help me a lot.

So far, I am satisfied that I have decided to study abroad. The university provides accessible, high-quality undergraduate and graduate education for students who are able to benefit from a scholarly environment in which research inspires and informs teaching.

Furthermore, I am happy to learn cultural diversity, individual differences, and have an open-mind.

On the other hand, I lost benefits that other Korean college students may have like the relationship with seniors and the pattern of the Korean society as mentioned above.

Again, I would like to address that students who are preparing to transfer to a university overseas have to keep in mind that it can both positively and negatively affect ones life and career.

By Kang Taek-sin

The writer is a student majoring in Communication and Criminology at University of Ohio State



Library



Exhibition



JMIC

Introducing cultural events during the World Cup

Various cultural events make World Cup more festive

As FIFA World Cup is to be held in June, the Argus is presenting cultural events and festivals held during the World Cup in Seoul. The places, where festivals are held, are famous tour sites in Seoul. The Argus hopes the readers to enjoy the festivals as well as the World Cup.

Insadong - Insadong Traditional Culture Festivals

Insadong is famous for its traditional and antique mood in Korea and many foreigners are likely to visit there. Insadong is a must for those who want to experience authentic Korean ambience. Its street, packed by art galleries, antique shops, ceramic sellers, Korean restaurants, etc., is often called a "living cultural treasure" or a "street museum".

As 2002 FIFA World Cup is being held this month, Insadong Traditional Culture Festival has moved to this month from April.

Declared a "Pedestrian-only Street on Sundays" in April of 1997, a variety of events have been staged, representing unique aspects of Insadong as a cultural zone. The Insadong Traditional Culture Festival, observed in April each year, offers an opportunity to experience the pleasures of a real Korean festive mood for both the residents of Seoul and tourists.

In this festival, there will be many events, such as *Jangseungje* Ritual, Masquerade, Special Performance Stage, Street Exhibition, Traditional Korean Foods Contest, Antique Arts Exhibition and Pottery Making Demonstration. Visitors may take part in these events every Sunday in June, from 11 a.m to 7 p.m, on Insadong Street.

Hongik University Vicinity - Seoul Fringe Festival

Hongik University Vicinity is the place where young and new artists join in and create their own styles of art. As many artists



During the Cup, many cultural events are held in famous places in Seoul.

gather in this place, there is a festival named Indie Festival, where many independent artists show their creativeness of art. When people feel like active and live atmosphere, they may well visit the area. Moreover, the festival has changed into Seoul Fringe Festival that many other countries from Asia would participate in and it will be held during the World Cup.

Seoul Fringe Festival will be held from May, 25 to June, 15 in 40 indoor and outdoor performance or exhibition halls in the vicinity of Hongik University and the Seoul World Cup Stadium.

Seoul Fringe Festival 2002 is a culturally diverse arts festival with 15 teams from 8 Asian countries, such as Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Russia, India, Mongolia, and Thailand and 200 national teams participating in 10 genres including drama,

dance, art, music, and independent films. In addition, street festivals and flea market in which goods related to the World Cup are going to be sold.

Sangamdong - FIFA World Cup Seoul Plaza

During the 2002 FIFA World Cup, even those who did not get the tickets can watch the games by watching a large screen. The screen will be set in Pyeonghwa Park, which is next to the Seoul World Cup Stadium, in order to provide an opportunity for Seoul citizens and foreign tourists, who do not have tickets for soccer games, to experience the same fever as the spectators in the stadium.

The events will be held from May 30 to June 25, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock at night. The large screen

broadcasts World Cup football matches and related events like jazz concert, *Samulnori* and other traditional cultural events. Besides, other events and exhibitions also take place during the festival period: Cultural performances, Contests and games that people can participate in such as kite flying, *Ssireum*, a traditional Korean wrestling, etc. And also there will be information center for tourists, exhibitions to introduce Seoul, IT experimental zone to advertise Korean culture to the foreigners, soccer-related events like World Cup quiz show, face painting, and temporary movie theater, etc. are prepared to meet visitors.

Yeouido - Seoul International Fireworks Festival

Given its location and the number of participating countries, 2002 Seoul International Fireworks Festival is different from other international fireworks festivals. Under the theme of "Dream Fantasy 2002", the glittering event will attract people's attention. Its main purpose is to commemorate the 2002 World Cup Korea/ Japan that is held for the first time in the new millennium.

The festival is held from the 25th of May to the 22nd of June, every Saturday 6 p. m to 11 p. m, in Yeouido Hangang Park in front of 63 Building and around LG outdoor stage. "Dream Fantasy 2002" is expected to be a variety cultural events as many component foreign countries, such as the U. S, Japan, China, Italy and Australia take part in and many events are held-fireworks photo contest, windsurfing show and open-air cinema.

By Lee So-jung

Associate Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Media influences individual's life

People were surprised at the news that an old lady, Kim Eul-boon, who became a heroine in a movie, had to move from her hometown. The heroine is a 77 year old woman, who acted in the film named "The Way Home" as a heroine and started to be known to the public with the unexpected success of the movie. The grandmother was uncovered to the mass media and some people got to visit the old house which was used as a backstage in the movie. Finally, the number of visitors became larger and some strangers who seemed to be gangsters peeped into the house. Because of these happenings, her family decided to move out to the city, leaving her whole-life hometown. As a result, many people are worried about her if she would be the second victim like a hillbilly girl, Young-ja and they insist that her personal life has to be protected.

Why such ordinary people became famous among the public? The reason is that they had pure characters most citizens lost and envied. As the society becomes tougher and people become more coldhearted, their pure characters become the object of general people's adoration. In addition, most people think as if the cast of common people are a marvelous thing. Watching the everyday life of an ordinary person, the viewers feel homogeneity with them. On the other hand, they think it is kind of mysteries or wonderful in different aspects comparing with themselves.

Besides, many other common people have many opportunities to open to the public by the broadcasts and the press. These days, programs in which general people are shown as a hero or heroine are popular in the society. The viewers are interested in their lives because of the similarities of the lives and they are easy to sympathy with the casts in the program. Once common people are broadcasted, the viewers got to be interested in them. Moreover, if their lives are poor and need help, they have sympathy on them and want to help them. When incurable children are introduced, people help them by ARS telephone-fund-raising and encouraging letters. Also an entertainment show which broadcasts on Sunday evening on MBC, remodels the poor people's houses and the show is very popular in Korea.

However, all people who were on TV did not get lucky gifts-instead, they were violated by the media and the press. If such pure and unsophisticated people are too suddenly disclosed to the public, they cannot be free from a lot of people's interests. Other people's sudden concerns make them confused and their private lives will be exposed before they realize what is happening to them. Such over-concerns ruin their calm and peaceful lives and sometimes there is a crime using their pureness. A hillbilly girl Young-ja, for example, was known to the public by TV programs and advertisements broadcasting her life and people got to think she and her father made a lot of money. In the end, some people played trick on them and murdered her father. Media sometimes saves a personal life, while kill one's valuable life.

The influence of media has an immense power. The appearance of ordinary people has positive aspects, such as providing interests and sense of similarity to the public. But, media deals with them carelessly and roughly, just because they are powerless and weak. Media exposes their lives, even when they do not want, and it does not protect their private lives. Such irresponsible attitude of media disturbs an individual's life and even destroys it. There should be a perfect personal protection when common people are going to be disclosed to the public as in Japan and other advanced countries.

By Lee So-jung

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Reviewing films : Mean Machine vs The Cup

Football makes all get together

Recently, some movies about football were released during the time of 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea / Japan. "Mean Machine" is the one of the movies, and it was released with the World Cup a month ahead.

This movie is director Barry Skolnick's British comedy remake of the crowd-pleasing sports classic "The Longest Yard", which starred Burt Reynolds as a prisoner leading the world's dirtiest football game against the warden's lackeys. Barry Skolnick makes his debut as director with this movie, after being recruited by producer Matthew Vaughn for his love of soccer and hyper-kinetic style. Moreover, Skolnick casts Vinnie Jones, a real football player as hero, and portrays a realistic movie.

Four years ago, Khyentse Norbu's "The Cup" has been chosen to represent Bhutan when making its entry to the foreign language film category for this year's Academy Awards. This marks the first time that Bhutan has ever been nominated for the Academy Awards.

This film was inspired by true events of football in Tibetan Monastery-in-exile in India after 1998 FIFA World Cup France, and it is commented very highly by many critics from the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, Cinema Scope and Toronto Globe and Mail etc. In this film, the actual monks of Peme Awam Cheoggar performed roles of monks in Tibetan Monastery-in-exile, background of the movie.

New characters appear in a closed place

Mean Machine is the nickname of Danny Meehan, a soccer star who had it all - the money, the fast cars, even the super-model wife. But he blew it all on by fixing an important match and wound up incarcerated on a drunken assault charge. As soon as he is put in prison, many prisoners hoot or flatter him. It isn't long before Danny's on-field skills are sought after by the warden who tries to force Danny to train his guards' semi-professional soccer team. Working for the warden would be a one-way ticket to prison hell, so Danny comes up with a better idea. He offers to train the inmates as a practice team for the guards, setting the scene for the quintessential prison match-up that is



convicts against screws in 90 life-changing minutes. But first, Danny must coach a team of utterly unfit, unreliable and unpredictable villains to victory that seems as remote a possibility as freedom.

The Cup follows two young Tibetan boys, Palden and Nylma, escaping Tibet and arriving at a Tibetan monastery-in-exile nestled in the picturesque foothills of the Himalayas. After the ordination formalities are completed, the boys are thrown into a whirlwind of unexpected events not usually associated with the austere atmosphere of a traditional Tibetan monastery. By contrary at the time of the World Cup Soccer Final, football fever is running hot throughout the hallowed hallways. Soccer slogans are seen everywhere and the chanting of young monks is not always in a traditional vein, much to the distress of Geko, the monastery's disciplinarian. Orygen, Palden's roommate, is a fearless and cheeky 14 year-old football-obsessed monk. Along with his faithful sidekick Lodo, he gets Palden involved in a midnight misadventure to see a semi-final 1998 World Cup match at a local shop. They are caught in the act by Geko who adds to his constant consternation about the young monk's non-academic pastime.

Amusing happenings from football

As you can see, these two movies have

backgrounds of limited place, prison and monastery, and they use the same theme of football. In a rough and tumble British prison, where murderers, thieves and assorted madmen are locked away, one inmate is about to lead them all in the ultimate battle of their degenerate lives. The battle is the very soccer match between the guards and the prisoners.

But it is too difficult that rough prisoners who were once murderers and thieves stand united together. It is not easy selecting football players to training them, but slowly they assimilate with one another, hoping a triumph of their good over the malicious warden.

In the Tibetan monastery, Orygen, in a final desperate attempt to fulfill his passion to see "The 1998 World Cup Final" brazenly suggests Geko that the final match be seen in the monastery itself. Therefore the wise, compassionate Abbot, and his faithful but frazzled Geko try to come to terms with the soccer-mad monks.

Finally, the match between the guards and the prisoners is started and the prisoners were very superior to the guards in the first half of the game. Especially, Danny held the team together. Although Danny hesitated to play football actively because of the menace of the warden, the prisoners team achieved victory by using various funny tactics.

To Orygen's and everyone else's surprise, permission to watch the final match in the monastery is given. Tradition meets technology head on as Orygen and Lodo is use every spare moment between their monastic duties to, against all odds, get a satellite dish and an old television set to watch the big game.

After a few financial hitches, hilarious technical glitches and some mystical shadow-plays by torchlight, the midnight show goes on with some surprising outcomes. It seems that Buddha is smiling from the sidelines.

Every member united through football

After the match that ended in victory for the prisoners, the vice warden, who is the captain of the guards team, comes to Danny and offers his hand to him admitting his defeat. Then the warden loses his temper, but Danny goes out the playground taking no notice of him. Like this, the football positively influences all the people. First, all members of the prisoners practice football zealously to triumph, and in that course they are gradually changing for good way. Besides, even the guards who are suspected of corruption realize their fault.

Likewise, the football in "The Cup" also is used as an instrument which the more monks can strive for the truth. Moreover, through football, the movie reveals many insights into a culture that struggles with noble dignity to maintain its ancient traditions and identity.

"Mean Machine" shows us rapid and violent scenes in the absurd prison, and oppositely "The Cup" depicts calm and holistic happening in Tibetan monastery. Although these two movies have somewhat different ways to describe their story, it is the same that the two movies tell us to come together by the sport of football. Whereas in these days where football is related to secular situations, these two movies show us the innocent meaning of the sport that we can be taught many good lessons.

By Kim Hong-ran

Reporter of International Section



Chang Il-bum's music letter

Jazz meets classic, Gershwin

These days, too much crossover music is being produced. Who is the creator of this popular genre? The originator is the American classical music and musical composer, George Gershwin (1898 ~ 1937). He who was born in a poor Jewish family from Russia introduced jazzy rhythms to classical music and changed the tempo and the map of classical music in the 20 century.

The tunes of Gershwin are full of intimacy and are easy on the ears. With "Swanee," which has a cute and had a simple melody, Gershwin became known to the world and succeeded commercially. He also had success with lovely Broadway musicals such as, "O Kay" and "Lady, be good." He composed music that accompanied the lyrics of the musicals created by his brother, Aire. "Percy & Bess," performed first in 1935, 2 years before Gershwin's death, revolutionized musical history. He casted African Americans in Percy & Bess and created a new kind of opera, only performed by African Americans. At that time, only whites could get roles in the opera.

Percy & Bess, which is filled with the melodies of Gospel of black people, folk and jazz caused sensation and produced music gems like "Summer time" and "Bess, You are my woman." In particular, the beautiful melody of "Summer time," a lullaby sung by black soprano in the first Act, has been loved all round world.

You can meet the music of Gershwin through old musicals and musical movies. You should not miss the movie, "An American in Paris", starring Gene Kelly. It helps people who have loved Gershwin and want to be his new fan, to understand his music world. The movie is a romantic fiction love story of a nameless painter (It is a story of Gershwin while he visited Paris). First, it was made into a white-and-black film and later it was made in color. In "An American in Paris" there are a lot of masterpieces such as "I got rhythm" and "Love is here to stay". Gene danced taps accompanied with "I got

rhythm" sung by children in Paris. In one of the scenes Gene sang, "Love is here to stay" and danced slowly with his lover on the riverbank of the Seine. It was parodied in Woody Allen's movie, "Everyone says I Love you" where Allen and Goldie Hawn danced like Gene and his lover.

Gershwin was a special composer who had success in both Hollywood and Broadway. Both desired a composer like Gershwin because of his extraordinary talent both commercially and artistically. He fulfilled these kinds of expectations perfectly with the success of his musicals.

The new musical, "Crazy for you" was produced in 1987 marking the 50th anniversary of Gershwin's death. It had a new plot with Goerge Gershwin's songs based on lyrics of Aire Gershwin. This musical can be called as a great hit album of Gershwin because it included all of his musical hits. You can only listen to it through his album. I would like to recommend to you songs like, "Someone to watch over me" sung by Polly, the heroin; "Embraceable you" and "Nice work if you can get it" played by the hero, Bobbie Child.

Finally let me introduce you to "Rhapsody in Blue" which was first performed in 1924 by Gershwin playing the piano. It described busy New Yorkers in Manhattan with a change of tune and tempo. It has been chosen as one of the masterpieces of modern classical music and it introduced jazzy harmony into classical music. This is seen in the title name "Blues". The trumpet version, which converts the piano part into a trumpet melody, is also popular in concert hall. "Rhapsody in Blue" will make your summer cool.

Chang Il-bum (R-87)

The writer is a classical music critic and columnist

Visiting the Media Access Center, the first public media center in Korea

Easier access to film by citizens

These days, people have many opportunities to use digital cameras and watch programs that filmed by them. And they got to be interested in making films by themselves using digital cameras. Korea movie industry has developed with a fast speed in quality and quantity. For its continuous growth, it is said that building cinematheques, a cinema where shows independent and art films, and supporting independent films are needed. As a result, the cinematheque establishment association has been organized and the media center has been opened to activate making independent films in the society. However, these media centers are only for making independent films and another media center, the Media Access Center was established where these two kinds of people, for general people who like using digital cameras and for film directors, can join in.



The Media Access Center was opened recently. Above is the audio studio and below is the director of Planning and Information Department, Lee Ju-young.

The Media Access Center has been established by The Association of Korean Independent Film & Video and Korean Film Commission. It is expected to do important and responsible roles in media part as well as in film industry. The center is located in Sejongno and opened this May. Now the media center has 200 members and 60 people are being educated in the center. "Most people who visit the media center are students or office workers," said Lee Ju-young, the director of Planning and Information Department, "and they learn basic techniques of using cameras and editing films," she added. The role of the media center is to support common people to make programs or movies by themselves. It provides opportunities to utilize educational and equipment resources more easily and cheaply.

The Media Access Center helps independent film makers to activate producing independent films. Because of the absence of educational systems and expensive equipment, it has been difficult for the young and poor directors to produce independent movies. The center shows society, was becoming wide-spread over the country. Actually, there have been other media centers in Korea, however, the Media Access Center can be the real first media center which has the exact and certain aims of general media center. There has been no correct standards distinguishing its aims and the operators of media centers were lack of professional knowledge about media center. However, the Media Access Center is suitable for the origin media center as it is supported by the government and opened to the public whoever wants to be a membership.

independent movies and makes programs as well as offering education and equipment. The public can see independent films or works by common people which they could see rarely. It produces professional and intelligent film makers and also helps to support making independent films. The Media Access Center was not fully equipped yet, however, there was an editing room, 9 to 10 groups can work out, an audio studio and post production rooms.

Such media center was first started in Northern America, especially in Canada and the U. S, as the public access movement, a movement that citizens participate in making programs and inform the real aspects of

These days, there are many TV programs that broadcast programs made by tele-viewers on cable and satellite broadcasts. Also many people make films by themselves using video cameras or digital cameras. They needed to expert knowledge in filming. Therefore, the center teaches to the public how to make films properly and about media. The contents of educational programs are different from each steps, the primary,

middle and high. And it educates them differently in areas, planning, filming, editing and recording. The starters can learn easily and the experts will learn deeply and in details. "Most people visit here just to learn basic things at first, to make their programs or film digital cameras better," said the director, Lee Ju-young.

In Korea, there are lots of activists who are forced to establish media centers over the nation. However, there was no standard media center and the existing media centers were not doing their proper jobs. "There is a media center in Seongnam, however it was not doing its jobs properly as it was operated by the city officers who were not experts in media and using the equipment," said the director. The establishment of the Media Access Center will help to develop regional media centers, which were managed dispersedly and it will centralize them. Therefore, it educates the sponsors of the local media centers and holds seminars about the setting up of regional media centers.

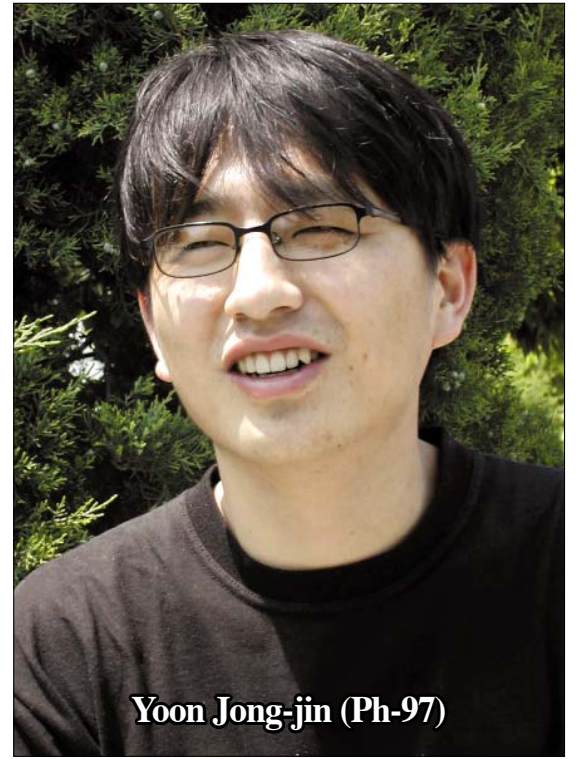
Most media centers have problems in equipment system as new machines are coming out with a rapid rate. Also the Media Access Center has such problem, even though its equipment is still new and it should solve those problems to provide facility to the public. The Media Access Center is expected to be the center of other media centers in Korea and educate the media programs deeply and widely. "In countries where media centers are known to the public, the participants in making programs and prosecutes the real aspects of our society," said the executive director, Lee Joo-hoon, "and we hope the Media Access Center can such thing, being the principal axis in Korea," he added.

By Lee So-jung
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

First prize in ad contest, fruit of hard work

Cheil Communication, a famous advertising company, held the 23rd prize contest for the best advertisement of university students. As usual, there was a cut through competition in that. This year, the first prize went to three of HUFSA's. They are Kwun Oh-jun(C-97), Yoon Yoon-Jae(MI-96) and Yoon Jong-jin(Ph-97).



Yoon Jong-jin (Ph-97)

On a sunny Saturday morning, the reporter met Yoon Jong-jin, one of the prize winners. First, Yoon gave his impression with a smile, "It was really a sweet pleasure to receive the news that our team got the first prize. Efforts were fully rewarded." He was sorry to have interview without his friends who worked together for the contest.

The contest was divided into two parts; the creative section and the project section. Yoon's group were awarded for drawing up a project. The subject was how to increase sales of Sens Q, a notebook computer made by Samsung to university students.

Yoon said in recollection, "We were in a body, devoted all our energies to the project for about a month," and he added, "Actually, Yoon-jae, Oh-jun and I were members of Ad. valley, a club at HUFSA studying and producing advertisement. We have been on friendly terms each other." Yoon made a show of the team's strength of union. And he said with a smile, "Ad. valley is the best club."

Cho Byung-ryang, a professor of Hanyang university, one of the judges, explained the key to success of Yoon's team, "The project followed the regulations that we suggested, and also it was rich in creative power,"

The judges said, "Especially, this project consisted of a short period strategy and a long one. In the long term strategy, it insisted that Sens Q, as a brand, should win the more students' favor. And the short one was the method to increase sales just during the short time." They added, "Other teams were not far-sighted enough to think of their long term strategy."

Yoon and his friends are not journalism majors. It was difficult to get some help or tips from professors. But they studied journalism for themselves. Yoon said, "We do not major in journalism, but we just like it. I think the matter doesn't matter, if you like it and make an effort to learn it."

For collecting the research materials, Yoon's team not only read many books but went to the computer market in Yongsan. They interviewed the great many consumers and sellers. Yoon said, "Having an interview with the sellers, we acted as if we were consumers." He added, "First, we built hypotheses, and then went to the computer market to verify it through the interviews. But the interviews just proved that the hypotheses were in error. So, after the interview, we boldly changed the hypotheses."

The team also applied for the creative section of the contest. They produced advertisements for Maxim coffee mix, a coffee made by Dongsu Food, and Haetban, an instant boiled rice made by Cheil Jedang. Yoon said, "The ad of Maxim shows the young office workers' life with humor and wit. And for the Haetban one describes a touching story that a man gradually came to understand his mother's love."

Someone may think that they make the coup without difficulties. However, Yoon has participated in many other contests, and so have his co-workers. Yoon got prizes eight times, but also failed sometimes. His prize from Cheil Communication is the fruit of a lot of hard work.

Yoon confessed, "Winning the prize, I was happy, but on the other hand, burdened with too much interest and expectations." He added, "There are many people with special talent, and I still have lots of things to learn."

He has his own homepage. If you want to know more about Yoon Jong-jin, or look over the work of Yoon's team, visit his homepage. The address is www.increator.com.

By Kim Yu-kyung
Reporter of National Section



Forest created by Rousseau's dream



"The Dream", by Henri Rousseau, 1910, in the Museum of Modern Art, New York

A woman is sitting on a sofa and the sofa is in the tropical forest with wild animals and plants. How could a sofa be placed in the forest? It seems to be ridiculous and unsuitable. A sofa is on the left side of the picture and the nude lady is so recognizable because her skin is so white. The naked woman looks clearer in contrast

to the black woman playing the flute in the forest. All kinds of tropical flowers are blooming with intensive color. The leaves of the trees and plants are long and wide, growing with bright greenish color. The painting is called "The Dream" and was painted by Henri Rousseau, a French painter. The painting shows the dream of the painter,

the woman on the sofa can be Henri himself. Rousseau expressed his dream of the tropical forest, creating a perfect forest what he had dreamed.

This attractive tropical forest is not real, but it's just a dream. The viewers may be disappointed about the absence of the real forest. Like this, his forest is likely to exist somewhere in South American jungle or Africa. Frankly speaking, the painter had never been abroad, even in Europe, he has lived in France through his whole life. Then, where he could have seen such exotic and tropical places in France? He lived in Paris and he visited the Jardin des Plantes, a botanical garden in Paris which also houses a zoo. There, he was able to study and draw exotic plants and caged animals. Rousseau's interest in nature was translated into paintings that reveal his keen attention to the individual details of leaves and trees, and to various species of exotic animals.

Henri Rousseau was born in 1844 in the city of Laval, in northwest France, and was gifted drawing in his childhood. He worked as a toll collector in the Paris Customs Office. He took up painting as a hobby and retired from toll collecting in 1893, so he could devote his career for drawing. His character was extraordinarily ingenuous and

he suffered much ridicule as well as enduring poverty. However, his faith in his own abilities never wavered. He tried to paint in the academic manner of traditionalists, but it was the innocence and charm of his work that won him the admiration of the avant-garde: he affected his art work styles to Picasso and Kandinsky.

Most accounts of Henri Rousseau's work was not easily classified into any definitive artistic style of the time- impressionism, post-modernism, fauvism or cubism- it has been considered a forerunner of surrealism because of its dream-like sensibility. The intent of surrealism was to allow thoughts to be expressed free of any control in an "automatic" manner, flowing from the subconscious. Surrealists used techniques such as unlikely juxtapositions, distortions of reality, elements of surprise, and dream-like imagery to create their works. Such artist with rich imaginations, Henri Rousseau, drew exotic places where he has never visited and created a new world, only using his imaginations and nature he saw in the botanical garden. His imagery was gifted as well as his paintings.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

2002 6th Seoul Human Rights Film Festival



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