

Re-apology demanded by PCC

Most recently, Pan-hufsan Countermeasure Committee (PCC), or Bum-dae-wi, is demanding a re-apology from the new, 39th, General Student Council (GSC) for the accusation of *Juche* ideology related documents found in the office of the old GSC on January 9.

PCC was organized by the members of the 38th GSC on January 10 to confront against the actions of the 39th. Currently PCC is running an online club with 124 members of HUFSan students.

"The reason for this firm attitude against the existing apology proposal of the 39th GSC is because the apology was not including the content which guarantees the freedom of ideology in it, by saying, 'we will not allow this kind of documents to be read by the executive members of the 39th GSC,'" remarked Kim Sun-hwi (IR-97), the chairman of PCC, on February 24, "On top of that, most of the media which reported of the issue did not speak of the correction. And even the newspapers which made the correction have no intentions of indemnifying the victims."

Kim also said, "The new GSC needs to honestly admit their error in conducting a careless behavior throughout the accusation procedure and re-apologize to all victims of their action, including the whole student body for it has damaged the image of our school. They will need to guarantee the freedom of thoughts in the re-apology."

As a counter-argument, Park Jong-won,

the president of 39th GSC commented, "We did what is right based on the current law. The accusation was only to prove that we have no relation to the found documents whatsoever."

He also added, "We are planning to open a public hearing in the near future to the conflict brought up by our action to dissolve the conflict brought up by our actions."

However, due to full agenda ahead that the current GSC already has, it is unclear when the public hearing will take place for deeper discussions about the issue. PCC, on the other hand, says that they will do their best to advance the date in order to solve the problem, so both sides are causing a confusion within the campus.

So far, in relation to the event, the 39th GSC has been showing their efforts in proving that the documents found have no relation with Baek Jong-ho, who was the president of the 38th GSC and the old president of Hanchongryun, a progressive collegiate union, and is currently in confinement.

Also they had held a press conference in effort of requesting to the press which informed of the matter, including Chosun Ilbo, Munhwa Ilbo, Kukmin Ilbo, and JoongAng Ilbo, to make corrections on the report. Currently the Press Arbitration Commission has recognized the problem and only Chosun Ilbo and Munhwa Ilbo has reported of the innocence of the 38th



A student is reading the joint statement of PCC posted on the board in front of the Humanities building.

GSC on their February 18th news.

To the question of what is his anticipation for the new GSC, Lee Seung-woon (L-99) answered, "I hope they would not keep up with the stiffness in pursuing ideas. They are right now an anti-activist group, not an un-activist. The reason student body voted an un-activist president is because the activist student council has failed to listen to the voices inside the

campus. They were busy dealing with the social issues instead. What hufsans ask for is a student council who acts as an un-activist and focus all their efforts inside the school. This would be the only way they can redeem themselves from the past mistakes."

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Proud HUFSans awarded

"2005 Proud HUFSan" ceremony that gives prizes to alumni who enhanced pride of HUFSan and earned a position of honor was held at Lotte Hotel Seoul's Crystal ballroom, arranged by the president of HUFSan Alumni Association, Yang In-mo (G-59) on January 20. Over 400 alumni joined the events to enjoy the party and congratulate the honors.

The chairman of Lotte Tour Kim Ki-byung (E-58), the representative of Hankyoreh Koh Hee-bum (I-69), the president of Allied Technology Matthew D. Lee (G-58), and the representative director of Korea Bechtel group Lee Sang-bak (E-61) received the prize. Besides the alumni, people from various fields such as President Ahn Byong-man of HUFSan, Kim Byeong-jun, policy chief of Chong Wa Dae participated also.

At the opening of the meeting by the chairing of an alumnus, Kang In-sub (F-55) recited his own poem, "A new year's morning." Yang In-mo said through greetings, "Last year, we pledged our old school's revival, looking back the last five decades. This year, we jumped for the new fifty years. 2005 is an important time to record the first page of the new fifty years of history." While showing vision and constructive plan for HUFSan, he let people know HUFSan's activity and cleared up his mind that he will progress many kinds of works to lead many alumni's participation, taking a step forward. During the last part, with the theme harmony and friendship, there were magic show and several performances.

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

Way to peace in Northeast Asia

The World and Northeast Asia Forum (WNPF) was held in Ewha Womans University on January 31. It was the first international conference of the WNPF with the theme, "the North Korea's Nuclear Politics in Sino-American Rivalry since 9.11." "The forum was formed under the motto of promoting peace in Northeast Asia and the whole world," the president of the WNPF, Jang Sung-min said in his welcoming remarks.

The main theme of the conference was what leading experts in the U.S. and China are thinking about the current situation, shown through each presentation and discussion. Hwang Won-tak, the former senior secretary of the president for Foreign

Policy and National Security, and ambassador of Germany, said in his keynote speech, "The U.S. can not afford to convert their attention from Iraqi situation to other area at the moment. Instead, the U.S. expects China to exercise its influence over N.K. to resolve the Nuclear issue. China does not seem to be indulged much in solving the issue so urgently for whatever reasons."

The audience, Kim Sun-ok said, "I hope that this kind of conference will be held in South Korea to judge our situation. It was a good opportunity for me to learn a broad outlook on the world."

By Lee Seung-hee / The Argus

BRIEF



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Desires of HUFSans at Imun campus have finally come true. Connecting Humanities building and Audio-Visual Education center on the middle, a viaduct is being constructed. Through this change, students will feel more convenient this year, in moving around the campus between classes.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

First step to campus life

Imun The Orientation workshop, a regular annual event for freshmen, was held from February 21 to 23 for three days. Unlike last year, Imun campus was divided into two groups and stayed separately. College of English, College of Business & Economics, and College of Law were in the Daemyung Resort and College of Occidental Languages, College of Oriental Languages, College of Social Science and College of Education were in the Sajo Resort which were located in Sokcho, not far from each other. About 2,500 students participated in the workshop.

On February 21, the Open Air theater was filled with excitement of all the students who were waiting for departure. Waving flags that represent each department and small events on the stage welcomed the freshmen. The first day and the former second day were time for each college and department. Seniors prepared various kinds of performances to let freshmen know about parts of campus life.

On the latter part of second day, every college gathered at a gym in Sokcho and enjoyed together. However, this main event started about an hour later than it was originally planned because of vehicle problems. The freezing roads due to heavy snowfall and unskillful

operation of the new General Student Council (GSC) were pointed out as the reason.

The first part of the event consisted of students' performances starting from Oepungyun, the union of college's *pungmulpae*. Diverse central *dongari* including HUFSan's dovy and Hufspil, and unions of each college's circles like Cheongnyun were applauded by the audience. After that the president of the GSC and each college were introduced, making short speeches. Unlike several years ago, there were no political atmosphere.

At the end of the event, Huihanhane, a comedian group from the famous TV program "People who are searching for laughter" and singer Kwon Jin-won, Hong Kyoung-min came out on the stage. Students showed enthusiastic reaction to them, who performed with passion despite of the late time.

"The songs and dance performances using original languages were most interesting since it let me know about the foreign culture which I have not known before," said Park Hyae-lim (G-05), one of the freshmen.

By Kim Bo-seok / The Argus

Greetings to freshmen

Wangsan "My fellow students! Welcome to Wangsan Campus!" said vice-president of HUFSan, Choe Yeong-su. Unlike the past years, this year's Orientation workshop was held separately. From February 21 through 23, about 1,100 students of Economics and Business, Natural Sciences, Asia Africa colleges went to Kumho resort in Sokcho and the other 1,600 students of Humanities, Information and Industrial Engineering, West European and American studies, Central and East European studies colleges went to Osaek resort in Seorak Mountain. The separation of the colleges was made because great number of freshmen joined the orientation.

Main performance began with the stage of singer Tiger JK in Yangyang gym, the first evening. Freshmen also enjoyed the performance that elder students prepared for the workshop. The performances of *dongari* which started from HUFSan cheerleaders continued to "Hanal" and "Talban" that showed joint performance, rock band "Outsider," hiphop *dongari* "Slap up" and "Sonmal Saranghoe," which is a club for sign language. All heads of the colleges and General Students Council (GSC) was up on the stage during the introducing of the councils. Lee Jae-sung (F-99), the head of West European and

American studies college said, "Freshmen are people whom we should love even before they enter the school. Peace!"

Munhwa school, a chance for the freshmen to experience *dongari* activities was held on the second day in Osaek, but there were complaints that students in Kumho did not have Munhwa school due to the snowfall. The president of GSC, Zoung Seung-hwa (ES-99) apologized, "First of all, I'm sorry that we failed to follow the schedule. We are long-awaited for freshmen. If there is a problem you can not solve, I will solve it for you."

On the same day, each college had their performances at night. Freshmen boosted their forth. Elder students and team of volunteers showed their passion to freshmen by well-prepared ceremonies and hard working spirit.

Lee Eun-ji (MS-05) was very satisfied with the orientation and remarked, "It was wonderful! Seniors showed great efforts for our workshop. We also joined their efforts and enjoyed ourselves. Wangsan seems to be always fun."

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

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Editorial

Meaningless fights

A new semester of the year 2005 has started with the newly registered freshmen, who are willing to learn and enjoy their new life on the campus. With the new students the school has also reformed its environment in such ways as breaking down the school walls and repairing old facilities.

This current of change not only took place between the students and the school rebuilding but also in the elected representatives of the students. Last November before the winter vacation, a new General Student Council (GSC) was elected to take care of the school affairs for the new year after an intense election campaign. At Imun campus, to everyone's surprise, or as everybody expected, the 39th GSC became the first GSC who claimed to be non-Hanchongryon.

For a long time, the GSC of HUFSS was recognized to most students as a group with a tendency close to Hanchongryon, the radical progressive group that originated from the student movements of the 70s and the 80s. Especially, HUFSS has a long history in this flow with the long fight in the 90s against the absurdity of the school foundation and also has produced the president of Hanchongryon last year.

However, the flow of non-Hanchongryon candidates did not just pop up in HUFSS. They first appeared in the year 2004, in the name of Oeinsidae but failed to win votes in the 38th election. Nevertheless, with the 38th GSC president being elected as the president of Hanchongryon that led to complaints on their act outside campus, the students' supports towards Oeinsidae or the non-Hanchongryon group increased. The students wanted a GSC who would concentrate on solving the problems on campus and help students' welfare rather than matters off-campus. Many people expected to see a fresh change in HUFSS with the newly selected GSC on the move.

It was during the winter vacation when HUFSSans came to see the article in major newspapers about the so-called *Juche* ideology documents of North Korea found in the cabinets of the GSC office. The newspapers reported that the ones who turned in the documents were the 39th GSC and it seemed to be the 38th GSC who studied the archives, which led to suppositions that the 39th GSC had political intentions towards the ex-GSC.

With the incident, the controversy between the 38th GSC and the 39th GSC instantly stirred up. The 38th GSC, claiming they had nothing to do with the documents, criticized the 39th for their hasty report, which led to a false report, and asked for apology. Also, the student councils of colleges condemned the present GSC for reporting it without any discussion with the councils. For these criticisms, the 39th GSC apologized, but the 38th and the colleges have claimed the faults of the 39th with the emotional factor that they have turned in their fellow students to the police.

Then, what was the real intention of the present GSC? They assert that they reported the document in a hurry because they just wanted to prove that they had nothing to do with it as soon as possible. However, with the ex-GSC famous for their participation in Hanchongryon, and with the fact that the documents were found in the GSC office, the 38th GSC says it is hard to believe they did not have any "intentions."

Due to their different tendency and standpoint, the opposite aspects between Hanchongryon and non-Hanchongryon groups have always existed. However, through this incident, it was clear that both of the two sides have shown inappropriate attitudes towards each other and showed to HUFSSans how deep the conflict was. Campus is not a place for dogfights. Instead of seeing each side as enemies, it will be needed for the present GSC to accept the opinions of their counterparts in decision-making, and for the ex-GSC and the colleges to seek answers through conversation and cooperation instead of harsh criticism.

"No to greenhorn's education"

CMER bringing serious objection on minister appointment

President Roh Moo-hyun in January appointed Kim Jin-pyo, who was a former Finance and Economy minister, to the post of a new Deputy prime minister, minister of Education and Human Resources Development.

Roh urged the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development to exert efforts so that higher educational institutes can yield capable human resources to meet the needs of businesses. "This is one of the best ways to reduce the number of jobless young people," Roh said during the appointment, and he added "In college education, market and industrial factors are also very important, along with the academic aspect."

Although Kim's appointment came after the former Seoul National University chancellor Lee Ki-jun stepped down as a deputy premier, education minister, due to a dispute over events from his past, controversies go on with civic groups and educational organizations poised to oppose Kim as a new minister. They are pointing out Kim's lack of knowledge and experience in the field of education, in addition to his basic philosophy that seeks economic measure for education reform. So The Argus interviewed Ahn Seung-moon, the chief of Citizen Movement for Education Reformation (CMER) Policy Board, who recently worked at Seoul Metropolitan Board of Education.

Reporter: In which standpoint has CMER kept with current minister appointment?

Ahn Seung-moon: CMER has kept suggesting the essential capacity of Minister of Education and Human Resources Development even before the appointment to the government, but it has been ignored. We are very disappointed at this moment, but we are continuing campaigns against President



Ahn Seung-moon is asserting his opinion about the appointment.

Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Roh because we think the president's philosophy and view about the Korean education bring this situation.

The governor's view that regards the college education as an industry, that is, colleges can make some profit on their own and should supply working power to companies, could be seriously dangerous. Colleges and universities should be a hall of learning, growing up critical intellectuals, and the depth of humanity draws its breath beside competition and utility principle. It seems the president is concentrating every policy on the economical revival, but he should know that history, philosophy and even anthropology are no less important than economical theories.

R: It seems that CMER has expected a lot from President Roh about education reform at first.

Ahn: We have assisted Roh Moo-hyun's reform bill on education since the president

election took place. He agreed on people's will to reform the Korean education and there were many reformative pledges he said, but now the president forgot everything. Now he is working on elementary and secondary education with such "teacher estimation" and changing university entrance system, but there should be a radical reform.

In our viewpoint, whole schools in Korea have to begin the education normalization, which will make a democratic education system with teachers, students, and their parents. Making each association legal for them and building discussion system will simply change their schools. Actually it does not cost much, but the governor should make laws for them and control the counterforce.

R: Due to the appointment, how will university education be influenced?

Ahn: Do you know that Kim Jin-pyo was the leading man of "freeing of university

establishment?" Due to the freeing, which he did when he was at the Economic Planning Board, too many universities have been established, so too many vacancy and graduates have been made. Now he is saying "university regulation" but it is too late. Moreover, he is going to unify some national universities, but the ratio of private universities is higher. By lack of knowledge and experience, Kim will lower the quality of universities - which he has already done before.

In addition, he told another plan on universities. He is going to make private investments in possible universities. This will make universities bigger and larger, but the investment in universities should be prohibited except educational purpose. As more universities are privately invested, students' tuition will grow too. Investments should be made for education, not for profit.

R: What is the plan of CMER from now on?

Ahn: The claims were mostly ignored, but CMER predicts that the new minister Kim Jin-pyo will be short-lived. So CMER will keep eyes on him and try to stop him when he promotes such weird policies. Nowadays we fundamentally have doubts about the current government, so we should make effort to change the fundamental misunderstanding about education. We do not think simply driving away a person in the seat is a perfect solution, so we will take a long view and think. Now we are preparing the judgement about the past 2 years of president Roh's educational policies at a forum, and we are also preparing our own conferences.

By Lee Jun-gul
Planning Director

Letter to The Argus

Short message from a friend



Carlos Vera

First of all, I would like to say hello and wish a good academic year for all of you particularly to the new students in HUFSS. During the past few days I have been taking a look at the occurrences from the last past months through the internet, something I had not been doing for a while. It was somewhat disturbing to find out that some people misbehave and create problems and worst of all make others look bad as well. Having seen sometimes similar situations during the time I have been here I could not help but to have a say about it. The good thing is that this is a minority and we should all work together to keep it that way if we want to

improve life in this land. One of the reasons why problems frequently arise is from being careless or not conscious of the consequences our acts might result in. I believe everybody plays an important role contributing to the betterment of our social environment at one point or another. It is just projecting ourselves which could help us avoid being in an undesirable or uncomfortable situation. But then again, talking about good and bad. Discerning between good and bad is not that easy in a world that is under constant changes, but we can still try not to hurt others or disrespect them and consequently ourselves. Today, we cannot longer encircled or limit our concerns to only the specific culture or to be more emphatic I will say the nation we represent but we must be more globally focused. Due to those rapid changes in every aspect of life we cannot longer be blind or deaf about things happening around us. Especially, with facts spreading so fast that makes us feel that the things occurring on the other side of the world seem to be happening just outside our doors. In order to have a voice and be heard in the whole world, we must understand things from a more global point of view. In other words, if we want to grow and be big, we should start thinking big.

If we put ourselves only into a distinctive

encirclement, things might become adverse in the long run. Working towards homogeneity without forgetting variety, where we can always find a new positive answer to our eternal quest for perfection, is what makes things get better. We can think that we are always in a transition from homogeneous to heterogeneous processes and vice versa. It takes always one or a few individuals to do something in particular for it in the end to become generalized and applied as a rule for the time being until something new appears and proves to work better. Now, you are at a point of your lives where you must start taking decisions and actively participate in the transformation of everybody's well-being and so on. Thus, you should realize that all of you really play an important role in society. And being you, language students, you have an important mission which is to open the doors for a better communication between Korea and the rest of the world. Life is not only about trying to be famous, rich, etc, but to help others have a better understanding of things around them. To give you a broad idea about me, I can tell you that I have been living in Korea for some time, around 5 years in my case, which now gives me a better view of things around

the block. I was not that culturally shocked to the extent that other foreigners usually get once they arrive in this part of the world. Personally, I tend to think of people as a whole group, regardless of culture, religion, race, social status, etc. However, I do not forget that those particularities give the world such an interesting variety. Partially, this is due to the fact that I grew up in a cosmopolitan environment and to my early inclination to know and reflect upon things in order to come to a better understanding with others. As a family, we were frequently alternating between the countryside and the city life. That gave me a chance to experience so many different things. Of course, there have been moments in which I have felt both encouraged and discouraged just like anybody else, but I learned to take it on the very positive side. And it has also been the people around me that has helped me to do so. And throughout my stay here, some of those people have been mostly you, the students of HUFSS. Finally, I would also like to take this lines and ask you for a moment of silence in the memoir of Kweon Hyeong-jun, who was a young member of The Argus and who just unfortunately passed away in a fatal car accident before the new year's holidays.



Kim Sun-wong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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In the loving memory of
Kweon Hyeong-jun (EC-04),
our fellow reporter,
and a friend we will never forget.

Rest in peace.

1984 ~ 2005

DIS in HUFUS, DIS in world

The way of developing division of International Studies

From 2005, division of International Studies (DIS) is established at Imun campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFUS). DIS sets a goal of making an international expert, with all curriculums progressed in English. It is made up of 4 major parts: International Cooperation, International Trade, Area Studies, and Korean Studies. The professors will be organized by natives and foreigners who are in local graduate schools. This year, HUFUS selected 20 students only in regular invitation, which is composed of university entrance exam (70%) and English interview (30%). It was different selecting process from other universities' one. The competitive rate of DIS was 9.35, and it is the most highest rate in HUFUS this year. DIS is expected much because it is fresh and has unique characteristic. On the other hand, there are many problems that are anticipated.

Expected problems

First, there is a problem in selecting students. This year, HUFUS selected students through only regular invitation, but from next year they will increase the number of freshmen and also choose students who have special ability in English or who have lived abroad. However, the fact that all curriculums are progressed completely in English will make differences among students who entered through regular invitation and through special invitation.

Second, if it has no special qualities, DIS will be in name only. International Studies has a wide scope. If it has no specialties which distinguish it from others, DIS will be only an excuse to attract students. This will lead to a situation in which the quantity of studies is very high but the quality of studies is low. In addition, students will have no special field despite their hard study. For example, DIS of Catholic University of Korea attracted many applicants when the university selected freshmen. However, its reputation changes every year according to the support of the university.

Third, there is a problem of disharmony with other students. Although it is a department of the university, it is not included in any colleges of HUFUS. It is completely independent. In addition, its specialties make other students feel uncomfortable. "When freshmen of DIS enter HUFUS, they may be confused about their identity because they don't have seniors. Besides, as students who major in English, we have only one class of English conversation. In contrast,



DIS has more chances to practice speaking English. This fact is not pleasant to us," said Yang Sang-min (E-03).

Solutions.

First, as to English, particular education is needed for students who have lived in Korea. Although they are in the same class and study the same contents, there will be a difference between students who have lived in Korea and students who have studied abroad. Students who have lived in Korea will have difficulty understanding lessons. For these students, there is a lecture, "Academic Writing for International Studies." This class is made up only for DIS students, so the professors will concentrate on their students more. For students, these kinds of lectures have to be developed. If these education programs are not activated, the standards of selecting students should be changed. For example, when the university choose students, it can demand some level of English and select the students who suit the standards. Ewha

Womans University, which established DIS for the first time in Korea, has selected students only through English essay test and interview.

Second, curriculums should be detailed and specialized as a department of HUFUS. There are many universities which have DIS. For HUFUS this is the first. So there should be made something special about DIS which matches well with HUFUS. "DIS of HUFUS is different from those of others in the reason of establishment. Others made DIS in need of social activities. On the other hand, we established it because we thought DIS would be suitable for the identity of this university. HUFUS has a very good condition to have such division. We can make concept of DIS more global," said Professor Bak Sang-mee, the head of DIS. "I think creation of new department is a very good change. We settled all curriculums and faculty. From now on, assistance from the university will be absolute," she added.

Students of International Studies should have many chances of going abroad. For example, in Aju

University, students who are majoring in DIS advance abroad and train themselves in practical businesses. Also DIS should be connected with Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS). Through this connection, students will be able to get a doctor's degree.

Third, DIS is one of the departments in HUFUS. So harmony with other departments is very important. Because of its speciality, foundation of DIS may lead to trouble with other departments. "There were some problems in our university when DIS was first established, like decreasing the student number limit of other departments to increase DIS student number," said Professor Yun Eu-gene, who is in GSIS of Ewha Womans University. "By the way the university thought DIS would contribute to the development of university and society. Our regular number of DIS was about 30 when it was first established, but this year we selected 72 students. This shows development of our DIS, and there was a support from the university side so we could succeed," he said. "Each department should be recognized for its particularity. The point is development of a man of ability. I think giving many chances to many students can enrich university. For instance, enlarging the number of students who take DIS as secondary major will be a good solution," he added.

Korea is a small country and we do not have sufficient resources. In this situation, we can not help advancing abroad. Considering this, DIS especially should be advanced. "New establishment needs support from the university, and especially International Studies needs more. Early 1 to 2 years are very important. It needs various help to grow," asserted Professor Bak Sang-mee.

As a freshman of DIS, Lee Jung-soo (DIS-05) said, "At first, my choice was Political Diplomacy. However, I was attracted to the fact that all classes in DIS will be progressed in English. In fact I'm interested in International Diplomacy. So I changed my mind to enter DIS. I will do my best and I hope it will be developed more from now on."

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section

The title, the university with the sun not going down or Unique & Best, represents HUFUS. However, HUFUS seems to be going away from the title.

In various parts, the school ranking is declining; for example, the ratio of executives, the ratio of entering high level company, the ratio of successful applicants for a variety of exams. What is worse, the name of the school cannot be found sometimes. In reality, the ranking affects the image of the school. Therefore, it cannot be ignored completely. What are the problems?

The ability is the most critical cause: the students lack planning, creativity, and keen insight that companies want. The ability can be made by wide reading and discussion.

However, HUFUS was founded aiming at educating foreign languages. Therefore, it cannot help emphasizing foreign language studies. This mood allows the students to focus on conversation, TOEIC and TOEFL more than various parts such as common sense, social science or humanities. This makes it difficult for the students to think more widely and logically.

Problems can be found from students' point of view. There are some students who have lived abroad for many years and there are some students whom their parents have educated in foreign languages since their childhood. The problem is that they are easy to get good grade without much effort. Moreover, some students feel they are competitive and fluent and others even sometimes lose confidence in front of them. It gives them superiority and they occasionally ignore others.

Are they really competitive? The answer is no. They seem to think as if they are intelligent themselves. It was just that they were not morons: they were normal children. It is natural that anyone who has normal intelligence level and learning ability can be a person like that in those circumstances. If the starting line was the same, the present capabilities would be different. To say "I am fluent"

to oneself and others, he or she must be able to read books, totally understand it, and express his or her own thought about it.

However, it is easy to see that plenty of students wander translated texts and study them, not the original. Finally, it simply comes to that - so-called their fluency can be regarded as the level of native teenagers' conversation.

Woo Jae-ryang (S-73), director of KOTRA in Mexico, who The Argus met to interview in summer, worries that the number of HUFUSans entering KOTRA is decreasing and that their capabilities are lower than the company's expectation toward applicants and the new staff. The graduates who have already worked in the society complain of the same thing. It means that the students' abilities have declined remarkably. Students have complaints about the poor equipments, but they are inferior to

alumni who studied with much poor equipment decades ago.

They have capabilities to express something but do not have something to express. The writer made "inherent score." The score represent the degree of inherent individual circumstance; for instance, home background, parents' job, the place one's birth, and so on. The higher score is, the less efforts to achieve goals are required. In other words, those who take the low score should make a lot of effort to reach the same goal. That is the unfair side of society. Therefore, the higher the score is, the more negative it is. The readers should measure the scores for themselves and be modest, always striving more for the future.

Some people give Hankuk University of Foreign Studies a nickname Hankuk Institution of Foreign Studies. Keeping such an ugly fame or spreading a new fame - a small but prestigious school producing many great scholars or novelists - depends on you.

By Kim Kyu-young
Editorial Consultant

Pandora's Box

Fluent fools



Helping hands for exchange students

Do you know the exchange students in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies? Maybe you have seen them, but you haven't known them. They are also HUFUSans and they need help, because they have unfamiliar feeling about Korean culture. Here is a special foreign student who adapted himself to new circumstances very well and even helps other students.

Lee Eaton is one of the exchange students who came to HUFUS last July. Because of his name, many Koreans are confused when they meet him for the first time. So was the reporter. He is from Australia and majors in International Politics, especially about Asian finance and commerce. He has learned Korean in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center since he came here, and he will study statistics in HUFUS from next semester.

When he was in high school, he had to choose Korean or Japanese to study. Before then he had not known about Korea. When he graduated from high school, he could say just two words, "hello" and "how are you doing". Now, however, he can speak Korean unbelievably well.

"There are many differences in teaching methods of Korean between Korea and Australia," he said. When he was in Australia, he studied Korean through listening but in Korea he studied Korean through talking. Nevertheless, the real difference is the attitude

of teachers towards students. He said, "In Australia, if I was absent from a class, no one asked me why I didn't come. But in Korea, the teacher asks me what happened to me. The relationship between teacher and students is very different from that of Australia."

He says that Koreans are warmhearted. "When I first met Koreans, I was pretty surprised. There are a lot of people to live together, but they don't fight and even help each other." However, too close relationship sometimes offends foreigners. Asking personal questions to foreigners is sometimes rude. "I was asked many times from Koreans, questions like 'Do you have a girl friend?' It was surprising. So I think human relationship in Korea is very difficult for me sometimes."

These days, his life in Korea is mostly simple. He learns Korean and teaches English as a part time job. However, when the winter vacation is ended, he will be busy because of the works at International Student Office (ISO). ISO is a group made up of exchange students and Korean students. It provides programs which foster interaction between international students and domestic students. Lee is an important member of ISO and he is very active there. "When I first came here, ISO did not exist. It is in a beginning stage and I wish it will be well developed." ISO intermediates between exchange students and Korean students. Lee helps exchange students to adapt

themselves in Korea when they first come here. For example, when exchange students arrive at Korea, Lee meets them at the airport. Next he shows them around HUFUS and Seoul as a tour guide. In addition, he takes them to their home like Training Center for Foreigners in HUFUS.

Different culture is a very big obstacle for foreigners to live in Korea. "Korean culture and Japanese culture are different but not as much as Western culture. For foreigners to learn Korean is very difficult and to understand Korean culture is difficult, too." Asian cultures are similar. So Japanese or Chinese people accept Korean culture very fast. However for Western students, joining Korean groups is difficult. "Most Koreans make small groups and they unite very well. So foreigners can not enter Korean groups. They want to join and talk with Korean students," Lee said.

"There are many ideas to develop ISO, but low participation of students, both foreigners and Koreans, is a problem." Lee said seriously. "Don't be afraid of talking with foreigners. They will rather appreciate it," he said, emphasizing that they are here to meet and talk with Koreans.

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section

Notice Board

Graduation ceremony

- When? 2005. 02. 28. Mon. 11:00 am
- Where? Imun campus: Each Administration College
Wangsan campus: Imun campus Administrative Offices, room105

Entrance ceremony

- When? 2005. 03. 02. Wed.
- Where? Imun campus:
 - International Center
 - College of Social Science (9:00 am)
 - College of Business and Economics (10:00 am)
 - College of Law (11:00 am)
 - Graduate Schools room 6104
 - Undeclared majors (9:30 am)
 - College of English (11:00 am)
 - Grand hall in Humanities building
 - College of Oriental Languages (9:30 am)
 - College of Occidental Languages (11:00 am)
 - Seminar room in Faculty Office building
 - Division of International Studies (10:30 am)
 - Dining room in Faculty Office building
 - College of Education (9:00 am)
- Wangsan campus: 2:00 pm, Open Air theater

Register for a course of freshmen

- When? 2005. 03. 02. Wed. 15:00 pm ~ 19:00 pm
- ※ No lecture for freshmen on the day

Change of register for a course

- Freshmen and seniors: 2005. 03. 03. Thur.
- Sophomores and juniors: 2005. 03. 04. Fri.
- All grades: 2005. 03. 07. Mon. ~ 2005. 03. 09. Wed.

2005 1st Foreign Language Examination (FLEX)

- When? 2005. 03. 27. Sun.
- Where? HUFUS
- Kind of language in FLEX: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese (total 7 languages)
- Sections: Listening, reading, speaking, writing

62th night lecture for 10 weeks

- Where? Foreign Language Training & Testing Center
- Application period: 2005. 03. 28 ~ 04. 13
- Education period: 2005. 04. 25 ~ 07. 01
- Subjects: English, French, Germany, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic
- Time: 5:40 pm ~ 7:40 pm
- ※ Discounts for HUFUSans, tel: 02)2173-2114

Part-time workers wanted in the Library (Imun)

- Application period: 2005. 02. 21 ~
- Work period: 2005. 03. 02 ~ 06. 21
- ※ tel: 02)2173-2472

Starting of tutoring programs in HUFUS

- Application period: Beginning of March
- Qualification of tutor: Juniors and seniors who gained A grade in all their majors
- Qualification of tutee: All HUFUSans
- Ratio of tutor and tutee: 1:2 ~ 4
- Time of tutoring: More than 14 hours each semester
- ※ tel: 02)2173-2127

Korean staffs wanted in International Student Office (ISO)

- Application period: 2nd week on March
- ※ Management of help desk: International Center 02)2173-2063
- In front of "PROSTAR"

Selecting Junior Professional Officer (JPO)

- What is JPO? Students selected as international organization's junior officers will be dispatched to each international organization with expenses of the government.
- Application registration: 2005. 03. 14 Mon. ~ 03. 21. Mon.
- ※ tel: 02)720-2334, www.unrecruit.go.kr

Employment counseling of Samsung Life

- When? 2005. 03. 08 ~ 09, 10:00 ~ 17:00 pm
- Where? Faculty Office building, 1st floor.

Employment briefing of CJ corp.

- When? 2005. 03. 15. 13:00 pm
- Where? Humanities building, grand hall.



Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Failure is but a threshold to success

Kia Motors union scandal signals a new start for KCTU

It's been quite noisy with people gasping about the employment scandal the labor union of Kia Motors Corporation has perpetrated in January. On top of that, Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) suspended their 34th representative conference on February 1 due to the disturbance caused by the internal disunion between the hard liners and the moderates. Although the chairman Lee Seung-ho showed his apologies in the most formal manner, most of the press and media has been exaggerating the negative side. The Grand National Party is already up to weaken the union, and the public criticism against the union workers of conglomerate companies is getting louder and harsher. On the other hand, there are some people who see the issue positively. They argue that this could be a new start for the union towards more democratic society.

But the head of Hanul Institute of Research in Labor, Ha Jong-kang has a counterargument. "To be egoistic is the purpose for existence of the labor union. As they fight to increase their benefits, the gap of the living standard between the labor and the management naturally decreases."

According to a dissertation by Kang Tae-wook and Yoon Jong-il of LG Economic Research Institute, "Consumer Spending Polarization and Countermovement of Enterprise," 1999, what Korean economy really needs at the present moment is not more of investment nor savings, but more of spending.

"Considering that the society has large gulf between the rich and poor, because of the 'Chabul' system, the rich cannot spend enough due to the law of marginal utility," remarked Ha.

Second criticism is this. The unnecessary and unlawful strike of the union is gone way too far, reflecting unstableness in Korean society to the global. This draws away the foreign investors and eventually causes to drag our economy down.

Countries like Germany or France have such laws as allow their labor union to claim what they need. For example, Korean law prohibits any laborers related to hospital, including the janitors, from going on strike, whereas in Germany, only the doctors at certain fields are restricted from strike. "The only weapon the union has against the management is to strike, and even that only weapon is excessively regulated by the law in Korea. This causes the illegal strikes," says Ha.

Another refutation is that most of the foreign investors do not think of Korea as an unstable nor a leftist country. The president of The American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, William C. Oberlin said that the major problem with Korean economy is not that the labor union strikes are too violent but that the Koreans lack self-assurance. The violence level of the labor union and what they require of the management is not a big deal compared with the other countries.

Thirdly, people might say that there is no hope left for the labor union. Some even say that there has always been a possibility of scandal, or it has been happening all along, because the labor union has been morally corrupting since 1997, the breakout of IMF.



KCTU is having a general strike to abolish irregular jobs.

This actually is true. Nobody can deny the corruption that has been proven to exist by the scandal in January.

Origination of the problem

But here, before blaming on the labor union, one question needs to be explained: Are the rest of the society clean? The scandal was not solely done by the union workers of Kia Motors Corp., but it was a joint plot set by the government officials, bankers, and some civic organizations. Moreover, judging from the prosecutor's investigation, the scandal doesn't deal much with the union. What has always been there is not the possibility of the scandal, but the discrimination of the management who only tries to hire someone outside of the union's reach. The ratio of the union members is abated, and the power of the union is getting weaker. Naturally, the union had no choice but to get involved with the personnel division, trying to draw more people in the union. "It still is an undeniable truth that the labor union in our country has problems," says Mr. Ha, "But the problem isn't just of the union, the problem is also of our society. It is the society that needs the major change."

Each has his own part to play

To the people who see the issue positively it ensures that this is the turning point of the labor union and the society. "Our social structure is now slowly following the

footstep of European countries," says Ha. "What the union needs to do to start thinking more than themselves. It needs to advance from classify-by-company system to classify-by-industry system. This will help them to realize the responsibility behind their actions. But before that the people of Korea need to change their biased views on the labor union. The term 'labor' may sound disgraceful to many, but the correct definition of labor is 'anyone who works.' European countries have taught this since people were in kindergartens and in elementary schools. Their text books emphasize the definition and the rights of the labor."

Mr. Ha, above all, points out the social welfare and the social inequality as the core problem of our society. "So far most of the social welfare programs in Korea were run by the donations from the public, whereas most of the advanced European countries have social welfare programs protected by the system of law. As for the government, it needs to study their system and apply them to ours," Ha added, "That means to attain social welfare which at least guarantees the minimum human rights because democracy can only be achieved when 'everyone' has the same starting line."

By Kim Han-sen

Reporter of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Administer's attitude

People usually say the education of a nation is so important that it can command another century. Present education is no doubt a driving force of the nation's growth after 10 to 15 years, that most of the students become the pillars of society by working and spending. The importance of education in Korea as a country to be far advanced can not say it in a word.

The reporter had a chance to meet Minister (minister of Martyrs & Disabled) Abdullah Wardak of Afghanistan on February 7 accidentally, at a very casual restaurant in Seoul. He was in full vigor all the time during the dinner, even though it was an unofficial plan to visit Korea and meet Korean people. 3 women from a feminine civil group continued asking questions to him about the human right status in Afghanistan related on women and children that might be disturbed by the war in the country for about 30 years. Actually, Mr. Wardak is the leader of national independent movement, and he led guerilla in the steep mountains of Afghanistan for 26 years.

It seemed that the minister had firm esteem on democratized Afghanistan and love to his country that he answered in very clear and confident voice. Although he couldn't study a lot because of the war, the efforts that he make for his nation seemed to be no less than other educated ministers. Moreover, Abdullah was highly interested in education. He emphasized current education situation during the answering. He said proudly, "3 years have passed after the war, and now 6 million students are going to school. We are getting ahead to 7 million this year. We will make our country better by educating our children."

Although he was not a minister of education, he was caring a lot about the education of his country, that one of the purpose of unofficial visit to Korea was visiting universities and even meeting Korean students. He mentioned that he had a remarkable experience while staying for about a month in Korea, that he saw and learned many advanced things of Korea.

Due to the appointment that President Roh Moo-hyun in January appointed former Finance and Economy Minister Kim Jin-pyo as a minister of Education and Human Resources Development, civic groups and educational organizations are strongly opposing the appointment.

However, seeing above, the lack of experience in educational field that educational organizations worry about the new minister may not matter if the new minister is seriously concentrated on better education. Open mind and seeing the exact need of students might be more important. In that point of view, the conception that the new minister picked up is making contrast with what the students really need. It is a completely wrong order to grow every university students as sufficient men for business. The order have to be changed, so enough and multilateral growth from elementary school should be on first for students, and the business's need, the next. That kind of education could be executable after public education reformations is done up to a certain point. Correspondently, companies that need manpower of good quality are going to prefer the latter, rather than people who have only "employment" in their head.

For better or for worse, the minister's term has started, and as the President Roh's comment on appointment, the change of minister is not very particular in long drive of education policy. Therefore, the best way to drive well our education will be affectionate caring and continuous communication within teachers, students, and parents.

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director

Facts and myths about labor union

First problem the public criticizes is the egoistic labor union. Union workers of conglomerate companies, as known as "patrician labor union," work at luxurious environment compared with the blue-collar, more general definition of the term "laborer," and yet they strike against the management for pay raise and for less working hours. These people argue that the labor union in conglomerate companies is of no use for our society.



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Ha Jong-kang at the interview.

Protest against NSL goes on

"It's like throwing an egg against a rock in hope to break it," a member of Social Solidarity for Abolition of National Security Law (NSL) Kim Chang-ju (28) described the atmosphere of the assembly which took place on February 26. "But the important thing about our effort is," he went on, "That it still is worth getting the rock dirty." There have been numerous demonstrations throughout the year of 2004 against NSL, but the National Assembly has not shown any effort for reformation so far. Kim's depiction of the demonstration gives a hope of possibility for something that seems unattainable to many.

The demonstration was organized in the effort of censuring the conservative Grand National Party (GNP) for their anti-reformation movements against the abolition of NSL. It was actually over a month-long demonstration rally by the central practice committee of Social Solidarity for Abolition of NSL during the month of February. It is uncertain when the rally will be over; they are currently

extending the expiration date after each demonstration. On the February 26 rally, about 200 people have gathered before the new GNP conference hall. It wasn't a large number compared to the past anti-NSL movements.

"The Uri Party, last year, has promised before the people of Korea the abolition of NSL. But with conservative behavior, GNP has been a great obstacle to laying the bill at the National Assembly. The laying of the bill has been postponed to be taken care of at the temporary session of the National Assembly in February. So far, they have done nothing. We are here before the GNP, not in a hope of completing the abolition, but to complete the abolition!" The meeting started with the amplified voice of Oh Jung-ryul, the president of National Alliance for Democracy and Reunification of Korea. After the speech, the central practice committee of Social Solidarity for Abolition of NSL tied red ribbons along the fence of the new GNP conference hall. Each ribbon read either "abolish NSL" or "democratic reformation." The assembly

lasted for about one hour.

"I know it was a fairly small sized assembly we had today," at the end of the meeting Kim commented with a sense of confidence in his voice, "But today was meaningful because it gave us a chance to organize what we have done so far and what we need to do next. This will be the new starting point for the anti-NSL."

Coinciding with the demonstration, the Social Solidarity for Abolition of NSL has been holding an anti-NSL contest "Adieu! a National Security Law Contest." The contest is open for anybody who has a good idea for creative works — including parodies, public advertisements, satire comics, cartoons, flash, and videos — which criticizes the injustice of NSL. The contest is sponsored by OhmyNews, NGO Times, and DC Inside. The deadline for submission is February 27, and the result of the contest is to be announced on 28 of the month. More informations can be found at <http://www.action.or.kr>.

By Kim Han-sen / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Anti-Mibalchu law

A student who is majoring in education related field is being interviewed at the anti-Mibalchu law demonstration. Mibalchu law was proposed in the National Assembly to secure the social status of the people who have graduated from the public teacher's college graduates in the year 1990, when "teacher selection test" was first introduced by the government. The anti-Mibalchu law group is planning on having a large assembly on February 28, in front of the National Assembly hall.

People

It was all white and the weather was freezing. It is the time the mountains of Taebaek reach the peak of their beauty. Mountains are covered with thick snow, and the children are sledding down the hills. Most people can easily recognize the place by the famous casino Kangwon Land, along with the ski resort and the snow-flower railroad trip of KORAIL.

But all of these can merely represent the outward Taebaek. Taebaek was originally a coal-mine area which has been closed down since 1989, when the government announced "coal-mine industry rationalizing policy." The region has been depopulating ever since. Although the government tried to revive the community by installing the casino and the ski resort, these couldn't support the whole region of Taebaek and gave them more negative images in the society. This is the time when Habitat Humanity Taebaek first steps into the community. Habitat, a Christian organization dedicated to eliminating poverty housing, builds houses for the ones who can't afford to pay for regular homes. To become a resident in Habitat community, the applicant must fulfill the requirements such as status of income and 500 voluntary working hours building Habitat houses. Habitat has 13 branch offices all across the country, and each Habitat branch office is run by the managers, or *gansanim*.

Choi Sung-yul, a manager of Habitat Humanity Taebaek, has a little special thing to say about Habitat. It's because he's not just a manager of the group, but he is also one of the residents at the community. His job is to oversee the whole building process while the volunteers from all over the world come and work. It is also his responsibility to take care of the lodging of the visitors and, being a resident himself, to watch over the current residents for safety reasons.

"When I first heard about the 'house of love' through my wife, I thought of something like homeless shelter or something of false religion," says Choi. Never hearing of Habitat Humanity before, he was suspicious and thought of the group as a bunch of swindlers. At the time, it wasn't long after his company failed, and he was working as a truck driver. "It's easy to

Building house with love



Choi Sung-yul at Taebaek Habitat village.

get the job back as a truck driver since I am an experienced driver," comments Choi, "So I thought I would give it a try; I decided to do the 500 hours' work." But the real work began with a humongous problem at hands: nobody knew how to build the houses. A few people went down to Cheonan division to learn how to make internal and external walls. Then they came back to Taebaek and made what they learned. When they faced another problem, they went back to Cheonan division. They had to repeat this process over and over. Once they invited an American as an instructor. "I couldn't understand a thing he said," Choi remarks, "But somehow I understood what he meant. There must be something special about man-to-man relationship, that is, the understanding of one another goes beyond the barriers of language." And it is somewhere along the way he fell in love with the construction and architecture. Currently he is majoring in architecture at an evening school.

"I couldn't believe when the managers told me that about three hundred college students come here to help every year. I've always had negative views on college students because I thought all they know is a loud and shallow act in front of the elders. So I didn't expect much from them. I mean, they are not even related to me or anybody," Choi says, "Then, a large number of

volunteers from all over the country showed up. Of course many of them are college students. Even some foreigners came here to help. It was very touching." Choi adds, "I accidentally saw a group of college students having a meeting about the preparation of August festival. The college students I was watching were totally different from the ones in my mind. It is then that I decided to become a college student myself."

Busy during the day working with the volunteers, busy at night studying at school, he has such passion for everything he does. He also gives this credit to Habitat. "I like the group because it encourages the people never to give up, giving them hope to live on." The time he enjoys most at Habitat community is when a house is completed. This is the time he realized the true meaning of "house of love," a house that's built upon the love of volunteers. A dream of a *gansanim* who knows how to enjoy the work is simple: to go out to the world and build houses for the poverty struck places with Habitat Humanity International. "Life is too short to live just for myself. Knowing how to enjoy the work and helping others are the key to happiness," he adds.

By Kim Han-sen

Reporter of National Section

Secrets for past forty years were unveiled

Confidential records on Seoul-Tokyo treaty are declassified

This year is the 100th anniversary of having national rights taken away by Japan, 60th of Korea independence and 40th of South Korea-Japan Treaty. With the year 2005 appointed as the year for Japan Korea Friendship 2005, cultural interchange between two countries is lively growing and concerns of people go on the increase. However, unclear diplomatic relation of both countries has been revealed recently with the release of treaty records in January that the Foreign Ministry had concealed to the public for four decades. For these reasons, it is necessary to consider the process of the diplomatic relation's normalization, each nation's situation in those days, and the left problems.

The process of the normalization

After South Korea formed a new government, it had the first talk with Japan in 1951 through the recommendation of the U.S. However, the conference in 1952 was called off due to the Japanese claim that it should regain its private property left in Korea and the following negotiation also broke off for the same reason. Therefore, the relation of two countries grew worse, as bulging out a reckless remark of Kubota that alleged the colonial period did not cause harmful effect on developing Korean industries. After then, the Park Jung-hee administration made a great coup in negotiating. The governors who participated in the conference announced to people that the negotiation with Japan was successful by taking the fund. Nevertheless, the students who heard the news demonstrated against the government and the opposition party also criticized it. They condemned the treaty as 'begging diplomacy' and 'humiliating discussion', even though the government announced it accomplished the mission.

The situation of each nation

South Korea: In the 1960's, the government led by the former President Park felt the necessity of the funds for developing national economy. Therefore, it tried to raise the capital from Japan under the pretext of Colonial Commission. However, the government did not use the money in right way. It was mainly used to build highways and establish public companies. In addition, the accords that revealed recently says that



The treaty established by military regime left many long-pending questions.

Japan also knew the hidden intention of the Korean government. Therefore, the two countries did not have any plan to compensate for victims even from the beginning of the negotiation.

Japan: First, Colonial Commission that South Korea demanded to Japan was the opportunity to solve the unrest of the colonial victims. Japan intended to cheat Korean victims under the name of Economic Cooperation Funds that they alleged they gave South Korea for the rehabilitation of Korea. They also used to falsify the history. They do not want yet to take the responsibility for the Pacific War, and they dread being the target of criticism in the world.

Above all things, Japan is anxious about negotiation that has not concluded with North Korea. Therefore, Japan was opposed to disclosing the South Korea-Japan Accords for fear of revealing its negotiation strategy to North Korea.

The U.S.: It is the U.S. that recommended the discussion between South Korea and Japan. There are

reasons which the U.S. used influence to East Asia.

First, when the Cold War was spread in Asia due to the Vietnam war, the U.S. needed liberalism with perfect unity against the communism. Second, North Korea was wealthier than South Korea in those days, so the U.S. government felt that they should swiftly manage economic growth of South Korea. "Since the end of the Korean War, the economy of South Korea had not improved, regardless of economic assistance from the U.S. Therefore, they intended the reconstruction of South Korea with fund from Japan whose economy had been picked up during the Korean War," said Dr. Lee Sae-il, the chief researcher of the Truth Commission on Forced Mobilization under the Japanese Imperialism (TCFM).

Unsettled problems

The normalization of diplomatic relation between Korea and Japan that could not point out the deep-rooted problems left numerous questions undecided.

First, the compensation for victims is the biggest problem at present. The head of Public Relation department in TCFM said, "After the government declassified documents on normalization of ties, there was much public hatred of victims and bereaved families about recompense. The Korean government is going to make the Planning Office for Countermeasure which includes government ministries and the Prime Minister."

Besides, there are many other things that are recently controversial. The military regime could not find out solution of cultural assets which had been deprived by Japan. They just concluded the treaty as suggesting the donation of it to Korea. And they signed the documents including a statement about the invalidity of Peace Line which was a seaboard for national security. It is matter of course that it had a bad effect on incomes of Korean fisherman and it offered the cause for Japan to assert their right for Dokdo.

Conclusion

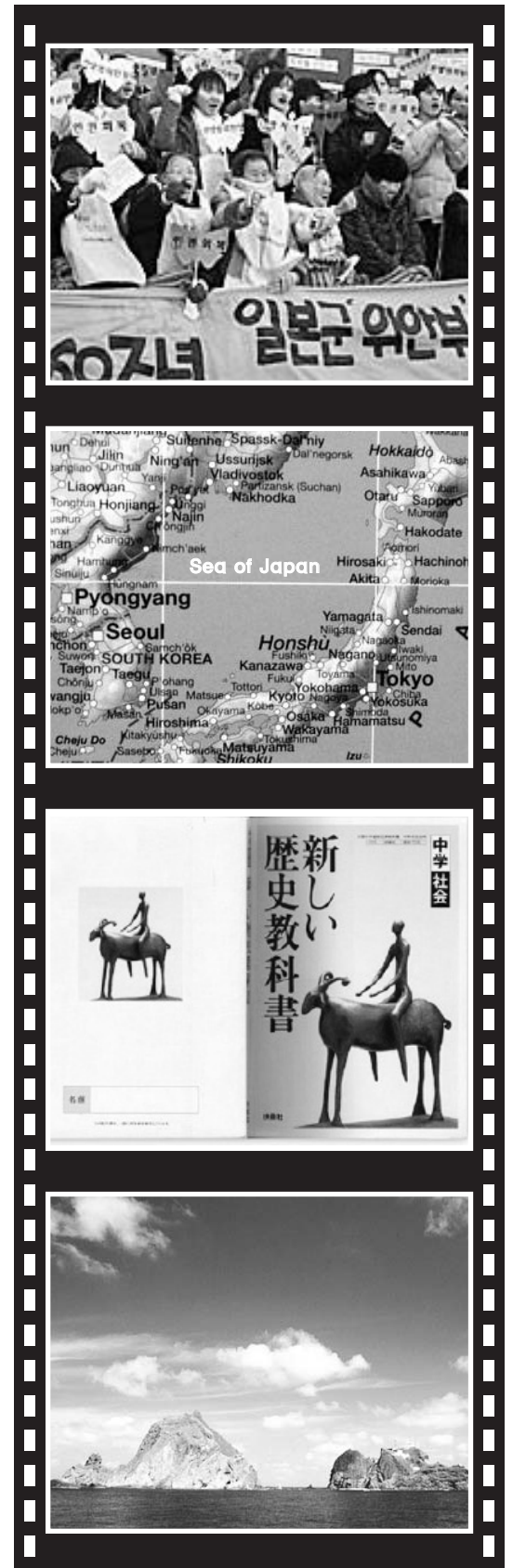
The current release of the treaty records should be a turning point for a new relationship between Korea and Japan by finding out the fundamental solutions.

At first, It is important to solve the realistic problem. The government should have a positive policy to settle the problems about the compensation for the victims, comfort women, and the fellow countryman in Sakhalin. Dr. Lee Sae-il said, "We must look for alternative plan by struggling against Japan. In case of Germany, the government and enterprises that extorted the labor of Jew workers are recompensing for them. Like this, we also should try to take funds from enterprises such as Nippon Steel Corporation and the Miskushi Department store as well as Japanese government."

The settlement of the problems in mind is also essential. Japan should show the documents to the public and acknowledge their fault in history. When bilateral governments make every efforts to resolve the pending problems, we can get accomplished the liquidation of the past.

By Lee Seung-hee

Reporter of International Section



REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Doubt about efficiency

Kyoto protocol will come into effect after February 2005. Kyoto protocol is one of the plans among United Nations Frame Work Conventions on Climate Changes. Its purpose is to prevent global warming. The target countries are advanced countries such as Australia, Canada, the U.S. and EU countries. These countries have to decrease greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, freon gases by 5.2% compared with the year 1990 by 2008 to 2012. The target countries have to develop the technology and new energy which can reduce the greenhouse gases and increase energy efficiency.

However, in this situation, a question arises. That is how much binding power this bill has to the world. Actually, nations which need to participate most such as the U.S., China and India did not agree to the bill. These nations are among countries which emit greenhouse gases. However, they clearly defined they would not follow the project. As the gases do not stay in one place, it is natural that gases flow to another nation. However, the nations feel no responsibility for the world's common interest other than protecting their own industrial development. It is much tantalizing that the act cannot control the nations that do not participate. On the other hand, in case of attendant nations such as Spain and Portugal, their gas discharging amount increased by 40.5 % compared with 1990. This comes as a serious problem in actions for protecting environment.

Controversy between developed countries and developing countries is another issue in this matter. There is a saying that, "Considering the environment is luxury." This means that somehow people with enough reserves have the time and ability to think of their surroundings. If a country's economy situation is not sufficient enough, it concentrates on development, not on environmental problems. For the reason, developing

countries object to the bill. Furthermore, even developed countries which have relatively surplus power were hostile to the act. To resolve this gap between the developing countries and advanced countries, the act suggested the Emission Trading. The entire amount of contaminant that a country can discharge is fixed, and according to the amount, each country can get the right to emit the gases. When the countries need more amount of gas emission, they can buy the right from other countries that do not need the arranged amount. The privilege depends on the fund and power. What a pity. The powerful countries can destroy surroundings and get rich by producing merchandises at the expense of the environment. They will buy the right for Emission Trading with money. The circumstances are ironic to the Kyoto protocol's basic destination.

The last question is destiny of Korea. Korea is not defined as a developed country in the first obligatory target countries, so we have no responsibility for keeping the act. However, the nation subscribed to the global movement as one of the international members. In addition, Korea has much possibility to be appointed as the second target country to keep the act in the second term. In this reason, many worries and countermeasures are appearing in various fields. Most of all, Korea has little natural resources and our industrial system depends highly on the energy.

Although Kyoto protocol has somehow defects, it is enormously important to recognize environmental problems. As you know, the environmental problems are directly connected with surviving, and the protection of environment cannot be done of itself. It can be kept by the efforts from each person and each nation all over the world. In that sense, various efforts are meaningful such as green war project like demolishing wall and planting trees at HUFFS' Imun Campus.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section



Sympathizing with dreadful condition

There are many of different global activities. Some share common ideas and others have different opinions. In this column, after analyzing the issue, reporters will report the scene and inform the international network movements.
...Ed.

In the world, North Korea (N.K.) has been always regarded as a dangerous country which has weapons. In this situation, recent days other problems have been arising. That is about human right in N.K. It originated from the news that N.K. defectors who were captured in China reported to the world. In addition, the Human Right Act established by the United States (U.S.) also notified the N.K.'s situation to the world.

Related to the issue, an international conference was held on February 14, 15, and 16 about Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights at Sogang University's St. Ignatius House. At this conference, various foreign countries' activists, governors, witnesses and audience came together and discussed the defectors' situation and the efforts made to improve their human rights.

Definition of refugees and the importance of the conference

Recently, there have been many

international concerns about N.K.'s inferior economic situation and defectors going into third countries. The United Nations (UN) adopted this issue and made it an agenda in UN's 59th and 60th National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

Despite these international interests in this issue, there are still many problems to solve. Most of all, defectors from N.K. are defined as seceders from the N.K., not as refugees. There is a huge difference between defectors and refugees. Refugees are people who escape out of racial, religious, political and ideological oppression from their homeland to another nation or region. Jews who were under Nazi governance, are a reasonable example. On the other hand, defectors mean seceders who cannot be protected as international refugees, because their escape is not from political reason but from starvation. Because of these reasons, the N.K. defectors are suffering and they need international attention and help. South Korea (S.K.) is helping these N.K. defectors because they are also Koreans, but the assistance is indirect due to regulations. For the same reason, China, whose border is close to N.K., cannot help defectors and eventually send them back to N.K.

In the 6th International Conference on North Korean Human Rights & Refugees, all the panels focused on N.K. defectors' basic rights as humans not including ideological and political aspects.

Contents of the session and testimony of the defectors

The conference is progressed for 6 sessions. The subjects are: First, New dimensions: N.K. human rights containing infringement of human rights in N.K.: in relation to social change and political coercion, current trends & prospects of UN human rights mechanism on N.K. human rights issues, and significance and prospect of the U.S. N.K. human rights act of 2004. Second, protecting N.K. refugees containing present situation of N.K. refugees & policies of countries concerned, strategies for N.K. refugees, and comparing them with refugee crisis in the former Yugoslavia and the situation in the Korean peninsula. Third, the children in N.K. at peril containing human rights violations committed against N.K. children. Analysis of the DPRK's second periodic reports submitted to CRC. Fourth, discrimination and maltreatment against women in N.K. containing discrimination/violence/human rights violations against woman in N.K., victims of human trafficking and their mental trauma, actual conditions of human trafficking and strategies for its eradication. Fifth, round table: their missions and strategies containing future paths of the South Korean government, strategies toward 61st session of the UN Commission on human rights, multilateral approaches to the N.K. human rights situation. Sixth, role of young democracy and human rights leaders. The last, peaceful street demonstrations.

"When East Europe changed their system to Democracy, Helsinki Process gave a great power to the change. Just as this, to improve the situation of the N.K. defectors, the coalition of nations needs to approach the process with a number of different ideas. Secondly, not only the representatives of the six nations party by the each governments, Non-Government Organizations (NGO)'s international networks are heartily necessary. Thirdly, eminent promoters's club is needed like Nelson Mandela, David Beckham. It is just my personal hope," suggested his plans, Hong Seong-phil, the director of International Campaigns for NKHR. Among many investments and blueprints, actual testimonies of N.K. defectors made an impression to the audience. "I was born in North Hamgyung Province in N.K. and

entered S.K. on March 14, 2002. through China in 1998. I attempted to escape from the N.K. to China, but in March 2000, I was arrested by the Chinese police and returned to N.K.'s Sinuiju Prison. I met many women there including pregnant women. I saw a 9 month old baby being killed by putting a wet towel over its face. Seeing N.K. pregnant women being aborted by compulsion, I felt that I didn't have a reason to live in this country. So, I ran away to Korea through Burma. Currently, I am trying to adapt myself to new circumstances and studying in Sejong University."

What young people do & peaceful street march

After each session, in the questions and answers time, there was meaningful and essential conversation between the presenter and audience. "The South Korean government is trying to keep national security from N.K. such as nuclear problems through six nation talks. In addition, NGO are trying to keep eyes on N.K.'s human rights. I think these two aspects are well harmonizing together. For this, it needs to arouse sympathy in the people between ideology and security." Kim Yeong-mi, who is a freshman of HUFFS' Graduate School of Interpretation & Translation, presents her opinion.

"Crisis of N.K. defectors is not only because of shortage of food. It needs constant international interest and help. After unification, when I meet N.K. friends again, I want to say to them, 'I tried to inform the world of your inferior situation when you were suffering.' My resolution is to travel to China, meet N.K. defectors there and help them." said Kang Won-chul who is a N.K. defector, and now a sophomore of Hanyang University.

At last, all the participants declared the statement and marched peacefully near Gwanghwamun. Regardless of nationality, all the participants were interested in N.K. human rights and tried to inform the world people of this situation to help.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section

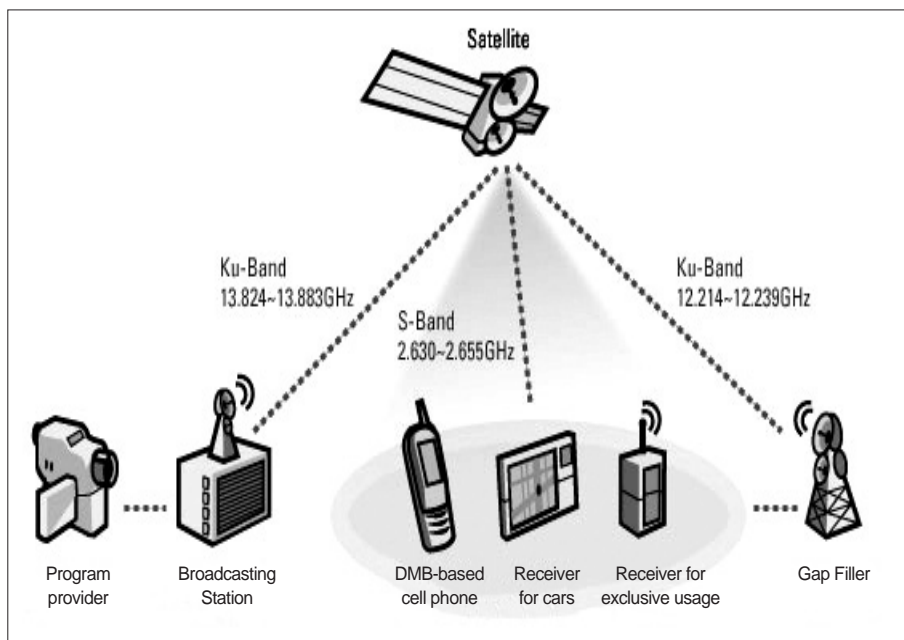


Participants are declaring the statement near Gwanghwamun on February 16.

World of personal multimedia

Jumping over old-fashioned technology

Three, two, one, zero, launching! A huge man-made satellite shot up into the dark sky leaving a deafening roar. This is Hanbyul, the first Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) satellite in the world, which appeared in a TV commercial on March 2004. Meanwhile, there is a man watching the news report on a cellular phone screen in KTX. Related stories about North Korea possessing nuclear weapons is being reported on 2.2 inch-sized LCD. After a little time he receives a business phone call and sends an urgent message to his workplace. This will be a common scene in the coming days. People living in an information-oriented society want more details which suit their taste in every part of their lives. Getting out of passive attitudes, they also want to express opinions about given reports. DMB is a new model that can realize these desires.



The transmission principle of satellite DMB.

SBS can be examples as channels which also have different channel number for each region. Above all, land-based DMB has possibility to be provided for free to emphasize the aspect of media's working for the public good.

Expectations and concerns

The development of this up-to-date technology is a testimonial to Korea's power in the IT field. Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) expects that DMB services will create more than 670,000 jobs up to 2012. DMB service market itself also will do much toward solving Korea's economic problems. "Korea will get much benefit from it when other countries start importing new techniques. It will improve nation's competitiveness," said Chin Dae-je, the minister of Information and Communication.

Choi Young, Communication and Information Division professor of Hufs, estimates that the real value of personal multimedia will be shown at disaster sites such as tsunami-hit regions. According to Professor Choi, it is superior to current media in giving and receiving emergency information. However he strongly emphasized that consumers must be alert to the commercial aspect of DMB service. "Organizations providing DMB service are nothing but companies, which pursue their own profits. Stimulative programs and materials aimed chiefly at entertainment will be flooded because it has to attract customers. People have to keep their eyes on those matters," added Professor Choi. To protect DMB from becoming one of the preys of commercialism, civic groups and academic world should make their efforts as well as the government. The birth of this new technology will display its real shine when its enterprisers and consumers have just and clear consciousness.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

What is DMB?

Official term, DMB, originated from Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB), which has already spread in Europe and USA. DAB is a kind of an audio broadcasting system which can also provide simple informational messages related with it. Enriching technology on the latter part, the Ministry of Information and Communication named it DMB. Its key technique, simultaneous mobile TV service, attracts world's attention. Hanbyul, rocketed by privately-managed enterprise in Korea (SKT) and Japan (MBCo.), also draws world's attention because it is the first satellite for DMB service only.

The most important characteristic of DMB is the sound, image and data system in one equipment. Lee Hyun-yong, master of "dmbuser.com", a site for people using DMB-based mechanics, said that he finds out its usefulness when he needs traffic information. "Through current radio broadcasting, drivers can receive short message of road traffic and capacity which were selected by reporter. However, through DMB, I can see and hear exactly what I want." In addition, it can provide the users with detailed texts like road maps and situation of other routes. "Users can record the sound and scene, too," he added. This instance also covers DMB's second

feature, guaranteeing people's right of choice. In case of satellite DMB, video channels including news, education, music, sport and so on, and audio channels classified into several genres are waiting for people. DMB is a real multimedia operated by electronic waves. According to an expert in IT field, June and Fimm, cell phones that can send motion pictures, are insufficient to be called a portable multimedia. They are nothing but a machine that can download images and play them. The images are previously selected and saved by industrialists. Lastly, high quality sound and pictures are provided from DMB. They are equal in quality to CDs and DVDs.

Satellite DMB and terrestrial DMB

DMB services are divided into two groups on the basis of their transmission principle and particular traits are followed by it.

Satellite digital multimedia broadcasting service requires satellite transmission. For this reason, it broadcasts in the frequency range of 2-4 gigahertz, named S-band, which are still higher than general one. Also it uses Ku-band, nearly 12 gigahertz, which is assigned for just satellite. Broadcasting stations on the ground send

multimedia contents like video programs to the satellite using Ku-band. Then the satellite spreads out those contents to equipments compounded with DMB like DMB-based cell phone through S-band. Devices named "gap filler" are built in various parts of the cities for poor reception areas. It receives electric waves instead and sends them back to the private apparatus. This kind of DMB is able to send a nationwide broadcast because it belongs to same frequency from the satellite that exists outer space. Besides, just like satellite TV gets more channels than a land-based one, satellite DMB also secures more various channels than terrestrial DMB. However it requires lots of capital investment for launching satellite and erecting gap fillers. Thus it charges certain amount of money to consumers.

On the other hand, terrestrial broadcasting does not need extra devices. It sends contents using TV channel frequency band. Frequency which are assigned for land-based DMB are VHF TV channel 8 and channel 12. Unlike the former, it goes with the manner of Multi Frequency Network broadcasting because each region has different telecasting frequency for each channel. For easier understanding, major broadcasting station like KBS, MBC and

Focus — The present and future of Northeast Asian Network

Kim Dae-jung gave a keynote speech at the Northeast Asian Network 2005, or NEAN2005, on February 2 at Yonsei University. NEAN is an international conference for the northeast region, which is led by undergraduate students. The conference aims at improving mutual understanding through conversation. "Globalization and regional grouping of the countries are concurrently going on in the world. So is Northeast Asia," Jung Chang-yong, president of Yonsei University mentioned its signification briefly. Immediately, former President Kim Dae-jung started making an address.

Digest

Kim's speech began with North Korean nuclear issue and the peace on the Korean Peninsula. He emphasized that North Korean nuclear issue must be settled by negotiation. Kim indicated the relationship between N.K. and USA is the key to solving the problem. "N.K. is trying to follow China's political and economic model. It wants to preserve its communist system but desires to open its markets and get practical benefits." To be like that, the N.K. needs the United States' aid desperately. "On the other hand, the U.S. must learn from its past relationships with communist countries." It was peaceful dialogues that ended the Cold War. The U.S. could not make Vietnam surrender to it through a war, but could draw Vietnam out through conversation.

Secondly, Kim made his speech about materialization of Northeast Asia network. "East Asian intra-trade accounts for 52% of the total. It compares favorably with EU or NAFTA," he said. Korea, Japan and China, in particular, command an overwhelming majority in trade so these three ought to lead the establishment of the community.

Lastly, he spoke of leadership issue. Making lists of prominent leaders like Augustinus, Lincoln and Churchill, and asserted that every democratic states need leaders who give people visions and realize them through policies. He chose "heart with ideal" and "discerning sense" as elements of a successful leader.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Books

Civil act should go on



formal democratic condition. The struggle seems to have succeeded. The writer prescribed it "structure of the year 2004," but he says it is time to think about "democracy after democratization."

The words above may sound like such a punning, but they make sense in current situation of Korea. People who have struggled for democracy are now changed as new authorities of Korea, and corresponding to the neoliberal globalization. The neoliberal global standards that is expressed by such words like liberty, self-regulation, democracy and relaxing restrictions are now very "normal" values of global — and also national — market and they command universal admiration.

So to speak, the author is calling for another struggle in "normal" society, against other "abnormal" slices among new "normal" values. The slices will increase irregular jobs, cover discriminations, or destruction of environment, that should be abolished for humanized society. Therefore, Professor Cho is suggesting "extreme democracy" to act, and the plan contains the ways to expand the equality of democracy. The word "extreme" here does not mean drastic measures which was unavoidably adopted in the 80s, but to change the viewpoint to look at the current "normalized" liberal democratic nation as just a stepping stone to humanized society. That means civil society still has many things to do, not just stagnating as being partner with current "normalized" government and political parties.

The book is very good material to know the accurate status of Korean society and civil groups with their movements. Also the book is giving meanings to specific historical facts, mostly demeritocratic movements, and presenting how to inherit the spirits of the past into "extreme democracy" now. Although the predicted readers should know that the book is quite theoretical that could be a little bit stiff, it will be a great time to think about ourselves living in a "normalized" world, and about things that could be done among many problems which are still alive.

By Lee Jun-gul
Planning Director



Stepping into global education

People interested in music would have at least once heard about the musician Franz Liszt. Liszt, a famous Hungarian pianist, concluded his music life and settled down at a city named Weimar in Germany. He started his life as an educator there. Named after him, College of Music Franz Liszt Weimar is now one of the leading school of music.

There is a fresh air in the musical education world lately, because of the news about KangNam University (KNU) reaching an agreement with College of Music Franz Liszt Weimar. KNU made a formal announcement that they will push cooperative action to found a Weimar musical division in KNU in July, 2004. After that, the head of two schools signed contract documents on January 2005. This shows that globalization is also spreading over musical education circles.

Weimar musical division in KNU has a special meaning because it re-creates a superior department from other country, together with its support. College of Music Franz Liszt Weimar and the Education Ministry of Germany financially support the division. It consists of seven majors - piano, violin, cello, flute, clarinet, vocal music and conducting. Seven German professors take charge of major practical technique lessons and eight Korean professors teach theory of music. Therefore, major practical technique classes are conducted in German. To help students' understanding, language courses are included in regular school hours. "Unlike ordinary cases, students have to complete every class in this curriculum. In other words, all class in Weimar musical division is a required course," Cho Bu-hwan, president of preparatory committee of Weimar musical division,

explained. Students who pass tests given by their German professors can move up to the next grade. Excellent students will be given a chance to study the last two semesters at the College of Music Franz Liszt Weimar. After finishing 8 semesters and passing language examination named DSH (*Deutsche Sprachkurs fuer den Hochschule*) from *Goethe Institut*, students can receive bachelor's degree from both schools.

Weimar musical division in KNU could be founded because both countries' desire met at one spot. Germany plans to strengthen its position in education and Korea hopes to cultivate international specialists. "About 2,000 students are going abroad to study music every year. But only a few students are permitted by foreign colleges. Offering all curriculum and facility at College of Music Franz Liszt Weimar, students can study in an excellent educational environment at a lower cost," said Cho. The Education Ministry of Germany which has provided support to the division also has a goal. As mentioned before, it made its first attempt to promote its schools to other countries.

The present Weimar musical division selected only 17 students. "We did not choose students in such way like filling heads demand. We tried to accept students who have a lot of potential," added Professor Cho. On February 14, 17 freshmen gathered in Shalrom building to participate in pre-university program for two weeks. Park Su-mi who will attend the department of vocal sound said, "An interview for assessing practical techniques usually takes about three minutes in Korea. But here, it took thirty minutes. I was surprised because the interview time for each applicant

was so long." Also she recalled her entrance test. "Professors asked me to do impromptu acting and tested my sense of pitch during the test."

Then what can Weimar musical division do for students? First, it gives students a chance to learn and experience time-honored German music. "Considerable percentage of college education attaches weight to the Occidental music. It is desirable to have international exchange with Western countries," said Chon Young-hye, dean of College of Music, Kyung Hee University. Next, operating classes in

German could be an advantage. After completing undergraduate education in 4 years, especially taking lectures in Germany for last 2 semesters, students are expected to use passable German. This could especially be advantageous for students who plan to go to Europe for their musical careers. "Competent and outstanding professors will play an essential role in enabling the division's growth," added Dean Chon.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



The building of KNU where the Weimar musical division is situated.

Are people all lawbreakers?

The reformed Copyright Act need to be realistic

“Is it illegal if a song is played in a store?”, “Was it wrong to put music files on my blog from the CD I bought?”, “Do I need to pay for even the national anthem?” Netizens are in confusion. On January 16, the government promoted a reformed Copyright Act including regulations to restrain infringement and established a running base for the newly made organization.

The Copyright Act after reform

It is about giving the performer and producer who first made the sound, neighboring right holder, their granted transmission right. Transmission right means exclusive right for users to receive and access music file through internet and network. So netizens have to ask permission of neighboring right holders when transmitting records online. According to the new Copyright Act, the following cases are illegal: uploading music files on a personal internet cafe, storing someone one's work on a web hard in purpose of sharing, downloading the files via peer to peer networks (P2P), and backing up a lawfully bought CD into digital files, etc. People who violate copyright have to bear the civil and criminal responsibility. Ministry of Culture & Tourism (MCT) announced a large scaled management currently, and sharing music file for profit becomes illegal. Cafe operators who have huge number of members with abundant data complain that when they deleted a file, members were decreased largely. Also, operators of blog that treat Japan animation mainly agonize who should they ask for a permit to share the file. To the person who wrote the song? NHK? Or to the broadcasting station? As it is unclear of control and lack of system to use lawfully, this is also causing confusion on the off-line. Korea Music Copyright Association (KOMCA) applied legal sanction against department store, hotel or big market, but not for ordinary stores or if it is not used for profit.

Negative side about the reformed Copyright Act

A part of a civilian social group who opposes to the law revision has made a



A member of Cultural Action is demonstrating against the reformed Copyright Act in front of the National Assembly building.

voice with “disobedience movement to the new reform”. Netizens who participate in Cultural Action, IPLeft, Jinbo network center, Korea labor network center of civilian social group “No Music, No Blog,” and “Don't impute netizens” of internet cafe let people know the contradiction. And they spread out campaign that presents the national anthem file to the President and members of the National Assembly, or have a demonstration.

The music industry stagnation is not because of the internet. Saying that music industry stagnation is because of the internet, neighboring right holder association overlooks the huge field about public information and rising demand. Also mobile contents including bell sounds are increasing its grand sale through the internet. Nevertheless, they interfere with individual blog because they think these contents would damage their own benefit. Obviously, it is wrong that they ask the netizens to take the responsibility. An operator of “No Music, No Blog” said, “I know there are some illegal facts, but the reformed law is a nonsense. I'm looking forward to a more rational revision in this matter. Unlike Soribada, people do not look for individual blog to listen to the music.

Nonprofit personal homepages or blogs must be excepted.” Music industries and portal sites must prepare counterplans, which combine a hard view market research with technique, and protect copyright and secure nonprofit information at the same time. It does not deny copyright act but seek for realistic application of the law.

Positive side about the reformed Copyright Act

An official of the Korean Association of Phonogram Producers (KAPP), Jung Hun said “Through the law revision, we got the transmission right. But netizens misunderstand that something that was legal in the past has now been made illegal now. It is welcoming to strengthen rights on the internet and to grant transmission right to neighboring right holders even though it seems a little bit late. But additional reform is necessary because existing law does not fit online and digital surroundings.” They insist that their economic protection on copyright material's transmission should rapidly spread and also that their legal stability standards to join the international treaty WIPO should be safe. Of course various contents are used in blog, homepage background music, and scrap. We accept

the phenomenon. But while we use the music more conveniently than before, the producers of the music receive not enough credit despite the increase. On the contrary, standing on freedom of expression or cultural exchange without the protection of copyright goes against the cultural development. The government is about to reform other parts like publication, movie, and image Copyright Act from mid of the year. Especially, music is closer and fits the technical level at present.

However, considering the successive and rapid electricity development, using copyright without previous permission will affect all kinds of cultural enterprises other than music. In case of newspaper articles, it is a principle to have permission before using an article. In the past it's all right, but illegal act will not be acceptable. There are differences according to British and American law, but transmission right is prescribed on worldwide copyright. In China, there are laws to protect copyright and neighboring right together already. Also Japan has a flexible law by prescribing copyright range widely.

Conclusion

For better music industry, the Copyright Act reform is not a bad intent of the law. Lim Hak-yeon, the broadcasting manager of KOMCA said, “Music industry operates when copyright are protected, unless it is going to be hard to make music.” Regulation is not all. They should listen to netizens who resist. There are expressions of discontent with invisible plan and cramp legal procedure. So, it is a convenient way to contract copyright with portal sites and for consumers to use contents from the portal sites. Lim Hak-yeon said “At this point, it is hard to find a match between neighboring right and freedom of netizen. Record enterprises can not exercise their legal rights. The most rational way is KOMCA solves online server provider which controls individuals clearly.”

By Yang Eun-ae
Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Ship without a captain?

Do you think that a ship without a captain can reach its goal? Maybe nobody thinks that the ship can get to the goal smoothly. In these days, however, there is an organization ready to make this absurd attempt. As you know, this story is about the Puchon International Fantastic Film Festival (Pifan). Pifan is going to be held without a leader.

Pifan is the one of the few international film festivals held in Korea. Since its inauguration in 1997, the Pifan secured its position as a unique film festival. Of course, it was not easy at first. However, the staff members and even spectators were united in their attempt to make the festival a success. And now the Pifan has become Korea's representative film festival — a representative alternative film festival. If it had not been for the efforts of each parts, the festival may not have succeeded. The leader of the organizing committee in particular played an important role in preparing for the festival.

However, a few days ago, Hong gun-pyo, mayor of Puchon suddenly announced the dismissal of Kim hong-joon, the leader of the organizing committee of Pifan. Many people in the movie industry were very upset with this measure because it was the leader of the organizing committee that practically made this festival happen from the beginning. Many believed this man to be a pioneer of this festival. He made the original plan and realized present Pifan under difficulties. The city of Puchon, nevertheless, forced him out of the festival because of its private interest. In addition, after the leader was fired, key staff members were dismissed as well. Moreover, to make the matters worse, noted movie directors refused to participate in this festival.

Many people believe that Pifan and the Pusan International Film Festival (Piff) have been successful because there was relatively little government's intervention in managing these festivals. The government, however, is beginning to interfere in the festival that was going well without it. Since the past, Korean have been famous for being meddlers. In the early days of the Piff, congratulatory message from the president appeared on the screen at the opening ceremony and the mayor spoke a tedious discourse. In contrast, Vaclav Haval, the former president of the Czech Republic, quietly participated in the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival in the Czech Republic. Comparing the two cases, I cannot help being shameful of the authorities of our country.

Furthermore, these problems are not limited just to this festival. Because Pifan has become widely known, this troubling matter has also gotten the attention of many people. Film festivals which are not as famous to public are suffering from government intervention these days. Do government officials have any idea how many people make their desperate efforts to make one event go well? A film festival is not the place in which the government or city officials may impress the public. The government is frustrating everybody's fete on the grounds that it doesn't like the leader of the festival and wants to maximize its interests.

Let's take a moment and think about that Yubari International Fantastic Film Festival in Japan. This festival was chosen as the most interesting festival by world-famous movie directors and visitors. In addition, this festival is famous for being an autonomous film festival. The staff members of the festival and the inhabitants in Yubari are united and committed in making the festival a success. For example, the volunteers are not called “volunteers” but “supporters.” Following this example, we need to make utmost effort to improve our film festivals.

More than ten million are devoted fans of Korean films and many Korean directors and actors are receiving recognition and prizes at world-famous film festivals such as The Berlin International Film Festival and The Venice International Film Festival. At this crucial period, we must think about what is the most important thing for our movie system. The 9th Pifan is scheduled to open in July. How will the mayor of Puchon handle this difficult situation? That will be the key point of Pifan's success.

By Yoo Ha-na
Editorial Consultant

Culture Trip



Lost in the art

Have you ever imagined living an artistic life? Here is a secret to live to do so. No, I mean, to live in the art. Heiry Art Valley, a village that communicates culture with variety of genres in one space, is located at Paju in Gyeonggi-do. “The loveliest village on the earth, a village where all artists dream,” as you can see in this motto, dreams of art lovers have come true.

In the village, one can see wider sky than in urban areas. All buildings and houses are no higher than three stories, which is in harmony with human nature. An ecological village is Heiry's remarkable trait. Preserving and maximizing the natural surroundings such as mountains, mounds, swamps, and rivulets. Also artificial objects such as squares, roads, fences and hedges are artworks in accordance with nature. Many buildings and bridges are designed by renowned architects such as Seung Hyo-sang.

What is happening in Heiry's nature? Writers and creators in the field of art, music, drama, cinema, photography, sculpture, ceramics, literature, and publishing, live in harmony. They pursue their own artistic goals and share them with visitors. The works of the resident artists and the local artists in the vicinity are exhibited permanently or specially in galleries and show rooms such as Moa Gallery, Hanhyanglim Gallery, and Jin Art. Camerata, a place of appreciation for music

whose well-known DJ Hwang In-yong runs the show, is one of the famous places. There are special facilities for lovers of music — huge speakers which were made by Western Electric for theaters in 1930 and an amplifier which was made by Klansfilm. If you like old jazz or classical music, you will certainly appreciate this place.

Hangil Book House has an Italian restaurant and a book cafe and also hosts concerts or exhibitions for visitors. Kim Uhn-ho, president of Hangil publishing company, is the person who designed this multi-culture complex in 1997.

Dalki Theme Park is familiar to young people. Dalki, whose name means “strawberry” in Korean, is a cartoon character made by Ssamzie and used in many items and fields. This park offers children's book cafe, a fast-food restaurant, performance space, offices, and activity and play areas with a slide for kids, including miniature-sized recreation of Dalki's home.

Heiry is currently under construction, but roughly 50 percent of facilities are completed. When spring comes, Heiry will welcome visitors, with fresh flowers and greens for everyone.

By Lee Sang-hee
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Appreciating artwork, choice of place

In general, people think appreciating art is hard. Art, especially painting, is considered high-graded or complicated, but it is not as complicated as people think. In fact, it is easy to access. One way is to go to galleries. The other way is to feel art in one's life. Especially it is a widespread way to contact with paintings as image files on the on-line. In this issue, The Argus will compare the two ways of appreciating paintings, in a gallery, and through a computer monitor.

Going to an exhibition

The exhibition, “400 Years of Western Art — From Poussin to Matisse,” held at Hangaram Art Museum in Seoul Art, is a big opportunity to see famous works that people may have seen only in textbooks. 119 paintings, painted by 88 artists, are on loan from museums of France such as the well-known Louvre and Museum of Orsay.

The exhibition is divided into four sections by century. In the 17th century room, it is full of works that academy and court artists painted in the Baroque style. One interesting tip to enjoy the time better is in this section. There is an unique piece of art displayed in this room. Across from the entrance, a work of Charles Le Brun “Henriette Selincart, Wife of Israel Silvestre”(1680) is displayed. And right next to it is Leon Mathieu Cochereau (1793-1817)'s “Interior of showroom of 17th century at French architecture museum.” Odd indeed, Leon does not belong in the 17th century. It is because the actual painting of Le Brun appears in the painting of Cochereau — a picture within a picture.

The 18th century room features Rococo style and Neoclassicism with red walls. As the exhibition proudly advertises, one of the three versions of the famous David's “Death of Marat” is shown. It will be fun if you look for the differences between the one in the



showroom and other works in the booklet. The 19th century room shows Neoclassicism and Romanticism. This room represents the main theme of this exhibition, “Neoclassicism vs. Romanticism”, “Ingres vs. Delacroix”, and “Line vs. Color.”

Next on the third floor, the 19th century is continued. Third floor is the era after the appearance of cameras. The essential way to appreciate the exhibition is to be conscious about the difference in each room and each floor. Gauguin room is highlighted with prints of his Tahitian days. The 20th century room features abstract art with Matisse whose color paper's works conclude the argument “Line & Color.”

This show does not wholly represent the 400 years of Western art. Visitors can feel the lack of deepness in one artist's work since the exhibition shows only one or two paintings per artist at the most. To be satisfied fully for the steep entrance fee, the best way to enjoy is to follow the explanations of a docent which are held at a fixed time.



Using the internet

“Klimt - Coexisting devilish corruption with solid purity”, a club of Cyworld which is a famous community web site, is a well-known club to enjoy paintings. This club has roughly a membership of 220,000 people. Traits of Cyworld are that all members have their personal homepages (as called minihompy) and anyone can freely access them. Also, it is very easy to upload to their own minihompy. For this reason, there actually is about more than 220,000 people who know the club, at least the name of club, Klimt.

This high amount of people can contact with the paintings of Klimt and other various data. The club has many sections, and each one of them works as folders that hold different types of materials like the paintings of Gustav Klimt and Egon Schiele, Korean artists, Oriental artists, Western artists and so on. The Explanation section is a folder, which gives helpful explanations to understand paintings easily. One of the beneficial points of the club is the interaction between the members. Someone will upload image

files and write up his or her feeling about paintings, and others can freely comment about that opinion. Exchanges of views are made easily. Also, another good thing is that there is no restriction of time or space. All the members need to do to appreciate the famous paintings is to access the internet. It means anyone can control the circumstances of appreciating paintings as he or she wants, in their own private living environment.

However it has controversial issues that arise as the amount of members increases rapidly. The original purpose of this club is mainly for Gustav Klimt and Egon Schiele, but other sections are full of emotional compositions, which are freely edited disregarding the matter of copyright.

Properly speaking, Klimt was estimated lower than the contemporary painter Edvard Munch. In his paintings, Klimt expressed eroticism through women. At that time his works were target of criticism under the strict social atmosphere. But today, femme fatale and temptress are notable codes, which have a thread of connection with characteristics of Klimt. Accordingly Klimt is popular among people with netizen's great support.

There are big differences between going to an exhibition and using the internet. There is no doubt that an exhibition is an opportunity to meet and feel the excitement of the original paintings. On the other hand, using internet gives many conveniences, for example, effective interaction with other members, even though the paintings are not real. The choice is up to the consumers to choose which one to see and feel.

By Lee Sang-hee
Associate Editor of Culture Section



Model United Nations General Assembly

The Model United Nations General Assembly (MUNGA) is a special event for HUFSSans to feel and experience the international assembly. Started in 1958 for the first time, MUNGA was the first scholarly event that proceeded in foreign languages. The assembly is held annually with HUFSS students, students from other prestigious universities, and honored guests such as ambassadors from different countries' participation. MUNGA aims to meet the ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" of the original general assembly and just like the real UN General Assembly, each student represents a certain country over a subject. The students assert their opinions in the language of the country they represent, and during the assembly interpreting in 6 official UN languages and Korean continues. Through this experience, the students are able to not only improve their linguistic skills but also learn about the international controversy and different countries standpoints.

Model United Nations General Assembly Committee: 02) 2173-2776



Department libraries

There are various language departments in HUFSS. Some of them are well known and some of them are of relatively minor recognition. To learn about a language, students need abundant resources that can help them. However, these kinds of materials are hard to get, especially if the student needs materials as originals. To help students out on such occasions, several departments are operating a library of their own. The scale of the libraries differ according to the departments. For example, the department of Turkish manages their library within the department office, and some departments join together to form one library such as the Oriental Studies Library. "We lend our books when students bring their student's ID card, and also they can freely come and study or read the books in the library. We have a lot of original books and papers of mostly China and Japan in diverse variety," remarked Son Mi-yeong, an assistant who works at the library. Although such efforts of the school is made, only few students visit and use the libraries, and some even do not know whether they exist or not. The libraries are open space for the students. Come and pay a visit without hesitation.

All libraries are opened from 10:00 to 17:00 during school hours.

French Library: Room 326, Administrative offices
Austrian Library: Room 418, Administrative offices
English Center (College of English Library): Room 337, Administrative offices
Oriental Studies Library : Room 316, Administrative offices

Welcome to HUFSS,

the miniature of the world

HUFSS pursues the best educational cradle for foreign languages and studies in Korea. For the freshmen, The Argus searched for places to learn diverse nations' society and culture and events to enjoy the global world.

Articles and photos by The Argus



Festivals

World Folks Festival is the the main festival of HUFSS. All the departments' traditional dances, songs and performances are here. HUFSSans perform like natives, the Italian *Canzone*, German *Lied*, Portuguese *Fado*, and Russian *Polka*. World Folks Festival and Daedongjae alternately go on in Imun and Wangsan campuses. Especially, last year's World Folks Festival 2004 was held in Yongin Everland near the Wangsan campus and was a great success.

World Food Festival is also popular to HUFSSans. While many students of each departments perform traditional dances, on the other side, the World Food Festival progresses. Students of each department wearing traditional costumes make their countries' popular food and sells it. Not only HUFSSans but also guests enjoy the worldwide food. There are various food of countries such as Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Brazil, Poland and so on.

World Film Festival is held as a part of Daedongjae of HUFSS. Various films of the world are shown in several places such as the study room in the Audio-Visual Education center and the Open theater in Imun campus. The Film Festival program also includes films recommended by the department.



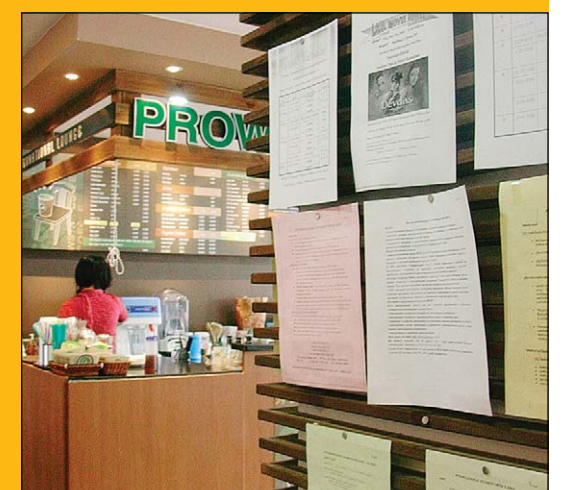
A.V Education Institute

Audio-Visual Education Institute was established in 1962 and re-showed as multiplaza which has upgraded from VTR system to DVD, VTR combo system and newly set up PCs in 2004. It produces various audio-visual materials to HUFSSans who study foreign languages all over the world. In the multimedia room, about 130 channels through satellite and cable broadcasting are showing. HUFSSans can make use of each departments of HUFSS' foreign video tapes and DVDs such as traditional performances and famous movies. Nowadays, popular lending materials are diverse from World News script to sitcoms like Friends and Sex and the City. International PC cafe is also a useful place to spend break time between lectures. There are many newest PCs. Especially, the round tables in the middle have each nations' flags and under the national flag, the home countries' office system are set so the users can explore the PC in native language. When HUFSSans see monitor written in Arabic, they feel that here is the heaven for foreign language learners.



Center for International Area Studies

Center for International Area Studies (CIAS) opened in March 1995 at Wangsan. HUFSS has been taking the important position of leading Korea with its foreign language education and extensive international area studies. CIAS asserts that they will continue to collect, analyse, and document various information on international areas, to provide accurate and best alternatives for overseas expansion and international cooperation. CIAS mainly consists professors in the fields of foreign languages, international area studies, liberal arts, and natural science.



Global lounge

At the International center's second floor, there is Global lounge. HUFSSans can use here for drinking coffee and sweet talks with friends. However, there is a special rule. The national flags of various countries are placed on the tables of the global lounge. The purpose of putting these flags on each table is to make people talk in the language of the flag that is on the table. We cannot talk about the lounge without the ISO members activities. ISO is an organization designed to help foreign students in HUFSS. Activities of the ISO are one step in accomplishing this purpose. At the end of the month, they hold "ISO Movie Tonight". In addition, the Halloween Party is well known to HUFSSans.