

Korean-Thai dictionary published

The Korean-Thai dictionary has been finally published after the 13 years of arduous work by the Compilation Committee which consists of 11 professors of department of Thai and 11 Thai-born guest professors on November 13.

This Korean-Thai dictionary is the first ever published authoritative dictionary in Korea. It is not only comprised of 50,000 entry words, but also every single definition has been made through revision and supplementation process more than three times by the Korean professors and Thai professors.

In addition, technical terms that refer to approximately 50 technical-terminology dictionaries are embodied, including about 50,000 basic words needed in Thai study and business. This technical-terminology dictionary, expanded the practicality, presents accurate and devoted entry words, expanded word definition and idioms.

On November 4, a celebration honoring the publication of the dictionary was held in administrative office. On that day, an opening speech was made by Cha Sang-ho, the chairman of the Compilation Committee, followed by the congratulatory speeches of the president and the Thai ambassador of Korea, and subsequently, the reminiscent speech of the emeritus professor, Choi Chang-sung. After that, the appreciation plaques were presented to Professor Puttachart Potibal and Professor Parit Wongthanasen, and also to the Thai Embassy in Korea and the Burapha University, a sister school of HUFSS in Thailand.

Meanwhile, on March 31, Thai government formally offered 500,000 baht (approximately 1,250,000 won in Korean currency), through the Thai Embassy in Korea, as the research fund for the publication work of the Korean-Thai dictionary of department of Thai of HUFSS. Prior to this event, in 2002, the Thai government also dispatched a Thai professor who majored in Thai in order to support the publication of the Korean-Thai dictionary. Also, Burapha University, the sister school of HUFSS, funded 200,000 baht (approximately 6,000,000 won at the time).

The publication of the Korean-Thai dictionary, to which the government of Thailand has showed great interest, seems to benefit the education of Thai in Korea and vice versa. In addition, it is expected to contribute considerably to the knowledge and cultural exchange between both countries.

By Tae Yu-mi / Cub-reporter



Swedish film marks opening in Korea

The 1st Swedish Film Festival was held from 26 to 28 on November in Dongsong Art Center, Hypertheque NADA. Swedish film society "Heimdall" was held and it was the first Swedish film screening in Korea. This festival had a slogan called "Fun! Sweden."

"For three days, Swedish Film Festival (SFF) showed a total of three films: A summer tail," "Evil," and "Jalla! Jalla!" Screening works were chosen under the subject of "growth" which is the main subject of this festival. SFF has a special meaning in that it is the first Swedish film festival in Korea.

Lee Min-joo (SC-06), a head of Heimdall, said that an opening of SFF has been prepared for three years and it was accomplished eventually. "Even through this festival has insufficient parts now, it will be changed more positively," he added.

SFF had various programs besides three movies. Especially, on November 27, the second day of SFF, there is a seminar about Swedish movies. A topic of seminar is that "Revitalization of Swedish film screening in Korea." Lee Dae-hyun (SC-79), a senior editor of culture section in Hankook Ilbo, and Lee Mi-do (SC-81), a translator, made a speech about it.

Lee Dae-hyun said the reason why European movies including Swedish could not get attention in Korea while Hollywood movies are the opposite. Even though Swedish movies express Swedish own philosophy, Korean is not interested in it. Also he proposed that audiences need to widen their limited interest and develop deeper understanding in various movies.

Lee Mi-do gave a lecture with the theme "Entertainment is FISH." In this sentence, FISH meant four essential words in great movies; Fashion, Idea, Story, and Heart.



He added that Swedish films had many wonderful movies, also.

Park Sun-kyung (SC-06), a member of Heimdall, said that Swedish movies have famous works in the world. In Korea, it is not popularized yet. She added, "When you see the Swedish movies, you will be addicted to Swedish movies. Let's enjoy Swedish culture!"

By Cha Hyun-jin / The Argus

New GSC takes first step



Winners, Moon Wol-ho (ELI-04) and Park Yin-sung (F-01)

Im

By Yun Ji-hun
Reporter of Campus Section

On November 22, it was declared that "Change the HUFSS 4U" would succeed "Change the HUFSS PLUS" as General Students Council (GSC). Moon Wol-ho (ELI-04) and Park Yin-sung (F-01) were elected respectively as the president and the vice-president of the 41st GSC. During the period of this occasion of voting, spanning November 21 to 22, 3,656 of 7,110 eligible students participated in a ballot; that is, about 52.42 percent of the students voted out of all of students. Moon and Park won the 41st GSC election by gaining 2,229 votes, defeating Huh Young-ho (ELG-00) and Kim Ah-ri (IC-03), who received 1,349 votes. 3,578 votes were counted as valid and 84 invalid.

In counting the votes, it was revealed that each college tended to endorse a particular side. Most of the colleges advocated No.1 candidates, excluding the College of Social Science and Education. Especially, over 70 percent of the voters who belong to College of English, Business and Economics, Division of International Studies, and Open Major Division supported Moon and Park.

The defeated candidate, Kim Ah-ri said, "Communication amongst students, staff, and professors is necessary to put HUFSS into harmony. There are different opinions in the school and the opinions should be respected. Criticism, also, should be done if there is something wrong. This would make HUFSS progress."

The successful candidate, Moon Wol-ho said, "I am really pleased. I want to thank the students who supported me by providing me with the opportunity that I am allowed to take up a post as a representative of students. I think they chose us because our sincerity moved the students. I would like to say thanks to our electioneers for helping me in spite of the cold weather. I will do my best for HUFSS."

Soft power, woman CEO

On November 22, a lecture was held by Song Young-ye, the writer of "Banul story" (Needle story) in the Wangsan campus.

She was an ordinary housewife in 1997, but she came to think that her hobby, knitting, can become a business. When she began an enterprise, everyone was worried because nobody believed that such item might lead to a success, and also, most women weren't successful in business. However, she cultivated a market with thread distribution and handmade products. At the early stage, her monthly income didn't even reach a million won, but now, her annual sales are about two billion won.

Currently she has the largest domestic manufacturer of knitting by internet and electronic commerce. Also, she owns approximately 100 franchises all across the country.

She said she had a hard time because she

was a woman CEO, but women can maintain business securely by using their very own forte.

Lastly, she advised HUFSSans, "No one can beat a person who enjoys doing it. Seize the day and always think affirmatively."

This lecture was prepared by the career services center. Park Myung-soon, a section chief of the Career Services Center, said that "HUFSSans can also attend another lecture. We formed a coalition with Woman Economic Association and they will assign a person for a task who can help student's future."

Also, Park added, "Students should take interest in lectures held in side the campus. We send text message to students but few participate in lecture. Please remember that the CEO came to give a lecture despite her busy schedule."

By Park Yeon-jun / Cub-reporter



Winners, Lee Jeong-min (J-99) and Byun Ki-hyun (P-02)

Wangsan

By Anna
Associate Editor of Campus Section

The election campaign ran for two weeks from November 13 to 30, for three days votes were collected and counted. The ballot boxes were opened at 8 p.m. at the Administrative Office.

Firstly, each of the seven colleges' representatives were announced. All seven colleges had only one candidate, so they won the election, if the votes showed an average approval rating of more than 60%. The head of the College of Economics and Business is Kim Bu-sik (IB-02), and the College of Humanities is Hwang Jae-sang (Phil-04). Subsequently, the elected person of the College of Central and East European Studies is Yoo Hyoung-suk (CS-02), that of the College of West European and American Studies is Cha Yoo-jae (G-01), and the College of Asia African Studies, Kim Soo-yun (A-02). The head of the College of Natural Science is Park Jin-wook (CB-01), the College of Information and Industrial Engineering, Kim Min-young (CSE-02).

The atmosphere was tense for about an hour, but in the end the counting of the votes finished. The head of the Election Administration Commission, Kim June-sik (H-99) announced the winners, who are Byun Ki-hyun (P-02) and Lee Jeong-min (J-99). As the result of the counting of votes, Byun and Lee gained 1,785 with a voting participation rate of 61.88%. The second candidate gained 1,090 and the last candidate attained 1,196. The election was a very neck and neck game.

The President of the 28th GSC, Byun expressed endless joy and said, "I am in a daze. I still can't believe this result because I did not expect it. I will do my best." Moved to tears Vice President Lee Jeong-min said, "First of all, I'm thankful to the other two candidates. There were many difficulties every day during this election campaign. Especially, it was very hard for us due to rumor. I can't think of any other word except for that I will do my best."

New dormitory in Wangsan

The new construction of the second dormitory of the Wangsan campus is waiting for the final approval of the Ministry of Environment of late November. This construction has been planned since 2002. Until now the area near the campus was included in the No. 1 Region of the Pal-dang City Planning Measure. The polluted water had to be sent to the sewage treatment plant designated by the government; nevertheless, the approval has been delayed ever since due to the excessive demands on the sewage treatment plant of that area. However, as the new sewage treatment plant was constructed in Kyeongsan River, the final approval for HUFSS is expected to be made soon.

HUFSS is preparing the final conclusion of Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU). The construction will be done by Business Transformation Outsourcing (BTO). This is a method that an enterprise builds the building and operates the building during a

given period so that they can make profit out of that. The new dormitory is going to accommodate 1800 students. The new dormitory was previously planned to be built behind the pre-existing dormitory, but the plan is going through reexamination, about doing as it was planned or changing the plan to build the new dormitory in front of the old one. When the new dormitory is built, the pre-existed dormitory will be used after going through remodeling. The new dormitory will be completed in February, 2009.

The head of the Management Department, Jeong Ha-wook, said "The current dormitory is old and the number of persons to be admitted is few. I wish that students will live in a more convenient and clean environment as the second dormitory."

By Song Dan-ah / The Argus

Seek for fluent English speaker

On November 24, the 19th Speech Contest was held in a seminar room of the library at Wangsan campus. This Contest was held under the auspices of V.E.C (Vanguard in English Conversation), an English conversation *dongari* in Wangsan. About 50 students visited the contest, and 10 contestants presented an interesting competition, showing off their talent and the effort they had been working on for a while.

Kim Jae-woo (E-01), the first prize winner, said, "I just saw the poster about this contest. Usually, I used to practice English speech in English conversation classes. I haven't thought of becoming the winner. I am very glad to win the contest."

The topic of his speech was, "Should mothers only stay home and take care of their kids?"

Byeon Soo-kyeong (M-04), the President of V.E.C, said, "This is the 19th contest. Its purpose is to raise the English using ability and to revitalize English. While preparing for the contest, we faced difficulty seeking sponsors. Also the funding from the school

has been delayed. However, I'm so happy that it's all over and that it's been successful. I hope that many students participate in the contest next year."

These days, many students are concerned about English. So, they always take English proficiency tests like TOEIC or TOEFL. However, by those tests, they can't be tested on their speaking ability. Because those examinations only contain listening, reading and writing. Thus the people who take the test are pretty good at grammar and vocabulary. But when somebody asks them to speak in English, there are the few people who can actually speak. Therefore, this contest is a good chance for many students who wants to practice speaking English very well.

Judges of this contest were lecturer Mark Nicholson and two selected students of the Interpretation & Translation department. And during the break, there was a quiz for the audience. This contest ended well and will be held again next year.

By Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

Comparing visions of GSC candidates

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On November 15, a public hearing to elect new GSC was held at Student Center Lounge. In this forum presided over by Um Tae-yong (A-00), the president of the HUFSS Central Election Management Committee, representatives from all parts of HUFSS including the four press and students attended as a panel with both candidates: No.1 candidate, Moon Wol-ho (ELI-03), Park Yin-seong (F-01) and No.2 candidate, Huh Young-ho (ELG-00), Kim A-ri (IC-03). Candidates stated their political views, replied questions raised by other panel, and exchanged questions.

Forum issued the matter of tuition fee which confirmed differences in view between candidates. No.1 candidate said, "Former GSCs always had said they did all that they could do, but in fact, all they have done up to now is just struggling and it gained nothing." He emphasized the solution of need of change in such habitual struggling routines.

"Making a new building costs 33 billion but our school foundation only donated 1.2 billion and 50 million won." He also gave an example of our poor school foundation. "We need to notice our specific situation in order to resolve this problem." He added. No.1 candidate proposed to improve industries of school foundation for raising incomes as a counteroffer.

On the other hand, No.2 candidate said, "The acknowledgement of tuition fee, increased in two digits percentage this semester, is attributed to the GSC which could not raise enough questions. As long as our students feel discontented with their tuition fee, GSC should struggle for the increase rates of tuition fee not to be increased." Insisting that the real owner should be the students who cover the 80 percent of school incomes, he offered a discussion to make the democratic School Council as a solution.

About the strike, there were also differences in view between two candidates. No.2 candidate criticized the school which did not inform the student about inside information of this strike. On the other hand, No.1 candidate said the objection of strike was an inevitable choice for school development and lowering the dependence rate of the tuition fee.

Beyond these, the two candidate groups exchanged questions and criticism on matter of new establishment of College of Business. Each candidates admitted difference of view and promised to play a fair game to the finish.

Wangsan

The public hearing of the 28th student presidential election candidates was held in Wangsan campus on November 23. Kim Hyung-min (EC-04), the editor of the Oedae Hakbo was the chairman of the hearing.

There were 3 candidates, for the student president and vice-president, in pairs; candidate No.1, Byun Gi-hyun (P-02) and Lee Jung-min (J-09); candidate No.2, Kim Ho (ICE-99) and Hong Jun-sok (YU-00); candidate No.3, O Jung-joo (Phil-02) and Park Hye-wong (MIS-99).

The public hearing started with the inauguration speech, followed by the questionnaire given from the mc and the university press. After that, each candidate was to ask questions to each other, and then they were to receive questions from the students.

On this public hearing, the candidates discussed various matters such as the problem of high tuition fees etc. Especially, concerning the labor union strike, candidate No.1 said that the labor union was utterly responsible for the overall problems since they participated in the strike for about 200 days and troubled the students. Candidate No.1 also said that they would follow the 27th student council's creed. Candidate No.2 said that the labor union has the vested rights, so they should understand the attitude of the board of administration. On the other hand, candidate No.3 said that the university administration was to blame and that the strike had been prolonged because of them.

The three candidates had different point of views, but they promised to run a fair election.

By Jo Min-jeong,
Park Yeon-jun / Cub-reporter

Leaving the desk

Do it now

It's already December, the last month of the year, I wonder if HUFSSans and our loyal readers are taking time to look back this year and start planning for the next year ahead. This year was special for me. There were several happy and sad moments which will remain in my memory forever. This will be the last issue for me as an editor-in-chief. The next issue which will be released on March 2007 will start with a new leader welcomed by over 8,000 readers. From a freshman year until now, I have stayed wholly with The Argus. During the years, I have observed, reported, and written diverse issues related to HUFSS.

From the perspectives outside HUFSS, HUFSSans are perceived as students who are well-educated in English and/or in other various foreign languages. As many people were surprised, HUFSS also includes several non-language department besides languages, for example, college of law, natural sciences, engineering, etc.

Now, what do we HUFSSans have in prospect of HUFSS? Proficiency in language, hard working, open-minded global students, etc. I would like to point out some HUFSSans low participation and responsibility towards the issues in HUFSS and our society. This tendency was found in General Students Council where individual interest is more important for 2006's GSC. Students are not enthusiastic about activists as a student representative. It seems many students are indifferent in terms of issues which are not directly related to their benefits. The student council has tried hard to get students involved in critical events that may change the future. However, few students showed interest. It seems that only student council is the one letting out their voice and putting it to act. Otherwise, many students just rush out of class busily leaving for their next schedule.

Today, young HUFSSans do not consider the individual's role and duty as members of the society. The majority of students joins and actively engages in various activities and clubs in order to write down in their resumes or to take advantage from getting special help from club members. Ignorance of social responsibility is not desirable for college students especially who need more sincerity about the society and broaden their view of the world.

There are two types of students who are lack of community spirit - who I worry about. Some students no longer honestly take part in extra-curricular activities with their freewill and passion. The absence of community spirit in one's activities also will influence other community members. This is clearly reflected when students work in their group presentations during the class. Many courses require team projects and presentations and ask students to work with the group. Although this is a good way of getting students to exchange ideas and get together as a group, some groups have problems dealing with communication and cooperation. If they do not learn how to harmonize in their group, they will confront more problems in the society.

Another type of students is shown in commitment for the membership. Some students enter a group and easily leave or give up their task. If they face challenges in the future that involve problems or complicated relationships with other people, they will just avoid or reject to confront those hard works. I have seen such cases many times in The Argus and in HUFSS.

The university is a pre-society and a period, which pure hope and dream can be achieved. We have not met society's reality yet. The university is a stage of getting students prepare to fit into the bigger society. I wish university students would be more active to discover their identity as a member of the society. The young, active, and vibrant period of your life is just in front of you. Do not hesitate and waste your time. Do it now and meet the end of that.

Interview

By Yun Ji-hun
Reporter of Campus Section

On November 15, the government announced a new policy on real estate. The policy includes that the government will supply 125,000 houses additionally by 2010 and reduce the market price for new apartments by 25 percent, enlarge Dept To Income (DTI), and impose a strict DTI restriction on the metropolitan area where the price of houses keeps increasing over and over due to the speculative fever on real estate. However, many economic experts are criticizing the policy, doubting whether it would really make any differences. For example, one expert mentioned that the strict DTI restriction would merely make a temporary effect that leads to the downwards of speculative demands. He added that keeping the demands under control is not a fundamental solution. The new policy would make a bad influence on those who currently do not own a house and rely on a loan for the most of expense for house purchase due to the law that limits a loan. The exaggerated price for apartments is also directly related to the real estate issue. The investments and speculations on real estate are still going on in spite of the reformed government policy and getting more serious for the nation-wide. For this issue, The Argus met and interviewed with Ms. Kim Seong-dal, a manager of Public & Budget Monitoring Team in the Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (CCFJ).

Reporter (R): What is the present status for the exaggerated price of the apartments?

Kim Seong-dal (Kim): CCFJ analyzed the market price of the apartments since 2004. Based on the analysis, the market price increased doubled. People try very hard to buy apartments without considering their economic capability and situation, because

Policy failed, speculation continues



Nam Seok-ho / The Argus

Ms. Kim is talking about fundamental policy on real estate

they think they can make a profit once they buy apartments and sell them at a higher price than before. To be more specific, when speculators want to obtain the apartments, they do not care the absurdity of the difference between the cost and the sale price. Therefore, the sale price increases constantly, but in reality, it is greatly exaggerated. On average, it is twice higher than the cost. CCFJ analyzed the cost of the new apartment construction in Yongin, Paju, Seongnam, and Pangyo and reported to the public. The results revealed that there was a considerable gap between the construction cost and the actual sale price. When the government makes a plan to build houses, Korea Land Corporation (KLC) first purchases the land where the houses are scheduled to be built and then, construction companies buy it from KLC. Then, the purchasing price of the land is publicized. Considering that there is a little difference of construction costs in any areas, the apartment price generally depends on land price. Consequently, we can find out how much the actual selling price is exaggerated.

R: What are some disadvantages for people?

Kim: Firstly, the rich who possess much real estate can speculate in apartments. They are going to sell the apartment at a higher price than before. When people who hope to own an apartment try to buy, price goes up due to the speculation. Price increase rate for the apartment is much larger than the inflation rate. In other words, people cannot buy the houses with their income level if they do not own any properties. They may become frustrated. Also, it means Korean society is getting more polarized.

Secondly, the current property development is based on "the Housing Site Development Promotion Law" that is authorized and contributed to in 1980. This law was made to guarantee the residence in the low-income bracket. However, the government does not play its original role, rather sells the land to construction companies just to make a profit. The current policy towards the real estate is proved inappropriate.

R: Are there any solutions to house price increase?

Kim: First, the government must increase the number of public house supply at 20 percent. The proportion of public houses in Korea is only 2 percent. Those are just for the extreme low-income bracket. In Europe, not only the extreme low-income bracket but other people can live in public houses. Thus, a policy should not be applicable only for the certain income brackets. The government should encourage people to live in public houses. Moreover, expansion of public houses at 20 percent can intervene house market increase and control the house price. Second, the government should purchase land and not sell it to the construction companies. It will be difficult for the government to build public houses if the construction companies purchase the land from government. The government should make an effort to monitor the construction companies as well. They might not report their true profits and hide their genuine profits. Then, some become private property which tax does not have to be paid. Therefore, the system which leads to restoration of unfair profits should be made.

R: What is CCFJ doing to solve these problems?

Kim: CCFJ has been initiating civil movements reporting the accurate economic information. We get information, analyze it, and quantify the vague phenomenon with the specific number. This becomes the ground framework for criticizing the current situation. The policy towards real estate which was announced on November 15 will work very temporarily and superficial. Besides, under the next ruling power and government, it is doubtful whether an improved policy will be declared or not. We are leading social movement in order to reflect public opinion in latter policy.

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Blue Print

How not to be abandoned by Beijing



Prof. Park Hong-seo

Pyongyang's nuclear test on October 9 has unsurprisingly escalated the tension, military and security alike, in the Korean Peninsula. States concerned like the United States, China, and South Korea have desperately tried to analyze Pyongyang's intension of the test in order to opt for their counter-measures.

There have been so far plenty of analyses about Pyongyang's brinkmanship from the angle of its domestic crisis and external isolation. But it is no wonder that the Washington factor has been regarded as the most general variable shaping Pyongyang's coercive policy. That is, Pyongyang capitalizes on its brinkmanship to secure its regime survival from the United States, a sole super power after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

However, the Beijing factor should be another critical variable to be considered in

understanding the Pyongyang's nuclear brinkmanship. That is, because China is another significant state to North Korea in that it remains the only closest ally to help North Korea in the post Cold War era. In this sense, it can be possible that one of top objectives of Pyongyang's brinkmanship is to secure China's assistance that may be a bottom line for Pyongyang's survival.

This analysis can be supported from several rationales as follows. First of all, from Pyongyang's point of view, it would not be a painstaking answer to the question, "Who will be more sensitive of our nuclear brinkmanship between Washington and Beijing?" The answer should be Beijing, of course. Since the start of the Open Door policy by Deng Xiaoping, Beijing's top priority in its foreign policy has been to keep a stable and peaceful external environment for its economic development. In particular, the stability of the Korean Peninsula has been the core problem to the Chinese leadership because of its geopolitical closeness to the Chinese mainland. In fact, Washington may not be so much sensitive to Pyongyang's brinkmanship as Beijing. Rather, the threat from North Korea can be a good excuse to justify its post Cold War hegemonic strategy as exposed by its ambitious Missile Defense system. In this respect, it would be rational for Pyongyang to take advantage of China's fear of crisis on the peninsula with its brinkmanship.

Of course, it can be argued that China is stronger than North Korea enough to put the latter's brinkmanship under control. Exactly. But Beijing can do that only in the last stage; right before impending military conflicts between North Korea and the U.S. Before the situation, however, China has no choice but to tolerate North Korea's "power of the weak" despite its strong power. This irony basically comes from China's alliance dilemma over North Korea. That is, even though China cannot put up with Pyongyang's brinkmanship as stated above, it cannot also bash or abandon North Korea because of the latter's strategic importance as expressed by the cliché "lips and teeth." Accordingly, the only thing Beijing can do to manage this dilemma may be to persuade Pyongyang to discard its nuclear diplomacy by promising its strong commitment to the Sino-North Korea alliance. After all, the brinkmanship policy can be a very efficient tactics for Pyongyang to secure Beijing's sponsorship.

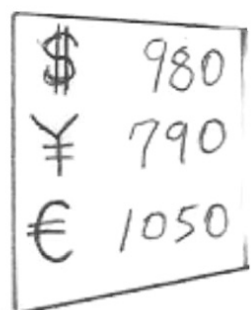
In this respect, it is not coincidental that Pyongyang's repeated brinkmanship took place each time the Pyongyang-Beijing relations strained. For example, Pyongyang's first nuclear brinkmanship in 1993 was preceded by Seoul-Beijing normalization in August 1992 and its unexpected Daepodong missile test in 1998 was carried out right after Beijing agreed on the cooperative partnership with Washington in that year.

Pyongyang's second nuclear brinkmanship in 2003 can be also understood in the context of Beijing's strong cooperation with Washington on the anti-terrorist war after September 11, 2001. In addition, Pyongyang's latest nuclear brinkmanship can be analyzed as an expression of its dissatisfaction of Beijing's tacit consent of Washington's financial sanction since last year. The fact that all this brinkmanship was and is being managed by China's mediation with assurance to North Korea approves the importance of the Beijing factor in Pyongyang's coercive policy.

Overall, it can be expected that Pyongyang will continue its brinkmanship to secure Beijing's protection for its survival insofar as Washington does not show a real intention to improve its relations with North Korea. That is, without confidence of the normalization with Washington, Pyongyang does not have any reason to take risks by giving up its coercive policy. Then, what is the policy option for South Korea at this critical point? Although there are no various strategic choices for Seoul, it will be only and best move to help Pyongyang and Washington improve their mutual relations and finally finish years-long hostilities since the Korean War. Peace by sincerity lasts longer than that by brutal war.

Lecturer, Department of Chinese

EXCHANGE THE HUFSS



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Letter to The Argus



language became used in many countries and such a tendency made many people learn English. In Korea, "English invasion" presses many people, too. These days most of Korean people take learning English for granted. Why do people take learning foreign language for granted?

Here is a problem. Many Koreans have no consciousness about Korean tradition. There are many alphabets on streets and mass media. People use English on even words that can be expressed by Korean. Even if English makes no one more cultural than Korean, people misunderstand that English is more refined than Korean. This is the result of our gloomy history, which has been led by the world powers. In the process, our tradition was purged. So, we can hardly

English Virus

find our traditional culture around our lives these days. This is a very serious problem. If our culture disappears, there is no real globalization to us but americanism. Then how can we make our culture resurrectional? One country's culture starts from the country's language. So we must love our language. This is not about patriotism but identity. Loving our language is to find our identity and the way to real globalization. Do not forget that learning English recklessly is not real globalization but a shortcut to be a victim of imperialism.

Korean is very scientific and beautiful. We can know easily that Korean is as great as English. But you should not regard this opinion as that you should not learn English. Learning English is not worthless, but Korean must be precedent on all accounts, because whether you like or hate Korea, you were born in Korea and you are a Korean anyway.

Kim Seong-jun (Phil-01)



Let's share our opinions through The Argus

Hello all of the readers of The Argus? How about sharing my

opinions about The Argus?

When I read The Argus, I feel interested because I can get university news that I could not have known in daily life.

I think that The Argus is as good as normal newspapers which is delivered in front of the porch every morning. It handles issues of university and society, economic things, arts, etc.

Frankly speaking, I feel uneasy because The Argus is written in English. However, you can catch two birds by throwing a stone because we can get news about both university and society. Well, we might be catching the third one in a sense that we can study English while reading The Argus. I hope more students read The Argus and take information about the university life. If there

are articles of your interest, you can also take excitement to learn and English words from the article.

Also, I think it will be useful to make a discussion plaza regarding university problems on its homepage, www.theargus.org. If The Argus succeeds in attracting students to the discussion plaza, the students will have more chances to think about university life and the importance of The Argus in the campus. I will read The Argus more and more frequently and I will take more and more information about my campus. Why don't you join me readers of The Argus?

To The Argus, I hope you develop continuously. Thank you for your good information and hard working.

Lee Dong-ho (E-06)

A year after 7+1 system's operation

Should be effective system through systematic preparation

By Kim Eun-hye
Reporter of Campus Section

The 7+1 system was developed in 2006 for HUFSSans who want to study abroad for one semester with their course credits approved. The main purpose of the system is to support international exchange for each department and program. However, many students do not understand the details and feel some difficulties about it. What are the major problems that students feel difficulty about?

About 7+1 system

Originally, the exchange student system supports 20 students to study abroad schools that have a contractual agreement on memorandum of understanding (MOU) with HUFSS. International Cooperation Office (ICO) selects 20 students directly and takes care of the exchange process including application and admission. Students receive a tuition fee of HUFSS back as a form of scholarship and pay a tuition fee to school abroad for a year. The course credits that exchange students take the school abroad are approved at HUFSS.

On the other hand, 7+1 system is different from student exchange program. Each academic department and program in 7+1 system takes more central roles. Beneficiaries are increased to 200 (100 students from Imun campus and 100 students from Wangsan campus). Each academic department manages the whole process from selecting students to sending them to the right institution abroad (If the department does not help the process, beneficiary should manage every procedure). The visiting period to the foreign institution is diminished to six months. The university allocates the whole scholarship into each department unit.

Primarily, the basic rule of scholarship is that beneficiaries who are selected to study abroad where the tuition fee is greater than HUFSS receive all tuition fees back, whereas other beneficiaries who study at foreign schools with lower tuition fee than HUFSS receive half. However, the department holds



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

the final decision for the financial support. For example, if one department doubles the number of grantees, students receive half-scholarship. Also, some departments do not adopt the 7+1 system because they have other international exchange systems. For example, the department of Russian (both Imun and Wangsan campuses) is sending 10 students through the BRICs system. Also, although the majority of the departments work with the 7+1 system, due to few applicants, only a few departments have been successful. This semester, the number of selected students for study abroad is 142 including 73 students (31 from Imun and 42 from Wangsan) who applied for the next semester, due to the recording on October.

Problem of contact with schools abroad and admission

Due to the changes in student exchange program to 7+1 system, each department manages for contact with the institutions abroad and admission. If the department does not have a student visiting agreement

with the institution abroad, an individual beneficiary should take care of the whole admission process. However, only few foreign schools admit those who plan to study for just one semester. Thus, several departments help students to make an initial contact with the institution through a personal relationship with faculty members in the targeted institution. However, some non-linguistic departments are not likely to help their students, compared to other linguistic departments.

7+1 system of non-linguistic departments

Now, the 7+1 system in the non-linguistic department is not active as much as linguistic departments. Since their international exchange is inactive compared to the linguistic department, the agreement with the school abroad is very few. These departments faced with many challenges, when the 7+1 system started at first. Because they have few contacts with the schools abroad in the U.S., the admission process with the U.S. institution may be very challenging. In fact, in the College of Information and Industrial Engineering, only two students among six applicants were selected automatically without the formal selection process because they got admitted to the school abroad. The other departments could not send students, because no one got admitted.

This is the current status of 7+1 system for the non-linguistic department. The number of students who are selected to study abroad in the non-linguistic department is: 1/3 from the College of Social Science (operated department / whole department), 1/1 from the College of Law, 2/4 from the College of Business and Economics, 2/3 from the College of Humanities, 2/3 from the College of Economics and Business, 0/9 from the College of Natural Science, 2/7 from the College of Information and Industrial Engineering. Every department is in force of 7+1 system but suffers from few applicants. It seems that the 7+1 system is active only in the College of Humanities and the College of Economics and Business. The departments of Linguistics and Cognitive

Science will be sending student to Hebei University in China. The students will take language courses in the university and the academic courses in the area of Linguistics and Cognitive Science. The non-linguistic department requires the foreign language proficiency in order to take academic courses. Thus, the language barrier is one of the major challenges to many students in the non-linguistic department.

Also, the College of Law faced with another problem. Although several students in the College of Law want to study in the U.S., universities in the U.S. have no undergraduate courses for the law program. Thus, students in the College of law cannot take equivalent courses. For students who major in law, the university selective courses related to law are approved for course credits at HUFSS.

For more effective system

Now, ICO is managing all businesses related to the international exchange programs such as the student exchange, multiple diploma system, and 7+1 system. However, only two staffs are available at the ICO, even though ICO takes care of several businesses. Due to a small number of staffs, they cannot support the departmental exchange procedure and related management issues. It should be the university duty rather than a departmental or student responsibility. When the university can find more institutions abroad to work with, HUFSS' international network with schools abroad will be bigger. In order to do that, the university needs to establish the single office only for the 7+1 system. It also needs to be established in both Imun and Wangsan campuses. In addition, the university should increase more sisterhood universities abroad especially for non-linguistic departments. The 7+1 system needs more preparation before it is executed. From now, it should be an international exchange program that represents the HUFSS and offer a great chance for HUFSSans through systematic and professional preparation.

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By Anna
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Last month, an event was promoted, entitled "Family of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) paying tuition one more time." The school authority aimed at advancing into one of the 5 leading private universities through changes and innovations. Park Chul, the president of HUFSS, declared that he would arrange things to mark an epochal development during his period of appointment.

There were some former examples that universities had accumulated their finances by raising alumni's fund. Particularly, it has become more generalized that the universities in Seoul area raise funds based on the alumnus' awareness than in other locals. These

schools endeavored to collect funds, such as Sookmyung Women's University, Pusan University, Donga University and Inje University. Sookmyung has showed changes, such as an enlargement of a site of school and an increase the number of students.

This year, JoongAng Ilbo evaluated universities focusing on education conditions and finance planning of schools. HUFSS was ranked 22nd, which is 8 places lower from last year's record of 14th place. Poor HUFSS seems to be justifying the campaign that requires students to pay tuition one more time. It seems that HUFSS is heading for the past. The school authorities stated, "HUFSS was next to Seoul University about fifty years ago. However, now HUFSS remains behind other Universities such as Sungkyunkwan University."

If these cultures are being took for granted for maintaining university's finances, then it means that the society still can not get away from regionalism, kinship and school ties. In addition,

university evaluation has universities ordered so that all students are graded by this evaluation as well.

The school should not be reluctant to give up position and make an effort to listen to demands and desires of students. It is our wish and society's need that the school strive to be a place where people freely receive education, acknowledge students' right to be educated and not to consider education as a commodity.

However, the school is getting more commercial and blurring an essential of meaning of being leading universities. The school policies that incite students to compete indiscreetly still clings to the evaluations, allotting excessive equipment fund, recon-structuring employees and starting a campaign for subscription.

The fundamental problem of school authorities' policies is in the setting a

Pandora's Box

Meaningless reputation

goal of entering into leading universities solely clinging to evaluations. Enlarging the site of school with alumni fund, constructing huge buildings, and getting good evaluations, these have nothing to do with the

quality of education.

A school that is considered as a truly leading university, should be able to offer atmosphere for students to have the motivation to go on to further research and studies. Shouldn't universities which are able to provide these footholds for students, so that they advance both inside and outside, be regarded as true leading universities?

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To lighten burden of tuition fee

The Korean Professors Union mainly took place a signature in the Internet. The graduation tax is a system that a government pays the all tuition fee instead of students during school days. The university students returns the fee by paying tax after graduation when they can afford the fee. For example, if a student gets a job and earns two hundred million won, the student then should pay one hundred thousand won for 15 years as tax.

Gang Nam-hoon, a Secretary-general of Korean Professors Union, said, "The students can not use their right properly because they don't know well. The government pays most tuition fee until high school. Why cannot the students, however, think the government would pay the university and graduate school tuition?" Actually, the government's support for students is low. Korea only supports the rate 15% of tuition fee. It is low compared to the average of OECD nation's support 78%. The Korean Professors Union suggests to use the national debt to carry out the graduation tax system. Recently, the funds which the government need to carry out the system is 11 trillion won. If the government uses the national debt, it affects the national economy. Each household economy spends according to "marginal propensity to consume." So with the propensity to consume marking at least 0.7 - the data surveyed recently -, the national income increases by 33 trillion 333 billion 300 million won. This increasing income helps the government get profits 6 trillion 700 billion won by tax when the income tax is 20%, which represents both individual's and an enterprise's. After four years, graduates returns the tuition fee by tax, so finally the nation is only charged with 3 trillion won annually.

Professor Gang said, "When Korean Professor Union made a simulation to use the national debt, it appeared to be feasible after 30 years. After 60 years it appeared possible to carry out the compulsory education system." Recently, the signature movement has been carried out on the homepage of the Korean Professors Union. About 1,000 professors already participated in the signature movement. The Korea Professors Union plans to send an application to National Assembly when it has enough the signatures.

The Professor Gang said, "We will extend this movement coming February against the movement of raising tuition fee. I wish the students who are directly involved in this movement would act passionately."

By Yu Byung-ho / Cub-reporter

Evaluating GSC of 2006

Imun

By Yun Ji-hun
Reporter of Campus Section

Entering 2006, many things have happened: the installation of a new president of HUFSS, alteration of the school's policies, the strike of the labor union due to the breakdown of collective bargaining, disciplinary action towards Jo Myoung-hoon (E-99) and the protest against it, disputes between trustees. At the end of 2006, there remains assessment of the 40th GSC's activities.

Tuition fee increases by 11.4 percent

This year, tuition fees increased by 11.4 percent, which was the highest rate ever. The school announced that there were four main reasons for the highest rate hike. The first is the decreased income by 44 billion won comparing to that of last year. Second, the supplementary expenditure as for student demand counted up to 71 billion won. Third, the new structures planned to be built this year in Imun campus costs the school up to 131 billion won. Lastly, the wage of the school staffs and professors of 2006 has been increased by 4 percent from that of last year.

The GSC discussed the rate of tuition fee increases at a tuition fee coordinating committee on January and February. After last semester began, the GSC held a central steering committee, making a decision on restoring some of tuition fee to the students. However, as soon as the strike took place, the GSC gave up the restoration of tuition fees, saying that the students would rather obtain high quality services than take the return of some of tuition fee, and staged demonstrations against the strike. From that time, the GSC has not manifested the intention to take the return, and, finally, the tuition fee problem has not been dealt with, for the GSC concentrated on protesting to the withdrawal of the strike.

No effectuation of whole students regular general meeting

This year, there was no student body regular general meeting held. Agendas that passed a central steering committee, an extended steering committee, and, whole students representative meeting are to be voted at whole students general meeting that takes place once a semester. The GSC side viewed this complicated process as a major obstacle in having the meeting. Um Tae-yong (A-00), the president of 40th GSC, said,

"Whole students regular general meeting which did not take place last semester can be held this semester if the regulations of students council is amended. However, it is very difficult to call a committee to revise the regulation, so it is hard to alter." The general meeting is important in that it complements a representative system and leads decision making systems more democratic. Different opinions should be collected and exchanged through the general meeting regularly held.

Attitude towards the strike

From the beginning of the strike, the GSC has been opposed to it, asserting that it invaded the right to education of the students. The members of the GSC have taken physical actions against the labor union that was holding a demonstration. In addition, they drew up a petition to demand damages, and carried out forced removal of the tent of the union. The GSC agreed to stick to the no-work-no-pay rule, and even took a stand on the school's side in conflict between trustees. It is a pity that the GSC did not try to overcome disagreement among the school, the union, and the students, not mediating between the school and the union, and not collecting different thoughts on the strike also.

Conclusion

The 40th GSC devoted itself to improving welfare services for the students rather than participating in social campaigns related to political and economic issues. However, it is doubtful whether welfare services got better as much as its effort to achieve them. Fundamental and root challenges made no progress though few schemes for the services were realized. Moreover, it was hard for the students to closely know about them since they were not publicized. More communication with the students could have promoted a more reasonable settlement of the tuition fee problem. The reformation of the professor's system was already supposed to be done by the school, and a few revisions of school affairs were the election pledges of the president. The GSC seemed to ride a little on those policies and overemphasize its achievements. The 41st GSC will attain success and gain a good reputation as the genuine GSC if it learns a lesson from the points mentioned above.

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Wangsan

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This year, in contrast to previous years, there were serious problems in HUFSS. Because of labor union's long term strike, the 27th Wangsan General Student Council (GSC) had many difficulties. Now, the 27th Wangsan GSC is awaiting the 28th GSC. The amount of students' satisfaction on the GSC is an ongoing concern these days. What is the fruit of Wangsan GSC's 2006?

In 2006, the 27th Wangsan GSC was under the slogan of Dreaming Innovation. They are a non-activist GSC and concentrate on students' welfare. They made some public pledges when they had started on the campaign - getting back some of amount of tuition fees, student welfare, education and career problem. Among those issues, some public pledges are yet uncompleted. Expanding multimedia classroom, making a park in the Language & Literature Building, remodeling restrooms and downgrading of graduate credit. Also, the College of Nature Science, the College of Information and Industrial Engineering learning forum was held.

What is the GSC's embargo?

This year, HUFSS's tuition fee rose by 11.4%. It is the second highest rate in the universities located in Seoul. First, when tuition fees increased, GSC was opposed to the increase. They seemed to be rather active, having their hair shaved in the first semester regular general meeting and performing one-man demonstrations.

However, after a while, labor strikes happened. Then, the GSC's opposition disappeared. Finally, students came to, pay increased tuition fees. Since the strike started, many students understood that GSC agrees to school's demand. However, the GSC claimed that it was an embargo to conceal their plans. Kim June-sik (H-99), the president of the 27th GSC, said, "Embargo was GSC's strategy. School authorities kept monitoring our results that came from the center operation council. The school authorities tried to block our plans by keeping eyes on our regular meetings. So we had to lay embargo on our policies. At that time, Imun GSC opposed to Wangsan GSC. And we had demanded something new like building a second dormitory to get more benefits from the increased tuition fees." In the past year, the former GSC had

distributed tuition fees to students by money. But the GSC said that distributed money is spent only as a pocket money of the students, so they have used the it for the welfare of the students instead.

Taking out office fixtures of the labor union

Non-activist 27th was against the labor union striking. During the summer vacation, GSC asked the labor union for help that dispatch workers. But labor union rejected GSC's demand. As an expression of annoyance, the 27th GSC took out office fixtures of labor union. The 27th GSC's action was broadcasted at that time. However, some students thought that the GSC's action like that was no more than an emotional action rather than solving the problem. Office fixtures, which were pulled out from the labor union, are kept in the lobby of administrative office still now.

Who did the remodeling of Language & Literature building?

During the summer vacation, the building of Language & Literature department was renovated. In the second semester's regular general meeting, the 27th GSC reported the outcomes of annual plans of the GSC. The outcomes contained the remodeling of Language & Literature, however the cooperatives objected to such reports of the GSC. The 27th GSC and cooperatives insisted each other that remodeling is their product. And also many students know that it is Cooperative's product. The 27th GSC said that Language & Literature building remodeling was planned 27th GSC's business plan at the first time and they used to visit the place of construction work.

Failure in unification

The 27th GSC made less effort for consensus among students. They failed with collecting opinions through the center operation council. Hence, there were disagreements of opinions among colleges about decision-making.

It is certain that high increase rate of tuition fee and labor union's strike was an obstacle to the 27th GSC, maybe. However, the 27th should have opened the issue to students and solved the problem about tuition fee. By those attitudes, they could make it easier to get the student's sympathy and support.

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Requirement of alternative plans for Myanmar's democracy

Necessities to consider subsequent events after military junta's withdrawing

Burma which is located in the South-East Asia became independent from the British rule on January 4 in 1948. Since then, Burma's democracy lasted for about 15 years. However, in 1962, General Ne Win carried out a coup and converted the national system from democracy to socialism in the Burmese way in cooperation with the left-sided party. After 25 years of economic hardship and recession, Burmese finally held several massive demonstrations in 1987 and 1988. On August 8 in 1988, the protest against the misleading of economic policy and political oppression which is known as "the 8888 uprising" was

dramatically executed. These pro-democracy movements were brutally quashed by the State Law and Order Council (SLORC), bringing about over two thousand victims in six weeks. After that, in 1989, the military junta officially replaced the name of the country to Myanmar. In spite of the suppression of military junta, the 1988's protest paved the way for the 1990 election and eventually the opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD) which Aung San Suu Kyi was leading, won by a landslide in 1990 election. Most of the citizens expected that the democratic administration will make steady progress not only

in politics but also in economy. Nevertheless, the military regime refused to accept the results of the election. Instead, they put Suu Kyi, the daughter of assassinated General Aung San who is thought to be the father of Burmese independence, under the house arrest in 1989. In addition, 20 members of the National Assembly and more than 1,400 democratic activists were in confinement in jail as well. Whoever demonstrates against the military regime for democracy, students, citizens, and religionists are currently sentenced to death.

Voice from inside

1. Why do pro-democracy movement organizations use the name of "Burma" instead of officially represented name "Myanmar"?

In 1988, the current military regime brutally infringed numerous students, Buddhists and normal people to repress protests against economic mismanagement and political oppression which is now known as "the 8888 uprising" on August 8 of the year. The suppression of the military junta generated over two thousand victims for six weeks. After the uprising in 1989, the military government officially changed the name of the country to Myanmar from Burma to improve their previous image of killing innocent people. However, the military regime made a lame excuse for the nation name changes for all minority races in Burma. They pointed out that the term "Burma" included only Burmese and thus, it could confine the nation only to Burmese. Therefore, they had to make alteration to reflect every race in Myanmar. The military junta's policies are nothing more than stopgap measures. As a result, activists for democracy of Burma can not accept the name of "Myanmar."

2. Has the cooperation between NLD and other movement groups been carried out?

Cooperation is on the way. We established Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) on September 16 in 1998, which includes some minority representatives. Unfortunately, however, it is not functioned by suppression and threat of the military junta.

3. Why not work with "Burma Action (another Burmese group in Korea)?"

"Burma Action" is just an organization for immigrant workers, but our "National League for Democracy (NLD)" is a political



There is plenty of golden pagoda in Myanmar.

party in Burma that won the 1990 election. Thus, we don't have any reasons for cooperating with "Burma Action"

4. What do you think about the democracy in Burma?

Burmese are not free from the military junta's oppression. Although the military junta made an appointment that they would return their reins of government after the general election, they did not comply with their promise when Aung San Suu Kyi won the general election by a landslide in 1990. The military refused to accept the election results and killed and detained a lot of democratic activists. Aung San Suu Kyi is detained as well in her home. "Burma" is the only country which is confining the winner of the Nobel Prize for peace. As far as I know, the only way to achieve the real democracy in Burma is to withdraw the current military regime and rehabilitate Aung San Suu Kyi and her party which won the general election in 1990.



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Korea Branch of National League for Democracy (Liberated Area)

Conclusion

1. "Myanmar" or "Burma" ?

The controversial issue about the name of "Myanmar" and "Burma" is not an important part. Of course, it is understood that Burmese democratic activists regard the name of "Myanmar" as a symbol of the military dictatorship. However, on the other hand, they are also reluctant to give up their name, "Burma" to the military regime. Therefore, it could be an irony itself to insist only their rights.

2. Anxiety about subsequent events after abdication of military regime

Professor JANG Jun Young said that it is not an ideal plan to pull out the current military junta for their democracy. It is possible to create confusion in Myanmar if the military junta withdraws from the present situation without any plans for the next. It is right that most people's mind toward democracy and getting out of military's pressure should be realized. However, according to Professor Jang, it is necessary to consider subsequent events after the military junta's compulsory order beforehand.



One woman is praying in front of Aung San Suu Kyi's portrait.

3. Requirement of alternative plans for democracy corresponding with Myanmar (Burma)'s cultural, social, economical, and political situation

After achieving independence, officials of Myanmar government believed that a way to unification of Myanmar should depend on the control to minority races by wielding the power of the government, not by mutual consent which approves diversity and individual races. Consequently, political leaders deemed that surrounded minority races will gradually be changed and assimilated into the Burmese group. However, characters of the minority ethnic group are still maintained and even more strengthened. Moreover, military pressure to break the traditions of minority races are getting more severe day by day. In addition, controversial issues about the establishment of a state religion of Buddhism, political disputes and frequent alterations of a national system are acting as negative elements of unification. Considering these situations, it could be considered that Myanmar's way of unification is not an easy thing. Thus, it is required that democratic parties should make an alternative proposal

to make diverse races into single unit in order to prevent Myanmar's clash. If Aung San Suu Kyi becomes a leader of Myanmar (or Burma), it is necessary for her to find a solution for the problem in detail. Moreover, she needs to get rid of the anxieties about herself with the Western standpoint and present some alternative plans for democracy including their own cultural, social, and economic situation as well as Myanmar's own political condition. After the military regime's abdication, if those proposals are not accepted, following events will not be different from the previous state of dictatorship as the disorder of society will be more serious in causing ethnic clashes and stimulating each faction's quarrel to hold vested right and power and eventually, leading to the internal war.

For the alternative plan for the minority race issue, In a draft of constitution of Burma, National League for Democracy (NLD) which General Secretary is Aung San Suu Kyi has come up with a federal system. The draft was proposed that over 130 races were acknowledged as a province. The draft legislator claimed the acknowledgement is



More than 135 ethnic groups including a Pa-daung, are existing in Myanmar.

equally accepted for every ethnic. Actually, under the situation that Burmese is occupying 70 percent in Myanmar, it is needless to say that Burmese will have more influence on constitution. They could probably exercise their opinion easily than others. From that point of view, it is far from the equality in the field of law. Furthermore, the draft of a constitution formed by NLD has been criticized with a reason that the draft is similar to the former draft from the constitution which was established at the age of Prime Minister U nu instigating a racial strife. These evaluations and criticisms cast a serious doubt over NLD's ability to succeed to military authorities and to settle down numerous problems related with Myanmar's internal struggles, such as ethnic matters. Therefore, it is required that whoever hopes democracy of Myanmar and wants to grasp political power for the next administration after the current regime should prepare an alternative plan through serious considerations for Myanmar's future rather than just asserting vague and simple proposals to pull out the military dictatorship without any preparations.

Voice from outside



JANG Jun Young
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1. How do you think about the ongoing controversy about the name of "Burma" and "Myanmar"?

The name of the country "Myanmar" is not a term which is newly made by military. The origin of "Myanmar" goes back to the 11th century. The origin of that name is "mirma." Although the term "Burma" is a result of Western imperialism at that time controlled by British Empire, current movement organizations for democracy in Myanmar stick to the name of "Burma." Most people, even people who stand for anti-U.S., accepted the American view completely against their political ground. Non-governmental organizations, such as representatives of Korea are reluctant to use the term "Myanmar" and they rather use the name of "Burma." These situations clearly show that some Koreans adopt the idea of the U.S. without considering Myanmar's problem. Thus, we should look at this issue with a critical point of view.

2. Why do you think that military junta's withdrawing is not an alternative plan for democracy of Myanmar?

Burma's almost every movement toward democracy has not been bonded together. Rather, it has been split into several factions. To be more specific, these pro-democracy organizations which acted independently from each other divided into three factions: One party is led by Aung San Suu Kyi, the second one is a student faction, and the last one is a faction that stands for the separation of minority races for their independence. The problem is that especially these factions of minority races insist their sovereignty from the Myanmar government not democracy. Under this critical situation that movement toward democracy is loosely organized, Burmese society could be put to a state of disorder, even if the military dictators turn over their power to other factions or step down from political power. It is because of each faction's quarrel to gain vested right and of course to hold the reins of the government. When it comes to the state of Burmese movement group in Korean

society, two organizations - "National League for Democracy branch in Korea" and "Burma action" do not cooperate each other.

3. Why are you anxious about returning the power to Aung San Suu Kyi?

Most Koreans assume that Aung San Suu Kyi is a leader of democracy movement and also, is admired at her winning of the Nobel Prize for peace. However, in my point of view, these reputations of Aung San Suu Kyi are the view of the U.S. Aung San Suu Kyi lived in India at her mother's knee in the time when her mother was an ambassador of India. After spending her childhood in India, she went to England to achieve the degree from Oxford University and lived in England until she heard the news that her mother in Burma was sick. She went to Burma to nurse her mother. It is hardly possible that she went to Burma to protest against military regime. At that time, most Myanmar citizens had some kind of a consensus that Aung San U, the son of General Aung San, should succeed his father. However, Aung San U already attained a citizenship of the United States. Under the given situation, Aung San Suu Kyi concerned about Burmese people in the miserable situation of military regime. Fortunately, in the mean time, the citizens did not have any rejections to a female leader. Moreover, female participation in the society was permitted. That enabled her to be a successor of General Aung San. I think Aung San Suu Kyi took advantage of halo effect from her father which is shown in her brochures published with a portrait of her father, General Aung San. What I am mostly concerned is that Aung San Suu Kyi has a Western point of view enough to create problems for Burmese settlement. I am questioning about whether it is possible that she can solve issues caused by over 130 minority races or not.

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section



Meeting with Iraqi; "Don't believe what the media says"

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

Reporter (R): There are arguments and the issues about death sentence for Saddam Hussein. Who is positive or against the death sentence? What makes the pros and cons?

Mona (M): I think general Iraqis speak out against death sentence for Saddam Hussein because the sentence was executed by the non-Iraqi organization. Can you agree that your president is sentenced by the thirty party country's order? This death penalty decision was made under the on-going unofficial wartime and it was not a fair trial. I don't like other countries make their rule and intervene in our president's sentence.

R: According to newspaper reports, it was informed that the pros and cons were extreme owing to the separation of religion between Sunni and Shiite. What is your opinion about this?

M: The conflict between Sunni and Shiite

did not exist in former times. Shiite people in Karbilla City helped Sunni people when the U.S. attacked Fallujah City, the capital of Sunni slum. The struggles of Sunni and Shiite reported in the media are not true. Troubles actually started being visualized right after the U.S. invasion. I assume that the conflicts are made up by the third party to entrap two parties and create complication. Third parties pretended to be Sunni and assail Sunni or vice versa. Maybe with this strategy, third party intended to create distance and conflicts between two religious groups.

R: How do you think about the U.S.' intervention in Iraq?

M: Intervention of the U.S. is nothing but an invasion. The U.S. tries to be involved in internal issues of the other countries that are not directly related to the U.S. government and interferes in others' political affairs.

R: What is your opinion related to sanction of the U.S. in North Korea?

M: I don't know well about the issue, but

at least I think it really depends on the U.S. North Korea would not take any actions unless the U.S. suppresses and threatens N.K.. It seems the U.S. disturbs the peace of the world.

R: Do you think the Gulf War (in 1991) is justifiable?

M: Of course, Gulf War was not fair. It was a mistake. No Iraqis agreed and wanted the war. The war occurred with one reason that Iraqis hated Saddam Hussein.

R: What did you think about the decision made by the Korean government about dispatching troops to Iraq War?

M: If the purpose of the decision was to help and support the U.S. army, I might not like the decision. However, because I knew the aim of dispatch is reconstruction for Iraq, I thought that Korean support is needed in Iraq. I really appreciate "Zaytun Unit" (Korean troop dispatched in Iraq)'s effort on rehabilitation." Currently, however, I think "Zaytun Unit" must leave Kurdish area in Iraq if the troop's missions are related to

supporting Kurdish independence. It is an undesirable help only for Kurdish instead of all Iraq people. It is rather an intervention toward Kurd ethnic independence under the situation where they do not know about Iraq's condition. I am concerned about the security of "Zaytun Unit" that may be involved in Iraq's internal affairs.

R: What are some misunderstanding about Iraq?

M: Most people consider that the relationship among Iraqi people with different ethnicity and sectarian is bad. It is a misapprehending. We, Iraqis, do not inquire a person of the religion he or she has and also do not struggle with a person believing a different religion as reported in media. Moreover, it is not true that women in Iraq society are so suppressed that they even can not wear pants. Iraq women can wear western style clothing just like Korean women do.

R: Where were you during the Iraq War and how did you contact your

family?

M: I was able to go back to my country when Iraq War was officially ended in June, 2003. Seeing collapsed buildings, destroyed tanks, and broken bus, tears rolled down from my eyes. I felt sadness. I wondered whether the place where I stood was my country or not. I felt better when I met people in the city. They were still kind and good, unchangingly like before. I thought that no matter how the war physically destroyed the city, it could not even change people's heart. Officially Iraq War, the fight between Iraq and the U.S. terminated in April, 2003. However the second war, the combat between Iraq citizens and the U.S. army, is being conducted now. So, I'm worried about my family every time. I can always contact my family via the Internet, but I am more concerned about the safety and security of my family even during the face to face chatting with them. No one is able to predict when they are going to be killed or kidnapped, so I keep up with them all the time.



Prof. Mona
Dept. of Arabic in Hufs

R: Lastly, is there anything that you would like to tell the HUFsSan?

M: I want HUFsSans not to intervene as a third person like the U.S. toward the Iraq situation. Look at the Iraq condition as a good example. Also, do not believe everything just as told.



Giving hands for others

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

Gideon Sofer in the Daily Californian mounted a student campaign for patients who suffered from Crohn's disease that he also went through. He totally devoted himself to his work. He met many friends sending own time, attend various kinds of meeting like others, and moreover, preoccupied with his own study for employment. However, he spared his time which can do anything his personal affairs at for others who bear no relation to him. Here are two students who give their hands and promoting for others.

* Sarah Clader began working on hunger and homelessness issues in her freshman year at Rutgers University when she started volunteering with NJPIRG's Student Campaign against Hunger and Homelessness. Her idea for the Dance Dance Revolution tournament to raise fund for the local shelter was put into action,

which actually kicked off Sarah's career in organizing for social change.

* In just ten weeks, the iREALIZE campaign (www.iREALIZE.org)-developed by 27-year-old Canadian Vinay Chopra-mobilized more than 175,000 students in 350 schools across North America to raise thousands of dollars for numerous charitable causes such as Hurricane Katrina and South



One action to promote collaborative efforts for helping others between students.

Asian earthquake victims and vital school fundraising initiatives. Students selected numerous causes to date including support for food banks, foster children in Columbia, and fellow students with leukemia.

-Mounting campaign and making effort for others are valuable for university students who are typically busy for their personal life and preparing for a job and employment examinations. It can make our society be more warmhearted and full of humanitarian. It is noticeable that their actions can bring other student participation and attention. Also, their valuable actions are not limited in just their practice of good conduct and help them understand about things that several students did not know ever. Some days later, Christmas is coming. How about giving hands to sick and poor people and help them spend their Christmas worm? It may be warmer when surrounded students' power is gathered.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr



Little ambassador for Islam, Ms. Yu

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

The reason why more and more students want to go abroad is mainly to study foreign language. However, interviewing with The Argus, Yu Ah-rum (A-02) seemed to be quite different from other students. She participated in the international youth interchange program hosted by the National Youth Commission and started her travel in Pakistan not just for studying but for helping people around the world as well as experiencing the other country's culture that she has been very curious. This issue in the virgin voyage section, The Argus presents this special friend on our campus.

Toward the question why she chose to travel Pakistan, she responded, "First of all, as a student studying Arabic language, I was filled with curiosity about Islam culture in Pakistan where the cultural aspects are more similar to Hindu than Arabic although it is a Muslim country. Second, when I heard about child abuse and re-settlement problem of Afghan refugees motivated me to make a decision to visit Pakistan. In addition, academic interest for Gandhara and Indus civilization was one of the reasons why I chose to go to Pakistan. Most of all, I selected Pakistan without hesitation because of the visa issue. However, it is typically difficult to get a visa for a female traveler who would like to travel alone in Muslim countries."

Under the program, she visited several government offices and had conversations with many ministers including Minister of Gender Equality. "In Islamabad, we were invited to the Korean embassy and had a chance to talk with students who were majoring in Korean in the college of Pakistan. Moreover, we had a chance to meet refugees on the spot where the earthquake accident took place in Kashmir and we held a charity fund raising gala for slummy children in Lahore." She added with resentment that "It was impossible for me to meet those government officials unless I participated in the program as a representative of youth delegation. Although this program was very beneficial for me, I regret that I was not able to spend more time on those volunteer activities. Although those were the major work for the Pakistan visit, the schedule was too tightly organized. On the other hand, I was very pleased because

Pakistanis showed great interest in Korean traditional costume, Hanbok. Whenever I introduced myself that I am studying Arabic and Islam as a major, it seemed that they gave me a cordial feeling of welcome. Plus, I was proud of our Korean volunteers working on the spot of earthquake." In the special meeting with those volunteers, Yu recalled that she was very impressed by a Korean-American, Joseph Oh who is donating Korean Food sponsored by the Hungry International. He had deep affection toward casualties on the disaster and presented great passion of reconstruction for the destroyed city in spite of his old age, 70 years old. He often said that he would love to devote his life for Pakistanis. It was evident that she was truly touched by this warm-hearted old man. It is not easy for the elderly person to leave his belongings built from the past such as occupation or family life. However, he was volunteering for the victims of the earthquake and decided to spend his rest of the life helping them. He tried hard to establish a hospital and school for children. He also got along with children as if they were a brotherhood. After meeting with him, Yu decided that she will go there once again sometime in the future not as a visitor but as a volunteer.

For the question about what the major challenge was in Pakistan, she responded "Because the schedule was so tight, I was awfully tired and exhausted. However, I tried to keep up with my schedule and did my best. To be honest, I don't have any unfavorable memories, but if I have to recall, I would say that it was my health problem." She remembered that when she suffered from a diarrhea, vomiting, and high fever, her Pakistani conductor took her to the hospital and took care of her during the volunteering program in the epicenter. She referred that she had a little hard time to adjust to Pakistan culture. For instance, Pakistanis usually make a dinner from 11 p.m. to 12 p.m. that is totally different from Korea. She was not able to refuse to eat their prepared food and had to overeat every night. In addition, she mentioned, "I realized that Pakistani custom is based on Islam but the general cultural aspect is more close to Indian culture. Especially, I felt some tense atmosphere in Kashmir, a troubled area between India and Pakistan, but on the street of Pakistan I sensed that general people went wild with enthusiasm over Bollywood (a composite word of Mumbai-recently Mumbai-and Hollywood which is representing some sort of Indian culture)."

Yu said that through this program, she realized that the national image in the world became more essential. International aids should be associated with not only financial support but also sincere appreciation for dedicated people volunteering on philanthropic activities and draw people's attention to the public relations. "Now I understand how things go on in Pakistan; international charities and nonprofit organizations are focusing on advertising. The most effective method of public relations on a country is to give strong



Yu (right), took a photograph with Pakistanis at refugee camp in Muzaffarad.

support for volunteering activities with the warm heart, whenever other countries face with a hopeless situation, desperately in need of help. To be more accurate, we, the South Korea got a lot of help from other countries during Korean War. Therefore, I think it is our turn to give a warm hand to other countries as well."

During the college life for 4 years, she visited numerous countries and met various people through travel or volunteered activities. Moreover, she said that she learned real life from people all around the world. From volunteers, travelers with a backpack in Kolkata and a beggar on Vumbai Street in India to the Minister of Gender Equality in Pakistan, every people she met gave valuable lessons to her in an easy or tough way. She confessed that, "I lived away from calmness in my life for four years. I do not mean strolling along the beach for calmness on some purpose. It is a mind, taking pity on a homeless child and spending time for others not for yourself. I would like to tell students at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) that what I would like to say is not a matter of taking trips abroad and volunteering in some programs. Rather, I really want to emphasize that traveling is all about the good when you meet people with diverse background. It is fine to go to museum listed in a travel guidebook and buy souvenirs. However, what is more valuable is to have a little chat with natives and connect each other's heart. Why don't you play a game with kids and have a drink in their house? Wherever you go, it is not a big deal. Whoever you met and with whom you spend your time together, that is the be-all and end-all. Furthermore, you should get rid of, especially while you are a volunteer, a mind that you are giving someone a great present or behaving that you are somebody. On the other hand, you might be learning a life-lasting lesson from them."

At the end of the interview, she added that if HUFSSans have a plan to go to abroad, they should recognize that foreigners have a slightly different point of view concerning North Korea. "Don't miss a good opportunity to talk and discuss with friends from other countries just because of your indolence! I hope HUFSSans better understand North Korea's situation and have more concern about it," she concluded.

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THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN

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Student campaigns for Crohn's stamp

After meeting with U.S. Postmaster General John Potter last May, freshman Gideon Sofer has brought a grassroots campaign to UC Berkeley, promoting public awareness for inflammatory bowel disease in the form of a new stamp.

Wearing a collared shirt emblazoned with the words "Post Office Pit Crew," Sofer said he is an avid stamp collector.

Sofer said that during one of his early hospitalizations, he recognized the possibility of creating a stamp to promote public awareness and create invaluable research funding for Crohn's disease, a type of inflammatory bowel disease, which can affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from mouth to anus.

After all, there was already a stamp for AIDS and breast cancer.

"I put two and two together and started to act on it," said Sofer, who also founded ibdcure.org, a Web site that provides further information about the stamp campaign and the disease.

Sofer, now 22, spent the majority of his childhood suffering from oral ulcers that prevented him from eating or speaking normally. Drinking water often became painful, and Sofer went from 90 pounds to under 45 pounds.

Today Sofer stands five feet six inches tall and weighs just over 100 pounds. He has had almost 50 percent of his intestines removed.

Three days after his high school graduation in 2003, Sofer checked himself into the emergency room at the hospital for an adverse reaction to a recent surgery. He would be in and out of the intensive care unit for the next six months, and would spend the subsequent three years in recovery.

"I was clinging to life," Sofer said, noting that he could not even recognize his own home and neighborhood when he was discharged. "There was a lot of question as to whether or not I would be able to carry on." Sofer, however, views his three-year hiatus not as a drawback, but as the beginning of a journey.

"Everyone in life is going to be dealt challenges? it's not a matter of better or worse, it's just different... Wallowing in pity is not productive. I prefer the proactive way," Sofer said.

Sofer said he thinks the current medical and governmental response to Crohn's is inadequate, as there is no known medical or surgical cure for Crohn's disease.

According to Sofer, Crohn's is a silent battle for many of its sufferers.

"Crohn's affects almost 2 million Americans, yet receives less than a quarter (of funding) from the government that Parkinson's receives annually for research," Sofer said. "This is an injustice. Anyone who is really fair-minded sees the same need as I do to get the word out there."

Oren Zeldin, a Senior Jewish Campus Service Corp Fellow at Berkeley Hillel, met Sofer at a community gathering. After hearing Sofer's story, Zeldin said he decided to assist him in his stamp campaign.

Earlier last month, Berkeley Hillel held a benefit concert to raise awareness for Crohn's, passing out postcards bearing the stamp design to the audience.

The postcards, addressed to the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee (which receives thousands of stamp proposals annually) will also be available on Sproul Plaza for the greater UC Berkeley community.

"I don't know whether (the stamp) will be approved for this upcoming year but if it is, it will be the happiest day of my life," Sofer said.

By Connie Lee/
Contributing Writer,
University of California

Pay Attention

Korean immigrants' ethnicity and culture



By Sogu Hong
(Ph.D. in Ukrainian Folklore)

Lecturer of Ukrainian Society and Culture
in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

Koreans began immigrating to foreign countries over one hundred years ago. HUFSS students, who have many chances to study foreign languages and cultures abroad, will be easily able to meet descendants of early or recent Korean immigrants. Some Korean descendants, third or fourth generations removed, can be passionate about their heritage and identity themselves as "Korean" or "Korean-American (-Canadian or Russian)," while others, who are members of only the second generation of a Korean immigrant family, can move out of their ethnic communities and regard themselves as "Canadian, American or Russian," losing most of their connection with this part of their past. After all, you will realize that "ethnic identity" is not the same as "ethnic origin." In contrast to "ethnic origin," which refers to the ethnic group(s) to which one's ancestors belonged, "ethnic identity" is a less objective, more psychological construct.

We often have stereotypical thoughts about the descendants who lose their Korean language ability and do not follow Korean customs, and may say that "Unfortunately, they lost their Korean identity and are not Korean anymore." Our disappointment and sadness can be bigger when we meet Korean people who married non-Korean ethnic people. In fact, some scholars in sociology

use the proportions of ethnically endogamous and exogamous marriages as indicators of acculturation and assimilation. Here, we can propose the following questions: Do those who can not speak Korean really lose their ethnic identity? Do the increasing numbers of mixed-marriage couples and/or multiple-origin people indicate the integration or assimilation of Korean-origin people into the host countries' mainstream culture?

In Calgary, Canada, I met Seona, who is the second generation Korean Canadian. She married a Ukrainian Canadian four years ago. At first, she seemed not to be very strong in terms of ethnic identity because her Korean proficiency was not very good and she did not regularly practice Korean customs. However, I realized I was wrong. In many aspects of her everyday life, I could find her efforts to incorporate her ethnic elements consciously or unconsciously. When she married Richard, who is the second generation Ukrainian Canadian, they tried to incorporate their ethnic elements into their wedding because they would like to show others who they were and who they wanted to be. One of many ethnic elements was Ukrainian and Korean dance performance in their wedding reception.

By presenting traditional ethnic dance performances, Seona and Richard wanted to show the pride in their ethnic heritage and past, respect for their parents, and their individual identity. Throughout the meeting with Seona, I realized that inter-ethnic couples do not always have a lower ethnic identification in every situation than intra-ethnic couples. The former can express a higher ethnic identification in some circumstances than latter do.

According to my observation, even though ethnic intermarriage is somewhat related to lower ethnic identification, this is certainly not always the case. People in inter-ethnic marriages express high ethnic identification when they are involved in ethnic community activity, maintaining positive relationships with same-ethnicity family and friends, and/or having the support of one's different-



ethnicity spouse.

The expression of ethnicity is also related to Korean immigrants' responses to their personal, social, political, religious, economic situations and environments. In many cases, different responses result in different forms of ethnic expression. We can identify four ways of ethnic expression in everyday life of inter-ethnic couples: the way that predominantly reflects only one ethnic culture, that shows no ethnic identity, that separately reflects each ethnic culture, and that combines two ethnic cultures. These four types of ethnic expressions show the potential solutions to the problem of designing everyday lives of inter-ethnic couples. The way of Seona and Richard's ethnic expression belong to the fourth group.

Korean immigrants are not always passively assimilated into the host countries' mainstream culture. While Korean immigrants use representative and authentic ethnic symbols and rituals borrowed from the Korean folk heritage for expressing their ethnicity in public occasions, they also actively adapt and negotiate their ethnic identities with mainstream culture and other ethnic culture. The second- and third-generations, who can not speak Korean, try to express their ethnicity using visible symbols, material cultures, or performances. Younger generations, who are more open to the contemporary pop culture, even develop innovated forms of Korean immigrant culture: new hip-hop music, fusion style of traditional foods, and the stylistic visual attractions of folk arts and crafts.

Assimilation is not a linear process. Ethnicization is a dynamic process, driven by multiple relationships, among Korean immigrants as well as between them and other ethnic people or the mainstream society, and resulting in multidirectional change. Everyone involved in this dialectical process is changed. Thus when we see Korean immigrant culture in foreign countries, we should be aware that they develop their own Korean identity and culture which can be different from those we develop in Korea.



The earthquake destroyed buildings in Muzaffarabad. Yu heard Pakistanis says "We have built them for three successive reigns but all collapsed just in a few seconds."

Controversial issues on unified commission remain

Discussions for promoting the public interests in the age of convergence are essential

By Kim Jeong-eun
Associate Editor of National Section

From late July, Hanarotecom Inc., the second ranking company of the superhigh speed internet, provided TV-portal service, called "Hana TV" targeting for subscribers over three millions of their own company. "Hana TV" is a TV-portal service that enables to see various programs like movies, dramas or education programs by superhigh internet network and IP set-top box. Like this, it is in the age of multimedia by the rapid growth of digital technology. Expanding the Video On Demand service (VOD), developing a market place of a Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) also have proved such changed new era.

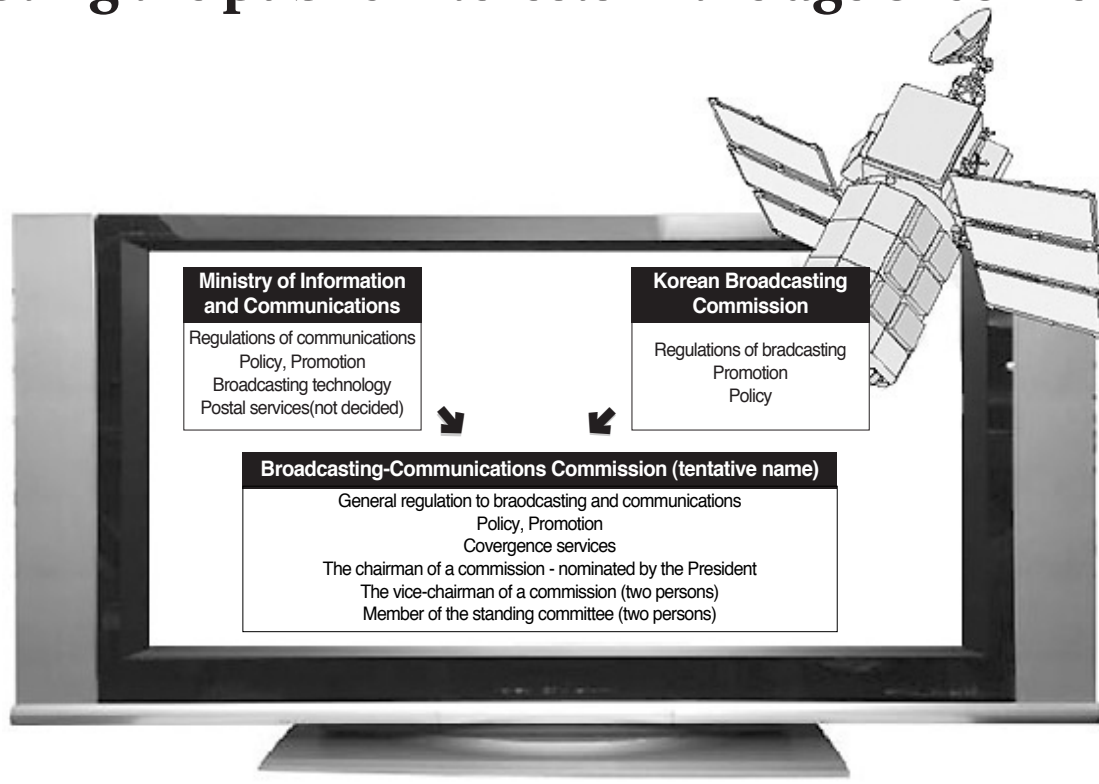
In the multimedia age, convergence of broadcasting-communication is a natural flow in the whole world. As a new media environment is developed by digital technology, a border between broadcasting and communication is disappearing. However, recent discussion in connection with such change is becoming the target of criticism as it is attaching weight on only efficiency and ironing out conflicting views between administrative organs.

In November 10, the government authorities said that they will set up the Broadcasting and Communications Commission (BCC) as a substructure under the President. Also Broadcasting and Communications Convergence Promotion Committee (BCCPC) brought out a plan for unified organization between Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) and Korean Broadcasting Commission (KBC). In spite of such rapid change, the conflicting interests among MIC, KBC, Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) are not getting closer in opinions among related companies also.

Issues on commission

From October 27, when BCCPC proposed to unify MIC and KBC for a commission, discussion in connection with a convergence of broadcasting-communication has become lively. Also government authorities released a related bill on November 10 and decided to organize unified commission as a presidential committee. While discussion has progressed recently, committee formed for considering measures in the flow of convergence of broadcasting-communication declared against for recent discussion on November 14. They blamed that current argument among each organ is only for looking after their own interests not for promoting the public interests.

Then, what is the point on issue about organization of commission? It can be divided into four categories



widely; unify two organizations, character of commission, work responsibility and time for introducing IPTV.

First, there is a dispute over combining two organizations; MIC and KBC. It is said that one by one unification is ambiguous in conditions. MIC and KBC are on different grading positions in one organization. Also, it cannot be denied there can be a conflict in holding a position like a chairperson.

Also, it is on controversy about the character of commission. According to recent proposal of commission, the president has an appointive power electing high class members including a chairperson. However, KBC emphasized the importance of independent broadcasting. So they expressed their dissatisfaction at the proposal plan for a commission.

Third, work responsibility problem are facing difficulty in settling. Most disputed points on work responsibility are on fields of contents. Until now, they reached an agreement that the management of contents will be under the control of independent organ. However, it is not decided yet which the organization will take charge.

Lastly, there is also disagreement in which time IPTV will be introduced. MIC asserted that IPTV service should be provided even before organizing the commission. On the contrary, KBC is holding its stance while emphasizing equal restriction for equal service.

However, the mentioned discussions are focused on

comprehensive, fundamental matter like securing the public interests.

Influence of convergence

Convergence of broadcasting and communication is being spread out to services, network, industrial fields, and so on. Technological advance is one of factors to enable such convergence. For example, interactive broadcasting and streaming services are being developed and Broadband-integrated Services Digital Network also plays an important role. Another factor is liberalized market. It is possible to make inroads into each field interactively.

Then, what are the positive and negative effects in the age of broadcasting-communication convergence? First of all, as a positive influence, consumers' right of choice can be extended. In the future, consumers could use broadcasting and communication services without concerning the time or places and even media. Moreover, in the age of convergence, various news sources will be collected from the whole world to each individual. So such affirmative facts enable to make a various opportunities to consumers.

However, there are also some negative effects. Most serious problem is deepening social polarization. The charge of most the media based on digital technology will be three or four times as high as analog media. Also, it is open to question whether public contents will be supplied or not. So such fact may cause rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer. Moreover, portable

Consensus to change labor rights

November 12, about 25,000 people gathered at the City Hall. As the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) announced one week ago, for a massive regular rally in the capital city, "National workers rally" massed in a peaceful atmosphere.

In Marronnier Park, there were rallies by several labor groups working for public transportation system. Korean Federation of Transportation Public & Social Workers' Union and other labor workers', as the biggest group, there were also Korean Bus Workers' Union and other solidarities.

In front of the building of Dong-A Ilbo, there were unions of irregular workers. They argued that their actual labor states were extremely poor though they had the power to stop the flow in a country.

KCTU declared there will be strikes simultaneously in various plants, workplaces according to each union's capacities. Actually, on November 22, 200,000 KCTU members participated in the full-fledged general strike. Also 170,000 workers and people came out in 13 cities, to protest the KOREA-U.S. FTA the same day.

Before the full-fledged strike, KCTU warned the government of a four-hour-strike on November 15 and showed possibilities of open dialogues even during their strike.

Jo Jun-ho, president of the KCTU had stated in a press conference to foreign correspondents on the eve prior to the full-fledged General Strike on November 21 that, "We believe our call for a general strike is justified because the issues we are fighting for will have big consequence for South Korean workers for possibly next thirty years. Thus, we have decided to once again go on a general strike. However, this does not mean that we are not open for negotiations. Even during the strike, we are open."

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

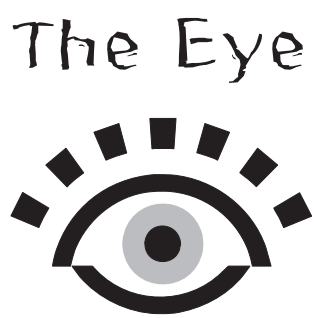


Members of KCTU joined in rally.

New growth momentums

By Yeo Hee-soo
Editorial Consultant

There was a nationwide rage or at least, a nationwide-scaled rally against the proposed Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on November 22. The police estimated about 80,000 people gathered in 15 cities and 13,000 in Seoul. While there were diverse voices in the demonstration as opposing to FTA, teachers claiming to have their rights to teach what they want, farmers protesting to the government's ignorance.



However, the issues of this day were reported by some conservative newspapers as if a violent rally had covered the nation. They also degraded the gathered people as a group of lunatics, as if they were trying to destroy buildings, streets against the citizens.

Whenever one tries to speak out about something, if he or she takes violent methods, it is true that it will be difficult or even sometimes impossible to be understood to others. It is true, but it is not the only truth because when one expresses anger, the others have to consider and try to hear the voice if there are some ways that leads to solutions.

It seems that there is less conversation about critical points, the issues with FTA. Before the FTA, there were thorough analysis by the Korea Development Institute, the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy and other government-supported institutions.

However, the statistics and specific data are not being opened to the public because of intellectual property rights. In fact, there are many criticisms over the journals and academics that the reports of mentioned institutions had incorrect data or follow an economic model which was revealed to have many errors.

Presently, the negotiating committee is consisting of government officials who were mostly educated in the academic field of the U.S. Kim Hyeun-jong, the trade minister was accused of pushing data which contained many irregular figures. The government is also being blamed by selectively highlighting benefits of bilateral and multilateral trade pacts with several countries who have established with the U.S.

They are pushing and using statistics on a selective basis of convenience as they were mostly educated in the U.S., and also conducting arbitrarily. Jung Tae-in, a former aide to President Roh Moo-hyun for economic affairs, indicated that government officials give presentations before social dignitaries, who are not acquainted with economics.

What the government officials should confront is not violent rallies but the common thread of anti-globalization and FTA. The public anger is growing bigger and bigger. If the anger grows without settlement, it would be a critical risk to make social consensus.

While the officials are thinking about the way to exchange benefits of FTA as the famous ancient economist, David Ricardo said comparative advantages will make both countries richer, labor workers, teachers and other citizens are getting angry.

Though there is no social structure to transfer the economic welfare to the somewhat degrading parts like agriculture, preceding the negotiation, even speeding up and neglecting the public opposition would be a call for a calamity.

They should focus on people's expression and even more on their claims for a sustainable life before an economically nourished life. The growth momentum not only comes from the extremely opposed agreement, FTA.

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People

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

"It was very glad to see your first visit after you left hospital. You never looked like a patient I have ever known, when I saw you walking up to me with pretty makeup."

This phrase is a part of a letter which Lee Soo-chan wrote to a patient. Started to write letters eight years ago, he have wrote letters still today. At the first year, the number of letters he wrote was about 100 copies a year, but it reaches almost 4,000 copies now. Then, who is this man writing letters and what does he do?

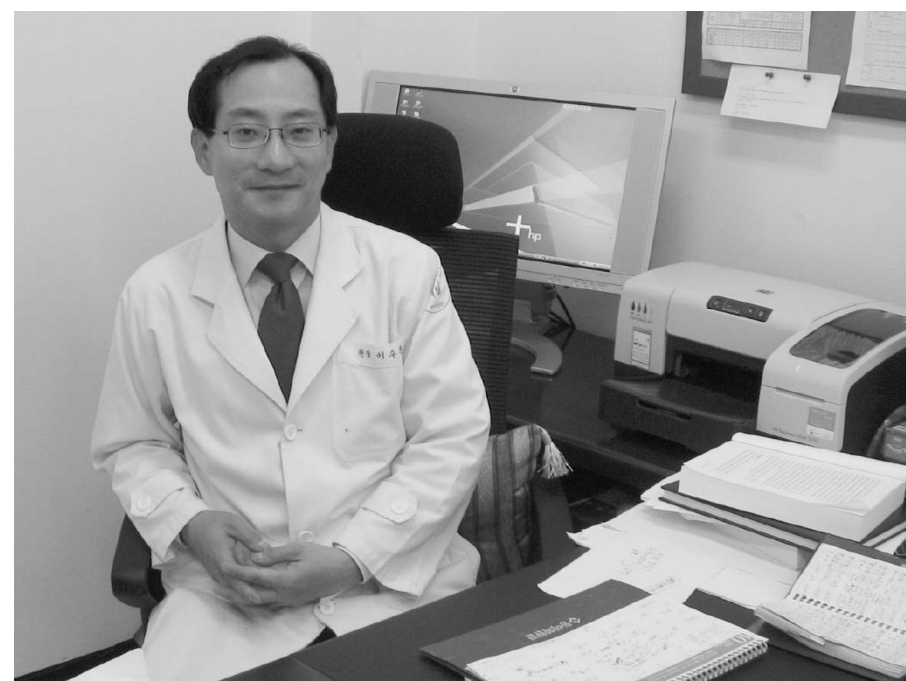
As a principal of Himchan (it means powerful) hospital, which specialized in artificial joint, Lee Soo-chan has succeeded in almost 10,000 cases of surgical operation with a 98% success rate since 1999, when he worked at Dongincheon Gachon University Gil Medical Center. Because of this record, he got praised from the U.S. This record of the number and success rate has no parallel in history even overseas. But it is just one of his achievements among so many things that he has been doing.

The letter, mentioned at first, is a way to show how much he cares for his patients. In 1998, he started to write letters for the purpose of giving notice to patient when he was absent. One day, he has received a reply from a patient, he started to write all of his patients by name. And he writes to old people, especially who are over aged 60, details such as the how to manage,



Dr. Lee operates wearing a space suit.

"Love letter," best remedy for patient



Dr. Lee is always busy with many works for his patients.

something should be careful and some good exercises.

Not only does he give the letters, but he also gives roses to his patient after an operation. The artificial joint operation which changes old and weak cartilage to new artificial one is a very complicated procedure, and it is a very big burden to patients as well. Though he sometimes has ten or more operations in a day, he thinks about his patient first.

"Whoever suffer from pain is a patient," he says. Retrospect to 1999, he had begun to give free operations anyone who is poor and old since he was a principal of Dongincheon Gachon University Gil Medical Center. At that time, a young man brought his mother-in-law who was suffering from pain, the young man did not have enough money for his mother. Doctor Lee was moved by the young man, he gave the first free operation.

At the start, he gave a free operation in May. But with a project started in 2005 under the financial support of Incheon City to help more people. This program which ended last August had given free operations to 36 patients per year. Also Himchan Hospital participated in "Peace and Healthy

Project" which was held under the sponsorship of Korea Economic TV and web portal site Naver, and has already given five free medical free treatments this year.

There is a very specific case which shows how much he cares his patients. When he visited the U.S. for business some years ago, he saw that many doctors wear a space suit while they operate on. Especially when symptoms, such as weakness of cartilage which often happens to old people usually, such patients are often highly infectious. In order to minimize the risk of infection, he wears a space suit whenever he operates on a person. It may sound funny that wearing a space suit whenever a doctor operates. But as the probability of infection about 0.55%, it is much lower than wearing an ordinary operating gown which has the probability of infection about 1.7%. Even though wearing a space suit is very uncomfortable, he says it is nothing compared to the pain which patients go through. Moreover, there is no financial support from the government, he covers all the expenses of the space suit by himself.

Even though he is always busy in his life with writing letters, business and many

things he does for his patients, he sometimes becomes busier than usual. Last July, he visits many cities of Jeolla Province to Chungcheong Province to see patients for two days. It is because of some patients who left hospital after surgery but can not visit hospital again for reasons for such as distance and economic problem. Saying "more important thing than operation is regular aftercare," he and a group of visitors which including two nurses visit all the patients within three months to a year after the patient leaves.

There is a saying "An envious man waxes with the fatness of his neighbor." In Korean. He said "I don't think it is something we could model after. Before envy and jealousy of another, people need to see the bright side of others. General reaction when people see first the space suit while operating on might be feeling strange or ridiculous. But most U.S. doctors used the space suit when they have a complicated operation. I was impressed with the system and decide to introduce that way.

And he says that he wants people and students, including HUFSan, to have a determined goal. "When I was a student in my first semester, I spent so much time to play regrettably. Of course, people need to rest. I mean the value of rest, after he or she does something hard for the determined goal, is what I want them to know." Saying that, he always feels sorry to his doctors and nurses as a principal of a hospital and his family about frequent absence, he has a modest attitude. With the considerate doctor Lee Soo-chan, the Himchan Hospital could develop forever.

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Suspicion on U.S. hegemony

Many questions are raised on the persistence of the U.S.'s control

By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The entire world has become tense after North Korea's nuclear tests. Immanuel Wallerstein, a professor at Yale University, stated that North Korea's nuclear test was an incident that clearly showed the fall of the U.S. hegemony and suggested that they should be prepared for the dawn of a multi polar system. According to him, American hegemony has been on the decline for the past 30 years and such declination has become even faster in the past five years. Therefore, the U.S. focused on slowing the speed of decline for the past 30 years and in the past five years, the U.S. concentrated on preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

The U.S. was partly successful from 1972 to 2000. However, since 2000, the U.S. utterly failed in preventing North Korea, Iran and Iraq in their search for nuclear capabilities. He stated that North Korea has already become nuclear armed and that Iran will follow suit. In addition, he predicted that by 2015, not only North Korea, but 20 to 25 nations including South Korea and Japan will also be nuclear armed. In addition, he said that within 20 to 30 years, the Korean Peninsula as well as China and Taiwan will become unified, and the companion relationship between China and Japan, who are fighting for the regional domination, will become much stronger. He stated, "There are worries that North Korean nuclear proliferation will immediately bring about a nuclear arms race in Northeast Asia and also cause insecurity" and added, "It is the grim reality which was caused by the loss of the U.S. hegemony."

Immanuel Wallerstein's World System theory

The world-renowned scholar and the leader of the U.S. left wing intellectuals, Immanuel Wallerstein, suggested America's current state as "The beginning of the end of U.S. hegemony has already started, and the U.S. is nothing but an eagle that has been forced to land." Though the U.S. invaded Iraq on the grounds of "war against terror," its main pretense of war, which was WMD, did not exist, and has changed long ago to a "dirty war" through the al-Fallujah massacre and the shocking sexual abuse against Iraqi

prisoners.

Wallerstein views the fall of American domination from a long historic perspective. He claims that the world system of American capitalism has already entered its structural crisis of its final phases and believes that we are living in a chaotic world between our dissipating current system and the formation of a new system. Based on this, he recognizes that the world hegemony enjoyed by the U.S. was a long process which started with the global economic stagnation in 1873, and though the U.S. succeeded as a hegemonic nation, it also created the conditions for this hegemony to become destroyed, showing his unique conceptions.

America's blind spots revealed in historic situations

From a long-term perspective, Wallerstein follows the path of the rise and fall of American hegemony. In 1945, after WWII, the U.S. based on strong economic and military power, appeared as a hegemonic nation in the capitalist world system.

Wallerstein's unique notion here is that, the growth of America as a hegemonic nation also created the conditions for the fall of that hegemony.

He points out the four symbols that show the display process of the fall of its hegemony in the "Vietnam War", "1968 revolution", "fall of Communism" and "9.11." He explained America as a "Superpower without true power, a world leader that nobody follows or even respects, and a nation dangerously drifting about in the global chaos that it cannot control." In other words, he is saying that though the U.S. has great military strength, it does not have the self-control to control it. In addition, there is no nation or power yet that can control this military might efficiently.

The U.S. is gradually changing into an existence that is dangerous to the rest of humanity. Based on this, the issue of how to control and manage the diminishing power of the U.S. is not only going to affect Americans but the fate of all people around the globe. Moreover, people living in areas such as Palestine, Iraq, Islamic nations and also the Korean Peninsula where American hegemony can create a national tragedy cannot be unconcerned about the fate of America and Americans.

9.11 tragedy and hegemony of hard-liners

Americans are unable to understand why the unprecedented tragedy of 9.11 occurred, and therefore had to take a military hegemonic risk led by the hard-liners in the Bush administration. In order to suppress authoritarian nations such as Afghanistan and Iraq, the U.S. used a great amount of military power, despite the opposition from its allies. This point exactly shows evidence that American hegemony is diminishing. If the U.S. was the undisputed hegemony; the UN, Europe and all of its global allies should be giving their full support and the problem should have been solved through diplomatic powers alone, without having to resort to military force. In short, Wallerstein argues that the U.S. has lost its political and economic strength, which at its peak dominated the world, and instead is maintaining its position as a superpower only through its military strength. The risk taken by the hard-liners in the military hegemony, which led the Bush administration's foreign policies, can also be interpreted as an attempt to reverse the fall of American hegemony. Hard-liners, who were uncomfortable with the continuously diminishing power of the U.S. since the 1970s, took 9.11 as an opportunity to realize its military hegemony with the desire to dominate the world. However, though it seemed that the U.S. was winning the war on terror, it was faced with a critical obstacle in Iraq. The Iraqis, whom the U.S. claims to have freed the people from Hussein's dictatorship, have begun to fight the Americans using guerilla tactics after Bush declared the end of the war, and has become a widely spread resistance movement. Together with this, the world media, as well as the American press have constantly pushed Bush towards adverse directions.

Conclusion

Wallerstein forcefully claims that the U.S. will one day begin to fall. He argues that the U.S. has lost its political and economic strength, which at its peak dominated the world, and instead, is maintaining its position as a superpower only through its military strength. On this context, the risk taken by the hard-liners in the military hegemony, which led the Bush administration's foreign policies, can also be interpreted as an attempt to reverse the fall of

American hegemony. However, there are other opinions as well. In resolving international problems, peaceful methods are chosen more often than extreme confrontations. Taking into consideration that the U.S. is participating in peaceful methods for resolving conflicts, the leadership of the U.S. has not yet begun to diminish. Joseph S. Nye, professor at Yale University, stated "The only nation that practices major influence in the structural authority relationships between international relations is the U.S. and it is beginning its ascent once again." He also claimed, "America has a dominating structural authority in security, production, finance and intellect, which forms the structure of political economics." He added, "The diminished American hegemony can be based on the political system within the U.S., but the American influence in major international results have not diminished and is continuing." Also, economic power, which was pointed out to be the cause of the fall of the U.S. hegemony has grown and therefore, the growth of the American economy reflects that the U.S. hegemony is continuing. However, it still has trade deficits. In spite of trade deficits, prospects for American hegemony are bright because the economy is recovering and import, exports are increasing every year. Increases of import and export represent a large market and abundant purchasing powers. In other words, the U.S. has the economic powers including production, commerce and finance, which are required for hegemonies, and has opened its markets to other nations, while also having the market powers in which other nations can depend upon. Hence, the American market is acting as the world market, and also is displaying its abilities to distribute international public supplies as a hegemonic nation. In addition, there are many super-sized capital companies and financial agencies that can command the global economy. The U.S. is also leading the globalization of finances, and due to this, funds around the world are being channeled towards the U.S.. The U.S. is continuing to grow, but only at a slower speed. The fall of American hegemony seems like a something in the far future.

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Professor's opinion

Trust society and anti-corruption in the United Kingdom

The society of the United Kingdom has gradually changed over the last half century. With cultural and institutional development in the UK, many autonomous and voluntary community organizations have improved the quality of life in the central and local community. The interest groups of voluntary organizations from large national organizations to small local community groups, which are a growing membership of over 3,500 in 2004, have sought to influence parties, legislators and administrators in order to implant their intentions and policies for improving the quality of life in social members.

The UK is regarded as a trust society with a lower rank in the perception of corruption. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks 159 countries in 2005. The country rank of the United Kingdom is 11. In the case of higher-income countries such as the USA, Germany and Japan, there has been a higher rank in the perception of corruption, compared with the UK.

The crisis of national trust is, as a whole, originated from corruption. A corrupt act violates the norms of duty and

Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2005

Country Rank	Country/territory	2005 CPI Score
11	Netherlands United Kingdom	8.6
13	Luxembourg	8.5
14	Canada	8.4
15	Hong Kong	8.3
16	Germany	8.2
17	USA	7.6
18	France	7.5
19	Belgium, Ireland	7.4
21	Chile, Japan	7.3
23	Spain	7.0

accountability. Generally speaking, the form of corruption is a breach of trust. Accordingly, a high trust society, which is attained by social cooperation, has contributed to induce the act of anti-corruption. It has been suggested that the attainment of trust society in the UK has mainly been achieved by the cultural development. According to Merton's theory, in cultures pursuing strong

economic success, countries that are relatively high on achievement motivation and low on access to appropriate means for economic success have a higher level of corruption. In other words, the less affluent countries with the high achievement motivation for high income have a higher level of corruption, while the affluent countries with the low achievement motivation of material desire have a low level of corruption, like the case of Iceland, Finland, New Zealand, and the UK.

Also, in a broad sense, the purpose of institutional development in the UK based on liberal-pluralist perspective is to protect the social right of individuals and achieve solidarity between social members. For example, the policies of Thatcher's government focus on the accentuation of middle class stressing solidarity, private management and tax cut based on the principle of market system and individual liberty, and welfare policy through flexible labour market. Also, the policy of Tony Blair's government includes a universalistic principle for "a middle-class welfare," which has led to the construction of solidarity, a cooperation between state enterprises and private companies, and the combination of the policy of flexible and positive labor market. Consequently, a trust society, which can be generated by the institutional policies to produce solidarity between social members, has induced the act of anti-corruption.

Corruption is by no means "a natural disaster." It can be argued that the policy of anti-corruption involves the two aspects of institution and culture. The institutional aspect is the reform of administrative system to prevent corruption, while the cultural aspect is the advancement of social value and value system of anti-corruption. As it can be acknowledged that corruption is usually derived from institutional failure and individual corruption, the prevention of corruption action has, to a great extent, been attained by both cultural advancement and institutional development in the UK.

Prof. Yun Eun-gee

Department of English Literature

Graduate students compete on international studies



Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Kim Eugene (GS-06) is giving a presentation on negative campaigns of the U.S. election.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Editorial Consultant

An annual academic contest of Graduate School of International Area Studies took place at the lecture room of Faculty Office Building, on November 24. Among the five participating teams, three teams gave a presentation while the other two teams - Gwak Beom-seok (GS-06) with "Albania 2006," Lee Jeong-eun (GS-06) with "The Policy and the Status of Chinese Women" - just published their work on the journal of International Area Studies.

With about 50 audiences of fellow students and professors, the contest moderator Lee Kyoung-jin (GS-06) started the contest. After a message from Cho Jaehyun, the dean of the graduate school, the first presenter took the platform. Tu Shao Jun (GS-06), a Chinese student studying Korea area studies, presented his work on effect of FTA on Korean economy. Secondly, Kim Eugene (GS-06) of department of North America Area Studies gave a presentation under the title "Playing Dirty Tricks - Do Negative Campaigns

mobilize Voters?" with the examples of the former U.S. presidential election. Lastly, a presentation of three students in department of Chinese Area Studies, Park Kyung-eun (GS-06), Oh Eun-kyeong (GS-06) and Im Sang-kyu (GS-02), explained about the textile war between China and the U.S..

After all the presentations were finished, time for question and answer was arranged for deeper understanding of the audience. The ranking of the contenders were announced by Kim Si-hong, a senior head professor of Graduate School of International Area Studies. Gwak Beom-seok and Lee Jeong-eun co-awarded the fourth prize, Tu Shao Jun the third, Kim Eugene the second, and Park, Oh and Im were honored first prize. "The award is to encourage the students, not discourage. So do not be shameful of the rank. All five teams have given a well-made presentation," Professor Kim Si-hong remarked.

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By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Complication and confrontation have been arising from problems of a certain situation occurring in everywhere. Under this situation, a question arises whether various opinions can really be expressed and discussed freely. On this, it is needed to notice two theories, Closed Society from Marx and Open Society from Popper.

Introduction

A communist nation, as defined by Marx, can be called as a Closed Society because it does not resolve problems through criticism and discussions, but rather believed that an ideal society could be constructed through revolution. In addition, Marx concluded that there was a consistent law of history and emphasized its absoluteness. In short, it is a disprovable cult science. Moreover, his ideal communist nation could be accomplished only through revolution, but ultimately this is only a mistaken expectation to immediately transfer an entire society to reach some kind of ideal state. In particular, Popper stressed the fact that a complete society cannot exist. He advised to discard the dream of creating a safe society at once through revolution, but instead emphasized that gradual efforts must be taken in order to make the world better little by little. He called this piecemeal social-engineering. Just like engineers or technicians who fix and improve machines to make them better, society also must be improved a bit at a time through free criticism and discussions of social problems to improve it. Based on this perspective, it was obvious that Popper would oppose a revolution, which is usually accompanied with violence and bloodshed. According to him, violence and revolution only worsen problems, and it cannot solve any concrete issues.

Open Society theory

In response to Marxism, Popper proposed

Efforts to reach Open Society

Necessity to accept various opinions

the Open Society theory. The Open Society theory is a society based on the theory of gradual social engineering, where excluding some physical and social necessities, all possibilities are open to humanity. Unlike historicism, which did not recognize the autonomy of humanity, he was convinced that social engineering could permit humanity to pioneer his or her, own destiny.

An Open Society is an individualistic society. A society where the individual can make their own decisions and be responsible for their own actions, a society that can accommodate reasonable critical power, humanitarian society, society that competes (ethically) for higher positions, society where behavioral ranges are not fixed. In other words, it is against historicism that justifies individual sacrifices for historical necessities.

A Closed Society is a totalitarian society. A society where individual behavior is determined by a group, an artistic society, a racial society, a society where (ethical) competition is not permitted between classes, violent conflicts, society where behavioral range is identical with natural laws.

Popper's critical rationalism

The basic ideal of critical rationalism is to be prepared to listen to critical arguments, find what one's wrongs are, and to have the attitude to learn from that mistake.

"I can be wrong and you can be right. Through our efforts, we can move a step closer to the truth." This expresses Popper's belief in tolerance and humility, efforts to learn from one's mistakes, and the possibility of critical rationalism. These appeal to reason.

On the other hand, totalitarian ideologies such as communism and Nazism claim that they are the absolute truth. However, absolute truth not only disavows others, but it also does not permit criticism on it. To Popper, no claim can be the final truth and therefore believed that it was necessary to recognize that there could be a margin of error. No person could have exclusive rights

to the truth. Because people have different ideas and interests, a system that can allow them to peacefully coexist was needed, and this system should protect the people's rights and guarantee their freedom of selection and freedom of press. Popper called this kind of society an "Open Society." In other words, totalitarian ideologies were the enemy of Open Society.

People in Open Society

Popper was confident that the future rested in the hands of people. This also represents that people are responsible for everything. He claimed, "It is our duty to become optimists." The future is opened. The future has not yet been determined. Therefore, the future cannot be predicted. The possibilities in the future are boundless. This kind of statement from Popper represents that not only is the future opened, but people must do all in their power in order for humankind to contribute in the future. All people are responsible of what will come in the future. The duties of human are not to predict the misfortunes of the future, but to fight a good fight for a better world, and rather than being predictors, they must be creators of the fate of mankind. The future depends on the people's will and effort. Constructing a better tomorrow is the right and the duty of humans.

Open Society and democratic society

Popper also talks about the democratic society, which is the embodiment of the Open Society. According to him, unlike the Marxist claim that the root of all evil is economical power, he claimed that it was all types of uncontrollable power. For example, money itself is not a danger, but the state in which money can buy all powers and authorities is a threat. Therefore, democracy is not a vague expression of control by the people or control by the majority, but it could officially regulate the rulers and when needed, the ruled can dismiss the ruler. In addition, it represents the institutionalized framework where the ruled can make

reforms that oppose the intent of the rulers, without having to resort to violence.

Society that trusts rationality and criticism

Popper states that only an Open Society can guarantee a life fitting to a human and also suggests the possibility that a better society can be created through rationality instead of violence. Shin Jung-seob, a professor of philosophy at Kangwon University, stated, "When interpreting Open Society from a political perspective, conflicting opinions could be openly expressed and different objectives can be pursued in various ways in this type of pluralistic society. People in Open Societies must consider themselves as people with rational responsibilities and design their own lives and take responsibilities for their decisions." He also added that "In an Open Society, conflicting opinions are resolved through discussions and debates. Therefore, the right to free speech for everyone must be ensured." An "Open Society" is a society that respects individual rights and freedom and where their intention is reflected in society. It is a society in which individuals can make their own decisions. A standard is made by people and it is a society which understands it. Also, government policies should not be closed to criticism, but must receive them through rationality and experience and should be adjusted according to the criticisms. Popper stresses learning through experience. People must always have a humble attitude and search for their faults and concentrate on fixing these faults. Politicians must also have an attitude to learn from their experiences and be willing to learn from their mistakes. As stated above, "Open Society" is a society that permits criticism and discussions.

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Fix stable door before horse is stolen

Burglary of cultural assets is becoming severe problem today

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Day by day, the scale and number of robberies become more serious. Even though not-so-many people are awoken about such kind of problems of national treasures, heirlooms and cultural assets, numerical value and amount of damage value are aggravated.

According to "the result of authorization and management of cultural assets" from Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) and 10 more institution on last October, all the 13 Seals of State and 21 Royal Seals within 26 seals were lost. It does not mean only a property loss but also big cultural damage of the nation. Then, what are problems from burglaries and what the problems lead to other problems which could be a national and cultural issues?

Exact number of lost cultural assets in last three years

Because of long-term stagnancy of business activities, and of some programs which introduce and appraise cultural assets, the amount and number of burglaries increase. At 2003, only 10 cases of burglaries of cultural assets happened. But as 36 cases at 2004, 56 cases at 2005 and 43 cases till October of this year the number has increased more than 3 times compare to 2003. The amount is incredible. Compared to under 1,000 items of burglaries per year at 2003, over 4,000 items are stolen this year till current. Especially, in some cases of books, the number of items which are stolen reaches 500 to 1,000 at once.

Why does it happens so overtly?

Gimguemjeongsukjae, a hanging board of Hakindang, which is located in Jeonju, Jeolla Province, was stolen last October. It, as an unregistered cultural asset, had been managed since the era of Emperor Gojong, Joseon Dynasty. But the owner does not know the exact day that it was stolen. The hanging board was hanged on outside



Many cultural assets are displayed at Jeonggajang, a curio shop located at Jongro-gu and burglaryproof camera (right).

without any burglaryproof system, such as camera, alarm and so on. Also, according to the picture of *Gimguemjeongsukjae*, the condition of the board was not good. Colors were faded and shapes were destroyed at places.

But Baek Kwang-jae who was the current manager of the hanging board said that the government was so indifferent about such things. "I donated many cultural assets such as pottery, books and so on which are some inheritances of my ancestor. But the hanging board *Gimguemjeongsukjae* was an unmovable thing so I owned it myself."

On October 15 at Jeonggajang, a curio shop located at Jongro-gu, a person came to ask judgment of his curio. When the head chief Kim Chang-wan came inside the shop, the guest stole an old landscape painting of Kim Hong-do. After that robbery happened, the head chief Kim set up burglaryproof camera.

Actually, less than 10 percent of all the cultural places or temples have burglarproof system. Kang Shin-tae who belongs to

mind that people should have toward the assets; protection, pride and so forth.

On the assumption that there are some illicit sale, a possibility of outflow to abroad exist. To take out a cultural asset to abroad, the owner should make out a goods-clearance permit. In the international standards, all of cultural assets are prohibited to be sent abroad; only except in the case of national reasons such as exhibition, exposition and so on. If someone tries to take out a cultural asset, he or she is punished under the special law of cultural management.

Kim Hyun-kwon, who works as an appraiser at Incheon Port International Passenger Terminal, said that they presume there must be many cases of carrying out to abroad in illegal way even though they inspect all the luggages, cargos and freight. Pointing out the limitations of the system and lack of people's recognition, he expressed his regret.

Couple of solutions people and nation could think

Reformation of legal procedure is the most considerable. The term of the statutes of limitation of unregistered cultural assets is very short compare to that of registered cultural assets. The percentage of registered and unregistered assets is 13% and 87% each. Substantial disposals such as extension of the term and intensification of ownership are needed.

Also, there are some examples of foreign country. In the case of China, this May, the government registered 518 cases of intangible cultural assets and added 1,081 cultural places under the protective rule of national civilization. This kind of policy would help the government to manage cultural assets smoothly and people to feel protected psychologically.

Ultimately, who should take care of cultural things are not others, but us. When the government tries to improve the cultural level, it is no use unless people try to get the advantages. That is, to coexist in a nation which makes the right way about cultural

Moveable Cultural Heritage Division says that it is very difficult to expand and improve the facilities in limited budget. For the same reason, many cultural assets which are valuable remains were unregistered cultural assets.

Problems which follow

Then, where are these kinds of stolen cultural assets and properties going? As there is statute of limitations at some crimes, burglaries of cultural assets have statute of limitations as well. About some cultural assets which have passed the statute of limitations already, the legal force is inapplicable. The head chief of Jeonggajang Kim said, "Once it passes its statute of limitations, there is no method to stop the distribution." As he says, there are no one who sells but only buyers.

Some sellers separate some books into two or three parts to make more profit. Too much demand but less supply cause such situation. Such act destroys cultural assets and the

OVERVIEW

Way to advance for historical drama

By Cha Hyun-Jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Nowadays, historical dramas are creating a boom. Especially, they're concentrating on the ancient history of Goguryeo; "Yeon Gaesomun", "Dae joyoung," and "Jumong." These three dramas bear a likeness by showing the history of ancient states of Korea. It is shown that these dramas exploded with the sensation of "China's Northeast Asian Project." Through these dramas, the director's purpose can instill an attention into the hearts of people about social issues like China's Northeast Asian Project. In this way, historical dramas have a positive effect on arousing public concerns about history via the TV. However, it has a negative point, also.

Production and organization of historical drama is a residual product which reflects the circumstance of society, history. In fact, historical dramas have produced even after broadcasting stations made historical dramas like "Sejong Great King", "Huangbu jun," and "Kang Kam-chan" owing to a directive of the government in 1971. Its goal was to inspire a traditional virtue and expel the tendency of corruption widespread for people. One example is that drama can have an intention or an object by producing historical dramas. It is shown that dramas can pervert a history if producers make dramas having a negative intention. Historical dramas contain the producer's intention according to their needs and creates a perversion as a necessary consequence. This can reduce by half an importance of historical fact and impair the public concerns of television.

A common thread of the three dramas is a model based on ancient history. However, this recognition can foster a sight of false nationalism. The recognition of the Korean race can stimulate patriotism and affection for community and offer a combative spirit and an exclusive attitude for others called nationalism. These dramas offer simplified information about rather sophisticated and realistic problems like China's Northeast Asian Project. In drama, they showed only hero in history rather than historical fact. Mass media like TV has a huge power which can spread all over the country. A historical fact rather to be inclined to show images of historical epics of heroes or love affairs, adding such fictions can give distorted ideas to audiences.

Audiences can feel a feeling like sadness, gladness, strong impression and bitterness according to the author's creation. Moreover, which historic facts are chosen and how they are reorganized with fiction by the director can have a significant effect on the historical consciousness of the public. When historical facts are conveyed through drama, it could also influence the level of public awareness. If we take into consideration that people usually believe the historical backgrounds, dialogues and anecdotes as a faction of truth, the director's choice can have side-effects.

The three dramas of the ancient Korean state, Goguryeo, may narrow the possibilities of solving different views on historical facts, as the impression of nationalism may limit the somewhat sophisticated problems between Korea and China's conflicts about ancient history. These drama can call audience's attention to history because TV dramas come close to them. However, it would be not a reasonable way to take historical facts to give only a new type of joy, and impressions, reflecting the director's specific view on history. Historical drama also has the ethical role not on showing supremacy, bellicosity and a swelling of territory but pacifism and humanism. When a message or an ideology in the historical dramas shows a more universal or humane one, it can be stood by itself. It is the reason why historical dramas have to exist.

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Culture Trip



By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

Even though time goes by, as people say hello and goodbye, the meaning of the existence of train stations seems not to be discolored. Nevertheless, under the name of the reformation and reconstruction by the government, old yet beautiful train stations are gradually disappearing. Hwarangdae Station will not be in service anymore starting from 2010. Let's visit Hwarangdae Station and also take a trip to the "Street you want to walk."

Hwarangdae Station of the Gyeong-Chun line is located in Nowon-gu, Seoul. The high gables and the canopy style front entrance is the most notable characteristic of this station. Canopy style is that which has a protruding figure like a tent. Because of the historical and architectural value, Hwarangdae Station is one of the 12 short-stopping stations which the Cultural Properties Administration announced last September to become a designated cultural asset. Hwarangdae Station is, among the 12 stations designated as to be the cultural asset, the only station located in Seoul. Hwarangdae Station was built in 1939, as a small wooden building. The train goes through it while it heads from Cheonyangri Station to north Chuncheon Station. Chuncheon is a city of the Gangwon province. Nowadays, it is a precious memory for students and people who have gone to membership trainings and traveled throughout Chuncheon, Gapyeon, Chungpyung, Gangchon and Daesungri. Because of its beautiful grand scenery, it has

been shown in many movies and dramas.

Starting from 2010, the function of the Hwarangdae Station is to be greatly reduced. Since the route of the Gyeong-Chun line has been changed slightly, passengers do not depart for this station anymore. Hwarangdae Station is only preserved now as a cultural asset, as it has been during the past 70 years. Hwarangdae Station is located next to the Korea Military Academy. Inside the station, there are lovely tables, chairs, pictures of the scenery of the station and traditional masks hung up on the wall. The masks give the image of common people of Korean traditional society.

It is nice to take a walk on the "Street you want to walk" if you feel something's just not enough by only looking around the Hwarangdae Station. It is located near by the station.

It's about 3km's walk through the trees along both sides of the street. You can become sentimental and feel as if you were at a suburb towards the end of the street, because it is close to paddy fields as well as the wide crop fields. If you are lucky to be in time, you can see the Gyeong-Chun line passing by the fields. Also, if you walk for about 15 minutes through the "Street you want to walk" you can visit a royal mausoleum of Empress Mun-Jung as well.

Here is an easy way to get to Hwarangdae Station; take the subway and get on the line number 6. Stop at the Hwarangdae Station and come out to exit number 4. If you walk for about 10 minutes, you can come to Hwarangdae Station.

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Rendezvous

Delicate touch of bitter and sweet

By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

Have you ever seen the movie called "Chocolate" and "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory"? Chocolate plays an important role in these movies; it gives people love, passion and hope - chocolate has a very surprising effect. Surprisingly, there is a person who makes art works using chocolate. Let's take a bitter sweet meeting with the only chocolate artist in Korea, Kim Seong-mi.

Reporter: What is "Chocolatier"? Could you tell us about this job?

Kim Seong-mi: Chocolatier is a name for "chocolate artist," or in other words, a "chocolate craftsman." Chocolatier is a person who works with chocolate to create their very own recipe, by creating the special method of blending or adding of other materials, so that they can even make art works out of them.

Being a technical expert isn't all to being a Chocolatier. They design all the procedures related to serving the chocolate, such as the drinks that might enlighten the chocolate's flavor, as well as the food that may go with the chocolate, and last but not least, the gift-wrapping. After going through all those procedures, finally, the chocolate is ready to be shown and served, showing off its own beauty to the public.

R: Why did you choose this job? Is there any specific reason which led you to be a Chocolatier?

Kim: Actually, I majored in sociology. So, I went to Japan to study abroad. During that period, I saw the chocolate culture of Japan. I was deeply impressed by it. I felt an indescribable sentiment because chocolate was made directly by hand, and it was sold. All those wonderful various kinds of chocolates were sold just about everywhere within easy reach. Japan brought the chocolate from Europe and then creating its own culture of chocolate. As I've seen this, I came to think of settling this kind of culture also in Korea, some day in the future. So, after that, from the memory of the Japanese chocolate culture, I went to travel in countries famous for



▲ One of chocolatier Kim's work
▲ Chocolatier Kim Seong-mi makes a clock by chocolate.

chocolates, such as Belgium, Switzerland and France etc. After returning to Korea, I studied about chocolate. However, by only staying in Korea, there was a limit. For that reason, I left for London, England, in 1999, to seriously study about chocolate.

R: How was studying abroad in London?

Kim: I studied the required courses of baking bread, cake, dessert and chocolate for nine month at Le Cordon Bleu. I lived with chocolate from 8 a.m. every morning to 11 p.m. To learn as much as possible, I helped after school works of teachers. Even several hours of sleep were thought to be wasteful in those days. It was really difficult, I was never bored. The only thing that mattered was the fact that I left my family in Korea. I wanted to see my husband and daughter. I was always worried about them. However, I endured the mental anguish and made greater efforts.

R: What do you think is the charm of chocolate?

Kim: I think chocolate can be defined as "deep love." There was a boy from Belgium who came to study chocolate. One day he gave me a chocolate present which was carefully put in a very special box. I was puzzled, thinking why would he put a meaning into this little chocolate? In my point of view, chocolate is the best thing that can express the sweetness of love. As I

ate the chocolate the boy gave me, I realized that sincerity and stories can be mixed into handmade chocolates.

R: How many kinds of works are there? Do you have any difficulties in making those?

Kim: I have made about 100 art works. The time needed for each works varies.

Some can be made in a day, but the others may take a month or so. Using chocolate, I make towers, clocks, trees and bears. I think everything's possible to make when you use chocolate. However, there isn't much that you can express by chocolate. That's because, not all sorts of shapes go with chocolate. Also, there often are materials that just don't go with chocolate. In addition, chocolate is very fragile and also it is difficult to move it around. Even if I want to make a big one, on account of its limits, it is impossible. However, the most difficult thing is the conception in making the works. This job needs continuous self-development to increase one's artistic sense.

R: What is imperial chocolate good for?

Kim: Chocolate of good quality is the one that consists of cacao mass and cacao butter. The flavor of the chocolate is decided according to cacao contents. It becomes a dark chocolate if there's a lot of cacao content. Moreover, chocolate which consists of pure cacao mass and cacao butter is good for our health.

Phenylethylamine, the one of the constituents of chocolate, improves concentration by making you feel relaxed. In addition, it also controls premenstrual syndrome. Before menstrual periods, there may be many induced syndromes because of the lack of magnesium. However, chocolate takes care of the lacking magnesium, thus solving the problem. Also, it inspires vitality, gives moisture to the skin by reviving the cell composing your skin. For this reason, aesthetic functions of chocolate draw attention.

R: What is your goal as a chocolatier?

Kim: There isn't any unique idea about chocolate in our country. We only give chocolates as flashy presents only on special occasions such as Valentine's Day. We are not used to casually enjoying handmade chocolates in daily lives. I think we lack of information on chocolates, and somehow I also think there's some kind of a misunderstanding towards chocolate. First thing I have to do is, to acknowledge people of the high quality chocolates. I think chocolate is an edible jewel. It is higher-most level of the dessert culture may be that of chocolate. Nowadays, as people are concerned about well-being, people who want handmade chocolate are gradually increasing. I would like to continuously change the reputation of chocolate in people's minds.

R: Finally, Do you have any advice to give to HUFSan?

Kim: In fact, during my high school days, I really wanted to go to Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. I think that HUFs is more familiar to various foreign cultures than other universities. Students should have an extended vision and experience many things. In addition, students should have to be professionals of a certain part. See in a general view, yet look into it deeply at the same time. Even now, many yet-to-be-the-first jobs are buried, such as the "first chocolate artist" of Korea. I hope HUFs find another first-ever job of Korea, like the Chocolatier.

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