

# The Argus

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## Greater Opportunities for HUFSSans

HUFSSans have carried out their duties as a diplomatic delegation and trade mission. Listen to the challengers' stories and find better ways of the internships.



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

# Cover Story

Hankuk  
University of  
Foreign Studies



## Greater Opportunities for HUFSSans

Do you know about KOTRA and MOFAT Diplomatic Missions? These internships are overseas postings that have special meaning to HUFSSans. Did you know, however, that these internships are likely to face difficulties? Read the story and find the right ways of the internships — page 13.

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- 1 Footsteps – “Joyang Hall” played a role in educating the public in Japan’s colonial rule of Korea.
- 2 In-depth on Nation – Incheon International Airport Corporation, remarkable airport around the world, is possible to be sold to a foreign country despite a national treasure made by the citizen.

## The Argus

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Golden Saying | Editor-in-Chief

“If women are educated,  
their children will be  
educated too”

— Ghulam Hawart Tanha

Tanha, a director of education in Harat, a city in western Afghanistan, said this in an interview for TIME magazine. She also said that, “Education is the factory that turns animals into human beings.” What she said can apply to culture as well. Every single person on the planet has the right of free access to their cultural heritage. Imagine that only the privileged class can enjoy and participate in performances, art exhibitions, and cultural education, but that all others not be able to afford these things, cannot. It means their children will miss this too. The National Museum of Modern Art is under attack by a privatization plan of the Lee government. The plan can make the above nightmare a reality. The related story is on page 26, Culture Section In-depth. 

E d i t o r i a l


# Studies for the Poor

An alumnus offered dismal advice for juniors on the school web page. He said, “If you want to get a good job, make good money, and succeed in your career, don’t study such fields as philosophy, culture, history, art, sociology, and literature.” He added that most people who study the humanities might end up failing in current society.

Alas, do you agree with his opinion? Do you think that the best way for students to succeed is to focus entirely on practical studies? Earl Shorris, an American educator and the author of “Riches for the Poor,” however, said in his book that, “It is poor people who have to study the humanities.” What is necessary for the poor is neither a free meal nor job training but education. If the poor study the humanities, they can become political citizens. It means that they participate in local society, various activities, and the knowledge industry. In addition, the control power of themselves cultivated by the humanities makes the poor use and control their unlimited potential.” He writes about many miraculous stories in his book and shows that education actually performs true miracles all over the world.

It’s the society in which we live that has made poor people even poorer. They get only low paying jobs that barely make ends meet. Shorris realizes the inequality in our society. Thus, he argues that the real solution for the poor is not to serve them with the fish but to teach them how to catch fish, and they have to be taught the humanities to do that. Many of Korean universities are scrapping unpopular studies in pursuit of entrepreneurship. As a result of the profit-oriented restructuring, studies such as literature, philosophy, and basic sciences are expected to face quota cuts. Regardless of the situation, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology announced a few months ago the second step of “the university self-control system,” under which the universities will be given more autonomy. Under the system, the authority of the universities seems to weed out unpopular studies. It is time for both the government and the universities officials to read the Shorris’ book and realize the power of the humanities.

Perhaps, the alumnus mentioned above had been frustrated in the tough society where the rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer principle that inevitably appears. Being frustrated, he was yelling, “Boys and girls, become moneymakers.” What we have to study, however, is not the practical studies but the ways to make the capitalistic system fairer so the poor can cherish real hopes. By studying the humanities, we can learn this.

The Argus deals with the internships of HUFS in this issue. The student internship system provides opportunities for the students to gain experiences in their major field. Without the education in the humanities, however, the internship is meaningless. Without students realizing their and others worth and having their own opinion about the society in which they live, they are likely to become the ones who are only concerned about getting jobs. Even if the students can get good jobs and get rich after the internship, they might not be able to realize more important and meaningful things in their lives. The humanities are the hope for a bright and peaceful future. 

*Editor-in-Chief*  
**Mun Hyeon-gyeong**

# Road Casting

This column is to listen HUFSans' thoughts and their brief life story... ed.



Kim Sung-hee  
(Dept. of Hindi-04)

**Reporter (R):** *What do you think of University culture these days?*

**Kim:** I think students are much more serious now than they were even a few years ago. When I entered HUFS, it was usual to get together but now it seems that we don't get together as much as we used to do.

**R:** *These days, "getting a job" is a big topic in society. What do you think about this?*

**Kim:** It's like marriage, we can hardly imagine the people who we really want to be, and for what we have been preparing for a long time. Most people seem to choose right person at right time, without a thought to the future.

**R:** *What would you do if you win the lottery?*

**Kim:** I would quit school and move to a foreign country. It seems like it would be a brand new life if I won the lottery. If I can, I want to live new life in new place.



Lee Jung-il  
(Dept. of Russian-02)

**Reporter (R):** *What is your goal for next semester?*

**Lee:** Oh, well... I'm senior, so my biggest plan is to get a job.

**R:** *What do you think of the Lee government?*

**Lee:** It seems like they hardly have any sympathy with the people. I think they really need to communicate with people.

**R:** *What do you think "happiness" is?*

**Lee:** "Happiness," it seems to me, is in our hearts. If somebody says that they are not happy, they probably aren't. But if I think that I'm happy, then maybe I am. It's not sure an indicator.

**Reporter (R):** *Who do you respect the most?*

**Nam:** I respect Jo Jo, Cao Cao in Chinese, who is a hero in the "Romance of Three Kingdoms," "Samgukji." He is a competent man in turbulent age. Therefore, he had conquered more territories than other kingdoms in his age.

**R:** *What are HUFS' merits and demerits?*

**Nam:** I think since HUFS is specialized in foreign languages, the university has the base which respects each different culture. However, ironically, this merit is also a demerit. Because of the diverse atmosphere in university, the students cannot come in one. Also, this diverse character in HUFS arouses a disorder in school, I think.

**R:** *What do you think of these days university culture?*

**Nam:** I think universities are focusing on making students a career man. I'm not interested in this type of school. If this situation continues, universities will become institutes. To prevent this, universities have to realize that their duty is to pursue scholarships.



Nam Tae-sik  
(Dept. of Law-05)

Watch for The Argus reporters in the campus. **The Argus will be casting you.**



# No.1 Airport, Privatization for Whose Profit?

IIAC built for the citizen is threatened  
to be sold to investors abroad





By **Lee Min-hee**

*Reporter of National Section*

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reported that Incheon International Airport Corporation (IIAC) in Korea was appointed as the fifth terminal of Heathrow Airport in Britain, which opened last March 27, 2008. Also, the BBC reported that IIAC was acknowledged as the best airport by the Official Airline Guide (OAG) and TIME magazine, and is currently in the top position from the Global Airport service Evaluation conducted by Airports Council International (ACI).

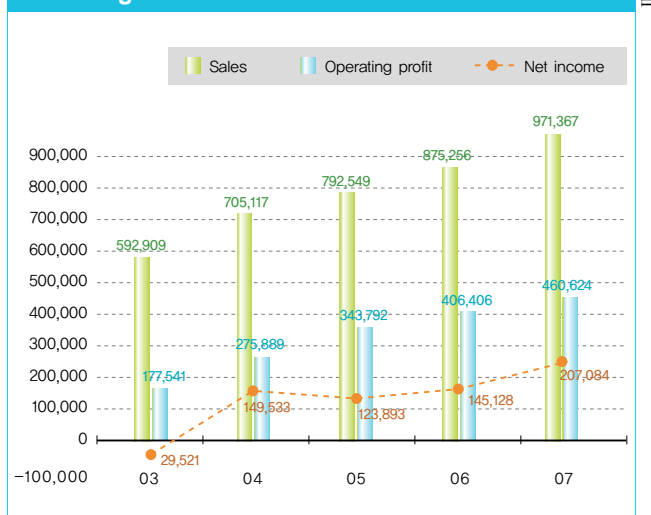
Especially, the fast entry and exit process of IIAC is the benchmarking object for airports, reported by the BBC. The report also mentioned that IIAC has constantly tried to improve its management, including service and facilities, to take better care of the customers. The Lee government's position, however, is slightly different from that of the reports in other countries.

On August 11, 2008, the government announced "The First Transformation of Publicly Held Companies" by the Special Assembly of Transformation of Publicly Held Companies Promotion (SATPHCP) under the Ministry of Financial Planning (MFP)'s Public Institution Managing Assembly (PIMA). This new policy intends to raise the efficiency of so-called "recklessly run" publicly held companies by making them come under private management. On the list of that policy is IIAC. However, does IIAC need to be privatized?

### The current situation in process

On August 11, the first level of transformation on publicly held companies was announced by the SATPHCP under the MFP's PIMA. The word privatization must be scrutinized here. The purpose of the First Level Plan is to conduct a merger and abolition of two public companies, leading 27 companies into transformation, and adjust the function of 12 among 319 public companies in total, which involves 14 publicly funded companies and 305 public institutions. According to this announcement, one of the companies involved in

Receiving benefit of IIAC





### The Top 10 Airports

2008	AIRPORT	2007
1	Hong Kong Lap Kok International Airport	1
2	Singapore Changi International Airport	2
3	Incheon International Airport	2
4	Malaysia Kuala Lumpur International Airport	5
5	Germany Munich International Airport	4
6	Japan Kansai International Airport	9
7	Denmark Copenhagen International Airport	11
8	Switzerland Zurich International Airport	6
9	Finland Helsinki International Airport	12
10	Republic of South Africa Cape Town International Airport	13

Skytrax

straight in airport service evaluation, which record the second on the international freight, 10th in number of passengers flying internationally and has operated at a profit for the last four years. The airport also shows the highest level of increased ratings among the world's principal airlines as IIAC's increased rating by the traveling public is nine percent in the last three years. IIAC operated at a profit of 150 billion won in 2004, and raised its short-term net profit to more than 200 billion won in 2007. Because of this, IIAC has become the benchmark of foreign airports.

The government, however, said that "Although IIAC has been positively evaluated in the service field, it still needs more things to become a great hub airport. In spite of the IIAC's geographic advantage, the transfer rate remains at only 12 percent because of the unsatisfactory level of efforts to create the demand." However, the labor union of the IIAC has opposed to these opinions by stating that "Counting the transfer rate as a factor of the airport evaluation is not appropriate." The reason for this is that the transfer rate depends on geography rather than service.

In fact, because of geography, European airports show higher levels of transfer rates. In the case of the Heathrow Airport in Britain, although it came 103rd in airport evaluation, its transfer rate is 30 percent? much higher than that of IIAC.

Accordingly, it is noticeable that the transfer rate is not an accurate or reasonable standard by which to evaluate the quality of the airport.

### A long way from reckless management

Privatization of publicly held companies was put forth with the intention to advance the efficiency of the companies under reckless management. With four years of continuous profit, however, and coming in the first place in service evaluations for three straight years, does this mean that IIAC is recklessly managed?

The staff of the Financial Planning Department explained that it is true that IIAC is not running under reckless management but some improvements are needed. According to the check-up on management innovation promotion of publicly held companies by the Board of Audit and

Inspection in July, 2005, IIAC has raised wages expeditiously.

The truth is that the government requested that IIAC simplify its wage structure, which was composed of its original endowment and pecuniary aid, and IIAC has simplified the structure as requested. The labor union of IIAC revealed its state of suffering from unfairness. "The government's assertion of the expedient in wages is wrong. All IIAC did was simplify the structure as the government requested."

### Selling IIAC to foreign company?

Another important question is that 49 percent of IIAC shares will involve a 15 percent of the strategic partnership shares with the professional airline. What is the professional airline that the government will choose?

On August 12, 2008, MBC's morning radio program called Son Seok-hee's *Si-Seon-Jip-Joong*, Park Young-seon, a member of the Democratic Party, mentioned that "Yesterday, Kang Man-soo, the minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, said that cooperation with Macquarie Airport in Australia, in selling 49 percent of IIAC's shares, is currently in progress."

The participants from the Financial Planning Department said, "The professional airline can be either a domestic company or a foreign company. The evaluation standard of this is the ability of the airline. The government did not mention the professional airline having a foreign company in mind."

Also, the participants denied the whole contents of the radio interview. "Though I am not really sure as I have not yet looked over the proceedings, Minister Kang did not directly mention the Macquarie Airport. The Macquarie Airport was not mentioned in the broadcast, and people misunderstand this. Some of the press mentioned the Macquarie Airport, but it is not suitable in reality. It is just perverted news from the press."

However, in verifying this, it has been revealed that Park Young-seon actually was interviewed about this issue. The Financial Planning Department said, "As only 49 percent will be on privatization and overseas shares will be limited to 15 percent, we are not actually transferring the right of management."

However, it is not reasonable when looking at the conglomerates' current use of

the transformation is IIAC. First of all, it was expected that IIAC be mentioned at the second or third step rather than at the first, but it has been included in the first.

Bae Gook-hwan, the Finance Minister, clarified that "During the discussion between the parties and the government, the positive opinions on the promotion of merging the companies that has completed the discussions between the ministries and the offices, it was recommended that IIAC and the Industrial Bank of Korea (IBK) be included solely because the ministries and the offices agreed." He went on further to state that "In order to bring up the IIAC to a world-class hub airport, 49 percent of the shares involving strategic partnership with the professional airline, 15 percent, will be on sale."

### Inadequacy of IIAC privatization Four years of continuous black-ink balance parade

The IIAC, for seven years since it has been in operation, has achieved the distinction of placing first for three years



Not only the image problem of Heathrow Airport but also that of whole U.K.



April 22, SBS wide morning News. : Interview of Garbey, brand expert

the right of management, according to the proportion of shares. Currently, people with the right of management can own a proportion of shares less than 10 percent of the total. Taking this into consideration, 15 percent of the shares is actually not a small amount of shares to use the right of management.

### Effect after privatization

#### Rising of charges and deterioration of service in the airports

The representative international airports that have undergone privatization are Sydney Airport in Australia and Heathrow Airport in Britain. Those two airports are invested by Macquarie Financial Group, which Kang Man-soo pointed out. Those airports have raised the amount charged to the traveling public six or seven times more than the original cost by using their exclusive rights. However, when compared with the price, the quality of service has deteriorated. The Heathrow Airport's level of charge to the traveling public is six or seven times higher than other airports, and the Sydney Airport's is four or five times higher. By the result of this, the Heathrow Airport's original rank of around 45th in airport service evaluation has fallen to 103rd after undergoing privatization, and the Copenhagen Airport has fallen from first place to 30th.

In a certain respect, it is an obvious outcome. This is because private companies hunt for profits. On the other hand, national companies seek for public benefits. Also, Forbes explained that the airport can develop the service and public benefits more efficiently when it remains nationally owned completely. The first five international airports in the world are owned by their

governments.

### Outflow of national treasure

According to the first step of the transformation of publicly held companies gathers earnings by selling 49 percent of its shares to private companies, and then, develops IIAC by investing the earnings into IIAC. In this case, the private companies can own more developed IIAC without any further investment in equipment and infrastructure. As the government mentioned, the nation has invested taxes in amount of more than 18 trillion won for last 15 years to upgrade the Northeast hub airport.

Then, what will be the outcomes to the nation if selling 49 percent of the shares of IIAC, which has been built by the taxes from the nation, and conducting re-investment into IIAC using the earnings from selling the shares? 49 percent of the earnings will flow to private companies, and as IIAC will not be nationally owned anymore, the charge fees will increase as the attitude of seeking public benefits will decrease.

Also, if one of the private companies is from overseas, outflow of the national treasure will become a reality. Accordingly, the labor union of IIAC pointed out that, "Selling 49 percent of the shares to private companies and re-investing the earnings in IIAC's facilities are not a suitable action for the government to raise efficiency through privatization. Also, giving away the earnings of IIAC, which has been built by the nation's taxes to foreign companies is not an intelligent or sound policy."

### Menace of National Security Institutions

Privatization of IIAC, which is a most important National Security Institution, jeopardizes the lives and safety of the people of the nation. The airport is ranked along with the top including the Presidential Residence of the Republic of Korea, the National Assembly Building, and nuclear power plants.

Privatization of any one of these National Security Institutions can hardly be expected to maintain stable national security. Also, it is a dangerous notion of transferring the national security to foreign companies. The participants from IIAC said, "IIAC is kind of a fortress which enables the military force to move easily and rapidly in the Northeast


region.

Therefore, if IIAC undergoes privatization and the foreign companies become the owners of IIAC, the nation will face serious issues in national security." The participants also added, "When IIAC was first built, those circumstances had been considered." Accordingly, as IIAC is located in close range to Pyeongyang and is also located within the operating area with Beijing.

In other words, it is within an area where fighting planes and fighter-bombers only take few minutes to reach, therefore it is an airport that is also a fortress with a strategic and vital role for defense. Thus, it can be easily seen that if foreign companies become the owner of IIAC, this can cause great danger to the national security.

### Not privatization but advance

The government is trying to conduct privatization of IIAC under the name of transformation of publicly held companies. Currently, IIAC shows great achievement, although it is a newborn company with only nine years of time since it was put into operation. As an airport has an exclusive right, seeking for public benefits is necessary. The nation built IIAC by investing the citizens' taxes.

However, re-investing in IIAC through selling its shares and giving earnings to private companies is not a wise or fiscally responsible move. Someone alleges that transformation of publicly held companies can be beneficial. However, the government should present the proper transformation scheme that is for the nation's good. 

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Korea Youth Committee

## Who is Dr. Hong Soon-min

Professor, the Liberal Arts Dept. at  
Myongji University

- Ph.D on "Chosun Dynasty's Palace Management and the Changes of Running the Two-Palace System" at Seoul National University, 1996
- Author of "Historical Travel into the Palaces in Seoul" in commemoraion of the 600th years history of Seoul, 1994
- Major in Chosun's last hisotory of politics at Seoul National University

# Guardian Angel of Korean Palaces

Spread beauty and  
dignity of Korean heritage

**By Kim Ro-na**

*Guest reporter of The Argus*

This semester, The Argus will meet ordinary people who cannot but help themselves in sharing their knowledge and experience with others. The Argus will do its best to discover unknown experts in various fields. The candidates should not only be maniacs about what they

love, but also have a naivety about themselves in their enthusiasm to welcome everyone who shows interest in their fields. This makes them extraordinary. By the way, they are not so proud as to think of themselves as the national treasures they truly are. The Argus feels strongly that they are the real heroes who inspire others to make a better world for us all.



There are some prerequisites to be a native Seoul citizen. To qualify, you should have never done five things in your life. Read the following to test whether you can be a native Seoulier: never ridden a ferry boat on the Han River, never seen Seoul's panoramic view at Seoul N tower, never gone up to the top of 63 Building, never visited Changdoekgung and never taken a walk at Changdoekgung since their high school graduation. As you live long in this noisy and capricious town, your chances to become purblind to the surroundings become stronger.

Seoul, this vibrant city, presents new things every second to attract people's eyes. The ever-increasing line of brand new buildings and roads ceaselessly changes the shape of the city. In last 50 years, Seoul has transformed itself into a most westernized downtown as well as lost and hidden its old heyday. Take your time and walk around the old areas of Seoul. Once you pass "Soongrhemoon," the road named "Taepyeongro" connects the gate and "Kwanghwamoon," which is the main gate of "Kyoungbokgung." On the way to the "Seoul Metropolitan Hall," there is a gate named "Daehanmoon" where the costumed guards imitate Chosun Dynasty's Palace guard's marching daily. Probably you have heard about it. Let's challenge you more. How many palaces are in Seoul now? What do "Sajeekdahn" and "Jongmyo" stand for? Do you know the reason why "Changdoekgung" is listed on UNESCO's World Heritage? Among the old houses still standing from Chosun Dynasty, do you know why only the palaces and daewoongeon in the Buddhist temples are colored?

Here, The Argus introduces its readers to the man who has all those answers and shows you the most revered and sacred places in Seoul when it was once called Hanyang. The Argus met the Palace Doctor,

Hong Soon-min, the author of "Woorigunggeol Eayaghee," the Stories of Korean Palaces. He is a living textbook of palace volunteers named "The Palace Guard and The Palace Guides." Every January, he pushes himself hard to give a three-hour long lectures two times a week and a four hour guided tour of "Changdoekgung." He has repeated his winter pattern for 10 years now. How about his summer? This summer, he has been caught up with a project to train newly started volunteering guides at the "Soongrhemoon" restoration site, which started on August 15, 2008. Here is our interview with him.

**Reporter (R): Dr. Hong, what do you think about being known as "The First Palace Doctor" and the most favorite lecturer to have on every meeting related to palace subjects?**

**Dr. Hong Soon-min (Hong):** Yes, yes, I have heard this for 10 years. In 1996, I earned my Ph.D for the paper I wrote on the study of the palaces from Chosun Dynasty and it was the first doctorate paper about these palaces. Since then, I have been asked to give lectures and answer all these questions related to the palaces and so my work has named me. In fact, my research subjects are not limited to the palaces, I cover all other parts of Korean history. My major and study on lifestyles of olden days belong to History of Culture.

**R: How do you distinguish History of Culture from general history?**

**Hong:** It is about everything in people's daily lives, not only art and music. In Korean history, there used to be histories of politics, economy, religion, and philosophy. The scholars did not consider History of Culture as an independent subject which means the lifestyles of Korean ancestors that were not much important research matter. In the late 1980s, I would point out the year 1987, the time when Korea suddenly transformed itself into a democratic society, the government initially allowed all those meetings by groups of people which had been banned for years. People were gradually evaluating the power of the citizens in the present time.

**R: You mean the doctrine of 6.29 in 1987?**

**Hong:** Oh, yes, indeed. From 1987, 1988, to early 1992, Korea was in the time of transition. Yet, still under the influence of military coups, Koreans started to experience the liberty, for which they had dreamed of for years. In these years, it happened. Consequently, Koreans became richer than ever before. By no longer having to worry about the most essential things, freedom and richness came within the reach of more Koreans than ever before. This gave us time to examine ourselves and we found that we were becoming independent from western influences and began to trace back our roots, especially from the folk traditions. The word *Minjung* meaning the folk, had appeared and spread out and became a historical field to study. That is how the history of culture now stands as an independent field. The categories of Korean history have changed. And the scholars realize they need to include modern history, the present, so their studies and cannot encourage them to be stuck in their office, alienating themselves from other researchers and the present movement. They formed research groups to study together and evaluate the modern history of Korea.

**R: Then, how do you connect the changes of 1980s to volunteering campaigns? Coincidentally, a few years after the economic recession under the guidelines of the IMF, Koreans started to make a lot of groups to share their hobbies and interests, probably, thanks to the Internet. How would you describe these changes that have led us to revere our Korean heritage?**

**Hong:** This is a highly positive civil movement bringing the past into the present. After 1992, when a democratic government appeared, Koreans, especially the young generations who are now in their 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s, suddenly lost their common enemy to rebel against. Yet, there were still problems to solve, however, a common target, the military dictators, had gone from the scene and weren't there to criticize any more. Now, people could truly begin to enjoy their lives. However, unlike before, young generations would not just enjoy their holidays leisurely. Think about their time under the military dictatorships, regardless of their will? They had to face social demonstrations and seek meaning of life as civil activists. Now in democratic



society, that experience has created a momentum to find just and sincere enthusiasm to make Korea better. Today, people know how to organize and run groups. In the mid 1990s, there were mere movements to travel around Korea to trace the true Korean history by visiting heritage sites. In the late 1990s people with common goals, such as Korea Youth Committee (KYC) and others, came to me for consultation on organizing the “Palace Guides and the Palace Guards” because they knew I am knowledgeable about the palaces. It was about the time.

**R:** *So that's how you started to get involved in volunteer efforts. You had already been invited to several programs to give lectures on the palaces even before. Were these new lectures different? Some people say that palace volunteers are putting too much meaning on our history and keep us from focusing on the future.*

**Hong:** I've heard this. Some people criticize these volunteer activities as nothing glorifying the past. If this is so, these volunteers must study more to broaden their understanding of Korean history. And, maybe, they can brag about their readings and argue that Korea used to be very beautiful kingdom at

their cocktail parties. To be qualified as a history maniac, you just have to watch all those television soap operas and should have paid attention in Korean history class at junior high. That's enough. The volunteers do not need to challenge themselves to modify their learning as their own. It is about responsibility. And, this forced me give different lectures to the volunteers than I give to general audiences. To them, I just need to tell interesting stories about the palaces. Through the voices of the volunteers, however, my knowledge turns into the official words, and may result in confusion for palace visitors if we are not careful. The volunteers have to speak with one voice on historical matters and let others listen to them. And help the visitors to imagine how the palaces looked during Chosun Dynasty.

What does *Gungeol* mean? The word implies royal palaces where the king and his family lived and government sectors where the king and his secretaries ran the country. It was kings' household and also kings' court. As you watch TV soap operas, there were people walking here and there. Then, once you entered the palaces, picture the scenes not just enjoy tranquility they give. The visitors tend to see only leftovers, a few colored buildings. And, say “Good and old, but is that all? Korea is a

such a small country.” And they compare them with other luxurious and marvelous palaces like the Forbidden City in China or the Versailles in France. The Korean palaces, though, are not gigantic because the King could not brag about his authoritarian sovereignty to force his people to pay for huge spendthrift construction. That is the philosophy that built Chosun.

**R:** *So do you want Koreans to glorify Korean history by visiting palaces? Ironically, thanks to the Soongrehmoon disaster, Koreans' love toward our heritage has never been higher. What do you want to ask people to do?*

**Hong:** To glorify? If you want, YES! However, I am not asking people to put too much meaning on the palaces only for glory. What I am saying is that people should have realistic perspectives rather than diminishing the value of Korean heritage. If people want to be critical, then let them be. Their critical views should include whole history of Korea, not just the unfortunate periods when Korean culture was tore apart during the Gojong, Sunjong, and the Japanese colonization.

About restorations, I do not want to say they are meaningful. Now, we have Soongrehmoon and Gwanghawmoon to restore. How long will it take? Three or four years? Not enough. Not even enough time to dry





all the lumbers for buildings. In my opinion, the current restoration process of Korea is the same as factory's manufacturing. True restoration requires the processes which follow the old ways of construction. If the stones were carved by hand, then do not use machine to carve them. If it is impossible, perhaps the old buildings should be left as they are until we can restore them properly.

The fire is a tragedy that should not have happened. It happened because the government only thought about using it. Without much concern for protection, they opened the gate to the public to boast their work. Irresponsible policies resulted in the great loss of an irreplaceable treasure. Citizens were shocked as never before and now they are eagerly learning the value our heritage. Every summer, people go to abroad for vacations. After the government allowed Koreans to travel abroad, people began learning about the world and western heritage, even revered others' heritage while criticizing our own. I know the palaces seem more like public parks with a few traditional buildings and not a place to visit for vacations. But you have to remember we went through harsh times. The five palaces are not in their heyday now. There are grasses and big trees in the palaces which should not be there if the palaces are in their original condition. Those grasses are the sections where royal buildings should be placed. During the Japanese colonization period, hundreds of


buildings at "Deoksugung," "Kyeongheegung," and "Kyeongbokgung" had been demolished. "Changeonggung" turned into a public zoo and renamed as "Changeonwon," implying it was a palace no more, and "Changdoekgung," the last and oldest palace of Chosun, was named "Beewon," the hidden garden, by Ito Hirobumi. Everything is not the same as it looks.

**R: There are many tour guides in the field. Unlike them, the volunteer guides are rather amateurish and should gain experience to conduct a proper tour. Is this right?**

**Hong:** It was late 1990s when people's awareness to volunteering culture arose. As Koreans adapted to the new culture rapidly, this welcoming atmosphere to the volunteering spirit spread fast and the Korean people now effectively use the Internet to run several volunteering organizations nationwide. There are many paid tour guides and I can say it is hard to expect them to have sincere attitudes and perspectives to love our culture. I am not, though, saying they are unqualified. However, volunteers give tours because it gives them meaning to do so. It is like a restoration. It is hard to expect sincere artistic spirit from commercial constructors. They have budgets and must make profits. They need to complete constructions by the time they have planned. However, volunteers put all their efforts into their tours for the sake of reincarnating the old.

With the help of volunteers, Koreans gain appreciation of our heritage and even give better impressions to foreign visitors by our finding of the true Korea.

**R: What would you like to research more?**

**Hong:** I am not only studying the palace, and the buildings there, I cover whole lifestyles of the palaces. However, not just any lives and styles. The history of culture deals with repetitive customs of the upper class. Elegancy, royalty, and the fancy styles of the royals and nobles are the exemplary traditions that many love to follow. That's how the history of culture is different from the history of society. There is nothing you can call the culture of peasants or slaves. Why? I am not just underestimating the importance of the working classes. The answer is simple. We just don't have many records to picture detailed stories of the working classes. I am planning to write about stories of how the people lived in the palaces about lady servants, guards, and everything about their daily lives. And I hope college students take classes of Korean culture before they underestimate our heritage. 

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# Run after Two Hares

**By Baek Song-hyun**

*Editor of Campus Section*

**R**ecently, the university built some new buildings on the Seoul campus of HUFS. The students, faculty, and staff are pleased about this since there have never been enough clubrooms and adequate space for student activities. The new building, Globee Dorm, has many dongari rooms and the new HUFS dormitory. Before many of the dongari rooms were moved to Globee Dorm, they used to be in the Student Hall, which is one of the oldest buildings on campus. The university has decided to remodel the Student Hall and change it into a lecture building.

The old Student Hall not only housed the dongari rooms, but still houses a convenience store, a stationary store, and a computer supplies store, which the students use all the time. Even though the dongari rooms and other student rooms were moved to Globee Dorm, those stores remain at the Student Hall. The Space Coordination Committee (SCC) had arranged a deal with the stationary store and the computer supplies store and asked the owners to move to the Humanities Building. However, the owners of the two stores had declined this request because the owners will have to share one small space in the Humanities Building and the space is only half the size they currently occupy. The university stated that they have to accept the offer, or move off their stores off campus. The owner of the stationary store had asked to expand the store for a long time, since it's too small to contain all the materials that students need. Instead of allowing the owner's request, the university is terminating the contracts of the stationary store and computer supplies store, both of which the students use all the time. The university should give a little more consideration to these long-time tenants who have served the students well.

Another problem has been adequate notification. For example, when the university moved the dongari rooms from the old Student Hall to Globee Dorm, only the dongari members were aware of the move. For the rest of the students, the university did not notify them of the changes. This caused a lot of confusion for the students in finding the spaces for their club activities. To prevent this situation, the SCC of HUFS try the best it can to notify them of situations that student activities. In this situation, the university only focused on construction and reorganization of buildings, and put the students' welfare at the bottom of the list. Before it's too late, the HUFS SCC should remember that at the university nothing comes before welfare.


Before the summer break, the university talked about the Humanities Building remodeling but had never discussed this with the students. On August 20, 2008, the university posted that the remodeling would start soon. Construction work after the beginning of the semester will only cause complaints from the students and will lead to problems for the university. The students are dissatisfied with this announcement because of all the noise interrupting lectures. If the

school had listened to the students and handled the remodeling sooner, or had finished it during the vacation, these complaints wouldn't be a big of a deal.

This is not only happening at the Seoul campus. The SCC also decided to remodel the Student Hall at the Yongin campus. On the first floor, there are currently a health club dongari room with exercise equipment, a copy shop, and a small convenience store. The university is planning to move the health club dongari to a smaller place without the exercise room, and remove the store and copy shop in order to create a Career Development Center (CDC). The Union of Companion Circle (UCC) is asking the university to cancel construction of the CDC. Actually, the CDC is on the second floor with Aptitude Test Center (ATC) and they share one room. The purpose of moving the CDC to the first floor and enlarging its space is to give students more help finding jobs. The students do need the space to think about and get some advice about their careers. However, this information is mostly useful to juniors and seniors. The Student Hall is full of dongari rooms and most freshmen and sophomores are the main students who use this place. It would be more useful if the university built the CDC where it is more convenient to juniors and seniors.

Again, the university decided to do all of this without telling the students. The SCC did not even send a single note to the students that the store and the copy shop are going to be moved. The copy shop, however, managed to stay through this reorganization. The copy shop was remodeled and became a cleaner and better copy shop last year. When the university told the copy shop to move out of the school, the owners had asked the university to reimburse them for remodeling fees, since they had invested quite a lot of money for the school and the students. The SCC refused their request and the copy shop remains in the Student Hall. So what happened to the other store? The owner lost and is now moving to a smaller place.

The shops and stores that provide students with goods and services are forced to move out of the school or move to unfavorable places. The president of UCC protested against SCC all during summer break. He and the students think that the university should have informed us of its plan earlier, then listen to our voices, and then decide how to reorganize the space.

While we realize the university is trying to provide more services by developing the facilities, sometimes it just seems it would be easier and better for everybody if the university listened to the students and would meet us at a point where both university and the students can be satisfied with a minimum amount of problems. 

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# Better Ways to Go for HUFSans Pursuing Internships

Meeting the challenges of KOTRA,  
MOFAT internships

By **Park Hyun-chul**  
*Reporter of Campus Section*

“During my college life, I have been interested in jobs needing challenges and overseas services. One day, at my department homepage, I found a public notice that about an internship at KOTRA, and I got the chance that I have dreamed of.”



What do you want through these internships, practical task connected to major or experience of foreign country's culture?

“During a half year, the MOFAT Diplomatic Mission intern of Brazil has given me a career as an embassy intern, the remembrance of Brazil, and a great experience of more than career and recollection...”

These statements are from students who participated in the Korea Trade-Investment promotion Agency (KOTRA) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) Diplomatic Mission (MDM) internships. These internships give special meaning to HUFSSans. HUFSSans have the opportunity to improve foreign language ability related to business and overseas service through these internships, and HUFSSans can gain experience of practical business, and also gain a wider vision of the world. Though these internships give HUFSSan much valuable experience, these internships are faced with crisis outside and inside.

#### Meaning of KOTRA and MDM internships

KOTRA and MDM internships coincide with HUFSS motto because HUFSS teaches its students through specialized experiences in foreign languages to nurture them to be talented global citizens. Especially, only HUFSSans can get diplomatic and international trade work that students in other colleges cannot

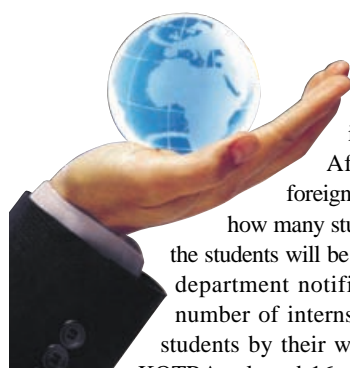
gain. Though some students simply think that these internships support students to get better jobs, the purpose of the internships is not merely making career for employment. Kim Jong-sung (Dept. of Arabic-02), who was selected as a KOTRA internship, said, “I might not apply for a KOTRA internship just for the career because this internship gives interns priceless experience, not an better career. If all I wanted was an advanced career, I would not have applied for this internship.” Also, these internships give students practical experience that students cannot learn in university.

Through these internships, students can understand other countries' politics, economy, society, and culture, and know how to make overseas and business connections.

#### KOTRA and MDM internship's selection method

KOTRA interns are dispatched to each country's KOTRA trade department. In the trade department, students conduct market research, and interpret and translate for foreign buyers. On the other hand, MDM interns are dispatched to each country's embassy. In each country, the students write and translate articles about politics, economy, culture, and society and issues of Korea. KOTRA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT)





notify the International Affairs Team of HUFS about the number of interns needed. Then the Affairs Team notifies each foreign language department about how many students are needed and where the students will be posted. Then each language department notifies the students about the number of internships available and selects students by their written work and interview. KOTRA selected 16 students and MDM selected 36 students the last semester. The chosen students are dispatched to different countries. The competitive rate of these internships is roughly for every three who apply, one is accepted.

### Challenge of outside effect

Only HUFSSans have been selected to KOTRA and the MDM internships because HUFSSans specialize in foreign languages. Also these programs have proven that the HUFS students accepted into these internships have fluent foreign language skills. However these internships are not going to be an opportunity only for HUFSSans. Uhm Won-jae, the second secretary of Personal Management Division of MOFAT, he said, “MDM internships, which have only been given to HUFSSans is a model case for other operations. Because of the policy in MOFAT and other universities requests, the MOFAT is increasing the number of universities that can participate in the internship. MOFAT itself will select the students for the internships next year.”

About this MOFAT’s plan, Hyong Jun-huk, the chief of International Affairs Team of HUFS, is worried. “If the MDM internship expands to other colleges, KOTRA internships would not go only to HUFSSans, because other universities might require KOTRA to expand the KOTRA internship program to other universities, as is the case with the MDM internship program,” he said. “So I predict that KOTRA internships will fully expand to other universities by 2010.” Although HUFS is faced with this crisis from outside, these internship programs have an inner problem, too.

### Inner difficulties and Solutions

One problem is that each language department has a different method of selection. Though the departments estimate different language for selection, the evaluation system of selecting students has to be objectively standardized. For example, the department of French estimates or selects the students who apply for the internships not through an interview but only through a written evaluation. Also the departments of Chinese and Russian examine the students through formal interviews and evaluations by the professors.

On the other hand, the departments of German and Portuguese select students based on written tests and an interview. In this

way, the reputation of KOTRA and MOFAT for the evaluation system of HUFS might be lowered because HUFS doesn’t have a clear and objective system of selection. If this situation continues, HUFS’s competitive advantage will weaken. This means that HUFSSans’ opportunities will decline while these internships will expand to students at other universities. Practically, researching the satisfaction of KOTRA officials about the intern program, several KOTRA trade departments suggest that some interns’ language skills are not as good as expected.

To solve this problem, HUFS must establish a clear and objective examination system. For example, the department of German has trained the selected students if they deem their language skills are not good enough to keep up with the standards set by KOTRA and MOFAT. A professor of German said that, “The students who are selected for KOTRA and the MDM internships represent all of HUFS. If these students’ foreign language and business skills do not meet the highest standards, we can’t continue this opportunity for future students.”

### Supplementary proposals

The other problem is insufficient support for the selected students. Especially, the support for lodging and financial is not enough. For the lodging problem, dispatched students have to find lodging themselves. Though HUFS helps them find lodging, the support that HUFS provides is not enough. “When I arrived in Romania, I tried to find proper lodging or a room. However, finding a place to live is so difficult that I spent almost a month at this task,” said Ju Se-na (Dept. of Romanian-04), who was dispatched as a KOTRA intern. Also, financial support is a problem.

Because KOTRA and the MDM interns uniformly have been supported with 4,800 dollars for six months, this amount barely covers the foreign exchange rate and the price of commodities in most countries. “I heard that my friend who was dispatched to the France Embassy spent more than the 4,800 dollars because France’s price of commodities is high and the Euro and dollar exchange rate is high,” said Song Hyo-jong (Dept. of French-05), who was dispatched to Tunisian Embassy.

To solve these two problems, first, HUFS, KOTRA, and MOFAT must guarantee to HUFSSans that HUFS reduce the dispatched students’ problem of finding lodging or rooms. Some students think that HUFSSans have to be thankful to HUFS, KOTRA, and MOFAT because HUFS and these authorities give HUFSSans opportunities for experiencing business in a foreign country. In order to make a beneficial internship, HUFS and these authorities must try to solve these problems and give HUFSSans positive support through HUFS and these authorities.

### For better internship

Since KOTRA and MDM systems started, many HUFSSans have had the opportunity to enhance their educations. Therefore, many students will challenge these internships to get this chance.

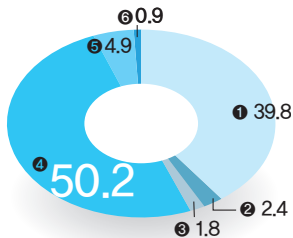


However, HUFSans will now have to face new difficulties from inside the university with the call for standardized evaluations, and support and from outside with increased competition from students at other universities. Rather than despair, though, we should accept that this situation is only fair to all students in Korea, and work harder so that HUFSans can continue to earn these internships. **A**

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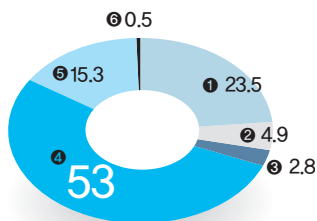
### Survey on cover story

#### 1. What do you think the purpose of KOTRA and MDM internships are?



- 1 Advanced career for employment
- 2 Enhance language skill
- 3 Experience a foreign country's culture
- 4 Practical tasks connected to major
- 5 Challenge and accomplishment
- 6 Others

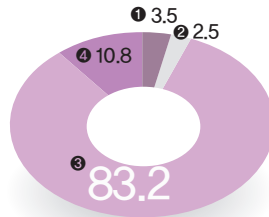
#### 2. What do you think the students finally attain through KOTRA and MDM internships?



- 1 Advanced career for employment
- 2 Enhance language skill
- 3 Experience a foreign country's culture
- 4 Practical tasks connected to major
- 5 Challenge and accomplishment
- 6 Others

Survey of 847 students

#### 3. Do you think KOTRA and MDM internships are for continuing your studies?



- 1 Only KOTRA applies
- 2 Only MDM applies
- 3 Both MDM apply
- 4 Neither KOTRA nor MDM apply

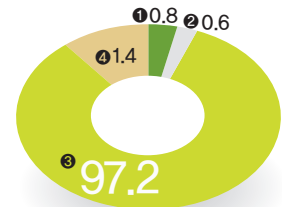
## HUFSans consider that practical tasks connected to major are the most important thing

: HUFSans want to attain experiences and courses that universities hardly give through these internships

## Extension opportunity and time to experience practical tasks

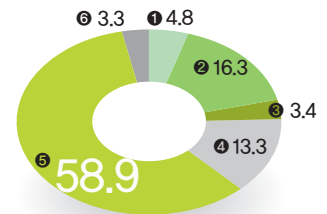
: Most HUFSans think that these internships' opportunity needs to be more extended

#### 4. Do you think KOTRA and MDM internships should continue as HUF'S internships?



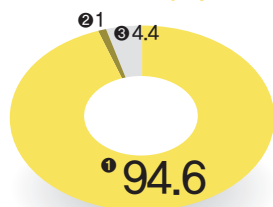
- 1 Only KOTRA applies
- 2 Only MDM applies
- 3 Both KOTRA and MDM apply
- 4 Neither KOTRA nor MDM apply

#### 5. What should be improved for KOTRA and MDM internships?



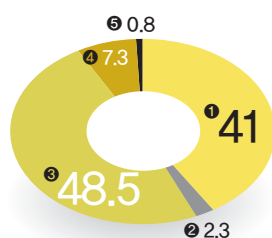
- 1 Deepening studies within major
- 2 Extension of school's public finance and system support
- 3 Stricter students' selection
- 4 Extension of KOTRA's and MOFAT's public finance and system support
- 5 Extension of internships' terms and numbers
- 6 Extension internships' publicity
- 7 Others

6. Do you think HUFs needs to extend the internship system ?



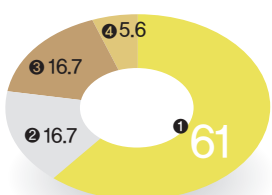
1 Yes 2 No 3 I don't know

6-1. If you choose 'yes', why?



- 1 Advanced career for employment
- 2 Enhancement of language skill
- 3 Experience a foreign country's culture
- 4 Practical tasks connected to major
- 5 Challenge and accomplishment
- 6 Others

6-2. If you choose 'no', why?



- 1 College is likely to be distorted to an institute for employment
- 2 Little experience of practical tasks connected to major?
- 3 Sweat labor
- 4 Others

## Most HUFs agree with the need to extend the internships

: The best reason is experiencing practical tasks connected with their majors

## The Special Internship of Other Universities

### Try Overseas Experience without Leaving Korea

By Won Jae-eun

Reporter of Campus Section



Kyungpook National University

The Kyungpook National University (KNU)'s internship in domestic is internship program doesn't cost anything to live abroad but to take affect like an


internship abroad at a U.S. Army post. The students who take these internships not only can enhance their English but also learn about institutions and business systems in U.S. settings. The students who finished their internships were satisfied with the formation of their personal networks, skill with a foreign language, and actual work experience. The KNU students got a chance to accumulate actual work and also study within their majors. For example, the students of environmental engineering worked in the Directorate of Public Works and the students studying journalism worked making news report in the Public Affairs Office, the students learning law arranged legal data. Besides, regardless of major, the students assisted the Korea-U.S. good neighbor program and helped a lot with events in the local area. Also, the students covered various kinds of events of the U.S. Army for American Forces Network and got the chance to record their stories on web pages. On the army post, the KNU students enhanced their English skills, work skills, and gained experience like being an overseas intern without leaving Korea.

### The Keimyung University Nano Agency for Overseas Interns Continues to Grow



YonhapNews

The development agency of human resources of Keimyung University of Integrated Nano Technology, dispatches their undergraduate students as interns to Korean enterprises working in China for cultivating future leaders. Local enterprises produced good results, and has strengthened its cooperation between industry and the university. The students who were selected are

working with Chinese workers with dreams of becoming future leaders of the Korean Nano industry. The students received a special lectures from Korean C.E.O.s from whom they learned about management know-how, and also took the Chinese language courses. The enterprise has become sort of a university itself by promoting the knowledge of nano-technology, but in the work-a-day world. 

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# Valuable Experience rather than Job Specification

By **Won Jae-eun**

Reporter of Campus Section

**M**inistry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) Diplomatic Mission internship could benefit from this opportunity using language skills abroad and performing the role of a diplomat, and government offices are able to get extra help from the interns. Lee Na-ri and Song Hyo-jong who were selected in the second class of interns, talked about their unforgettable experiences in the interview with The Argus.

**Reporter (R): What was the selection process like?**

**Song Hyo-jong (Song):** I submitted my personal information form in Korean and my application form in French. I then had an interview with two professors basically testing my language skills. The professors would ask me something in French, and I would have to answer in Korean. I think they wanted to check my bilingual ability.

**Lee Na-ri (Lee):** Since I have a Spanish certification, I didn't have to be interviewed. I didn't have difficulties relating to my major; I focused more on my personal information form and recommendation letter.

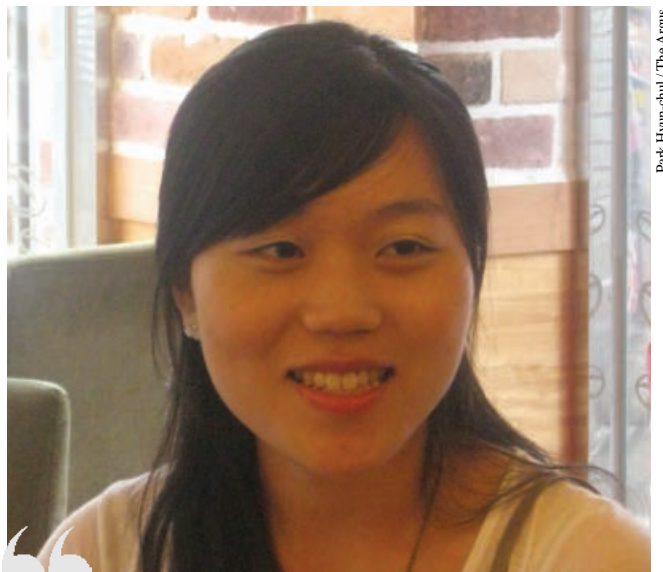
**R: Before heading for the internship, what were your goals?**

**Lee:** First, I wanted to free myself from ordinary and continuous routines. Second, because my health was not great, I thought this could be the chance to improve my body and mind as well. Also, since I already had an intermediate Spanish certification, I decided to study for an advanced certification, even though it's tough. I wanted to be a good intern and do good work in Spain. Lastly, I hoped that I would have established the direction for my career and life after this internship. On the whole, I think I have attained my goals.

**Song:** At that time, the kidnapping in Afghanistan occurred. The place I was doing my internship was a Muslim nation. So my major goal was to return to Korea safely. However, when I arrived at Tunisia, it wasn't as serious as it was shown on the media. Also, I wanted to come back with sound mind and body, and broaden my outlook of the world.

**R: What did you gain from the internship?**

**Lee:** I learned a lot of things I just cannot explain. In short, I can



Park Hyun-chul / The Argus

I can classify my experiences by three things: an inner growth, business abilities, and precious memories.

**Lee Na-ri** (Dept. of Business Administration Major-04)

classify my experiences by three things: an inner growth, business abilities, and precious memories. I met a lot of great people at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea at the Kingdom of Spain. They helped me a lot. Through their experience, advice, I learned much. The books that they lent me also helped me a lot. I had a grueling schedule concentrating on my work, and because of this, the intense work for six months toughened me up. Away from stresses of school life in Korea, and living in beautiful and unfamiliar surroundings gave me the chance to think about my life. So the internship was a great opportunity for me.

As for business abilities, I used to translate articles of major newspapers every morning and kept them in a file classified by theme. After I came back to Korea, this became a habit for me. I have the ability to make a report and in fact improved my Spanish skills, of



course.

As for precious memories, I did a lot of things with my Argentine friend; such as cooking, watching movies, dancing at clubs, seeing beautiful scenery and people, learning Flamenco for three months. This will make me happy forever.

**R: Did you encounter any episodes while you were there?**

**Lee:** I went to see a Real Madrid soccer game at the stadium. All of a sudden, someone stole my friend's digital camera, my cell phone and my digital camera. I heard about pickpockets in Spain so many times before, but I could not avoid it. Watch out for your belongings in Spain!

**Song:** "The Sad Love Story" starring Kwon Sang-woo and Kim Hee-sun had just ended in Tunisia at that time. So whenever a Tunisian saw a young Korean woman passing by them, they shouted "Kim Hee-sun" to them. When I wore sunglasses with long hair, they also called me "Kim



Experience through travel, hang out with natives, and learn their culture and mind!

**Song Hyo-jong** (Dept. of French-05)


Hee-sun." I felt so good about it.

**R: Did you have any dissatisfied things to HUFS?**

**Lee:** There were two major problems. First, the selection announcement was delayed. Second, my friend who was also selected as an intern had trouble with the visa and asked the university for help, but the university was slow to respond. So I want HUFS to improve these things.

**R: What advice would you like to give students who want to be interns?**

**Lee:** You might be disappointed if you have the notion that embassies and legations abroad are only for fun because works are very hard. But you can learn the social life a lot when you have positive thinking.

**Song:** Don't stay in your home every day! Experience through travel, hang out with natives, and learn their culture and mind! 

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## Hone your skill outside classroom

**By Won Jae-eun**

*Reporter of Campus Section*



**R**ecently, the experience of an internship has been regarded as a prerequisite to employment. What are reasons for many students to experience their internships? Han Jong-baik, the director of

the Human Resources team of Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) speaks about the merit of doing an internship in an interview with The Argus.

**Reporter (R): What do you think of relations between the internship for university students and the enterprise?**

**Han Jong-baik (Han):** The general enterprise runs the internship system for employment, as the way to select the best person for the company. For university students, they would be able to lessen the gap between the ideal and the real before joining the company by having internships that give them the chance to experience the realities of the job they dream of getting.

In case of KOTRA, the public enterprise that takes charge of trade and attracting foreign investment, the internship system is not related directly to employment, but it is the way of fulfilling the social responsibility of enterprise by giving students chances to experience life abroad.

**R: Should university students endeavor to earn the internships? If so, why?**

**Han:** Of course they should. In addition to reducing the gap between the ideal and the real by having experience of a real-life job, students who take part in internships can grasp the ideas of work that society requires, and knowing this would be very helpful to study what society really wants. Especially, if you want to get a job with the specific firm, participation in an internship will help you set a goal and direction of study. That will be motivation for you.


**R: What is the relation between internship and study? Can the internship be an extension of study?**

**Han:** Absolutely. Students can learn more things than what they have learned before in school. First, relations made in the university are comparatively horizontal and might be restricted within narrow limits. By having internships, students can learn about various relations, such as those between the upper echelons and the lower echelons, and the cooperative relations in business. Also, they can learn about business administration that cannot be taught in university. If you participate in an overseas internship system, you would accumulate more diverse experiences.

**R:** *What kind of attitudes and perceptions should students have as interns?*

**Han:** Every time I employ new person, I always think that the most important things are the attitude of sincerity and the perception of challenge. Those should be the same attributes for interns. First, I am sure that the most rewarding feeling for a person is when they are faithful to their duties as a member of an organization. Second, a sense of challenge in business is also very important. Giving up challenge because of fear is not the quality the enterprises want. You are young, and the young can make mistakes. Elder officers, the people who started the work first, would coach you and help you through those mistakes.

**R:** *What would be the right way for the internship system to move on?*

**Han:** The internship system has just begun, so the roles of interns are not clearly determined. In other words, standardization in unit organizations has not been completed. By defining and standardizing the process of overseas internships and roles of interns between KOTRA and HUFSSans and by translating the customized plan reflecting opinions of students who attend internship into action, the effects of internships will be greatly enhanced. 

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From left to right,

- **Oh Ju-hyun** (Dept. of Malay-indonesian-02)
- **Kim Jong-sung** (Dept. of Arabic-02)
- **Ju Se-na** (Dept. of Romanian-05)
- **Park Jung-min** (Dept. of Russian-04)

**By Won Jae-eun**

*Reporter of Campus Section*

**K**OTRA, non-profit government agency, shall contribute to the development of national economy. This company is one of the preference enterprises for university students. KOTRA's first interns talk about their challenging experiences and how their KOTRA internships helped them in their goals in an interview with The Argus.

**Reporter (R):** *Did you have enough time to get ready before you were dispatched?*

**Park Jung-min (Park):** I did not have a lot of time before I left. I prepared myself in less than a month. I thought that "Well, just try, whether I sink or swim." Neither the school nor KOTRA helped the students prepare for the experience, but to be fair, there wasn't much they could do. So, always practice your language, you must be ready at all times.

**R:** *How often did you speak the local language there?*

**Kim Jong-sung (Kim):** I had chance to speak the local language and English in Jordan a lot. Since Jordanians, who were not fluent in English, worked with Korean enterprises, I interpreted for them in Arabic. The business data itself is in English, so I had no choice but to use English frequently.

**Oh Ju-hyun (Oh):** Since Malaysia used to be a British colony, business is conducted entirely in English. However, I often used Malaysian when I worked with government officials and stayed with my friends in daily life.

**Ju Se-na (Ju):** Having a meeting for business, English is very often used. In case of daily life, however, Rumanian was convenient for me to use.

**Park:** I hardly spoke English in Russia. I



# HUFSSans Great Ass

used the local language mostly but still used English. I spoke Russian when I interpreted and reported work processes for buyers, and I also used Korean and English when I translated business documents.

**R:** *What did you gain from the internship?*

**Kim:** The internship gave me a good chance to learn not only social structure but also business atmosphere of KOTRA. Living abroad also inspired me to cultivate my independence and gave me the will to carry on in difficult circumstances. This experience made me embody my dream in concrete terms that I want to contribute to promote global exchange between Korea and Arab nations.

**Park:** I think KOTRA is like an academy. What we learned in there can be applied to other places. I solved most of my work by myself during the internship



Baek Song-hyun / The Argus

# are ets to KOTRA

period and this helped me have confidence in working in another society. Through that experience, I gained maturity and I could build up my own motivation for self-confidence. I felt my local language skill has improved immensely while speaking the local language in there.

**Oh:** My work was related to Malaysian economy during my internship. I learned about the regional economy, politics, industry, culture, and much more. I improved my skill to deal with situations with various people. Finally, I gained self-confidence in what I am doing.

**Ju:** I think the internship program is a good chance to learn about actual work at the office. The training I received was wholly beneficial to me, giving me valuable on-the-job experience. Also I could make local friends whom I still keep in touch with. I would not have gotten any of this if I had not taken this internship. So I am very happy to

have been selected as an intern.

**R: Are you satisfied with your work performance?**

**Kim:** We could get a maximum of 12 credits. My opinion is, however, that 12 credits are not sufficient. Interns worked very hard for six months without vacation, but we got credits less than other students who have normal semesters. I am not happy with that.

**Oh:** Yes. I agree. We may have to go to school for one more semester to fill up the lack of credits. However, the merit is that we can choose the credits we got from the internship. For example, if you lack credits in your major, you can fill that up with the internship credits.

**R: What other things do you think that the university has to improve?**

**Park:** Formerly, business visas were valid for just six months but things are not what

they used to be. I had to be issued with business visas for three months, which would not allow me to stay in the country for six months straight. So I had to come back to Korea when my visa expired to get it reissued.

**Kim:** I hope that the school will strive to get an official visa for KOTRA interns as benefit given for MDM. I had to depart from the country due to my visa expiration and stay in a neighboring country unwillingly for a few days every month.


**Oh:** At that time, it was peak season. So reservations for air tickets were not easy to make. So I wish that school would help students make reservations for air tickets in advance because the number of interns was fixed before they were selected.

**R: What advice would you like to give for pre-intern students?**

**Kim:** You should take an active attitude! If so, you will gain a lot!

**Park:** Sincerity is the most important attitude to an intern and to do your best everyday. If so, you will see yourself mature remarkably.

**Ju:** Take up a positive attitude and you will learn a lot through traveling.

**Oh:** I really want you to speak English very well. Take up a cheerful mind by following all of this constructive advice. 

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## I. A “Student” Forever

## In Search of Life’s Rainbows



Dr. Luz T. Suplico, center, said to *The Argus*, “these students are my pot of gold.”

### ○ Dr. Luz T. Suplico

Dr. Luz T. Suplico worked as Associate Professor of Business Administration of HUFS.

She also served as the Program Supervisor and Lecturer of the first Philippine Studies at HUFS Global Leadership Academy. While at HUFS, she initiated the signing of an academic linkage between HUFS and West Visayas State University in Iloilo, Philippines and the forthcoming linkage between HUFS and De La Salle University in Manila (DLSU-Manila), Philippines.

Presently, she is supervising the overseas training of Kookmin Bank employees, who are enrolled at HUFS’ Global Leadership Academy, at DLSU-Manila.

If you are asked to describe your life in three words, what three words would you choose? If I’m asked, I would say that I would be a “student” forever. Colleagues and friends have kidded me why I always consider books as my best friends. My thirst for something new will always find me engrossed in books, libraries, and bookstores. Although some of my friends consider me “bookish,” my inquisitive mind leads me to find applications from what I learn from books. When I see a practical application of what I have learned, I try to find out if there is an explanation that I can rely on.

Take the rainbow for example. As a young girl fascinated with nature, I marveled at the colors of the rainbow. I knew that there must be an explanation for this natural wonder. As I searched through the pages of my books, I learned that rainbows are one of the most beautiful and intriguing natural phenomena. They usually occur during or just after a rainstorm once the sun has come back out. They can occur when sunlight passes through water droplets.

I learned that rainbows are caused by the refraction of sunlight as it passes through the raindrops, which act like miniature prisms.

As white light enters the prism, it is separated into the individual wavelengths of light, which we see as the different colors in a rainbow. Books tell me that as the “white light” exits the prism, it separates into bands of colors. The slower the light travels, the more it is bent by the prism. The order of colors will always be red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Red light travels more slowly than violet light so it is bent more.


To test the practical application of what I see in nature and what I have read, I tried to create my own small rainbow. I understand that rainbows are made by sunlight passing through water droplets. So I sprayed a fine mist of water in the direction of the sun and viola, a rainbow appeared!

My rainbow experiment gave me a sense of satisfaction that I was able to follow and learn something new from what I have read. I told myself that if I can learn, I can teach. If I can teach, I can share. These were the two important lessons that I will always remember. This was my first inkling that I will be a “student” forever. In my mind, I know that to be a teacher, I first must be a student.

As I studied rainbows, I learned that

people associated them with life’s struggles and victories. E.Y. Harburg’s “Over the Rainbow” which was Judy Garland’s signature song in the Wizard of Oz showed a young girl’s desire to escape from life’s raindrops to a bright new world over the rainbow. There was hope that “troubles melt like lemon-drops.” Lyman Frank Baum quoted that somewhere over the rainbow, skies were blue and the dreams that you dared to dream really did come true.

Not only would dreams come true over the rainbow but there are children’s stories about a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Was there really a treasure when one watched a beautiful rainbow stretched out in the sky? Or was watching it a treasure itself? When watching God’s beautiful rainbows, do worries and tensions disappear? Do rainbows remind us that life was really beautiful?

Rainbows mean many things to many people. To me, rainbows give me a sense of wonder, peace, communion with nature, and wellbeing. I associate rainbows with peace and joy. In order to find peace and joy, I have to continually “search for my rainbows.” 

To be continued....ed.

# Off-centered Candlelight



**By Kim Min-ji**


*Editor of National Section*

**T**he 100th night of the candlelight vigil was held on August 15. The assembly on Liberation Day was special. The color of water from the water cannon was blue. Anyone who was struck by the cannon was taken to the police, even if the people did not participate in the demonstration. The purpose of using blue water was aimed at taking someone to the police station by force without a leg to stand on. The police exercised compelling power beyond the public power. They did not know the reason why they were taking the demonstrators to the police station. Besides, the government has regarded the voice of the participants in the gathering as just noise.

The protesters need to change their voices from indifferent and distorted viewpoints into meaningful assertions. The struggles of contemporary and recent Korean history, such as the big demonstration on June 10, 1987, have caused policies to change substantially. However, the contents of the ongoing demonstration became different from its original purpose. It first started against the resumption of U.S. beef imports under the group called The People's Conference Against Mad Cow Disease. The initial anti-U.S. beef protest was related to the substantial interest that was very close to the living. As time went by, people started to criticize the new government and its overall policies. Even the protest itself leads to ideological disputes, which distorted the meaning of the demonstration. I do not mean that the demonstrators should demand only one thing, but the current demonstration is losing its original purpose without any consistent opinion.

There is no definite leader for the candlelight vigil and that is another problem. The vigil started online and it became possible because many various people could participate and share their opinions with other people online. However, how the demonstration got started and led in a certain direction is not clear. Some religious organizations even think that the devil controls the candlelight vigil. The loss of the core affects the demonstrations' identity and direction. The participants of the vigil need to think about why they are doing this, and for what reason they are continuing the demonstrations.

Who, then, should be the leaders of the current protest? For better discussions and agreements, intellectuals should be the proper leaders. In the social movements, the intellectuals, especially university students, generally led the struggle against the corrupted government. They thought that changing the society for the better was their duty and responsibility as intellectuals. However, what are the university students in 2008 doing? How many students in Seoul have participated in the candlelight vigil? Most students are just looking at the social issues, including the anti-beef U.S. import. They remain indifferent and assume the attitude of onlookers. It goes without saying that the current situation is not like that in the past in many ways. There might be nothing the university students can change directly, even if they take the initiative on social issues. Also, it is more urgent for them to prepare for their jobs and futures.

The students should take the long view. No one knows when the last candles will be blown out. While the people take their candles to the center of Seoul, they have to think about the purpose of the rallies. If they leave the situation as it is, the meaning of their movement will get degraded and fade to nothingness. Also, university students need to keep a close watch on the entire society, as they will become the leaders of this society in the future. The role of the students is to study hard, but more important, they need to keep in mind that they will lead Korean society before long. 

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# These Things Deserve to be Remembered

By Nam You-jeong

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The Argus saw the news on TV that announced the 60th National Foundation Memorial Enterprise by President Lee's government. The purpose of the announcement is to commemorate that we have protected our society from communism and have accomplished economic growth. However, many people nowadays tend to consider our modern history not so enthusiastically. Historical distance, as well, has inclined some Koreans to underestimate many efforts and sacrifices of the independent movement during Japan's colonial rule of Korea. At The Argus, however, we strongly feel that we must consider the independent movement just as valuable as other successful historical events. Without the independence activists' sacrifice, we might not ever have achieved liberation. With this intention, The Argus visited "Joyang Hall," which was built to inform people of Japan's colonial rule of Korea, and to honor and cherish the memory of those many patriots who sacrificed themselves during that terrible time in our history.

## The way to "Joyang Hall"

As we got off the bus at "Joyang Hall," we stopped and looked at the monument to the independence movement, which commemorates the sacrifices of our ancestors who died for our nation's independence. It also seems that it stands to warn Japan. Around the monument, there were sculptures that depict the period when we were under Japan's colonial rule. Entering "Joyang Hall," we saw inscriptions such as "think about the footstep of our patriotic forefathers' course" and "follow the spirit of our patriotic forefathers." Our steps were heavy and our minds turned grave as we climbed the stairs going up to the Hall. Reaching the top, we saw the *Taegeukgi*, which is our national flag, and a flag that represents "Gwangbokhoe" in the middle of the Hall. In the Hall, there is a dignified statue of Seo Sang-il, who built "Joyang Hall." Red bricks cover the Hall, and it seems that they still have the spirit of our patriots who fought Japan's repressive and cruel rule of Korea.

## Meaning of "Joyang Hall"

*Jo* means the morning, and *Yang* means the sun in Chinese characters. So *Joyang* means, "the place where sun shines," "to be a

light of Joseon," and "the will of the Korean people finding hope in the morning sun." "Joyang Hall" was built by Seo Sang-il, who started the anti-Japan movement in China, in Manchuria in 1922. Seo and the members of the group called "Daegu-gurakbu" raised the funds and built the Hall with pure native capital and technology. They donated money voluntarily and finally the Hall was completed in seven months and cost 43,080 won, 50 jeon. At that time, Seo sold his land and pond because of building costs. In this place, many patriots taught the public and teenagers about spirit of the independence, its edification, and educating and inspiring their audiences.

When Japan changed their colonial policy after the *Sam-il* Independence Movement, which was strongly and openly anti-Japan, which was started in March 1, 1919, Seo Sang-il thought that it was urgent to enlighten the public and teenagers with the spirit of the independence. That's why he built "Joyang Hall." At that time, the Hall played a significant role in educating the public. After the completion of "Joyang Hall," many patriotic groups such as the "Daegu-gurakbu" and the "Daegu Girls Group" moved into the hall and started to educate and inspire the folk. At night, there was an evening class that was conducted by various young men's associations. Everyday after evening class, the young men, with their fire for patriotism, came up and discussed our nation's circumstances. In the 1930s, the Hall rented out its photographic shop and printing shop, except for the library and the grand lecture hall. They concentrated on informing the public. At that time, they invited experts, such as Choi Nam-sun, who was one of the fathers of modern literature, and Yoon Back-nam, who was a great artist. These people lectured at the meetings, urged people to patronize domestic products and promoted commerce and industry.

But by the 1940s, the Hall had to stop all activities because of Japan's oppressive policy. In the 1980s the Hall came to a crisis in that the "Wallsung Company" tried to pull down the building and build something else in its place. But "Wallsung" accepted public opinion and did not go through with its plans. After that, the Hall was restored in 1983. Now the Hall is used for "Gwangbokhoe." Inside of "Joyang Hall," there are many pictures of the independence activists who died for Korean independence and there is a small altar where we can stop and think about the patriots and their great sacrifices on our behalf. The Argus felt ashamed that we didn't know who most of them were. Many of the patriots are not well-known, which is something we



should all work to remedy.

Climbing up to the second floor, we came to the grand lecture hall. It can accommodate one-hundred people. Hiding from the suppression of the Japanese colonial authorities, many of the activists organized their fellow Koreans to fight for liberation in this building. Walking around “Joyang Hall,” the door with its bilateral symmetry in front of the building reminds us of “Dongnimmun,” the Koean Independence gate, which represents Korea’s permanent independence in 1896. Other remarkable things about the Hall is that it is located in the middle of a park. The Hall used its palatial characteristics for various performances about the independence, and has courses for the local residents.

### Other value of “Joyang Hall”


“Joyang Hall,” has great historical value because it was built by patriots and was used as a classroom to keep the flame of independence burning. It is also valuable because there were many patriots who learned their patriotism and spirit of the independence right there. For example, the poet, Back Gi-man who was from the Hall, wrote patriotic poems to encourage the Koreans to achieve freedom. He continued the anti-Japan movement until Korea achieved independence. Another example is Hyun Jin-gun, famous for his novels, and who worked at the “Dong-A Ilbo” as a manager and worked with Seo Sang-il, the Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper. Hyun wrote many novels that satirize the tough situation of Korea under Japanese rule.

“Joyang Hall,” is historically invaluable to the independence movement, but there is even more than that. The Hall shows the success of independence activists to us, their descendants and heirs. They is a group called “Gwangbokhoe,” which carries on the spirit of our ancestors. These days, people are more inclined to think of the independence movement as just a routine thing. For example, on Independence Day, many people do not display the national flag at their homes or places of work. They seem to consider it as more a off-day than a day to commemorate the meaning of the independence. This situation rankles The Argus reporters. To conduct research about “Gwangbokhoe,” we met the manager of the

group Gwon Joon-ho, and interviewed him. The foremost goal of “Gwangbokhoe” is to reform our national spirit by teaching is about the patriotic martyrs. *Gwangbokhoe* is working on tasks such as a merits project for our patriotic forefathers, a national spirit project, a scholarship presentation of the anti-Japan independence movement, and lectures for middle high school students.

Recently, “Gwangbokhoe” held a Dokdo censure rally. In this rally, they censured the Japan’s opinion of Dokdo and their aggressive policy. On August 16, 2008, the members of “Gwangbokhoe” visited Ulleung Island and Dokdo in order to warn Japan and they delivered a statement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan that they protest barbaric act. When I asked the manager how he thought about the 60th National Foundation Memorial Enterprise by Lee’s government, he said, “According to the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, ‘succeeding the mantle of provisional government’ is written in the Constitution. We think the real establishment of Korea is started from the foundation of the provisional government on April 13, 1919, so I am not happy with Lee’s policy.”

### Looking back at “Joyang Hall”

After the long interview, The Argus met a woman coming out of the Hall who was there to visit. Her name is Park Tae-sun and she works as a photographer at “Munhwa Journal 21” Internet Newspaper. She came to “Joyang Hall” and took pictures. She said, “Independence Day is coming soon, so I want to take pictures related to independence. I want people to think about independence when looking at these photos.” The Argus gives its thanks to all the people who still remember and commemorate the independence activists. Until now, we have largely been unconcerned about the independence movement. It is not late even now. We need to bring to mind the word independence and never forget the history of all the great activists who made our independence possible. 

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# Privatization



**By Hwang Jung-hyun**  
*Reporter of Culture Section*

**A**n art exhibition, concert, film festival, play, and art academy... Guess how much money it will cost to enjoy all these every night. Maybe it costs 100,000 won or 1,000,000 won per day. All of these are free at the National Museum of Contemporary Art, Korea (MOCA). All of this is possible with government support. However, what happens if it is privatized? It's one of the privatization-objects by the Ministry of Public

Administration and Security (MOPAS).

## **Present Situation**

Just 30 days after he took first office, President Lee's government announced it wanted to carry out the privatization of the agencies supported by the government. And after six months, the government announced MOPAS is now considering the privatization of 47 privatization-objects, agencies which belong to 15 government ministries and offices. Besides, the 47 agencies will be reduced to 22 with the names yet unidentified, but the fact that MOCA with public



# for Whom?

Artistry and publicity of MOCA are threatened because of privatization

Hwang Jung-hyun / The Argus



and nonprofit purposes is one of the objects, is becoming more controversial in the world of art.

MOPAS gives the following reasons why the ministry will privatize MOCA: First, the Lee government claims that MOCA is not effective since it can't produce sufficient profit regarding its budget, which it gets from grants through taxes paid by all Koreans. Second, MOPAS claims that MOCA'S management has been careless, irresponsible, and non-professional for a long time. Last, it is common for private citizens to operate art-related institutes in many advanced countries. For the reasons given, the MOPAS said that MOCA should be

"efficiently and technically managed" by any private company.

## What is National Museum of Contemporary Art ?

According to the second clause of the promotion law of museums and art museums, an art museum is defined as facility which collects, manages, preserves, researches, studies, and displays works of art such as paintings, sculptures, handicrafts, architecture, photographs, and other objects deemed art worthy. This law intends that as many citizens as possible can enjoy more abundant cultural lives, and that the level of art in our country can develop continuously.





Hwang Jung-hyun / The Argus

If MOCA is privatized, there will be no more free exhibitions and free art education projects. Do you think people could still visit MOCA as easily as they can now?

In Korea, there are 106 art museums including national, municipal, private and university museum. MOCA is the only national museum of art. There are 18 city museums of art excluding Daegu and Wonsan. Three of them are at universities and the rest are all private. Considering the current situation, MOCA is a core art gallery of Korea. As a representative of Korean art, it has also established and strengthened the foundation of the visual arts. Also, it is a public institution that provides public cultural services and education of art.

### Forecasted Problems

#### The weakening of the public services and the artistry

The weakening of the public services serves no purpose, in fact, it robs the people of the cultural heritage, to say nothing of productive leisure. MOCA aims at enhancing Korean art culture through collection, investigation, preservation, and exhibition. Also, it provides public services such as art manpower cultivation and cultural experience programs for the people from underprivileged homes, which differentiate MOCA from private art museums. It is impossible to put profit figures on this. The Lee government might as well say that all schools and universities are recklessly managed and not profitable, and so should be shut down.

Considering that most municipal and private art museums in Korea cannot play their enough roles because they lack of human resources and funds, the existence of MOCA is more essential to meet the purpose of enlarging the opportunities for education and enjoying art culture. In most OECD countries, which have high levels of culture and well-developed donation recognition, national art museums are state-run organizations. The reason is that they know the state-run

systems are the best way to develop the level of a nation's culture. "The time is not yet ripe for privatizing MOCA because the level of the nation's culture is not that high and donations are not yet sufficient to adequately fund all our projects," said Lee Sung-chan, an official at MOCA.

#### Cultural assets worries

The inheritance of national historic assets may be cut because of the weakened operation of collecting and preserving, which are the proper duties of an art museum. The weakened duties are caused by reckless commercial showcases. Also, if our national historic assets become the property of a corporation, it will deteriorate our cultural reputation internationally. As an example, in the case of Japan's privatized national art museum in 2007, the 74.5 percent of expenditures budgeted are used for labor cost. Equipment costs. So art gallery's original duties such as exhibition, research, and education programs have been seriously weakened. Also, the budget for buying masterpieces for national historic assets is very small.

#### Public services on nation fall off

MOCA provides free education including all generations from experts and amateurs. Furthermore, it also provides various exhibitions for free. In case of art museums, major income is derived from admission fees and blockbuster exhibitions. If the museums are privatized, public services will decrease for economic reasons. In the event of the Japanese Privatized National Art Museum, only five percent of its income was used for public education, five percent for research, and 18.9 percent for exhibitions. In 2006, the Tokyo

1. The circumstances in which Korean private art museums are poorly run, as this chart illustrates, shows that the existence of a national art museum is needed.

Operation condition on registered private art gallery			
Total	less than five officials	Less than three special exhibition	Lack of educational programs
73 (100%)	39 (53.4%)	36 (49.3%)	22 (30.1%)

< Art museum white paper, 2006 >

2. MOCA possesses a lot of Korean National Assets that belong to all Koreans, not like private art museums.

Collections of National Museum of Contemporary Art							
Total	Ancient koreans	Pictures	Drawing /Print	Sculpture	Photograph	Calligraphy	New medias etc.
6,200 (100%)	644 (10.4%)	2,272 (36.6%)	1,215 (19.6%)	654 (10.5%)	677 (10.9%)	350 (5.6%)	388 (6.4%)

< Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism >

3. As this chart shows, MOCA provides a lot of free art education projects for the public, again because it's funded by government.

Comparison on korean art academies tuition : for one month				
National Museum of Contemporary Art	Leeum	People art academy	Changjo ui achim	Hangaram art museum
Free	over 57,000 won	over 300,000 won	over 490,000 won	over 330,000 won

National Museum fee rose more than 43 percent for individuals, and to 138 percent for groups after privatization. The reduction of supporting programs of artists will weaken the will of creating art works, and subsequently, the national image. It is against the policy of the government of visiting the National Cultural Institutions for free for the general public.

### Pressure on government will go up

In these circumstances, donations have become very rare, privatization of museums without stable policy will make their financial circumstances even more dismal, and the dependence on the government will rise continuously. In the case of Japan, 93.1 percent of the revenue still depends on subsidies and grants. The privatized Korean National opera, Korea National Ballet, and the National Chorus of Korea depend on from 46 to 74 percent of their funds from the government, and this dependence is still rising despite holding of commercial performances.

### What is an ideal solution for the art museum's policy ?

Jung Jin-a, an official at The Korea Association for Visual Art, said "Government administrators don't realize that international

4. Even though private art museums in Korea have a high degree of financial independence, this doesn't assure good condition for the art museums, comparing charts 1 and 4.

Economical independence in 2006			
Classification	National Museum of Contemporary Art	City museums (average)	Private museums (average)
Economical independence	4.2%	5.1%	48%

< Art museum white paper, 2006 >

5. As fees are a major source of income of MOCA, it is inevitable that fees would be raised if MOCA is privatized. As everyone knows, earnings are all that matters in a private enterprise.

Tax revenues of National Museum of Contemporary Art, 2007				
Revenue itself	Fee	Sundry incomes	Building rentals	Rests
1,168,231 (100%)	857,243 (73.4%)	240,835 (20.6%)	38,435 (3.3%)	31,718 (2.7%)


(Unit : 1,000won)  
< Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism >

6. As this chart shows, MOCA provides many free exhibitions to the public, because it's funded in large part by government.

Fee comparison of korean art museums			
National Museum of Contemporary Art	Leeum	Hangaram art museum	C art museum
Permanent free, Special 3,000 won	10,000 won	5,000 won	7,000 won

< Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism >

competitive power depends upon culture and art. Surely, culture and art are inevitable motivators and factors in empowering country. Government administrators have to learn to communicate consistently with art experts in art and must respect the soul beneath the deep roots of art. If they do, they are certain to understand that art is not an industrial product, which is to be clearly seen and easily touched, and that art has an inheritance passed on from time-consuming education and sweat-dropping efforts in the past. The essence of art is immaterial, infinite, and immeasurable. The more they try to count and measure the value of art, the more shallow they get, the more superficial they look. If they insist that they judge the value of art by the norm of finance, then even more finance will be wasted. They need to develop an appreciative eye for art and culture and look up to their spirits along with insightful steps from related government agencies.

The case does not apply only to the privatization of MOCA, but also covers the overall problems concerned with cultural projects throughout the country. The privatization of MOCA, therefore, should be deeply reconsidered toward the substantial comparative advantages which can be gained by art." 

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## Pros and Cons on Yongin English Village



Children are speaking in English in English Village.


**Y**ongin city and HUFS gathered on August 18, 2008 to contract Yongin English Village agreed upon at Yongin City Hall. However, there are some arguments for and against the plan.

President Park Chul of HUFS said,

“HUFS will apply accumulated know-how of 50-year teaching skill in foreign languages.” The supporters for the English Village are saying that its purpose is to enrich education, to reduce the cost of private education, and to improve the quality

of public English education.

However, about 10 civic groups including the Yongin Assembly of National Parents Association for Genuine Education held a press conference on March 22, 2008 and asserted that “The expense of constructing a new English Village, 339 hundred million won, can be used for all the middle school students at Yongin. If a new English Village is built at Yongin, it will be the third English Village in Gyeonggi Province. Two English Villages have already been up and operated at Ansan and Paju.” They also worried that it can make more parents spend more money on private education.

The civic groups are saying it is necessary HUFS to consider the English Village plan and collect the public opinion on the issues. 

**By Hwang Jung-hyun**

## HIMUN to Hold its Annual General Meeting

**H**UFS International Model United Nations (HIMUN) is getting ready to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Modeling United Nations this year. This year's subject will be “Post 2012: The Climate Change Convention for Responsibilities and Duties of International Society” on September 21, 2008.


HIMUN adopted this subject because climate change is the most important issue as Ban Ki-moon, the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations, mentions often. Also, the co-sponsor of the meeting this year is the Korea Energy Management Corporation.

The organization is going to debate situations after the protocol of the Kyoto Accords, which only the U.S. did not sign. This will be the 32nd meeting of HIMUN, and the U.S. and China are still against restricting CO2. So the other nations will strive to encourage the U.S. and China to join.

For the sake of this year's general meeting, HIMUN prepared thoroughly. As

for the academic part, the Management Team of HIMUN is doing its job such as managing the big event, selecting an executive officer and interpreters, and planning workshops and seminars. Besides, they have a several seminars, and study together about the subject and their chosen countries by asking specialists and

ambassadors about their countries from March to June.

As for the business aspect, External Cooperation Team contact and meet with embassies and other various organizations. They raise funds through sponsorships. 

**By Hwang Jung-hyun**





# Not All HUFSSans to be Satisfied with New Book Reservation System

**T**he New Book Reservation System is going to be introduced next semester. The library decided to abolish the long-term lending service to encourage this new system's efficiency. However, it is expected that the new system will cause some problems.

"The long-term lending service of the library has given HUFSSans many benefits," said Han Heung-jin, the chief of Information Service Section of Academic Research Information Team.


"But the library system has several problems which limit data and books flow. To remedy these problems, the library

decided to introduce a book reservation system under which the students who really want the books or data can be helped."

However, another problem is also anticipated. To introduce this new system, the library cannot help abolishing long-term lending library. If the library abolishes this old system, HUFSSans, especially those who do not live near the school, might waste their time and money borrowing and returning books during breaks. It would cause side effect to them, rather," the chief said.

Also, the library decided to change the present-practicing the system of re-lending books and prolonging the lending term to



encourage the new book reservation system's efficiency. 

**By Park Hyun-chul**

# MBA Gives Korean Immigrants Chance to Run Better Management



Korean immigrants in U.S. are performing the third completion.


**T**he HUFSS Executive MBA Program, which provides educational opportunities for Koreans living in the U.S., recently held its third commencement. On August 8, 2008, the HUFSS Global MBA of New York held the ceremony in a banquet hall in Flushing, New York. The program awarded diplomas to 110 graduates this time, up from 40 candidates in the first class, and 30 in the second.

The Executive MBA course is for Korean immigrants to the U.S.. The program offers

courses in IT, finance, marketing, and its most recent addition, information systems. HUFSS supports the program as a stepping-stone for Korean immigrants in the U.S..

The instructors all have experience lecturing across the ocean, and every Friday, a New York lawyer and accountants give special lectures to the students in the program. "This course is prepared for introducing a systematized marketing plan to Koreans who were successful from the 1970s through the 1980s in the U.S., Jang Yun-cho of the staff of HUFSS Strategy and

Public Relations Team, said. He then added, "I always wondered how many people would participate in the HUFSS Executive MBA Program, but was pleasantly surprised by New York students' high interest in the last class."

However, the chance to be educated in this program might soon be reduced. The program, which currently holds two classes a year, is expected to decrease to one class a year, beginning next year. In light of this, the university is looking for ways to enhance the quality of the education of the program. 

**By Lee Min-hee**

## Corrections, Clarifications

### United Arab Emirates Gathering Efforts Needed (June Issue)


On the picture of dancing students on page 23, the university name was mistakenly stated. The correct name is Yongin Campus of HUFSS, not Chosun University.



There are places where they provide students with free coffee and tea, a place to study, free lessons, and an environment where it is comfortable to speak English in Yongin Campus. The program is called English Zone and the program is well formed with non-Korean professors teaching four hours a day. About 100 students come in per day and use these places to study or to take classes. This program is also very possible because of the student staffs who work there. Role which they play in might look like nothing but plays a part in this successful program. As well as there are English speaking professors, there are English speaking staffs. Most of them do have out-of-state experience with most of them having the chance to live in other parts of the world for several years but this is not the standard for the job. With no out-of-states experience and a whole lot of good English speak ability, more than four staffs have been hired. So, what are the qualifications? The most important quality in a staff in the program would be the English speaking ability. With good English, they can help the students in need without having to speaking Korean. They should be willing to help the students. It is difficult for students to come in to the place and if they feel uncomfortable in it, it is the staff's responsibility to make the student feel comfortable. They also should be able to keep the place in an English speaking environment.

The main job of these staffs are to keep the places clean and

in best shapes so the professors can teach without worry. They take care of these places like their home. From cleaning up the coffee spills to closing up the place, they do the jobs to make sure that the environment and the mood stay in top shape. The biggest need for these staffs does not come from there "chores" they do. The best shape does not only refer to the sanitary conditions, but it also refers to the mood and the environment.

Since these places are specially designed to make students speak English, the staffs who work there cannot speak Korean. If they do speak in Korean, the program would not be a complete project. The staff, by speaking in English, would provide the example for the students and will speak in English all the time while they are in the zone. If a situation occurs where one of the people starts to speak in Korean, the staffs have the responsibility to ask the students to speak in English instead of Korean because if one student starts to speak in Korean others would speak in Korean also. Even when the students would ask something in Korean, they would answer in English. Just by doing this, the English speaking mood stays inside of the English Zone. The staffs are there to help the students and they are there to provide students with an example to study and making conversations in English. By using them and the place well, the place would be a perfect place to catch up on English studies. 

*Seo Jin-won (Dept. of English Literature -07)*



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