

Sharing international culture

"In the spring of 2005, we invite you to 'The 2nd Cultural Expo.'" The event was held in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center on March 25. Foreign students who are learning Korean in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center took the lead of the party with their teachers. The day was called international day by them. They prepared traditional food of their country and various programs such as folk dance, games and wearing traditional clothes.

The event began about 10 o'clock with the opening ceremony. All 14 teams participated in the Cultural Expo in each room. In a big auditorium of the underground, Japanese teams were divided into three parts according to the area; the western district, the eastern district and others. Japanese teams performed "Soran Bushi," the local dance of Hokkaido, a part of northern Japan. "The dance was so energetic and powerful. But it was very interesting and anybody can follow the dance easily," said Kutsuna Hiroki, a Japanese student who came to Korea two months ago. People sent clapping and cheering to them by following the words of the dance song.

On the second floor, there were also several rooms which prepared for the event. One Vietnamese woman who works in a trade business between Korea and Vietnam, explained the history, society and culture of in the country by reading a Vietnam map. A lot of people asked on what they were interested in Vietnam with curiosity, for example about the current political and economical situation in the country.

Several countries joined together in the same room. In particular, the Spanish-Peruvian room was filled with people. The Spanish students explained people how to dance Flamenco and prepared Tapas, a Spanish traditional food. Peruvian students also catered for their traditional food. Several countries joined together in the same room. The Dutch-German room provided beer, and it got popularity among fellow students.

In the Korean room of the third floor, the teachers who taught foreigners Korean prepared for various events to inform Korean culture like being in Korean clothes and giving a Korean name to foreigners. "The International students came here to learn Korean culture and language. But I hope that they can share different culture and language through this opportunity," said Jung Eun-kyung, a member of the arrangement committee of the cultural Expo.

The members of the International Student Office (ISO) also took part in the event. They helped the foreigners and explained the whole things related to the event. "I want more HUFSSans would come with the international students in this event. The party is not only for the international students but also for HUFSSans. So, they can be connected with their major by meeting international students through this chance," said Lee Won-woo (C-04), a member of ISO.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Tuition fee hike up still continues



A member of the GSC is on a one man demonstration, in front of the Administrative Offices.

The tuition fee has increased again this year. The tuition fee increased by 5.47% compared to last year, whereas the average price increase rate of the country's economy is 3%.

Last January, the Tuition fee Adjustment Committee agreed to lower the increasing rate from 8% to 5.47%. However, this year's budget shows decreasing both in the school's income and expenses. The account of university-industry cooperation has been separated from the school's account. Thus the government subsidies and research allowances were not added to the earnings of HUFSS. Last year, the extra government subsidy was 1,600 million won, but this year it is 300 million won.

The school's income consists of mainly four types: the tuition fee, corporation cost from a foundation, subsidy from the government, and donation from private enterprises.

By the educational foundation, Dongwon *Yukyounghwoi*, HUFSS should be given at least 2,200 million won, but is only given 600 million won. For example, Kyunghee University is given 14,000 million won. According to the Private School Law, 3.5% of the school's entire budget should be supported by the foundation. As a result, it becomes a burden to the students. The rate of tuition fee of the entire earnings has changed from 71.40% in 2004, to 78.35% in 2005; however, the average rate of a regular private university is 67%.

The draft budget of 2004 shows that HUFSS was given only 300 million won from the foundation on the purpose of paying for staff's social security. The actual amount of 3,700 million won was spent on the purpose, instead of supplying the students with better facilities for education. The educational foundation, has not shown any effort to change the system of income and is depending mostly upon the tuition fee.

"In my opinion, HUFSS has mainly two problems about the increase in tuition fee. First, the rate of tuition fee compared to the entire earning is too high. Second, incomes from the foundation is too little. They are not paying the expenses that should be paid according to the law, such as the expenses for building construction. As a result it will be charged from the tuition fee, which increases the students' burden," explained Lim Eun-hui, a researcher of Korea Higher Education Research Institute.

The portion of staffs' wage rate from the entire expenses has increased continuously, from 41.25% in 2003, via 44.40% in 2004, to 49.50% in 2005. Though average rate of increase wage is 3%, wage of HUFSS staff has increased 6.3%.

Now the General Student Council is in action such as one man demonstration and the sit-in strike at the Administrative Offices.

"Our goals are freezing of the tuition fee and participating in policy agreement. This year, the increased amounts should be returned into cash or reasonable means. Ceaseless concerns and participation of the student body is needed, and the GSC will also do its best," Vice-president Ong Il-whan (E-97) commented.

About the tuition fee strike, "I agree with demanding for return of the increased tuition fee, if it uses for us appropriate. The student body needs to get together, one voice as a whole is needed." Park Hee-jin (I-04) remarked.

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

Welcome to freshmen

2005 entrance ceremony of both campuses was held on March 2, and unseasonable spring snow welcomed the freshmen of HUFSS. Each college held the entrance ceremony separately in Imun campus this year, and the ceremony in Wangsan campus took place at the open theater. Freshmen totaled of 3,758, adding up 1,892 of Imun campus and 1,866 of Wangsan campus.

There were two different things compared with the 2004 entrance ceremony. First one was the separated entrance ceremony, which promoted participation of both professors and students. It made the ceremony more helpful to each college's students and also to their parents. Second one was the establishment of International division of Imun campus and Open-major division, which was built in both of the campuses.

President Ahn Byong-man greeted freshmen and their parents, "Your choice was great, the students of HUFSS can become a multi-player by being educated in the

foreign language part and non-foreign language part and use them together to be a global leader." Lee Nam-ju, the chairman of the board of trustees and Yang In-mo, the chairman of HUFSS Alumni Association also presented congratulations.

The ceremony was operated in a time-lag, and the Open-major division entrance ceremony took place at 9:50 being first. About 60 students and their parents were attending the ceremony despite bad traffic by the snow. Freshman Noh Yea-sul said "I chose Open-major division because my grade was low to enter the College of English, so I can freely choose my major next year." As the reporter asked about the absence of seniors in the newly made division, she answered "I think almost of Open-major division students will enter university clubs. During the Orientation workshop, seniors of Dongari Union got together with us, and maybe they can help the absence of seniors."

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Greetings with music

An annual concert of HUFSSPhil was held to congratulate the freshmen who entered HUFSS this year on March 18. Compared with other years, more people in the concert kept their seats. The performance capped off ideally by harmonizing with each instrument under the conductor who was specially invited for the concert. What's more, the orchestra tried to select more popular music to people. The concert was divided into two parts; one was composed of famous classical tunes and the other was film music.

In the beginning, they opened with "Don Giovanni Overture" that was composed by Mozart Wolfgang Amadeus. Although it started a little late, audience waited for the performance. Next, "Voices of Spring" was performed with lilting rhythm. After Symphony no. 40 in G minor 1st mov. was played, the first part was over.

The second part opened with "Last Waltz," the main theme of a famous film, Old Boy. "The music was familiar, so I was pleased. The melody of Mido's theme was

slad. The scene of the film flashed through my mind. But I felt the lack of reaction from the audience," said Kim Chang-jin (F-98) who came to the concert by invitation. The concert in the second part continued with film music well known to people.

"Although the practicing period for the concert was short, all the members worked hard and suffered from poor circumstances. There were no practicing rooms in the school, so we practiced moving around lecture rooms," said Park Keum-bok (F-04), a leader of HUFSSPhil. "Despite an arduous job, my heart was too full because the concert was carried out all right," she added.

Through the concert, HUFSSPhil gave publicity to freshmen as well as greeted them. Anybody who likes classical music can participate in the group and learn instruments. Amidst applause of the audience, the concert concluded with some encores.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Votes divide on Hanchongryun secession

The 26th General Students Council (GSC) of Wangsan has thought to secede from Hanchongryun, and held a vote which was to ask students' opinions on the pros and cons over the secession from Hanchongryun. The vote was progressed at lobby of each building in Wangsan for five days.

The result of counting the votes, about 2,800 students voted out of 7,000 Wangsan students. Among them, 2,425 students were for and 300 were against. The turnout of the voters were low, because quite many students who were against the withdrawal from Hanchongryun did not join the votes.

The GSC announced that they would like to make student's GSC, which students really want and participate, with less political tendency. They had publicity activities for students to take part in the votes and show their views about Hanchongryun which, the

GSC claims that HUFSS has joined undemocratic without reflection of students' opinions. The vice-president of the GSC, Jang Dong-sub (MI-99) said, "I anticipate students' positive response. We would like to make a cheerful school by seceding hanchongryun. It is a good phenomenon that students participate in demonstration with their consciousness, but it is wrong that GSC force the students to political ideology."

The head of West European and American studies College posted up a notice on the board related to seceding Hanchongryun. He insisted that political organization must be separated from the GSC, of its manpower, finance and space. That is to say, it must be run like a *dongari* based on students' voluntary participation, with the merits of separation between self-governing organization and political organization.

On the other hand, Humanities,

Economics and Business, Central and East European studies Colleges and some special organizations of HUFSS declared themselves against the vote. In their statement, they criticize "It is wrong to regulate student's thinking. It is really a matter to regret that the GSC advanced the vote quickly, ignoring democratic communication." The President of GWSC, Lee Yun-mi (P-01) said, "GSC should take a neutral attitude. The 26th GSC only think about their election pledges. Political movements obviously exist, and they did a great role in changing Wangsan. I feel unpleasant that the people who participated in those moves are isolated from the students."

Many students in Wangsan were interested in the vote. Kwon Bo-mi (MS-04) said, "I think that the issue is too important to touch indiscriminately. However, if the 26th GSC adjust the students' views on pros and cons,

the atmosphere of HUFSS will be more brighter than ever." According to the result, some students expect this try to be demolished because the turnout of voters was too low. However, the president of the GSC, Zoung Seung-hwa (ES-99) asserted, "I promised students to secede Hanchongryun and draw school more closer to the students. I will accomplish the secession through regular general meeting officially on April 7."

"Hanchongryun" is a shortened form for the Korean Federation of University Students Councils. It is representative movement league of students that work for common demands and interests from small problems in school to democracy. HUFSS joined in Hanchongryun 1993, and Baek Jong-ho (N-00) was elected the 12th chairman of Hanchongryun last year.

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

BRIEF



Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

"60 *dongaris* became one." 23th Dongari Union held a *dongari* exhibition at several places in Wangsan for two days on March 30 and 31. For the freshmen and other HUFSSans, it offered an opportunity to come in contact with *dongaris*. The event took place for the first time this year.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Empty celebration starts new semester

To celebrate the freshmen entering HUFSS and starting a new semester, Gaeganghanmadang (roughly translated; party to celebrate the start of the new semester) was held on March 15 at the Open Air Theater in Imun campus. The opening of the ceremony started about thirty minutes late than planned, and it began with a competition of rope jumping of each department. With the opening remarks of Yang Sang-min (E-03), the president of College of English, and Lee Ji-sung (S-02), the president of College of Occidental Languages, the main performance began. Einheit which is a German singing group of the department of German sang "Deutschland, beautiful world." Crimson Red which is a band of College of English also sang. However as the clock turned for eight o'clock, many students left the Open Air Theater because of the chilly weather.

The president of the General Student Council, Park Jong-won (L-99) and other



Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

members of the GSC were presented and Park remarked, "This event was prepared for all students. Notifying unfairness of the increased tuition fee, we should break through such situation together."

On this day, College of Law, Business and Economics had their own event and gatherings, such as academic meetings. Thus participation for this event was low. On the last stage, singer Soulflower and Seo Moon-tak came, only few students kept their seats.

"When I was a freshman, attendance of the function was responsible. Especially *Gaeganghanmadang* is meaningful to the freshmen," a student who wishes to be anonymous (F-01) said. "In my opinion there are lack of previous advertisements so many students did not take part in it. I also feel the lack of obvious theme," added Choi Sang-rok (KE-03).

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

HUFSS award degrees to foreign summits

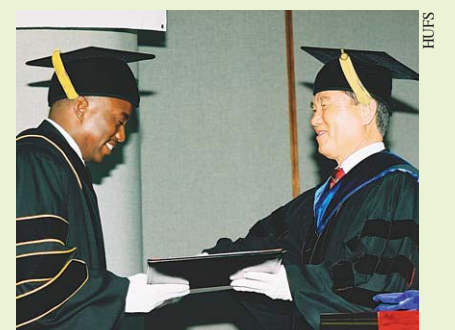
The prime minister of Hungary received a honorary doctor's degree conferred on politics from HUFSS. This conferment ceremony was held on March 9 at Woo-duk Hall in Wangsan campus. The ceremony took place with attendance of various people, such as the Foreign Minister Ferenc Sompgyi, the Minister of Economy and Transportation Janos Koka of Hungary, and the Hungarian ambassador in Korea. Ryu Seong-jun, the chief of graduated school in HUFSS said, "The Prime Minister Gyurcsany helped political reformation of Hungary and has showed powerful leadership in reconstructing their economy. We recognized his merits by conferring a degree." About a hundred of students majoring in Hungarian attended there and a traditional performance of Hungary was prepared by the students. Likewise, the

President of HUFSS, Ahn Byong-man also was conferred a Hungarian Brilliant Decoration that is the highest honor given to foreigners. He was given the honor for the first time in Korea with his distinguished service for spreading the Hungarian culture, and education of their language.

HUFSS granted the same degree to Joseph Kabila, the president of Congo as well. The ceremony was held in the International Center of Imun campus during his visiting schedule. He stayed in Korea for five days as a national guest by taking invitation of President Roh Moo-hyun. "President Kabila set up democracy and political stability of Congo by putting a stop to their long internal war. And now, he is leading the economic development of Congo, the nation which have abundant resources," said Professor Ryu. He also

added, "For these reason, we decided to award his degree for paying tribute and to promote the relation between two countries and growth of scholarship in HUFSS."

By Lee Seung-hee / The Argus



Joseph Kabila, the president of Congo is receiving his degree from President Ahn Byong-man.

Editorial

Is studying all that matters?

The warm weather of gentle breeze and the growing buds that color the campus into light green are the signs that spring is drawing near. Even though one month has already passed since the start of the new semester, it feels like the new and fresh atmosphere has filled the air with spring.

We are apt to wander when spring comes, and so are numerous HUFSSans. As a university student, it is natural to be in agony with all those sometimes silly and sometimes serious worries about life. To find answers to those unsolved problems of the present, the students are not only concerned about their studies but also are constantly seeking for experiences important than any other studying, where they can improve their inner life. Those kinds of experiences may seem stupid or like waste of time sometimes, but those inner-resources are the lubricants in university life.

Nevertheless, it seems that even the warm weather cannot melt the determined minds of students these days. The harsh cold wave based on the long-term unemployment issues and unstable future has locked HUFSSans away into the library and classes. The screens that notify the leftover seats in the library all show up as blue, meaning the seats are taken. Not only the seniors who are about to graduate but also freshmen are easily seen between the partitions of the library. In campus, such keen competition over grades has been intensified with the newly introduced curriculums like the relative grading system. Although the grading system was intended to bring out students' ability, the side effect it created cannot be denied.

The agonies of nowadays students are not about the following: who they are, what they should be, or what kind of person they want to be. These kinds of anguish are replaced by worries on how and under what conditions they will be employed. What is a university and what does it mean to be a university student? Is good grade or the name of the university important? Studying is, of course, one of the important duties that a student must carry out. There is nothing wrong with doing one's best in classes, getting good grades, graduating and getting a stable job. However, one must remember that it should not be the only aim of the students.

University is a place where an immature one grows into an independent human being, not only on the outside, but also on the inside. University is often referred to as a gateway before going out into a society, which is true. Nevertheless, the gateway has different exits, although it seems that nowadays everybody is rushing for the same one. Instead of being one of the crowd, students should be able to find and choose their own exits. It should not be just about getting employed, but being able to find what they really want in life. To do so, they will need to establish their thoughts and values, widen their views towards the world and communicate with others, without being afraid of challenge or hardship. These are the qualities that should be pursued just as important as their studies.

Recently, reports on how the universities like Yonsei University and Korea University is concentrating on creating an academic atmosphere for freshmen were issued on media. The universities are planning and introducing diverse programs that will help the students with their studies by a campaign to study twice as much, or by increasing obligatory classes. Although these kinds of efforts might help to produce intelligent students, the university and students should not miss what can be more important than studying; nurturing their mind.

Being One Korea (only for one side)



Kim Sun-wong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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To manage democratic HUFSS

Interview with Lee Nam-ju, the new Chairman of the school

Lee Nam-ju was elected new Chairman of the Board of Trustees on Feb 15 because Hahn Seung-hun, the former chairman resigned from the board halfway through his term of office. Lee Nam-ju graduated from department of English of HUFSS and worked at YMCA for over thirty years. And he was the former president of Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption. Since the public foundation started, it has settled down steadily reaching a stable era. HUFSS is trying to take-off another big jump upon its 50th anniversary, and his task is heavy and important. The Argus met him and talked about developmental direction and plan of HUFSS.

Reporter: Congratulations on becoming new Chairman. How did you feel about the job? With the ex-chairman not being able to fulfill his tenure of office, what is your opinion about it?

Lee Nam-ju: I cannot imagine that I took post of Hahn Seung-hun. I knew him from a long time ago. I esteemed it an honor to be selected as the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Hahn Seung-hun, the former Chairman carried out a report on operation. I am following after his business report and I am grateful of it. Of course, I will complete my term of office.

R: HUFSS had the board of directors chosen by the government for a long time. It has been less than a year since the public foundation started in HUFSS. Which direction do you think the public foundation should be heading for?

L: The public system is not yet complete on campus. It has a long way to go. But I will make the system more democratic and public. To put it concrete, I will make a structure that coordinates decision-making processes on school problems. I am also planning on changing unilateral operation



Lee Nam-ju, the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees is working in his office.

into mutual consent system. So that, all processes of the Board of Trustees are more clear and responsible. For this, understanding and cooperation of the school staff, faculty and students is needed.

R: To what extent do you grasp business of the Board of Trustees?

L: Just over a month has passed since I took the office as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Although I am moving diligently, I cannot get a grasp my job completely. However, HUFSS has a fundamental to grow into a better school. So it is my assignment to develop the school above the basis that we have.

R: You have worked in civic organizations as the chief of YMCA for a long time. What do you make the most of your personal experience so far during your term in the office?

L: I got the democratic attitude on

determining a lot of things through the experiences. Although I have various experiences, I try to learn about the whole school system one after another.

R: You said in a newspaper that you will give "the third campus" a careful consideration. Then, do you have any specific plan for establishing a third campus?

L: The school has 210,000 *pyong* in Jagok-dong of Gangnam-gu. But it is a development restriction area because of the greenbelt. So, I cannot judge hastily. I hope the green belt is removed. I am trying various methods from diverse sides.

R: The students at Imun Campus are concerned about building the school dormitory. How is the process going so far?

L: It takes too long to pay the building expenditures because the construction

company which is building the dormitory will be paid by cash flows from the operation of the dormitory. And the cost has reached to a great amount. The school is trying to whittle down the expenses. So, the plan is now under reconsideration by the school and the Board of Trustees.

R: Do you have any main plan that you want to realize for HUFSS during your term of office? Lastly, please tell HUFSSans about your plans and readiness for school's development.

L: It is my aim to make a great school. In my opinion, to be come a better university, competent and honorable faculty is needed. I will bring up a respectable faculty along. I will also make HUFSS a specialized school not only in the language fields but also in other studies. From now on, I will discuss matters with President Ahn of HUFSS step by step. We will make both a long-range road map for developing the school and a specific practicable plan at the same time. Furthermore, I will set up a network with HUFSS alumni all over the world. Through human resources, I will raise a fund for the school's development. Everyone should make efforts together for HUFSS. I also keep in my mind how to develop HUFSS.

I have my love for HUFSS and HUFSSans because it is my old school. I would like to serve the school for my remaining life. I am going to collect opinions in and out of HUFSS and operate the school democratically. Everyone should have ownership of the school. Therefore, I hope that all the staffs and students of HUFSS would share their opinions together and take part in the school's development.

By Yang Sun-young
Editor of Campus Section

Blue Print

Dokdo territorial entry by Japan in 1905



Cho Kyu-cheol

Last March 21, "Yonsama" made a national declaration that "Dokdo is the Korean territory," and the Japanese press reported all at once that "Yonsama chose his homeland over hanryu."

Why did Korea and Japan come this far? Shimane Prefecture designated February 22 as "Dakesima day," the Japanese ambassador in Korea unnecessarily claimed Dokdo as Japan's land, President Roh mentioned that Japan must compensate if there is anything at all to do so even now in his speech for the anniversary of

Independence Movement on March 1, Prime Minister Goizumi Junichiro made remarks saying that such words of Roh is only for domestic effects, and finally, Roh Moo-hyun announced a strongly worded resolution relating to the Korea-Japan relationship on March 23, following the doctrine by the National Security Council (NSC). In not even two months have the relationship between Korea and Japan been swept away by a torrent and is barely starting to try to cool off now.

The year 2005 is a very special year for both Korea and Japan. It is the 100th anniversary of Eulsa Treaty, 60th anniversary of the Independence day of Korea, and 40th anniversary of South Korea-Japan treaty. The Korea and Japanese governments have appointed this year as the year for Korea Japan Friendship 2005, and were preparing hundreds of ceremonies to build a bright future together. In 2004, the hanryu fever struck Japan and everyday, an average of 10,000 people have come and gone between both countries. However, with the series of Dokdo issues after last February, the Korea-Japan relationship has met its worst in the 40 years of amity.

Lets look into the Japan's Dokdo territorial

entry in 1905 closely. Hundred years ago, Japan who won the Russia-Japan War included Dokdo as their territory. In the documents of Chosun, the appearance of nowadays Dokdo is about 200 years faster than Japan in the geographical document "Sejongsillok" which was published in 1454 officially. The Japanese record of Dokdo first appears in 1667, in a book by Saito Toyohito who is an official of Izumo, which is the east of today's Shimane Prefecture.

After the Russia-Japan War, Japan finds out Dokdo's value for strategic purposes. Before the war, Japan have made the Korean government to be convinced that Japan is capable of using Korean territories temporarily for military purposes. This allowed them to proceed on ruling by the military in parts of Korea, which were actually of no reason at all.

In 1905, Shimane Prefecture declared Dokdo as their land but did not make any national remarks. Before when they claimed lands related to foreign countries, the Japanese government made thorough discussions and negotiations. However, in the case of Dokdo, even though there were opinions that the island can be under Chosun's rule, no report was made to

Chosun. This shows how Japan did not admit Chosun as one of the countries with a sovereign power equal to them. It was after an year that an official in Chosun got to know about the issue, and the official compiled documents which notifies that Dokdo belonged to Ulleungdo.

There are two types of people who claim Dokdo to be their land. The first one is that in 1905, Japan already were in charge of Dokdo's possession, and the second one is that back then, Dokdo was a vacant land. Nevertheless, it is sure that the first historical view is wrong, for Chosun ruled the land since the 15th century, and the documents of Japanese government officials declaring that Dokdo is outside Japan's territory were made in 1877.

Territorial dispute must be examined individually and historically all the way. In case of Dokdo, the extent of the word "historical" includes the direct progress of situations according to the territorial entry of Dongdo, and what kind of relation Japan and Chosun had in 1905.

The writer is an assistant professor of Department of Japanese

Letter to The Argus

Either should be fine

It is common sense that both a son and a daughter have the same quality. They are all same children from their parents. But in my culture it seems their roles are quite different and unfair. There have been a lot of changes but there are more things to be changed.

They say sons always have to be brave, athletic, and strong. And when they are grown-ups, and when they get married, they are required to take good care of their parents better than daughters. Daughters, on the other hand, should marry to as successful husbands as possible so that they can live without working hard on their own.

You can see a lot of matchmakers who are looking for the pretty-faces and these girls are asked to quit their jobs after having a baby. When they leave their parents and get married, they are under the bigger burden of their mother-in-laws. They should be good cooks, beautiful wives, smart mothers and diligent housekeepers.

These are still going on and on in our society.

However, these conventional gender roles have changed in our culture. More women work outside, more men are not that conservative as before. But I think there are still many things to be changed such as the prejudice on men and women's traditional roles. I could see that Korea has a long way to go to have equal gender roles.

In conclusion, we still have conservative sex-roles in our society, which is a leftover from Confucianism. But concerning that both men and women are born to be treated the same, every child should be raised in a same way. Though it has been changed a lot in our culture, if people maintain the old perception, it will be difficult for this society to develop.

Yang Ji-won (E-04)

What is real patriotism?

As one of Hufssans, I have heard of the fame of "The Argus" since I entered HUFSS. But I had not had much interest in it. So I had not confirmed the prestige of "The Argus" with my own eye directly because of my laziness before I read the March issue of this year of it.

However, at the moment when I finished reading all the contents of the March issue, I could verify the fame of "The Argus" and couldn't help but be surprised. The reputation of it was not falsehood. It is true that "The Argus" and the makers of it are based on amateurism. But they were not amateurs any longer at least in my feeling.

I want to point out several things for "The Argus" on the basis of my feeling mainly for the March issue. First, I think it will be good if "The Argus" will investigate more relevant facts when it deals with politically sensitive intramural matters and will be more careful.

Secondly, "The Argus" is great. But we

cannot be sure that the class of readers of it is wide. So the members of The Argus seem to need to pay more attention to broaden the class of readers. More researches on what can appeal more to the readers are needed in my thought. Last, I could see many interview articles in "The Argus." So I hope that the reporters will do deeper studies of interview skill. More preparations will be needed for better interviews and interview articles.

Anyway, 'The Argus' is one of the proud and precious properties of HUFSS. So I would like The Argus to be loved by much more HUFSSans. Forever, "The Argus!"

Lee Seung-keun (EE-98)

After reading The Argus, please send us your impressions or opinions. Address : theargus@hanmail.net

Students face relative evaluation

Competition and motivation on grades rise among HUFSSans

From the first semester of 2005, the way of evaluating all subjects changed to relative evaluation in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS). Before then, it had been enforced on only some majors and cultural subjects. However, from this year, relative evaluation is applied to all major subjects. In case of HUFSS, to apply relative evaluation for one class, there should be at least 20 students who take the lecture. In detail, the maximum proportion of grade A is 30% and the sum of grade A and B can not exceed 65%. For students, grades are very important part of their university life, because grades could have influence on getting their job after they graduate. So, there are a lot of arguments and opinions about relative evaluation among HUFSSans.

The background and cause of carrying out relative evaluation

Until last year, HUFSS had kept absolute evaluation, and this made a serious problem in some parts. In the first semester of last year, in some majors which included more students than other majors, there were classes where the proportion of grade A was more than 90%. For example, in college of English, there were 7 classes in which the ratio of students who were given grade A was more than 90%. Among whole 193 lectures, there were 7 classes that showed this problem. In Chinese, there were 5 classes among whole 85 lectures, and in case of Japanese, 3 classes among whole 78 lectures showed such rates. "Suppose that in one class there are 100 students. After a test, there are 90 students who gain the score A. The university regarded this as a serious problem. From the outside, this fact gets the reputation of HUFSS to fall. Therefore, the university needed an objective fact which could prove the level of HUFSS. In this situation to promote the quality of education, relative evaluation started," asserted the dean of Academic Affairs, Kang Duck-soo, who led the Committee for the Reform of Educational System.

The benefits of relative evaluation

Inside the university, the standards of evaluation become more detailed, so the students are inspired to study harder. In addition, when students choose the lectures, they won't follow the professors who give higher scores than their ability. Also, the professors can not estimate the students by their own subjective judgements. So this will reduce the gap among

subjects.

On the outside, the relative evaluation could upgrade the level of the university. "The operation of relative evaluation could be an important index in estimating a university's level. It means that the relative evaluation is a confident and objective standard," said Cho Soo-bong, a chief Registrar Section of HUFSS. "It will surely elevate the level of HUFSS," he added.

Furthermore, HUFSS provides better conditions in carrying out relative evaluation than other universities. For example, Kyung-hee university has a system of relative evaluation, too. However, its

one class. By the way, if there were 20 students in a class, relative evaluation becomes a problem. There will be keen competition among students, so professors will have difficulties in giving grades to students.

Second, there are many classes which have the same titles and the same curriculums. When a student gains grade A in one class, this student could gain grade C in another class. The ability of the student doesn't change in any cases, but the student may gain different grade according to a class. It is unfair.

Third, relative evaluation could be beneficial for students who lived abroad. This problem will be

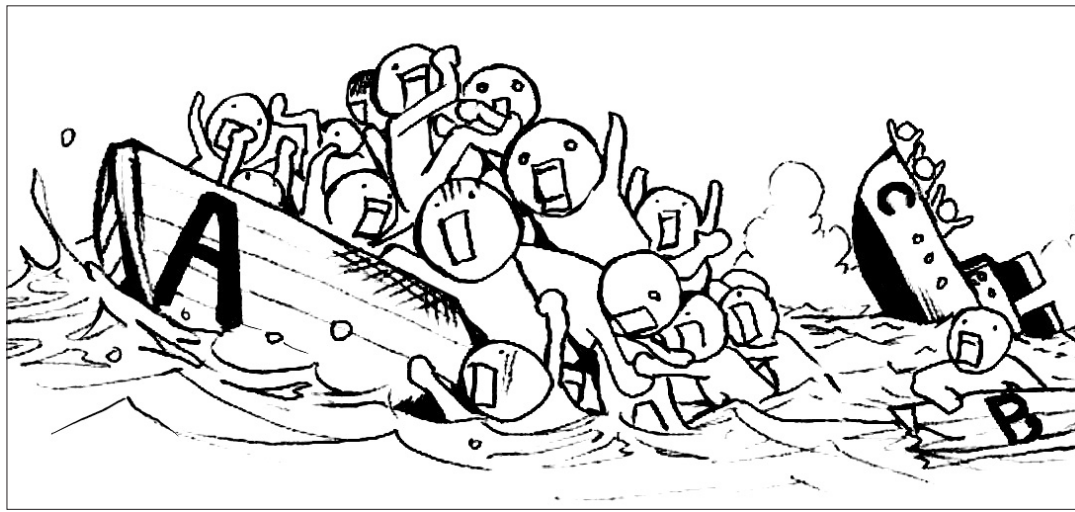
subdivided estimations are needed.

Second, all students who study the same subject should compete in the same condition. When professors estimate the students, all the students learning the same subject should solve the same problems. Next, they should be estimated as a whole. "When we have a middle or final test in our major, we all gather at Grand hall in the Humanities building and have a test together. And, relative evaluation is adapted to our grading. Most students think it is fair, and so do I," said Kim Suel-ki (G-04)

Third, each department should help students who have no knowledge of their majors. For these students, each department should offer basic lectures. They will help the students who want to study about their majors in detail. These lectures can be progressed by professors and seniors. Another solution is to divide classes. Students who take the same subject would be divided by their level. This is progressed now in department of Russian. "In our major, students are divided by three classes. Class A and B are made up of students who have studied only in Korea. However, class C consists of students who lived in Russia or graduated from foreign language high school. I think it is rational because for the students who are in class A and B, it is fair and for the students in class C, they don't have to learn the basics. It is efficient," said Kim Jin-sil (R-02).

In conclusion, carrying out relative evaluation is for the students. For the good development of this system, all HUFSSans should make their efforts. "At first, as one of the students of HUFSS, I objected to the relative evaluation. However, now I believe that the relative evaluation will be a good thing for all of us. Students should try to upgrade the quality of study without following just the scores, and professors should try to improve their teaching skills. In addition, if there are supports and concerns of each department, relative evaluation will be beneficial for students. I think concerns of each department are very important. Each faculty should develop many systems, considering its own specialties," said Kim Tae-kuk (EC-97).

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section



maximum proportion of grade A is only 20%. Besides, in Kyung-hee university, absolute evaluation could be carried out, if only there are less than 10 students. Compared with this, the relative evaluation of HUFSS is more generous. The maximum ratio of grade A and B is much higher than other universities and the limit of the number of students to operate absolute evaluation system is higher. "Our system of relative evaluation is much better than other universities, especially for students. Students should consider this fact," Cho Soo-bong also remarked.

The problems of relative evaluation

First, the right of professors would be restricted. Each grade has a limited proportion. This would not be a serious problem if there were a lot of students in

outstanding, especially in language studies. For students who lived abroad, gaining a good grade is much easier than others. Therefore, under relative evaluation, there is a possibility that high grades are possessed only by them.

Solutions

First, the right of professors in which they could give a grade should be extended. It means the proportion of each grade sometimes should be changed. It should be fixed, but can be changed by the number of limit in each class. Or the relative evaluation can be used partially. For example, only the ratio of grade A could be fixed, and other grades could be changed by professors. For these solutions, more careful attitude of professors and more

errors were found in the exam. If these misconducts exist continuously, HUFSS reputation would collapse easily on national wide.

Majority of the problems come from insufficient financial support, which leads the deficiency of labor forces, equipment, and supplies.

Foreign Language Training and Testing Center (FLTTC), deals with various tasks pertained to the exam: making questions, creating contents, and adjusting the level of difficulty. However, only a few professors manage all these works without any other help for the security reason. In fact, it is unreasonably small number of professors to work comparing to workloads they face. The school should hire more intellectuals and experts, maybe

students from graduate school, so the quality can be enhanced.

There is no place to prepare the test questions or form. Thus, the process is progressed at the school buildings when the students are not using the facilities. Seeing the school having difficulties with making up questions due to few places and equipments, people cannot help thinking about the school's intention of gains without the least investment.

The specific specialized organization, which would mainly focus on FLEX, has to be established to build professionalism: develop efficiency of working process. This is the least investment for the success.

The condition of employees should be improved. Neither their efforts nor pains were properly

rewarded. They also can not gain honor as a professor making questions on FLEX. No other professors envy them. The rewarding system has to be established to boost their motivation.

TOEIC is one of the exams that most college students study hard on. However, it engenders doubts that the quality and fluency of high-scorers are suspicious. It has lost its worldwide reputation on the basis of the fact that 70% of the test takers are now Koreans. So far there is no such exam that can replace TOEIC. If FLEX overcomes obstacles and succeed in the foreign language exam market, the crown would be abdicated to the Flex and it will become one of the school's major income sources. In addition, it will help saving dollars that spent on loyalty of TOEIC and TOEFL.

HUFSSans hope the school to realize the significance of the chance and make the best use of it. This will confirm the image of the school where the sun never sets will stand still eternally.

By Kim Kyu-young
Editorial Consultant

Pandora's Box

Last hope on FLEX

It is a long time since HUFSS's conduct deserved to be praised. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) announced the agreement to adopt FLEX (FLEX is a Foreign Language EXamination, that is managed solely by HUFSS to evaluate seven language proficiency for anyone) as an official examination. This would bring the test stepping forward to the real open market. In fact, it is a good opportunity to improve the reputation of the test as well as HUFSS's image but there still lies risk which would disgrace itself nationally.

FLEX has been walking on the edge. Test of English Proficiency developed by Seoul National University (TEPS), the competitor of FLEX, received adequately supported from Chosun Ilbo about thousand millions won and performs remarkably in the market. Whereas Flex was poorly subsidized; the amount of spending on the test product was only equivalent to half of that of Seoul National University.

Furthermore, The FLEX has lost credibility by failing on adjustment of difficulty level and completeness of the test. Sometimes typographic

and they understood it well. "Learning Korean culture is very unfamiliar to foreigners. However, this Korean program of Foreign Language Training and Testing Center is really better than others. Through this I could understand Korean culture well and learn Korean properly. That is why I chose here," he remarked.

How was he interested in Korean culture? After class, in a cafe, he said, "I am more interested in Korean culture than other Korean residents abroad. When I was in Germany, I was in a team of *Samullori* and I am doing it now in HUFSS." After a while, he went to the Social Science Building in HUFSS to practice *Samullori*.

On his way, he met some other students. He knew some of HUFSSans. When he arrived at *Samullori* room in Social Science Building, some students were practicing. He was a member of *Samullori* and after watching it for a little while, he took a *Jangkoo*. He performed *Jangkoo* eagerly. "When I first contacted *Samullori*, I didn't think it was great. However, as I heard it many times, I thought it was great. I think each country has its own specialties. I like *Samullori* very much and I think, as a foreigner, Korea is an amazing country, in spite of its small size," he said after the performance in an exciting voice.

At 6 o'clock, he had dinner with the reporter. He ate Kim-chi and he liked Korean food. "I have been

Unique & Best

German in Korean rhythm



Han-Song Hiltmann at *Samullori dongari*.

and they understood it well. "Learning Korean culture is very unfamiliar to foreigners. However, this Korean program of Foreign Language Training and Testing Center is really better than others. Through this I could understand Korean culture well and learn Korean properly. That is why I chose here," he remarked.

Lee Young-mee / The Argus

Notice Board

Canceling the register for a course

■ When?
2005. 04. 04. Mon. ~ 04. 08. Fri. 09:00 a.m. ~ 17:00 p.m.
※ Canceling also possible on Arbor day

51st Foundation day of HUFSS on April 20

Mid-term examination

■ When?
HUFSS: 04. 18 ~ 04. 24
CUFS: 04. 21 ~ 04. 27

The chief of KDI Kim Joong-soo invitation lecture (Imun)

■ When?
2005. 04. 01. Fri. 15:00 p.m. ~
■ Where?
Humanities building, grand hall
※ tel: (02)2173-233, www.cfe.org

English Center opened in HUFSS

① Help desk staffs wanted
■ Where?
Room 337 Administrative Offices
② Regular RDR lecture started
■ When?
From April, Monday to Friday. 9:00 a.m. ~ 12:00 p.m., 1:00 p.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.
※ tel: (02) 2173-2265
http://ecenter.hufs.ac.kr

Employment briefing (Wangsan)

■ When?
2005. 04. 07. Thur. 13:30 p.m. ~ 15:20 p.m.
■ Where?
Little theater in Well-fare building

2nd Korean Language Test (KLT) by KBS

■ When?
2005. 05. 01. Sun. 09:30 a.m. ~ 12:00 p.m.
■ Application period:
2005. 03. 15. Tue. ~ 04. 08. Fri.
※ www.klt.or.kr, kbs.co.kr

Selecting a scholarship student at government expenses

■ Application period:
Until 2005. 04. 12. Tue. 16:00 p.m.
■ Number of limit: 40
■ Submit place: Office of student affairs
※ tel: (02)3704-3673
http://www.kice.re.kr

Members for the 2005 1st Group public service needed

■ Application period:
Until 04. 07. Thur. 17:00 p.m.
■ Number of limit: 217
■ Dispatch nations: Nepal, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Egypt, Philippines
■ Activity period: 1 ~ 2 years
■ Dispatch period: 2005. 07
※ www.koica.go.kr

Selecting the scholarship students of Korean residents

■ Application period:
Until 2005. 04. 08. Fri.
■ A sum of money and period
During 1 year, 4,000,000won
※ tel: (02)3463-6500, (02)3463-5322
FAX: (02)3463-3999
http://www.okf.or.kr

A notification of the teacher training course

■ When?
2005. 04. 11. Mon. ~ 04. 22. Fri. 17:00 p.m.

Employment briefing for Kyonggi-do (Wangsan)

■ When?
2005. 04. 19. Tue. 14:00 p.m. ~ 17:00 p.m.
■ Where?
In Su-won gymnasium
※ tel: (031)240-3301~3310

KAIST-CJ Business Plan Competition

■ Application period:
Until 2005. 04. 20. Wed.
※ tel: (02)958-3992, FAX: (02)958-3990
www.cj.net

Selecting ROTC scholarship students

■ Application period:
Until 2005. 04. 23. Sat.
※ www.119ROTC.com

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section

Exiled from home, nowhere to go

Government's new town project deepens social polarization

Crumbling men have been the big issue of our everyday life ever since the government started the "New Town" project in early 1990s in Ilsan and Bundang area. Hard to believe it is; not only does the problem remain unsolved but it has been heated up to the boiling point with the latest metropolitan area development project: Pangyo New Town.

On March 9, people from Pangyo New Town Countermeasure Committee (PNTCC) marched through the highway between Pangyo and Bundang area, suggesting an upcoming event they have prepared in case the government stays indifferent to their requirements.

The latest reports from the major media say of the possible irrationality in Ministry of Construction and Transportation (MCT). According to the data MCT has approved in December of 2004, the government and the public enterprise together have made over 10 trillion won, which differs from what they have claimed (110 billion won). The data have been analysed by Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ).



PNTCC is marching through the highway in Pangyo tollgate area.

Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Actual conditions of crumbling men

Crumbling men are those who lost their homes by the reclamation policy of metropolitan area. The government has the power to forcefully buy out a land for the purpose of developing it. By doing that the region becomes more valuable, causing the heavy population of Seoul area to disperse to the new land. Original owners of the real estate are paid with proper price based on the market condition. Although they are the ones who get to bear the burden of paying the transfer income tax, there seems to be not much of a conflict by just looking at this scenery. But the problem steps in when people who live in the area live in rented or leased houses. They do not own houses to move in, not to mention the illegitimate compensation paid by the government.

Situation gets worse with the people who live in the unregistered houses. These people have lived for at least 15 years unregistered in the area. And because they do not have any recorded documents to prove their residency, they receive no remuneration nor any migration measures from the government.

Most of the New Town regions were

originally formed by some quiet farm lands. Pangyo area is not excluded from this condition. Many of the residents are farmers whose workplace is also their living space. And this could mean that the crumbling men will lose their jobs along with their houses.

The government is not completely unconcerned about the situation of crumbling men. According to Kim Sul-ja of PNTCC, a public enterprise Korea National Housing Corporation (KNHC), offered the residents 8 million won to move out. The amount is awfully too small considering that it is impossible to get a housing with just 8 million won anywhere in Korea. What PNTCC requests from the government is a reasonable compensation which asks for at least the similar environment as before.

Legitimacy of the requirements

If the profit amount revealed by CCEJ is true, PNTCC's 200 billion won request is not such a difficult issue to grant. Kim remarked, "With 200 billion won all of our requirements including the remuneration for jobs would be fulfilled. 200 billion won is a small amount of money compared to 10 trillion."

The legitimacy of PNTCC's demand is not

solely based on the financial reasoning. According to Public Utilities Act, Article 78, former residents of the developing area must be able to rent the housing with the cost for basic utilities discounted. The other option for the former residents is to be able to temporarily move to an equal or better housing environment.

This law, however, can be interpreted into many different ways. For example, KNHC is claiming that the law only applies to the price of land, not the housing itself. That means the discounted price of the housing differs very little compared to the original price. The reason behind the argument is the limited range of publicizing the prime cost used in construction. This is due to the company's security, they say. Obviously, there would be no way to estimate the discounted basic utilities cost of housing if the prime cost remains sealed.

Not only the Pangyo residents, but the residents of Pungdong, an Ilsan area, are also a good example of victims who face a great loss due to KNHC's interpretation of the law. On December of 2004, Pungdong residents thought they won the strife against the public enterprise by obtaining "temporary housing for the former residents"

and "right to specially supplied apartment right." The residents could choose either of the two. KNHC persuaded the residents to choose the right to apartment over the other because the region for the temporary housing has the problem of heavy population even with the poor living conditions. Most of the residents have signed the contract with no opposition. No opposition until they found out the true meaning of the term "specially supplied apartment." The term only referred to "given first priority in purchasing the apartment." The granted first priority is actually good for nothing when it is impossible for the residents to afford the housing at its original price with no discount whatsoever.

Position of the government

Jung Young-sung of The Ombudsman of Korea said, "The core of the problem lies whether the prime cost is revealed or not. But even without knowing the prime cost, KNHC still could supply the housing with 30 million won discounted."

He added, "What we really question is the actual need of public enterprise in our society. They distort the economy system, causing the speculation in real-estate market because they are free from the price competition which all the other corporations have to go through. This is the origin of the entire problem of the prime cost. A re-examination of public enterprises such as Korea National Housing Corporation and Korea Land Corporation is desperately needed while they are under the government's protection to perform the monopoly. Currently, the MCT acknowledged the validity of our interpretation of the law. They said they would examine the interpretation by the end of this year."

Sung Rak-kyoung, a resident of Pungdong area, remarked, "What we ask of is not much. If a person lived in a poor condition before, he should live in the similar condition after the development project. A development project that ignores the voice of the residents should be stopped at once."

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Commemorate 2005

The year 2005 is a historically meaningful year, many anniversaries overlap, and deep-thinking is needed as most of them have important meaning these days.

As one hundred years have passed since Japan forced Korea to agree to the injustice treaty so-called the Korean-Japanese convention. Japan has never self-examined their historical faults and continues to go on with their foolish talks. It is not a very new matter, because ever since the Korean-Japanese fishery talks, troubles frequently arose on the East Sea. Also it is the 60th anniversary of the restoration of independence, which is incomplete as a line meaning division still remains on the map of the Korean Peninsula.

It looks like Korea was a victim for all the time, but Korea wounded Vietnam, and 30 years have passed since such a shameful war have ended. These anniversaries show that the historical relationships among East Asia countries are complex matters, and multi central forces still exist in East Asia. Korean people should wonder how the anniversaries could be commemorated for the better future, and search for firm East Asian peace, by international cooperation.

To solve the complex matters outside, our nation should make its domestic power to handle it. However, the society of Korea is confronting serious disruption and conflict. Youth unemployment is still a big problem with the slump of Korean economy, and noticeable distinction between the rich and the poor is getting bigger. Moreover, in every issue the pros and cons are sharply divided, except the Dokdo matter. Social unification is urgent. In this situation, movements like "2005 hope declaration" on January 31 are desirable. For these "pan-national" campaigns, the government should be a positive arbitrator and actualize a social compromise including the participation of laborers and employers.

Simultaneously, Korea should not forget about its company, North Korea. Actually, it is the fifth anniversary of South-North summit conference. It is true that North Korea is in a crisis, that the nation continues to refuse the Six-Party Talks and maintaining its brinkmanship. However, North Korea is gradually following the open-door policy, as opening the city of Gaesung and Pyongyang for economic cooperation with Korea. According to the report by Korean International Trade Association, "February Trade Trend" between South and North increased 64 percent by comparison, and the amount of North Korea's carrying out increased 168 percent. It means North Korean economy depends much on Korean economy. Another hopeful news is the construction of a cross-border communication network in Kaesong by May. The new communication line will enable the direct phone calls and fax forwarding. It is very meaningful that the line is the first direct network between the North and the South, since Russia has cut the phone line 60 years ago. Moreover, there are many things to cooperate in diplomacy matters, too. Recently, the media delivered the news of the North Korean confrontation to Japanese dominium assertion of Dokdo, that the nation called for national cooperation. In this mood, it would be nice to make the second South-North summit conference this year. The North Korea relationship is the biggest uncertainty of current Korea, and if the factor get removed with peaceful mood, reserve power to cope with internal and external situation will gain.

Anniversary is, so to speak, nothing but a number of date without preparation and action. To make the history meaningful, and to avoid the historical faults, commemorating the anniversary should be expressed at all costs. It is not a burdensome formality, and should not be, but a stepping stone to be an authentic nation in East Asian community.

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director

Peace in Asia, first priority

In an effort to come to a solution to bring North Korea back to the six-party talk, a forum "Peaceful Solution for the Crisis in Korean Peninsula and the Relationship between the North and the South" was held at National Human Rights Commission of Korea, on March 28.

The main point of the forum was that the hard-line stance taken by North Korea and the US needs to take a different route. So far the six-party talk has had no effect in persuading North Korea to give up the nuclear warhead, and yet the US seems to be pushing its demand without any effort of understanding the view from the other side.

It was also the forum's purpose to suggest the attitude South Korea needs to take in order to maintain a neutral stance as an arbitrator rather than to be involved in the conflict.

The forum was opened with keynote speech "Cause of Conflicts between North Korea and the US, and Fuction of South Korea" by Baek Hak-soon, a researcher of The Sejong Institute. The speech was followed by a KDI researcher Yim Won-

hyuk's dissertation "Nuclear Bomb and Economic Cooperation: Related or Parallel?"

In his dissertation Baek remarked, "It is obvious that the original purpose of stopping the proliferation of nuke in Asia has changed to collapsing the entire administrative structure of North Korea." He emphasized the importance of independent South-North talk without any interruptions from any third party regardless of the result.

"As a country deeply related to North Korea, we need to seek more moderate policy to persuade them. The North has to clearly understand the benefits it will gain when giving up the nuke. And when the North makes up its mind, it is our next duty to prepare for the situation after. More support in economic cooperation would be a good example. Bringing peace in East Asia should be the first priority," said Won Heeryong, a member of National Assembly.

The forum was sponsored by People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy and five others.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Teachers denounce Dakesima Day

Korean Teachers and Educational Worker's Union (KTEWU) members came out to the Japanese embassy on March 16 to denounce the establishment of Dakesima Day and the publishing of distorted Japanese history books.

KTEWU asserted that the people of Korea not only need to be raged by the actions of Japanese National Assembly, but it is also essential to reflect on what caused the problem.

"At the core of the problem is our habit of not being consistent with one problem. So far we've always showed passionate attitude towards national problems, yet it was never durable for more than a year. How people reacted about China's history distortion of Koguryo is one example," remarked Bang Dae-gon, the chief delegate of Seoul region of KTEWU.

KTEWU also emphasized that the problem shouldn't be just looked at as Korea-Japan conflict, but a possible factor for discordance in the entire Asia.

The chief secretary of KTEWU Ku Shin-suh said, "The teachers of KTEWU believe that the root of today's problem is caused by passive history education. We have started the 'joint education program' as of today. The joint education will teach the children from elementary to high school level the right way to observe the miserable history of the war, and find the solution for the conflicts in Korea-Japan relations."

Several civil organization had participated in the rally, including Pan-National Conference, NKNSStop, Solidarity for Peace in Asia and Right History Education, and Democratic Labor Party.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

People

"If there is one thing that's clear, that is the people of Korea not getting involved with the conflicts in Northeast Asia without our own volition," said President Roh for an answer to the "strategic flexibility" proposal of the US Forces in Korea, on March 8.

It has already been two years since the Korean troops were dispatched to Iraq with majority of the people opposing it. Everyone knew there was something wrong with the process that we believed to be "democracy." With the slogan "Government Everyone Participates," Roh administration showed contradictory behavior when they agreed to dispatch the troops. The year of 2003 was the year of confusion. However, albeit they have failed to stop the dispatch at that time, President Roh's speech on March 8 clearly shows their labor wasn't idle.

Kang Chul-min, also known as "a soldier against the dispatch" was paroled on February 28. He was imprisoned after seven days of sit-in strike in the Christian Fellowship Hall, in the winter of 2003. He was charged of decampment for several days after his furlough was over. Currently he was released on parole as of February 28 after a year and three months of life in prison. Kang's sit-in strike is significant because it had a symbolic meaning that even the soldiers of Korea are against the dispatch.

Kang, now back in school, looked somewhat relaxed in a warm Sunday afternoon of spring. He is enrolled in Catholic University of Daegu as a fourth-year philosophy major. Seems as though he hasn't been adjusted to the back-in-society mood; he was being shy and quiet. It was hard to think that he's the one who once participated in the strike even with the danger of being imprisoned. But the doubt soon faded away as he started to speak.

Two years ago Kang was active on campus as a head of Human Rights Welfare Department, a part of student council. He was also involved with a "conscientious objector group" that refuses to serve the military duty due to the belief he or she has, whether the intention of the belief is religious or not. He joined the military anyway. It was a duty everybody had to serve to protect his own country. But the news of dispatch of

Solider against dispatch

troops to Iraq was just too hard to bear. "I've always had interests in Korea-US relations. I felt that we, Korea, are being treated unequally in the global community," Kang remarked.

He received his first furlough for five days. He did not waste the time; he took the chance to protest what he had in his mind. There was no well organized campaign which he could jump into, but he found an advertisement of a strike, which encouraged him to join in. He says that he only wanted to join in at just a supporting level, but while the strike was going on, he realized he could use his identity as a soldier to have greater impact about the issue. He was arrested on the seventh day of the strike for seceding from the base.

"I thought I was going to be sentenced to five-year imprisonment because of my lack of knowledge in law. The actual prosecutor's demand was three years though. And then somehow the penal servitude was reduced to two years, and then minus six months. So that's altogether one year and six months. Of course I was paroled three months early," he explains his confused mind at the time jokingly. After all, he did not have to finish remaining one year of his military term because by the law the duty is exempted if the person is sentenced for more than eighteen months.

To the question if he ever regretted the choice he made, he answers, "I can honestly say that my life in prison was honorable." Even in the prison he says that he tried to do his best to continue the strike. With some friends he met in prison, he thought of putting an advertisement about the importance of counter action against the dispatch on Hankyoreh, one of the major newspapers in Korea. He asked his uncle for help when he visited the prison to see Kang. However, this caused a problem for him. He had to spend a month in the disciplinary room. Also when Kim Sun-il was killed by the Iraqi terrorists last summer, he went on a hunger strike for twelve days. His parents had to come and break his fasting.

"The life in prison helped me to think more clearly. I had chance to read so many books, more than I had read in my entire life before the prison. I realized that I had many



Kang at Catholic University of Daegu.

things to accomplish before I can do greater things against injustice," Kang remarked with a rather bitter smile on his face.

To the question of asking his opinion on President Roh's speech on March 8, Kang answered, "I don't know what to say about it. I mean, I know it is the result of our efforts and all, but I still think that the president is being too timid. The fact that we have no way to refuse the proposals from the US, and the fact that the US troops are still stationed in Korea all show that the role of command control during wartime is totally in the hands of US forces. Korea is far from being an independent country at this pace."

He also pointed out that the problems in Korea could be boiled down into two things: the tragic division of Korean peninsula and the reality that the independence of Korea has never been settled even after the liberation from the Japanese imperialism.

"Korea I dream of is a country that is democratic, independent, and sensitive to the voice of the weak. Of course at the same time there should be no war in Korea. For this I am carefully planning a movement for the near future."

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

Shot On Spot



Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Dok-do Headquarters is having a signature-seeking campaign on March 28 at the street of Myeong-dong for the abrogation of Korea-Japan Fishery Agreement.

In search of Mexican dream

Interest on emigrants and descendents needed

To live in a foreign country is a long cherished desire of the people who cannot be satisfied with their present lives and are dreaming another life style in a completely different place. It has now become prevalent to emigrate to other countries especially since Korea's International Monetary Fund crisis in 1997. It continues until recent days when the economy is in such a bad condition. For some time, emigration was introduced as an item in a home shopping channel. We know well that early emigration history started from Hawaii and Mexico. These early emigrants had much difficulty to the degree that we cannot imagine nowadays. Especially, this year 2005 greets the 100th anniversary of Mexico emigration. On April 4, 1905, 1033 Koreans left their homeland to find a new world to Mexico. These people experienced hard times in the new land. So, until now, Mexico emigration is the symbol of difficulty in living abroad.

The history of Mexico emigration

The word *henequen* may sound familiar to many. *Henequen* is a kind of cactus growing in Mexico and it is used in making ropes or strings. In the middle of the 19th century, with wheat industry flourishing, demand of

Henequen increased for the use of tying up the wheat sacks. To supply cheap manpower, Mexican farmland proprietor saw another world, Korea. At that time, Korea didn't have such law, different from other Asian countries such as Japan or China which had special emigration laws to protect their emigrants. So, Koreans got deceived by Japanese and British intermediary, and departed to Mexico *Henequen* farm located in South Mexico, Mérida. "In the advertisement those days, Mexico was described as a green field which could earn you much money like heaven on earth. And we thought whoever could return to their motherland after an appointed period of 4 years. However, it was sugar coated words. At that time Koreans could not distinguish the U.S. and Mexico. They just regarded Mexico as a rich country in America like the U.S.," said Suh Sung-chul who is Overseas's Korean Foundation's member and has visited Mexico for years as a researcher. Under the hot sunshine, Korean emigrant workers were overdriven like slaves. And in 1905, Japanese annexation of Korea made them unable to contact with their motherland.

Present Koreans in Mexico

Early descendents cannot be close with Korean language, so they communicated in Spanish and had many troubles. However, as time went by, now 5th and 6th descendents have a wide sphere of action such as being a professor or an engineer. In 1964, Korea and Mexico established diplomatic relationship, after the breakthrough between the two countries. After the 1980s, Korean venture enterprises advanced there to broaden business fields with their own fund. Through the internet, Korean wave also has influence on Mexico and there are also

singing rooms and PC rooms in Korea Town. About 10 churches and two to three Buddhist temples and 6 Korean language schools exist. Many enterprises make Mexico as a stepping stone to advance to the U.S. or Latin American countries.

The Korean embassy in Mexico has prepared many events for the 100th Mexico emigration to promote both countries' friendship. On February 22 to 28 "Korean emigrants to Mexico's 100th anniversary, *Henequen* festival" was held. In addition, the anniversary event will be held in May at the capital, Mexico city. The Korean government supported the fund, and a Korea-Mexico friendship hospital is being built at Ukatan. And they are preparing to repair the Korean Lake in Chapultepec, Korean hall, and are making a monument as well as history books.

Growing Korean union in Mexico, but also has problems

Different from early emigrant's situation, Korean society has absolutely grown up. However, the quantity of the Koreans cannot guarantee the quality of their lives. Excellent Koreans are main object to rouse jealousy from natives, so there are many worries about kidnapping or theft. On the other hand, there are also faults of their own. "Koreans lose good reputation when some Koreans are involved in crimes such as illegal trade piracy, tax evasion and smuggling. On December 2002, about 30 Koreans were arrested by the police because of the crimes they committed" said Jang, the director of Korean branch company in Mexico. In addition, disharmony between Koreans is another problem. "In preparing the 100th anniversary, it is a pity that the people who were actually suffered are not the main part of the event. This is because of the people

who have newly arrived in Mexico with political objections," said Suh Sung-chul.

Harmony with Mexican and Korean itself is the point

Early failure of Mexican emigration is responsible for the Korean government. The geographically long distance obstructed interests and treatments for emigrants. However, for that reason, more complicated and long-term policies are needed. "Some events are merely effective to improve the residents' condition. Although this anniversary is meaningful because it is held in a difficult condition, it is necessary to consider future preparation. Moreover, we have to pay attention to the descendents moving from Merida to the border of the U.S. or Cuba. Koreans in Cuba is minor and little relationship with South Korea makes them isolated," criticized Suh Sung-chul. The way that residents are doing well depends on the education. Opening language courses to be adapted to the society is needless to say. It is necessary to inform natives of Korean language and culture for promoting Korean status. It is essential to be assisted from motherland for these fundamental and educational services. "I'm sorry that I know only a little about Korean residents in Mexico, because I just got along with the natives," replied Lim, who once had stayed in Mexico for years with her family dispatched to Mexico from a Korean company. Caring each other between resident Koreans is needed, even though they are busy in personal lives. Based on harmony with fellow Koreans, getting well with the natives is needed.

By Lim Hyo-jung
Editor of International Section



Virgin voyage

Precious lesson from Karen

A lot of university students want to go abroad to have special experience which is not similar to the one everybody can do. However, it is not easy to put his or her own thought into practice, but here is a student who did it.

Kim Young-kyu (T-02) went to Thailand to help Karen and inform about Korea during the last winter vacation. Karen belongs to a tribe who live in border area of Thailand and Myanmar. Kim went there through the Pacific Asia Society (PAS), an organization for interchange of youth corps and cultures. "I got information about PAS during my language training in Thailand. I shared my room with the team that had been there at that time," she said. Moreover, the leader of the group she met was a professor of HUPS, so she had more interest in PAS.

In fact, she said that there was nothing to take from the organization to go to Karen's community except members who went to Thailand with her. Therefore, they prepared a lot of things by themselves. "We had to look for sponsors to support us, and we also should find various programs to enjoy with the natives," said Kim. Although there were lots of things to prepare, they arranged plenty of necessities, medical supplies, and so on. They also drew up many programs to show Korean traditions such as making Kimchi, wearing Hanbok, showing Taekwondo, and Korean food festival. While she lived with Karen, the most impressive thing was their sweet temper. "They are not abundant, but they share the supplies which we brought them with others. It really moved me," Kim said. In general, they can not have higher education, since they do not belong to society. She said that, what is worse is that children can not take in enough nutrition to grow up. And one of the members who took charge of medical care said that most of the people have anemia. "They live in bamboo houses and do not use the city water. In the

rainy season they store the rainwater, and they use it in small doses," she said. The team suffered from sudden existence changing at the start. They could not use enough water to shower and they had to sleep in a mosquito net. "I am sure that it was not easy to live there, but I got many teachings from them. If I had not gone there, I would have known one kind of face about Thailand. I think it was a really good chance to me." The worry that they had had at the first time changed, so they got along with children with bare feet. She also recalled remembrance with children. "When we were going to come back to Korea, children gave us souvenir with their mind. That is really unforgettable memory to me."

The team including Kim has a plan to publish a book about their special experience. They are gathering their travel sketches, pictures, and financial documents to show the way for next servants. "My feeling and the living lessons I got from them will be great teachings to me in searching for my future. They were happier than we thought. I think there is no standard in feeling happiness. I went there to help Karen, but I got more than what I gave them," she expressed.



Kim Young-kyu (left) is posing with a Karen child.

By Lee Seung-hee
Reporter of International Section



Celebrating women's festa all over the world

What do you think about women's place in our time? Has it really been raised more than before? March 8 was International Women's Day, which makes us think about this problem.

The International Women's Day was declared in 1975, but the movement of women for their rights had been initiated much earlier. At the end of 19th century and at the beginning of 20th century, women's demands for their political and economic freedom rose to the surface. Women of those days worked for services within the limits and, moreover, they had to stand low wage, pitiable labor environment, and sexual harassment. The start from women's street demonstration in New York in 1908 was spread to the whole of the U.S. Then almost 20 thousand women laborers requested to give women the political right after the year, and the Socialist of the U.S. set the date in 1910. After then, United Nations (UN) made a declaration an international day in 1975.

In Korea, for celebrating International Women's Day, Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU) has held Korean Women's Meeting since 1985. They also held the 21th anniversary and various events this year.

Training Gender sensibility

KWAU held the special lecture for civil activists with the subject, "Understanding Gender Equality." It took 12 hours for 3 days, and this was their first trial to give a lecture. One of the participants, You Jin-ju, a manager of Youth Peace Center Purem, said "It was a good opportunity to expand my agony which I had from school days. The equality in gender does not exist even in citizen's organization that has to be connected to the general public with advanced view, and people in the group take it for granted that the association is organized with men." So she added that she

transmitted information that she got there.

Contents of that lecture were not similar to the current talk. Lee Sang-hwa, professor of Korean Institute for Gender Equality Promotion and Education, gave a talk on the speech. "We have to achieve the equality for both women and men. Privileged treatment for women would draw a distinction against men," she remarked. For example, if the society adopted the policy for promoting women's prosperity in former days, now the gender mainstreaming, not only for women but also for men, should be the policy. Therefore, she emphasized that the important thing is recognition of difference between women and men, not distinction. And then, the members had the time to think about their fixed ideas in life. They were at liberty to discuss their thought and to state their own views in groups.

Women's Day in Korea and the world

KWAU had the annual event of this year with three slogans. The first one was "Help in Happiness." It means that the society needs to make more jobs for women and protect irregular laborers who form 70 percent of women workers. "Women's poverty is more serious than men's because they have many troubles seeking their position in society," said Kim Miran, a director of KWAU. The second slogan is more important than before, due to abrogation of the male-dominated family system. It was named "Equal Family," and it coincides with the Family Organic Law that was lately legislated. The last motto is "Cheer up! Women" that has the meaning of demand for women to establish their subjecthood.

North Korea also held the ceremony in Pyongyang with the asking for productivity and loyalty to leader Kim Jung-il. And they had a campaign for housewives to

appreciate their value.

There were also many special events in all parts of the world to celebrate International Women's Day. In Brazil, 30 thousand members in organizations for claiming women's rights started on great journey from São Paulo on the day. They will arrive in Cote d'Ivoire to demand for impartial right. And, in America, the states prepared diverse festivals like offering food to women without pay in restaurants on the day. Furthermore, there is more meaningful commemoration in China and several countries in Central Asia. They appointed Women's Day as one of the holidays when they can get the salary. In recent years, this atmosphere is spread to many countries of the world, and Korea is also in the same situation; people have presented a petition to the government to appoint Women's day as a holiday. "To name Women's Day as a national day is an important chance for people to recognize the meaning of

Women's Day," said Kim Miran, a director of KWAU. And then, she added "In foreign countries, many events for celebrating the day are held in a festal mood. However, Korean situation is different from those of other nations. Koreans usually get the feeling about Women's Day like fighting and controversy. We are trying to change the image of Women's Day. It is not the day of rousing people to action."

The real meaning of the International Women's Day is finding the harmony between women and men in the world. Just as the saying spoken at Training Gender sensibility, gender problems are not only for women. Like Russia where men give roses to women on Women's Day, all the people should be able to enjoy themselves in Korea.

By Lee Seung-hee
Reporter of International Section



Participants are marching in front of Ewha Womans University after their 21st ceremony for International Women's Day.

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Efficiency required

Shouting "Yonsama," Korean wave was the highest in Japanese chain of islands. Between two countries, Korea and Japan, there was a friendly relationship that had not been seen before. And, the "Korea-Japan Friendship year 2005" encouraged it with hope. However, chilly draft suddenly remains between the two, and now there are worries of a diplomatic war that might happen. Occasional reckless remarks of Japan made Koreans rise to action. Whenever people come together, Dokdo is always the best topic. The people became furious with the opponent's careless behavior. And Koreans unanimously say that Dokdo belongs to Korea without a doubt. Of course, it is true. However, seeing the people with rage, on the other hand, there is no rational resolution to solve the problems. It just seems as though the people are expressing their opinion with fury. So, it is necessary to reflect the role and attitude we have to keep in mind.

Most of all, people expressing immediate responses are netizen who are somewhat the younger generation and has access to the internet. In some humor sites, there are flows of parody which have cynical contents towards Japan and politicians of Shimane Prefecture who are related with the "Dokdo statement." On the cine poster, they express their ironical thoughts without hesitation. Under the picture, there are much replies agreeing to the action. Seeing the picture, reporter also sympathize the clapping of hands. However, after laughing over the funny picture, a sudden worry comes over. Maybe it is because of the worries concerning personal obsession that there needs to be somewhat efficient action done, not just enjoying silly parodies and getting angry. On an interview of famous announcer Son Suk-hui in his hot-topic radio program, when he discussed about Dokdo with Shimane Prefecture's politician Jodai Yoshiro and practically won over the debate concerning the matters, many people were highly delighted. It was a different joy from watching parodies on the internet. It was because of the announcer's reasonable and logical contradiction based on historical facts. The Japanese politician had to just reply with upset answers compared to the complete questions of Son. Through the interview, Son pointed out the "unreasonable" reason why Japan wanted to drag the Dokdo controversy into international court, and then he refuted it. Japan insists that Dokdo problem has to be discussed in international court. In modern international court, the territory has no master, the case of when and what country's center and local government have kept the usage of the territory for a long time are the main judgement adjusting the possession. For adjusting the standards, Japan doesn't hesitate such an extreme nationalism action which cannot be understood for Koreans. It is absolutely unacceptable.

Like this, netizen and young university students have to do a more effectual confrontation. At first, we have to know about the island. Dokdo's official address is Gyeongsangbuk-do, Ulleng-gun, dodong-ri 42-75. It takes 3 hours from Ullengdo. Cold and warm current flow near, making it form good fishing grounds. Various kinds of fish and natural resources attract Japan to deprive it. Not only the economical side, but it plays an important role involving military matters. The island is treated as a strategic spot for a radar basement and marine scientific basement. Dokdo was formed before Ullengdo and Chejudo, and there are lots of data on the geological and ocean geological data for exploring. Knowing correctly of Dokdo in various fields is Korean's duty. Next, in the base of the information, notifying it to questioning foreigners can be a good action. If many foreigners communicate about Japan's fundamental nationalism, and sympathize Korean's position, it will benefit us against the international law which tends to depend on the power of one country.

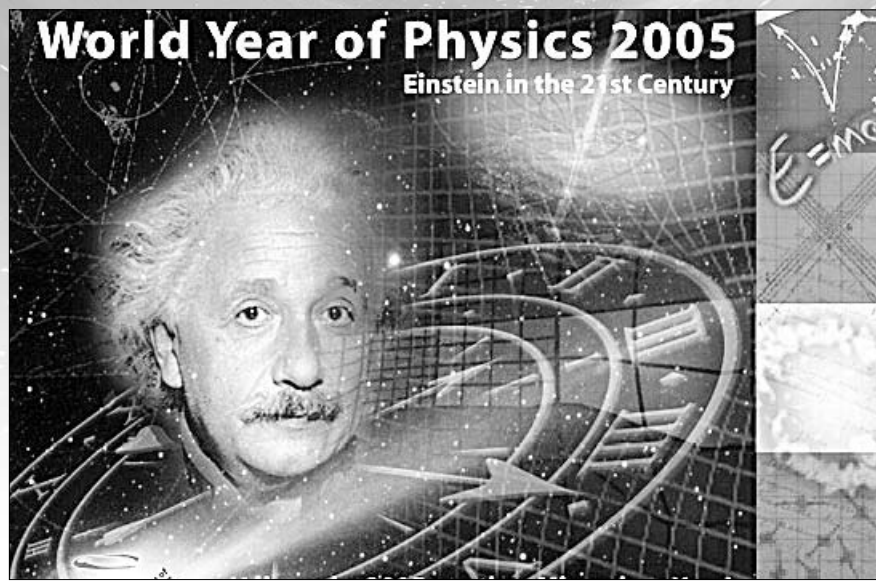
"Dokdo is Korean's. It is because Dokdo is ours." This common logicity is no more said as intelligent. Although it originated from patriotism and it does hold some resistance in protecting Dokdo, the ones who are injuring themselves, invading Japanese embassy in Korea, harassing Japanese in Korea should think of a more rational way to deal with the issue. Not just expressing our anger, actual movement should be the resolution to keep Dokdo.

By Lim Hyo-jung
Editor of International Section

World unifying under physics

Dreaming of "miraculous year" again

Do you know that you would not have grown older if you could run at the speed of light? This is merely an example which comes from the "Special theory of relativity," published by Albert Einstein. The theory explains the concept of time and space may change according to an observer's position and state. If one's speed comes to be fast, the time relatively become slower. The faster he or she runs, the slower time goes. The moment one catches up the speed of light, time flowing finally stops. This unprecedented theory contributed in opening the era of modern physics, reversing the prevail knowledge of time and space. 2005 is the centennial of not only the "Special theory of relativity" but "Light quantum theory" and "Brownian movement," all of them theorized by Einstein. Also the year is the 50th anniversary of his death. To commemorate such facts, International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) resolved to appoint 2005, the World Year of Physics. Finally UN General Assembly accepted the resolution and declared 2005 as the World Year of Physics. Given this chance, the physical world has been preparing various events for common people as well as themselves to enjoy physics more familiarly.



IUPAP celebrates the World Year of Physics 2005.

same way and sends it to the other. How far apart each person will be is important because it entirely depends on the human eyesight. Anyone can be a relay person after visiting the "Physics enlightens the world" homepage and fill out the online form. After finishing the registration, one can get their own personal ID, which is needed to receive the estimated arriving time of light. In case of Korea, people related with physics will transmit the light. They plan to relay light at the top of mountains because their height and darkness enable people to sense light signal more easily.

While light is connected by eyesight in one country, it transgresses boundaries and leaps across the seas through optical cables. The last relay person in a country takes a picture using web camera at the moment he or she sees the signal and sends it to the next country. Previously linked to the first relay person's personal computer, the light emerges on the monitor almost at the same time. "We consider to use this method also in the nation in case of bad weather condition like heavy rain," said Professor Han Chang-gil, director of Korean "physics enlightens the world" preparatory committee.

Through numerous hands of cosmopolitan, the relayed light goes back to Princeton in 24 hours. Experts project its

journey accords with the earth rotation cycle, intending each country can relay the light around the same time. For example, Korea and Japan share the same Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) for their geographical closeness, so both countries receive a light signal at the same time. Korea circulates the light over the whole country for an hour and send it to China because G.M.T. in China differs one hour from Korea. In other words, Korea receives the light signal at 8:00 pm on April 18 and deliver it to China at 9:00 pm local time. Then China receives the signal and starts to relay it exactly at 8:00 pm on April 18.

"The real importance of this relay is that people from every part of the world are gathering their hearts under the one theme," said Professor Han.

Einstein@home

Einstein@home project has to do with searching gravitational wave which was predicted in the "General theory of relativity." Gravitational wave is kind of vibration resulted from series of spatial events such as giant stars explosion. It has not been detected yet because of its faintness. Laser Interferometer Gravitational wave Observatory (LIGO), which aims to detect gravitational wave, consists of mirror system and laser beams. "Laser beams emitted from LIGO travel

back and forth between two mirror systems. When gravitational wave passes by, it makes laser beams' paths slightly change. LIGO scientists observe those changes and tries to find out the existence of gravitational wave." Lee Chul-hun, the secretary-general of Korea Physics Society explained. Einstein@home, waiting for world netizen's hands, is a project developed to analyze enormous data from LIGO using private computers. It is called distributed computing project. Netizen are encouraged to download a software named Berkeley Open Infrastructure for Network Computing (BOINC) and install it to their own computers. It automatically downloads parts of data from LIGO and analyzes them only when private owners do not use their computers. When private computer is analyzing the data, the Einstein@home screen saver runs on the monitor. It shows a rotating celestial sphere which consists of well known stars like the Orion or the Great Bear. In this sphere, constellations are backwards from what people used to learn. It is because students learn stars' position on the earth's viewpoint but the system is made to see stars at the outer space. Also there is an orange marker which tells the very position which is searched by those data. Of course it moves time to time because searching works are constantly progressing.

Besides, searching 2005 physics young talents over the world, holding an Einstein exhibition and lectures are prepared to celebrate the World Year of Physics. Interesting point is that almost all event encourages general people's participation. They intend to let people recognize physics, which contributed to develop not only pure scientific techniques but also human societies. "These events would not progress just for temporary amusement. We physicist have to make efforts to induce continuous interest in fundamental science," remarked Kim Chae-og, the president of Korea Physical Society.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Consumer pattern of choice

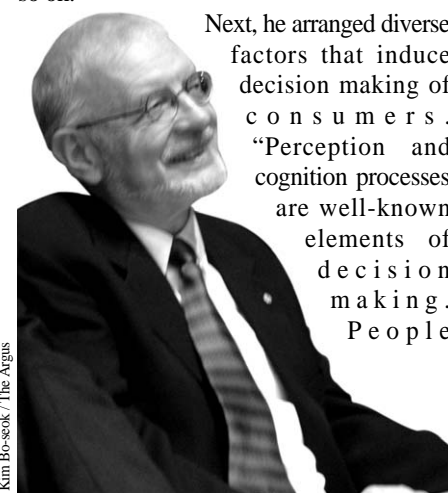
Korea University, founded in 1905, have planned "Nobel Laureate Lecture Series" to commemorate its centennial. Ten lectures including the field of economics, physics, chemistry and medicine will be held from March to October. For the first, Daniel McFadden, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics in 2000, had a lecture about "Economic Choices: Consumer Behavior and Economic Policy Analysis" on March 17. He won the prize with Jim Heckman for creating new theory, which analyze irregular consumer behavior using the statistical method. He inaugurated the first series lecture with his last 50 years studies about consumer behavior and several factors affecting it.

Digest

"Choice has been a pivotal subject for economics, social science and psychology studies for a long time. Among them, economists particularly focused on choice of consumer and theorized it to the economist's standard model," Daniel McFadden started his speech. The model is premised on two basic rules, which are the primary law in economics: one is that consumers always purchase goods through rational way of thinking and the other is the more alternatives, the better choices.

However, it does not fit to the real behavior of consumers. Human beings base on not only reason but emotion and therefore both of them effect human behavior. Besides, they cannot know all of information in the market and assure them correctly. "I added individual preference and exposed circumstances to the standard model. We named it Multinomial Logit Model," he explained. He also added that this new model has been widely used for predicting the outcomes of elections, choice of occupation, demand for new products and so on.

Next, he arranged diverse factors that induce decision making of consumers. "Perception and cognition processes are well-known elements of decision making. People



Daniel McFadden at the lecture.

selectively expose themselves to which they are in need of or interested in. They often overvalue the readily retrieved information, too," he said. Psychological state which is rewarded by brain also effects consumer behavior. "Through Positron Emission Tomography, which can track the level of energy consumption in the brain, we can not only prove the relationship between them but also predict the consumer behavior." Next, somewhat different point of view, consumers are effected by social interaction. One can easily see people make their decision by hearing others' experiences. Word-of-mouth, using social interaction, is one of the important marketing strategies in industry. Lastly, he cited the cultural and social norms. "All community has its own traditional attributes which accumulated throughout history. Choice cannot be well predicted without taking cultural tradition into account."

Focus: Marketing strategies targeting cultural norms

Leading discount store, E · mart attracts attention with success in Korea through outstanding marketing strategies. Continuous communication between company and local communities is one of them. Since 1998, E · mart have operated the "local community mileage system," which links the company, social communities and consumers. Only nonprofit organizations like public schools, welfare facilities and religious groups can participate in the system as the supported. Under the system, consumers give receipts to local organization they want. The company returns 0.5% of the amount back to each organization.

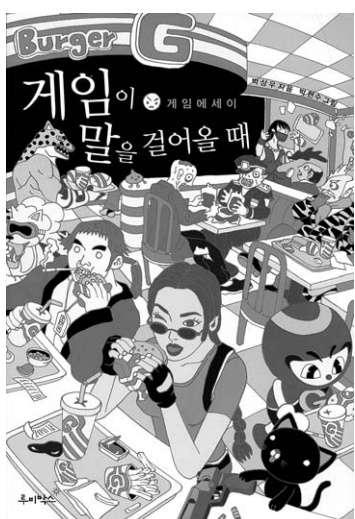
According to Kim Ki-jong who is a member of Gloria church in Soengnam-si, Kyungki-do, collected money under the name of the church is used for disabled people. "There was a grateful man who bought his daughter's school uniform at the mart, only to donate receipts to the disabled," he said. Regardless of the amount, this kind of strategies can move people. They obtain satisfaction as a member of society through contributing something to it.

In addition, all employee in the market attends at voluntary services once a month according to company's business ethics. The company intends its growth through harmonious relationship with local community which gives positive images to its potential consumers.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Books More than just game



"Why do you play computer games?" This kind of question is somewhat frustrating to maniacs who love playing computer games. "For killing time, actually," could be an easy answer, but to game lovers, this answer is insufficient. Moreover, to lonely game players who want to entice their friends to play a game together, questions like "Why is that so exciting?" are very difficult to answer. Although many people play the same game at the same time, each person will have a different feeling. So it is very difficult to answer such questions directly, maybe here is the best answer: "Just play it!"

As many people know, the object of art is beautiful because someone says it's beautiful. The same applies to playing games. Elaborating and explaining why it's fun to play games is important. Here is the first book containing essays on the enjoyable aspects of playing games. The title of the book is "When a game says hello to you" and the writer Park Sang-woo is a well known game critic who wrote many game articles on magazines. The author also works as a professor at the graduate school of Yonsei University. The book is based on his personal game history, from "Space Invader" to "Lineage."

Most of all, the game essays in the book are fun. While reading the part about the Middle Ages which often come out in games, readers can be a monster,

knight, or an owner of kingdom with their imagination. Just reading the book creates the feeling that you are actually playing games, gradually sharing the author's experiences. But there is no screen captured pictures, which is usually shown in other game reviews, and nothing interrupts readers' imagination.

However, the author does not count the simple amusement of playing game as true way of enjoying it. As the title of book says, he tried to depict the moment that a game player completely sympathized with a game he or she is playing, and the feeling of that moment. The moment could be a simple message like "Why do people have to fight?" after great triumph in a war tactics game, or a slight line between ardent desire and morality in a role playing game (RPG) that game player becomes an vampire.

The book is very brilliant in that the essays keep the readers from losing their interest, and offer different views about the game. Games are not as simple as many people assume. It has its own view of world, which may be varied, and some games even offer unjust worldviews. Park Sang-woo is not a person who loves game with complete blindness. He criticizes the preconceptions and prejudices that are reflected in some of the games. For example, women's position in many games are lower than that of men. Famous game star Lara Croft gives the readers some refutation about that, too.

On the other side, there seems to be a limit to the first game essay. The author delivers too much meanings so easily, and the book is somewhat vacant. However, who cares? Games give people the different individual experiences, and readers can only read the writer's experience. We may even say that the feeling that the readers get from reading the book does not necessarily come from reading about the writer's opinions; it perhaps comes from the individually experienced games that readers have played. When they finish reading this book, maybe they will want to "kill time" by playing game which was the best friend of them in their adolescent.

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director



Cultivating students of honors

The educational world seeks for better educational ground for their students. Honors Student Program, which has been launched at Seoul Women's University (SWU) since the first semester of 2005, is one of them. Under the new system, SWU guarantees students who successfully complete the assigned courses. With graduation, Honors Students will get a certificate under the name of the dean which represents the students' quality. Also during school days, students steadily preparing to be Honors Students can acquire priorities within campus programs such as exchange students, Seoul Women's English Language License (SWELL), and so on.

The Honors Students Program was created under the efforts of establish specialized cultural subjects in the Division of General Education. "To be professionals at each part, students are needed to be ready for not only in their major field but also in basic ones like practical pushing power for tasks, English to communicate with others, and humanity. Honors Students Program aims to connect those abilities with the major studies," said Lee Jong-il, who is in charge of the program. To be Honors Students, they have to complete 5 obligatory subjects with A0 or more. Students can take each obligatory subject only after they finished the basic required courses. All these subjects are classified by school years so students can take lectures systematically. "We got to know that quiet number of students are choosing cultural subjects depending on whether they meet students' time preference or not. It is undesirable for students to cultivate their ability. Honors Students Program also prevents this phenomenon," he added.

Moreover, average grade for 4 school years must be more than 3.9 (4.5 is the highest).

First obligatory course is "reading and discussion," chiefly for freshmen and sophomore. Like every honors subject, one class consists of no more than 20 students. "Each class, we are become a presenter and a questioner of chosen books by turns. Because we sit in a circle, we can discuss more freely than conventional classes," said Song A-ri, one of the students participating in the lecture. To represent ones thought, students have to practice thinking about a particular theme. This process will improve their thinking power which is the primary element for intellectual.

Second, "Media Presentation" is for juniors and seniors. Students who previously took "Computer Using" and "Basic Presentation Practice" lecture or having "MOUS Excel" and "KIPS-IT Flash" certificates can participate in the lecture. It teaches students to organize various kinds of data into presentation and how to make it logical and persuasive. They organize a team and each team makes a presentation. They discuss its making process and consequences with other teams and professor.

The third, "English Presentation" also requires the students to finish "English lecture 1, 2, 3" in SWU. It aims at expressing one's opinion clearly using English, not just focusing on fluent speaking. The fourth, "World Culture Experience" intends to cultivate human qualities. First and second trial team visited India and Hongkong for 3 weeks in the last summer and winter vacation. The university supports 70% out of total expense. "We attended local classes and made presentations informing Korean

culture to foreign students from various parts of the world." One member of the second team, Bang Eun-jung recalled the past memories. After returning from outdoor activities, students have an evaluation meeting, announcing the last achievements through the experience.

The last course that is needed to be Honors Students is "Honors Project." It is the integrated results for 4 years. Students have to submit creative and independent outcome related to their major and make it be accepted by examiners. They can get help from a professor they want. "It could be a form of monodrama or treatise. It is entirely up to the students," said Lee Jong-il.

To gain external acceptance, Honors Students Program would necessarily be based on strict and fair evaluation. Different from other subjects, it uses

absolute evaluation system. "Honors Students Program will make farther growth when early Honors Students play important and outstanding roles in the society. Therefore, we will estimate students in a strict manner despite the situation where nobody becomes a Honors Student may occur," emphasized Sim Jung-sub, director of Division of General Education.

In case of "Honors Project," bringing outer examiner into presentation can be considered. Under the spontaneous effort from students and passionate support from the school, Honors Students Program could demonstrate its power to the society.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



A student of the Honors Students Program, with Indian volunteers at Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

Local festival needs autonomy

Disagreement intensified between the organizers

A festival ends successfully when it harmonizes with a local self-governing body and people's originality in developing cultural assets. As years go by, cultural events and cultural settings have increased. And following the trend, people working in the cultural world have insisted several times that it should be autonomous from local self-governing body. So, at the end of last year, literary advancement law was passed after going through a racket. But it has not been discussed officially and troubles occurred continuously. People concerned about culture have not been autonomously up to date in the art world. The Pucheon International Fantastic Film Festival and Gwangju International Film Festival are representative examples of problems in the steering committee.

Troubles between a local self-governing body and the man power of cultural arts.

In February, head of PiFan executive committee who is very popular among people working in the movie industry and citizen was fired unilaterally. Because he failed to achieve success in the 8th PiFan, took the job of being in charge of the Korean National University Of Arts image center, and because he did not know the name of the Pucheon mayor. After this incident, all kinds of film festival related groups and civil societies made a strong protest against the unfair dismissal. Also the Association of Korean Independent Film & Video issued a statement. Currently, professor Kim Hong-jun is promoting the

fantastic film festival apart from Pucheon. It will be held during the same period of PiFan in Seoul.

While PiFan was in a controversial argument around the steering committee, similar problems occurred in Gwangju, as well. "GIFF revolution assembly" of GIFF spread out activities to avoid situation like Pucheon. They are insisting the resignation of current head of executive committee, Kim Gap-ui. Actually, the major reason is interference of office for the most part. GIFF is doomed to end up like PiFan.

Similarly, Namyangju open air arts festival had difficulties last year. This festival, which has been held annually since 2001, focuses on environment and art. The work turned out remarkable because the civil societies took the leadership in running the event. At this festival, foreign and domestic performing teams participated in a large scale, and it gathered great expectation with function of international art market.

Nevertheless, opinions sharply divided into a local self-governing body and cultural artists around the festival opening and is even unclear if the opening next year will take place at all.

Solutions

First, intervention of office must be minimized. Crash between executives of local governing office and cultural minds has ruined the festival. It is a matter that self-governing body wants more noticeable effect through local festival and operation of institution. Someone with immediate connection to the film festival should insist

consistently that office support should not intervene. Cultural artists should take authority about autonomy of execution and core consultation. Essentially, if local self-governing body adhere their opinion that festival is for the citizen, they must be supported by majority of civilians and film producers.

Second, men of culture who know well about cultural facilities, inheritance, festival, natural and historical sources should have the substantial rights to run the event. If more people take their own benefit without realistic professionalism in festival, it will merely become a festival of their own. So, it is necessary that well-trained human resources must be at work to gain a substantial effect.

Third, citizen's voluntary interests should also have the power to reduce vicious circle of local cultural spot, because local festival is a common expression combined with citizens' eyes, hands, and heart. Local festival must maximize opportunity than one sided presentation. Actually, Gwangju and Chunnam cultural action suggest special revolution committee which insist "Make open square which people feel free to talk" for development of film festival.

Good examples of local festival

Not every local festival has problems. There are some exemplary events around due to harmony with local self-governing body and cultural artists.

First, it is Pusan International Film Festival. The festival grew up to be one of the biggest international cultural event that

is held in the nation, making the excessively Seoul-centered cultural assets to be more local. PIFF is based on Asia, dealing with Korean and Asian movies. The reason PIFF is able to pull its curtains down successfully is because of the unsparing support from the city above all. Pusan metropolitan city recognize PIFF by "No interference! Only support!"

Secondly, Gwacheon Hanmadang Festival also approve autonomy of cultured men greatly. Yim Su-taek, artistic director of Gwacheon Hanmadang Festival, also "understanding play" class professor of HUFs said proudly. "Gwacheon mayor has high interest about culture. So is it not natural that citizen participate in the festival and enjoy it?" Gwacheon mayor express clearly "Do not interrupt artistic director, and support!" Of course, it had difficulties at the first time. While making it, sponsorship was excluded and the name of festival had changed several times. But now, Gwacheon Hanmadang Festival obtained achievement, increasing autonomy.

Third, Icheon ceramics festival, which opens its 19th year being held on April 23, is a propelling event well with Icheon's local feature. "We developed ceramics festival for the principal product of Icheon. The mayor's and my opinion fit well of itself."

Conclusion

Based on Korea's current situation, in order to settle disputes related to local festivals, cooperation and back up of local self-governing body are absolutely necessary. Cho Young-min who works at culture department of Bucheon city hall said "Our work is raising the funds, and controlling finance because we give support. Criticism is inevitable among organizers."

But office should avoid interference in originality of the event and the minds of the event runners but offering human power, environmental equipment and facilities. They can help cultural artists to obtain the purity and objectives of the event. Local festivals will be secured in one of the places that have specific character and where

By Yang Eun-ae
Reporter of Culture Section



Culture Trip



Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

Drop by cinema station

Chungmuro is the center of Seoul. Numerous people go through this area using subway lines 3 and 4. If citizens just go directly to their destinations by riding the busy underground, they will miss a big opportunity to easily enjoy the culture of the district. There is "Oh! Zemi-dong," a media center located one floor below ground. Actually, Chungmuro is a well-known district for the cinema industry. This media center reflects the regional characteristic. "Oh!Zemidong" is managed by a trustee of Seoul Film Commission, entrusted by Seoul City.

"Oh! Zemi-dong" means five funny places. It consists of five zones. The first zone is a library, which has variety of books and magazines related to fields of art. It mainly has movies or images from home and abroad such as "Quarterly Manwha," "Communication Arts" and "Another Magazine." The library is free to everyone and offers comfort with cushions on the floor.

The second zone is a place for watching DVDs and videos, which are chosen in the first room. Each screen and facility has headphones so as not to disturb other users. It operates through donations, which users can pay voluntarily. There are approximately 400 DVDs and videotapes that are not only blockbusters but also art house films which are hardly shown in theaters. It is a good opportunity to watch various types of films. To use the second, third and fourth rooms, citizens need to be registered members. Membership is free. Each member is treated

with fancy plastic membership cards. The third zone, an editing room, has a computer with "premiere," which is a digital editing video software and has editing facilities such as DVD and VHS dual deck. The fee for this room is 1,000 won per hour. This room also holds lectures for users who want to learn editing photoshop programming for a low tuition fee.

The fourth zone is a small-size theater with about 50 seats. It hosts monthly film festivals. For example, "Fun's choice," showed Korean movies of 1950s to 1960s from March 18 to 25. In April "Rendezvous Iran," will show seven Iranian movies such as "A Time for Drunken Horses," directed by Bahman Ghobadi and "Close up," directed by Abbas Kiarostami. The place uses the space for these kind of festivals for a week per festival and is available for citizens to rent during other weeks for a cheap expense. The exact price is on the homepage.

The last zone is outside of 'Oh! Zemi-dong', which has comfortable sofas and screens for anyone who needs to rest. Outside the complex is the Zemi-ro Drive. It opens exhibitions from time to time. AD Line, the advertisement dongari of HUFs also had an exhibition on this road.

In the subway station of Seoul, anyone can enjoy art and cinemas comfortably. For more information, check the Zemi-dong homepage at: www.ohzemidong.co.kr

By Lee Sang-hee
Associate Editor of Culture Section



OVERVIEW

Japanese overflowing

"Be with you," "Nobody knows" and "69 (sixty nine)." Do you know these movies? Most people seem to have heard about these movie titles. These movies are Japanese movies that are now on show. Even only a few years ago, some Japanese movies that were awarded prize from famous international film festival or horror movies were presented on the screen. However, Japanese movies of all genres have poured into the Korean market since last year when the Korean government removed control on Japanese movies.

In addition, Many TV channels sent out many Japanese dramas on the air now. In the same way, Japanese music is being introduced. Japanese singer's CD is selling in the record shop and Japanese artists were introduced at music channel on TV. This is just officially things. There are many people touch with enormous Japanese culture through in private. They watch Japanese movies and dramas and listen to the Japanese music by their computer. Not only productions that are imported directly but also works that change the shape of their form are increasingly finding their way to Koreans. A song of nakashima mika is the point out of typical instance. She's song, "flower by snow" is revived by Park Hyo-shin, and then the song was very popular. Also, spring day, pommel, that is a very popular drama by sbs finished on last month, is revived of Japanese drama, Heaven's coin. Besides, back ground music of commercial film is in general use of Japanese music and Japanese actors and models appear these commercial films. On account of this point, people that heard of these music and watch of these men, taking a great interest in Japanese is natural.

As the name of "Korean wave" show, many Korean movies, dramas and music have advanced into Japanese culture. However, Japanese culture has also begun to infiltrate into Korean people's mind. Since the last year when the Korean government opened the door to Japanese culture, Japanese culture came into Korean culture little by little. Today, however, Japanese culture that put into Korean culture is increased by coming over "Korean wave." The power of Japanese culture may be become more powerful item rather than "Korean wave." Nevertheless many Korean actors and singers try to extend into Japanese culture by taking advantage of several actors without plenty of prep! aration. As long as this way without effort in particular, Korean culture will be swallowed up Japanese culture within some years. If it realized that Korea become the second time of colony settlement by Japan.

These days, Korea and Japan have an uneasy relationship. Because of that Japanese government passed "Dakesima Day" at the end of last month. Although dokdo is a Korean island, dokdo become the cause of dispute in the international arena. Culture is the same. Unconscious while, Korean culture is might be swallowed up by Japanese. Now, it is the time for the Korean people to seriously think about the Japanese culture. This does not mean that Koreans should not interact with the Japanese culture. Rather, I say that it is necessary cultivate critical thinking power for accepting of Japanese culture. And then, we should have to receive by selecting among Japanese culture.

By Yoo Ha-na
Editorial Consultant

Rendezvous

Fabulous, it's for him

Generally, many people think magazines are just for killing time. However, how did the word "metrosexual" become famous? How does actor Kang Dong-won expose his charm to the public? Playing a big role in filling men's closets with colorful clothes, GQ Korea (Gentlemen's Quarterly) magazine for men celebrates the magazine's fourth anniversary last March. The editor-in-chief Lee Choong-keol has led GQ from its first edition. He had started as an editor of "Home With Happiness," which is a living-culture magazine in 1989. He then spent some time with "She's" and "Vogue" magazines.

What are you doing recently?

Basically as editor-in-chief of GQ, I am producing the magazine following a monthly schedule. The day before yesterday, I finished the final editing of the April issue. Other than that, I'm writing a book on matter of consumption three years ago, with plans to publish in April.

Your major in university was architecture, how did you become a magazine writer?

My friends from college are now working in different fields. I have a friend who is a mathematics teacher, another works for IBM and one is a pilot. I don't think your major plays an important role in choosing jobs. I think the role of university is to foster a man to be more academic and universal. I simply looked in the wanted ads and I applied for the position.

When did you think it was worth publishing magazines?

I realized that I was fond of producing magazines since I had been in charge of GQ. I like the magazine, originally I like papers and pencils. I think they mean the



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

root of civilization. Another reason is because of a magazine's limitedness. Following the intensity of a monthly plan, I can sense the time flying by, that life is short.

You are known as a good interviewer. What are your interviewing skills?

Compared to newspapers, magazines have less restriction. I prepare questions after much thought. Rather than common questions that anyone can think of, I prepare questions that are unique and what I really want to know.

What does "publishing a magazine for men in Korea" mean?

Korean men are uneducated in reading magazines. It is also the same in dressing himself and learning style. Today, young people are more stylish and demand for more men's magazines are increasing. I undertook some women's magazines, but now I'm making magazine for men and it is suitable since I know what men want to read.

GQ is published worldwide. Korea is its eleventh country. What is the character of GQ Korea?

GQ in each country has its own colors. GQ Korea has an international fashion section and feature section, which may not be of interest to the mainstream. I know there is criticism that GQ shows mainly expensive things. Nevertheless, it is not to stimulate the readers to buy those things. I can not afford to buy them either. It just offers ideals and fantasies and an awareness of styles and trends.

What do you think about characters of Korean Gentleman?

He has consideration for others. It is more important than sense of fashion. I think he should have three things- tolerance, power, silence.

You have published three books, wrote many columns in various newspapers and magazines, wrote the drama "Hiroshima in November,"

starring Park Jung-ja. There have also been critical remarks that your literary style is unique. What do you think about this?

In my opinion, writing should be more specific and vivid, just like what I feel. For example, others draw with twelve colored crayons but I use twenty-four colored crayons. I frequently write with my own metaphors and similes.

What competence do you think is needed to be an editor?

It is a multirole. He or she should have interests in diverse fields and should make it a priority to keep up with trends, understand human beings and have no taboos in anything.

Could you give some advice to students who want to be magazine editors?

Magazine editor is a really fun job although it is a detailed one, not allowing one miss print. When following a tight schedule, it will be stressful and one cannot ease the tension. But I'm sure that magazines are like a vacant canvas. If you are an editor, you can reveal your authority on it constantly and vastly.

He is a nationally renown interviewer and reporter. He observes the matter with sharp sense of criticism. He uses marvelous verbs and stylish expressions to depict the exact thing he seeks. A man with a magnifier on his eyes, for a grasp of deeper insight he always desired; A man with a multi-colored pencil in his hand to paint the world in an unique way, a way of originality he has been pursuing all his life.

By Lee Sang-hee
Associate Editor of Culture Section



Readers are leaders

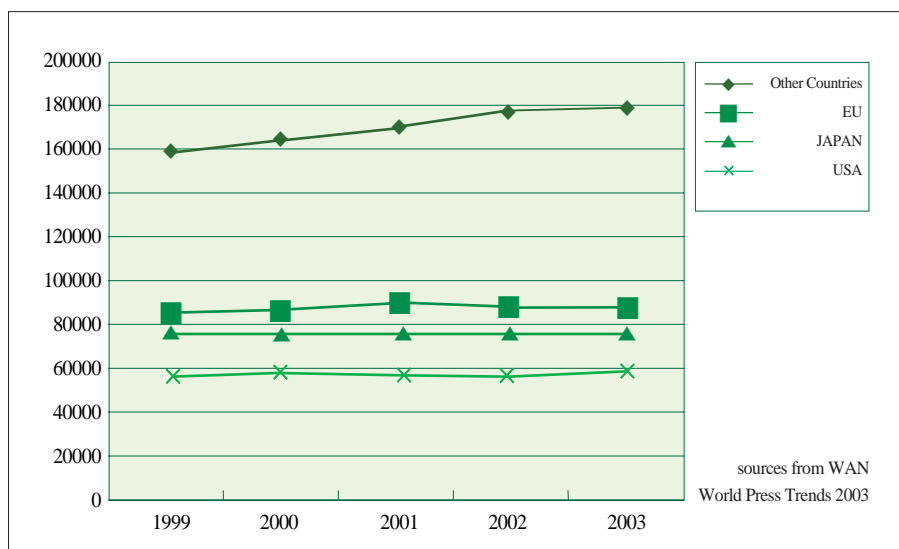
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CAMPUS In-depth: Problems on school bus system Page 3	INTERNATIONAL In-depth: Let's find out the internship program which give us various experiences Page 6	THEORY & CRITIQUE T&C TOWER: Have you ever tried to give up smoking? - looking at various ways of giving up smoking Page 7	CULTURE In-depth: Understanding each other by cultural exchanges between Korea and Japan. Page 6
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When do you read newspaper? Do you enjoy reading newspaper sitting in the urinal when you go to the toilet in the morning? If not, then in the subway on your way to school? If it not so, do you ever read the newspaper at all? Is newspaper still essential in the modern society? Journalists say that in recent days, the newspaper industry is in chaos because of several reasons. On the occasion of the "Newspaper Day" on April 7, The Argus decided to find out more about newspaper's past and future.

Crisis of newspapers

"Today, major newspapers have retreated to a state of becoming a wholesale company which sells its articles to minor newspapers or internet news site," said a reporter, who transferred his work place from a daily newspaper to an internet portal site. He feels that he made a right choice. What is the situation of newspapers these days? In case of Hankyoreh it stood out in sharp contrast with major newspapers such as Chosun, Jungang and Donga Ilbo. However, more recently, the deterioration of its financial situation made it more difficult to operate the business and key staff members who have been with the firm since its establishment are leaving. Major newspapers have also lost their conviction on the value and quality of good journalism. In case of France, an international authoritative newspaper, Le Monde's amount of loss reached to 25 million euro in the year 2003. To solve the crisis of financial difficulty, it attracted foreign capital such as Spanish media group Prisa and France journal interests La garedeere on March. Liberation, which is somewhat the left siding newspaper also started negotiating with Edouard de Rothschild. Soir had once sold over one million copies a day in the 1950s but now its daily selling amount has dropped to a mere 70 thousand a day now. The company has been sold to a Egyptian millionaire. Le Figaro has been keeping its margin but recently it has also been sold to the aviation conglomerate. According to the American Press Association, during October 2004, daily edition decreased from 4.82 billion to 4.77 billion which is equivalent to 0.9% reduction. In the nation's of top 50 markets, the rate of reading newspaper dropped from 53.4 to 52.8 in 6 months. The subscription rate for Sunday edition decreased from 62 to 61.2 percent.



Changes in selling copies of newspaper in the world.

The reason for the situation

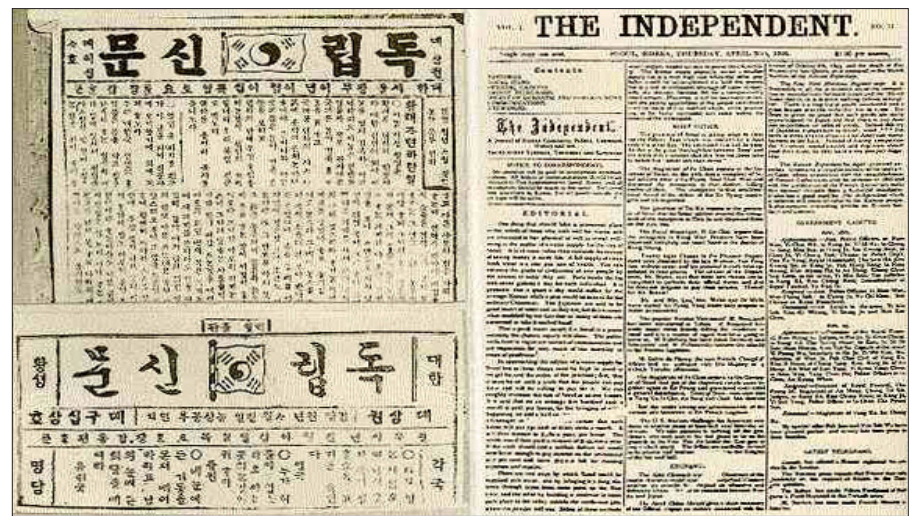
At first, the emergence of the new media has threatened existing newspaper companies. TV and Radio offer vivid news to viewers and listeners. PC and PDA are portable, so it is possible to check out updated news anywhere. In particular, independent newspapers on internet such as Ohmynews and Pressian grew at a remarkable speed as Korea strengthened its position as an information and technology powerhouse. We cannot find special type of newspapers in other countries. What is noteworthy is that such "alternative journalism" attracts civil participation as a type of "guerilla" and make communication counter-interaction. And second, economical statue of the world effects financial difficulty. Newspaper management is kept up with payment selling newspaper itself and advertising revenue. Falling down of the rate of reader and extortion of advertising to other media have deepened crisis. Furthermore, diffusion of free newspapers that are handed out in public gave the reader thoughts that newspaper is free of charge. For last, the public confidence is getting low compared with before. Commentary in newspaper serves the right view to see the society correctly. However, in case of Korea, newspaper is related with the political issue, people doubt the level of trust.

The "Newspaper Day" and meaning of newspaper

April 7 is the Newspaper Day. The day was established in 1957 to celebrate the 61th anniversary of the establishment of "Dokripsinmun," the first non-governmental newspaper in Korea. In the first anniversary for the Newspaper Day, they announced newspaper's moral planks and gave medals to foreign journalists who were killed in the Korean War. After then, each newspaper stopped printing issues for the day and held events for a week.

Kim Young-uk, a research fellow of Media Research Team of Korea Press Foundation, explained about the meaning of newspaper. "At first, newspapers played roles as a multi-

informational media. They are old media which has had about 200 years history since 1830s and the main media among journalism. Keen comments, photos, news, and opinions are mixed in a newspaper. So it is portable and when we open it, we can see all the information at one time. Most of all, it serves issues to discuss with people. Different with other media such as portal site's news or free newspaper, newspapers makes people have serious journal habits through reading and discussing. Entertainment-centered news make people lose interests about critical concerning matters. Exclusion of political weight makes vest rights that are possible to determine the policy as their own mind. For these reasons, there is a need for newspapers' journalistic character."



The first Korean civil newspaper Dokripsinmun.

Good samples overcoming crisis and Alternative plan for improving

World Association of Newspapers recognizes the seriousness of the market situation, and has tried to establish reports to overcome it. The last 57th general meeting was held in Turkey, Istanbul from March 30 to June 2. In the meeting, the buzzword was change and innovation for survival. Gazeta Wyborcza of Poland was awarded the first prize as a good newspaper, Gazeta having the main office in Warszawa holds basic rules. "Its editing principal is serving not only objective information but also an attitude to participate for the society which is basic in democracy. Especially the latter gave the reader trust on the newspaper. In addition, Gazeta is unexampled. Its first page is always filled with amazing attempts," showed the report.

Like the example above, it is needed of current surrounding. "At first, analyzing readers



Gazeta was awarded the first prize as a good newspaper from WAN.

and strengthening service are essential. As like the U.S.'s Readership Institute, a union to be responsible at the part is sincere. In Korea, controlling readers are dealt in branch offices not the head office. it makes management not clear. And then, various newspapers which can have diverse view points are needed. For them, monopolistic and oligopoly have to be sublated. For similar reasons, inequality between media has to be dissolved with reasonable politics on media. Most of all, offering professional and faithful news will be the best resolution. Besides, the readers role is important, it is necessary for the readers to sublate soft entertainment news and have to keep in mind of sincere and critical interests on serious journals," Kim Youn-uk commented.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section

Dating on Sunday

Inspired from youthfulness



Lee Young-mee / The Argus

"I'm so impressed by the freshness of the university orientation. It is completely different from social life," said Yoon In-wan (J-05), who is a freshman in the department of Japanese and a story writer who created stories of various comics, including the famous "Island" and "Munsu 2004." He is also famous as one of the main authors. He has stretched his working territory to Japan, the so-called comic kingdom. Especially, "Munsu 2004" was animated in Japan with Japanese director and staffs upon the opportunity that it won popularity when it was exported. It also gained public favor in Korea, and his other work "Island" is going to be produced as a film also.

He has wanted to work in the field of comic since he was a middle school student, so he decided to go to a technical high school that could have more free time than an academic high school. When he was a high school student, he was a follower under a famous writer. He enjoyed learning to write story rather than studying in the high school. "It was precious for me to spend time learning animation, so I thought that the time in school was not meaningful," he recalled. After graduating from high school, he immediately made his debut and now he achieved a great success in the field. "At that time, I took it for granted that I would do work related to comic. When I think of it now, that was a risky adventure. If I were in the same situation now, I wouldn't think I can do the same again," he remarked recalling at the time.

However, this year he has jumped into another big adventure, starting a life as a student at HUFs. There were some fixed aims that made such a successful story writer choose to enter the university.

Yoon In-wan asserted that he would like to improve his general knowledge while he is attending HUFs, instead of just taking the credits. "I want to learn lots of knowledge for me in the university. I know that it will not be easy for my work to go side by side with study, but I believe I can manage it," he said with smile.

Also, of course, he has ambition to study Japanese. He has visited Japan frequently for 5 years due to his business. Since he was busy with his work last year, he lived there for a year. "I was always with my secretary interpreter whenever I worked with the Japanese staffs. Nevertheless, I used to feel the limit in communication. The Interpreter conveyed just the facts, not feelings or emotions that were included in the language. It felt like the conversation was a mixture of oil and water," he said. So he decided to learn Japanese and started to study the language a year ago when he stayed in Japan.

Moreover, he was interested in Japanese history and culture. He said that Japanese people, whom he met during his one-year-life in Japan, had a lot of knowledge about Korea more than Koreans think. "They learn Korean history in school so far as the era of Three States. Furthermore, people are lots of interested in Korea with the Hallyu Fever." He recalled after he applied to enter HUFs, he was satisfied with the curriculum of the Japanese department on account of the various classes about Japanese culture and society.

He said that his work would have a small change three years later. Now he does his work monthly, but later, he will be printing his work once a week. "In days to come, I want to live in Japan once more and write the dialogs in Japanese by myself, without any translator. And if I have a chance, I would like to be a director. So I will control the story which I wrote," he expressed his dream.

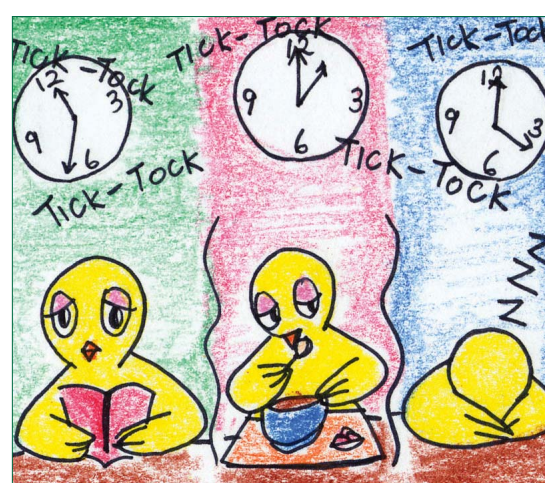
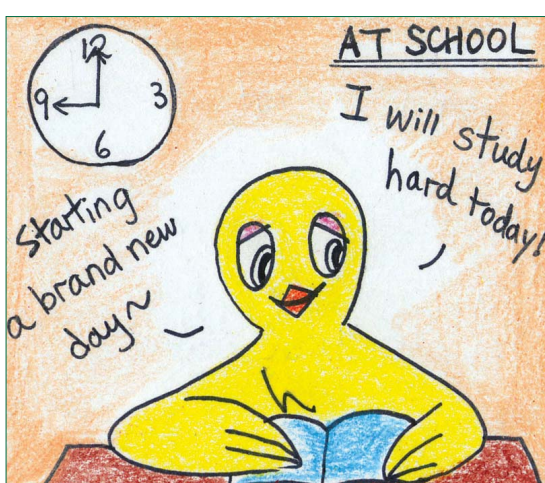
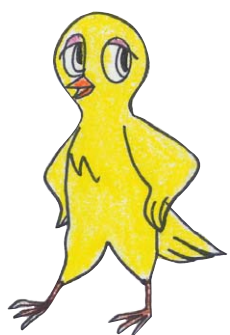
He also has a special expectation of his new life in university besides studying. "I had the feeling that I was tired of social life and relationship with other people, and that I was losing creativeness that's essential in my job. I hope to be encouraged by fresh campus life. I'm looking forward to feeling the creativeness and youth of HUFs as well as studying," he added in a full voice.

Lee Seung-hee

Reporter of International Section

CHAFFS

CHAT + HUFs



Lee Hyae-myung / Cartoonist of The Argus