

## HUFS! Let's roll!

HUFS goes rolling!

Fresh air fills the campus.

Liveliness of the campus is filled with glad noises, chattering sounds, fluttering feeling...it's all about expectations of a new start.

Especially for HUFS and HUFSans the air might feel more refreshing. Why? It's because the year 2004 is a special year for the school.

HUFS finally greets its 50th anniversary. Reaching a big turning point, the finishing touches of a painting job comes into view.

HUFS is now getting ready for a fresh start. For half a century the school has retained its position in educating many students in foreign studies. 50 years of education has brought HUFS to the place where it stands now.

Welcoming the new spring air, The Argus who also greets its 50th anniversary, have prepared special features to enlighten HUFSans of our school about the past 50 years. Looking back into the past, facing the present and expecting the years to come, The Argus hopes another leap into the future.

So start the engines for another ride to the future!

Greeting the 50th year, we can feel that another beginning has come.

Roll HUFS!!!

Oh Sae-hoon 

Lee Jun-gul 



Editorial

## Congratulations on 50th watershed event!

The year 2004 is so meaningful for HUFSS as well as for The Argus. As most people know, HUFSS celebrates 50th anniversary since the school founded in 1954 at Jongro. And The Argus announces 50th anniversary from the first publication on July 1, 1954. For the half of the century, under the basics of three spirits; truth, peace and creativity, HUFSS has maintained its leading role as the institute of foreign languages. HUFSS offers students access to 27 foreign languages and comprehensive area studies of the relevant regions. And now, HUFSS provides education on humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and engineering.

HUFSS has made a step forward in every part. Especially, there are some hopeful news on the campus this year. On February 17, HUFSS held a ground-breaking ceremony for the new construction of Student Union building and dormitories at each campus. The new Main Building is constructed and students now have classes in the new building. And, HUFSSans are convenient for the students who lived in country side.

Additionally, HUFSS plans to set up new departments of Central Asia languages, Greek and Balkan languages so as to further enhance foreign education. These new-established departments have received applications for admission and 21 students for each department would begin to learn in spring semester.

Cyber University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) raises its curtain this year and all the members of learners, people of all ages could take the following 5 courses; English, Chinese, Japanese, e-business and journalism & mass communication. CUFS can give learners an alternative education in cyberspace.

Moreover, HUFSS high school in Wangsan campus is going to be founded next year. President Ahn Byong-man proudly announced that the high school would have specialized curriculums compared to other foreign language high schools and build an only English-spoken dormitory.

HUFSS has come a long way in decades. HUFSS has made significant strides in areas especially in foreign studies, but has faced considerably more difficulties and issues to be solved. Most upcoming problem is increased school expenses over past years; 7.47% of tuition fees was raised. For that, students have loudly demonstrated against the school. And, setting up a public foundation on campus, resolving youth unemployment, having own building for department of Law and so forth are the certain subjects to be settled in near future. Moreover, recruiting more full time professors and improvement of scholarship system are also needed.

According to recent survey by The Argus, over 52% of HUFSSans dissatisfied with the school's environment. And, about 33% of students pointed out that HUFSS is not doing well as a leader of foreign language education in Korea. HUFSS should have to focusing on these students' voice.

HUFSS has a formidable past. And its future is filled with both promise and pitfalls. For the past half a century, many HUFSS graduates have stood in the forefront of various sectors of society, notably in international trade and diplomacy. To carry on the roads that HUFSSans have made, HUFSS should try to take another leap.

On the occasion of 50th anniversary, HUFSS plans to fly with international wings to become like "a small world" in the campus: It should strengthen the competitiveness to universities in the world. Also, The Argus promises to dedicate itself to express the true thoughts of all HUFSSans.

Bule Pirint



Kim Mee-sook

“  
The increase of the proportion of the elderly population brings various socio-economic problems that human being has never experienced.  
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The writer is a Researcher of Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

## Socio-economic burdens In the aging society

Korea is experiencing an unprecedentedly rapid aging of society, faster than Japan whose aging speed is known to be the fastest in the world. In Korea, the old persons over 65 years old used to be only 2.9% of the population in 1960, but increased to 3.8% in 1980, and 7.2% in 2000. The elderly population will incessantly increase, that its proportion is expected to reach 14.4% of the total population in 2019, which will turn Korea into an aged society. Major causes of the rapid aging of society include the development of medical technology as well as the low fertility rate, 1.17, the lowest in the world. These two factors speed up the rate of the aging of the Korean society.

The increase of the proportion of the elderly population brings various socio-economic problems that human being has never experienced. First, the aging of society brings forth the increase of the medical fees. Since old persons are more likely to be sick than the younger generation, they spend around 2 to 5 times as high medical fees per capita as their counterparts. A skyrocketing growth of medical fees results in the financial crisis of the health insurance budget. According to the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, the increase of old persons by 10% causes increases in the medical fees by 1.11~0.7%. In 2020, the proportion of the Korea's national health

insurance fees to GDP will become about 7.5%. The growth of the medical fees may not only reduce consumer spending, but also give burdens to public finances. Therefore, it is urgent to reform the health system to manage an efficient medical spending.

Second, the aging of society affects pension revenues as well as pension spending. Due to the aging of society, Korea faces double jeopardy. The proportion of the economically active population will decrease, which will result in the shrinking of the insurer, whereas the prolongation of longevity brings more people claiming pension. As a result, it is estimated that in 2047 the pension budget will be depleted. However, more serious problems lay in the fact that many old persons are not covered by the income security system. To guarantee an economically secure life for all the elderly, not only the efficient management of the pension funds but also the provision of income security to old persons have to be major tasks of the Korean government.

Thirdly, the aging of society is related with the decrease of the economically active population. The number of the economically active population will shrink after the year 2020, which will cause low productivity and thus, higher burden in supporting old persons. To tackle this problem, we can promote the employment of old persons, women and foreign workers from Asia.

Fourth, the aging of society means the increase of the elderly who needs social welfare services. Social services are personal services which provide the elderly with daily assistance. As a rule, social services are classified into two types: residential care services and home care services. Nowadays, most European countries focus more on home care services than residential care services which require more expenses to operate than home care services, because of the limited expenditures on welfare. Since Korea has not fully established residential care services, both services should be equally developed for the quality of life of the elderly.

Lastly, in an aging society, there are many frail elderly who need care. In most countries, the informal sector, i. e., family, takes care of them. The family, however, is beginning to lose its caring role, due to downsizing the size of family and participating in the labor force by many married women. As European countries, we can adopt various family policies to strengthen its caring functions, including the child-care leave and family and relative care leave.

Facing various challenges due to the aging of society, therefore, Korea can reduce its socio-economic burdens only by reforming the social systems.

Dating with Hong Se-hwa, a planning member of Hangeyora Newspaper

## Efforts for justice needed

Hong Se-hwa, who returned to Korea in 2002 after having lived in France for 20 years, has worked as a planning member of Hangeyora Newspaper. He publishes articles in newspapers and Sisa Journal, a Korean weekly magazine.

The Argus met Hong Se-hwa, who currently is busy with many articles and lectures.

Hong entered department of Metallurgy of Seoul National University in 1966. However, he once again entered department of Diplomacy of Seoul National University in 1969 after experiencing the social ideology of cold war system in the divided Korea. During the years at Seoul National University as a diplomacy student, Hong struggled against the unjust social situation. When he graduated from the university, he participated in South Korea National Liberation Preparation Committee to continue to fight against unjust social situations. However, due to this incident, he was forced to leave for France.

Hong worked as a taxi driver during his 20 years life in France. He wrote a book named "I am a taxi driver in Paris," which made him famous. Then he wrote an article on Hangeyora Newspaper. It helped him work as a planning member of the newspaper now.

In this interview Hong criticized the current society, which is full of worldly desires and where serious discussion is rare. He said, "The value of human beings can't be judged by materials. However, in our society there is no antidote against worldly

desires." He continued, "In a society where property and external appearance are valued, proper sense of values is hard to form. And human beings lose their human natures and are isolated."

He said, "Discussion culture is not established in our country. It is highly recommended that we establish proper discussion culture to understand the others and accept different ideas. So we need 'tolerance,' that is a French word meaning generosity." Then he added, "We shouldn't discriminate or oppress others because they are different from us." Hong adequately pointed out the current situation of our country.

In a question about the press of Korea, Hong answered, "Newspapers are mirrors of society. The press in Korea doesn't have the concept of common profit." He continued, "Most of the press in Korea uses their power to realize their private profits. To be a genuine press, they should understand social minority and represent voices of social minority." He indicated that one of great problems of our society is being indifferent to others.

He emphasized that understanding Korean society as a member of our country is our natural role. Then he added that it is essential for our country to be analyzed, as indifference to social problems makes it impossible to discuss it and raising problems that don't attract the attention of people makes it worse. Accordingly, he expressed uneasiness toward university students in Korea. Hong said, "University students in



Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

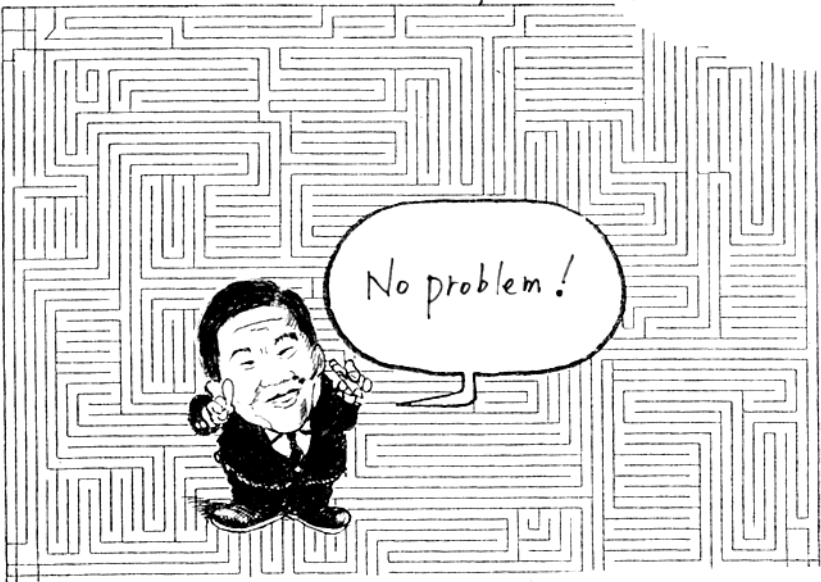
Korea criticize the unequal society and emphasize equality. However, they can only criticize it. They don't have the concept to establish equal society with their own hands. It is important for the students to pose a problem against university ranking system. How can they dare to assert equality without posing a problem against it?" He said, "The environment we desire couldn't be accomplished by someone else." He hoped university students in Korea have more positive attitude on the social problems.

Lastly, he advised us to study modern Korean history. As mentioned above, he

emphasizes that it is a basic and natural duty for us to pay attention to the society that we belong to. He hoped university students in Korea to be interested in their internal aspects rather than the external and material world. He lastly said, "Solidarity and human rights should be established in our society. We should constantly make efforts to be true modern citizen."

By Ahn Na-young  
Reporter of Campus Section

Roh's Performance in his first year in office...



YANG 2004

Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

## The Argus

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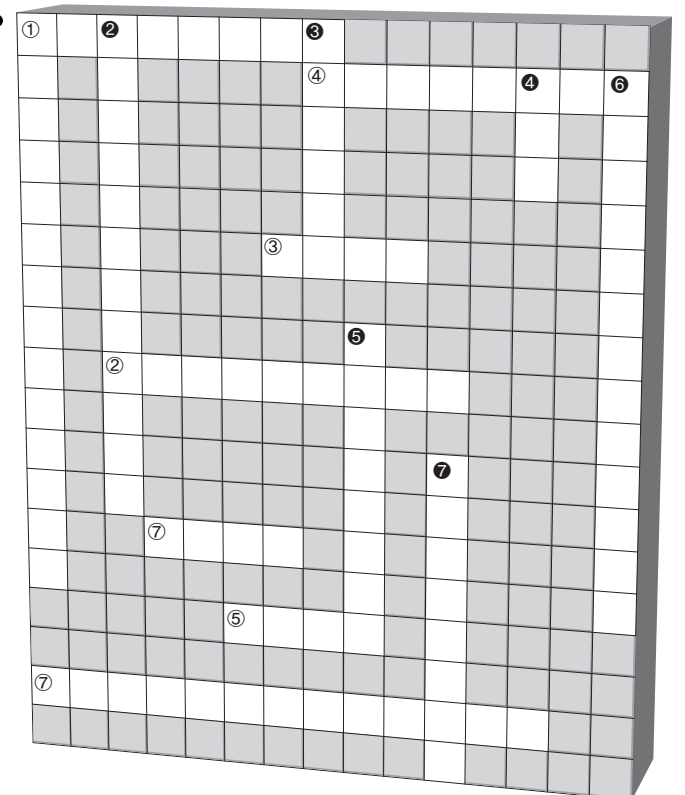
## CROSS-PUZZLE

### Across

- ① Literalized information or official paper
- ② An animistic religion of Northern Asia concerning Shamans
- ③ One of the influential candidate for next presidency of Democratic Party in the United States: \_\_\_\_\_ Kerry
- ④ A flu that spreaded from birds that killed humans
- ⑤ Current president of United States
- ⑥ Little sister of HUFSS that is opening on March
- ⑦ "Pojangmacha" in English (two words)

### Down

- ① A bill that claimed war on spam mail in the United States. D - \_\_\_\_\_ -B
- ② Rural area where we can see farms and fields.
- ③ An inhibition resulting from social custom.
- ④ The name of Korea and Chile's recent agreement
- ⑤ Sending troops to overseas (a verb)
- ⑥ Another word for illegal workers: U \_\_\_\_\_ Workers
- ⑦ An elementary particle with negative charge



Visit The Argus office at the Student Hall or send us your answer to theargus@hanmail.net. The deadline is March 20. The Argus is waiting for your answer to send out prizes.



HUFS is expecting new sister "Cyber University of Foreign Studies"

# Era of cyber education

As the world-wide trend takes high quality of cyber universities, the urging wave of learning so called alternative education in cyberspace boosts in Seoul, and now it comes to HUFS: a little sister of HUFS, Cyber University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) raises a veil this year as the seventeenth runner of Cyber University in Korea.

**The cyber arena boom was already consulted by a widely known bank just few years ago**

The research mentioned the supply of schools and institutions around the world will be full, also implying that there will be no more empty space to build extra learning centers in the year of 2025 as the students number will be doubled from eighty-four million to nearly a hundred million.

Merrill Lynch's research gave these countries an out: It paved a simple solution to develop cyberspace education-system or cyber universities as alternatives to receive all the flowing number of learner.

Furthermore, Cyber University is standing as an international issue currently. To add some, some Ivy League universities in the United States are also challenging to provide the Internet lectures to students by the end of year 2007. M.I.T and Stanford universities showed great ambition, and are making tremendous efforts to achieve these dreams.

**Seoul was not the exception and either for HUFS, and CUFS finally drops a veil**

There are various kinds of words to describe Korea. To some extent, when people glance at some words such as "Power of Information Technology" or "The country of IT" they realize without hesitation that these words are also symbolizing our country.

In proved numerical figure more than ninety percent of South Koreans hold at least one personal computer per family that is equipped with high speed Internet connection. This fact proves Seoul was also unavoidable target to welcome on-line education attack. The wave finally hit southern peninsula and seventeen universities in cyberspace including new cyber wing are sanctioned by the government as cyber schools lecture students by on-line.

CUFS has partnership with SK C&C a leading IT corporation and they have researched of development over two years. It was born with equipped global mind to compete as a Cyber University that offers 5 practical programs of cyber education in English, Chinese, Japanese, E-business, and Journalism & Mass communication. Now it is waiting for its opening on March.

A little sister of HUFS is the first challenger of this year in a certain sense, but it is also the latest warrior following behind of sixteen universities in a strict sense. Indeed CUFS might be pointed as a novice compared to other cyber schools in period. In addition, some rivals of CUFS were established three years early. So they are veterans in the nation's cyber education. These early pioneers have stockpiled stacks of know-how and fruitful management of campus that a novice would not know in anyways. The substantial problem encountering CUFS is varied, but most prominent and urgent question is whether our cyber university is competitive enough to survive among seventeen universities?

**Is CUFS strong to fight out in this war?**

Some veteran schools have shown some bad precedents: (1) as applicants lacks, lectures canceled frequently, (2) schools with lack of students are in day-to-day struggle for survival, (3) applicants are partially applying to specific university so the gap between poor and rich universities is even widen, (4) half of these schools are highly depending on student's tuition, so when students rate goes down, then



school has to close, but since schools put great amount of money to develop cyber facilities, schools are scrambling to regain spent costs. There is no proof that CUFS will follow those undesirable precedents. The Argus will see what type of weapons "brand-new school" gets equipped with and find out what it lacks.

**A+ on advertisement strategies**

The information forum including orientation of CUFS was held on January 16 in Aekyoung Hall. Five faculty members in HUFS joined CUFS as a students to reward a student's point of view to improve its school's internal defection quickly. This epochal action of five professors was on the papers with a picture of professors smiling brightly. The caption under the photo depicted "five students" positive reaction. Simultaneously, school started to advertise CUFS on tabloid for a long time, and now that dominates morning newspapers, and at least over one third of HUFSans witnessed banners of CUFS on Internet. In this point of view, public information strategies are excellent.

**Unique & Best lecture and curriculum of CUF**

As the leader of language pioneer in nation wide, a half of century know-how came to a light the epoch-making lecture that only exists in Cyber University of Foreign Studies as a specialty. Its excellence in the discipline of foreign languages and studies that lasted fifty years now comes to online version.

One of HUFS' prominent audiovisual systems on the language studying vehicle that is equipped with audio deck that has insertion of tape. Students who want to learn foreign language insert the tape and push play button of the machine. The machine connected to headphones sends native speaker's voice to students' ears. Students pick up some parts then repeat specific sentences that they could not understand. By punching record button simultaneously they hear their voice and the native speaker's voice at the same time which helpfully gives chances to find out some faults on intonation and accent.

**There are other systems**

1. One-on-one study sessions are available with a tutor, pursuing multi-lateral communications between professors and students, and vice versa. 2. Through the homeroom teacher policy, regular offline counseling such as offline seminars and academic counseling is designed to support and encourage students. 3. CUFSans gather on Saturdays as

offline meeting. 4. 24-hour IT Help Desk Round-the-clock support for the IT system IT education program to boost knowledge of the IT system.

**See what CUFS lacks**

Upon seeing the above optimistic systems that CUFS developed with SK C&C, it does not seem to fault any bad marks at a glance, but we still need some changes and improvements in order to grow up as a perfect commander of cyberspace. CUFS is pacing in a suitable condition, but needs to increase exchange credit between on- and off-line campus. Generally, most CUFSans choose CUFS because they have heard our offline school CUFS gives excellent condition for students to learn foreign languages and other studies. Many CUFSans might be wondering of low exchange credit.

**Why not lecture on offline?**

CUFS provides the support required to fully avail oneself of the college experience through easy access to libraries, laboratories, and various other learning facilities.

Some CUFSans want to audit a number of courses on offline, but it would be great, if credits from offline lectures are admitted as a credit. Some HUFSans who have heard of exchange in program said, it will be interesting, since online lectures are so hard to get good grades as there is no time to see professors face to face. But in CUFS it will be different. Student voices sound satisfied, but they hope to see more exchange credit available "because we only have chance of taking two classes in cyberspace since the point is limited to six points."

**Cyber cheating**

Another problem CUFS faced is cyber cheating during the exams. Unlike written exams in HUFS there would not be any professor or even assistant teacher who picks up cheating during the exam. Cheating in cyberspace seems easy and still it is frequently occur to offline university students when they find some model reports to fill their own assignments. "Zajjigi" is the Korean word for it. Students do not easily recognize whether it is cheating in strict sense. Cyber cheating has already begun, as some cases made headlines on newspapers. Two cyber university students sat in PC room and cheated during the exam. Two criminal cases were filed as their actions were revealed. CUFS must find out ways to bar those students' act of barbarity. Cyber University of Foreign Studies will be opened on March with debut students who are full of hopes and dreams to learn. CUFS' big sister HUFS has encountered to fiftieth anniversary this year. Hope to see both universities get leading title of their part.

**By Kim Mi-ju**  
Reporter of Campus Section

During this winter vacation, one incident made the HUFSans confused: Baik Jong-ho (N-00), the representative of General Student Council (GSC) of HUFS, ran for the election and became the representative of Hanchongryon. Some, if not all, may consider this as an improper action taken by him.

First of all, it is time for him to concentrate on HUFS' business more than ever before;

HUFS celebrates fifth anniversary of its foundation. There are going to be many memorable events that would be held in and out of HUFS during this year, which means he is supposed to meet and talk to many people to improve HUFS' situation. All know the representative of Hanchongryon has a lot of things to do. As the head of it, he might be remiss in charging himself of his duties as the representative of HUFS.

It is not a secret that previous representatives of Hanchongryon have been on wanted lists by police no matter that students want or not. Should he be arrested, he could not be able to accomplish his mission in HUFS. It will bring disgrace upon not only HUFS administration but also all the students. No matter how capable he is, and no matter how hard he works, it could be very hard, even impossible for him to dedicate himself to three tasks; preparing the fiftieth anniversary, solving the existing problems and redeeming his pledges, and finally working as the head of Hanchongryon.

It is heard that he said the existing problems such as tuition hike and foundation issues are not only HUFS' but also others, so HUFS needs something more powerful like the Hanchongryon. However, this kind of idea is somewhat questionable. In order to solve the problems of HUFS, gathering HUFSans' power must precede any other things and it can be a more efficient way than asking other organization for help.

Finally, asking only the extended committee of student affairs about running for the election was an irrelevant action. Although the committee is an assembly consisting representatives of all departments, as for such an important issue, he should have asked all the students of the school. In this case, reflecting only the thoughts of the committee was not considering of the

whole students' opinion. In spite of that it is difficult to ask the whole students about running the election during vacation, he should have found other ways to ask them such as through on-line polls and e-mail, not just asking the committee. Think about a man who serves the community enthusiastically, while he is not paying enough attention to his own home. The most important thing for him at this moment is that he has to ponder over the priorities of his activities. HUFSans are going to take a close look at his steps in coming days.

**By Kim Kyu-young**  
Editor of Campus Section

## Pandora's Box

### Chasing after two rabbits



President Ahn Byong-man is shaking hand with a graduate student on February 27 at a graduation ceremony.

## Reporter's Note

### Challenges make college life richer



acknowledged the things I need to be a reporter.

I was placed to the Campus section which brings news of campus literally. One of the unforgettable moments was meeting vice president of HUFS to hear his opinion of HUFS' fiftieth anniversary. I might not have seized this chance to interview him if I was not a reporter. I am even able to enter some museums, seminars, or renowned stuffs as a reporter with free charge when I show staffs "reporter's identity." So it would be helpful exercising my prerogative to learn lifetime experience.

There is my favorite motto "life has no romance without a risk." I still have many ways to pave as a student and a reporter. To do both jobs successfully I realized it is no use to walk on shortcuts. I'd rather throw myself into fire to reflect 7,300 HUFSans' voice pervasively. It would not be easy to fulfill two jobs simultaneously. But working as a reporter in The Argus helps me to experience invaluable moment that brightens up my college life. I will make permanent efforts to realize my dream.

**By Kim Mi-ju**  
Reporter of Campus Section



## Visiting HUFS from Kazakhstan for her dream

New language-related departments have recently been established in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in line with a slogan, "the World's Hankuk University of Foreign Studies." The university, accordingly, has started new exchanges with many universities in the Central Asia.

Kazakhstan, one of the Central Asia countries with multi-nationalities has about 10 million in population and Koreans account for about 100,000. Its public language is Kazakh, but they speak Russian more, which is the public language.

An exchange student who came to HUFS, Yelena, is the second generation of Russian immigrants in Kazakhstan. She majored in Korean studies in Kazakhstan, and she has lived in Korea as an exchange student since last October.

Her grandfather was the first Russian immigrant in Kazakhstan, so Yelena was born and raised there before coming to Korea. She had many occasions to meet Koreans because her father worked for a Korean company. And that influenced her to major in the Study of Korea in Kazakhstan. Yelena joined a Korean Traditional Music Club at her school to learn the Korean language, and she was active in the club. She not only studied school work hard, but also received many awards in various contests related to Korea. Yelena said that the awards in various



Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

contents had greatly helped her to be an exchange student, although getting good academic record was also important.

While she took Korean courses at the Training Center for Foreigners in HUFS, she was teaching Russian to the university students as a part time job. Yelena was greatly satisfied with the life in Korea. She said, "The universities in Kazakhstan have inferior facilities, and the school gate closes during vacation time. Thus, students cannot

even think of coming to school to go to the library or take lectures. But Korean universities have good facilities and students can come and study at school during vacation time, which is really terrific." She added, "There are not many computers in the universities in Kazakhstan, and we have to pay money to use them. However, computers are in almost every building in Korean universities and students have to pay to use those computers."

Yelena has been very active in everything to adapt herself to the life in Korea. She has attended various events or meetings organized by each department of HUFS. She was also on a TV program, "Making Korean Foods by Foreigners," prepared as a New Year's feature program. Her active attitude has much helped her to adapt to the life in Korea quickly, and it provided many opportunities to make Korean friends. Yelena is very pleased and thankful about making Korean friends in Korea.

Yelena said her dream is to be a diplomat in the future. While saying that, her eyes were full of determination and conviction. Although she has been learning Korean at the Training Center for Foreigners, she said that she would like to learn Korean culture, history, and other aspects of Korea, as well.

Finally, despite she studied Korean for three years to come to Korea as an exchange student, she said, "One year of study in Kazakhstan appears to be equivalent to the study of 3 months in Korea." She left an advice to the students of HUFS who learn foreign languages, "It is a good method to learn a language by going to a target country and experiencing the language."

**By Ahn Na-young**  
Reporter of Campus Section



Meeting Lee In-woong, vice president of HUFUS

# “HUFUS” pride now takes off

“  
Fifty year history is a  
turning point for  
universities to be ratified  
as a matured one  
”

*HUFUS, a leader of globalization in nationwide and a multinational player springing in worldwide is seeking sweet success in academic excellence again.*

Five decades have passed since HUFUS was founded by Dr. Kim Heung-bae after the end of Korean War. It first started with five foreign languages, namely English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. After a while the university became a mecca for students who had full hopes and dreams to join worldwide competition. Few decades later it was promoted from college to a university that consisted excellent linguistic departments and non-linguistic departments. Now HUFUSans wows throughout the world: a great number of our graduates still predominate at multinational corporations, also working as matchmakers



Vice president Lee In-woong is explaining half a century history of school.

Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

bridging gaps between countries.

In the year of 2004, the year of monkey that symbolize smartness and sharpness among animals, campus' fiftieth anniversary came to light. What does half a century history mean to us? What are the plans for commemorating semi centennial? Can HUFUS rebuild its golden age that was once shook its basic standing of academic excellence? What should HUFUS pursue for better education in the future?

The Argus met the vice president Lee In-woong, who is busily participating in celebration of a half century history of the university.

**What does HUFUS' fiftieth anniversary mean to us?**

People in Korea officially approve age of twenty as a gate from adolescent period to adult period. "Sung-in" is a Korean word for adult that can be written as a Chinese letter. "Sung" means complete, mature, and "in" means mankind. It also happens to universities. Fifty-year history is a turning point for universities to be ratified as a matured one. It symbolizes HUFUS is now crossing coming-of-age ceremony.

We have regrets that our school administration recognizes HUFUS reputation has fallen down in decades. As government changed entrance exam standards in 1970s and 1980s, it posed numerous problems. To point out some main issues from past decades to now it has changed a lot. The changes of entrance exam system, school's directors issues, and so on. As fiftieth anniversary is granted as a turning point, school administration is putting great efforts to spread the wings to seek sweet success of HUFUS to regain academic pride once more.

**What are we preparing for right now? Are there any publications and other stuffs going on?**

We've published a book of school's history every decade. The latest one was fortieth year book which seemed too thick to carry. Readers

felt coarse to the previous book of its appearance. Compared to the last book, the new one is divided into two volumes to bring readers "warmth," to avoid precedent coarse images.

Volume one carries pictures of the chapters to show fifty-year story of campus in visual lively and the second volume tells the story of HUFUS' half a century tale. Even special goods are made to celebrate this colossal year; stamps and postcards that describe school's fiftieth anniversary are to be released this semester. I believe it is a good idea to record something on papers without considering whether its scales are big or small since it enables permanency of fact to some extent.

**In what way should we head for as a role of pioneer in linguistic education?**

HUFUS is generally understood as a pioneer and forerunner of foreign languages in nationwide as well as worldwide. Fifty years have passed since its establishment, so this means our curriculums including foreign language studies are accumulated and stockpiled for half a century since the Korean War.

Half a century know-how conference will be held with sisterhood universities abroad.

We will invite presidents of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Peking University, Universite Sorbonne Nouvelle (Graduate School of Interpretation), University of Delaware, Monterey Institute of International Studies, and University of Florida. It will make some news on media soon. Three major broadcasting companies are joining us to televise the conference and it will be helpful to break the news of our vivid history to society.

**What is the motive to establish Cyber University of Foreign Studies?**

Korea is one of the top ranked countries for its high demand of entering universities.

Generally most people believe there are too many colleges and students flowing out.

However, when it comes to numerical statement we see small numbers. The reasons vary here. Financial problem is one of the prominent reasons. There were some people who had no time to study to support one's own family as a husband or wife. Or someone who was behind of studies during high school. Thus there are growing numbers of groups of people who want to prove their potential to survive in workplace as the era of lifelong workplace is over.

Saledent is a newly coined word with combination of salary man and student. This word is created by age twenties to thirties who are hungered for jobs. These varied groups qualified to join CUPS in cyberspace. We have partnership with SK group and have researched into the development over two years and CUPS was born with equipped mind to compete as a Cyber University. Anyone who wants to learn no matter how old he is, he has right to seize this opportunity to join us.

**How to rebuild golden age that was once shook its basic standing of academic pride of HUFUS? And some word to HUFUSans.**

HUFUS first started with private college equipped with five major languages that were frequently used during the cold war era. As time progressed school began to establish more departments to promote university because in



the past colleges weren't admired as much as universities were. In those days ninety percent of the students who failed to enter Seoul National University entered HUFUS. There was even anecdotal fact that HUFUS is the second most powerful university after SNU. However, the past government changed entrance exam policies that fatally affected us fatally.

The former administration demanded universities to expand its capacity of students and we had to follow the rules. As we augmented entrance quota, students' average score dropped quickly. We still strongly believe HUFUS is the victim of changes of education system. But our hopes and aspiration didn't fade yet. We've considered a number of ways to devise countermeasures.

Here is my word to HUFUSans. Don't expect too much from school. As there are no parents make all of your wishes sufficiently, the school cannot redeem all of 7,300 HUFUSans' hopes and dreams. Professors are only helping you to find ways. The rest are yours.

Just few decades ago people who were fluent in foreign languages were the standing center of the national job market because there were small number of people equipped with alien languages and the demand for them was relatively high. Nowadays people in this case are flowing out, so foreign languages for specialty is fading.

Students must recognize this trend. As school's curriculum is well developed students to master two subjects, one for major and minor for another. I recommend students who have language majors go for Social Sciences, Law, Business, or Economics as minors.

For instance, if you've already decided to minor Japanese, and your language fluency is as good as native speakers, then go for it. But if you believe your language skills are not brilliant then minor others.

In order to get in the national job market including international round, HUFUSans should be equipped with these required steps to spring their fabulous talent in and out of the peninsula. I hope all of HUFUSans understand my words and hope some day you be one global challengers bridging gaps between countries. Good luck!

By Kim Mi-ju  
Reporter of Campus Section

HUFUSans' Voice

## Chef de cuisine of HUFUS

The student cafeteria is the place where students who do not have a lot of money can have meals without paying much. For example, preparing various exams, they virtually live at school, so having three meals is usual for them. Thus, the student cafeteria is one of the most important places for many students. Moreover, it is not an exception for the person who is in charge of this student cafeteria.

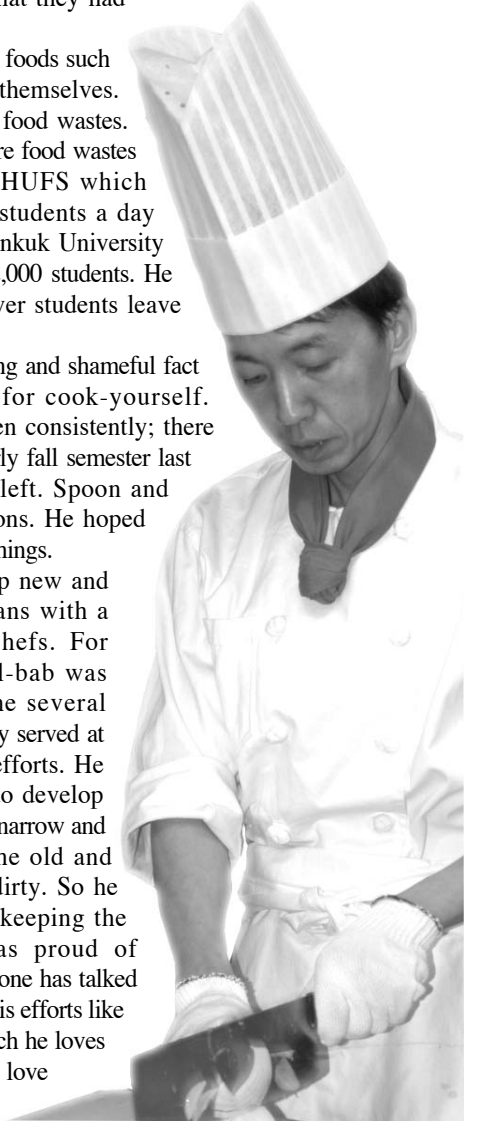
The Argus met Yoo Kwan-hee, the chief chef of HUFUS. Yoo Kwan-hee, who has worked at HUFUS since September 1996, started his cooking career when he was twenty years old. In the beginning, he worked as a dish-boy at a hotel for three years. After the hotel, he had worked at a buffet, a French restaurant, Konkuk University, Suwon Science College, and so on. At a French restaurant, he cooked for former presidents Chun Doo-hwan and Kim Young-sam several times.

Although working at a hotel or a restaurant was more beneficial with respect to individual career and salary, he came to work at school just because he loves students. He expressed his love for HUFUSans saying "I am very happy when students say that they had good meals."

HUFUS lets students to take foods such as rice and side dishes by themselves. This system causes a lot of food wastes. According to him, much more food wastes are made at cafeteria of HUFUS which prepares meals for 4,000 students a day during school year than Konkuk University which prepares meals for 12,000 students. He feels sorry about it whenever students leave meals.

He added a very astonishing and shameful fact that portable gas stoves for cook-yourself. Ddugbokgi have been stolen consistently; there were fifty of them in the early fall semester last year, but now only eight left. Spoon and chopsticks are not exceptions. He hoped HUFUSans do not steal those things.

The chef tries to develop new and delicious food for HUFUSans with a dietitian and assistant chefs. For example, One kind of Al-bab was selected out of four at the several meetings and has been finally served at the cafeteria through this efforts. He added that it is very hard to develop various kinds of food due to narrow and old cafeteria facilities. The old and narrow kitchen can look dirty. So he always makes efforts for keeping the cookroom clean and was proud of cleanness of the cafeteria. If one has talked with him before and knows his efforts like this, they could feel how much he loves students and that his endless love for HUFUS will go on.



By Kim Kyu-young  
Editor of Campus Section

## 2004 orientation workshop held

The 2004 orientation workshop of Inun campus was held in Naksan Freya condo which is located in Yangyang-gun, from February 19 to 21. Approximately 2,200 students participated in the orientation.

On the first and second day, each department and college had their own programs. In the night of the second day, in the general meeting at Yangyang gymnasium, each president of the Student Council was introduced. Freshmen also had the

opportunity to get to know new students of other departments. Performances of circles made the meeting very festive. This year, famous singer Kim Jang-hun made the finale of the meeting. Unlike last year, there was no anti-American programs in the general meeting. Freshman Sin Han-cheol(V-04) said, "It was good to meet my seniors for 3 days, and I was satisfied that every program made progress favorably."

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

## Campus Architecture

# Better facility for better university life

This column will provide information of special architectures around campuses in Korea. ...Ed.

HUFUS will celebrate its 50th birthday this year. In spite of this celebration, the school has heard so many complaints about facilities, especially libraries. There is a university which also turns fifty with a great library. Inha University in Incheon rebuilt its library into an ultramodern multimedia facility named Jungseok Memorial Library and is running it since September of last year.

Like its use as a sanctuary of learning, this building looks like a haksamo that graduating students wear as hats in their graduation ceremony. The curved lines harmonize with the straight lines. The exterior of the building is divided into three parts. The middle part that is almost made of all glass functions as the central figure of the structures and other two constructions buttresses the whole structure. Only glass and marble were used as the materials. These materials bring the image of coldness and

refinement but also warmth because the trees around the building are reflected against the glass.

The building is six floors high the ground and two floors underground. The rooms in the building are General Reading Room (B1), Repository (B2), Electronic Commons (1F), International Convention Center (6F), Multimedia Center(5F). And Bibliothecas (2,3,4F).

The most remarkable feature is the digital library that was established to support abundant network and obtain future information. Also, the use of indirect indoor lighting makes the eyes less tired.

"One of the most interesting element in designing the library is to design the library, structurally, mechanically, electrically. It has to be able to take care of future expansion of the equipment, future design of the equipment. With the present day multimedia approach it's a great vehicle to teach students comparing to the old days. But the design of the building also have to be able to have the capability to afford future equipment design and take care of the up-to-date, state of the art design with the presentation material," commented Gin Wong, the chairman of GWA International that designed Jungseok

Memorial Library.

First of all, Inha University pursues a multimedia library. Thus, the most important equipments are connected with on line and multimedia data. Patrons can use every kind of database in Electronic Commons and can rent all sorts of multimedia materials such as VOD, DVD, CD-ROM, video tape, audio tape and microform or use VOD data through the media streaming in Multimedia Center.

Second, subdivided and advanced Labs - multimedia lab, language lab, IT lab - are quite different from other libraries.

In the multimedia lab, special lectures or lectures utilizing multimedia materials can be recorded and these become encoding which offer to users in the form of VOD. Up-to-date IT equipments and softwares that can make or edit graphics, video productions, homepages, three-dimensional animations, programming and blueprints are offered in IT lab.

Third, Remote Media Immersion system make users experience virtual reality with video and audio system that give feelings that distant users are on the spot in Virtual Reality Experience Center. Jungseok Memorial Library sets up and is running this

system at first in Korea and third worldwide.

Last, reservation system of seats in the General Reading Room and Multimedia Center is working seamlessly. It is possible to reserve before 24 hours by the Internet and the rest are claimed on the first-come first-served basis. If one who books the seat did not achieve the ticket acquired for the seat, the reservation gets automatically cancelled not to make seats vacant. And, it is also impossible for an individual to monopolize seats because all seats are controlled through network.

How about the response of students about the library? General Students Council of Inha University conducted a survey about the library. Only 10% of the 400 students expressed complain. Reservation system of seats and equipments had good responses and some respondents had complaints with lack of reading space and lounges. Unexpectedly, there were complaints about the classified materials that are divided into three categories by floors, which the library is proud of, because it is difficult to acquire synthetic information. "I use the library every day because capability of computers very good enough to do various work here. I can watch movies or satellite broadcastings.



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Up-to-date equipments including elevators, water purifier, rest rooms are very good, but space where we can study is not enough," said Lee Joo-hyun, a student of Computer & Information Technology department at Inha University.

Beautiful structure, space where students can take advantage of multimedia materials, well-stocked and abundant materials including books and electronic media materials, preventive system of monopoly and careful concern that everybody can use all of facilities easily and conveniently are

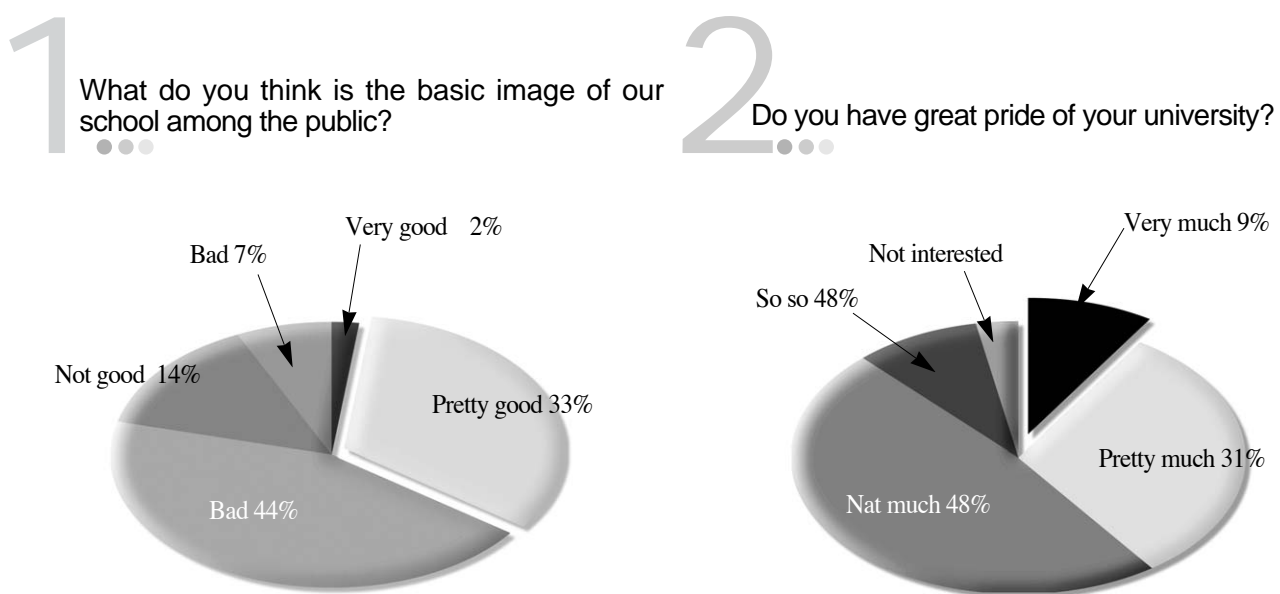
elements of strength of Jungseok Memorial Library. Even this fabulous building constructed with enough financial support and the sophisticated technique also has complains of patrons. It operates quite well, but has to develop continuously to satisfy all of the users and to remain as a model of future multimedia libraries.

By Jo Hyun-mi  
Associate Editor of Culture Section



# HUFS, where it stands now

## HUFS' pride to be raised



### PRIDE

HUFS is awaiting its half a century history in the year 2004. Many things have happened around campus for five decades. At this moment, HUFSSans are everywhere around the world: a great number of our graduates predominate multinational corporations, also working as a matchmaker bridging gap between country to country.

The Argus formed a page of comprehensive survey of HUFS to reflect HUFSSan's belief of campus and to hear their opinion of some changes of campus. The survey was held around the school

library, Student restaurant, Student Hall, and Dongari rooms. A week taken survey now comes out of a veil. During the survey over two hundred sixty HUFSSans answered the questions.

On the first question that alludes the school's basic standing image in Korea, five people answered they were firmly positive of campus image, ninety eight said good. Further more thirty seven people said not that good and eighteen people chose it's not good. A majority, 105 people said they thought it was not bad. Conclusively, HUFSSans basically think of their school's image as good.

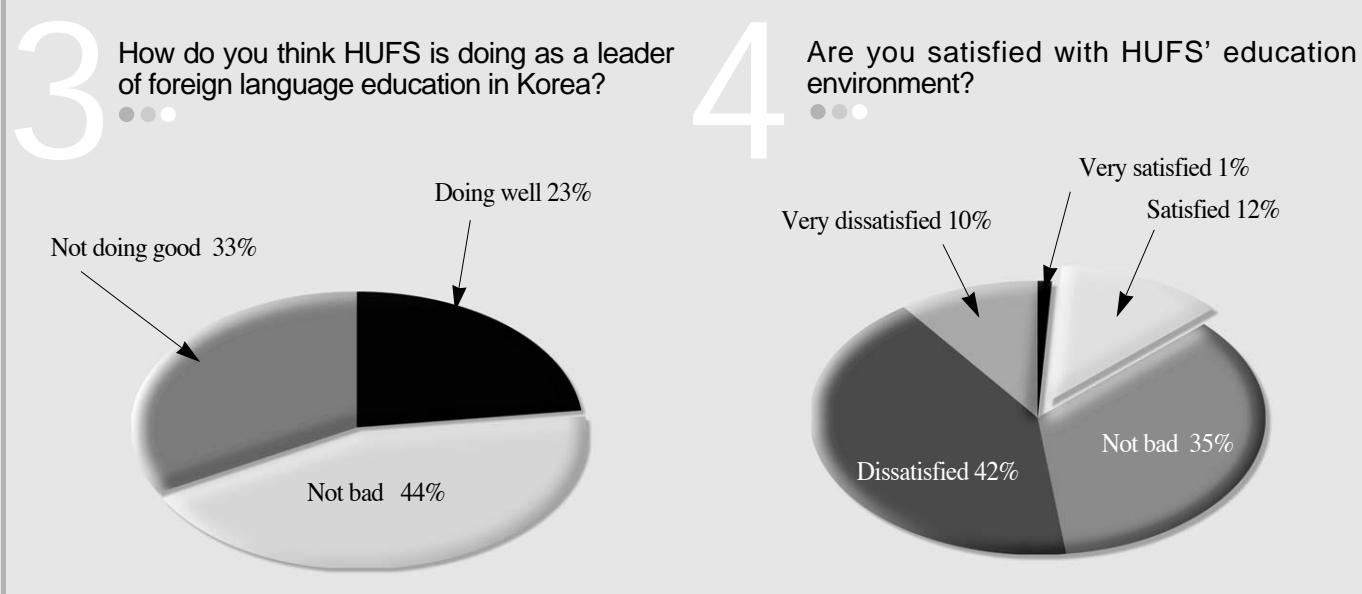
On the second question "Do you have great pride of your university?" Twenty three students said they have high priority

of HUFS, eighty two people said they take priority of HUFS, a hundred and twenty six, the largest number of students chose not bad.

Moreover twenty five said they are not so proud of it and nine people said they do not care. Seeing from the results on the second question, it reflects HUFSSans pride of school needs to be improved.

For the people thinking HUFS' basic standing has fallen, the school administration and all students need to harmonize to give every HUFSSan to take high credit of their university. The school administration needs to concentrate and provide more advertisement better than previous ones. The student's thinking of the school have to change also.

## Facility improvements needed



### FACILITY

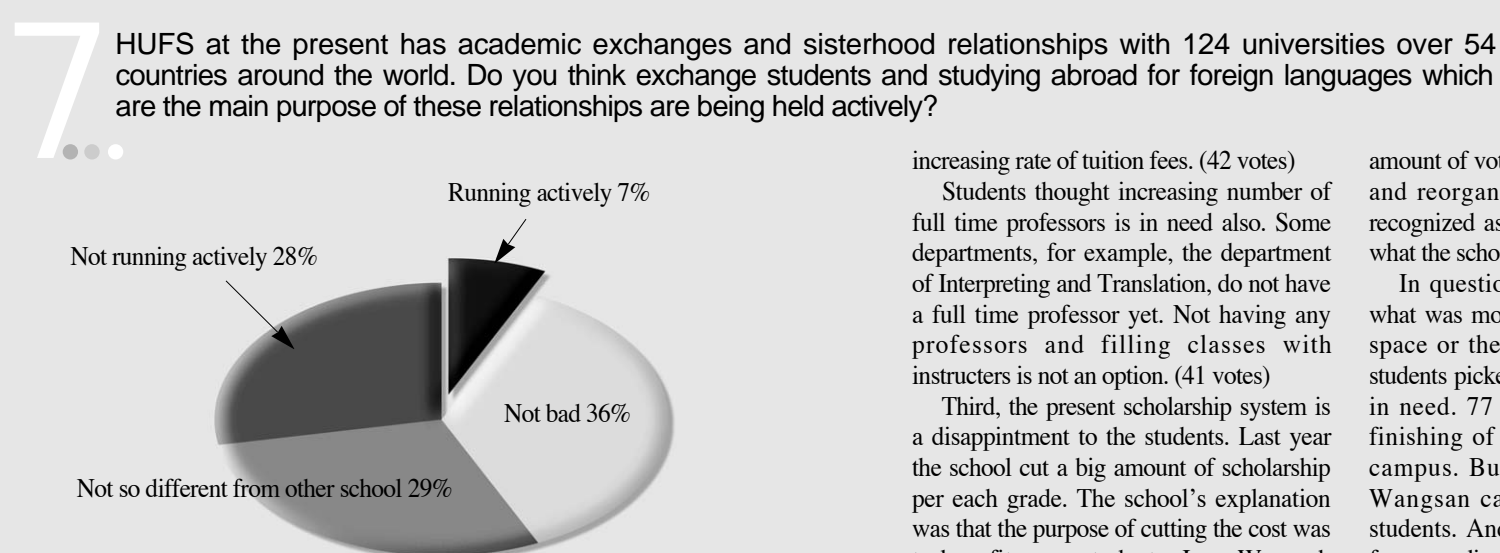
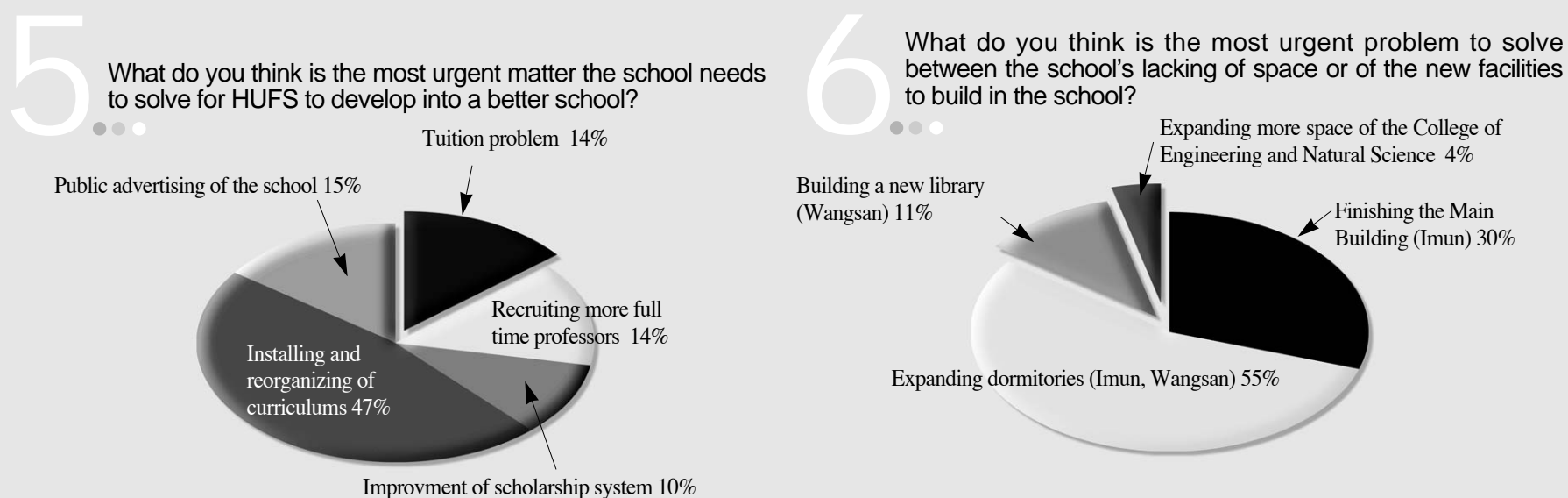
HUFS is the first university in Korea to devote in the area of foreign languages. Now as it celebrates its 50th birthday, the pioneer of foreign language education seeks another leap to provide better education. HUFS has had a good reputation among people for its language teaching curriculums and it's image as a school of foreign studies. Upon this reputation that HUFS has, The Argus asked HUFSSans whether they thought the same. On the question, "How do you think HUFS is doing as a leader of foreign language education of Korea?" 61 students answered that the school is doing a good

job, while 116 students picked that the school is not doing good as well as bad. What was somewhat surprising of the survey was that 88 students chose number three as their answer which means HUFS is not doing its role as a leader of foreign studies. It long out-numbered the students who picked number one as their choice. This result indicates that HUFS' education is not giving good effects to students who study it under its curriculum. Also it means that the school standings in the society is not as good as it has been before. According to a survey column on overall standings of Korean universities by a major daily newspaper last year, HUFS ranked 4th in students ability of using foreign languages following Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Korea

University. However, ranking fourth in ability of using foreign language skills shows in a roundabout way why HUFSSans felt that the school is not doing its job as the leader of foreign language education.

HUFSSans are strongly dissatisfied with HUFS' campus environment. The facilities that HUFS have are very old, and also lack of space is a serious problem for the school. Figures of the survey strongly appeal that the school's education environment is a serious problem. While 138 students answered they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the school's facilities only 35 students answered that they are satisfied or very satisfied. This shows how much displeased the students are with the environment of HUFS. Facility changes is immediately needed.

## What the school needs to do



### PRIORITIES

Even though HUFS celebrates its 50th birthday, there are a lot of problems that are above surface. These problems are to be urgently solved. Number 5, 6 and 7 were questions on the problems of the education environment of HUFS. 50 years have passed since the opening of the school, but some of the buildings in the school are the same as it has been since the school moved it's campus to Imun-dong from Jongro. Facility problems are what

students can see for their eyes. Other than facility problems there are points at issue that are urgent. There are five examples that were selected as urgent issues to be solved. The Argus asked in question number five "What do you think is the most urgent matter the school needs to resolve for HUFS to be developed into a better school?"

The tuition problem is a hot issue since the school announced that they will be raising over 7% (7.47%) this year. The tuition is getting more expensive every year. Students think there are not as much benefits for them comparing to the

increasing rate of tuition fees. (42 votes)

Students thought increasing number of full time professors is in need also. Some departments, for example, the department of Interpreting and Translation, do not have a full time professor yet. Not having any professors and filling classes with instructors is not an option. (41 votes)

Third, the present scholarship system is a disappointment to the students. Last year the school cut a big amount of scholarship per each grade. The school's explanation was that the purpose of cutting the cost was to benefit more students. Jung Woo-sub (EC-02) commented "What did the school do with the money they raised on tuition? I can't understand." (31 votes)

The curriculum problem was what the students picked as the most serious problem of all. 136 HUFSSans voted that the school should increase more curriculums for classes and reform the curriculums. Lack of choices for students in filing for classes should be quickly resolved

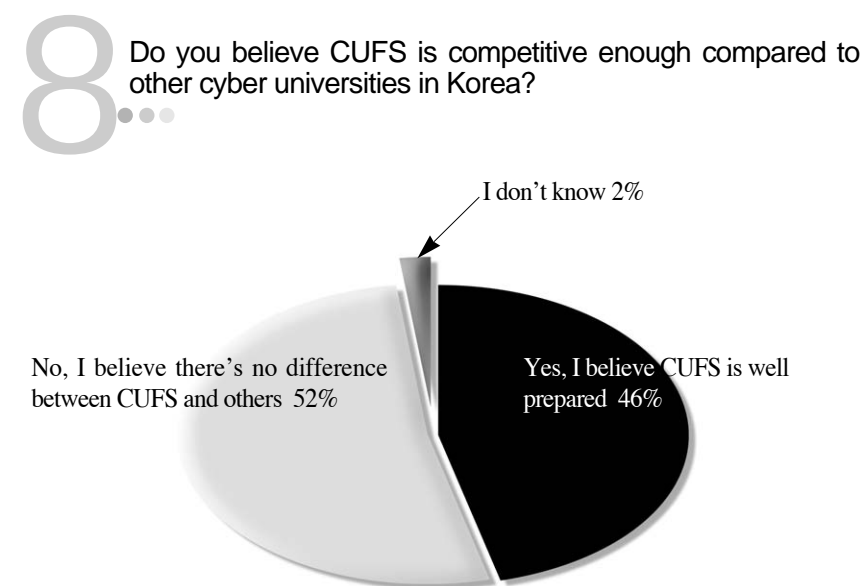
For last, advertising the school to the public ranked second of the question. 46 students answered the school needs to make a better image among the public in order to entice good students.

Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5 got similar

amount of votes while number 4 "installing and reorganizing of curriculums" was recognized as the most urgent problem of what the school should quickly solve.

In question number six which asked what was more urgent, lacking of campus space or the building of facilities, 144 students picked expanding dormitories was in need. 77 students answered for the finishing of the main building in Imun campus. Building of a new library in Wangsan campus was selected by 27 students. And also 10 students answered for expanding more space of the college of Engineering and Natural Science in Wangsan.

In number seven in asking whether the system of exchange students and studying abroad for foreign languages which are the main purpose of the relationships with universities around the world are being held actively, 96 students answered "not bad". 75 students answered that there is not nothing much different from other schools. 74 students thought the exchange with these schools were not being held actively. While most students thought that the schools exchange systems with foreign schools were poor, only 19 thought that these systems are being held actively.



## Cyber University on the way

### CUFS

HUFS' new sister Cyber University of Foreign Studies is waiting for its opening on March. The school's ambition of a cyber university which can top already opened cyber universities has come in view. Many advertisements were made and public presses showed interest. The University awaits its start with some spotlight. Also, it has partnership with SK C&C a leading IT corporation. It took over two years of research to develop the cyber university. It was born with equipped global mind to compete as a cyber university that offers 5 practical programs of cyber education which is English, Chinese, Japanese, e-business, and journalism & mass communication.

HUFSSans answered this question of the survey "Do you believe CUFS is competitive enough compared to other cyber universities in Korea?" Ninety seven people said they believe CUFS is well prepared, and thought the university has competitiveness comparing to others. However, hundred and six students thought there will be no difference between CUFS and others. Four people chose they do not know. According from the results of the survey, more students do not have high hopes for the cyber university, thinking it as just a typical cyber university with no difference from others.

Preparations have been underway and professors have put admissions into the school themselves to induce more students into the school. The result of these efforts will be revealed on March when the school has its grand opening.



# Discovering uncovered lands

Dreaming of a university with more opportunities of studying foreign languages. HUFs have founded two new languages departments: Greek-Balkan and Central Asian. There will be lectures given out from the beginning of this semester. Students of Greek-Balkan will be studying Greek and Bulgarian, while students of Central Asian studying Kazakh. In this section here, The Argus has found out some details about them.



The square is located at the center of Almaty, Kazakhstan.



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Contemporary Greek culture draws on both classical heritage and a distinct modern edge. Greece not only is a familiar country for people with myths and the birth of Olympic games but also famous as a mother of European culture. Greece is located in the southern part of Europe. The majority of the population speaks Modern Greek now. Greece has a long and eventful history like their myth. It is the nation where people can feel the core of Europe an cultural. Also, Greece has strong historical ties with Southern and Western Europe, Asia and Africa. At the crossroads of so many civilizations, Greek civilization makes the foundation of Western civilization in all aspects. Greece leaves a rich and fascinating cultural heritage, including Athens, the most powerful city of the ancient Greek, which is the first democratic state in the world.

Nearly 40% of the population lives in Athens, the country's largest city and most important commercial center. They are preparing the Olympic in 2004.

In recent decades, tourism has been one of the main source of the Greek economy. 11.5 million tourists visited Greece, more than the countrys' total population. The Gree became a member of E.U. in 1990.

Greece established diplomatic relationship with Korea in 1961 and has kept a good relation it up well. Greeces' main trading partners are European members, specially Germany and Italy.

Greeces' main exports are commodities, fuel, shipping and tourism which contributes over 10% to the GDP during the 1990s. Rapid economic progress has enhanced Greeces' international status, particularly in the surrounding region. Its shipbuilding industry is the best in the world.

The shipping continues to be the key industrial sector. The Greek merchant fleet is the largest in the world. The shipbuilding industry plays an important role in trade between two countries. Korean trade with Greece has lately grown day by day. Hyundai, Samsung, LG, Hanhwa, KTSG and Daewoo, are investing in ship building. The Korean investment toward Greece shows a blue print. Now the number of Koreans who are living in Greece, are about two hundred fifty.



Honor guards on duty in front of the government building in Sofia, Bulgaria.



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

In Greece, Athens Art Academy is famous for the highest reach of Ionia style.

Department of Central Asian languages was established with the object to enhance toward research of Central Asia. This is a good opportunity to expand the study of Central Asia and foster experts of the areas. Kazakhstan is closely connected with Korea. Culture exchange has been frequent since the first diplomatic relationship between two countries. Kazakh race is mainly the nomadic tribes and they live in Central Asia. Kazakhstan is a descendant of the Empire of Mongol.

Kazakhstan and Russia are neighbor countries. The Kazakhstan was conquered by Russia in the 18th century and Kazakhstan became a subject state of U.S.S.R. They declared independence in 1991. However, Kazakhstan is still influenced by Russia until now. During the era of Stalin, numerous Koreans who lived near the U.S.S.R., were immigrated to Kazakhstan because Stalin judged that Korea is a subject state of Japan and was very dangerous. At that time, The U.S.S.R. was in antagonism to Japan.

This influx of deportation occurred the sorrow of Koreans. Eventually ten million Korean people are living in Kazakhstan up to now. They are called the "Koreiski" as in Russian pronunciation. They maintain a high social position at present. Kazakhstan's industrial sector rests on the extraction and processing of natural resources and also on the growing machine building sector specializing in construction equipment, and some defense items.

Kazakhstan makes every effort to renaissance of development. They try to attract foreign funds. Kazakhstan established the diplomatic relations with Korea for the first time in 1992. Both countries has kept a good relationship since its establish ment. Now many Korean cooperations, such as LG and Samsung, are investing in Kazakhstan.

The people of Kazakhstan have a good image of Korea. An interchange student Yelena said, "The Koreans in Kazakhstan, are very honest and diligent. So we like Koreans and Korea." Lately Korea Trade-investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) opened a trade center in Almaty, the capital of Kazakhstan where a lot of the population resides.

Thracia race founded the first nation of Bulgaria in Southern Eastern Europe. The Kirill brothers, heroes of ancient Bulgaria, invented alphabets for Empire of Bulgaria. Although the Empire of Bulgaria was powerful, Bulgaria struggled with the Byzantine Empire to assert its place in the Balkans, but by the end of the 14th century the country was overrun by the Ottoman turks.

Bulgaria regained its independence in 1878. Bulgaria was subject to pressure for many powerful countries since then. The U.S.S.R. invaded Bulgaria in the 1980s. Bulgaria was sunk to a subject nation. Eventually Bulgaria was made a puppet of the U.S.S.R. Bulgaria finally drifted as the poorest country with Albania in Europe. They were against the invader for independence. In 1990, Bulgaria declared independency. The Republic of Bulgaria was established by the citizens in 1990. Bulgaria has bloody histories like other Balkan countries.

However, it became history of the past. Today reforms and democratization keeps Bulgaria on a path toward eventual integration into NATO and the EU with which it began accession negotiations in 2000. Bulgaria is a country with potential. Bulgaria economies are largely based on made Attar at present. Attar is the motive power for economic development.

They are preparing to join the EU(United of Europe). Bulgaria established diplomatic relations with Korea in 1990. Both have kept good relations since then. A lot of companies like Daewoo, Samsung, HKC, INSKO and so on have invested in Bulgaria. Lately Korea Trade-investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) opened a trade center in Sofia.

About 20% of the population of the country resides in Sofia where the capital and important commercial centers. Bulgarians' potential power is the best of any other Balkan countries. Now Koreans, who live in Bulgaria are about one hundred fifty.

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

www.theargus.org

## The Argus - Journalism & Academism

Where did Argus come from? The legend of the Argus originates from Greek mythology. We know Zeus as the king of Greek gods and goddesses and that he was an unstoppable flirt, even Casanova could have gotten sick of. Zeus' wife, Hera was very jealous and tried to find a way to stop his habitual affairs he was having with other women. That's when she called for Argus.

Argus is a name of a gigantic monster. We are not talking about a simple monster from fairy tales here. This big creature have 100 eyes dangling from it's head! And it leaves it's 30-40 eyes open even when asleep! So there was no way Zeus could ever escape from Argus' eyes.

The name of our newspaper, The Argus is from this legendary creature. The world we are living is hard to go through, but The Argus promises to keep its eyes wide open at all times. This may help us to be aware of what is really going on around us. With keen eyes like those of Argus', we will work for justice and give cutting criticism to accord with the minds of the people. The Argus will always be there as a spokesman of HUFs.

Now, it may be up to you, class of 2004, to continue the work the senior porters have done for 50 years. From in-depth coverages on the Korea's political society to campus lives, there are unimaginable things you can jump into when you become the reporter of The Argus. Plan carefully what you might want to do with your 4 years in HUFs and we hope that those years will be treasured with The Argus.



73rd Cub-reporters wanted!

For more information, call 02-969-888 (Imun campus) or 031-330-4113 (Wangsan campus). Or you may visit the office of The Argus on the second floor of the Student Hall, and the e-mail address is theargus@hanmail.net



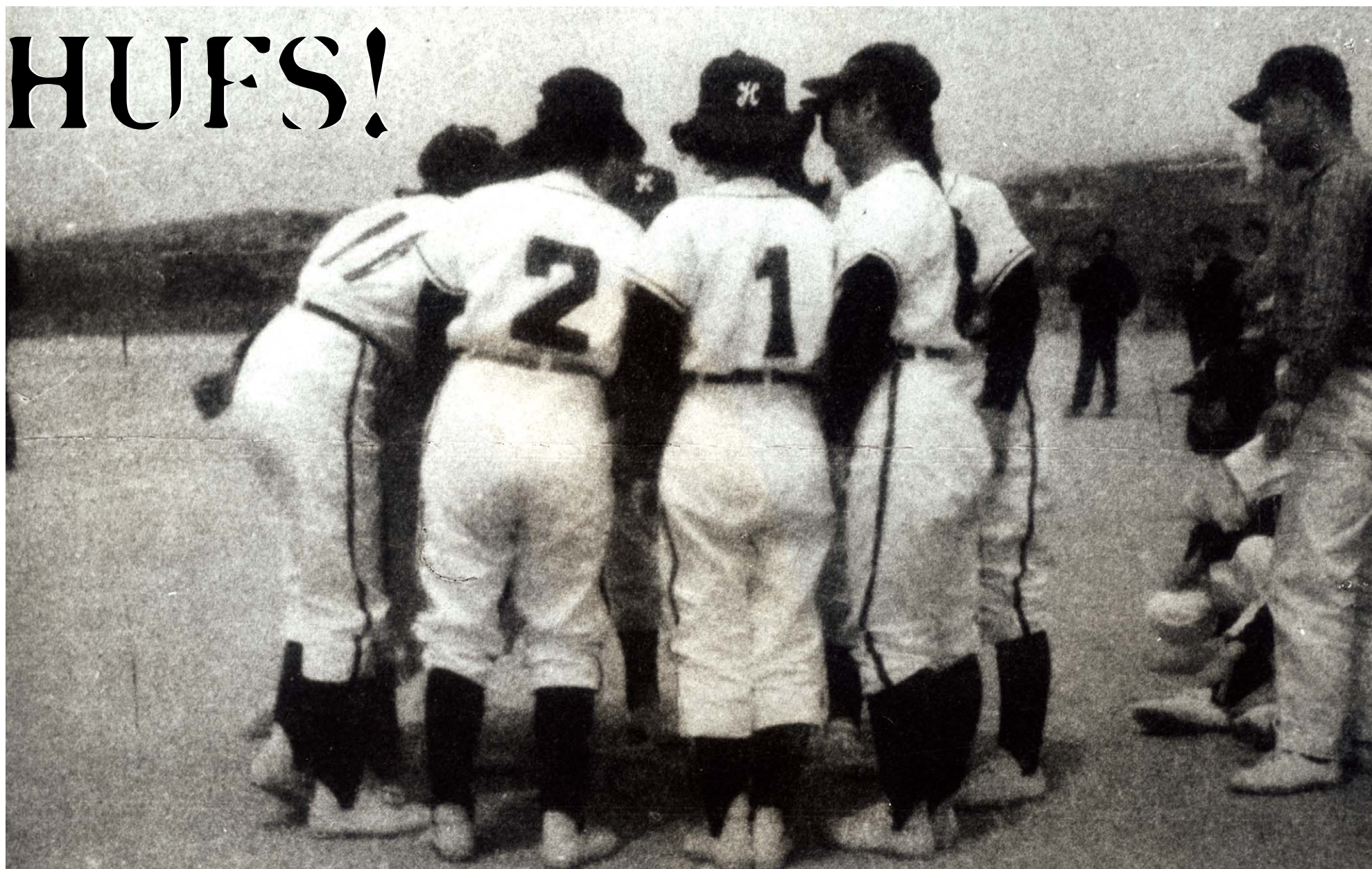


## Oh! my HUFSS!

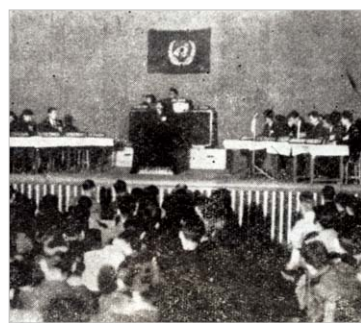


HUFSS in 1954, when it was first established in Young-bo building, Jongro.

- 1952 Dec. 30 "Dongwon Yukyoung Hwoi" was established by the chief Director Dr. Kim Heung-bae.
- 1954 Jan. 18 Ministry of Education officially approves the founding of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.
- Mar. 20 Departments of English, French, Chinese, German, Russian were established at the Jongro Young-bo building.
- 1954 Jul. 1 The english press "The Argus" made the first newspaper.
- 1955 Apr. 1 Department of Spanish was established.
- Mar. 10 Second dean Dr. Park Sul-eum was inaugurated.
- 1957 Sept. 1 HUFSS moved to the Imun-dong Seoul Campus.
- 1958 Mar. 17 The first graduation ceremony was held at Imun campus.
- Jul. 17 Third dean Dr. Han Jong-won was inaugurated.
- Dec. 13 The first Model United Nations General Assembly (MUNGA) was opened for the first time in Korea.
- 1959 May 31 The Model United Nations General Assembly (MUNSA) opened for the first time in Korea.
- 1961 Jan. 20 Fourth dean Dr. Kwon Joong-hee was inaugurated.
- Apr. 1 Department of Japanese was established.
- Apr. Foreign Studies Broadcasting (FBS) opened.
- 1962 Jan. 1 Fifth dean Dr. Choi Wan-bock was inaugurated.
- 1963 Mar. 1 Department of Italian was established.
- Dec. 16 Departments of Malay-Indonesian, Diplomacy and Political Science, and international trade were established.
- 1965 Jan. 7 Department of Arabic and public Administration were established.
- 1966 Feb. 1 Sixth dean of Dr. Park Sul-eum was inaugurated.
- Dec. 1 Departments of Portuguese, Thai, Vietnam were established.
- 1967 Dec. 6 Departments of International Economic and International Law were established.
- 1968 Mar. The woman baseball club was founded.
- 1970 Dec. 26 Department of Netherlands was established.
- 1971 Apr. 23 The first World Folklore Festival was held at Imun campus.
- Dec. 31 Department of Hindi was established.
- 1972 Dec. 26 Department of Turkish was established.
- 1974 Feb. 1 Departments of Sweden, Korean Education were established.
- 1977 Apr. 20 Seventh dean DR. Choi Wan-bock was inaugurated.
- 1978 Dec. 20 The new library opened on Imun campus.
- 1979 May. 1 Departments of English, France, Germany, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Trade and Economy were established at night school.
- 1979 Sept. 22 Wangsan Campus was established. Departments of English, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Arabic were established there.
- 1980 Jul. 9 Eighth dean DR. Cho Kyu-chul was inaugurated.
- Oct. 2 HUFSS was approved by the Ministry of Education as a full scale university.
- Departments of Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, International Trade, Economics were established at Wangsan Campus.
- Departments of Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry were established at Imun Campus.
- 1981 May. 1 First president Dr. Kim Dong-sun was inaugurated.
- Aug. 25 The class at Wangsan campus opened.
- Dec. 20 Department of Malay-Indonesian was established at Wangsan campus.
- 1982 Oct. 5 Departments of Italian, Thai, and African Languages and the Computer Center were established at Wangsan campus.
- 1983 Sept. 8 Department of Liberal Arts moved to Wangsan campus.
- 1984 May. 1 Second president of Hwang Byung-tae was inaugurated
- 1985 Feb. 28 HUFSS founded the Mohyeon dormitory at Wangsan campus.
- 1986 Jul. 21 Lee Suk-kyung was inaugurated for the Dongwon Yukyoung Hwoi.
- Dec. 6 Departments of Polish, Rumanian were established at Wangsan campus.
- 1987 Dec. 23 Department of Linguistics, Czech, Hungarian, Yugoslavian were established at Wangsan campus.
- Aug. 9 Dr. Kim Heung-bae who founded the HUFSS passed away.
- 1988 Feb. 5 Third President Dr. Park Pil-soo was appointed.
- 1990 Apr. 14 Fourth President Dr. Lee Kang-hyuk was appointed.
- Oct. 16 Department of Statistics was established.
- 1993 May. 13 The Center of International Area Studies (CIAS) opened at Wangsan campus.
- Sept. 3 Departments of Industrial Engineering and Electronics Engineering were established.
- 1994 Apr. 14 Fifth president Dr. Ahn Byong-man appointed.
- Sept. 5 Department of Information and Communications Engineering was established.
- 1995 Nov. HUFSS designated by the government as the best university for training international experts.
- 1997 Nov. 11 HUFSS was selected by the government as the best university of global education.
- 1998 Aug. 24 Sixth president Dr. Cho Kyu-chul was inaugurated.
- 1999 Sept. 8 Department of Spanish was selected for the Brain Korea 21 by the government.
- Dec. 18 Departments of Political Science and Diplomacy were selected for the Brain Korea 21 by the government.
- 2001 Mar. 30 Construction of new building for the Administrative Offices at the Imun campus started.
- 2001 Mar. 30 The Business Incubator Center was launched at Wangsan campus.
- Aug. 23 Seventh president Dr. Ahn Byong-man was appointed.
- 2004 Feb. 17 New Administrative building opened on Imun campus.
- Departments of Greece and Balkan Languages, Central Asian Languages are to be established.
- Cyber University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) are to be established.



The first members of the women's baseball club are promoting goodwill together in the Athletic Field of HUFSS, Imun campus, 1968.



The Model United Nations General Assembly (MUNGA) started in 1958. MUNGA is held annually emulating the actual framework of the UN. MUNGA aim to be ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" of UN General Assembly. Other prestigious universities are participating in MUNGA annually. Now MUNGA has been growing the pride of HUFSS.



The World Folklore Festival started in 1971 and has been taking place annually, around the foundation day of HUFSS. The event provides a ground for the students to understand diverse culture and customs around the world while uniting with the foreign students of HUFSS. Each departments presents performances based on the country's including singing and dancing.



The Center of Information Area Studies (CIAS) was established with the mission to help enhance the national competitiveness. Now CIAS takes the leadership in foreign studies. CIAS collects the information on critical regions of the world and provides researches on regional studies. Also CIAS offers courses like the "International Regional Studies" for the business people.



CUFS had partnership with SK C&C and it is opening on March. The school provides five practical programs namely English, Chinese, Japanese, E-business and Journalism & Mass Communication It had its own exchange credit between HUFSS and CUFS, Six point is limited exchange credit. CUFSans also can use facilities of HUFSS such as library, Student Hall so on.



Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

HUFSS has been growing as one of the most prestigious universities in foreign education and study of foreign languages since its establishment in 1954. During the half of century, HUFSS has achieved great works and has taken the leadership in foreign studies.

HUFSS' excellence is not limited to its foreign language programs, but extends to Social Science, Humanities, Natural Science and Information Engineering that are emerging as an another important subject. HUFSS has selected the Brain Korea 21 (BK21) by the government which are the departments of Spanish, Political Science. Also, CIAS and MUNGA help students understand the world in special ways.

HUFSS has two campuses; Imun campus and Wangsan campus which were built for the purpose of research on the international regions. Now HUFSS provides programs for 27 languages and has sisterhood with 128 universities in the world.

In the early 2004, Cyber University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) was established to enhance the foreign studies' competitiveness and it will link the study to all people whoever want to study. In addition, HUFSS established the departments of Greece and Balkan Languages and Central Asian Languages. This is a great opportunity to expand the research to Central Asia, Southern Europe and Balkan Peninsula.

HUFSS has grown rather quickly compared to other universities. HUFSS provides many chances to study languages to students since its establishment. Now HUFSS needs to be reborn as a global leader through this second foundation. The 50th anniversary is the perfect chance to jump.

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus



A solidarity of street vendors is expanding throughout the world

# Vendors make part of street life

“Most of us are leading a miserable life. Because we have to worry about next day’s meal, if we can’t work even a day. This is how we live on.” On February 2, 800 Chonggyecheon vendors gathered around a square in front of Dongdaemun Stadium and held a rally. The reason was because Seoul Metropolitan Government, which suggested “Dongdaemun Stadium flea market” for street vendors who were driven out from Chonggyecheon, is going to change the stadium to a park from 2005. Although “Restoration” project and making “Park” may sound tempting, this could lead 1,500 street vendors and 30,000 small-scaled merchants to be taken away their livings without any alternative means of livelihood. Well then, where should they go? Like this, vendors who were driven into a corner unified themselves as “National Street Vendors’ Federation of Korea” (NSVFK) and are preparing for “StreetNet International Seoul Conference” from 16th to 18th at March in 2004.



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Vendors, at Jongro 3-ga, hanging out signs about “self-control.”

### Vendors are increasing gradually

In the growing urban sector, there are poor hawkers and vendors spreading out. According to statistics by self-governing communities including Seoul City, street vendors increased by 30% since the crisis in 1997. However, it is said that the actual number of vendors is at least two or three times larger than the announcement. While national economy fell into depression, vendors for bread-and-butter have appeared a lot. They are occupying public space but are not paying tax. “Of course, we think it is a duty of all citizens to pay taxes and we want to pay tax, and work fairly,” said a street vendor who wanted to remain anonymous around HUFs subway station. However, the general viewpoints of people about street vendors is not so good, since the government concluded street stalling as an illegal action. “Roadside stands disturb walking in the narrow street and harm public sanitation. So, they defile the appearance of the street,” said Meyong Hye-jeong(GE-03) of HUFs. However, a roadside stand is a

market holding a space of our life. For example, we can take various foods walking on a street. In this way, a roadside stand is not a dirty and vulgar business but a valued market which breathes with citizens. We need to change our view on street vendors. Also, countermeasures by the government about increasing vendors are needed.

### Cracking down without measures

From early in the 1980s, Korean street vendors suffered from countless crackdowns by all kinds of enforcement authorities such as ward officials, municipal officials, riot police, public and civilian services. After 1990s, the government didn’t take any position about vendors and shifted their responsibilities to local self-governing communities. It only tried to suppress vendors at the time of international events like the 1988 Seoul Olympic, the 1999 Asem meeting, and the 2002 Korea & Japan World Cup. Besides, the government is still oppressing street vendors; for example, the Gangnam-gu Office swept the street using a gang of hooligans recently. In other words, the government has disregarded street vendors’ right to live. According to the rule of urban administration and sanitation, the

government is carrying out regulation and control without proposing suggestion. “There are many administrative departments for problems of street vendors, but there are no departments which handle the problem primarily. And there are hardly any consistent policies concerning vendors all over the nation,” said Oh Seung-hoon, the policy maker of organizing division of NFSVK.

### Do we have alternative proposal?

To begin with, the government and local self-governing communities must proceed with the legalization of street vendors. “I desire that the authorities give us legal status by issuing licenses, enacting laws and providing appropriate hawking zones in urban plans for our living,” said one vendor who participated in meeting for “StreetNet International Seoul Congress.” NFSVK is a national organization that struggles for livelihoods and human rights of street vendors and has claimed for their interests. Therefore, vendors should unite to express collective voices by themselves centering NFSVK and coordinate the activities of it. Finally, street stalls must stand not only as a characteristic street culture but also as a

place where the common people experience the life of them. These spaces should be specialized and must be reborn as a clean, comfortable area.

### Globalization of the movement

60 vendors from 20 countries are coming to Seoul, Korea at March 2004, in order to hold “StreetNet International Seoul Congress.” Through this network, StreetNet members will gain an understanding of the common problem of street vendors, develop new ideas for strengthening their organizations, have the supports of the people and join an international campaign to promote policies and actions that can contribute to improve the lives of millions of street vendors. “We keep self-control in order to minimize inconvenience of pedestrians and make an effort for creating a clean environment. Moreover, we are getting ahead for livelihoods and human rights of street vendors, informal workers, and the poor of all over the world including Korea. We will be a spokesman of bringing hope and victory to them and try to resolve the contradictions in Korean society,” said Shin Hie-chul, the vice-director of organizing division of NFSVK.

A street market is the most suitable place to feel the country. Therefore, historic street vendors of the city such as a book roadside stand of Paris, the flea market of Europe, the night market of China or Thai have an international reputation as a cultural commodity representing their cities. “Street stalls are the most interesting things in a street. Seoul street without vendors is like only rectangular structures on the desert.” As a foreigner pointed out in the sentence above, it is worth forming a part of the city. The government should ensure the vendors’ right to live and they should be reborn as a part of the city and citizens.

By Yang Sun-young  
Reporter of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

### Reveal by-gones for justice

From the end of the last year to until now, the controversy about cleansing pro-Japanese has never stopped in the National Assembly. What makes it worse is that this kind of dispute has been going on for half a century since the liberation of Korea. Right after the liberation, the Constituent Assembly tried to make a law to punish the betrayers of the nation and put the distorted history rightfully, but pro-Japanese powers deterred them from doing it, as we all know.

The same case is being repeated. The special law examining the truth about pro-Japanese conduct during the occupation by Japanese is introduced to the National Assembly, but it does not seem to be passed during the session because the assembly will not open in March as the general election is in April. The assemblymen who declare themselves against the policy say the law is so abstract that almost all Koreans correspond to the law because they were not able to resist the Japanese during the occupation.

Such unreasonable contentions are still disturbing the right path of Korean history. The law is not to punish every descendant of the pro-Japanese, but just to make it sure who gathered the power during the occupation by Japanese force in wrong way, and to have the right history back. It is very clear that many pro-Japanese who made a lot of wealth and power are still trying to keep them in their hands and won’t them go. Moreover, their descendants are demanding for pieces of real estate which their ancestor possessed. It is very clear that this is truly unfair. On the other hand, many descendants of patriots are not compensated yet and living in poverty. This wrong heredity of power should be washed away.

Evidently, to correct the wrong history, a lot of difficulties will follow. But after overcoming the difficulties, many irrational social problems will be solved, and pure national unification will be made. As the case of France and China, cleansing national history is very important matter for the countries which have crippled history. After the World War II, France and China gathered national consensus to cleanse the history, and have not wasted their strength a bit to get it corrected. We can do it ourselves rather than envying them about it. The most important thing is that we should make the legal base of current matter which should gather the national agreement.

It does not seem to be so far away, because the recognition about the matter is spreading quickly. On the internet, in spite of the conservative newspapers who are keeping silent about pro-Japanese matters, a lot of people participated on the contributions to make a pro-Japanese dictionary which is sponsored by Oh My News. Not only on the internet media but also on television, there were documentary programs about pro-Japanese matters, which remind us that these matters are not just the problem of the past. There are more; many NGOs are opening the list of pro-Japanese candidates and trying to defeat them in following election.

Creating the law to figure out the pro-Japanese does not mean to punish all of them and all of their descendants. Actually, they are all gone during last 58 years. It is just a fair and proper work for the right history. People who are guilty must be sorry for their behaviors. The law should have the power to judge them right. Now is the time to put the wrong history into right way. Passing the law in the National Assembly is the first step. We should know who are opposite to the pro-Japanese law in the National Assembly. We should know that which theories they use to backup their opposition, therefore, where we should cast our vote on the election next month.

By Lee Jun-gul  
Associate Editor of National Section

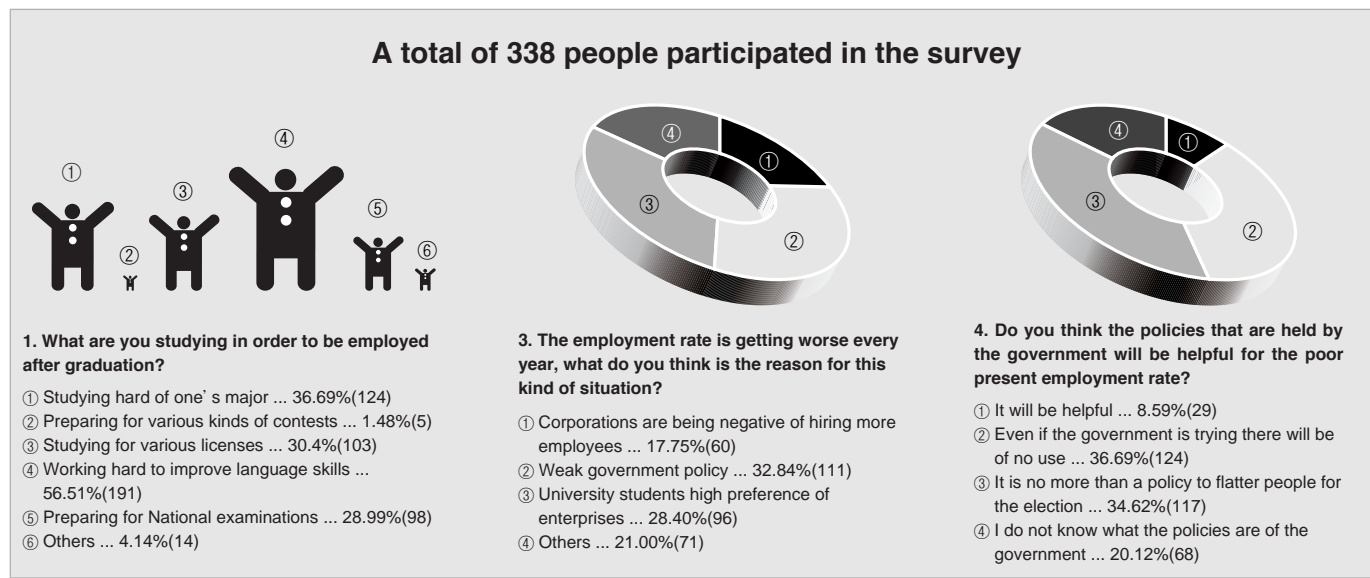
## Hot Issue University students’ opinion on current employment situation

### “Government’s policy is not effective,” students say

During the winter vacation, The Argus conducted a paper survey in the campus about the current employment problems. Low percentage of employment is a serious social problem, as many of university students go through hardships while they search for their jobs. Total 338 students participated in the survey, but the number of people is somewhat regretful because there were not many students in the campus.

According to the survey question No. 1, for which multiple answers are allowed, most 45.56% of students are working hard on studying foreign languages. It also showed that the students were making diverse efforts in order to overcome the difficult employment situation, because the rate of answers who checked more than one answer was 45.56%. And on question NO.2, 76.53% of students said they had never thought about admission exams to other schools for better employment.

On question NO.3, answers picked



“Weak government’s policy” for the first reason for the current unemployment. But a lot of students said it is a structural and complex problem, including stagnant

business situation in Korea. And on question NO.4, more than 70% of students were negative about government’s policies, and another 20% did not even know about the

policies. It shows that the authorities should make more realistic, feasible and long-range plan about employment.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

## People

### Taxi driver carrying hope to children



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Yun Hee-wan, Director of “Service society of love.”

“Thanks to someone’s help, I got a second life in time of loss. I thought that they needed supports from someone when I first saw children who were in welfare facilities. So I displayed candies or gums in the taxi and I raised funds for them.” Yun Hee-wan became an orphan before he was 10 years old. He had to work for living,

sometimes stole something of others, and took part in a gang of hooligans. One day, he got badly hurt in a fight, and it became a turning point in his life. Under the free treatment of a doctor who was a stranger to him, he was completely recovered. He thought that he was granted a new life. Since then, he determined to serve the rest of his life for the community while working as a taxi driver.

He founded “Traffic service party of love,” in Gyeonggi-do Songnam on April 20, 1989 in order to aid children with under a motto of “service of practice, filial piety, and love.” The children who suffered from a heart disease, a leukemia, chronic diseases and so on were operated on with the aid of him, co-worker drivers and the voluntary citizens under campaign “Saving a new life” for the last 15 years. They saved 91 young lives as taxi drivers. Now, they help children who are heads of families, old people and

serve them free transportation service. They also hold a joint wedding ceremony for the disabled with name called “Service society of love.” Additionally, they educate teenagers about filial piety thoughts and give them opportunities of voluntary supports. And the service has been collecting a fund from 1004 people who will be willing to contribute 10,000 won each per month, to cover the medical operation expenses of sick children.

“I think that I can make a beautiful world from saving 1% from earning and sharing it. It starts from not a large thing but a small thing to establish customs of distribution in this earth. As I put aside self-interest, I feel comfortable.”

He delivers newspapers early every morning to add to the distribution. He is living 24 hours in a day for others’ hardships rather than his own well-being despite he isn’t well off as a patriarch. He is going to

hold an event to explore from Korea to Japan by walking for “Korean boy expeditionary party” this year. Also, there is a plan to help children suffering from heart disease in North Korea next year.

“There are many volunteers in “Service society of love. But, the students of today just go into service in order to fill service time. It is my assignment how I can inspire a mind of service into them because it defames the pure meaning of service.”

Mr. Yun, whose eyes reflect his happiness, seemed to be filled with self-confidence. It will be a dynamic work to lead a group now and help a lot of people. He is an ordinary person and most of us are, too. Now, if you want to be special to someone, how about being an angel by sharing 1% of pocket money?

By Yang Sun-young  
Reporter of National Section

### Eternal flame alive in our memory

“Don’t make my death worthless.” There is a person who threw himself into flame while crying for workers to be guaranteed as human beings. That man is Jun Tae-il. “The Committee for the Establishment of the Jun Tae-il Memorial in Chonggyecheon” prepared for “Jun Tae-il Memorial Design Student Competition” which targeted young architects to remember the meaning of him based on “Revival of the spirit of an age” from December 1, 2003 to February 15, 2004. During this period, a remarkable forum was held at Jongno-gu Installations Management Corporation on February 2, 2004.

In the forum which was crowded with audience, at first, Han Young-ae played a memorial performance, and a documentary film related to him was shown. Then Kim Dong-wan explained the historical significance of his life and Kim In-su performed video presentation regarding the characteristics of the memorial buildings of the world.

“The spirit of Jun Tae-il is not only a

keeping past but a on-going historical mind. This is the cry for freedom that proclaimed workers to be recognized as human beings, it is the collective voice for equal society, and it is to be a spirit of humanity that should be restored to many people. I hope those of you who are participated in the forum to remind his spirit and share it in your chest deeply.” Lee Ju-yun, an architecture critic said.

One of the applicants, Lee Eun-mi, a student of Hongik University said, “It was new and striking things which activate Q&A menu on the Internet site. Different from the previous competitions which were one-side communication, this tried bilateral one through forum with public. But, above all things, this experience gave me a chance to look back the spirit of Jun Tae-il.”

The Committee is going to exhibit the prize winning works from March 12 to 21 and announce the best work among them. Also as an extra prize, the winner would have a chance to travel around various monuments in Europe.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

## Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

The 597th weekly assembly on Wednesdays was held by the “comfort women” in front of the Japanese embassy in Seoul on February 25. They listened to the report related to “Lee Seung-yeon” affair.



## World Economy Forecasting how the extended EU will effect the Korean economy

# Central Europe emerges

**A**round the international finance market, euro is in a prosperous condition. It contrasts with the decline of U.S. dollar since euro appeared in 1999. In addition, the European Union (EU) will function much more effectively after the joining of Central and Eastern Europe. Accordingly, it is essential to inspect the reason and background of EU joining of Mediterranean countries. It is also needed to forecast what extended EU will influence to Korean economy.

### Expansion of EU

The EU is an organization to coordinate economical and political issues around Europe. It was formally organized in November 1, 1993 in the Maastricht Treaty. The original members of the EU were France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands. In 1973, Denmark, Ireland, Britain participated. Greece (1981), Portugal, Spain (1986), Austria, Finland (1995), Sweden also joined one by one. Among these countries, however, Britain, Sweden and Denmark do not use euro.

Central and Eastern Europe will be scheduled to be affiliated with the EU on May 2004 as decided in the Copenhagen EU summit meeting. 10 countries are expected to join: Czech, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus. After the joining of these countries, the EU will rise as the best sole economic block in the world. It will have 25 country members, 45 million people. Total GDP will be 9 billion euros, and the trade amount will sum up to 46 billion euros.

For entire Europe, the organizing of the union is coincided with the EU's basic purpose, which is helping weak points among them. The EU wants to make a revival of the past glory. More important aspect is to prevent the U.S.'s supremacy in the world economy. It is true that the U.S. has huge power in the international market, but the enlarged EU will become a strong rival against the U.S.

In addition, for new joining nations, it is inevitable for them to cope with capitalism after coming out of the interference by the

Soviet Union. Escaping from inferior economic crisis is also their problems awaiting solution. This economic unification is a way to turn the inefficient economy system to efficient one. Through interchanging with other developed countries, entrants could take advantages towards capitalism.

### Effects on Korean economy

Then what are the positive and negative effects through the EU expansion to the Korean economy?

The bright side is that chances of market and investment will dramatically increase. "Organizational capability and sales network are not set in new Central and Eastern Europe. Land prices and wages are low. This is a profitable point. Therefore, Korea, the nation with relatively high labor cost, will be able to produce goods in reasonable prices. And transportation cost will be decreased, too," Kim Shin-kyu, investigator of the Center of International Area Studies in HUFSS replied.

"Now moving goods is possible within Europe, but moving human power is impossible," He added.

In addition, the rule of EU Common External Tariff and European Free Trade Association's (EFTA) will be applied to the new entrants. It means tariff rate of entrants will be as low as that of the present EU. So, Korea will be able to import EU's products in competitive prices. Trade will be more vigorous, because Czech, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia's tariff will be reduced to the same rates as the EU. Tariffs on car, tire, refrigerator, cellular phone, digital camera, washing machine, microwave ovens will get lower.

The dark side is that various regulations will be applied to the nations that want to trade with new entrants. For instance, EU Common External Tariff will also affect other nations that are not member of the EU, when they export to the EU nations. In other words, the tariff will be acted as a head and tail of a coin. When Korea starts exporting to Central and Eastern Europe, various regulations will be applied. Especially reverse dumping tariff is the most crucial and will be widely used. Export prices of Korean



European Economy is activated by extended EU. This new market will now come into the spotlight. (up)

White sections show new members of EU. (right)



products that are coming into Europe is lower than regular price, because Korean government would aid to make low price of Korean goods. This is called "Dumping". If it happens, EU's industry could be damaged. So the EU will be applying Reverse Dumping Tariff to other nations including Korea. These regulations will be in use to insufficient products like electronic goods; DVD, VTR, color TV, color monitor, steel, fiber which are very competitive.

### Great opportunity for Korea

Korean economy highly depends on trade with foreign countries. Now, the trade dependence rate to the EU becomes 4th coming after the U.S., Japan, and China. As the expansion of the EU, the EU's population rate will rise to 10% of all population in the world. Korea should be ready to make profits from this giant market.

"All around the world countries are looking closely into Central and Eastern Europe. The Korean enterprises like Samsung, Hyundai and Kia have already advanced in market shares in Hungary, Poland and Czech. Some enterprises have failed, but Korean Enterprises have a good image there. Korea has a tendency to depend on the U.S., Japan and China, so Korea should not be delaying to analyze the new market and need to prepare quickly," said Kim Deuck-gab, an investigator of Samsung

Economic Research Institute.

Western enterprises have already expected that Central and Eastern Europe will enter the EU. As a result, the Western European countries have made solid production positioning in the Central and Eastern European market. Asian enterprises are showing interests in this new market, too.

"These days, already-made goods cannot be exported because the price of tariff is too high. Korea should construct manufacturing plants there and make a production line for finished goods. And strengthening customer service is the key," Kim Shin-kyu, investigator of the Center of International Area Studies in HUFSS replied.

Like this, enlarged EU will exercise influences economy all over the world after May 2004. The process of the EU unification

has had many difficulties. And yet Europe is now seen as a big union and it is getting stronger. Europe chose to be one great power not a collection of minor powers. It is necessary to reduce conflicts and to coordinate systems under laws and rules. And the EU should attract foreign funds, and should be more flexible to investing countries. EU expansion will affect some negative effects to Korean economy. But, if Koreans prepare to accept the enlarged EU, it would be able to get beneficial chances. Before long, the enlarged Europe will be a great market for Korea. No need to say of its importance.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section

## Ambassador's lounge

# Open-minded patriotism with vision

Not a few student dreams to be a diplomat. The Argus runs a series of interviews with ambassadors to listen to their valuable experiences and advice for future diplomats. ...Ed.



Han Seung-soo, assumed Korean ambassador to the United States, is talking about his activities.

the most important role of diplomats would differ from individual to individual. What do you think is the most important duty as a diplomat?

**Han:** I think the most important aspect of relationship among countries is negotiation. I can say mediating conflicts between two countries when their national interests are involved is the most important one. It isn't so easy to handle when it comes to the conflicting national interests between two countries. A diplomat should discuss the ways in which the relationships between their nations can be improved.

**R:** When was the most tough time or rewarding time while you held diplomatic post in the United States as an ambassador?

**Han:** In the late 1993s, the ever-rising tension around the peninsula had dramatically built up due to Pyongyang's nuclear brinkmanship against Washington. At that time, Jimmy Carter, the former-president, visited the Korean embassy in Washington before he met Kim Il-sung. I was quite surprised

because this kind of visiting was quite unusual. Since he did not know quite well about North Korea, I elaborated the relationship between the two Koreas; the nation's history as well as national sentiment. The conversation was sincere and I think the meeting with Jimmy Carter was fruitful. As it came in the midst of acute tension between North Korea and the United States, caused by unclear confrontation. The U.S. brought the North to the negotiating table.

**R:** Considering the fact that one of the diplomat's roles is introducing their countries to the international society, what efforts did you make to let U.S. citizen know Korea better?

**Han:** I have interviewed actively with BBC, CNN, Washington Post, New York Times, and so forth in order to introduce Korea. But more than anything, the Korea Council introduces Korea. The Korea Council provides information including play, food, art, tourism and so on.

**R:** I've heard that there are many Korean residents in Washington. And some of them are suffering, due to the cultural differences or lack of knowledge about law. What do you think is the solution about this matter? How did you protect or guard Korean residents in Washington?

**Han:** I tried to break authoritarianism. Korean residents in Washington felt comfortable in asking for help and I myself was willing to help them. I remember quite clearly that I invited all Korean kids in Washington to the Korean embassy on Christmas. I gave them presents, made in Korea, and actually it was a book with each kid's name written on it. I spent time with them in the embassy during the day. I had a very enjoyable day talking with them.

**R:** From a long-term perspective, I wonder how you evaluate the Korea-U.S. relationships today. And what do you think about the repositioning the U.S. troops, which is certainly a hot issue?

**Han:** I cannot say whether relocation is right or not at this moment, but I am going to tell you what I personally think. I think their repositioning is nothing but new strategy in terms of the power balance in Northeast Asia. As you see, Korea is surrounded by powerful countries such as Russia, China and Japan. They needed to reinforce the navy and air force. Well, basically I think we have to maintain our relations with the United States. Anyhow their stationing in Korea is for the sake of national interest as well as for the consolidation of the Seoul-Washington relationship.

**R:** I do not understand what the real Korea's independent diplomacy is. Some Koreans exclaim independent diplomacy insisting the country has been too dependent on the United States. What's your view in this matter?

**Han:** Not that there is just bilateral relationship between Korea and the U.S. I think the nation should extend its perspective more widely. Some Korean people tend to simply confine the diplomatic relationship only to the U.S. And independency doesn't mean not to negotiate with any other countries. North Korea is a typical example. They seldom open their culture, not to mention making trade. Obviously, they didn't accept anything from outside, but only tried to defend on their own by nuclear weapon and military force. However, do you think North Korea is independent? The more they try to be independent, the more they get isolated. Accepting positive things from abroad while rejecting negative things is rational. That

is real independent diplomacy.

**R:** Honorably, you were the first Korean who took the President of the 56th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. And I strongly believe that you contributed to heightening Korea's position in the world. I would like to know how your term was as the U.N. president?

**Han:** Unfortunately, when I was appointed to the President of the U.N., the tragic terror burst out on Sept. 11, 2001. Subsequently, due to the unprecedented phenomenon, the next day taking office as the U.N. president, I spoke out against terrorism and about the need for new laws in order to fight against terrorism. And I still think it's important that all governments should work together in order to prevent and minimize the effects of such an international terrorism.

**R:** I am sure you have many wishing remarks or advice to the students who are dreaming to be diplomats.

**Han:** The one who wants to be a diplomat should broaden his horizon. To be truly successful in diplomatic service, one needs to be a well-informed man with broad vision by reading a lot of books. Patriotism is essential, not twisted patriotism, but open-minded one. Taking all these points into consideration, I sincerely hope the young generation reads lots of books and leads the nation with open mind.



Jimmy Carter (left), the former U.S. president, is visiting the Korean embassy in Washington with the ambassador, Han Seung-soo, before Carter's visit to North Korea.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section

**R:** I know ambassadors are dealing with a lot of issues among nations, but I believe opinions about





## Lost glory

In this section, we introduce historically meaningful places and its legends which are not widely known. ...Ed.

Hop on a train headed to Mokpo from Seoul, and the train will drop you on Gaetaesa station after three hours with genuine scene of Korean countryside. This tiny station located in Nonsan is the stop that leads you to a special place called Gaetaesa. Gaetaesa, which is now a shabby little Buddhist shrine, was once the largest and the most important Buddhist temple in the whole country.

When you follow a narrow path from the station and walk along the tunnel of tall junipers from the entrance, you will step into the front yard of Gaetaesa. The main shrine stands on the right with a pagoda. The original temple was destroyed and the present building is a work of restoration in 1934.

According to historical documents such as *Goryeosa* or *Yejidooseo*, Gaetaesa used to have the capacity of three thousand monks and own eighty thousand monk's cells. After nineteen years since Wang Geon, the first emperor of Goryeo Dynasty, had been crowned, the emperor built the temple to celebrate the unification of the later three kingdoms after he conquered Hu-Baekjae; No doubt why it was built in such a grand scale.

Since the temple is over a thousand years old and is historically meaningful, many legends about it are told. Gen master Seung Min introduces some of it. Before the battle which gives triumph to Goryeo over Hu-

Baekjae was fought, Wang Geon had a strange dream. He saw himself sinking into deep water holding three rafters on his back with a pot over his head. Everyone believed the dream was ominous. However a woman who was famous in interpreting dreams said that the pot symbolizes the sun and the three rafters means the throne adding that sinking into the water is the opportunity to rise. The woman's interpretation proved right as Wang Geon won the battle. This is how Gaetaesa was built near Chun-ho mountain.

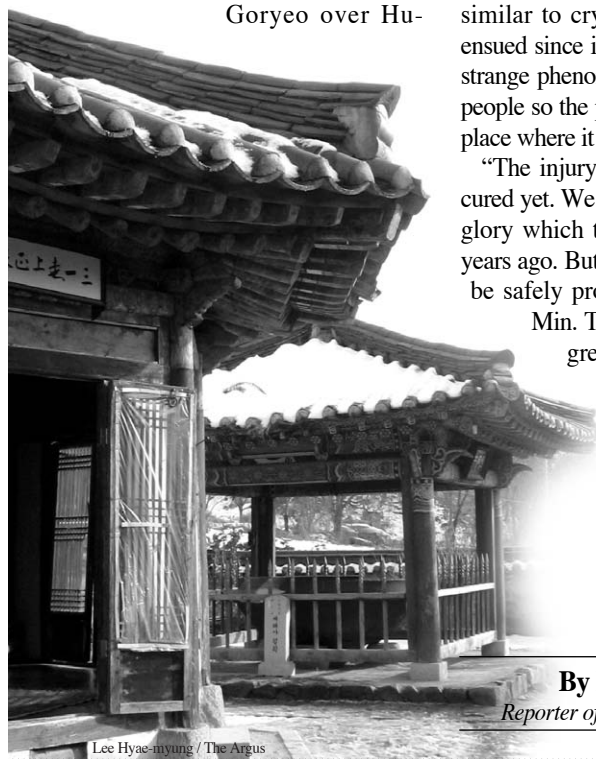
There is now nothing left but the three standing stone Buddha statues, the Great pot, and the pagoda after the temple gets totally destroyed through Japanese invasion in 1592. Many stories are told about how the stone Buddha statues and the Great pot got hurt or crippled during the disaster.

When the Japanese army arrived in Nonsan, heavy fog appeared in front of them. The fog went on for over a month keeping the troops from proceeding. It was believed that the stone Buddha statues are creating the fog in order to protect Chosun. However an old man, betraying his own country, notifies the fact to the Japanese leader so that the stone statues get cut down into pieces. There is still long signs of crack across the statues reminding us of the sore part of our history.

The great pot of Gaetaesa was a victim of the Japanese imperialism. When the Japanese people came across the pot, they tried to melt it down and coin steel weapons out of it. However, a great flash of lightning stroke the people who were carrying out the order. The melting was stopped, but the pot was carried away to Japan. In Japan, the pot kept making noise similar to crying. And natural disasters ensued since it had been moved there. The strange phenomenon cast fear on Japanese people so the pot finally comes back to the place where it belongs.

"The injury of the temple has not been cured yet. We don't expect to regain all the glory which the temple owned thousand years ago. But we wish our treasures could be safely protected" says master Seung Min. The stone Buddha statues, the great pot and the pagoda have each been designated as treasure number 219, folk material number 1 and cultural asset number 247. Nevertheless, no particular care has been or is being done to protect them.

By Lim Hyo-young  
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

T&C TOWER - Digging into the sixth sense we have: telepathy

# Invisible ties connecting people

Let's say that there is a friend of yours who has not been in touch with you for a long time. You have been thinking of your friend for a while, and finally decided to phone her. When you were about to press the numbers, the phone rings and you find out that it is your friend who you have been thinking of. And the next moment your friend tells you that she also had been thinking of you for a long time before she called you. Things like this happen to everyone and lot of us regard it as ordinary part of our lives. However do these things really happen in coincidence? Some people think it is a phenomenon of "telepathy."

### What is telepathy?

Telepathy is a direct communication of thoughts and feelings between people's minds, without the need to use speech, writing or any other normal signals. It is asserted as a form of Extra Sensory Perception (ESP) which exists beyond space and time. The term "telepathy" was first mentioned by Frederic William Henry Myers, whose later life was devoted to the work of the Psychical Research Society, which he helped to found in 1882. And it used to be a part of spiritism, before doctor Rhine classifies it under the field of parapsychology.

Telepathy is not yet known physically for what it is. Therefore, it has a lot of views on it. It was first considered in Russia to be electronic waves or third dimensional waves. This kind of hypothesis was important to the Russian government, since their main idea was materialism. However, both of them lost some sense when Leonid Vasiliev tested if telepathy can penetrate lead. A man who can mesmerize people just by sending telepathy proved his gift in a test on a girl who was inside a leaden box. Brain waves is another hypothesis about telepathy and it is the most reliable idea at the moment.

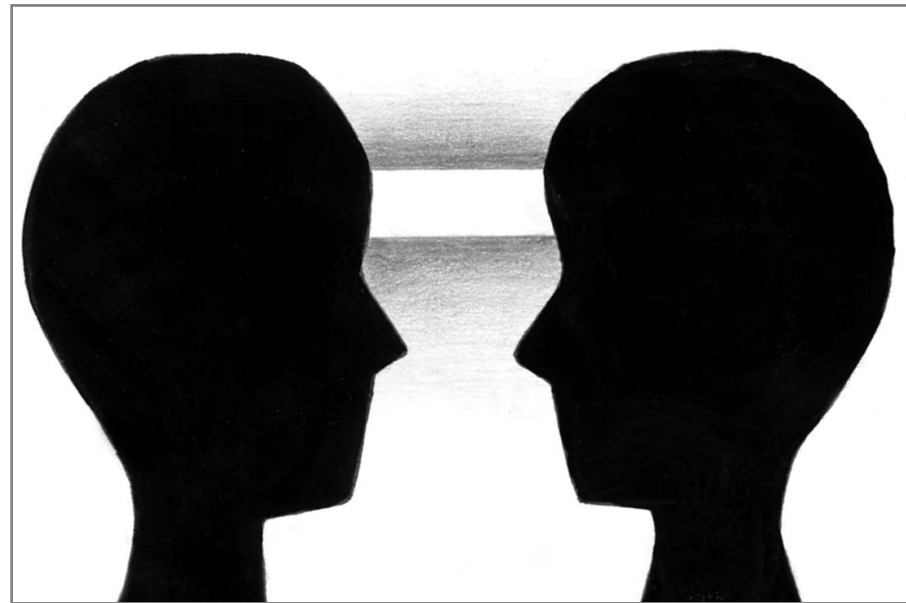
### Two towers in telepathy research

Research in telepathy can be divided into two major groups: The United States with Western Europe, and the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe. The center of The United

states and the Western Europe is Duke University in the United States. The University has been the core since it was founded by Rhine. The center of Soviet Union and the Eastern Europe was the University of Leningrad, which is now the University of Saint Petersburg. Leonid Vasiliev was the outstanding parapsychologist. The work done in the west was closely related to clairvoyance. On the other hand, in the east, research was carried out in relation with hypnosis.

experiments was done in Russia. In April of 1966, in Moscow, there was a remarkable telepathy test done by a group of Russian scientists. A Russian actor and journalist, Karl Nicolaiyev received images on cards from Yuri Kaminski in Siberia, 3,200 kilometers away, and marked 12 right cards out of 20. The amazing result has smaller probability than 0.0001. In this case, it seems to show that there is something more than coincidence.

The strange ties which connects us lies



Lim Hyo-young / The Argus

### Studies and tests on telepathy

Joseph Banks Rhine was the first to prove that telepathy exists in a statistical way of experiment. He majored in botany at University of Chicago, and wanted to analyze psychic phenomena, such as telepathy, in a scientific way. He believed that every phenomenon in the universe can be explained scientifically, so he began to study telepathy at Duke University with psychologist William McDougall. Finally he published a book called "Extra Sensory Perception." His experiments were done with five sets of cards, which later drew harsh criticism.

The most famous of telepathical

stronger among people who are closely related to each other such as families or friends. And the most strongest operations are caused between twins. The birth rate of twins is only once per every 172. Since twins, especially monovular twins, get fertilized as embryos simultaneously, with the same DNA composition and grow in the exactly same environment for at least ten months, they get the innate ability in higher perception of telepathy between each other than the others who have not been in such situation. Sphygmomanometer shows that there are slight difference in blood pressure when people exchange telepathy with someone in such special relationships.

### Intention of telepathy study today

Recently, study of parapsychology including telepathy has entered a new phase which is different from the previous for some features. First, it has overcome the stage to clarify the fact that psychic things really exist. The interest has been shifted to questions like under which peculiar circumstances the phenomena have appeared, or what these kind of things suggest about human nature or potentialities. The second thing is the consideration of wide-open possibilities that not only the gifted people, but everyone in this world has telepathic powers. Breaking away from the classical card tests or dices, the method of experiment has also been advanced so that the tested can fully perform their rare abilities. The most important thing is that this sort of field has met technology such as electric wave sensors.

G. N. M. Turrell, at his inauguration as the head of Society of Parapsychological Research, said "Parapsychology is what exists on the borderline among religion, philosophy, and science, which has the assignment of thoroughly understanding every aspect of human nature." This comment enlightens us as to how the studies and attitudes have changed regarding telepathy.

### Prospects on telepathy

Nobody can say what and how much benefit telepathy research will give us in the future nor the way how the studies of it will develop. But here is a meaningful message that doctor Wolf Messing throws: "We will have to dig up the mysteries of telepathy scientifically in the future, for it is not a tale but a phenomenon of nature. Nobody knew that it was the electronic waves that carries sound before radio was invented. So much like this, telepathy will bring us unbelievable things."

By Lim Hyo-young  
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

## Korea's past through the eyes of westerners

"The hermit nation," and "The land of the morning calm." These were the qualifiers that followed Korea around in the early days of history. For the people of the Occident with golden hair and blue eyes, what might have the small country in the far east mean? The National Library of Korea offered an exhibition of their collection of western books on Korea before the 1950s at the Exhibition Hall, from February 16 to 28.

The collection was displayed according to 11 divisions: travels, livelihood, history,

religion, linguistics, literature, politics, art, science, bibliography and character. The book collection included such ones as "The book of Marco Polo: The Venetian concerning the Kingdoms and marvels of the East" which was written by the well-known traveler, Marco Polo and Works of Hendrick Hamel, a crew member of the East India Company, who's ship was wrecked in 1653 on her way to Japan. Hamel was detained in Chosun but he manages escape to Japan in 1666 and wrote a report on Chosun. The

book was the first document on Chosun that was written by a European hence it became the basic material for the Occidentals who wanted to know about Chosun.

Besides the books themselves, the walls were filled up with photos of the Westerners in Korea and posters explaining the trend of the foreign books published based on the period of time. Also, display of a map by D'Anville from France caught the spectators' eyes. The map described Chosun as a separate nation from China with clear

borderlines showing that Chosun was an independent country. "I did not know that there was such an amount of material about Korea. But it was a shame that most of the exhibits were stacked books. It must have been better if they were opened and more visually arranged." Visitor Choe Jong-bae remarked. "However, I enjoyed the exhibition. It was refreshing and amusing."

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus



## Blue LED, invention of 20 billion yen

This column features the latest theory surrounding the scientific and technological inventions. ... Ed.

Recently, Shuji Nakamura, a professor at the University of California has surprised the world when the Tokyo District Court has ordered Nichia Corp. to pay Nakamura 20 billion yen (189 million dollars) for the blue LED that Nakamura has invented while he was working at Nichia Corp. in 1993. It has been considered as the company's invention and Nakamura only received 20,000 yen for it. However, the amount of money the blue LED patent earned for the company was innumerable.

The blue LED, which has been on the center of the dispute, has contributed greatly to the LED industry. Although the LED technology has been put to practical use from 30 years ago, it recently regained public attention as high-brightness LED appeared. Furthermore with the invention of the blue LED by Nakamura, the LED industry has extended its' capability to embody greater variety of colors in wider fields.

LED is a diode, which is made to emit certain wavelength of light when the electric current flows from high level of energy to lower level of energy. When any kind of external energy is applied, an electron, which is rotating around a core on certain level of energy, ascends to the higher level of energy. However on the higher level of energy, it is very instable and the electron

tends to come down to the orbit they used to be. For the electrons to descend, it needs to discharge the energy they received. In LED, this energy is adjusted to become light. Depending on what kind of substance we use to make the LED, the level of energy the electron ascends into changes. The higher the energy level it descends from is, the larger the amount of energy it radiates get. When the energy amount is larger, the wavelength of the light gets shorter.

As the wavelength of light is changed, the color of the light it releases varies. The basic colors that LED emits are red, green and blue. The longer the wavelength gets, the redder the color becomes and as the wavelength gets shorter, the color becomes bluer. Since it is much harder to make LED that needs larger energy-which means shorter wavelength- the blue LED is relatively expensive than the ones with longer wavelength.

LED, including the blue LED, is now widely used in many places such as the keypads of mobile phones, electronic display boards, lights on cars, and on traffic



lights. Moreover, with the invention of the blue LED, it became possible to produce white LED, by mixing red, green and blue colors of LED together. With the white LED, when the brightness of it is improved, it will be possible to replace the existing lights including the fluorescent lamps and incandescent electric lamps in few years. Although the LED is expensive, LED is considered as one of the most spot-lighted illuminant, for it's life span is semi-permanent and the power consumption is five times less compared to other types of light source.

So far, Korea has been importing the whole amount of LED from foreign companies. However, lately, domestic enterprises have set foot into the LED industry. Even though there has been hardship since most of the patents related to the blue LED and the white LED belong to Japan, enterprises like Samsung Electro-mechanics managed to produce it's own independently LED through cooperation with foreign companies such as OSRAM of Germany.

The topic on Shuji Nakamura has been talked about on account of the enormous sum of money that he was awarded. However, it should not be forgotten, that the blue LED, was an invention that was well worthy of 20 billion yen.

By Lee Hyae-myung  
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



## Luus-Sabdag in Mongolian pantheism

This corner introduces the myths and beliefs of peoples around the world. ... Ed.

Beside the well-known religions such as the Christian faith and Buddhism, people have believed in spirits, worshipped animals and certain forms of gods of their own from ancient era. These local religions often let us know how the people from the past accepted life. In Mongolia, Shamanism was one of the major local religions that people believed in and it was closely linked to Naturism. The Mongolians worshiped *Möngke Tenggeri*, the god of eternal sky and the god who ranked at the top but the gods that the Mongolians felt most close to were *Luus-Sabdag*. *Luus-Sabdag* are gods who represent earth and water.

*Luus* and *Sabdag* are two separate gods. However, they are thought as one. Their name is called as a compound word, *Luus-Sabdag*, most of the time. Often they are also called as *Etugen* that means "the mother." *Luus* is in charge of the water that runs in the land and *Sabdag* is the god of the mother earth. The water was considered as the source that quenches the thirst of the earth, creates and supports everything under the sun. The mother earth was known as not only the place where all creations exist, but also as the power that keeps them fertile. For their close linkage, the two gods were thought as one whole system of nature.

*Luus* was thought to be living on the surface of the water. Hence the water was



held sacred and to be kept clean, which meant that bathing oneself in water at raw blood to a hair was to be kept away. *Sabdag* dwelled in a house made on large and small hills or on a tree called the "Witch tree of the underworld," which is a sacred tree to the gods. *Sabdag* usually moved around leaving traces on the earth of the hill and sank into the ground at the foot of the mountain. *Luus-Sabdag* has always been closely related to the lives of the Mongolians, since their lives took place mostly in the spacious open fields, in the middle of the nature itself. Although *Luus-Sabdag* did not harm anybody, the punishment for the sinner was severe. The natural disasters for instance, flood or hail and the death, disease and pain that people had to go through were all judgments of *Luus-Sabdag*.

To protect themselves from the punishment, Mongolians' daily lives were full of taboos. However, many of these taboos were inevitably broken. Even driving a stake into the ground and chopping off a

tree branch without asking for *Luus-Sabdag*'s permission were not allowed since they were acts that harm *Luus-Sabdag*. To avoid being punished, the Mongolians did a healing ceremony after they did harmful acts. For example, after a man had dug a hole on a ground, he would recover the hole with soil and let the gods know that he has used it well and now that he returns it.

These acts of worshipping *Luus-Sabdag* must have stemmed from the fear that the Mongolians of the past had towards them. However, in the present days where diseases and crisis of nature that we have brought upon ourselves threatens our daily life, the belief in *Luus-Sabdag*, the nature that the human race should always appreciate and value to live on, might be the religion that the mankind needs the most right now.

- Resource from Mongolia Ulaanbaatar Culture Promotion Center.

By Lee Hyae-myung  
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Artist becomes carpenter

# Wooden dolls start to speak

Have you ever heard of the sad story about a fish hanging at a Buddhist temple? Would you like to listen to the vindication of a mice which ate stolen cheese? If you are curious about what happened to them, go to the exhibition of "Bookworm's Story."

Carpenter, Kim Jin-song holds the exhibition at Design Art Museum, Seoul Arts Center. There are about 200 wooden dolls in the exhibition. At first, the wooden dolls may seem like unacquainted materials. However, if you pay attention to the messages of the dolls, the dolls will stir up your imagination. The artist, who wants to be called as just a carpenter, will take you on a ride to the fantasy world. The dolls lead us to think about the things we have never thought about, despite the fact that they are a part of our daily lives.

The themes of the dolls are animals, bugs, and aliens. "There are no connections between the works, but inhuman things are what I intended to make," said Kim Jin-song. The spacecraft of grasshopper, egg demon, squid, and hedgehog are examples of the exhibition. The works have shown that a grown-up person's imagination is not stubborn as people usually think it is. Although the subject is about things around us, all of the works are full of new and striking ideas. "In this line of work, conceiving an idea is the most difficult part." Once he comes up with the ideas, he finishes a piece of work in one or two days.

When Kim Jin-song got old enough, he left just with a hammer, an ax, and a saw. The carpenter, Kim was not a carpenter from the start. Kim Jin-song graduated from Hongik graduate school, and took active parts as an art critic and as an exhibition planner.

He also was a publishing plan maker who made plans for books about cultural study in the 1990s. However, he turned into a carpenter 5 years ago, and he has been holding exhibitions almost once a year as a "carpenter" since then. He has written several books about cultural study. "The formation of the present of age" is one of his well-known works, he also published "Carpenter's essay" portraying his life as a carpenter. Kim has been making furniture of practical use, but he shows something



The insect-humans located inside the pyramids for rebirth.

different at this exhibition.

Kim said he did not make dolls in the past, but he came up with a story for the wooden dolls. "I don't want to tell an instructive story," added Kim. The wooden stuffs have various stories of their own.

Do you know the secret of pyramids? The insect-humans; half insect, half human, had to put a limitation on the life span, so they made pyramids not to rebirth life more than 3 times. Thus, pyramids were the places where the insect-humans had stayed for a while under observation and control. After the extinction of insect-humans, humans who far differ from insect-humans appeared in the world. Copying the insect-humans pyramids was a gesture of humans wishing to live a longer life.

Second, let's listen to the conditions of goddess dolls. "As you know the conditions of goddess dolls are very particular. First of all, an outlook on the world philosophical and historical foresight should be predicated," said an examiner of the goddess contest. A Goddess stands for the past, present, and future.

The review of the examiner ended with a thunderous clapping of the audience. In the last part, it is about one boy losing his elder brother. The boy asked his brother, "Could

you climb up to the clouds?" "No problem," said his brother and he started to climb up to the clouds. Then the cloud started to move! The boy wanted to follow his brother, but he could not. His brother could not do anything on the moving cloud. It was the last time that the boy saw his brother.

However, useless wood may become a piece of work with a beautiful story once they get into the hands of Kim Jin-song. Each of the materials that were used in his work has a vague essential color. Kim used wood from maple trees, camellias, thorny trees, and oak with bolts, nuts, and a saw blade for his work. They exposed oddly effects.

Unlike the other toys, his toys are plain. The size of the toys varies from about 30cms to 2ms. "I cannot choose a favorite doll among them," said Kim. He showed much attachment to all the toys. He works with wood particles left around in his workshop.

There are also situation work series. The work consists of pieces in one story. For example, the "Bookworm" has 4 wooden dolls in it. It is a story about a bookworm girl; as in the meaning of a girl who loves to read books. The girl could not stop reading the book. If she stops the bookworm would

eat up the whole book before she finishes reading it.

To express a figure of a person with many thoughts, he used sawdust as a material. "Looking at the dolls make me fall into the story for a while. First of all, the materials are very unique. It is the reason I came here. The messages of the artist arouses my sympathy. Although the dolls are made of different trees, I can feel the scent of each material," said Park Ji-won who visited the exhibition. "I want to recommend this exhibition to my friends."

Kim said, "It is not children who need imagination. It is the adults who need it. Adults are the one who are accustomed to the stereotype of reality." The wooden dolls are enough to make our eyes enjoyable. However, the things he had wanted to carve out are the stories. The stories and dolls cannot be separated because they were born together.

What do you think about the titles of dolls like Switch of kangaroo, or helicopter? Titles named of tales, and alien figures draws a grin on the visitors face.

Kim also wrote a book about the wooden dolls, uniquely in the author file. "The conversations I had with the dolls are still lingering in my mind," as he said in the postscript, he has carved out not only dolls but also the stories.

His products such as porcupine, snail, a child astonished by a shadow look as if they are really alive.

A mule which carries a lot of packs on its back says, "Thus the load and I are one." Even if the writer did not intend it, the dolls and stories make visitors think about something for a while. "I have nothing to say to the university students except that they should read many books," said Kim.

He published a book of wooden dolls that is also displayed at the exhibition. Also, people are able to listen to stories of the dolls on the internet, "www.namustory.com."

The exhibition has been held at the Design Art Museum, Seoul Arts Center until March 1, and his second exhibition will be held from March 4 to 30 at Insa Arts Center.

By Jung Jin-kyeong  
Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

## Freedom of speech for netizens

Controversies on the policies of the "Committee of political reform" are hot issues among people these days. There are different opinions everywhere. Between the press and on the internet, between netizens who each have a say on social matters. Especially, one of the biggest issues on the new reform policies these days is the policy on using real names on-line for Internet press sites. Using real names means that there will be no more anonymous writings. Netizens can only speak of their opinion by logging on with their real names. After the reform committee announced this statement, criticism on the policy is getting bigger among the public.

People who are opposing to the policy assert that the policy violates the freedom of speech. However, there are also voices that passing the policy will bring a healthy environment on the Internet. According to people who support the policy to pass, netizens will have more responsibility in writing about sensitive issues. Basically, the opposing side is shouting for freedom of speech, on the other hand, the supporting side is in for it, insisting that ethical measures are important on-line.

The legislation is somewhat unreasonable. If the legislation is passed by the national assembly, all Internet press sites will now have to make another system in order to check whether the writer is using their real name. To do this, the site will have to connect its system with the database of a reliable information firm or with the system of the self government administration. If not held, the site is fined 10 million won or less.

There are worries if the system goes underway, private information of an individual will be exposed easily. Also under this system, if not an adult by the law and compatriots overseas will not be able to express their opinions. Some sites will also have to completely change their membership joining system. In some points the committee has not the least bit of knowledge about how the Internet works. Definite counterplans were not made and also the committee's preparations were poor. When making decisions as important as one that is of a national matter, perfect preparations have to follow and also responsibility has to come along also.

Other than the decisions of the committee of political reform, the three opposition parties' intention of promoting the legislation is somewhat suspicious. Being the most affected by the Internet, these parties' intention is a matter of political relation.

The Internet has grown into an important part of our life which is not to be taken away. And also there is a culture that was made in it. Even though the legislation concerns a point of view where only political issues matter, viewing it in a cultural way, writing their own opinions anonymously is another way of expressing oneself freely. Also, the backfire it will bring does not look pretty. Controlling all Internet press sites by bringing in the policy means cutting the freedom of speech of the people.

Seeing the Internet as a culture and respecting it, the people's rights of speaking should be guaranteed everywhere no matter what. The purpose of making a healthier Internet culture is something people should clap about, but doing it by killing the current Internet culture isn't worth the price that has to be paid.

When making big decisions such as this, thinking it over and expecting all situations it will bring, are necessary.

By Oh Sae-hoon  
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Artists of Nazraeli Press



Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Digital cameras have been one of the most popular items among our youth. Digital cameras are easy to use and the users can erase pictures they don't like.

The photos of seven professional photographers of Nazraeli press came to Korea. They have special techniques in their fields. Nazraeli Press is a special publishing company of photography in the United States. Seven photo artists were selected for this exhibition. The artists are Jerry N. Uelsmann, Masao Yamamoto, Micheal Kenna, Ron van Dongen, Dick Arentz, Don Kirby, and Rolfe Horn.

Jerry N. Uelsmann called himself as an image-maker, he is a specialist of combination printing. He puts several different images into one frame. Micheal Kenna takes pictures of nature. Subjects of his photos are trees, stones, or geographical features. He shows the beauty of photographic framing. Masao Yamamoto says, "There is god in all things." He tries to do diverse installation at every exhibition. Ron van Dongen is a special photo artist of flower. He uses the techniques of tone on tone; black on black, white on white, and expresses flowers beautifully.

The photos of Don Kirby are full of wheat and grass. He uses filters delicately. Rolfe Horn, the youngest artist of this exhibition, shows the techniques of viewpoint. The techniques of Dick Arentz are platinum, and palladium printing. He took a picture with a 100-year-old camera, and uses a 130-year-old printing skill.

"Ron van Dongen is my favorite photographer, I saw his photos hanging at a clothes store. The flowers look so pretty. I think that his technique is very special," said Lee Yoon-hee, a salesman, a visitor of this exhibition.

Sin Su-jin, a doctor of psychology will have a lecture on March 6 at this exhibition. This exhibition is held from February 14 to March 28 at the White Wall Gallery in Chungdamdong.

By Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

## Rendezvous

# Korean traditional music crossing over boundary

Kang Eun-il, a haegum player has a marked individuality in playing haegum. She has had various performances with various music genres such as traditional music, classics, jazz and pop. Also, she is well known for her talent for improvisation. Most people think of her as a unique performer doing Crossovers as well as traditional Korean classical music. Her first album, Ancient Futures, was released in November, 2003 and it drew the appraisal that it showed essence of Oriental and Occidental crossover. Also this album was ranked the 4th best seller music album in on-line book store - Aladdin on the second week of February.

### How did your haegum playing start?

I wanted to learn dancing, kayakum and daegum, but my physical features were unfit to do those successfully. Even though haegum was a non mainstream instrument, my teacher's advice made me start to learn it.

### Can you explain the features of haegum? What is the fascinating part of the instrument?

It is a string instrument



Lee Jin-gul / The Argus

that has just two pieces of silkthread on gongmyeongtong and it is played with hwaldae. Sad and witty feelings can be brought. Now that haegum forms a big part of my life, I can't see fascinations of it, just like people can't recognize the importance of air. But I think it comforts people including me.

### What made you do crossover music? And do you only do crossovers?

I wanted to do common fabulous Korean music and I just want to do something different. This is the reason. However, I also do traditional music, especially in the third concert of Haegum Plus I performed my haegum with all traditional music. I have life force of tradition. Crossovers don't come easily, if I think it easy. It's impossible to find my own music world, if I throw it away.

### As to reactions of your first album - Ancient Futures had a good response from fans. Seeing your performing career, didn't the album come out too late? Please tell about the meaning of the title and your intention.

Frankly speaking, I don't know whether it is late or not. I thought I had to make my own album carefully, because it is something that remains in my life. About the title, I drew it from the book I read, titled "Ancient Futures : Learning from Ladakh" written by Helena Norberg-Hodge. It drew people's attention to deformities of industrial society and I was touched by it. I wanted to go together with the subject and our ancient futures might be the same with what I want to say. Also it is my will that I stake my future career on the ancient and traditional instrument, haegum.

### You did extempore performance in Bobby McFerrin's concert on February 7, how was it? His guest was elected by on-line vote and haegum won, why do you think haegum was elected?

The impromptu performance with Bobby McFerrin was very adventurous work. I didn't meet him before and I couldn't have rehearsals before the concert, so I was worried. Meanwhile, I expected it would be interesting concert because that he is well-known artists all over the world and I heard his musical code is freedom. Even though I had an unsatisfied feeling, it was excited. I think it was helpful to have many crossover or improvisation with

various music and the impromptu performance gives new inspiration and impressions to each other. Also, it is just my opinions, many haegum players' efforts made good impressions to the music fans. I wish the love for haegum would continue from now on.

### Do you have any special co-workers among the people you played with?

I used to play with Mr. Kim Dae-hwan, who was known for percussion instruments performances with many drumsticks. I learned from him the way of playing music with my heart. Unfortunately, he is now in the state of coma. Also I respect my "Great Stone Head" - Mr. Lee Geon-yong, the president of The Korean National University of Arts and saxophonist Mr. Gang Tae-hwan.

### Nowadays, Kukak is somewhat isolated from popularity. What do you think of this present state and countermeasure?

I'm depressed that kukak is not treated fairly in the category of various music, even traditional music has to be basis and other musics have to be settled on it. And I think there is what we should not do. Kukak has to be played because it is our traditional music, and it can be performed with various kinds of music. Tradition has to be preserved, no one has the right to dismantle it.

### Many junior kukak musicians are very confused between tradition and fusion. Give them a piece of advise.

They are the same generation as I am. I experienced lots of confusion and I'm still in the process of experiencing the music. These experiences led to the making of my album. I think they have to experience more confusion about their music in order to really understand it. We have to find good ways to solve problems. If one likes traditional music and wants to do it, he or she has to do it. I'll give my hands to them. Keeping tradition is very important. Since tastes of listeners are diverse, diverse kind of music have to exist.

### When did you feel doing this was worth it? And when did you feel difficult?

Not yet. At the present I don't have room for seeking worth from my music. If I see myself in the



She is posing with Bobby McFerrin.

far future, I wish I could see myself feeling the value of what I did. It would be shameful of me to tell that I found any worth in it, because I still have lots to experience. I was so sorry for not being recognized. At first, it was so stressful, but I'm overcoming it. Now I think I have to do something valuable, necessary and I wish I could prove myself and my music to the people.

### Give some comments to HUFsAns.

I have a good impression of HUFs, because I think HUFsAns introduce Korea to the world and widen the range of action. Whatever you do, I wish you do it with a sense of duty as representatives of this country. Without self-confidence and self-respect for our country, you cannot stand tall in front of others. I hope you learn many things. I'll be backing you up. Let's go together!

Kang Eun-il was a modest person, but she also made her position clear, when she talked about her view. Let's cheer for her continuous march to overcome all difficulties, and good results in finding the worth in the field of her music.

By Jo Hyun-mi  
Associate Editor of Culture Section



Multiplex monopoly of big corporations

# Diversity of cinema art sacrificed

“I almost always go to the multiplex cinema when I want to see a movie,” said Jung Ha-rim, a student of Ewha Womans University, who came to Megabox to see a movie with friends. People enjoy going to multiplex cinemas because of many reasons. As a result, the number of multiplex cinemas is rapidly increasing recently. The increase of multiplex resulted in the growth of the Korean movie industry. However, the multiplexes owned by the big corporations do not have only good points.

### See a film? or go to the movies?

How often do you go to the multiplexes? Do you go there just to see a film? or to enjoy it? Watching a film and going to the movies do not mean the same thing. While the visitors of the old times went to the cinemas to see a film, young people these days go to the cinemas to enjoy movies and something else. It means people put great importance to convenience and facilities for spending time with friends around the cinema.

This change started after the first opening of a CGV multiplex in 1998 and Megabox in 2000. The visitors of multiplex go there not to just see a film. “I came here because Megabox has advantages such as many screens, many restaurants, and fancy stores around it. In addition, when the weather is bad, Megabox is the best place to spend time with friends. We can watch a movie or just hang around in the COEX mall,” said Jung Ha-rim, a visitor of Megabox. The multiplex cinemas have grown into people’s favorite places lately. “When there wasn’t any multiplex cinema, I had nothing to do after watching a movie. Thus, I had to move to another place to play with my friends. However, I enjoy the movies more comfortably now, and I spend more time near the cinemas. The multiplex



Numerous people visit one of the multiplex cinemas to see movies.

is one of the favorite places these days,” said Cho Ye-rin, a student of Yonsei University, a member of Cinema Club at cyworld.

### Introduction of multiplex cinemas

Unlike the past when multiplexes were first introduced in the country, many people now know the meaning of what a multiplex cinema is. A multiplex cinema is a cineplex which has 6 screens or more and other various entertainment facilities. After CJ introduced the CGV in Seoul in 1998, many multiplex cinemas have entered Seoul. It means that the large corporations started to participate in the Korean cinema industry. Both CGV and Megabox, the two largest multiplex cinemas, have relations to big corporations. First, CJ made the CGV corporation with a capital of 27 billion won in 1996. Megabox is a joint-company with Orion group and Lews cineplex entertainment corporation, which is the largest cinema corporation. “When I see the

movies at CGV, I cannot help but seeing the advertisements of CJ corporations. Then, I recognize that CGV is a part of CJ again. Actually, I feel the large corporations are aggressively advancing in the Korean cinema market,” said Cho Ye-rin. “I think that this phenomenon has both merits and drawbacks, but almost all of the cinemas have changed to multiplex cinemas, and large companies have joined in the cinema industry. Therefore, it seems that the drawbacks of multiplexes under the control of large corporations are increasing.”

### Multiplex cinemas of large corporations

It is true that the Korean cinema industry has developed thanks to the multiplex cinemas and the screen quota. However, the purpose of the companies is big amount of profits. As, the companies want to show pictures with proven box-office power, the several screens of the multiplex pick the most popular

movies. Actually the multiplex cinema plays the same movie on 6 or 7 screens among 16 screens. “When I come here without deciding which movie I want to see, I look at the timetable. If some movies are playing on several screens, I choose it. I just think the movie must be popular,” said Jung Ha-rim, a frequent visitor to Megabox. The multiplex cinemas make these kind of synergy effects for some movies, so many people choose the same movie. This is an example of audiences losing their right to watch various movies. On the contrary, it means movies fail to draw enough visitors, the multiplex cinema can make these movies close within 3 or 4 days. Low budget movies and alternative movies have not gotten enough screens to show. Artistical movies are in the same shoes. Many students enjoy going to the movies because the movies are cheaper than other types of culture products.

However, the ticket price of cinemas have risen by 1,000 won significantly these days. “The cost of tickets are going up and up. We cannot often see musicals or plays because they cost too much. But, movie tickets these days also impose a burden on students,” said Jung Ha-rim. Students share in expenses have also gone up. According to the survey of the Korean Film Commission in 2000, the opening of multiplex cinemas does not mean the growth of family audiences. The audiences who usually visit the cinemas are under 30 years of age and they come to the movies with friends instead of family. Multiplex cinemas has led to the increase in ticket price. If small-sized cinemas lead this kind of increase, would have it been possible? Building of a multiplex cinema costs very much in the beginning, so they should get enough money from the audiences before the competition of multiplex gets fierce. The corporations have to make profits to run cinemas. So, the

multiplex cinemas run their space with only profitable stores. As a result of this phenomenon, the multiplex under big shot corporations have been blocked various view points. Multiplex cinemas offer a place people can use their spare time at one place. This could be comfortable, but it could be also thought as making our cultural life more capitalized.

### Multiplexes for all visitors

The multiplex cinemas should show various movies to audiences not just movies for strategic marketing. The audiences should be able to enjoy their rights to cultural life. In order to do that, the cinemas should try to show artistic movies on their screens. For example, Artplus movie network opened, it serves the information of artistic-movie theaters. Art Cube, one of the members of Artplus, opened at Gwanghwamun. The art cube is the same multiplex where people can enjoy many things, but there is only one screen. This is because they try to show movies with outstanding artistic achievement. The cinema shows alternative movies and short movies. They need more networks in order to provide audiences with various movies, not to earn profits for big corporations.

If the multiplexes of large corporations want to be proud of their service, they should serve the rights of audiences and also add facilities for the physically handicapped. Needless to say Korean movies are extremely popular, they do not need to make word captions while playing in Korea, but how should people who have hearing impairment see a movie? Moreover, the space for wheel chairs is required. The multiplex cinemas must offer real convenient services for all visitors.

By Jung Jin-kyeong  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Dating on Sunday

### Rewarding experience as pop singer



Park Q-jin (G-99)

Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Do you know Q.J? How about Joosuc? Q.J is a singer who participated in Joosuc’s albums. Park Q-jin (G-99) has participated in music albums in the name of Q.J. Many singers feature in other singers’ albums these days. Especially, Hip-hop music uses featuring vocals more often than other music genres. Rappers tend to do only rap, so these hip-hoppers usually invite vocals for their album.

Q.J is a singer who pursues R&B. He sang two songs with Joosuc. “I met Joosuc when Joosuc wasn’t that famous. He asked me to join in the album at that time,” said he. The two songs he featured in are “Love Me, Hate Me,” in Joosuc’s 2nd album and “Back Again” in the 3rd album.

“The songs that I did with Joosuc are my favorite songs because it was the first time I made a melody and a chord in ‘Love Me, Hate Me.’ Also, ‘Back Again’ is the latest song that I recorded, and the ad lip came out pretty well.” He also joined in 2003 The Republics of Korea, and MP Hip-hop 2002 Pungryu. These are one of the most popular compilation albums of Hip Hop.

The start of his music life goes back to 1997. Mr. Park joined a music community in Hitel. “At the time, PC communications were very active. I was used to singing songs at a stage in the Hitel building in Daehakro.” He said that Wheesung and Naerl are also from the community as Q.J. Also, Q.J organized a group called “The refeel” and sang R&B songs at clubs near Hongik University. “Refeel had 5 members and we sang foreign R&B songs.” He recalled, “Those were great times. In my opinion, there isn’t real R&B in Korea yet. It seems that people think R&B rhythms equal with ballad. Korean R&B seems like, just putting a few more beats on a ballad song.

Also, he thinks that there is not a lot of good environment to do music. The music Q.J wants is playing with live instruments such as the piano, violin, cello, and so on. “I want to sing music of good quality,” he said. His favorite singers are R.Kelly, Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder, and Naerl. He also sang in TV music programs including, Yoon Do-hyun’s love letter and Wednesday art stage. “I wasn’t satisfied with my performance, but I was thankful and the stage was a real big one that left me good memories.”

Q.J is a student as well as a singer. Actually, Q.J is an enrolled student. He has studied Germany as his major since he first enrolled in school. However, his major was English before entered HUFS. “When I enrolled in HUFS, students studied very hard, and I had lots of things to study. I learned German at high school, but it was not easy to study. And the coming to a new school was unfamiliar at first,” he told. Thus, he attended freshmen’s classes as other normal students do. He thinks that the school doesn’t have enough programs for students to study foreign languages effectively. “Professors sometimes say that image of HUFS is falling down, nevertheless, I hope HUFSans study hard. Let’s show the pride of HUFS!”

Q.J is a realist and a down-right person. “I want to do music for a long time. I think I have to study hard and in order to do music until I grow old.” He has a dream of doing two things, having a job with which he can earn a living and singing on stages. Q.J does not have a plan to launch his own album yet. “It is hard to do both studying and singing, so I prefer to study at school during the semester. Of course, if there are events with good purpose like the NGO, I will go up on a stage.”

Q.J is going back to school on March after he temporarily stayed away from school for military services. Q.J has a great sense of humor, and he is a good student. In addition, Q.J is a faithful student that has never been absent from classes. It looks like he will be having an energetic semester.

By Jung Jin-kyeong  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Latin American aroma in the suburban of Seoul

For this column The Argus will visit various foreign cultural centers in Korea and inform you of the specific cultures. ... Ed.

Have you ever heard of the Incan or Maya civilization? Many people today may mostly know about the Incan or Maya civilization which existed in Latin America. These brilliant cultures vanished behind history after the invasion of Europeans, but there is a place where you can feel the scent of their life even in Korea, if one visits the Latin American Cultural Center and Museum.

Latin America comprises a set of countries in the American continent except the U.S. and Canada. The area is quite distant geographically from Korea but has much in common with Korea.

Latin American Cultural Center and Museum was founded in Goyang-shi in 1994 and it is consist of three parts - museum, gallery and sculpture park.

When visitors visit the cultural center, they first enter the museum. The main hall is the central axis of the building, surrounded by five exhibition rooms. Earthenwares, stone implements and woodenware made in about B.C. 3,000 are categorized according to era and displayed under the title of aboriginal culture, Masks and ethnic fine arts. Generally, the area of Meso-America’s earthenwares which were collected partially around the area are shown to the public. Earthenwares of Maya, Chorotega which were found in the area of Costa Rica and Panama, Olmeca and Colima from the region of Veracruz and so on are shown. Quetzalcoatl from the Mexican dynasty of Toltera which was made of stone, has the figure of a snake. And it was the symbol of Indian soul and substances. Also a Cemi stone hatchet in a human shape of Taino comes from the Caribbean Sea and other hatchets and clubs can be seen too.

In the mask room, the culture of Mexican masks is showcased. The origin of various Mexican cultural masks was developed by connecting



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

symbolical masks to their spirits. Totonac Indians who lived in east Mexican sea wanted to liberate their soul from their usual life by wearing the masks and believed that if they wore the masks, they could have new faces, new humanities and spirits of ego.

The art gallery in the cultural center was arranged for Latin American artists who did not have a chance to show their works. After a tour around

the gallery, the souvenir store is await visitors. Various souvenirs coming in directly from Latin America are displayed for sale. Although the price is not cheap, it is obviously attractive to have real Latin American things.

On a somewhat low hill, beautiful and unique sculptures, which are from 12 countries are standing. It is good to stroll around, if one enters the sculpture park through the Coyoacan gate.

Visitors can listen to unique Latin American music in the center. In a lounge that has a great view like a picture and various antiques, drinking tea or having Paella, if one makes reservation in advance, is possible during weekdays. In the building outside, Tacos, Tortilla, and Quesadilla are served on weekends and holidays.

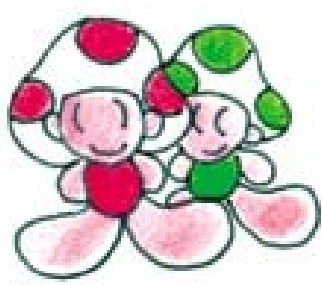
Cho Eun-kyung, a student of Korea University commented “It’s a shame to miss a chance to enjoy Paella, but the Quesadilla that I had near the sculpture park was so delicious. Also so many masks hang on the wall of the exhibition room and sculpture works like “Tree of Life” were remarkable. Even though there were fewer exhibitions than I expected, it would be great for someone who has interest in this part of the region to visit here.”

Why don’t you feel the aroma of these distant but close countries by visiting the Latin American Cultural Center and Museum?

By Jo Hyun-mi  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

## CHAFS

CHAT + HUFS



Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

