

The Argus

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Hosting The Winter Olympics: Pros and Cons



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

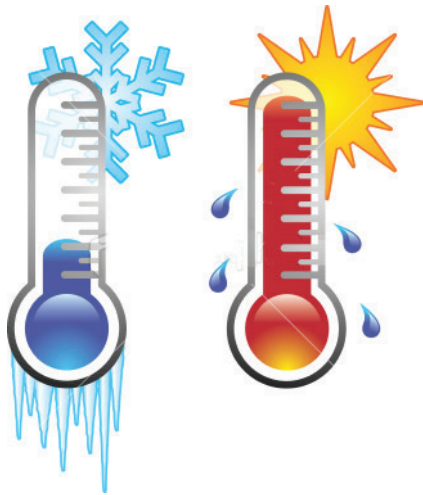
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Hot N Cold- The new column entitled "Hot N Cold" will show you the many events and incidents that took place over the six months from last December to this May. You can see joyful and touching events for HUFSSans under "Hot" and sorrowful and shocking incidents for HUFSSans under "Cold."

Visiting- The Argus met with Yoon Yoon-soo an alumnus of HUFSS and the chairman and CEO of the famous sportswear manufacturing company Fila. Let's hear his tale of overcoming the adversities of life with courage and self-confidence.



Cover Story

The Development of Korean Films is Deterred

The Korea Film Council, which is entrusted with the task of enhancing and promoting Korea's film industry, recently announced that it would introduce a new selection process for operators of Seoul Art Cinema. It is said that this process threatens the continued existence of cinema art space. The announcement prompted fierce resistance from supporters of theatre, and although the selection process has been suspended for now, debate continues. More importantly, the issue highlights what a growing number of critics say is a push by the government to exert influence over the nation's culture and art circles.

The Correct Policy for Korean Film?

Recently, a big argument came up surrounding Seoul Art Cinema, the only cinematheque (venue for showing experimental or historically important films) in Seoul. The argument arose due to the announcement by the Korea Film Council of the introduction of a new selection process to be followed by the operators of Seoul Art Cinema. Moreover, these arguments are closely tied to other incidents that are considered to be about increased regulation of film-related activities. What is the problem at hand?

When Passion Meets Career

The Argus met with Kim Sung-wook, the programmer at Seoul Art Cinema who is in charge of all the cinema's programs and operations. He raised his voice to assert that the freedom of the Korean film world must be protected, and furthermore, so must that of all art activities in Korea.

Common Sense in Applying the Law

May is usually the time that universities in Korea begin preparing for graduation ceremonies in the coming year. But last month, during the HUFS student council meeting, the Graduation Preparation Committee was rejected, meaning that all members of the GPC were dismissed and leaving the council in charge of graduation preparations, from compiling a graduation album to distributing gowns.

The decision to reject the student-led GPC generated a good deal of controversy, as did a remark by the vice president of the student council hinting at allegations of corruption within the GPC. The remark echoed similar charges in a 2008 article by the president of the School of Oriental Languages claiming that the GPC accepted bribes from companies hoping to win contracts for the printing of graduation albums.

Although the source of the article was unconfirmed, the article was nonetheless distributed to participants in the student council meeting and likely led to the vice president's remark and the rejection of the GPC. Such a move has cast a shadow over the committee, with many claiming that the accusations against the GPC are defamatory.

Amid rising student opposition, however, the student council has kept silent on the matter. Justifying its decision, the council cited recruitment bylaws as the key factor behind the rejection of the GPC. According to the law, the presidents of individual colleges must approve members of the committee, which allegedly recruited members independently. The issue was raised in a student meeting last year, with heads of the committee explaining that they had not been informed of the regulation by their predecessors.

While ignorance is no claim to innocence, the council's rejection of the GPC five months after the issue had come to light, during which nothing had been done to rectify the situation, seems dubious at best. The council also asserted that it does not require GPC's assistance in all aspects of its functioning and that the council is quite capable of handling its job on its own. However, the schedule for the graduation album photo-shoot is yet to be announced. As it now stands, preparations for the graduation ceremony are being delayed. Dismissing the GPC is not what is needed at this time, and ignores the larger structural problems within the system itself.

A statement posted on the portal site HUFSlife by the council only served to draw an even more heated response from the student community. Critics of the council question the group's sincerity in trying to resolve the problem. A self-described group of activists, the council's stated goal is to reduce tuition for students, which would technically require violating the law on fee increases. The former council, which belonged to the same political party as the current group, conducted hunger strikes and sit-ins to push forward its agenda. How does such activity gel with the current council's selective adherence to school bylaws?

More important than the bylaw on selecting GPC members is sound common sense. The student council, as the representative group for HUFS students, must work to resolve the current stand-off. In the least the council should make an announcement on its preparations for graduation.

Editor-in-Chief
Hwang Jung-hyun

Road Casting



Lee Yeong-eun / The Argus

Abdelrahman Hussein Mohamed
(Center for Korean Language and Culture)

Reporter (R): How did you feel when you first arrived in Korea?

Mohamed: I was filled with expectations and anxiety about this journey to Korea. But most of all, Korea amazed me.

R: Amazed you? Why?

Mohamed: The weather in Korea changes violently for me. In Egypt, which is where I am from, the weather does not change as it does in Korea. Also, the cities in Korea are really big compared to those in Egypt. I was shocked by their size.

R: What made you come to Korea?

Mohamed: To study. I got an opportunity to come to Korea as an exchange student, and so I grabbed the chance. It was an excellent choice for me.

R: What do you think about Koreans?

Mohamed: Koreans are really kind. They try their best to help me when I need help. I am really thankful to Koreans.

R: As a foreigner, what do you think

about this school, HUFS?

Mohamed: The environment impresses me. Compared to Egypt, facilities are better here. Also, the education programs satisfy me.

R: Are you getting along well with other members of this school?

Mohamed: Yes. The members in this school are very kind. So I can get along with them quite well. Moreover, my roommate who is from Japan, is a friend of mine.

R: What is your goal this semester?

Mohamed: I want to get better as I learn the Korean language. And, I am getting prepared for the Test Of English for International Communication. I hope to get good grades.



Lee Yeong-eun / The Argus

Zhang Lingna
(English Linguistics)

Reporter (R): Why did you come to Korea?

Lingna (L): I came to Korea because I love the Korean Wave! I like Korean dance singers, especially, Idol Stars. Dongbangsingi

got me introduced to Korea. Big Bang is now my favorite group!

R: What do you like best about Korea, and what do you like least?

L: The thing about Korea that makes me happiest in Korea is that I can meet celebrities fairly easily, for instance, in places such as Apgujeong or Myeongdong. I go to meet Park Myeong-su and talked with him. The worst thing, however, is that I was disappointed because Korean people were different from what the people in the Korean TV dramas are like. Korean TV stars are so pretty.

R: What is the difference between Korean men and Chinese men?

L: I think Korean guys have a lot more fashion sense. Also, they are more open-minded, kind, and generous, but they sometimes they are so polite that it is difficult to get close. Chinese guys, however, are good at cooking.

R: What is your favorite TV program in Korea?

L: I like Infinite Challenge (Muhandogeon) and High Kick Through The Roof.

R: What do you most want to do after you finish your mid-term exams?

L: I'd like to eat samgyeopsal with my friends, and also drink soju.

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

HUFS celebrates its 56th anniversary



Strategy and Public Relations Team

HUFS president Park Chul speaks at the 56th anniversary celebrations of the university

HUFS celebrated the 56th anniversary of its establishment on April 20 Tuesday. The celebration was held in the Aekyung Hall located in the international building at HUFS Seoul campus. The program started off at 10:30 am in the presence of about 200 guests. Commendation medals were awarded to some HUFSSans after a commemorative speech from the president of HUFS- Park Chul. In his address, president Park Chul commented that the 56th

anniversary was more meaningful than the others. He also gave a brief overview of the past achievements of HUFSS and his vision for the future of the school.

President Park Chul also announced that as the best school that specializes in teaching various languages with a global perspective, this year is very significant. As HUFSS moves towards the 60th anniversary, there are projects that are being implemented which will help the university in the long term. Already the Seoul campus is gearing up to face the future with new facilities and remodeling of the existing facilities on campus. A separate building for the cyber HUFSS is also in the plans for construction. The construction of the second dormitory and the English village is also in progress. These developments are needed in order to maintain and improve the quality of education with a good environment.

Shortly after the president's speech, distinguished HUFSSans were awarded commendation medals. The long-term employees, teachers and employees who have demonstrated excellence in their fields were rewarded for their achievements. In total 71 HUFSSans were awarded and 3 distinguished alumni were honored.

To make the anniversary a success, about 160 people attended a meeting on April 2 at the Minerva lounge. In the meeting various issues related to HUFSS were discussed and while many participants donated resources for HUFSS, many others pledged support to the university. 📷

By Kim Jun-kyu

HUFSS Alumni gives a special talk to his juniors



Lee Yeong-eun / The Argus

▲ Dr. Kim Pil-gyu, recognized as having lived his life most like a HUFSSan, came to give a special lecture about his life

HUFSS College of English held a special invitation lecture in Aekyeong Hall on the campus, on April 7, Wednesday. Kim Pil-gyu, President and Chairman of KPK trade (shares) was the special guest speaker for the lecture conducted for students by the College of English. Approximately three-hundred students were present to hear his lecture.

HUFSS Alumni Dr. Kim entered HUFSS in 1960 and double-majored in English and Spanish. Even the President of HUFSS, Park Chul, acknowledged Dr. Kim as having lived his life most like a HUFSSan. This led Dr. Kim to obtain his honorary doctorate in Business Administration at HUFSS in April of last year.

During his talk, Dr. Kim emphasized the need to be aware of the situations regarding natural resources and elaborated about the shortage of natural resources available in our world today and thus their rising costs. He mentioned the rapid change and globalization the world is experiencing today and some of the effects and consequences of it. For instance, he illustrated that China is consuming coal at a rate so fast that the Amazon will probably disappear soon. He also mentioned the rising prices of beans and yeast.

Dr. Kim also talked about his own life; how he got inspired to do what he did, and the opportunities that he got during his life that gave him the exposure and platform to succeed. His speech was inspirational and motivated many students. Son Ji-hyoung (Dept. of English Linguistics 09) was one of them. "This lecture reminded me once again of the importance of natural resources and I felt the talk was especially relevant as Korea is a nation without natural resources and thus we get them from elsewhere. We need to know what is happening." 📷

By Lee Yeong-eun



Former Prime Minister of Jordan Visits HUFSS

By Lee Yeong-eun

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Former Prime Minister of Jordan, Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, came to HUFSS on Wednesday, April 21st for a special lecture series organized by the KIEP-GSIAS (Graduate School of International and Area Studies). This lecture was held in the GSIAS building in the afternoon aimed at the students from the department of Middle East and African Studies. Approximately 50 students were present to listen to Dr. Majali's talk entitled "Middle East Peace in a New World Order."

The 84-year-old doctor and professor, who headed the delegation for the negotiation and signing of the Israeli-Jordanian Peace Treaty in 1994, talked about the current situation in Jordan and about the major issues in the Middle

East. He commented that the conflict between Israel and Palestine is an international problem, rather than a local or regional problem. He also added that every nation should put in its own effort in solving the Israel-Palestine conflict, as peace is an international issue. "This conflict has been the part and parcel of every war, be it cold or hot, which was fought and are being fought in the region. This conflict has to be solved. There is a need for an equilibrium among the related parties to set things right," he emphasized.

Citing references from the history of Jordan, Israel and Palestine, Dr. Majali told the students about the discrimination and ill-treatment Arabs had suffered. According to him, the international media has regarded Arabs as outcasts. There is also a stereotypical notion that has been floated that Palestine is a holy

land for the Jews. He also discussed the issues faced by Jordan that are related to oil and water resources. While referring to the Iran-Iraq war, he said that oil and a good army together can make a country powerful. He also talked about the need for multi-lateral negotiation among Israel, Jordan, and Syria so that Jordan could have its share of water.

The Argus had the honor of interviewing Dr. Majali after the lecture.

Q: Palestine wants to be liberated right now and many other countries want it too. As a Jordanian and former prime minister of Jordan, what do you feel about it?

A: I do not want to be regarded as a politician because I feel I am more of a scientist. I think that Jordan is Jordan because Palestine exists and Palestine is Palestine because Jordan exists. We

“ I believe that there is definitely light at the end of the tunnel and whatever problems we are facing currently will be resolved one day- very soon, hopefully. ”



are interdependent on each other and we will do better being together. I think we should not be apart.

Q: Jordan is currently in the middle of the conflicts of the Middle East. What is your opinion on what the United States is doing?

A: We Arabs think highly of the Americans. We feel that they are fair, just and friendly. They have always been there to help and protect the weak through all means. We definitely recognize that. However, the unfortunate thing is that this time, they have decided to side with Israel against Palestine. They believe in every word of Israel, although most of them are false. It is America's vital value to stand by Israel and offer friendship and good relations. But helping another country to be unjust would only help to keep the problem alive. Israel talks about "democracy" but what in practice they are only concerned about "democracy to themselves". There are evidences of severe discrimination and aggressive actions taken against the Palestinians by Israel. All these go against the convention. But Americans have chosen to support them although everyone else has voted against Israel. I would say that this is biasness.

Q: What is your stand on the recent summit on Nuclear Security and

Weapons of Mass Destruction?

A: The nuclear weapon that Israel has is destructive enough to kill and destroy the entire Jordan and Palestine. We (Jordan) will work harder to keep ourselves protected from this threat and danger. Other countries have also cooperated towards a common goal but Israel is currently the only state in the Middle East that has nuclear weapons. People are talking about North Korea possessing nuclear weapon, but no one is talking about Israel. Wouldn't you call this double standard?

Q: What are the hopes you have of Jordan and Palestine's future?

A: I believe that there is definitely light at the end of the tunnel and whatever problems we are facing currently will be resolved one day- very soon, hopefully. At least that's what I hope. The future is definitely not bleak. If Jordan and Palestine can solve this problem together, other things will definitely fit back into their places naturally.

Q: When do you think an independent Palestinian state will be established?

A: Well, we are waiting for the United States of America to respond and take an action. But right now, America is too occupied and affected by the elections that are taking place. This has caused the

American politicians not to take a strong stand to solve the problems according to United Nations. America needed to get involved in this issue and put an end to it, but they are currently hesitant to do so.

Q: What do you think of the New World Order and Middle East's place in it?

A: Well, we do not know what exactly the United States of America implies by talking about the "New World Order". Hence, I guess we are not in much of a position to comment on or criticize it yet. But I want to be optimistic about it as I believe it might be the key to peace and an improved world trade and also to a greater control of nuclear power. Right now the priority is to recognize Israel. While Jordan is regarded as an Arab country and South Korea as an Asian country, Israel is not even recognized and hence, there is a need for Israel to be recognized.

Q: Is there anything you want to tell HUFSA's?

A: Think what you can give to the country and society and not what you can get from it. 🇸🇰

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Proud HUFSSan / Kim Shin

Confessions of a Philosophy Professor

By Suk Gee-hyun
Reporter of Campus Section

“It’s awesome to be back in Korea and it’s even ‘awesomer’ to be able to contribute to my alma mater,” said Professor Kim Shin, as he cheerfully greeted me to his office. Beginning this semester, he started teaching in Korea. Till last semester, he was at the Central Michigan

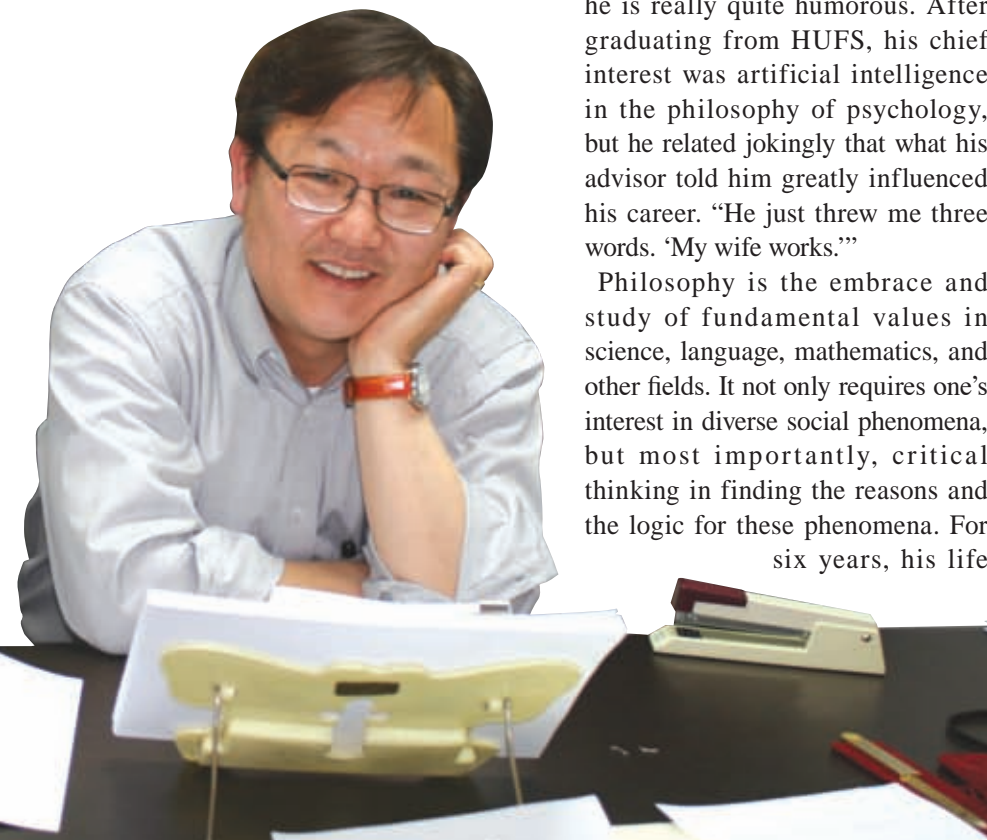
University in Mt. Pleasant, MI, as an assistant professor of philosophy for the past four years. “My friends ask me constantly why I left such a good place,” he said. “But I needed a new vibe.”

Professor Kim has been studying philosophy since he entered Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS). Unlike the stereotypical idea of the philosopher, he was not a boring man at all. In fact, he is really quite humorous. After graduating from HUFSS, his chief interest was artificial intelligence in the philosophy of psychology, but he related jokingly that what his advisor told him greatly influenced his career. “He just threw me three words. ‘My wife works.’”

Philosophy is the embrace and study of fundamental values in science, language, mathematics, and other fields. It not only requires one’s interest in diverse social phenomena, but most importantly, critical thinking in finding the reasons and the logic for these phenomena. For six years, his life

at Purdue University as a graduate student seemed full of desire for studying philosophy and for his hobby, tennis. “I heard that it’s a bit difficult in Korea, but there were relatively many chances for graduate students to participate in conferences in the United States.” Being able to work with his professors in presenting his studies at big conferences provided him with the motivation for further studies. “It was a continuous cycle of studying, refurbishing my work with my advisor, attending conferences, and writing for journals and completing my dissertation,” Kim said.

Kim’s study covers the Philosophy of Science, which is a general discussion of theories. Among many other subjects in the Philosophy of Science, like physics or biology, he was mostly interested in probability and interpretation. “When you hear the word probability,” he said, “The first thing that comes to mind is the concept of frequency. Some think probability is a disposition of an object and others think it doesn’t exist at all. Putting all these theories together, arguing about whose theory fits better in certain phenomenon, is

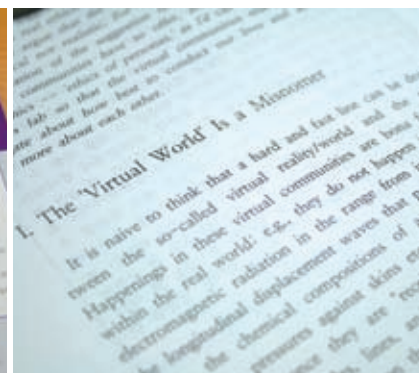


what philosophers do.”

The most memorable paper that Kim remembers is about whether the probability of B increases for A’s existence, when A caused B. “Normally, when A causes B to happen, people think A increases the chances for B. But there are cases that refute this. Let’s say that someone hit a golf ball, and it hit a tree, but still made its way into the hole. In terms of probability, hitting a tree has to cut the chances for the ball to go into the hole. But when we think that A is the ball hitting a tree and B is the ball going into the hole, it’s a question of whether we have to abandon the general principle.”

When listening to examples from his studies, it seems like his work has relevance to strategies that corporations use to increase their chances of making more profit. As one would expect, many economists apply Bayes’s Theorem to make more sound investments, and many of them are philosophers. Karl Heinrich Marx and John Maynard Keynes are prime examples. “Many columnists and economists have studied or are studying philosophy,” Kim said. “That’s because philosophy helps build critical thinking and provides ways to analyze things.”

But Kim suggests that the basic attitude a philosopher has to have is the orientation in a specific philosophy. Studying Greek philosophy requires the comprehensive understanding of Greek culture, language, and its history, and the same applies with other philosophies. “You can’t fully appreciate the meaning of words when reading subtitles in movies. The nitty-gritty details the words or expressions are carrying aren’t learned by solely through the



language.” This is actually one of the inconveniences he feels when teaching in Korea. “I teach all my courses in English, but at some point, I realize that the lecture is more focused on English and not the contents.”

Two things Kim wants to emphasize in philosophy: being open-minded and being able to understand what others say. Of course, the amount of information matters, but he thinks one of the duties of a philosopher is contributing to society. “People often call this an information society when referring to the twenty-first century,” he said. “The world is overflowing with vast amounts of information but it is hard for a person to distinguish the information she-or-he needs. We call the tool to do this ‘reasonableness.’ You compare information with another and then decide which is more valuable. Studying philosophy improves your ability to do this.”

Since the academic environment in Korea is different from that in the States, it is likely that Kim may be going through a hard time adjusting to the university. When asked if there’s a big gap between universities in Korea from those in the States, he gave his answer from both the students’ perspective and the professors’. “For students, there’s not

much difference between studying in Korea and U.S.” he said. “What students have to do is quite simple; study, fulfill the requirements, and write dissertations. But from the faculties’ perspective, there’s a big gap in personal relationships rather than systematic procedures. Whereas things are on a first name-basis in the States, you have to put titles in front of people’s name and use honorifics with co-workers in Korea. This brings quite a bit of inconvenience for philosophers because being respectful in such ways can make one feel distant and uncomfortable. Working together in harmony brings up the efficiency in this area.”

With his philosophy in educating students and his experience abroad, it is our hope that he will bring a new breeze to HUFs. As Kim said, he needed a new vibe, it is no doubt that he will be surprised with the students’ great dedication to learning philosophy and the studies created by philosophy.

Welcome back home, Professor Kim Shin. 🇰🇷

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HOT N COLD

**Bravo!
Your
Campus
Life**

By Lee Bo-mi
Reporter of Campus Section

Hot

Construction Projects for HUFSSans

The HUFSS Seoul campus started constructing an underground campus and remodeling new administrative offices to overcome the university's spatial limitations and to offer students a better campus life. The groundbreaking ceremony for this project took place on March 2 and its planned date of completion is October of 2011. Under this plan, the underground campus will be built into a three-story building and the old administrative office space will also be remodeled into three-story building.



Bird-eye-view of Seoul campus



Bird-eye-view of Yongin campus new second dormitories

On the underground campus, new club rooms will be built for students who join clubs, and in particular, there will be sports grounds and a fitness center on the second floor so that HUFSSans can have an expanded, active campus life. Also, HUFSSans who have no space at all due to the lack of campus space at present will have a new main hall. This new main hall will be able to be used for a gym and performance hall, and it is expected to enhance the quality of campus life for students. Meanwhile, the office space left standing from the old administrative building, which has been a part of HUFSS for over 50 years, will be refashioned into a symbolic building.

HUFSS Yongin campus has resumed work on its new, second set of dormitories. This plan originally began with a ground-breaking ceremony in 2008, but it was interrupted by the unexpected unearthing of cultural assets during the process of its implementation. These new dorms will comprise four buildings with eight floors above ground and one below, and will give students a more comfortable campus life. Furthermore, they will prevent the university



from experiencing a so-called “doughnut phenomenon” caused by its geographical situation and poor commuting system. This resumed project will be finished in 2011.

However, these plans do not always yield advantages for students. In particular, Seoul campus students suffer from noise and air pollution from this construction during the regular term. One student said “Some time ago, my lecture was stopped because of the noise from constructing site. In addition, HUFS has many women students. Many women students wear contact lenses, so recently, they have been making complaints because of the dust.” Furthermore, among the students, obstruction is the biggest problem resulting from during-term construction. “I understand that we have to tolerate some inconveniences during the period of construction. But I don’t understand why these huge construction projects need to start during the regular semester.”

In this context, the university explains “We know students experience many problems resulting from this and we have been very concerned about these problems. But the students should

know that construction during the regular term is the only option because we have to obtain a permit from Seoul to start constructing during vacation. Students need to understand this to promote the progress and quality of HUFS.”

In fact, there are many people suffering from these construction projects, but most HUFSSans think the projects are necessary for progressive change and expect what new HUFS offer them to. In the future, HUFS should give greater consideration to the students’ safety and ease, so that every HUFSSan will be pleased with the results.

New Department for HUFS Women

With the obvious exception of women’s universities, HUFS has more women students than most other universities. Hence, HUFS should have a core department dedicated to women’s life and well-being. Last year in the second semester, an independent women’s organization in Yongin



Ladies' Zone

campus announced that it was going to close this organization. Many women students were ashamed of the situation, saying “This is nonsense, because HUFS has so many women. We think this decision, made without asking our opinions, is unfair.”

This year, a new department for women will be brought back to us as part of the 31st student council. A student officer in this department said, “Thanks to the efforts of many students, this department will be inaugurated anew. In particular, as we are part of the student council, we can address yesterday’s concerns concerning finance and various sources of inefficiency in our activities.”

The first task and one of their ambitious plans for improving students’ well-being, which is a project for establishing a new ladies’ zone, has attracted much positive attention from many women. One student said, “Actually, every student knows that the site of the women’s lounge is just a very messy room. But since the new department for women has been established this year, many women, including me, come while we are not in class.

I can tell that the new department is trying to improve for girls. So I look forward to the its next steps.” Meanwhile, many men students are worried about this. “HUFS has many women. This organization or department is needed. However, from another point of view, men are a minority at HUFS. I’m concerned that this creates another discrimination.” On this point the department said, “We know that when we were an independent organization, we communicated only with women, so many men felt relatively left out. However, today we’re one of student council’s recognized bodies and we

can make more efficient plans for both genders.”

Although this year is the first time they are active, many students are concentrated on them. As departments are newly created for more improvement and efficient operation, departments should not be established to cater to women only, but to promote gender equality.

Permanent Affection for HUFSan



This year, many of HUFSeon's celebrity alumni have given scholarships and funding for

HUFSeons. Among them, HUFSeon emeritus professor Park Jong-young stands out conspicuously.

On February 26, he notified HUFSeon President Park Chul of his intention to donate one hundred million Korean won toward the development of HUFSeon. He worked at HUFSeon as professor of psychology for twenty years before retiring at the regular retirement age in 2002. In June of 2009, he underwent a lung cancer operation and he is currently receiving anti-cancer treatment. His continuing affection for HUFSeon touches many HUFSeons.

from the problem of tuition fees. The problem of tuition fees is a major issue that is not limited to HUFSeon alone.

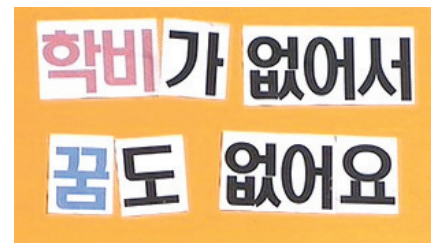
Today, many private universities' students are struggling in opposition to administrators who want to raise tuition fees. Almost every university's students are opposed to their administrators because tuition fee is directly related to student life.

In particular, many HUFSeons are paying attention to this situation because HUFSeon ranked fifth among universities in Seoul in terms of fee-raising, increasing its tuition rate by 3.19% compared to the previous academic year. In January of 2010, both campus student councils and HUFSeon administrators had opportunities to negotiate tuition fees 3 times throughout a month. However, the tuition fee has not been frozen and the relationship between administration and student council is getting worse than before.

This conflict is not only between two organizations. It is also between the two student councils.

At the tuition fee meeting, both Seoul and Yongin campus agreed for frozen fee. However, the Yongin campus changed their position suddenly in one of the meetings.

They said, "We would agree with the administration if the administration lowers the fee hike by 3.19%." At that time, the administration's position has remained unchanged at the hike



of 4.95%. Finally, without the Seoul student council's agreement, the meeting was over with agreement between the administration and the Yongin student council. Seoul campus student council's president, Lee geon woo said "I'm very disappointed at the Yongin council's attitude.

Agreement on the tuition fee problem is required for the solidarity of both campuses. But, Yongin campus didn't discuss their changed attitude." This conflict exposes the lack of unity between the two student councils and it may very well cause the HUFSeons' voices to become weaker.

In the interest of the HUFSeon community, HUFSeons hope that these two conflicts are resolved as soon as possible.

Crisis of the Press

In HUFSeon, there are three main outlets to publicize students' opinions, *Oedae Hakbo*, *The Argus* and *Kyoji*. Among them, *Kyoji* is both run by the student council published every semester.

This year, *Kyoji* is facing a budget crisis and therefore cannot be published this semester. In November

Cold

HUFSeon Cold War

Since before the new semester began, there has been much commotion at HUFSeon arising



Yongin Campus Student Council



Seoul Campus Student Council



Kyoji Office

of 2009, the HUFS Seoul student council delivered notification to Kyoji and other organs connected to student council that their budget would be audited. However, Kyoji was not able to be audited on time and support for it ended up being interrupted. An editor of Kyoji, Kim jin-young said, "After this announcement by the student council, we tried to contact student council to ask for auditing. But, they could not be contacted." In response to this statement by Kyoji, the student council said, "We made this announcement to every organ that we were going to audit. We even attached to notice to the office of Kyoji."

Kyoji don't have just this problem. In regular general meeting in Yongin campus, student council passed this item that Yongin campus make Yongin's own Kyoji voluntarily. Student council said, "we all know that Kyoji is run by both campus students' fees. But, Kyoji always write Seoul campus's story. So, we discussed this problem and this agenda were agreed by the half of the attending students."

In the wake of all these developments, Kyoji, which seeks to act as a representative of all HUFSSans, cannot be published and is facing a crisis of disappearing. In this situation, the editor of Oedae Hakbo said, "I'm very worried about this development. This is just not Kyoji's problem. This is all HUFSSans' problem because it will make it more difficult for HUFSSans to communicate with their university."

We already have two media representing the students, but these are not sufficient considering the large number of students at HUFS and their diverse interests and concerns. The disappearance of Kyoji results in some students' voices fall silent. It is not a crisis only for Kyoji, it is a crisis for all of us and needs our immediate attention.

Need for Security for HUFSSans

Have you ever seen or heard about the story below on NATE.com, one of Korea's most popular social networking sites?

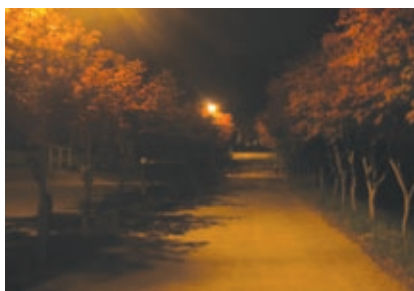


Image of [NATE.com] site

It is about the dangerous experience of a woman student at HUFS, and it has created a sensation to many female students who use NATE, including many HUFSSans. "I read the story on the [NATE.com] site. I heard this was not a first-time incident. I think it happens because of HUFS Yongin's remote location." said one of the HUFSSans. The student council,

which bears responsibility for all HUFSSans' welfare, is concerned about the matter and is trying to take measures to stop it from happening again.

A student council member said, "I already checked the story and so I think what we have to do first is take care of the girl who wrote this story through HUFS counseling offices. In the facility, we'll reinstall the CCTV at the front gate and then caution outsiders to be on the alert to safeguard themselves against kidnapping and sexual attack by the suspect. We are also negotiating with the school to establish a police presence on campus."

For the many women HUFSSans, such security measures are urgently needed. 🚔



A Brief Account of an Attempted Kidnapping

"I'm a student at a university in Yongin and I live in that university's dormitory now. I underwent a terrible experience and it has distressed me so much that I can't have a normal school life. I can't be out of the dormitory. Let me tell you my story. Our school is very spacious and is built on the mountainside, so it's too far to walk from the main gate to the dormitory, and it is very dark and quiet at night without any people around. One day, I returned to the dormitory alone so as not to miss the 12 midnight curfew. Then, a man in a car slowed down and asked me where I was going. When I replied that I was going to my dormitory, he said that since his daughter lived in my university's dorm, I could get in his car and he could drive me there. But I refused and went toward the dorm again. The man in the car suddenly started following me hurling insults at me. Then he turned around me to get me to stop. I was so scared and embarrassed. Fortunately, I noticed that a fellow HUFSSan happened to be driving his car nearby. I got him to stop and then hurriedly got in his car. I can never forget this experience."

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The Correct Policy for Korean Film?

By Cha Eon-jo
Reporter of Culture Section

“How would you feel if the playground that you once played in as a child had suddenly been transformed into a row of apartment blocks? Or if the elementary school that you attended was no longer there?” This was the response given by Kim Sung-wook, program director at Seoul Art Cinema, when asked about a recent clash between theatre directors and the state-run Korean Film Council, a clash that Kim says in no uncertain terms threatens the continued existence of the cinema art space. The council, tasked with enhancing and promoting Korea’s film industry, recently announced that it would introduce a new selection process for operators of Seoul Art Cinema. The announcement drew a fierce backlash from supporters of the theatre, and while the proposed selection process has been put on hold for now, the debate continues. More importantly, the issue highlights what a growing number of critics say is a push by the government to exert its influence over the nation’s culture and art circles.

Contest for Administrators of Cinematheque?

Seoul Art Cinema is a non-profit organization that for years has screened some of the world's best cinema masterpieces. Part of the Korean Association of Cinematheques, films shown at Seoul Art Cinema are often impossible to find at mainstream movie houses in Korea. The Korean Film Council, founded in 2002, has helped finance operations at Seoul Art Cinema, which the government considers a public asset despite its non-profit status.

In 2008 the National Assembly conducted an investigation into operations at Seoul Art Cinema. Based on the results of that investigation, the Korean Film Council decreed that entrusting management of the theatre to one organization was undemocratic and that a new system for selecting directors was needed. In February of 2009, the council announced its plans for a competitive selection process, which met with fierce resistance from individuals within the film community. The plan was temporarily halted until early this year when the council announced that it would again go ahead with the revised system. It put out calls for applications twice in February, though not a single applicant responded.

While Kim Sung-wook says Seoul Art Cinema no longer receives funding from the film council, the question remains as to why the council's proposed revisions drew such heated criticisms from members of the country's movie industry.

Why the Opposition?

"The Korean Film Council has provided only 30 percent of the entire budget for Seoul Art Cinema," says Kim. "They are not the owners, and so do not have the authority to decide who should be in charge of Seoul Art Cinema. It would be as if financial backers of major newspapers suddenly demanded a say in the paper's editorial direction." Another more ominous reason given by opponents of the council's plan involves growing suspicions that the current administration under conservative President Lee Myung-bak has been steadily eroding the independence of cultural and artistic communities nationwide. The council's involvement in Seoul Art Space, they say, attests to the government's overhanded approach to gaining control of artistic expression.



What is the Korea Film Council Doing?

Two earlier clashes between private film groups and the Korean Film Council had already raised alarm bells within the industry. The first involved the Media Center, which is responsible for renting out spaces to groups looking to screen films or offer educational programs about the nation's media industry. The second involved the Independent Film House, which distributes independent films to theaters around the country. Both groups have received funding from the council since they first started, and both were subjected to the council's new system for selecting new administrators in January of this year. Citizens Organization of Media and Culture was chosen to head the Media Center, while the group Association for Diversity in Korean Film was tapped to head the latter. The former operators of the two organizations, MediACT and IndieSpace, both chosen by the Association of Korean Independent Film & Video, were forced to shut their doors after being shunted aside by the council.

In response to protests from members of the film community, the council organized a press conference to try and dispel some of the anger by explaining its motives behind the selection process. Despite its best efforts, however, fear and mistrust of the council and the government that it represents continued. Some 155 independent film directors released a statement saying they would "never" screen their films at venues operated by the new managers. The group included Kim Dong-won, whose film "Repatriation" won him wide renown within the independent film community, as well as the director of "Old Partner," Li Cheong-yeol, whose film swept audiences nationwide last year, ironically drawing praise from President Lee himself. All said they would continue the boycott until the council sufficiently addressed the concerns raised.

Protests were staged outside theaters run by the newly chosen administrators when several films by directors participating in the boycott were screened without their permission. MediAct, meanwhile, the former operator of Media Center, has continued to



resist the changes. Run by a threadbare staff on aid received from supporters, the group held a press conference in January in front of the Korean Film Council's headquarters to denounce the council's "unfair" decision making process. In support of their claim, Democratic Party (DP) lawmaker Choi Moon-soon noted that plans submitted by two groups, including one by the Citizen Organization for Media and Culture, were identical, raising questions over why one would have been chosen over the other.

Left-leaning Artists?

Protesters expressed surprise that groups with no previous experience in film had been selected by the council to operate such key organizations. DP member Choi pointed to an organization called Cultural Forum for the Future as a possible clue explaining the council's motives. Established in 2006 by the chairman of the Korean Film Council, Cho Hee-mun, the forum has an avowedly conservative bent. Tellingly, key members of the group include those named to run the Media Center and Independent Film House, as well as jury members for the selection process. Jang Won-jae is the executive director of Citizen Organization of Media and Culture, while Bok Han-mo sat on the council's jury. Both are members of the Cultural Forum. Such relationships between the council and members of the organizations named to head some of the country's most influential film groups suggest that while the council's stated goal of the competition


system was to introduce a more democratic selection process, its true intentions seem far less lofty.

In 2008 the Cultural Forum for the Future submitted a document titled “Pending issues and tasks for Korea’s culture and art” to the chairman of the government’s Committee on Culture, Sports, Tourism, Broadcasting and Communications. Contained within the document was a statement deriding the former liberal governments of Kim Dae-jung and Roh Moo-hyun for “giving too much power to left-leaning artists, while supporting organizations like The Korean People’s Art Federation and Cultural Action.” Calling for a “normalization” of the film industry, the document went on to say that “left-leaning artists” needed to be purged while events like the Pusan International Film Festival and Bucheon Fantastic International Film Festival were too heavily influenced by such individuals, who, it added, had fueled nationwide protests against the government’s decision to resume imports of U.S. beef in the summer of 2008.

The Government’s Policy toward Art and Culture

“Those in authority are always uncomfortable with criticism,” says Choi. The opposition lawmaker says the recent actions undertaken by the Korean Film Council stem directly from the political philosophy of President Lee, whose government has openly moved to take greater control over the nation’s cultural and artistic direction. “The government singles out individual artists for their political ideologies in order to justify its moves to further regulate related industries,” says Choi.

Political commentary has been and continues to be one of the main functions of art in society, serving as a check on the abuse of power by those in positions of authority. Art is vital to a healthy democracy. “Freedom is an essential ingredient in both art and culture, and is necessary for the development of both,” stressed Choi. “Artists must be independent both politically and financially.”

So Sang-min, an independent film director who joined in the recent protests against the Korean Film Council, says the concerns that he and fellow film makers have voiced have been “been ignored” by the council. The group Culture Action, meanwhile, released a statement in early April critical of the government’s moves to co-opt the film community, and demanding increased independence and diversity for the nation’s artists. What direction the Korean Film Council and the government should take in light of the growing polarization between artists and the state is a key question to be resolved if Korea’s artistic and cultural spheres hope to flourish. 



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When Passion Meets Career

By Lee Yeong-eun

Associate Editor of Culture Section

The Argus had the opportunity to meet Kim Sung-wook, programmer of Seoul Art Cinema. A movie programmer's job can be regarded as similar to that of a curator in an art museum. Kim is in charge of all the movie programmes shown at Seoul Art Cinema. During the interview, we came to know more about Kim, whose love for movies did not just stop at being a hobby but drove him to major in it and make film his career. He told us more about his life and also suggested a few solutions to the current issues between the newly-established Korea Film Council and Korean circle who love and appreciate movies.

How were you introduced to the world of movies?

I have liked movies since I was in middle school. However, I chose to major in economics in college as it was a time of dictatorship during the eighties, the environment was not suitable for movie lovers, and people saw no future in movies. Furthermore, everyone was too concerned with

the social issues that were emerging around that time to even consider watching movies a hobby. But I could not get over my love of film and finally decided to study it. I went on to graduate school for this purpose, and eventually earned a doctorate in film studies. After completing my military service in 1992, I spent a lot of time watching movies at the "Videotheque" in Sadang-dong, writing and having debates and discussions about them. The venue was near my home and its convenient location allowed me to delve more deeply into the world of film. I especially loved the Videotheque because it showed movies that ordinary Korean Cinemas did not play.

What were the difficulties you experienced while working as a programmer and pursuing your passion?

The biggest difficulty is that space for showcasing these movies is not guaranteed. While the Cinematheque in Busan is relatively stable since its space is provided and supported by the town itself, Seoul Art Cinema has to renew its rent annually. This dilemma appeared quite long ago, but action has not yet been taken towards

its solution. Other challenges include financial difficulties and a shortage of donor support. We have been receiving financial support from the Film Council (Youngjinwi) but that by itself is not sufficient to answer all our financial problems. It is crucial that the public help in order for us to continue our activities.

What do you think is most significant about your job as a programmer?

I love movies and I love this job. The fact that I can choose movies that have not been widely shown in this country or those that are not well known to many people and show them to my countrymen, and seeing that I can quench movie-lovers' thirst for art and culture through these movies makes everything so rewarding and worthwhile. It is especially satisfying to see moviegoers of a certain age, who come to watch movies that they enjoyed when they were little, get excited about them and come to renew the feeling they had as children. I am also thrilled to see that strangers with the same love and hobby can come together to form a community that shares its passion.

What do you think film industries should do to develop further? What do you think is most important?

I am not a businessman, so I am not so sure myself of what should be done to develop the industry. Isn't that what movie distributors and theatre owners of ordinary, mainstream theatres and cinemas should worry about instead? Since it does involve money for cultural activities to be carried out at all, we cannot say that cultural activities such as ours are a totally separate issue from that of money or business, but I feel that culture differs from the commercial aspect of cinema. You can't calculate the value of cultural heritage and art with numerical figures. For example, you cannot say that a movie watched by 50,000 people is not any better than a movie watched by 10,000,000 people. The movie "Avatar" which came out recently is said to have had 13,000,000 viewers. Would this be enough to say that the movie was perfect? I feel that Koreans happen to be very sensitive to numerical figures. There is no country that produces more articles from the box office than Korea. "This movie was watched by 1,000,000 people, that

movie was watched by 10,000,000 people." Is all they care about the increasing of profits for themselves? I feel that this is not the most important point when it comes to film. If Korean cinema is to develop further, we have to make sure that the 13,000,000 viewers of "Avatar" and the public experiences the pleasure of watching yet another movie. In other words, we should develop a variety of preferences and tastes. If 1 percent of these viewers who can become the 5 percent of another movie, I think this will be much more meaningful. Developing viewership should not be a commercial matter but a cultural one instead. Interest in arts and culture will naturally lead to further development in this industry.

What has been done so far to protect the interests of the film industry?

Not too long ago, France's Cinémathèque in Paris issued a statement of solidarity to Seoul Art Cinema, emphasizing the need for the Cinémathèque's independence to be maintained and not influenced from the outside. We are happy that we have this support from overseas as well. Up until today, we have

had donations from the public and various organizations to assist in the industry's operations. Thanks to their support, we have collected about 70 million Korean won to date. We have also had the support of people involved in the film industry, such as actors and producers. For instance, actors like Yoo Ji-tae, Won Bin, Kim Hye-soo and producer Park Chan-wook made contributions. Yoo Ji-tae's fan club also made a donation and Park Chan-wook made a beer commercial as a donation drive.

Is there anything you want to tell the movie viewers?

I want to say that watching movies is a right that everyone deserves to have. Without the freedom to watch the movies that have been produced, we cannot call ourselves a democratic country. Seoul's current mayor Oh Se-hoon said that he would work towards making Seoul one of the top four world-class cities, alongside New York, Tokyo, and Paris. However, I believe that people should have sufficient exposure to arts and Culture and opportunities to appreciate it to be able to call ourselves a world-class city. In Paris, for example, for just 26 Euros, people can enjoy an unlimited number of movies for an entire year. Similar opportunities should be made available in Seoul as well. Especially for people who are under the age of 25 and do not have an income or who have small allowances, these opportunities can help develop creativity, increase knowledge, and develop an intuitive mind. This will be nearly essential for our society today as well as for our future. 📺

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Hosting The Winter Olympics: Pros and Cons

By Kwon Jeong-a
Reporter of National Section

Many people both inside and outside of Korea expect that Korea will host the Winter Olympics in 2018 at Pyeong-chang. There are at least two reasons why people feel this way: One is that I.O.C member Lee Kun-hee, and the other is that the 2010 Winter Olympics were held in Vancouver. On Dec 29, 2009, the government decided to grant a special year-end pardon to Samsung Group chairman, Lee Kun-hee. At that time, the Ministry of Justice determined the reason for the special pardon is because Lee is undertaking an important assignment as an I.O.C. member, so that he can work to bring the Winter Olympics to Pyeong-chang in 2018. Besides, Korea had a very successful Winter Olympics at Vancouver. Many Korean sports stars achieved world-

wide fame at the Olympics this years, such as Lee Seung-hoon and Mo Taebum. Also, public opinion right now is favorable about Korea hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics at Pyeong-chang.

However, Korea was unsuccessful in trying to host the Winter Olympics twice before. Thus, the challenge to host the 2018 Winter Olympics isn't merely just about hosting the Winter Olympics in Korea Pyeong-chang. Some people are sure that Korea will host the 2018 Winter Olympics. On the other hand, others have doubts that we will host the 2018 Winter Olympics. The question is this: What does hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics really mean for us?

Reasons for Hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics

Gangwondo Development Corporation (GDC) has been constructing Alpensia Resort since

2006, aiming for hosting Winter Olympics at Pyeong-chang, a city a little over 180 kilometers east of Seoul. Alpensia Resort was designed with complex winter sports facilities and with a luxurious golf village. In its details, Alpensia Resort is composed of three parts: the Winter Olympic stadium, ski resort facilities, and a special villa with a golf course. GDC maintains that Alpensia Resort will be the biggest and the greatest winter leisure facility in Korea. Since the full extent of Alpensia Resort covers a lot of ground, it will be difficult to make it around Alpensia on foot. The reason GDC has built the expensive golf village, even though original aim of Alpensia is to host the Winter Olympics, is to continue to attract business after the Winter Olympics.

Since the middle of 2009, Alpensia has opened part of its facilities, the Winter Olympic stadium and



ski resort facilities. Some sport games such as IBU (International Biathlon Union) Biathlon World Championships, and FIS (International Ski Federation) Ski Jumping Continental Cup were held at Alpensia last year. Other facilities at the resort, including the golf village and some additional facilities, are still under construction, and by next summer Alpensia will open all of its facilities. GDC originally planned to open Alpensia in 2009, but there were some problems in finishing the construction on time.

The government has endeavored to host the Winter Olympics for years. The Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics Committee has been in operation since 2009. The efforts of the committee have spread the Olympic Movement and are creating far more sustainable Olympic legacies for Pyeong-chang as the 2018 host city. Also, they note that the winter sports market in Asia is youthful and rapidly growing. So 2018 Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics Committee is committed to putting all their efforts into seeing that winter sports reaches its full potential in the region.

Next, on December 29, 2009, the government granted a special year-end pardon to Samsung Group chairman, Lee Kun-hee. Lee was sentenced to three years in prison and five years of probation and fined 110 billion won (\$89.2 million) on Aug 14, 2009. But prominent people in business and sports circles demanded a special pardon for Lee, citing the need to boost economic revitalization and bid for the 2018 Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics. So the Ministry of Justice allowed the special pardon for him concerning his position as the head of a major Korean company, in addition



There was still construction going on, despite it being the weekend.

to being an I.O.C. member. Gangwon Province local sports officials are sure that Lee will be most helpful in bringing the 2018 Winter Olympics to Pyeong-chang.

Third, the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism made the budget in 2010 to host 2018 Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics for three-and-a-half-billion won. It is less than the budget for supporting local welfare services and related physical activities for the disabled.

And there is one group, Dongsamo, which is united with the people who support hosting the Winter Olympics without separating condition such as residential area or age. Dongsamo has been operating steadily since 2003 with promoting the efforts to host the 2018 Winter Olympics and boosting many winter sports activities. Also, Dongsamo puts together meetings, such as sports clubs, so that they can enjoy winter sports together.

Dongsamo strongly believes, Korea will earn a reputation all over the world as beautiful and great country that through hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics, and beyond the obvious monetary profits, this reputation will be an excellent asset for us all over the world. Also, Korea just might become known as a premier sports country. Dongsamo insists that the Winter Olympics is more than just an international event that attracts international tourists to one event, but

will also improve the brand image of Korea.

Another question to consider is why do people support bringing the 2018 Winter Olympics to Pyeong-chang, even if they aren't residents of Gangwon Province? The leader of the Seoul branch of Dongsamo, Kwon O-kyung, said that the members back the movement to bring the Winter Olympics to Gangwon Province because they are Koreans. At the same time, she said we that we all should be mindful of the citizens of Gangwon Province for letting the nation use their province for recreational activities year round, and especially for hosting the Olympics for all of Korea. "Though the 2018 Winter Olympics a great thing for the nation," she said. "We all must be mindful of the inconveniences that the citizens of Gangwon Province will have to endure during this time."

There Are Those Against the Winter Olympics

There are some who oppose hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics.

First of all, Alpensia has become somewhat of a nuisance in Gangwon Province for some people. Kim Jun-seop, the director of the Sok-cho Citizens Coalition for Economic Justice said there was problem with the Alpensia Resort project related to the delay of its opening. Initially, the building plans of Alpensia were as follows: Alpensia had planned to sell



Kwon Jeong-a / The Argus



Much of the golf villa has not been finished yet.

the villas before they finished building all the facilities. They planned to use the profits gained from the sales to finish the construction of the extra facilities, and to then repay the company stock, which was extended as a business fund. If that had happened, as they had first planned, Alpensia Resort would have been open last year, and thus, would have been bringing in business, and money, since last year.

However, Alpensia has yet to sell the villas they had planned to sell. If Alpensia had sold all the villas, they could have had a grand opening according to plans. But GDC has insisted that hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics could solve this and has avoided their responsibility for making

a mess of the project. Kim said that GDC started the Alpensia project even though it has never constructed resort facilities. He also maintains that GDC has neglected to examine the profits and losses before starting construction. In addition, he claims the villas at Alpensia are too expensive to attract many buyers. Those problems have been and continue to be a major shortfall in funding of the project. He feels that if the Alpensia Resort would have already sold these villas had they been attractive enough, which refutes the opinion of GDC that the large scale of the Alpensia project will attract a lot of people to the area after the 2018 Winter Olympics. Kim said that the first phase of the Alpensia Resort was constructed for hosting the Winter Olympics, but now, if the Winter Olympics are not awarded to Korea, it will be a real financial burden on the bond-holders.

Hong Sung-tae, a Professor at the Department of Culture and Contents, said that large-scale construction projects must be handled carefully because they will affect ecological, economic, and cultural aspects of the local area. But he also claimed that Korea should carry out civil engineering projects with the speculative spirit. He added that the Alpensia Resort is only one of the projects built with the precious money of the Gangwon Province taxpayers.

Many residents who live near Alpensia know the seriousness of these problems because of the budget difficulties that GDC is plagued with. Also, many citizens worry about how GDC will solve these problems and doubt whether both the Winter Olympics and Alpensia Resort will be helpful in revitalizing the regional economy. One taxi driver worried about constantly operating Olympic

Stadium for the long term. He pointed out that the ice rink built in the village of Hoeng-gye in Gangwon Province is vacant for much of the time. Occasionally, there are events but not near enough to justify having there empty for much of the time. Thus, he doubts the wisdom in the long-term use of the Olympic stadium.

Second, there are also environmental concerns with the Alpensia project. Kim Kyung-jun, the director of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement of Won-ju, asserts that there are two problems. First, there wasn't a detailed examination before building the ski slope. The site where the sky slope was constructed was natural region with great forests. But GDC proceeded with the project after only examining the area with aerial photographs. Next he maintains that the Alpensia building site was originally a dry field, so there isn't enough water to operate accommodation facilities. All this shows, Kim maintains, that GDC started the Alpensia project hastily and with insufficient information and a poorly executed plan.

Professor Hong said that the Winter Olympics should be held in a cold climate. He maintained that Korea isn't a good location at which to host the Winter Olympics. Especially, he said that global warming is proceeding much faster in Korea as in other places.

Also there are currently divergent opinions among the living in the province and people living in Pyeong-chang. Officially, there is no opposition about hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics. The Pyeong-chang county office has said that all residents hope to host the Olympics, but this is not exactly. Many residents report that most local residents are tired of the

repeated failure at trying to host the Olympics.

One resident who lives close to the Alpensia project expects that the local residents will not get any profits from Olympics. He explained that there aren't any advantages given to the local residents, and that there was even conflicts between the locals and GDC due to land compensation. He added that there might well be protests during the Olympics, so he and others oppose hosting the Olympics because the event will not benefit the locals. He said there is no way to express the locals' opinions as they are not people of power.

One person who runs a small store in near Pyeong-chang has another idea about the Olympics. She claims that many local residents support the Olympics because of the image and renown that will come to Gangwon Province. She insists that most tourists would spend money only on leisure facilities rather than the small local stores run by residents. And she said there are some residents who don't want to develop their hometown. Rather than have large corporation built structures, they want their hometown to stay like it is.

A final opinion against hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics is related to the policy of government control. Ji-hyun, an activist of the Cultural Action Committee, said the Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics is already losing its meaning. She said that from the moment the law-breaker, Lee Kun-hee, was given a special pardon, the idea of hosting the Winter Olympics has gone bad. Whatever the excuse for Lee's release, he still committed criminal acts. Even most of media hides the fact that Lee was warned because of the defamation to an I.O.C. member. There is also the opinion that

Kwon Jeong-a / The Argus



You can see the publicity for the Pyeong-chang Winter Olympics everywhere.

Lee will be a powerful sponsor of the Olympics. Ji-hyun asked again: "What does hosting the Olympics by such a huge and potential sponsor imply about us?"

Most people suppose that Pyeong-chang, and even Korea, will become famous and there will be many foreign tourist who will come to the 2018 Winter Olympics. But she insists with that many foreign visitors coming all at once, that it will be difficult for them, what with all the crowding. Considering its remote location, even Koreans don't visit Pyeong-chang very much.

Jung Hee-jun, a Professor at the Department of Sport and Leisure Studies, said that what attracts more tourist isn't a one-shot event such as an Olympics or an Expo, but tourist attractions. He maintains that there are not many people who visit a region just because it hosts the Olympics.

Again, the activist, Ji-hyun, said that the government publicizes that Korea will become an advanced country through hosting the Winter Olympics. She cites the 2002 World Cup. She asserts that at present, most people don't feel that their quality-of-life is any better than it was before the World Cup. She stated that most of the media neglected to report the opposition to the World Cup. She said that the media helps make a strong voice with the government so it makes it seem that all the people agree hosting mega sports events in Korea.

Professor Jung said that the efforts to host the 2018 Winter Olympics

are based on political ambitions to win local elections in Gangwon Province. He maintains that this political ambition corresponds with the developers and their speculative and profitable pursuits in the area. He asserts that if the Gangwon Province governor had considered the real effects of the Winter Olympics, he would have made a more responsible development plan. Also, Professor Hong added that a big event such as the winter Olympics could raise nationalism and at the same time, aid in making a political figure who helped bring the winter Olympics to Korea. He asserted that Korea already has great economic power, and that we should be more concerned with cleaning up the aftermath from such a large-scale development, rather than try to gain by promoting the national image.

Hosting Winter Olympics? For What?

There are various opinions about hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics. This is our third application to host the Winter Olympics. Now it is time to think of the meaning of the Winter Olympics for our nation. The plan to host the Winter Olympics is as follows: in June 2010, the I.O.C. will select finalists to host the 2018 Winter Olympics. The host country will be elected by the I.O.C. General Assembly, held at Durban, South Africa, on July 6, 2011. 200900207@hufs.ac.kr

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It's Our Problem

By **Kwon Jeong-a**

Reporter of National of Section

These days unemployment among young people is hot issue in our society. There are unique words which describe today's society like Lee Tae-baek or Kong Si-jok. Also a lot of temporary employee is serious problem now. In addition there is no one who can speak for isolated the twenties. All this things make the twenties, the youth despaired even sometimes they are seemed to be incompetent.

Also act of Kim Ye-seul dropped out Korea university herself implies social issue in university society and Korea society. It doesn't mean merely one student get out of university. The present is considered as the youth important turning point.

At this aspect, The Argus found meaningful community to the youth, HUFSA's. That is Youth Community Union. It is appeared to care all the youth around Korea. Union attempts to get better treatment for all the youth in political, sociological, economical and cultural status. They not only try to overcome inequality of society but also pursuit the youth solidarity to solve problems in our society.

This month The Argus asked representative of Youth Community Union, Kim Young-kyung that which book could be recommended for the present university students, the youth. She suggested *The Twenties, Beyond Triangle of Despair* written by Jo Sung-ju. Kim said that book analysis society with three main problems, explained as triangle in title of book, which is high tuition fee, the youth unemployment and public indifference. These three points lead scanning society in nature also without reserve. Besides she added there are various references such as discussion meeting dialogue and graph

which make book more interesting.

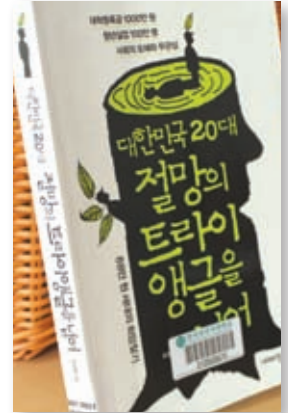
In detail, she recommended book because of two main reasons.

First, this book reflects society far more realistic and valid way. Commonly said the youth unemployment problem comes from individually personal lack of capabilities. But this book points out misunderstanding this common sense. Writer Jo explained current the youth are generation who experienced IMF (International Monetary Fund) in childhood. Then unfortunate childhood make the youth get pessimistic view of political issues, whereas they being concerned their own interests. Also after IMF while they are university student, the youth should bear high tuition fee. Furthermore there is temporary employee system interfering to enter the youth the society after graduate university. All phenomena aren't caused by the youths' mistake. This book help the youth realize all problem should be solved by society, not just the youth individually.

Next merit is fluent evidence to understand easier current public affairs. There are diverse graph, table and realistic materials. Most of all discussion meeting dialogue is the best standing out idea as way of explaining society effectively. That meeting debaters were composed of each generation from youth to middle-aged. Anyone who read the book could sympathize their talking sincerely.

Perhaps criticizing society is boring thing or stale explanation for whom. However 『*The Twenties, Beyond Triangle of Despair*』 could help to resolve any hostility which you have against unfair society.☺

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This book came to the youth with various meaning.

Ready to land on planet Smartphone?



By Kim Ro-na
Guest Reporter

The Smartphone came to town

Everyone in Korea is talking about the massive popularity of the iPhone, the iconic mobile device made by Apple Inc. Both awe and fear over the iPhone's extreme popularity have made headlines in Korea's news media. But the iPhone did not come alone. The Omnia II, Android, Google phone and Nexus One (not to mention the iPad) are all part of the smartphone revolution sweeping the industry. Such rapid transformations in the mobile phone market are leaving Korean's dizzy as they struggle to keep up with the latest IT trends.



What are smartphones, and why do they instill such fear in companies like SK Telecom, the nation's top mobile company? Moreover, does everyone suddenly need to turn in their mobile device for a smartphone? These questions are vexing a nation and its population long used to highly sophisticated technology.

Smartphones are essentially mobile PCs with phone features. While there is no industry standard for such gadgets, smartphones provide easy access to a range of services, including a multimedia player, e-mail and internet browsing, and even navigation. These advanced capabilities are what have caused such a stir in SK Telecom, which failed in efforts to attract customers by developing similar functions through its phone and data service. Considering Koreans love of the Internet and mobile electronic devices, their needs can only be met by smartphones. And yes, as the iPhone is the "in thing," you're likely to trade in your old phone for a smartphone sooner or later.

Inevitable Success of iPhone in Korea

No one doubts the fanaticism with

which Koreans have taken to the Internet. However, the Wall Street Journal once described Korea as "one of the world's most closed and expensive markets for cellphones." The government's own restrictive policies aimed at protecting the domestic IT industry from outside competition ultimately served as a major obstacle to Koreans' gaining access to mobile internet service. Consumer demand for ever-more mobile access to the Internet ultimately laid the foundation for the rise of the iPhone and other foreign-made smartphones.

Even if non-iPhone users have yet to admit the impact of the iPhone, dismissing it as a passing trend among electronic geeks and fashion conscious users, its distinctively well organized bundle of software and multimedia content and its App Store of more than 185,000 applications have helped the iPhone launch a new IT revolution comparable to the start of the Internet. Apple Inc.'s iTunes has already taken over the dominant position in the on-line music sector. With Apple's release of the iPad, the company's long-time dream of a tablet touchscreen is now extending the power of mobile access into the e-book market as well.

Other types of smart phones,

meanwhile, based on Microsoft Windows, Nokia's Symbian or the locally developed Celvic operating system have not succeeded in rivaling the iPhone's success given their limited functionality and overall unreliability. And although domestic companies are now scrambling to adapt to the latest mobile trends, they have yet to meet with success. The president of KT Corp., the local carrier for the iPhone, struck out at Samsung and LG for pricing their smartphones at 900,000 won, well above the cost of an iPhone yet without its high caliber quality.?

Now, Mobility is the Key

In a similar way, the changes brought about in the the Internet by the micro-blogging site Twitter have been profound. Major news networks like CNN have launched programs dedicated to viewers' Twitter feeds, encouraging audiences to contribute via Smartphones and other mobile devices, allowing citizen journalism to cover events in real time from anywhere in the world.

Access and mobility are now the key demands for Internet business. According to Atika Shubert of



Early type of smartphone, Nokia's Communicator series, introduced in 1996
Wikipedia.org



Early type of iPhone, Apple's Newton (Left) and today's iPhone
Wikipedia.org



Peruvian children powering up the combination library/video camera/audio recorder/music maker/drawing kits, their own labtop
OLPC eSchool News

CNN, in Indonesia, where Internet infrastructure is expensive and not always reliable, the Blackberry has proven to be the most popular choice for mobile devices, given its price and usability. In Korea, mobile phones strive to offer the same advanced capabilities as smart phones, including a Web browser, multimedia player, e-mail and all planner. Yet because of SK Telecom's highly priced 3G data service as well as its procrastination in adopting new devices with multiple functions in order to secure greater revenue, the company has fallen far behind the mobile IT curve. In Korea, the smartphone is the future.

Smartphone to Cause Information Gap

Talk of the iPhone at this point may seem redundant, but since its introduction here the entire mobile phone, and indeed the wider IT industry, has undergone a momentous reshaping. Yet while the government and local manufacturers work on trying to figure out ways to lure back consumers, such efforts overlook the enormous information gap that has emerged with the introduction of the

smartphone. Lee Chan-jin, the former CEO of mobile operator Hancom, cited the need for an iPhone-like device long before its appearance in Korea, a device that would integrate entertainment and educational-based software then being developed. These days Lee is pushing the government to support more widespread use of the iPhone as an educational device that could help fuel greater creativity among the nation's youth and prevent a widening of the information gap as was seen in the early days of Internet use in Korea. However, while Lee emphasizes the need for the government and manufacturers to help reduce the price of smartphones, others argue that costly 3G data and the nation's wifi network should be changed in order to resolve the

information gap.

Seoul National University Professor Lee Jae-Hyun predicts the information gap will grow with the entrance of the nation's newspapers, broadcasters and other media sources into the smartphone market, adding that without a shift in the government's IT policy away from the perspective of manufacturers and suppliers and to users and

consumers, the gap will only widen. There are also concerns about access to information for the visually impaired barring government assistance.

When MIT Professor Nicholas Negroponte initiated the concept of One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) as part of efforts to address the information gap among children from undeveloped countries, no one expected the campaign to lead to a new market for reasonably priced Net books. Devices now in the works, including a Google phone, will shore up the mobile internet revolution spawned by the iPhone. Korean manufacturers and consumers will likely adapt to the new IT environment, though efforts must be made to prevent a widening of the information gap.

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Nicholas
Negroponte
introducing \$100
labtop named XO,
an OLPC AP

Don't Stop even in Adversities

The spirit of an invictus:
The story of Yoon Yoon-soo



By **Lee Kyeong-eun**
*Associate Editor of Campus
Section*



The Argus met with Yoon Yoon-soo (Gene Yoon) an alumnus of HUFs and the chairman and CEO of the famous sportswear manufacturing company Fila. In 2007, Fila Korea led by Mr. Yoon acquired the global Fila and all its subsidiaries making it the largest South Korean sportswear company. The company now earns \$40 million each year in form of royalties from all over the world. Mr. Yoon's tale of overcoming the adversities of life with courage and self-confidence reminded us of the poem 'Invictus' that tells the story of a person who championed over all odds in life with an unbeatable spirit. Let's hear the story of Mr. Yoon- an 'invictus' in his own right.

Argus: You attended the Seoul National University (SNU) School of Dentistry, then dropped out and reentered HUFS in the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy. Why the move?

Gene Yoon (Yoon): Actually, I dreamed of becoming a doctor because of the tragic death of my father. He died of cancer when I was a high school student and it motivated me. When he was ill, he really wanted to live and said to me, "Please save me." It was very shocking, but I could not offer a solution or answer. To ease my sense of guilt, I decided to become a doctor and find the answers he wanted.

Argus: So you applied to the college of medicine?

Yoon: Yes, I applied to the college of medicine at SNU but I was rejected. Instead, I entered the School of Dentistry and attended classes for about 8 months. As I said, however, I knew why I wanted to be a doctor, so I had trouble justifying to myself why I was attending dentistry school. So I quit, and after retaking the entry examination I entered HUFS.

Argus: What are some of your more unforgettable memories during your university days?

Yoon: I entered the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy at the top of my class, but was suspended indefinitely from the university after a year for cheating. A friend had constantly asked me to give him the answers to tests and I had agreed. One day, he took my test paper during an examination and the professor caught us. We were both suspended. This affair altered my school life entirely.

On a brighter note, Professor Kim Deok, the dean of Department of Political Science and Diplomacy at the

time, urged me to reenter the university. He helped me get a scholarship, and was sympathetic to my situation. I had no money to pay tuition! I owe my school life and graduation to Professor Kim.

Argus: You began your career at the age of 30. Can you describe your experiences back then?

Yoon: My first job was with a shipping company. Contrary to my expectations, however, the work was not related to trading. I found another job with J. C. Penny, an American mid-range department store chain, because I was good at speaking English and I was interested in trading. I was very successful there. I worked as a buyer in the company's electronics department, which was at the time not much in demand. I had a lot of success with microwave ovens.

At that time very few Korean households had a microwave oven, and of course Korean companies like Samsung and Geumsung -- now LG -- did not produce such products. I suggested to the two companies that they produce the microwave ranges for prices under Japanese made products. Samsung, a beginner in electronics industry at the time, moved on the opportunity, reaping profits to the tune of some \$25 million in orders. I gained prominence in the field after this success and landed a position as export director with Hwaseun (HS).

You said I took my first step in my 30s. I lost precious time during my school years owing to my initial failure to enter university, my later suspension and military duty. I felt far behind, but I climbed back up and have created a successful career.

Argus: How did your relations with Fila begin?

Yoon: When I established my own



Fila Chairman, Gene Yoon, was recognized as an honorary citizen of Biella, Italy, the alpine town where the Fila brand was born. Biella's Mayor Donato Gentile(left) and Fila's Chairman Gene Yoon(right).

“
I lost precious time during my school years. I felt far behind, but I climbed back up and have created a successful career.
”

company in 1984, the idea of making shoes under the brand name Fila looked attractive. In the 1980s Fila only produced clothing. Unfortunately, someone else already had the idea and had obtained the license. Because of a lack of money, however, that person was unable to turn his idea into success. So I offered him financial support and eventually gained exclusive rights. The Fila shoes project in the US market was so successful that it even overwhelmed the original Fila brand, which led to the company revoking the license. It wasn't a total loss though, because Fila later appointed me as manager of their shoe division. They then established 'Fila Korea' and I was designated as a chief.

Argus: How did you come to take over the entire Fila brand?

Yoon: It's an interesting story. I raised the funds for the takeover through royalties from the licensing deal, which amounted to between 7 and 8 percent of revenues. I requested that royalty fees be paid early, and offered a lifetime license in return. Renewing a license every five years is difficult. If a company sees sizable revenues, then royalty fees go up, while if no profits come in then the license is canceled. I cut that process, and it proved successful. I won contracts in Europe, China, Latin America, Japan and elsewhere. My name in the global Fila brand helped.

Argus: According to your book, 'The necessity of speed', you emphasized 'speed' in business. What is the specific meaning of "speed"?


Yoon: Speed in thinking is very important in terms of business. In other words, you have to think faster than your competitors do. Nowadays Korea's economy is chasing even the Japanese. I think this resulted from the difference in speed between the countries. Japan insists on perfection and naturally takes a long time in making a decision on

production. Koreans always say "hurry up," which produced a negative image of impatience and a downgrade in quality. But speed in business is very important. When a competitor takes 4 days to make a decision, then the fact that I can do it in one is a huge advantage.

Argus: Nowadays many students have an interest in managing their assets. How did you manage yours?

Yoon: As I said, I had little money in my youth. In college I walked from Imun-dong to Jongno to save money on the commute. It was a really tough time. But now, in retrospect it seems that that period became a valuable asset. Some friends came from rather wealthy families. Heritage seemed to make a big difference at the time, but such assets gained without effort eventually caused more trouble. Even though I was poor in my youth and it was very painful, it was a precious time for me. Poverty is an asset. Isn't it funny?

Argus: You were recently involved in the promotion of former Dean Park Sul-um's to chairman of the Promotion Committee.

Yoon: Park Sul-um was the second and sixth dean of HUFS, making a great contribution. To honor the former dean we alumni gathered and created the Honor Promotion Committee. Frankly speaking, I had had little affection for HUFS before the gathering. But I was recommended to chair the committee, and therefore had meetings with a number of alumni. Soon thereafter we developed an affection for HUFS and an appreciation for the importance of university alumni, who play an important role in raising donations and strengthening the roots of HUFS. 

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“Even though I was poor in my youth and it was very painful, it was a precious time for me. Poverty is an asset. Isn't it funny?”





The Jazz Lover – Always on a Stage

By Cha Eon-jo

Reporter of Culture Section

On the road, on the television, on the radio, or from other familiar surroundings, we can hear similar pieces of music these days. Listening to popular music, you may feel that it seems a general trend to make the sound and voice by machine. Are you getting tired of that? If you are, then maybe you should go to a Jazz bar and appreciate the sound of real musicians playing real musical instruments and a real singer singing. It's exciting to listen to a melody that is free and changeable that depends on how the musicians play it. You might feel this is a fresh new thing, but is it really new?

There are musicians in Seoul who have played Jazz for a long time, about a half-a-century, and they gather in one place. The Argus went to the club, Moonglow, a jazz club near Hongik University, and met the owner, Sin Gwan-wung, who is a jazz pianist and whom many consider the godfather of Korean jazz. Although he majored business administration when he was

at university, He is a fine musician and has produced many great jazz albums. He is famous for Jazz-Korean traditional music crossover. He has made and played jazz music for around forty years, and he was on a stage playing when The Argus visited Moonglow. He performs Jazz just about every day of the year. Where does he get his drive and inspiration? The Argus wanted to know.

Reporter (R): *When did you first learn about Jazz, and although you were majoring business administration, why did you fall in love with it?*

Sin Gwan-wung (Sin): I learned classical music when I was a child. My father was the principal of an elementary school, so I could play the harmonium any time I wanted to. However, my family was poor, and what was worse, my father became ill, so it was very hard to learn more after that. I tried to continue playing classical piano. To make ends meet, I taught a daughter of rich family, and they let me use their piano. I didn't like that because it was too much

like begging. I decided to give up the piano and decided to study business at university. However, I soon realized that business wasn't for me. When I worked part-time for U.S Armed Forces in Korea, by chance I heard some musicians playing Jazz. The melody, rhythm, and harmony of Jazz were very different from anything I had ever heard before, and I loved it the first time I heard it.

R: *It sounds you had many troubles learning Jazz by yourself. Was it easy to listen to jazz music back then?*

Sin: It was around the middle of the 1960's and Jazz just wasn't known by Koreans. There was nothing, there were no books about Jazz, no person to teach Jazz, not even any sheet music. Despite this, I managed to listen to Jazz at the American Army base where I worked, and sometimes from Japanese radio. Also, there were a few jazz records, but many of them were so old a fragile, that they couldn't be played often. Despite all of this, when I got a jazz album from an area near the Cheonggye creek? it was very

different from what it is now? there were lots of odds and ends stacked up in the stores? I was so happy and excited, it was just like I had picked a star from the night sky. In addition, when I found books on Jazz books among what my friends had, I put in all my efforts to copy them by hand. I used many ways to persuade the owners of the books to let me do that, things such as standing them a meal or a drink, or maybe introducing a girl to them.

R: Tell us more about the jazz circle in Korea at that time. Were there any other problems you were faced with in playing your music?

Sin: The worst thing was that I couldn't earn enough money to live, for there wasn't a big enough audience listening Jazz in Korea in those days. Also, there weren't any places to perform jazz either. Instead, we moved from club to club and played dance music to make a living. We also used to work at the Cabaret. However, when we tried to play a jazz music on the stage, the owners became very frustrated and kicked us out, usually saying like, "Why are you guys practicing here?" That illustrates how strange Jazz was to Koreans in those days. However, since "Janus," the first jazz program broadcasted in Korea was started, things got better. Gradually, we were able to play Jazz on stage at many festivals at universities, and we got great response from the audiences of university students. However, these days, those university stages are occupied

by famous singers, and dance groups, such as Idol stars. I miss the old days and hope Korean Jazz will enjoy a revival and a second renaissance.

R: How is Jazz going in Korea now? What do you think about Korean jazz?

Sin: It's not as good as it used to be. The popularity of Jazz in Korea is similar to the current economic situation. For example, jazz is popular in developed countries, but not well-known in poor countries. Korean Jazz is in a depression now, curiously at a time when Korea is in an economic recession. To overcome the slump, I think that Jazz musicians must go on stage themselves more. There are a lot of Korean Jazz musicians, so much so that many students are enrolled in the growing number of practical music departments at universities. Also, many students have overseas experiences. The problem, though, is their attitude. Although there have been and still are many barriers to the musicians that we've already discussed, Korean Jazz is still alive, but I think this is because of the old musicians who came of age when times were lean. Those musicians were delighted to go on any size stage and play to any sized audience, even if it was small, dirty, and not so formal. The young musicians, however, are not like them. Instead, they tend to perform on only big, formal, and high-grade stages, or they want to get a good title, such as professor of music, for example, more than

they want to play music. I think this denies the original spirit of Jazz first made by African-Americans who lived in slums. For them, it was just enough to have the time and opportunity just to play the music.

R: Right now, what are you and other Jazz musicians doing for Korean jazz?

Sin: Last September, we established the Korean Jazz Association, of which I am the current chairman, to raise funds for jazz musicians. For example, we work with talented new musicians and help nurture them. Also, to introduce Jazz to the public, we try to make or find stages for ourselves so we can play in front of audiences. I think that's one way to communicate with audiences and to help Korean Jazz reach a wider audience. The Jazz club, Moonglow, also aims for that. I have operated the place for about ten years, trying to make it a place worthy for both young and old musicians.

R: What is the meaning of Moonglow to you and to other Jazz musicians?

Sin: First, let me tell you why I named it Moonglow. Moonglow is the title of a Jazz standard played in the movie, "Picnic," in 1956, starring Kim Novak and William Holden. Moonglow is when the half moon waxes to a full moon. I love something to be filled like that. I love a hall becomes filled with an audience, filled with great music, filled with cheering and applause, and filled with good feelings between the



many people there. It is hard to run this club, though, in such bad economic times. There have been few instances when a place run by artists has become successful, for art and business are very different from each other. However, in spite of the pitfalls, I will keep the stage going at Moonglow for Jazz musicians, and that makes me happy. To young musicians, it should be a ground for those new shoots. I hope that talented and world-famous musicians come from this stage. Meanwhile, for the older musicians, such as the First Generation Band, who are the true pioneers of Korean Jazz, it is a stage for them for the rest of their lives. To all musicians, it is a dream to die on stage. Also, I hope this club can introduce Korean Jazz to other countries. In fact, we have played music with foreign musicians at the club, such as some very fine Japanese musicians.

R: What is about Korean Jazz, compared to that of other countries?

Sin: I thought about this a lot. Actually, music reflects the character of the people it came from, and original Jazz is very much African-American, it is from their feeling. Because of this, it is difficult for Koreans to play Jazz in this original style, which would be like African-Americans trying to play Korean classical music. This shows the culture gap between Koreans and African-Americans. That's why I decided to incorporate our distinctive Korean culture into

the Jazz we play, instead of following only the original. As a result, I have and continue to combine traditional Jazz with Korean traditional music, which is new and fusion, like the jazz-classics crossovers in Europe. I started doing this in 1988, when the Seoul Olympics was held, and I have performed with many Korean traditional musicians, such as Kim Duk-su, who is the head of a Samulnori group of musicians. I think that things such as these can be an effective way to introduce Jazz and Korean traditional music together, and also to develop a distinctive quality to Korean Jazz. Jazz itself is fundamentally extempore and changeable, so I think it's desirable to continue to change it and make new music.

R: Is there any part of your music life that stand out from the last forty years?

Sin: There have been many wonderful times for me, but if one stands out, it is when Jazz became accepted as a genre of cultural art in Korea, about forty years ago, when I was also playing dance music. I remember that one day, the moment came over me suddenly, and I realized that I was playing Jazz emotionally and spontaneously. I never forget it when I see people get excited listening to Jazz for the first time.

R: What is the best thing about being on stage?

Sin: When I can see eyes shining in the audience and hear a big round of applause is

the happiest moment for me. After I finish a performance, the applause lingers on my head when I'm in bed. One psychiatrist who loves my music told me that as he has treated his patients, Jazz treats his heart. That's one of the nicest things anyone has ever said to me.

R: How would you express your love of Jazz as a percent of your life?

Sin: 100 out of 100, 200 out of 200? It is just as much a figure that is non-existent, so it is infinite. There is saying that, "If there is a mountain, I will climb that mountain." In the same context, as there is Jazz, I play Jazz. Jazz is largely dependent on a performer and his-or-her musical instrument, and it is hard to move audiences' hearts with just the instrument. However, touching their soul is my happiness, no matter how difficult it is. There is a metaphor that I like: While people have "the five viscera and six entrails, I say I have "the five viscera and seven entrails." The last one is jazz.

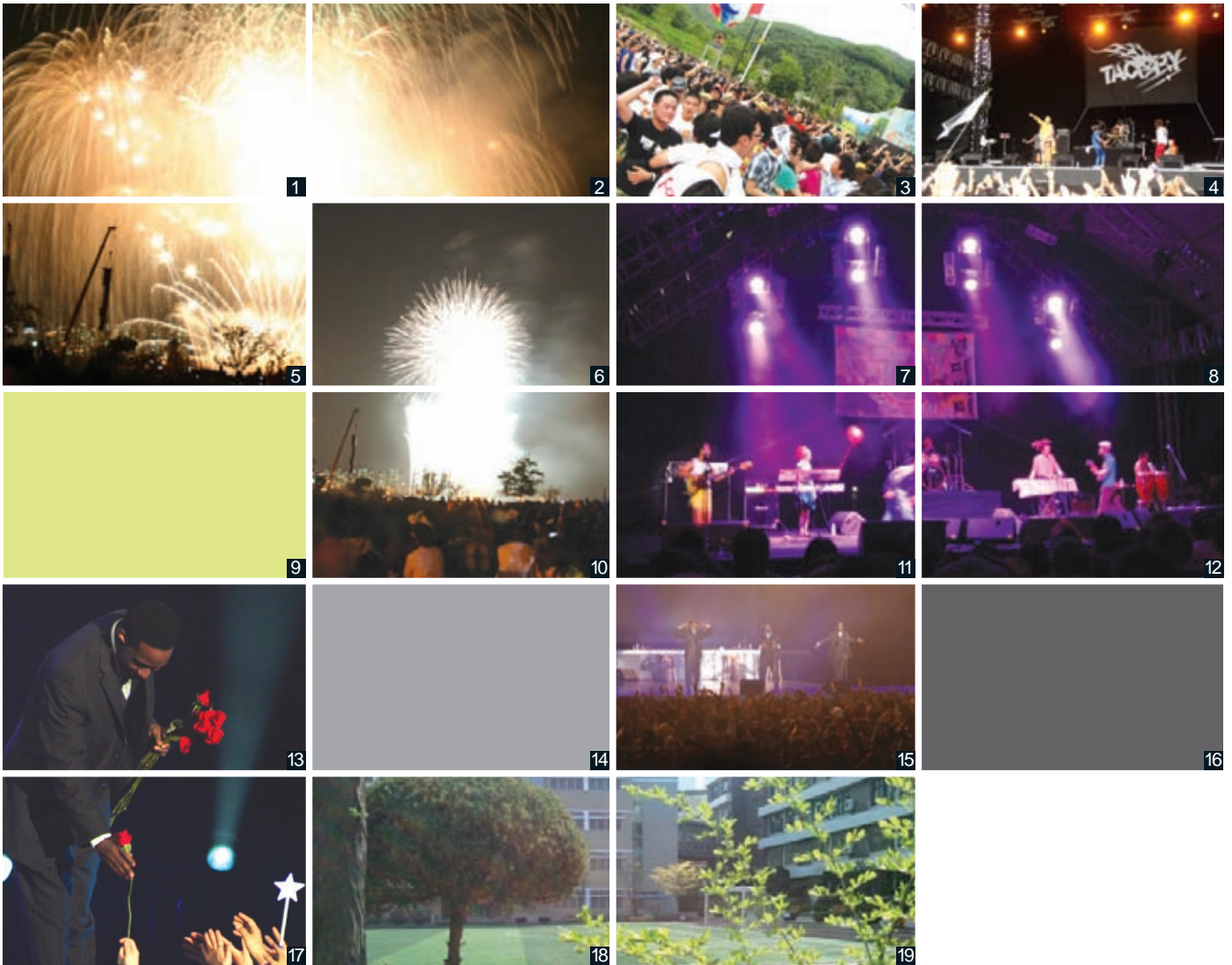
R: Do you still have a dream? If so, what is it?

Sin: First, it is to be healthy and to be on a stage for a long time. Also, I want to introduce Jazz more widely and keep trying the fusion of Jazz and Korean traditional music. I hope that even if jazz is a kind of high-grade art, more and more people will listen to Jazz and fall in love with it. 🎷

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“
I never forget
it when I
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get excited
listening to
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first time.
”

Time for a Rock Festival



1/2/5/6/10. One of the highlights of the fiesta was the incredible firework.

3/4/7/8/11/12. Go! Rock!! Feel the passion!

13/15/17. Boyz II Men was able to take the pulse of the audience.

18/19. Spring is a fiesta itself.



Getting in 'touch' with two-wheelers

By Prihantoro

Reporter of Culture Section

Talk about cultural differences and very often you will realize that something that is usual or mundane in your country is not to be so in another country. Have you ever been in that situation? If your answer is yes, then we are on the same page here. Once, a Korean friend of mine asked me about the transportation modes in my country. I started talking about the common transportation modes like the public bus, car and motorcycle and went on talking about a somewhat uncommon mode of transportation that my friend had never heard of- 'Becak', the human-powered tricycle. He asked me how I got to my workplace everyday and I candidly replied, "On my motorcycle". Of course, in my country, Indonesia, motorcycle is one of the popular modes of transportation for the common people. My friend was intrigued by the answer and she wanted to know what type motorcycle I owned. I said, "I do not know what this motorcycle is called here. It is just an ordinary motorcycle". In an attempt to help me recall the brand name of my motorcycle my friend started listing motorcycle brand names beginning with the 'Harley Davidson',

which of course was a shot way off target.

In a little while, a motorcycle came into my sight and I excitedly pointed at the motorcycle telling my friend that it was of the same type of motorcycle as the one I had in Indonesia. To my utter surprise, the rider of the motorcycle abruptly stopped, and with the helmet still on his head and the engine running, he started walking towards us carrying a box. I was getting ready for a confrontation thinking he was upset with me for pointing at him, but no, he was not. The man just came to deliver food for us. I just realized that the motorcycle we use to get to work in Indonesia is used for delivering food in Korea! We burst out laughing and started eating the freshly delivered fried chicken.

Yes, motorcycles are preferred for they are small enough to cut through the traffic jams and fast enough to unite the food to their owners while it is still warm. They deliver food until late at night for the people who have a sudden midnight craving for some fried chicken or maybe for a sweet potato pizza after studying or working till late at night. In situations like this, motorcycles are very helpful in delivering food fast. Not only food, motorcycles are also used to deliver packages from whole-sellers to

the retailers and from online storeowners to their customers.

However, motorcycles can also be a nuisance. Very often motorcycle riders tend to run red lights and use pedestrian crossing with the pedestrians to cross the street. Pedestrians' safety can be at risk when the motorcycles speed sloppily on the sidewalks. Sometimes, they also endanger the safety of other vehicles by parking their motorcycles carelessly. I am not in a position to judge the behavior of the motorcycle riders, but I think it is not important that people follow the rules and feel responsible while riding a vehicle that may very well put others' lives at risk. I asked my Korean friend whether a person is required to get a license to legally ride a motorcycle in Korea. My friend answered in affirmative but I really doubt if this rule is practiced in reality. Many times I have witnessed rash driving by the motorcyclists and many more times I have seen them riding without a helmet. Some of the motorcycles do not even carry a license plate! I think the Korean traffic police should be a bit stricter in enforcing the laws to the motorcyclists who endanger others' lives by driving in an irresponsible and rash manner.

Are we on the same page here? 📧

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A Woman's Right to Safety

By Jeon Seong-jin

Editor of Campus Section

As the flowers bloom and spring warms the hearts of our fellow HUFStans, a wintry chill still blows nightly across the campus as women's safety remains a longstanding concern. Consider the possibility of female student being kidnapped while on her way to the all-female Mohyun Dorm by an unidentified male. Not long ago one student posted a message via her Twitter feed that she had suffered an injury to her knee while crossing campus due to the inadequate lighting. Such incidents highlight an issue within HUFStans that has gone unresolved for several years. The university, of course, does not bear all of the blame when someone is hurt or injured on campus, but more must be done to ensure the safety of individual students and faculty, and particularly women.

The issue of installing closed circuit TV cameras across campus for the protection of students has been hotly debated, with critics claiming that doing so would impinge upon the personal privacy of those on campus. Still, as with the cases mentioned above, installing cameras and better lighting would allow authorities to identify suspects in assaults or kidnappings while also deterring would-be assailants before such a crime could be committed.

The Seoul metropolitan government recently launched the Yeo-hang campaign aimed at enhancing the comfort and safety of urban areas for women, a part of which involves the installation of CCTV cameras as well as better lighting along remote streets. Late night busses have also been made available that make special stops directly in front of passengers' homes. Such moves reflect the priority that the government has placed on protecting female citizens. HUFStans students deserve the same consideration.

During mid-term and final exams students often spend long hours in the library, returning home late at night when much if not all of the campus lights have been shut off. Safety is a particular concern for students who live in the Mohyun Dorm on the Yongin campus, located in a mountainous area of the city where numerous trees prevent late-night passersby from being able to see clearly what lies ahead.

HUFStans has long been known to foster creative talent and bold leaders, and while ours is an era of increasing gender equality, women's safety is still a major concern. It is time for the university to turn its attention to this issue, to allow women on campus the chance to not only develop their intellectual capabilities, but to enjoy their time on campus in relative peace and safety. 📧

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Let There Be Love

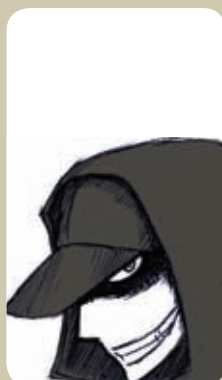
I loved the movie, Radio! I thought it was funny but it was also very sad -- the best combination for a movie! After watching it, I realized how tragic and triumphant life can be. It all depends on how much effort, care, and understanding we afford ourselves and those around us. This movie is a great reminder of why we are all here. A reminder that integrity is not to be compromised; that to have character is to have strength and to demonstrate compassion and understanding for another human being is why we are all here. How we take every day for granted and how most people don't take time to meet and care for others? And this movie has made me look back on my own life again and how I can do more for others than I already do. Thanks go to The Argus for reminding me about love and acceptance. Our world could do with a few more "Radios." God Bless Lee Yeong-eun for opening my eyes! 🙏

Park Ji-woo
(College of Chinese - 03)

Your Posters Are Your Responsibility

Hand-written posters are always put up in every building of the university for advertising, promoting events, providing information about things happening around the university, and the like. At the beginning of the term, the number of posters increases. However, they are not removed at proper times. In addition, new posters are attached onto old ones, causing the wall to become very messy and sometimes even unsightly. I once saw some posters attached to the wall for two whole months. It is good to give information that fellow students of HUFs have to know. However, I think when clubs and dongaris have achieved their objectives, then picking up their posters is also their duty. The university is here for every student and students not only listen to lectures but also take part in various activities. I hope everyone will take care about making the environment better for all of us.

Han Dong-ju
(College of English Linguistics - 09)



Lee Jong-ho
Cartoonist
of The Argus





Ceremony in celebration of the 56th anniversary of Hufs



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