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Diversity enlivens HUFs Festa

The 2003 HUFs Festa, the festival which shows most the unique character of HUFs, was held from September 23 to 26 for four days. This year, two main existing festivals the "Seminjeon" and the "World Film Festival" were held together under one theme, "Imagine."

The festival consisted of main events at the Open Theater which included a singing contest, performances of *dongaris* in the daytime and movie showings during the evening. Various movies from many countries were shown by each departments of HUFs, "Younghwawoolim," a movie *dongari* and A.V, a movie club in the Business & Economics Division.

On the opening day, the "Nanta" performance team was invited and entertained the audience. In addition, Alain Kim (C-02), a singer from Taiwan and Park Hye-kyung, a popular singer performed and received good responses. About 20 students participated and displayed their talents at the singing contest on the second day. However, the scheduled events, "Movie Quiz Golden Bell" and the game with eggs were canceled because there were too few participants.

The World Drink Exhibition, World Chrysanthemum Exhibition and Free Market were held as an extra

events during the festival. "I think the atmosphere of the street extra events is less active than in Daedongje of May," Lee Geul (J-01) said.

The highlight of the festival, the exotic performances from each department of HUFs were held on the last day of it. Sixteen teams from the Department of Occidental Languages and Oriental Languages performed folk songs and dances passionately. The audience which filled the Open Theater concentrated on each stage of the performances and lots of people kept to their seats until the end of the festival. "It was very good to see every great performances with traditional costumes which I could not see in our university festival," a sophomore student of Yonsei University, Choi Hye-chan said. And a popular singer, Lee Jeok was invited and he boosted the festival into a feverish atmosphere.

"We tried to make the festival a much broader event in which many students who do not belong to the College of Occidental Languages and Oriental Languages also can participate in," said Choi Eun-kyu (P-00), the president of the Organizing Committee from the College of Occidental Languages.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus



The students of the Spanish Department are dancing the Flamenco.

Park Min-shik / The Argus

Constant protests make progress

The fourth protest for constructing public foundation at Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (MOE) was held with about 2200 students' signatures for public foundation on September 17. Before the protest in front of MOE, an event at the Open Theater was prepared, but it was cancelled due to the small number of participants.

Students arrived at the MOE in Gwanghwamun but they could not enter MOE building, because many policemen prevented them from entering the building. Therefore, the protest was held 300 meters away from the building. General Students Council (GSC) handed in the written protest, which contained a message, saying HUFs do not want returning of the ex-foundation to the MOE.

Yoo Bok-jae, the president of GSC on Imun campus said that GSC would hand in the signatures to MOE continuously by collecting more students' opinions. "I hope that all HUFs be concerned about making a new public foundation."

After submitting the written protest, the president of GSC delivered the contents of talk with the Ministry to the students. It said that MOE confessed that the works on HUFs

have been delayed because of their internal problems and the fact their promoting of the method of 4 (HUFs members) to 2 (company) to 2 (MOE) to 1 (ex-foundation) was true. They recognized that this method was not right, so they repealed the method of 4:2:2:1. And also they said that the matter was not delivered to the authority of HUFs and it was hard to discuss completely the problem of

HUFs' foundation right now. However, they made their position that they would pay more attention to opinions of HUFs continuously.

A student from GSC said, "This is just the first step. We need to protest harder for making a new public foundation of HUFs."

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus



The president of GSC on Imun Campus, Yoo Bok-jae (C1-96) is showing his firm determination by shaving his head. The will to establish a new public foundation was shown by Yoo and the vice-president of GSC, Kang Jung-hoon by shaving their heads, at the General Student Meeting on September 26.

Back Mi-sun / The Argus

Volunteer aids for disaster

Chusok, which was supposed to be delightful holidays were slammed by the powerful typhoon called "Maemi." According to the latest report, the number of casualties is estimated at 130, with 117 announced dead and 13 still missing. Especially in Gyeongsangnam-do, the worst region hit by the typhoon, the death toll amounted 62. A joint investigations by the National Disaster Prevention and Countermeasures Headquarters has been made, but it is short-handed in the special disaster zones.

On September 19, 8 volunteer students of HUFs, gathered and went to Namji, Gyeongsangnam-do for recovery of the flood disaster. They went there by a small rental bus and they arrived the next day, when they started to building damaged greenhouses. The iron structures of the vinyl-made houses were terribly bent by the power of wind. They disassembled the iron structures and rolled up the damaged vinyls. Students were embarrassed by the power of nature. With the support of

HUFs, 60 gas burners were delivered to the region, hit by the storm.

"It is such an unfortunate thing to be damaged by the typhoon. Even the farmers are suffering from low incomes. I heard about a farmer who cultivated fruits and made little profit about 30 won and fall into deep sorrow. We are only 8 in total, but I think that knowing the suffering of farmers is most important," said Lee Yoon-jae (I-97), who was the leader of group.

"I came here just to help people. It is such a meaningful thing. I went also to Daegu when there was a disaster in the subway. I hope many people come to typhoon-struck areas and help them rather than donating some money in their homes," said Lee Won-il, a freshmen at Chinese Department.

6 students kept working until Monday, 21, in spite of having classes, and came back at the evening.

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Activists hold rally against dispatching combat troops

"Super Power," citizens power of global anti-war movement, as New York Times



Lee Jung-gul / The Argus

called it, woke up again in local. On September 27, hundreds of protesters hold the rally and hung on anti-war pickets, shouted their slogans in Daehakro, Seoul, protesting against the U.S. attacks to Iraq as well as Israel's capture on Palestine.

In the rally, however, the main voice of protest was the upcoming controversial issue, dispatch of combat troops to Iraq. Protesters were strongly opposed to sending combatants to Iraq. Most of the protesters were university students and members of citizen groups and NGOs.

It has been 3 years since Palestinians started demonstrating against Israel. The word "Intipada" in

Employment School opens

Employment school for students who are interested in job seeking is held from September 23 to October 8 at HUFs. It provides 7 lectures; the subjects are a strategy for entering a foreign company, an employment trend for female students, self-analysis and method of making papers and so on. Most of the lectures are held at Aekyung Hall at the International Building with invited lecturers. It also gives a chance to experience a model interview (October 7) and to take an aptitude test (October 8).

The vice-president of General Students Council, Kang Jung-hoon, explained, "The support on the students' employment problems in HUFs was not sufficient enough. Through the requests to the school authority, the support of the Employment Information Center was increased and the employment school was also established."

The lecture, "Strategy for entering a large enterprise," which was given by Kim Hwa-soo, a representative

director of Job Korea, was held on September 24. He explained that the scale of workers at large enterprises decreased and the job seekers were not the only seniors, but also the experienced men under two years. He showed the result of the survey on the types of people who were preferred by employers, and the best ones were the people who had brilliant abilities to solve problems for all situations. "Companies looked for a man of great originality and logicity. The ability of communicating was important," he said.

About 130 students came to Aekyung Hall to listen to this lecture. However, before the lecture was finished, half of them left the room. "I think it seems that the lecture was not what they expected, but to me, it was good. It was a chance for me to think about myself as a person that employers may want," said Lee Joong-won (R-96). He also added that he would participate in other lectures, scheduled to be held at employment school.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

should be organized so that we could launch global action," said Hong Guen-soo, who was one of the speakers of the debate.

In addition, in our campus, anti-war discussion was placed on September 18 in the Humanities Building, room 502. It was sponsored by HUFs' Anti-war Committee and also progressed with the same object. U Seok-gyun was the lecturer who went to Iraq to support medical treatment.

He vividly stated his experience in Iraq where remained ruined cities and hurt people. He said that participating the international anti-war movement was our duty for world peace as well as our own peace.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

Model UN Assembly on the refugee issue

All students dreaming of a diplomat or an ambassador, tune your interests up the 27th Model UN General Assembly.

The session was held at Aekyung Hall of HUFs, September 19. "The advancement of global cooperation on refugees" was the main theme. It was a large-scale conference that opened up all college students through out the country. 12 interpreters and 13 college students who attend different colleges- Yonsei, Korea, Hanyang, Dongguk as well as HUFs participated.

The students had a heated discussion on refugee issue as delegates of many different countries in their tongues. The participating nations were South Korea, North

Korea, The United State, England, China, Russia, Japan, Indonesia, Colombia, France, Iraq, and Kenya. At this council, delegates identified what kind of problems indeed the human society has faced with and what efforts the global members should make in order to resolve them.

The process was just the same as that of the real UN assembly: opening speech, speech, suspension of the meeting, voting as well as simultaneous interpretation. One of the worthy of attention is voting. There are two ways to decide by majority: One is to vote by a roll-call, another is to raise their country name tags.

"I really envy them," said Lee Jae-jin, a student at Seoul National

University. "Especially, the president was impressive." He added, "I hope I participate the assembly the next year."

Ahn So-eun, a Seoul Women's University student, expressed in excitement. "The council was true to nature due to the garb of each country. And the intonation, especially North Korea dialect, was just the same."

There were even high school students. "A confident manner was fabulous," said Park Ji-eun, Han Young Foreign Language high school student. "And I am planning to suggest the Model UN General Assembly in my school."

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus

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Editorial

The alternative is public foundation

“Make public foundation!” Many HUFSSans can see the words here and there in the campus. Because the official term of the 3rd temporary government-appointed trustee is supposed to be completed by end of the year. And some members of former foundation side are watching for a chance to intervene the foundation issue.

The foundation problem must be solved democratically by all of HUFSS members. Regarding the on-and-off campus circumstances, making public foundation is the suitable alternative among other things. And HUFSSans must come out and show their strong will to construct public foundation like the one in 1998, which played an important role to kick out the old-foundation.

Constituting public foundation, however, is not a simple matter. Nevertheless, it must be promoted continuously since it is an indispensable condition to develop HUFSS in the long run. Constituting public foundation means giving back school and foundation to its members including students, staffs as well as society. In other words, ownership needs to be reorganized. It may sound very strange in democratic society.

So far, however, private universities in Korea were operated by absurd foundations to satisfy their desires. Because most of them were established to protect and enrich property safely in 1950s, when government offered a lot of privileges, such as tax reduction. Those private universities usually brought campus conflict with corrupt managements. Especially, it reaches the climax after the death of founder. From then on, corrupt benefit-holders are eager to maintain and to occupy vested rights. Chosun University, Sangji University, Duksung Women's University and other many universities experienced the conflict.

HUFSS wasn't an exception, of course. After death of Kim Heung-bae, the founder of HUFSS, his wife Lee Sook-kyong brought her nephew, Park Seung-joon, who had nothing to do with HUFSS. Despite of being a trustee, he mismanaged and didn't have any concerns to develop HUFSS.

Finally, HUFSSans exploded in 1998. He drove HUFSSans crazy. Mr. Park, the executive trustee at that time, did a lot of wrongfulness, including misappropriate public money, and administrative absurdity. He even filled most members of the board of trustee with his friends and acquaintances. With HUFSSans' strong will, the Ministry of Education cancelled appointing the board of trustee. HUFSSans succeeded to expel old foundation. After that incident, government has been dispatching temporary trustees

To stop that kind of misfortune, democratic foundation must be settled. But, it is a difficult problem to solve as it stated earlier. It is said that the best way to complete foundation issue and to develop HUFSS is to nationalize it. Considering the current situation, however, most realistic alternative is to constitute public foundation. Above all, once the board of trustees is composed of pure-hearted men, HUFSS can be operated fairly by HUFSSans' will. In addition, transparent management can be a stepping-stone for nationalization as well as attracting large amount of donation like Yonsei University.

On September 17, HUFSSans had a demonstration to prevent so-called 4:2:2:1 plan at the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MOE). The ministry said to them that so-called 4:2:2:1 plan was withdrawn because it is not right. With the retreat, public foundation is closer to HUFSS than ever before. Also, it is time to look up HUFSSans' head to reform the foundation. HUFSSans need to have more concern on the issue. In General Student Meeting on September 26, president and vice-president of GSC had their head shaved to show strong will for establishing public foundation. It must show effect in establishing public foundation. But it depends on HUFSSans whether public foundation will be established or not. HUFSSans want reappearance of its victory in 1998.

Interview with Park Tae-woo (D-87), chief legislative assistant to Rhee In-je

Call to design a new framework for Korea

A secretary is one of the familiar and important jobs. It is believed that Nixon, a former president of U.S. said that the second most important person in a man's life, following his wife, is his secretary. Aides, who are secretaries of politicians, are also important, and they need exceptional analysis abilities and broad knowledge on various fields. The Argus interviewed Park Tae-woo (D-87), a chief legislative assistant to Rhee In-je, Head of Vice President of The United Liberal Democrats.

He gave a first impression that he was full of confidence. He introduced himself saying he was a member of the University Student Interpreters' Association (USIA). He joined it in his second year, and was a vice-president while he was a junior, and a president in the fourth year. Acting as an interpreter in the field, he never received allowance from his parents. It is no exaggeration to say that his club life was his school life.

Actually, he started his university life at Korea University. After being discharged from military service, he entered HUFSS, dreaming that he would be a diplomat. He also wanted to be a politician, so he entered the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy. He won a grand prize at the speech and oratorical contests for university students, sponsored by Kyunghee University. He entered The Graduate Institute of Peace Studies as requested by Kyunghee University. He said that the course was lectured in English and that it was the only one of its kind in Korea at that time. He earned a doctorate degree in International Politics and Economics and earned scholarships for the entire program from the British.

He loves English, so he has studied hard until now. When he was a middle school student, he used to memorize textbooks. When he was a high school student, he tried to memorize a small dictionary by heart, so his nickname was English Park. These days,



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

he watches CNN broadcasting for about an hour, no matter how busy he is. He is going to participate in the Korea Herald Speech Contest on October 10. He also often spoke in English during the interview.

After getting his doctorate degree, he returned to Korea and came back to work for the Ministry of Trade Industry and Energy. He was scouted as a diplomat. Some time later, as the ministry was divided into the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, he was allocated to the latter and naturally he had worked as a diplomat. He was, however, proposed to work as chief legislative assistant to Rhee In-je and resigned the ministry position, which became an object of envy. He felt a call to a politician and took the proposal because he had interest in politics. This paved the way for his political life.

His political ideas bent right-of-the-center. He does not think that it is right risking our national interests that are related internationally that people cry out abstract

slogans, such as dictatorship, anti-Americanism, and so forth. He also said that Korea does not say negative things that implant an illusion about North Korea discussing democracy and unification. He said, "It is a very dangerous dreamy though people believe that it is possible that N.K. has nuclear weapons." He holds a realistic point of view about Korea. He said that the possibility would threaten international politics, and it could destroy our right to the pursuit of happiness. He thinks the government's job in the democratic market is to make a good market environment for companies.

He had even lectured at HUFSS, Duksung Women's University, Sookmyung Women's University, and Kookmin University. He taught students the subjects related to politics, unification, North Korea, and so on. Today, he teaches European Policy Theory at Chungnam National University.

He is also a poet. He has enjoyed writing with various kinds of imagination since he was a little boy living in rural area. When he

was writing his Ph.D dissertation, his poem won and entered the International Poetry Hall of Fame. He became an honorary trustee of International Society of Poets since the entry of his poem. He also received a Korean Literature and Art New Figure Award in the poetry division. He has published four collections of poems and is going to publish his fifth one. Among them, his favorite poem is "If you call me." His poems include his political color. He said that he would compose poems all his life.

It makes his heart hurt to see people becoming more and more indifferent; it is very foolish that people do not have concerns about politics because they think politicians are immoral and dishonorable. He defined politics as making reasonable structures living our life and a room including moral, system, and custom. It is economy that fills the room. For example, demonstrating labors are discontented towards the system. That is, the people can pursue their happiness when politics works well. He suggested having interest in politics in life, for instance, through internet and newspapers. He considers politicians as a designer who design frame of a country. One of politicians' roles is to discuss the nation matters with the people and to politic along with making politics a part of our life. A politician is a job that is made by the people.

He was concerned about Korea, looking out the window. He said he would run for the National Assembly. Maybe, HUFSSans can see him as a politician.

He did not give an advice to HUFSSans. He hoped that HUFSSans are preparing for the future in a very weary reality. It is university where students can develop the will that they can live in their own way. He said, "Live with an inflexible will."

By Kim Kyu-young

Associate Editor of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

The issue of dispatching combat troops to Iraq is becoming the center of heated discussion in our society. South Korean decision to send combatants to Iraq will be in an awkward dilemma.

The sending of combat soldiers will produce serious criticisms from the international society opposing the U.S.-led operations in Iraq. It will bring about anti-Korean sentiment in the Middle East and damage the economic relations between South Korea and the Islamic countries. Moreover, South Korea will meet the cost of 200 billion won per year for the military operation and suffer from the casualties of young soldiers.

On the contrary, if we consider the blood-tied alliance between South Korea and the U.S., we cannot say 'no' to the request of dispatching combat soldiers from our ally. Our refusal to the demand of sending the combatants may exert a harmful influence upon the economic relations between the U.S. and South Korea.

Sending combat troops to Iraq is the most sensitive political issue nowadays which heightens the ideological conflicts between liberals and conservatives in South Korea. According to recent opinion polls, around 65 percent of South Korean people oppose

sending more troops to Iraq, but more than 50 percent of the people accept the dispatch of troops with the U.N. resolution. This implies that our possible choice may be sending combat troops under the U.N. mandate to assist the restoration of Iraqi sovereignty.

the U.S. demand does not influence the future of U.S.-South Korea military alliance. On the other hand, people like the members of the Korean Veterans Association argue the dispatch of combat troops to Iraq in order to strengthen the military alliance between the U.S. and South Korea and maintain the

and benefits of sending the combatants and the influences of dispatch on the inter-Korean relations. Considering these factors, South Korean government would have to reach a conclusion on the sending of combat troops by the end of October if possible.

A desirable alternative instead of sending the combatants to Iraq is sending a large scale of civic delegation to Iraq for medical support and relief work with some non-combat troops. Even if we spend the same amount of money as the dispatch of combat troops, non-combat support for the Iraqi restoration will be better for the future relations between South Korea and the Middle East. However, when we look at the reality, the U.S. government will not accept this alternative. Is the decision to send combat troops to Iraq our choice or not? It is time to make a decision for our national interests considering the future of the U.S.-South Korea relations and the Middle East-South Korea relations.

The writer is associate professor of the Department of Political Science and International Relations.



Lee Sang-hwan

Sending combat troops to Iraq: our choice or not?

People who oppose sending the combatants to Iraq argue that the U.S.-led military operation in Iraq without the U.N. mandate is illegal and immoral because it aims at maintaining the U.S. political and economic interests. They emphasize that whether we send our soldiers to Iraq from

cooperative economic relations between them.

When we decide whether to accept the U.S. demand to send combat troops to Iraq, we have to consider our national interest and world opinion as the most important factors. In addition, we need to think about the costs

Letter to The Argus

Smile makes HUFSS brighter

A Korean proverb says that you do not spit at a smiling face (a soft answer turned away wrath). It means, no matter how many mistakes you make, you may be forgiven owing to your smile. Having read an interview with library staffs at HUFSS, I had a chance to think of the importance of everyday attitude like smile. How did I look when I entered the library or went up (or down) in an elevator with my neighbors? It was only an expressionless face. If I had smiled and nodded first to them, the atmosphere would have been much lighter and probably I would have had a better day, just like the title of the interview "Smile changes the atmosphere."

Successful men often say smiling is one factor of success. Also it is proved that smile provides both healthier bodies and minds with endorphin. That is, carrying out one small tip is serving a double purpose.

I go to the library at least three times a

week. Each time I unconsciously enter the library and use the facilities. The interview is about our HUFSSans story, their voices. While I did not consider the library staffs as HUFSSans, they have worked for other HUFSSans, so that each HUFSSan could live in pleasant environments. I was ashamed of myself: I've thought that there are only two groups of HUFSSans - students and professors. But after reading the interview, I had an opportunity to digest the true meaning of HUFSSan. In addition, I felt that I should be more careful when I use public facilities like library. Your unintended actions may be harmful to others.

How about say hello to the staffs at HUFSS as a fellow HUFSSan from now on?

That will surely boost your energy for your better day!

Lee Ji-hyun (D-02)

Women should express feelings

After reading The Argus, an article of the culture section caught my eye. The article, "Talking about sex is a he-thing" have changed my mind on the subject "sex." Before, I thought that women talking about sex is very embarrassing and shameful, but I realized talking about it is just another way of expressing our true feelings. It is nothing to be ashamed of. Now I think it is very natural.

Sex is not only for men, it is also for women. Currently, this trend has been influenced in a lot of movies. More and more movies are dealing with talks about sex by women.

I have a positive view on the matter and I think it is fresh. According to improving women's status, true perspectives and basic thoughts about women including sex should be changed.

In the past, the description about sex, especially sex by women was restricted.

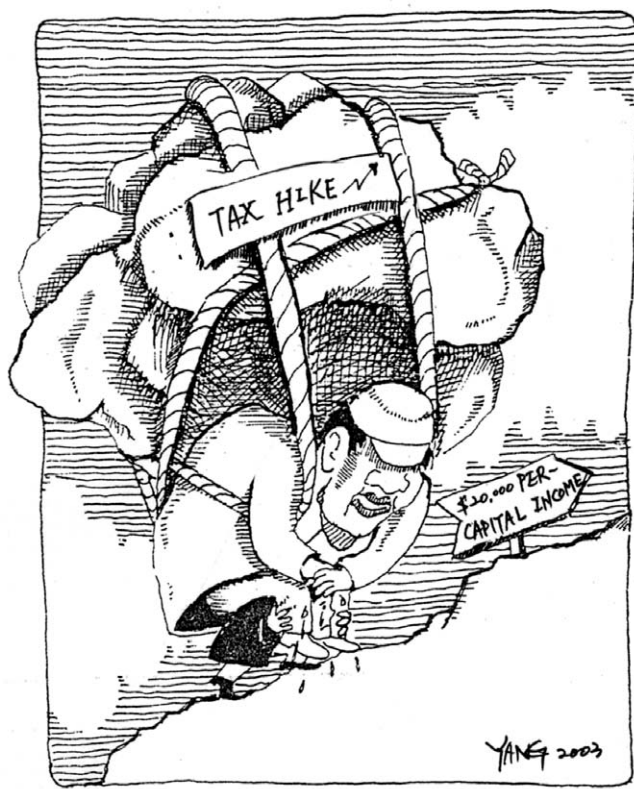
However, I am also worried as the reporter expressed worries in the article about people imitating the things that mass media shows.

Furthermore, movies are stimulating sex life. I fear that mass media influences people's viewpoint in seeing things.

Sex life is not for fun and it has to be esteemed because it does not mean an insignificant and simple thing. Therefore, I hope that people have open mind about sex, also we should be respectful and careful about it.

Ryu Mi-hyun (HU-00)

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Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Looking into the liberal arts courses in HUFS

Crowded classrooms not wanted

Class registration for the second semester took place during from September 1 to 6 at HUFS. The classroom situation for liberal arts courses is still interior.

The school mostly fills the classes with maximum students, which is 200 for liberal arts courses. The minimum number of students per class in 90. It is the reality of liberal arts courses in HUFS.

Crowded in classroom

There are so many students in a classroom, the students taking liberal arts courses are suffering from the lack of space. Sometimes it tudents go to multi-media classroom enters other classrooms to find chairs.

Now liberal arts courses currently has between 90 to 200 students in a classroom. concerned people explained that office of General Educational Committee are deciding on the number of people in one class for liberal arts courses.

Because of too many students per class, students often do not get what they want from the classes at present. Specific classes, such as social science and philosophy that requires intensive discussion and presentation, face many difficulties due to the class size.

It damages not only the students, but also the professors, as the lectures have to continue with one-way communication.

A lecturer said "I was forced to grade more than one hundred papers when I was in charged of about hundred students. It is impossible to review each paper considerably. Therefore the exam tend to be simplified, only judging simple estimating and memorizing abilities."

Moreover, it needs tremendous time to call the roll, and the classes could not even imagine to use visual materials or data.

Practical English courses

Practical English courses need to shorter students than any other liberal arts courses.

So practical English classes have some difficulties. Mostly practical English classes holds 30 to 40 students in one class. The 30 to 40 students are somewhat too many to learn valuable language lessons and vocabulary.

The class that has 40 students is maybe proper only for other lectures rather than Practical English.

Shortage of multi-media classroom

The authorities of HUFS started construction to renovate the school facilities. in summer vacation. But, It is not enough to use for the flooding liberal arts courses.

Multi-media classrooms are also short in storage. So even when it is needed a lot of liberal arts courses do not have the chance to use them.

For students to use the visual materials and documents, the equipment has to be reserved in advance, because the number of students are above its maximum number. Lack of these equipments make students and also the lecturer very uncomfortable.

Furthermore, it is reality that multi-media class room no space cannot be used alone per for only one class. So taking turns using the room makes the class inefficient for students.

The authorities of HUFS need to make more new multi-media classroom in campus. Now HUFS feels an internal disorder. So it did not yet worry about liberal arts courses. Next year after the election of a foundation director, HUFS consolidate various on cultural courses.

Concerned people explained, "Next year there is expected to be a change in the liberal arts courses. When the new foundation



In a crowded classroom, students are attending a lecture in a liberal arts courses class. Some students can not find even the chairs to seat on.

comes in to HUFS. We are now making every efforts to develop the liberal arts courses."

Need to improve system

Different lectures need different sizes of students, but it is known that 30 to 40 in one class is idealistic. The authorities of HUFS need to divide crowded classes into smaller ones.

Following the efforts to separate classes, the authorities have to consider an alternative that limits the participants per classroom and promote the extension of the scale of the faculty. Likewise, The HUFS have to extend the number of instructors. The HUFS need to be divide the number of students in liberal arts courses for curriculum, not a size of

class.

The authorities of HUFS supports should work together.

It is inevitable to realize that this problem is not only for the authorities of HUFS, but also for lecturers and students altogether.

Lecturer should improve class quality with students. The school should be more concerned about the number of students in the liberal arts courses.

By Jo Jae-hyung
Reporter of Campus Section

Have you heard of *Oeinsidae*? It is the name of another student group that works for development of HUFS, which differs from General Students Council (GSC). Recently, they published their newspaper to let people know them more clearly. Especially, they came out with the view that raises a question on GSC's way of solving problems on foundation, so that students' concerns about it would be much increased. At this present situation, it is being watched with keen interest whether these various voices would help this urgent, vital matter, reforming the foundation positively.

We often see the sight of the Open Theater in which the event for establishing public foundation is held with a small number of participants. It is not an exaggeration that the only small number of students who are belong to GSC only made real effort to solve the problem so far. So, it is natural that GSC needs other voices to hold in check with each other.

At this point, *Oeinsidae* has done the activities on the fields that GSC did not check up. Then, this time, they came up to students with critical view of the GSC's activities on reforming foundation. Its appearing with strong feature made a positive result on some sides. First, *Oeinsidae*'s new proposals made students more interested in this matter, which was considered as GSC's own, as well as interest in *Oeinsidae* itself. Next, active discussions by various groups can lead to more satisfying result. The situation seems to be hopeful that we can expect more democratic and complete way to make our new foundation.

However, if these diverse voices do not develop to the one, cohesive power, it is very dangerous. It may cause a split among students who have various views. Raising a question on another voice is good, but what it has to be careful is that the argue has to be sound criticizing for solving the problem, not just for showing opposite views to other side. Student groups have no time to waste competing each other. The spilt among students would be a big obstacle to solve the matter.

The debate for establishing public foundation and development of HUFS was held on September 25. The president of GSC, vice-president of GSC of graduate school and representative of *Oeinsidae* participated in the meeting as speakers. It was started with GSC's refuting what was proposed by *Oeinsidae*. Both groups expressed their views on the matter one-sidedly which are regarded as appropriate as their own proof.

They could not find solutions to their differences on the problem.

As influential groups represent students' opinions, their movements are being observed in the future. Each group has to make efforts as a partner of the other group which runs toward a same goal. They have to diminish useless differences of standpoint. To make a better result of our struggle for a new foundation, each efforts of student groups have to be able to bring valuable fruit to HUFS' future.

By Baek Mi-sun
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

Differences
be
narrowed



Africa awaiting new challenges

HUFS has many minority language departments. Among them, the Department of Africa can be found only in HUFS. People conjure up images of malaria, AIDS, starvation, the poor, and so forth when they first hear the word Africa, and usually wonder who would want to study there. Heo Namun (Af-98), however, studied African language by living with an African a few months ago.

He wanted to experience their culture and the politics directly as well as the African language. He headed for Africa with about one million won, excluding the air fair, and lived there for one year and eight months. He first arrived at Tanzania and stayed at a hotel-level traveler's inn. However, the hotel bill which was equivalent to living expenses for a month for the natives, was a heavy burden to him. Therefore, he made a friend at a market and stayed at his house. Some time later, he taught students computer and Korean in a newly open high school.

He had the confidence to read and understand the African language because he studied hard at HUFS. Yet, there were some limitations on behalf of the speaker when he was in Africa because Africans spoke about five times quicker than he did. It took him about one month to comprehend what the people were saying, and after three months, he was able to speak African well. He learned higher level of African through newspapers and radio broadcasts. The level of the language taught at HUFS is relatively



Mr. Heo is enjoying good time with African friends. More photos about Africa are available at www.2africa.net.

lower than the actual.

Unlike the image people have about Africa, penguins live on some islands of the Republic of South Africa. It is hard to imagine such a scenario because we usually think of Africa as a vast, scorching territory. With the increasing spread of cellphones, about 2 million out of 30 million people have them in Kenya, and the figures are growing. The number of wire telephones is less than that of cellphones. Moreover, the cost of cellphones is lower than that of telephones. Another fascinating information about Africa is the coexistence of tradition and modernism. Masai tribe is still found wearing traditional clothes with lances. Expensive ultra-modern cars are found, cruising down the streets.

Culture is well developed, and there are

remains of ancient civilization. For example, an old structure is transformed into a very huge store that is almost the same size as the HUFS Student Hall. Clear water and beautiful scenery contribute to the rich and majestic geography of Africa. Many developed and rich nations find Africa a perfect place to invest. These nations turned to Africa as a place to start new businesses and expand their market because the world economy has come to a standstill. Both Europe and America have carefully studied Africa over the years, and are very much aware of the potential Africa has. Japan currently controls about 90% of the automobile market in the region, and Europe and America sell high-priced merchandise. Meanwhile, China sells low-priced items. Despite these attractions of Africa, it is

very difficult to study in the area recently. There is little information on Africa even in Korea International Trade Association (KITA), which connects most trades of Korea and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. When Heo tried to gather information on the region, he had to look through foreign publications. It costs around 1300 dollars to study for two weeks at universities or colleges, which is extremely costly.

There are little systematic courses for studying abroad. There are schools that established partnership with HUFS, but the system is very formal. Therefore, it does not help the students who want to study abroad, and there are no intermediate personnel between two schools.

The way in which students study abroad through government expenses exists, but it is usually offered to the students who have earned a doctorate or a master's degree. Meanwhile, the undergraduate students have few chances. If a student wants to study a university in Africa, he or she would have to prepare the entire course from the beginning.

Heo, who became an Africa fanatic, runs a homepage related to Africa with his sister. He is going to study Africa after graduating from school. He said that he is more than ready to be willing to help people who want to go Africa.

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

A novice begins with mistakes

On the last issue of The Argus, I wrote an article on the "Inside Museum" column. It was the main article of page 10 so I was excited, yet anxious whether I will be able to manage it or not.

The museum I chose to introduce was the Bank of Korea Museum. Since I had already called and informed the museum that I am going to visit, the staff gave full support and help.

I was comfortable with just covering the features that were exhibited. However, I had to do an interview with the curator of the museum. I was dreadfully nervous and when the interview started I could not carry it out as smoothly as I wanted it to be. I made a lot of mistakes, even forgot what the question was and kept on looking at my notebook. I was so nervous that when the interview was over, the interviewee smiled and said how will I manage as a reporter with such a shy attitude.

This was not the end of my foolish acts. Although I visited the museum several times, I always forgot something that I needed to write the article. After I came back from my official visit to the museum,

I realized that I did not get an interview of the visitants. I visited the museum again to do an interview. Yet I could not get an interview easily so I visited there twice. When I finally got the interview and came back home I noticed that this time, I did not bring the English brochure, which I needed for the English terms. I let out a long sigh and once again made another trip to the museum.

It is a shameful memory. Nevertheless I hope that these immature experiences will add up and help me grow into a skilled reporter.

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Discussing students welfare problems

Imun

Delegates of each department met on September 21 to report the achievement, for which they have been promoted for the last semester.

They reported the fruit of the "Struggle for school fee." "Public management of school foundation" was discussed, and it pointed out that the project did not involve students' interest. They also debated on a project for this semester to improve educational welfare of students.

Library problem was one of the things. Most of the students have the same complaint: Many students keep a seats, while they are not studying.

Now, there may be an answer; an electronic ticket is it. Each student will gets a

ticket for a seat. Once a student checks the condition availability and chooses a specific seat. Each time they can may take a seat for 5 hours. Also they can prolong their stay for every 5 hours. When they are out at the library, their seats are regarded as empty seats ones automatically. And Many services are also mentioned: lending umbrellas, installing a charging stations for cellular phones and requesting electronic lines to use personal PC.

This meeting ended and the members agreed to hold a council for more specific discussion on September 27.

Wangsan

2003 Wangsan Council was held at multi-room in the College of

Engineering on September 18. Many delegates of each department and the members of GSC attended participated here.

They reported the fruit of the "The name of Wangsan survivor project name is BAB on 2003," "Do not send on army to Iraq. Set free all students who are restricted ioned in Uijeongbu prison, free off" and "2003 Wangsan Peace Cup" was discussed.

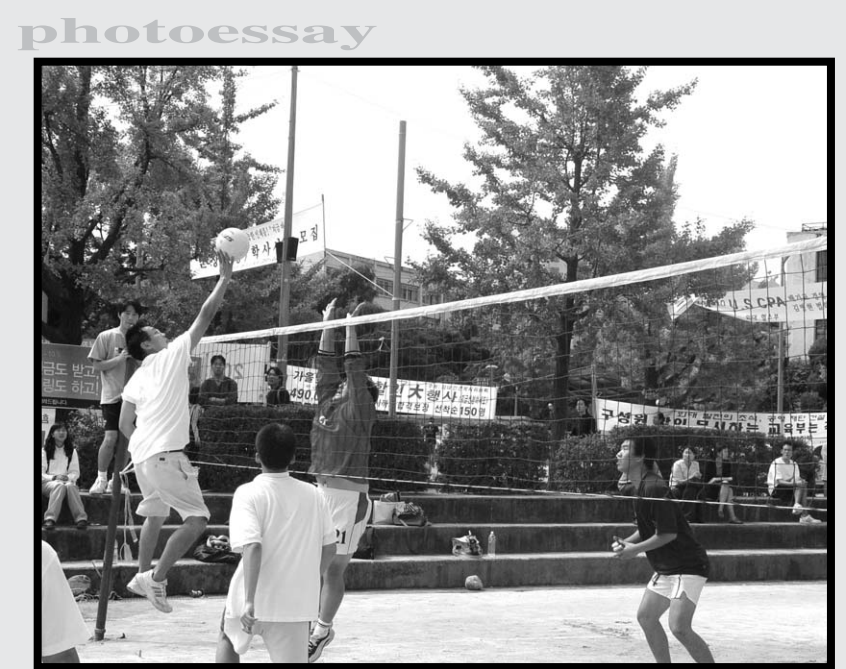
First item GSC explained was, "Most of the students have complaints about the meals in school. We need to improve the quality of dining rooms." But the chairman of HUFS cooperative objected to the speech it, by saying, "Taste is a very relative thing and I do not know why this item was ranked without talking to me prior notification. Give me a specific data for this item."

Actually, beforehand GSC did not have a prior consultation with HUFS cooperative,

and unilateral GSC ranked this item. So they two groups disputed between the two for a long time and were very confused. Later, Lee Dong-soo, the vice president of GSC in Wangsan campus, explained, "I understand that there was no talk beforehand, but I would like to talk this out with the students and HUFS cooperative in the future."

Next, they argued a problem of setting free restriction who are restricted in uijeongbu prison. Delegates of English department said, "Even if the restriction students have a wrong methods of protest, many people want to know their pure mind as soon as possible. The council ended and later GSC and all members agreed with agreement that they to meet later for more specific discussions.

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus



The 18th volley ball competition was held on Imun campus from September 15 to 19. English Department team and Spanish Department team are competing for the 3rd place spot.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Identity above money

A wind of separation is blowing in Korea. A large number of people flies to America each year; many "Wild goose fathers" are sending money for their children studying in foreign countries. Some mothers, who were pregnant and soon to give birth to their babies, were exposed by immigration office of U.S.

The Prosecutory authorities of Korea have arrested 4 representatives of "Birth tour" agencies, but a chief public prosecutor announced that it was difficult to punish agencies acting as brokers for foreign medical institutes. Henceforth, there are many opinions separated.

Wherever a baby is born, one follows the nationality of one's parents. However, the world has been closer, and the borders and barriers between nations also have been weakened. As the current of times in Korea, there were "Birth tours" only by high income and privileged people. Now, however, because of fundamental reasons, such as unsatisfying public education and pressure of military service, middle class women are being driven to take U.S. birth tours.

The 6 mothers rather say that birth tours should be encouraged because it could give high quality education for children and bring interest to Korea. However, if one thinks sincerely about the interests of Korea, it comes as an inconsistent idea. Giving birth in U.S. for better education can bring stability in one parent's home, but if its number is accumulated, it comes to a great loss of manpower and capital outflow because of huge costs of birth tours. Unfortunately, living in Korea, but having their children to get foreign citizenship is a new way of Koreans living in a global world.

A birth tour costs 30,000 dollars average according to a traveling agency, and the number of Korean mothers who take expensive foreign tours to deliver their babies is expected more than 7,000 this year. As a result, the parents are planning for their children's future, using the blind point of territorial principle of U.S., deceiving their babies' identities. It is nothing more than another type of an expedient means and opportunism.

This problem was raised from individual interests, but actually if you look at it little deeper, it is derived from a problem of organization of society. For example, the real estates in Kangnam district in Korea is specially dealt in high costs. The biggest attraction of Kangnam is well-furnished infrastructure, such as education. Many parents are eager to move to Kangnam district for better conditions especially for education of their children.

This kind of problem with education calls for the effort by the government. As soon as possible, the public education should be rebuilt and the budget for it also should increase. It is a pleasure to hear that the rate of GDP for education has increased over 5% for the first time. By the same token, efforts by the government should be preceded in order to resolve this matter.

Whatever type it is, when separation in society occurs collectively, it brings a collapse to the basis of a sustainable development. If a person who has money, labor power, and who is an intellectual, enterpriser would always dream to go to a foreign country, then the whole society would become empty. An ordinary man is expected to study in Korea and enter the university. He is expected to serve two years for military service. All of this is not just a problem which the man's father doesn't have enough money to send his wife to U.S. It is because they know what are real national interests, and bear the hardships willingly as a Korean.

By Yeo Hee-soo
Associate Editor of National Section

Anti-dispatch rally held

Recently, U.S. asked South Korea for thousands of soldiers to stabilize Iraq, showing the example of Polish division. A senior official of the Blue House said, "The Polish division means not a full-sized, but a downsized one which is capable of operating on a self-sustainable basis." Washington is calling for additional troops after 6 months since South Korea dispatched 675 military engineers and medical personnel to Iraq.

Against the request of U.S., on September 16, there was a press interview in front of the Central Government Complex near the Blue House. The September 27 International Anti-war day of action organizing committee of South Korea, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), Korea People's Solidarity (KPS) and other 361 civic groups held a press conference and urged that the government and national assembly should reject the unjust request of U.S.

"It seems that a cannon's roar is reaching my ear. Though the people were against the Iraq war, the government dispatched for U.S. The true national interests come from South

and North Korea's cooperation and independence," said Mr. Han Sang-ryol, the representative of The Solidarity for Practice of the South-North Joint Declaration. The representatives of each civic groups shouted in one voice, "Don't dispatch combat soldiers for unjustifiable war!" They also emphasized that the President, Mr. Roh should refuse the U.S.' request.

A graduate student of HUFSS, Kim Eun-young introduced herself as an activist of Sept. 27 International Anti-war Day of Action Organizing Committee, and said, "The dispatch, if it is realized, would be nothing but to aim guns at publics of Iraq, and it is also an outflow of huge taxes of Korea. From a part of anti-war movement, in HUFSS, each department, and the General Student Council (GSC) and other groups in the university organized a committee of anti-war. Many peace organizations, (NGOs) will stage a large anti-war rally on September 27 to state their opposition on the troop dispatch and campaign for obtaining signatures which opposes to war."

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

In Namji, Gyeongsangnam-do, a green house is torn up by a terrible storm during Chusok holidays. There only remain iron structures and houses filled up with mud.

Reconsidering Korean residents in Japan a year after the 9.17 N.K.-Japan summit conference

Painful life as a Chosun persists

"Nuclear weapon, launched on the Daepodong Missile from N.K., will hit a couple who are dating in Tokyo city." This is a report on N.K. on Fuji TV. Such sensational, but coarse-simulated images are always on Japanese TV. Overflowing reports, and books about the N.K. kidnapping and supposed possibility of war are making Japanese into Chosun-killer. This Japanese, who seems to be an ultraconservative, set a time bomb in a Chongryon office, shoot a gun to an office shutter, and cut Chochongryon school students' skirts. Chosun people residing in Japan suffer from distinction and suppression. Who cares about them? Can they keep their national pride in Japan? It looks very dark until now, the situation that the Korea is divided into two pieces, North and South.

Prejudice still exists

Koreans in Japan are divided in three groups with their nationality; Korean, Japanese, and Chosun. Problems occur on Chosun nationality, because currently the country Chosun does not exist. Chosun nationality people are about 100,000, and most of them are waiting for the reunification of S.K. and N.K. Many of them, but not all of them, belongs to Chochongryun, which means Chosun people's union. The union has accomplished successive support to N.K. for many years, but it lost its influence nowadays because of financial difficulties and generation shift. On the other hand, people with Korean nationality usually belong to Mindan. But these standards are not always correct, and the meanings of their nationality have changed a lot these days. Korean-Japanese people suffer from the ideological prejudice that was created during the cold war.

Repeated tyranny of media

Newspapers and TV make new suspicions about N.K. everyday. By promoted insecurity, the anxiety of Japanese becomes exclusivity and it is then aimed to the Korean who have Chosun nationality. Because

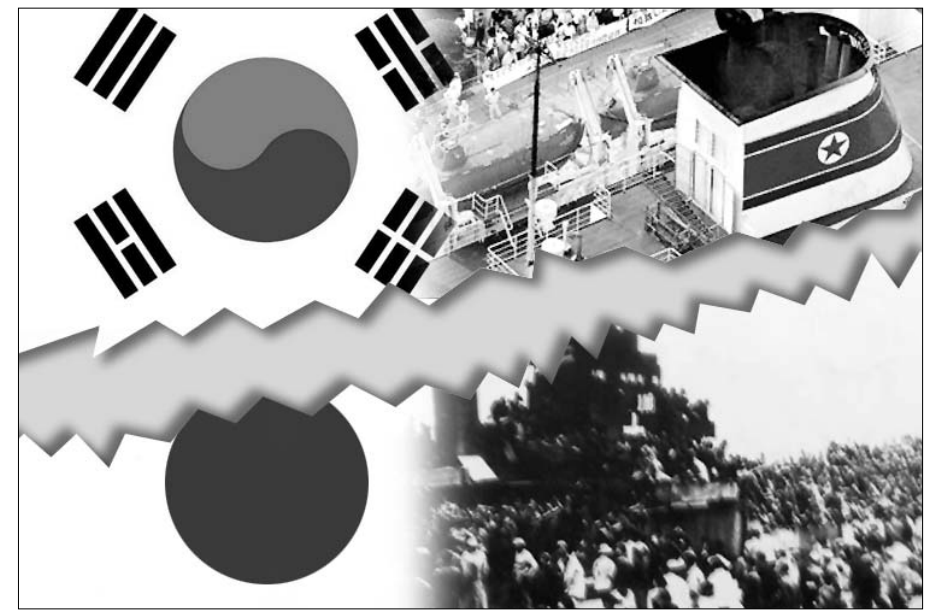
Chosun nationality is usually regarded as N.K. nationality. But that is not true, since many Chosun people are not N.K. supporters. They just did not chose their nationality.

The main item for attacking N.K. is the kidnapping and nuclear weapon. The kidnapping issue has been in spotlight after N.K. has admitted that they have kidnapped 11 people from Japan on September 17 last year, during N.K.-Japan summit conference. Rightly it was a big mistake of N.K., although they have apologized and acknowledged their false. But the attitude that the Japanese media maintains over a year after the admission is truly odd. Every main TV news programs broadcast over 10 minutes about N.K., such as Japanese wives living in N.K. and North Korean escapers' present condition. Some follow-up programs make documentaries about N.K. menace that is full of speculative sources and false report.

These social atmosphere of Japan recall the memory of the Kwandong holocaust in 1923. 80 years have passed, but no Japanese broadcast system try to document the tragedy. In 1923, over 6,000 Chosun people have been killed by the Japanese, who trusted the media. After the slaughter, Japanese authority tried to cover up the tragedy.

Korean ignoring compatriots

When Chosun nationality compatriots try to visit Korea, they are first rejected by consul's blunt answer such as "We are not reunified yet.", "Why are you going to Korea without changing your nationality?", "I'll let you visit Korea this time, but never again without your nationality changed.", even constitutional rights allow their travel to Korea. These rejection came in evidence of some presented petitions to the government last year, when our compatriots came to Korea with Korean International Network (KIN). Jo Kyung-hee, who is third generation of Chosun nationality and now studying in Seoul, wrote about her feelings in her essay after participation of the event. "I know that I cannot deny the fact of



partition of the Korean peninsula. However Chosun nationality must be concerned with historical issue, not as a problem of individual ideology." Actually, Korean authority never issued any statement about Japanese terror to Chochongryun.

How about Mindan, another Korean group in Japan? As a matter of fact, Mindan and Chochongryun has a deep antipathy to each other by different ideology. Mindan appealed their strong ill feelings to the Chochongryun, on the September 2 statement. Mindan headquarters said, "Chongryun is trying to justify N.K. nuclear development and kidnapping. N.K. must understand that the present tension is made by themselves." There was no point out about Japanese suppression to the Korean.

Struggle to restore the identity

The reason that Chosun people keep their nationality is that they are trying not to lose the identity of their ancestors. So the identity problem of Chosun nationality is not just Chosun people's matter, but every Korean's inevitable task. Korean authority, and even Japanese authority must be concerned on this matter, and think about the way to stabilize Japanese compatriots' society.

It is optimistic that there are many small movements that make efforts to make the situation better. For instance, there was a joint symposium between Korea-Japan about N.K. nuclear matter. NGO do a lot too. KIN is the typical organization that makes a lot of efforts to make better understanding about people who are living in Japan with Chosun nationality. The organization is going to promote the third Chosun people's visiting to Seoul in November. The event will lower the difficulty of Korean compatriots' entrance into Korea, and change the view to Chosun people.

Few generations have changed after the division of Korea. Now ideological complication structure have changed a lot. There are no more reasons for the existence of such quarrel between Chochongryun and Mindan, also between N.K. and Korea. Just more effort to the unification of each other is needed. Authorities, every member of each nations, and even the press of each country should understand the historical identity of

By Lee Jun-gul
Reporter of National Section

Civic groups vow to keep their voices against unfair agreement with U.S.

"Discussing the future of the South Korea-U.S. alliance is ridiculous on condition that U.S. troops stationed in Korea. And there is no future in Korea as long as U.S. is in this country." Hong Keun-su, a representative of Solidarity for Peace and Reunification of Korea (SPARK), asserted vigorously.

The fourth round of the Future of the R.O.K.-U.S. Alliance Policy Initiative (FOA) was held at Ministry of National Defense, September 3 to 4. The agenda includes reinforcing military strength,

repositioning the U.S. into south of the Han River and increasing defense expenditure and so forth.

Amid growing concerns of the future in Korea, civic groups led a rally denouncing this meeting. They persist that if the government accepts the U.S. request all, subordinate relationship will be composed and will be even more deepened. Then, the capability of preemptive strike toward North Korea by the air force and the navy will be increased not to mention the multiplied burden of the country. According to their

claim, the U.S. press Korea to buy arms in consideration of reinforcing military strength, and to spend military expenditure which needs for repositioning the U.S. troops into Yongsan. The spending is expected to reach approximately 3 to 5 billion dollars. Also they insist that the reposition of U.S. troops into Yongsan is due to the U.S. hegemony that allows them to take ultimate power over Asia. "People should know the fact, how regulated the meeting is, what that means to us, and where the tax money is spent. And by whom the military

expenditure is increasing and tension is growing in peninsula." Jang Do-jeong, one of the representatives of SPARK, stressed.

In the meeting, the two sides agreed not to announce the result of the meeting. Hong Keun-su, a representative of SPARK, expressed "deep concern" about the fact. "Not making announcement of the result is an infringement of right to know, and if the reason is based on being afraid of public opinion, we cannot approve the meeting."

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus



Pondering over withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea

Debate on the real national interests of Korea

Friends not foes ID: Tiger Woods

Just before the North-South summit talks took place during the Kim Dae-jung Administration, high-ranking public officials illegally remitted money, the people's tax, to the North that has been used to develop nuclear weapons. Although this particular administration has committed a capital crime against the nation, they are still burying their heads in the sand. The candle light vigil was held in many places around Seoul for months. This has been used as a tool to stir up anti-Americanism.

Is this a puppet show? ID: Challenger

Discussion on the Korea-U.S. relationship has dominated the social issues in Korea. The question whether the government should withdraw the U.S. troops or not is hotly debated in the country. In my opinion, the Korea's relation with the U.S. is nothing but a dependant one: If the Korean government requests for the U.S. troops to stay in Korea continuously, a subordinate relationship will be composed. When such circumstances become a little more developed, Korea would eventually

become nothing more than a puppet, having the United States hold the strings.

No wonder many people think that the U.S. troops are essential in this country in consideration of the past. Some people are very skeptic about this topic. They insist we are weak, unable to cope with N.K. without U.S. troops. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next year, or the year after? Will it be when the U.S. troops be stationed in every house? "We have no eternal allies and no perpetual enemies - our interests are eternal and it is our duty to follow." This was part of a speech by Viscount Palmerston, an English politician. Will the U.S. protect South Korea forever?

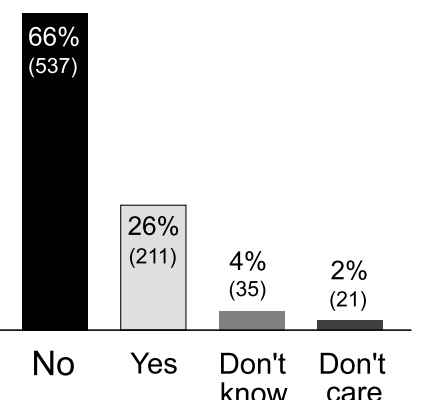
We should not depend our security on the

army is more than dangerous. 37 thousand U.S. soldiers who are residing in the Southern Korean peninsula take a big part in suppressing threats of war from the North. 36,940 American soldiers died in battlefield and 103,284 injuries recorded, making it a total of about 140,000 sacrifices. If it weren't for the Americans, there wouldn't have existed any sort of democracy in the Korean peninsula at all.

Thinking even ahead of wanting equal status between the U.S. and South Korea, we must not revoke anti-Americanism that might lead to a retreat of the U.S. army. In that case, the security in South Korea will be seriously jeopardized.

U.S. totally. We must establish independent national defense capabilities in consideration of Korea's long-term national interests. The U.S. is forcing Korea to buy arms in consideration of reinforcing military strength, and to expand military expenditures for repositioning the U.S. troops into Yongsan. But such an acceptance certainly has a somber lining in the future. They are simply taking advantage of Korea where the U.S. hegemony wants to take ultimate power over Asia. What about the unfair Korean-American Mutual Defense Agreement involving SOFA? I really wonder what the real interests of people in Korea are at this moment.

Do you agree to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea?



A total of 804 HUFSSans participated in poll in "HUFSSLife.com"

The HUFSSLife.com poll is open to HUFSSans. The Argus appreciates comments and opinions. Every months, The Argus select two prize winners among participants.

Evaluating the 6-way talks through the eyes of HUFs' faculty members

Six countries sit together to discuss N.K. nukes

● North Korea

By presenting the threat of an international menace, the nuclear problem certainly complicates situation. Obviously, North Korean nukes create an international conflict for nations, especially for the United States.

The two sides are still struggling over how the United States would guarantee the security of the North Korean regime. Pyongyang wants a legally binding non-aggression pact, but Washington is sticking to a less formal written assurance.

Kim Hwan-suk, a researcher of the Institute of National Unification Policy, stated, "There are two opposite views for the N.K. nukes; first, the nuclear weapons are the final protection measures for N.K. to survive from U.S. power. Second, North made nukes for their sakes in order to demand materials from other countries that exchange the pact of abandonment of the nuclear program. In any sides, however, Pyongyang regime must give up nukes for equilibrium of the Northeast regions." For evaluation about this meeting, he insisted that the U.S. should have provided a formal written assurance on the paper at the table. He said that U.S. should have also presented security assurances and economic assistance that North Korea demands.

"To resolve the problem through the talks, 5 countries should share the crisis as well as support to North Korea; for example, U.S. may offer the security guarantee, financial support from South Korea and Japan, energy resource and trailer from Russia, and lastly, China may provide foods and resources as well. If it progresses properly, North Korea would change its attitude about hard line policy towards the nuclear arms program," Kim mentioned.



Kim Hwan-suk

● China

Now the real negotiation begins. Frankly, proposals around for placing the international meeting approach with actual rules. What is a diplomatic policy? A conference has held for tuning an each countries' own benefit. This saying is also worked at the six-way talks.

Leading by China, the meeting had finished with an agreement that opposed the North Korean nuclear arms program and shown a willingness to continue dialogue in the near future. It is clear that China meditated notable efforts leading to these talks so that gave nations a chance to cooperate closely to resolve the nuclear tension.

China aims to put pressure on North Korea to abandonment of its nuclear weapons development. Seeing more deeply, however, the main purpose of China's remarkable mediation is not just for peace but for their need.

"The reasons that China tries to resolve the nuke conflict is nuclear program can give bad and dangerous effects to their country's development. N.K. nukes would provoke the swells of competitions of military force in East-Asia, especially, the possibility of possession on nuclear weapons in Thailand and also, behave direct the U.S. military power action," said Kang Jun-young, a professor at Center for International Area Studies and Chinese Department. He pointed out that China knows multilateral talk is the only way to solve the nuclear crisis. Therefore, being a position of mediator, they contacts between the two nations and than they eager to set up a road map through a multilateral system.

China seeks to give impact on the policy to the countries: "abandonment of nuclear" to North Korea, "guarantee the security of N.K. regime" to United States and "peaceful solution" to South Korea. The China's current action is very contradictory to the claim.

China hopes to hold a next meeting at least end of this year. Two countries, U.S. and China, their main goals to achieve through this talks are obviously different. In short, it is time to read a real purpose of China.



Kang Jun-young

● Russia

In fact, the Pyongyang government had to insist on Russia's participation in the Beijing talks. The reason why N.K. demanded Russia's presence is because the North tried to keep a balance from U.S. and Japan's biased power.

Historically, Russia and North Korea have a close relationship, and Russia has supported North continuously. Russia also would be one of mediator countries for N.K. and U.S. to reach an agreement.

A professor at Russian and Eastern Europe Studies at Graduate School of International Area Studies, Lyubov Podgornaya, said, "The six-party talks are the only way to solve the nuclear problem." From her opinion, the conflict should be resolved through conversations with all six countries. At the same time, North regime must change themselves as world has changed.

Asked about her perception and perspective of the North Korean nukes, she responded, "This is kind of very difficult and complicated problem into the global situation. On my thought, however, North Korea does not have the operative nuclear weapons, and the reason is that North has not enough resources to make nukes. But, in any sense, North Korea must stop to develop the nuclear arms program."

Prof. Podgornaya also mentioned, "Russia as North Korea's friendly side, could play a certain role in solving the nuclear problem to reach an agreement. Moreover, Russian and North Korean borders are side by side. In that sense, Russia could provide help to break the nuclear tension." She also stated about the partition of Korean peninsula: "I really hope the two

Koreas are unified in the future."



Lyubov Podgornaya

● United States

Basically, the United States has maintained their hard-line to the nuclear weapons program of North Korea since in 1990s. The United States stated that North Korea's dismantlement of its nuclear facilities should precede any incentives from Washington that may include security assurances, economic assistance and establishing diplomatic ties.

Sean Michael Witt, a professor of the English Division said, "The current U.S. policy on North Korea is nothing new. In fact, it is a return to the prevailing policy that has been in place since the end of the Korean War. Very briefly, that policy was to isolate and contain North Korea until it either learned to be a responsible member of the international community, or it reconciled with the South. In the case of the former, it is the position of the U.S. that the two Koreas resolve their issues themselves." This is not possible, however, because North Korea refuses to deal with South Korea.

He continued, "During the Clinton years, U.S. foreign policy was less engaged and a bit more naive, especially when it came to North Korea. One might even say that the current nuclear crisis is the direct result of the failure of Clinton administration's foreign policy in 1994. Almost ten years later, North Korea claims to have nuclear weapons, and we have re-learned something that we already knew - you can't trust North Korea."

North Korea must choose between building nukes and feeding its people. If they choose to build nukes, weapons that they will likely never use, there is a greater probability that they implode. The Beijing talks, actually, afford North Korea the opportunity to save themselves, because security guarantees would allow the North to divert its resources from the military to the civilian sectors.

"I believe that the North Korean nuclear problem is a bigger issue for countries like China, Russia, and Japan. The U.S. doesn't much of a physical presence in the region, and there is no logical purpose to using nuclear weapons against the South. Even if the North survived the retaliation for such an attack, they would win a nuclear wasteland. The more weapons it produces, the more likely the country will collapse," he pointed out.

● South Korea

Apparently, the 6-way talks have been progressed by two main countries, North Korea and the United States who has been vocal on the issue. Accordingly, success of this meeting depends on efforts from those two, and the others, working as assistants. And, of course, these countries have supported them to make consensus for their own needs as significant as for the world peace.

As a matter of fact, South Korea's participation of 6-party dialogue was realized only by the help of the United States. Realistically, if North Korea would continue to develop nuclear weapons program, South Korea is the one who faces the danger most. Unavoidably, South Korea must have to join the efforts to resolve the nuclear conflict not only for relationship between N.K. and the U.S., but for its survival.

Despite the importance of our role, actually, S.K.'s position of the talks was limited. Namkoong Young, a professor of the Political Science Department said, "In this situation, there is no influential action that S.K. could do in order to progress this matter. Theoretically, there could be a lot of suggestions and solutions. In the real world, however, the power of S.K. is very limited, compared to other powerful countries."

Questioned about the South Korea's leading role as a mediator, Prof. Namkoong pointed out that without cooperation of, North Korea and the United States, no result would be expected. South Korea cannot take any stand between two sides; both have had friendly relations with South Korea. South is now falling into a dilemma. On the positive side, however, now could be a chance to harmonize these countries and to melt the crisis through prudent actions.

Though South Korea staged in a narrow setting, it has to try to make an agreement next coming talks.

● Japan

In reality, Japan is standing on the U.S. side. It will take a hard-line stance to stop the North Korean nuclear policy if necessary. Japan has agreed to support a huge amount of money if North Korea give up the nuclear arms program. However, if the North does not, it says that it will put into action that the economic blockades or carry out partly or large scale bombing to nuclear suspected areas.

The situation is, in the Beijing meeting, North Korea and Japan had discussed the issue of Japanese citizens abducted by the North in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, anti-North Korea sentiment has arose from abducted case in Japan. Due to the two issues; the nuclear conflict and abduction of Japanese citizens, negotiations on both nations were broken off. Japan, however, despite downplaying the significance of the one-on-one contact, indicated its willingness to continue dialogue with North Korea.

According to Seiichi Matsumoto, a researcher of the Japanese Studies Institute of HUFs and a professor of the Toyo University of Asia Cultural Research Institute, Japanese policy toward the North regime is not only to end the nuclear threat but also, to prevent the export of missiles to the Middle East. He said "In Japan, the anti-North Korea sentiment has spread widely now. It is such a serious problem. The North have to make sure that the kidnapped Japanese are set free. There are still over 100 citizens abducted in North Korea. If the North Korea wants to develop the relation, it should show faiths."

Responding to Japan's hard line policy which is similar to the United States policy, he said "Also, Japanese opposed of militarism in our nation. Therefore, Japan should follow the current world peace movement. And of course, North Korea have to change."

Mr. Seiichi added that the relationship between the two Koreas should solve their problems of the past; such as separated families, then after that, North Korea's and Japan's problems might be solved.



Reuters-News

The historical six-party talks took place on August 27 to 29 in Beijing, China. For this dialogue, heads of delegations from six countries, which are the United States, North Korea, South Korea, China, Japan and Russia, gathered to discuss about the disputed issue, North Korea's nuclear arms program.

Various evaluations came out after the meeting. On the positive part, experts say that the six-way talks could be a big step forward toward a peaceful solution to the nuclear program. They pointed out the possibility of resolving the nuke problem through conversation.

On the other side, apparently, two foes, the United States and North Korea, who have main keys to reach an agreement, claimed only for their sake. Even more, North Korea stressed that the six-way dialogue didn't provide any progressive pact, and later defined the talks as "useless." Against the United States, the North Korea insisted on the conclusion of a low expectation of participating a next meeting. Meanwhile, the U.S. had

maintained a hard-line, and demanded that N.K. should surrender its nuclear plan. Recently, however, the United States has announced a revised plan for a nukes problem as a matching action. It means that the United States has withdrawn its hard-line policy. Additionally, all six nations indicated their willingness to continue dialogue with North Korea to resolve the nuclear weapons program.

Hopes for continued discussion were also mentioned by China, whose mediation efforts leading to these talks are seen to have greatly enhanced its diplomatic profile. A second round of the six-party talks whose date has yet to be fixed, but may be in November in China. The nuclear dispute should resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue.

This time, The Argus has an opportunity to hear each nations' strategies, standpoint through the talks, opinions toward the N.K. nuclear program and so on from professors of HUFs. It would be a good chance to understand a six countries' process and direction.

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Accomplish to accompany

Severance is promise of new juncture. After make ending, the other beginning can be possible. The end begins with arrangement of the past. This is a work to cast reflection of affairs had happened throughout the certain period of time. If the image is beautiful, the start will be activated with succession. If not, the crooked image, it is required to straighten. Knot making conclusion brings knot undoing introduction. This is a principle also applying to the overall relationship.

Korean society has been keeping the particular mutuality with the United States. Exteriously, Korea seems to get much benefits from it. The counterpart is usually believed as a savior from the huge whirlpool of ideology. Afterward, this partner has been mobilized a large amount of physical force in the country of armistice and described it as restraint. Thus, the relationship has been considered as a safety valve securing the stability of parted peninsula and also regarded as a standard point guiding the international trend. Besides, the savior is highly appreciated as an absolute supporter of the saved country for the revival. Throughout the age of the cold war, this powerful friend had posed as a stout backup for the frontline of ideological tension.

Thereupon, the beholden country has been maintaining red carpet treatment for the United States as the most favored nation in every part. Furthermore, Korea never be remiss in the discharge of a security guard helping the non-commissioned policeman to keep the "blood alliance." If the situation needs, even nation's self-esteem can be the second consideration.

Celebrating the half-century anniversary of the mutuality ahead, however, critical public sentiment concentrated widely and quickly while blaming the established relationship. Unlike the previous ones, directly identified as challenge to the republic so far, this is concrete and general development. It is shown as an introspection on the nation's sovereignty and appeared as a strong indignation over existing occupational system. Furthermore, this is also reproach to the friend abusing the hegemonic power.

Obviously, these loud and angry voices are asking a drastic turning point for the better future. Even though someone worries about crisis of the relationship, the echoes are looking forward to making the change of the relationship. This prevailing opinion claims to settle up the contradictions accumulated on the crisscross mutuality and to quit the repeated injustice in it. This is also recognized as a duty of today's generation for the tomorrow's generation.

For that, Korea should boldly deny to be a follower of the New Empire. With no hesitation, the country of the independent sovereignty has to be a real friend who can criticize the wayward buddy. It is urgently required Korea to stop the blind following to the only super power and reckless joining to the force led tide which will be judged by the future history. This could be the real accomplishment of alliance and the true commencement of companion.

Now should be the moment to emerge from worn shell of the distorted mutuality. To fly over the bright world, dark trammel has to be cut away. Bold cutting is courage and determination and it also signifies hope and volition for the right connecting. "Cut-off from wrong" is able to guarantee "joint for right." Republic of Korea has to make the prospective relationship with the United States at the meeting between the subject and the subject. That is the way to realize genuine meaning of friendship. It is the very time to reset.

Koo Sung-chan

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

By Seo Eun-jin
Editor of International Section

T&C TOWER - Looking into the development of TRIZ, the new inventing method

Innovative thinking: TRIZ

Can anybody be an inventor? According to Genrich Altshuller, the creator of TRIZ, it is possible. TRIZ is an abbreviation of the Russian sentence "Teoriya Reshniya Izobretatelskikh Zadatch" which means "Theory of Inventive Problem Solving." Genrich says that with just elementary school level of chemistry, physics knowledge and the help of TRIZ, anybody can be an inventor.

Genrich Altshuller was born in 1962 in Tashkent of the former USSR. He gained his first patent when he was 14 with a device that enabled people to breath underwater. In 1946, he served in the navy and got a chance to work as a patent administrator. It was then he formed the basis of TRIZ. He wanted not just to invent but also help other people who wanted to be an inventor by coming up with a methodology in inventing. He asserted that there must be a common feature in all inventions and with his associates, he went through over 2.8 million patents in order to find it. When TRIZ was formed, Genrich wrote a letter to Stalin, who was ruling the USSR in 1948. He criticized Stalin's policy on improving the initiative spirit, proposing TRIZ as a solution. However, Genrich was arrested and sentenced to 25 years in prison. In prison, he managed to gather numerous scholars, architects and scientists who were also imprisoned. With their help, Genrich was able to complete the details of TRIZ.

After Stalin's death, he was freed in 1954. Two years after, he and his colleague Shapiro published a paper titled "Psychology of Inventive Creativity" in the journal "Problems of Psychology." It was a shock to all scholars studying about the inventive methods since most of them thought inventions only occurred due to luck and by gifted people. However TRIZ could not walk on the bright side of the road with constant government surveillance.

In 1961, Genrich wrote his first official book on TRIZ titled "How to learn to invent." This small book harshly criticized the existing method in inventing and

included the early 20 principles of TRIZ. With the book, TRIZ was known to the public. Genrich also wrote letters to VOIR - All Union Society of Inventors and Innovators, for a chance to prove his theory and get TRIZ authorized in 1959. Finally after 9 years of constant writing he got an opportunity to open a seminar in Georgia, Dsintary. There, Genrich met various people who admired his work, such as Petrosavodsk, Alexandre Seliousk and so forth. These people later return to their hometown and build TRIZ schools. Through

this case, this subject is called an inventive problem. When the contradiction is overcome, the system evolves, and this evolution consists of many small individual inventions. In TRIZ, the term "invent" means overcoming the contradiction by solving the inventive problem.

After Genrich analyzed the patents, he classified them into groups due to the level of inventiveness. During this process he found out that only 4 percent of the patents were results of brand new invention and 96 percent was made by just improving or

something else in the system prevents it. In other words, when something gets better, something gets worse. As an example, when service is customized to each customer, it is a good thing. On the other hand, the service delivery system gets complicated which is bad. Physical contradictions are situations where a subject has opposing requirements such as when a software should be easy to use but hold many complex features at the same time.

By observing these contradictions Genrich found out that between the patents, the contradictions they had were all based on similar problems regardless of related fields. Based on this fact, he discovered 40 principles to solve them and made the contradiction matrix. The matrix is made of rows and columns, each of them representing the trade-offs. Find the row that most closely matches to the feature that improves and the column that matches the feature which degrades. The numbers inside the intersecting cell represent the principles that are most likely to solve the contradiction and evolve the subject.

After TRIZ became widely known, numerous schools and companies all over the world began to educate and apply TRIZ. Since TRIZ looks at a subject as an evolving system, corporations like Ford, Samsung and Motorola applied TRIZ in reducing project management risks by giving problem-solving tools and helping them to predict how the project will develop. In Korea, TRIZ is not yet such a well-known methodology. However, companies like Samsung had recently adapted TRIZ in the making process of semiconductors and terminals, obtaining satisfying results.

Innovative thinking is considered as an important quality in society nowadays. By learning about TRIZ, you will also be able to be an inventor yourself.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Worsening Feature	Improving Feature	Volume of moving object	Speed	Force (Intensity)	Stress or pressure	Shape	Reliability	Object-generated harmful factors	Ease of operation	Ease of repair	Device complexity	Difficulty of detecting and measuring	Principles		
													7	9	10
9	Speed	7,29, 34	+	13,26 15,29				2,24 35,21							
10	Force (Intensity)			+						15,11					
11	Stress or pressure	6,35, 10		36,35 21	+				11	2			2,36, 37		
12	Shape					34,15 10,14	+							15,13	
15	Duration of action of moving object							21,39 16,22		2					
33	Ease of operation			18,13 34											+

The contradiction matrix and Genrich Altshuller in his living days.

these schools, hundreds of people learned about TRIZ. During this time, Genrich published another book, "Algorithm of Inventing."

Still TRIZ was known only inside the USSR. Yet With the perestroika rising and the Stalin government falling, many savants advanced abroad. They informed the world about the existence of TRIZ and established Russian TRIZ association in 1989.

In TRIZ, they see the subject as a system. There are always one or two contradictions in this system people have to overcome. In

fixing the existing ideas. This means that if 96 percent of the patents, or inventions are made by using previously known methods, people don't need to spend huge amount of time and money to come up with the solution to the contradiction, unlike the present method of trial and error.

TRIZ recognizes the contradiction found into two categories: technical contradictions and physical contradictions. Every contradiction has a trade-off, and we can clearly notice it in technical contradictions. When something wants to be developed,

Visiting the exhibition of university students' research products

Dreams come true for local university students in BK21

Local universities gathered at the COEX Convention Hall for the technical exhibition of local universities, sponsored by the Brain Korea 21 (BK21) Local University Fostering Group from September 18 to 19.

The BK21 is a program supporting outstanding universities, specializing the students so they are able to face and cope with the fast changing knowledge-based society. Financial assistance is provided to the universities so that the universities can concentrate on their study. This exhibition was arranged to inform the public about the

BK21 project and to show the works of local universities that are fostered by it.

The Convention Hall was full of visitors and participants busy with their projects. The exhibit was divided into 3 categories: the mechanical field, information-communication, and marine science. A total of 42 universities such as Chungbuk National University and Donga University participated with 330 types of projects such as robots and electronic wheel chairs for the disabled. Each booth was remarkably well made, the students' hard work could be well

noticed.

Kyungpook National University's Bak Seong-ha who participated the exhibition with the 4-legged robot which moves smoothly just like human said, "By participating the exhibition, I got a chance to compare myself with the other university students and learn from their work." He also quoted, "BK21 is a beneficial system since we can make our dreams come true by studying the fields we want without worrying about the research funds."

The visitors enjoyed themselves too with

entertaining displays and practicable works such as various games and devices like the Online Magic Tetris and the stress-measuring program. Don U-gyu from Sangju National University remarked, "The exhibition was interesting with variety of materials. Yet I think that Korea's universities still need improvements. I hope this kind of event is held constantly for university students."

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

With the emergence of the new economy, represented by digital revolution and the vast use of information and technology, many companies have spent a huge chunk of their budgets in enhancing their information and technology capabilities. People's attention has been drawn to the effects of information technology expansion, following the large-scale investment of this kind in information and technology and the consequent change in the corporate structure.

Many studies have focused on the effects of investment in information and technology on business values and corporate performance (in broader terms, including productivity). However, empirical analysis has failed to conclude the relationship between the investment in information and technology and corporate productivity at corporate, industrial and national economic level.

Therefore, to serve the intended purpose of the investment in information technology, the corporate organization's business process should change accordingly. In that case, the corporate productivity or profits would increase.

From the corporate perspective, information technology investment is to establish information technology infrastructure. A company's information technology infrastructure is very important to business leaders because well-equipped corporate infrastructure can systematically add to the corporate values. New investment in information technology infrastructure has a profound effect on the company's performance. One reason for that is because the investment in information technology infrastructure should be completed in a short

period of time with limited corporate resources.

Definition of IT infrastructure

Previous studies have supported the argument a focus should be placed on IT infrastructure rather than on application itself. Keen (1991) argued that IT infrastructure is one of major management resources and of very limited sources of competitive advantage. Broadbent and Weill

Economic Insight

Understanding of IT infrastructure to organizational performance

(1997) also observed the importance of IT infrastructure. They found out that its cost makes up 58% of a company's whole IT budget. Besides, a number of surveys were conducted among information systems (IS) specialists and being equipped with effective IT infrastructure was constantly pointed out as one of the most important tasks for a company.

There concepts of IT infrastructure are defined as a basis for shared IT infrastructure (including both technological and personnel factors) which supports IT application and

business process. There concepts are in line with the definition of infrastructure. Share IT infrastructure lays the foundation on which IT applications are created and business processes are operated.

This paper author defines IT infrastructure as an integration of technological and organizational factors which provide the basis in explaining the information requirement of an organization. Technological factors include network,

database, hardware, software, and software applications. Organizational factors include human pool, organizational capability, expertise, competitiveness, knowledge, passion, value, standard, organizational structure. All of these provide the groundwork for IT application development and support business processes.

Strategic proposal

To answer the question on whether information technology infrastructure influences businesses, first, you should know

the characteristics of information technology infrastructure. The information technology infrastructure aims to provide information technology resources which can be available to and reused by everyone in the company. This requires that information technology infrastructure should not only meet the business needs but also deal with the future uncertainty and changes.

The study of information technology infrastructure is at the beginning stage. These studies have limits due to the lack of theories on the characteristics of information technology infrastructure, necessary to develop models and hypotheses.

A body of literature emerged in the early eighties highlighting how information technology (IT) infrastructure can provide organizations with a competitive advantage. Building a responsive IT infrastructure has recently been identified by top IS executives as the most important IS management issue. Despite the strategic importance of and significant investment in IT infrastructure, little empirical research has been reported which studies the characteristics and the organizational impact of IT infrastructure. In addition to, the empirical literature on the business value of IT infrastructure has shown mixed results. Research on IT infrastructure is still in its early stage. Empirical research is needed to provide a better understanding of the characteristics and impact of IT infrastructure.

Lee Woo-hyoung

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Laterna magica



The MagicLantern is the life of Ingmar Bergman. Ingmar Bergman is unquestionably among the best known Swedes in the world. He is not only Sweden's foremost filmmaker of all time, but is generally regarded as one of the foremost figures in the entire history of the cinematic arts. Although Bergman is widely known as a film director, he has also become one of the foreground figures of the modern Swedish theatre.

In this book Bergman writes about his childhood, his life in the theater and film, the women of his life, his relationships with his children, his health, politics...

I think that his book will help you understand one of the greatest filmmakers of our time. Like his films, Bergman's

autobiography is a highly idiosyncratic, irreverent, sometimes bizarre, often offensive, but deeply sensitive and always intensely personally exploring into the passions that animate the creative instinct and every interpersonal relationship. It is startling to realize how many of his own experiences, events, struggles, and disappointments have found their way into the scripts that he films or stages. At once naked in sincerity and clothed in scorn with an unhealthy dose of egoism, Bergman's revelations are both profound as a great artist's insight and fairly banal as the philosophy of a human being.

Reading this book was a rare treat for the better knowledge of the creator, although it does not really help penetrate some of his work, still sheds some light on his approach and immensely increases the joy of seeing his output. For anyone who has ever liked anything by Bergman, this book is an essential reading.

This autobiography is composed of small, meticulous, seemingly superfluous, and often annoying tidbits that may appear like needless pedantry. When the whole is played from start to finish, though, a miracle indeed occurs. One catches a brief, but revealing, glimpse into the mind of an artist. Starting from early childhood memories, with a dominant figure of his father and his exacting standards, going through his foray into the world of theater and cinema, Bergman seems to be setting up the stage in a precise but seemingly chaotic manner for the main performance of his private life with five marriages, mistresses, and a lot of distress that is never made explicit, and with his triumphs as a director. Although he does appear to be dwelling more on what he regards as failures. I think perhaps that the following long quote is the best summary of both Bergman's approach to art and an apt illustration of the way is autobiography reads and then suddenly impacts.

"Sometimes there is a special happiness in being a film director. An unrehearsed expression is born just like that, and the camera registers that expression. That was exactly what happened that day. Unprepared and unrehearsed, Alexander turned very pale, a look of sheer agony appearing on his face. The camera registered the moment. The agony, the intangible, was there for a few seconds and never returned. Neither was it there earlier, but the strip of film caught the moment. That is when I think days and months of predictable routine have paid off. It is possible I have lived for those brief moments. Like a pearl fisher."

Bergman's autobiography, The Magic Lantern, is well worth reading. This book is a moving, candid account of the great director's often turbulent life. It is written the same way that his films are made: full of humor and tender observation. I was deeply touched by it and inspired by his creative spirit. In any case, highly recommended.

"Film is nothing but self," said Bergman. "That is what the resurrected world is about. It doesn't exist outside of being self, it's subjective reality. There is no division between subjective and objective anymore, self is both. My feelings are very objective, pain is extremely real. The so-called "objective" world follows the logic of Kant; it is a thing-in-itself."

By Hong Jai-ung

Lecturer of the Department of Scandinavian Languages

3rd GSIT international seminar

An international seminar for translators and interpreters was held at the Graduate school of interpreting and translating (GSIT). The seminar was open in session at room 503 of the International building. The seminar lasted for two days, September 24 to 25. For each day the session was held for four hours.

The seminar was led by two professors from abroad, professor Martin Forstner of University of Mainz in Germany and professor Hannelor lee-Jahnke from the University of Geneva in Switzerland. The seminar was simultaneously interpreted so listening to the seminar was not a problem for the attending audience.

The seminar's subject was "Education of interpreting and translating reviews" and mostly there were talks about that there is need to look back at the education that is held to the future translators and interpreters. Many various opinions on the subject was spoken and the need for new thinking of the education was a common statement during the seminar. The seminar was a chance for the people who participated to have another point of view in the education of our translating and interpreting.

Before the seminar began each day, the two professors took turns giving a special lecture. On the first day of the seminar, professor Hannelor lee-Jahnke talked about the translating and interpreting education in Switzerland. During his lecture he told, "The Swiss' education for translating and interpreting for students are based on the three important languages."

On the second day professor Martin Forstner took his turn talking about the education that is held in the Europe continent due to the special language confusion case in the European Union (EU). After the lectures, the students seemed impressed by the lectures.

One student who did not give his name said "These kind of lectures don't come around much, so this was a pretty good experience for me, well for all of us to listen to the international professional's perspective of translating and interpreting." The lectures were given at the Aekyung hall at the GSIT building. The lectures were also simultaneously interpreted.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

95th birthday of Hanguel Academy

A research presentation was held celebrating the 95th anniversary of the Hanguel Academy. The academy had its 95th birthday on August 31, and to celebrate this long running academy's birthday a public subscription to participate in the Korean language research presentation was announced. Through this public subscribing, 13 thesis based on Korean linguistic were selected.

The presentation was held for two days, from september 26 to 27 at the 5th floor of the Hanguel hall in Jongro.

The thesis that were presented were well organized and most of the participants were professors of universities.

The papers had various subjects, which gave a chance to look at our language in another point of view. For example subjects like "Analyzing the names of Korean television shows in a linguistic form," "15th century Gyeongsang-do bombastic talk" were very interesting.

A Japanese professor, Kiyoshi Shimizu was also a participant of the presentation. He made his presentation with his fellow Korean professor.

The event was a good chance to meet prominent scholars in the language field and also an opportunity to widen the view of our own language.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

Reviewing Kim Ki-duk's new movie that shows different style "calm and stillness"

The life runs through seasons

If you were asked about Kim Ki-duk, the movie director, how would you answer this question? Even those who have not seen his movies have heard his name. He has shocked his audience by realistic expressions and unexpected endings with totally new materials. His 9th film, "Spring Summer Autumn Winter... and Spring," was completed and there was a showing for the public. This film was quite surprising in that it was a change from his previous movies and breaks the prejudice with which most movie viewers have held against his movies.

His previous works

He made his debut with a movie called, "Crocodile" making people shocked in 1996. Later, he expressed despair, love with sadness, and devilishness of human beings by making "Wild Animals" "Birdcage Inn" "Isle, The" "Real Fiction" "address unknown" "Bad Guy" and "The Coast Guard." Compared with other movies in which the main characters are usually in good circumstances, his characters were the people who were thrown away from society and remained with hope, despair and fury at the society at the same time. Moreover, his movies have been invited to international film festivals and received many awards. This has made Kim Ki-duk more famous to even people who has not seen his movies.

Synopsis of "Spring Summer Autumn Winter... and Spring"

An old monk and a little monk are living together in a temple floating on a lake in a mountain. Like the title, this movie consists of five chapters and these were divided by the growth of the little monk with the changing seasons.

In spring, the little monk plays tying stones to a fish, a frog and a snake. This playing was just for pleasure to him, but this brings the death of the fish and the snake. At this time he awoke to the meaning of killing nature.

After the door of summer is thrown open, a weak girl enters this temple for recuperation. The monk who has grown up falls in love with the girl. The master monk



Different stages of human's life are shown against four seasons.

realizes this and sends her back home. However, her absence makes him leave the temple.

The autumn means youth in people's lifetime. The man comes back to the temple after killing his wife who had committed adultery. He does not hide his anger and the master monk sees him through and let him engrave *Prajna-paramitasutra* (*Bannyasimgyeong* in Korean) on the floor for easing his rage. After he completes engraving the works, he serves his term in prison and the master monk cremates himself.

In winter, he returns to the empty temple through the lake which has frozen all over. He tries to get peace of mind carrying asceticism out. Again spring returns, he takes care of a little monk who resembles himself. Just a simple story, dialogs and symbolical images spread before audience without any ornamentation.

His new style of calm and stillness

Watching several scenes of "Spring Summer Autumn Winter... and Spring" are similar as Kim's past movies. He still esteems human's desire and feelings. In autumn, the man did not hide his feelings at

all. The way of expressing his feelings merely changed to being smoother and softer as rather than killing he tried to kill himself. The old monk said "It is natural." It can be Kim's point of view when he think of human being.

This film is asking, "What is the life of a human being?" Asking this essential question, the movie draws the violence of one's life, love, excessive fondness, and anger meditatively.

During the past times, the director focused describing pain through main characters of the lowest class. They represented their suffering by showing restrained desire and anger explosively. However, this movie is different. In the scene the master monk orders the young man of autumn to engrave *Prajna-paramitasutra* on the floor, the master said "Engrave all this characters with your knife. Erase the anger in your mind as you engrave the characters one by one." While the director has expressed anger and indignation, he tells us to forget those in this movie. It is so opposite to the previous works of Kim.

One of the characteristics were the rapidity in Kim's previous works. Now the rhythm of his movie is more relaxed. Additionally, his

persona (It is a term used in filmdom. Persona means the best actor or actress who can express the specific detail the director wants to represent and they often work together.) Jo Jae-hyun, an actor who was in all of Kim's movies except just 3, did not appear and the director comes to the screen himself without his cap.

Search for the meaning of life

This movie describes one monk's life, but it is not a Buddhist movie. Maybe people can see just a person's life and this makes it possible for the audience to look back their lives. Additionally, spectators can find the director's philosophy about human's life such as desire for love, murderous intent and pursuit equilibrium just as it was.

Kim Young-min, the actor who acted the man of autumn, mentioned it is a beautiful movie having Korean colors and that it was quietly moving when he saw the film as one spectator. He also added, "Autumn is a process of realizing. The man expressed rage for losing what he sought in reality, then he pacified his anger."

This film makes the spectators wonder "Why did he use animals?" or "What do the doors without the wall mean?" and so on. The animals mean just existence and disappearance and the emblematic doors are the morality that people have to reserve. Therefore, the monk in summer approached the girl without passing the doors. However, the director remarked, "The film has to be completed by the audience." How about finding the meaning of each scenes and words by yourself?

If one sees the preview of "Spring Summer Autumn Winter... and Spring" maybe he or she will see this sentence at the end of the preview. "It is beautiful, because we live as human beings."

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Japanese culture pours in

Ever since the first announcement by former President Kim Dae-jung that doors will be open for Japanese culture, Japanese cultural products have been coming in steadily and slowly. Now after the last three stages to come into the country, the government announced that the doors will be thrown wide open to the culture. The government said that adult only movies, pop music, and games are the fields that are to come in for the fourth opening. By the end of the year, television show programs and theater animations will also be able to come in. So now practically, the doors are completely open to the Japanese.

For over half a century Japanese public culture have been banned because of worries of what effect it would have on the citizen emotions and to related industries. However avoiding Japan's culture because of the country's historical relations that made us uncomfortable is no more unacceptable in the world today. As our singers and actors have been largely going into the East Asian markets, including within Japan, and are even making a syndrome called *hanryu*, there is no reason not to accept Japanese culture. Our cultural confidence has gone up. Also our cultural potential is endless. Japanese is just one part of the world culture we experience everyday. But some parts like the adult films that have grotesque details which are not familiar to Koreans needs filtering due to concerns about giving negative sexual influence.

Most people were aware of the fact that Japanese culture will threaten our culture which was thought to be as a little bit backward compared to the technically modernized fancy culture of Japan. But these worries were soon gone, Japan's movies, videos, and music did not do much well in our market. On the other hand our movies, on-line games, dramas, and musicians have made progress entering Japan.

Japanese culture coming in is now a trend in our era that we cannot set back. The influence of the unique culture of the Japanese have been rapidly growing through mania groups although there have been regulations on importing the culture. It is because the culture itself is now coexisting with our own culture. Until now internet file downloading and illegal copying of files have been the gateways to Japanese culture. These irregular methods were the routes in which the negative aspects of the culture of Japan came into Korea. But if the government shows official action in sorting what to import among the Japanese cultural products, there will be a chance for the people to meet good quality culture contents. As along with picking out good contents the cultural identity of our youth should be thoroughly prepared. If one is exposed to the culture from early age, there is a chance that they will not be sure of their cultural identity as a Korean. So following the opening, the education on strengthening our identity is very much in need. Preparations as to this aspect should be perfect.

Now the focus is not only on preparing not to be absorbed, but on the competitiveness of our culture goods is in need as well. We should remember that even in the situation when imports were banned Japanese animation and games were an ultimate popular product among the young people in our country. We need deep research in the products that will be shown to us not in the distant future, but right now. As popular culture is also a product, making competitive goods are also important. The government should be investing more in the cultural department to protect our own culture from getting harmed by others. Although confidence in our own culture has risen and most people do not worry about the opening, it is never harmful to be prepared.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

"Give us freedom to tattoo"

There was an event called "Soul on your skin" that intended to achieve clemency of a tattooist, Kim Gun-one, and legalization of tattoo at Z club in front of Hongik University in September 19. It was the first event for upright cognizance of tattoo in public. It was a concert, notifying struggle against prejudice and suppression to express. To support this event, many people attended the club, such as DJ DOC, Hip-hop singer, Ju Seok, and people who support the legalization of tattoo. Before the concert, a DVD that talked about tattoo by famous people was played in front of the bar. Shin Hae-chul said that if a tattooist should be punished, it would be the same situation that an owner of an automobile company who made a car in a car accident should be punished. Admission started on 6:30 p.m. There were only few visitors at first, as grow dark, more people got together at the club.

Kim Gun-one stressed that people should

respect those who consider tattoo as a part of art, expressing one's identity without any prejudice. Also she added, "There are people who don't like tattoo even in Tattoo Legalization Committee, but they said that it does not restricted to tattoo. They worry the invasion of culture and human rights of minority by the government."

"We can express our thoughts with tattoo, and it is a form of art. We want to have freedom of expression," stated by Ji Ae-ri, a staff, receiving visitors' signature. She also mentioned she would have a tattoo.

This event was also broadcasted in "Hip-hop the vibe" by m.net on September 23. For more information, visit "http://cafe.daum.net/artistgun". The promoters' fight will continue having such as concert freedom of expression and Kim Gun-one's special exhibitions through the nation.

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Comic strips parodying reality

Most people have seen a cartoon that catches their eyes on a corner of a newspaper. Unlike the head-aching articles, a comic strip humorously and incisively shows the phases of today.

The opening of "The Invitation of Korean Political Cartoonists" was held at the Seoul Animation Center in Yejang-dong on September 27. The Seoul Industry Promotion Foundation and the *Hanguksisa manhwa-gahoe* jointly arranged the exhibition with 20 cartoonists participating, such as Kim Seong-hwan of the Korea Defense Daily, Lee Hong-u of Donga-Ilbo and Kim Eul-ho of the Hankyoreh.

A total of 160 pieces of works were exhibited under the theme of the South and the North Korea. The displayed cartoons sarcastically expressed the relationship between the two countries. Also the works of participants' choice, drawn based on various incidents that took place in our society through 1980's to today, were displayed.

There was also a corner where the visitors could participate by filling in the phrases on a comic strip by one of the participants.

Before being opened to the public, an opening ceremony with the members and

guests took place. The ceremony included congratulatory speeches and viewing of the displays. As a part of the commemoration ceremony, Lee Hong-u, the president of *Hanguksisa manhwa-gahoe*, gave a lecture about comic strips.

During the lecture, he talked about the history of comic strips in Korea, the episodes that took place while drawing cartoons for newspapers and the joys and sorrows of the cartoonists. He asserted that unlike the common cartoons, comic strips should contain criticism and humor at the same time. He also added that it is a hard job, since comic strip drawers face harsh protests and pressure from the public and the government.

One of the visitors, Ju Il-ho of Kangnam University remarked, "Comic strips are great in a way they point out the subjects that we are apt to just pass by or to forget. Also after attending the lecture, I could understand the predicament that cartoonists go through."

The exhibition will be held until Oct. 12.

By Lee Hye-myung / The Argus



MC SNIPER, a sniper aiming at the world

"Korean," this word will completely express MC SNIPER. His name is Kim Jung-u, 25, who is a student of Induk University. After he came to Seoul from Chungcheongbuk-do, his hometown, he participated in the stage of underground hip-hop clubs, such as "Master Plan," and "Slugga." His hit song, "Sora, Sora, Pururun Sora" in the joint album "Hip-hop" attracted public attention because it was a remake of a famous song by musician An Chi-hwan, and the lyric of the song was very critical. The song even made him a lecturer of the lecture "Comprehension of pop art" in Seoul National University. Hip-hop of MC SNIPER never bounded in such hip-hop genre of "West Coast" or "East Coast." He rather values much of message. In spite of his handicap that he is the only hip-hop musician who works alone, his charisma on the stage is regarded as the best. In the interview, The Argus asked some questions about his view of society and Korean Hip-hop culture.

Reporter: What is the style of MC SNIPER?

MC SNIPER: Earnest talking. I believe voice made from the heart will touch other people's mind. To make an earnest voice, I do not talk about something I do not know. When I feel something but have no idea about it, I study about it, and then make a point. Studying is essential when I write a rhyme. In another point, I am Korean. My skin is not white, or black. If I struggle to sing like many African-American rappers, it cannot be my story. My story is a Korean's story, so I sing in Korean style with my conviction. My life is my style, so when I am in a difficult situation, I sing about difficult people. I think that is the way I can make earnest songs.

R: How did you get your knowledge when you wrote "Sora, Sora, Pururun Sora"?

MC: I studied a lot to write the song. I read a critical biography of Jeon Tae-il, and newspapers of the 1980's, and watched some TV documentaries about labor movement. The song is MC SNIPER's thought about



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

heartbreaking reality of the Korean labor environment. In every song I wrote, catching my feeling is the most important work.

R: Have you ever participated in any demonstration for labor rights in universities? And are you satisfied with your labor environment?

MC: Unfortunately I haven't. Entering a university was just an implement to enter Seoul. Actually I am not interested in design or something. And about my labor environment, surely a contract with entertainment company is ball and chain for me, but I do not have dissatisfaction of my life. KRS-One, which is a group that I respect very much, said, "Make sure that you know who you are, a prostitute or a master of brothel." I am always aware of being bounded, and try to be the master of myself.

R: What is the difference between an entertainer and a musician? Do you see yourself as a musician?

MC: Suppose that there is an entertainer and a musician, and a man says, "Hello Hey, you look really cool today!" to them. The entertainer first ignores him, and thinks "Is he my fan?" and turns around. But to the musician, everything is a source of music. The musician first says hello to him and thinks, "Why does he mention me speaking of my style? How about writing a song about

this?" This is the big difference. I always try to be the latter. When I write a signature to someone, I try to communicate with them. But sometimes, due to my busy schedule, I feel like I'm getting closer to an entertainer. So I want to take a rest after the completion of my third album, which is my last album for the contract with the entertainment company. But my grave is the stage, so I'll never stop my way of being a musician. (There is a song "My grave" in MC SNIPER's second album.)

R: What is the role of underground culture?

MC: I respect underground music. Underground culture is full of freedom. The base of music culture is indy music and house music. A lot of clubs guarantee the diversity of music. The public will search for their styles of music. Any musician with small stage and no money can make his own fans and be popular. Those musicians who made strong bases of their musical styles would not be ignored at any place. For example, in case of Korean Hip-hop, Korean B-boys are famous in every foreign country. But it is a completely different story for Korean MC's: The history of Korean Hip-hop music is not long enough to have a strong base, so each element of Hip-hop (MC, DJ, Griffity and B-boy) has developed unbalanced. The biggest underground club

"Master Plan" closed last year. We need more DJs in clubs with LP records. Much effort is needed. Fortunately, Korean people slowly feel bored about current style of entertainment, and they will search for other music styles. In that case, Korean music culture will be upgraded soon.

R: What do you think about identity of Korean Hip-hop?

MC: Korean Hip-hop is a genre, not yet a culture. A lot of people do not understand about it. To know that Hip-hop is a culture, one must know that it is a life. To make Hip-hop a culture, much effort of the musicians and Hip-hop lovers are essential.

R: Finally, a comment to HUFSA's.

MC: Actually I have very superficial knowledge of HUFSA, but I know your university is a place to learn foreign languages. One thing that I want to comment is that HUFSA must know a lot about Korea first, and then study about foreign countries. Learning foreign languages should be accompanied by one's firm purpose, not only an implement for business.

After the 50 minute interview was over MC SNIPER had to leave for a filming of the program "Hip-hop the Vibe." He changed his clothes like a flash. The writer followed him to the filming spot, and asked some more questions. By the question what language he would learn, his answer was, "every language in the world." His life was full of freedom, and he desires to travel all over the world: He would like to visit Cambodia, Netherlands, India, and Tibet. And he is preparing for trip after his third album, which is going to come out this winter. HUFSA's, be aware, MC SNIPER will say hello to you during your trip to India. Then just grip his hand and pull it to your chest with an open mind. The musician is always ready to listen to your stories.

By Lee Jun-gul

Reporter of National Section

The problems caused by expensive performances and their solutions

Expensive performances for whom?

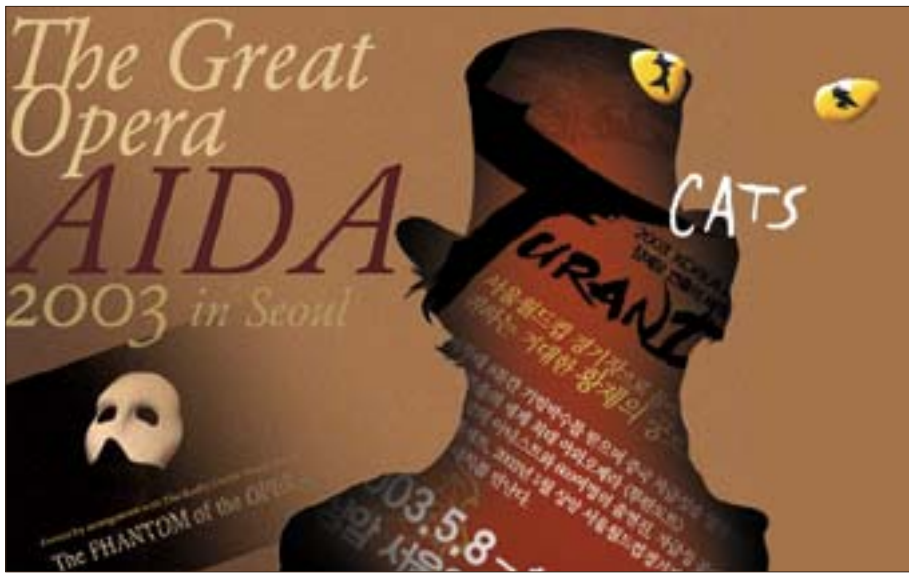
Just a few decades ago, cultural performances such as musicals, plays, operas, concerts were considered to be just for the people of high class in society. With growth of the number of people who enjoy these performances, the prices for tickets have become expensive. Ten thousand won tickets are now not less common and ticket prices have soared. Recently there was even a sixty thousand won tickets for sale. Is this a good phenomenon?

SkYROCKETING ticket prices

The musical, "The Phantom of the Opera" which cost 12 billion won to produce, earned a pure profit of 2 billion won. "Cats" closed in March and the opera "Turandot" performed in May recorded a big success, and it became known that these types of grand scale performances are a good investment. In addition, many spectators want to see gorgeous and sumptuous performances, which mean they make much account of sight effects rather than auditory effects. To satisfy the audience's desires, producers invite world famous players who wear splendid costumes on the stage that is filled with numerous magnificent and splendid equipments. Of course, a huge amount of money was needed to present such performances - 2.3 billion won was spent for "Cats," 6.5 billion won invested in the outdoor opera "Turandot" and "Aida" cost 7 billion won to stage. Also, "Mamma Mia" will take 8 billion won to stage. To retrieve the high production costs, production companies try to draw as many people as possible to the performances.

Negative effects on other performances

Performances that are large and expensive cause lots of trouble. First of all, it brings about the prolonged depression of small-



We have to overcome the cost problems with quality.

sized Korean performances, because the number of the audience for Korean cultural performances is limited. If someone saw one performance paying 100,000 won, that would mean he or she gives up five performances costing 20,000 won per ticket. That is to say, to make one large-sized performance succeed, many small performances have to die out. That is the reality of Korean performance culture.

Secondly, economic loss is considered as one of the biggest matters. The opera "Turandot" is a good example. Both the Chinese and Korean Turandot productions were directed by Zhang Yimou. Even though most visitors might think these are the same works except the location where the opera was performed, this is not true. "Turandot" in Beijing cost 15 million dollars and the most expensive ticket was 13 hundred dollars. 95% of the audience were foreigners, and the performance made it possible for China to earn over 80 million

dollars. In contrast, Korean "Turandot" spent exorbitant foreign currency to invite the Chinese director, Italian vocalists and an Ukrainian orchestra, but there were few foreign spectators to see this expensive opera.

Third, it can induce a sense of incompatibility. "Turandot" gained commercial success. As most people expected, was it worth 500,000 won for VIP seat? There is a spectator who saw "Turandot" twice in totally different seats. A curator, Lee Seung-mi, stated that she had to look up and she was fed up with having a stiff neck. She could not see the players' faces and hear well because the music had spread out. "The VIP seats were not at all better than the cheaper seats. The VIP seats just seemed to cater for some people's vanity," she added.

Finally, the quality of the performances deteriorate. These expensive performances are first produced in made from foreign

countries and then Korean producers obtained copyrights to Korea. If these phenomenon goes on, nobody will try to produce creative works. Maybe somebody can retort that if there are good performances, it does not matter where they are from. However, works imported from other countries are not the best quality. Let's look at the case of "Aida" performed from September 19 to 21. Many people expected "Aida" would be great, but it had just a terrible failure. In addition, it made the audience watch performances' appearance rather than their essential facts.

Creative idea needed

To solve the cost problems Performances have to be popularized. "Let's Opera" planned by The National Opera Company of Korea is a good example. "Let's Opera" is a series planned to introduce vital scenes to the public and to make opera more popular. They succeeded with great and creative ideas like staging of plays and not with sumptuousness. The attempts like "Let's Opera" have to be continued.

However, the most important thing is that an exclusive theater is needed. Many culturally developed countries have exclusive theaters, so they can develop their own performance culture. For popularization of Korean performances, the government must provide economic support.

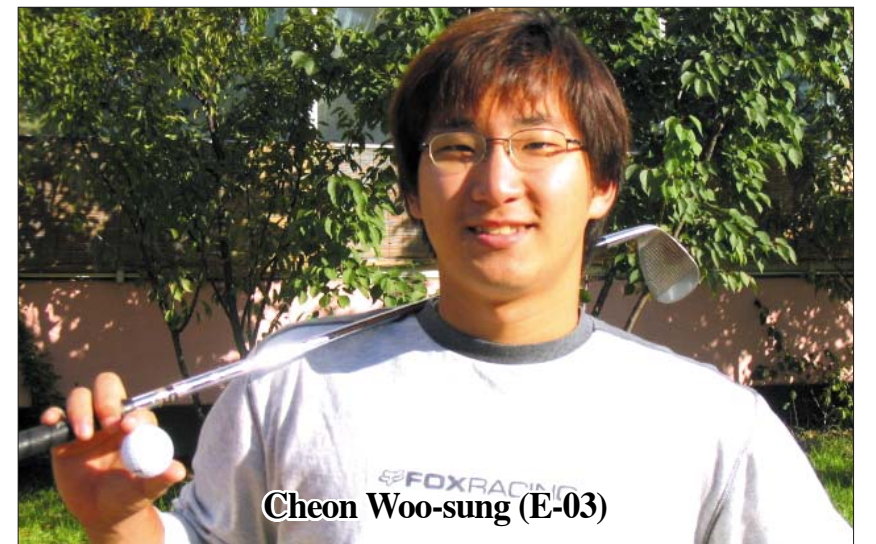
It is natural to say the most important thing is the quality of performances. Everybody knows this. Both the producers and the audience must never forget this important fact for a more developed culture.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

HUFS' Tiger Woods



Cheon Woo-sung (E-03)

Shim Hye-jin / The Argus

"You don't know what it feels like," said Cheon Woo-sung, a freshman, majoring in English. "Tingling when you has at least a share of the 10-hole lead, it is beyond imagination. I think that it is fascination of golf, and it captured me totally." He smiled, showing "putting" as his skill. "Try it, try it, and more try it until perfection."

Most of his childhood, he has lived in other countries. He lived in France for 3 years and a half, and in America for 6 and a half. Because his father is working for Daewoo Heavy Industries & Machinery Ltd. as a supervisor of Europe Division, after he majored in French at HUFS. His father went on a business trip to France and America with his family. That's why he has lived abroad. Since he had visited golf courses with his father, his passion for golf hasn't been stopped. The passion was getting greater and greater, and he is gotten wrapped up in golf. "I felt it. That's it." He decided to be a golfer. His age was 16, a high school student.

"Of course, there were some difficulties. My parents felt sorry for me since they wanted me to study hard, not to play golf." He added vigorously. "But I was confident, desired heartily, so I presented conspicuous reasons why I should play golf. And guess what?" He continued eagerly. "They trusted me and respected my opinion. Since then, they were to be reliable supporters." He smiled brightly. They couldn't stop him from his ardent passion. The inspiration comes from Tiger Woods, the king of golf, who has won in many championship tournaments. "I'd like to set that same presence over here that Tiger Woods did and have lots of wins." Woo-sung said sincerely. Surely He has a tremendous talent. In 2002, he won a prize on the national Korea Golf Management (KGM) contest, one of the big-five golf tournaments in Korea. He recorded as the 21st player among 1500 participants. It carried him to be on the "partial exempt of special consumption tax" list. He won twice among 3 participations in 2002. Also on the last Busan Asian Games, he was active as a golf interpreter; it is so-called "superior interpreter" who helps the VIP of different countries. And he has interpreted two golf contests, including "Queen Sirikit Cup" which was hosted by the queen of Thailand. He was active as a special interpreter of Korea Golf Association (KGA) this year.

But there were also bitter times behind splendor. Regretfully, he was defeated by a narrow margin at the Professional Qualifying test (Q-school). The tournament is held only once a year, and it is the most important one that makes an amateur to a pro. "I felt so miserable, and tears came to my eyes. And honestly, I wanted to cry." He expressed his feeling somewhat bitterly. "But I am going to win a prize at the Q-school in March, at any cost." He stressed. "No pain, no gain."

His dream is to play an influential role in the golf industry. "I want to be a professional golfer like Tiger Woods, I also want to be a golf commentator or an expert, whatever concerned with golf." Pointing out the actual circumstances in, he added, "Many people think that golf is for the rich. That's because, the costs to learn golf is very heavy; fees of one round at a golf course reaches to approximately 200,000 won or even more." He added, "I think the range of 'partial exempt of special consumption tax' should be extended and more foundations should be established for junior golfers." He also pointed out the way of golf training in schools. "The way of golf training in Korea, is a problem; it is not confined to golf. It applies to every sport. Coaches in Korea force players only to play sports without attending classes. And it resulted in lack of common sense and manner. As you see, in other countries like France or America, all players attend classes as well as practice the sports they play. Even Woods attended school classes." He doesn't waste any time, but does his best to make his dream be real. He practices whenever he has spare time to compensate for lack of practicing, caused by attending college. It might not be long before Woo-sung wins a prize on the Q-school.

By Shim Hye-jin

Reporter of National Section

By Yeo Hee-soo

Associate Editor of National Section

The Argus Gallery



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

"Taekwondo," by Kwon Ki-soo, at his working place.

There are so many characters in these days, printed in our writing materials. Several companies are gaining considerable profits from the characters or other things, and the enterprise with characters itself is quite popular. However, Mr. Kwon Ki-soo, an artist of character painting, is trying to open up a new market for a character. He has been painting since he was in elementary school, and afterwards he also drew pictures.

Significant smile in a simple character

"I always tried to draw something, but actually my dream was to be an engineer." He told the story that his dream was different, but he entered university for arts and majored in oriental painting. Afterwards also different from his major, he started character art.

The first exhibition of his own was held in 1998 and it has been continued till now for over 50 times. Before 2000, he drew neglected people's behind. After the year of 2000, "Dong-gu-ri" with a flower, which is the masterpiece, appeared. It is assembled with iron-made lines, appearing as a smiling man. As a merit of iron-made piece, the background of it is transparent and has practical uses as decorations or indication signs. Sometimes "Dong-gu-ri" is painted on papers or fixed in a window with a little comic shape. His appearance somewhat resembles his maker, Mr. Kwon.

"I wanted to show the living features of people." He expressed his intention of character art. "There is a dissonance in music which makes it more joyful and it is same to art." He emphasized his artistic feature as breaking the visible facts, simplifying the object. Because of these aspects, he is considered as a young artist with delightful and novel ideas in his pieces. In the

exhibition, "Pleasure Factory" is being held at Seoul Museum of Art till October 5; Kim is participating along with about 30 other artists. "Dong-gu-ri" is exhibited here as an animation, a direction indicator and decorations mostly already installed.

One of his pieces, "Taekwondo," in which "Dong-gu-ri" is in an attention pose, was created under Mr. Kwon's inspiration of his childhood. "I didn't like Taekwondo much, but I had to practice continuously only because the color of the belt was expected to be changed," he illustrated the background of his "Taekwondo" piece.

Usually his work is not just a smiling character. "Dong-gu-ri" is designed in many types; always-smiling piece made of iron or painted on papers with meaningful smile in its face. He said, "In the modern days, people have to smile even when they don't want to smile. My character resembles me and also other people, living in these days. The character is simple, but it has a weighty smile in his face."

He also said, "I thank people who give such meanings to my character that has a meaningful smile. But it also doesn't matter how my arts are being evaluated. If an artist's work is once finished, it is no more of the artist's own. People who come to

galleries are the ones who judge. I hope many people come to galleries and enjoy the art."

Further talking about his works, the artist explains, "There are many rooms for improvements in the artistic circle. I think art has a point of beauty and utility also. However, in Korea, there is a negative understanding about marketing artistic works. The works of artists cannot be means of living, but one should pay, if he wants the piece of art." He felt that there should be advertisements for public to show what he was thinking and creating. Now, "Dong-gu-ri" is a quite famous character in galleries and exhibitions, and at the same time for diary products, key holders and necklaces.

Based on the idea that an artistic work reflects the personality of an artist himself, art within joy is what Kim pursues. "An art of easy access is not a difficult thing at all. It is definitely what I want to do." Now he is planning to create a new "Dong-gu-ri" for equipments, such as slides in playgrounds, and for fixtures, such as plastic arts in the neighborhoods as an easy and enjoyable art.

휴일 오후의 소리공감

9월 14일 저녁 7시 30분 공연...
8월~11월 매일 셋째주 일요일

▷ In Ye-ak Dang of The National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Art

▷ 3:00 P.M. On October 19 (Sunday)
3:00 P.M. On November 16 (Sunday)

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFS

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

AN AFTERNOON CLASSROOM...
OH NO! HOW AM I GOING TO GET INTO THE ROOM? IT'S SO CRAMPED!

THUMP!!!
OUCH!

OH I GET IT!
HOW IN THE WORLD AM I GOING TO GET IN?

I'M SORRY GUYS THIS IS GOING TO HURT A BIT! BUT IT WON'T TAKE LONG...